Block 7
Rack No. 47
Shelf No. 1276
Serial No. 1849
General No. 10056

Oct. 1849

3107 Fort St. George 2d March 1843.

Order thereon:- Ordered that a transcript of Para 1 of the foregoing letter be furnished for the information and guidance of the Principal Collector of Nellore with reference to his letter dated 31st January 1843, No 5.

(12-13)

Ordered also that a copy of Para 2 be transmitted to the Collector of Madras in reference to his letter dated 28th January 1843.- The Board observe that the order of Government sanctioning advances to the extent of Rupees 7,000 for the Manufacture of Salt in the Current year was communicated to the Collector under Date 20th February 1843.

Read the following Resolution.

From the A/ Chief Secretary to Govt. } Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 28th February 1843.

/ Board's Proceedings 6th Feby /

(14)

The Most Honorable the Governor in Council sanctions the charge reported in the foregoing Extract amounting to Rupees /1-4-8/ One, Annas four and Pies Eight.

/ Signed / I. F. Thomas.
A/ Chief Secretary

Ordered

3108 Fort St. George 2d March 1843.

Ordered that the following letter be sent in consequence.

To The Collector of Chingleput

Sir,

To the Collector of Chingleput

Transd 6th Feby

(14-15)

With reference to your letter of the 26th January last No 7 Sanctioned by the Board of Revenue directed by the Board of Revenue to inform you that the Most Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to sanction the charge of Rupees 1-4-8 incurred on account of the freight of Ploughs supplied to your District.

From Govt 28th February 1843 Letters 2d March No 219

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George, 2d March 1843.

/ Signed / C. L. Lovell
Acting Secretary

Read

3098 Fort St. George the March 1843.

Diary

27th February Read return from the Collector of South Arcot of Persons dismissed or suspended for the Month of January 1843.

ceedings thereon. The Board remark that the only instance of suspension which has occurred during this Month has been in the Collector's Establishment in which a Putta Monigar of more than 20 years service has been removed from his Office for a year for "Distressing the "ryots by not distributing to them the thatching "straw the produce of the Village according to "Mamool".

The Board observe that this is a severe sentence especially in the case of so old a Village servant, and direct that the suspension be commuted into a fine of a moderate amount.

28th February Received the following Resolution in the Chief Secretary to Government

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation

Dated 28 February 1843.

From Board 15th February

The Most Honorable the Governor in Council permits the sale of the grain specified

3101 Fort St. George 2d. March 1843.

the sanction of foregoing letter, a
to the contribution in the Official
12 p.c Advertisement for the same
sale being altered from the 23d Instant
2d proxima

/ Signed / S.T. Thomas
Acting Chief Secretary

1st March " Sent the following letter in
Consequence
To The Collector of
From the Collector of Madras — Sir, Madras
I am directed by the Bd
of Revenue to inform you that the Most
Ct. 207 from Govt. 23d February 1843 Honorable the Governor in Council has
In Dy Cons 2d March
In Cons 16 Feby. " pleased to permit the sale of the ground
referred to in your letter of the 10th Instt
date of sale being altered in the advertisement for the same published in the
Gazette from the 23d February to the 2d
Instant.
Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George
1st March 1843
From the Principal Collector of Madras
at Madras

/ Signed / E.C. Lovell
Acting Secretary

4

92 Fort St. George 2d March 1843.

him to join his Station Ultimo recommending that
899-13-4 per annum
thereon Ordered granted to the
the Channel of the Civil Auditor in South
the consideration of Government Ganga
&c.

At a Meeting Present

Thursday 2d March 1843 } John Dent Esqre Senior Member
Walter Elliot Esqre Third Member
and
Alexander Maclean Esqre Temporary Member

A.W. Kindersley Esqre Second Member
Absent on Special Duty

Minutes of the last Meeting

Read and approved.

Read the following Extracts,

in the Sec.y's Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under
to Govt. date the 27th February 1843.

Read the following letter

6 To W Elliot Esqre
Acting Secretary to the Government
of
Fort St. George

Sir, Dated Fort William the 27th May 1843.

I am directed to acknowledge
the receipt of your letter No. 12 dated the 9th
Instant with its enclosures, and to convey to

3101 Fort St. George 2d. March 1843.

the sanction of the foregoing letter, and auth
to the contemplation in the Official Gazette
13-per Advertisement for the same the day
Sale being altered from the 23d Instant to
2nd proxima.

(Signed) J. F. Thomas
Acting Chief Secretary

1st March. " Sent the following letter "
Consequence

To The Collector of
From the Collector of Madras — Sir, Madras

I am directed by the Bd
of Revenue to inform you that the Most
No 207 from Govt. Honorable the Governor in Council has be
22d February 1843 pleased to permit the sale of the ground
In Dy Cons 2d March referred to in your letter of the 10th Inst
In Cons 16 Feby " date of sale being altered in the adve
tisement for the same published in the
Gazette from the 23d February to the 2nd
Instant.

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George
2d March 1843

(Signed) E. C. Lovett
Acting Secretary

From the Principal Collector of Madras
No 4 " " dated 27th Feby
forwarding advertisement

02 Fort St. George 2d March 1843.

Read the letter from the Collector of Madras dated the 5th Ultimo recommending that
leave to join in the sale of Rupees 899-13-4 per annum
the Channel of the amount granted to the
alle considera tinued to the Grand son Gunga
support of the family on the
should lapse to Government

Thursday 2d March 1843

John Dorin
Walter Elliot Esqre Senior Member in question having
and
Alexander Maclean Esqre Temporary Member
H. W. Hinderstey Esqre Second Member
Absent on Special duty

Minutes of the last Meeting
Read and approved.

Read the following Extracts.

From the Chief Secretary to Govt. — Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 27th February 1843.

Read the following letter.

To W Elliot Esqre
Acting Secretary to the Government
of
Fort St. George

Sir, Dated Fort William the 27th May 1843.

I am directed to acknowledge
the receipt of your letter No 12 dated the 9th
Instant with its enclosures and to convey the

the sanction of the Hon'ble the President in
to the continuance of an allowance of Rupees
13- per annum, being one half of the amount gr
to the original Poligar of Chinna Salem, in Sou
Arcot to the Grand son Gungathara Ninar f
support of the family under the understanding th
will lapse to Government on his death.

2. In reply to the question in
second Paragraph the President in Council d
me to observe that the continuance of these pen
or portions of them is in every case, a matter
indulgence, and is only allowed on a specia
representation after the lapse of each succes
life. But the circumstance of the next heir be
not of the body need not prevent a reference
in his favor, if the case be such as the circum
require it, and if the resumed privilege in
consideration of which the pension was origi
granted would but for its resumption ha
fallen by inheritance to the party in quest

3. The original Enclosures re
with your letter are returned herewith.

/ Signed / Treas. Jas Halliday
Offg Secretary to the Govt of M

To, F. J. Halliday Esqr
Offg Secretary to the Govt

Sir, I am directed by the Most Hon
the Governor in Council to request you will l
before the Government of India the accompany
Extract from the Proceed

Revenue dated 5th Ultimo recommending that
an allowance of Rupees 399-13- per annum,
being one half of the amount granted to the
Original Poligar of Chinna Salem in South
Arcot may be continued to the Grand son Gunga
thara Ninar for the support of the family on the
understanding that it should lapse to Government
on his death.

2- The pension in question having
been granted in lieu of certain resumed lands
and privileges I am desired by His Lordship
in Council to submit for the decision of the Govern-
ment of India whether such pensions should be
continued where there are no heirs of the body-

/ Signed / Walter, Elliot
Acting Secy to Govt.

Fort St. George
14th January 1843

Ordered that the foregoing letter
and the one to which it is a reply be communicated
to the Board of Revenue, with reference to the Extract
from their Proceedings dated 5th December 1842. No 536.

Ordered also that the sanction
conveyed in the 1st Para of the letter from the Govern-
ment of India be communicated to the Officer
of Account, and Audit for their information and
guidance.

/ Signed / J. S. Thomas
Acting Chief Secretary,

Resolution thereon. Resolved that a copy of the foregoing
order of Government and of the papers to which it
refers be furnished for the information and guidance
of the Collector of South Arcot with reference to his letter
dated 15th November 1842, No 90. Extract

67

From the Jt Chief Secretary to Govt.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 28th February 1843.

Referring to Para 3 of the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in this department Dated 21st January 1843 No. 33 conveying to the Board of Revenue the instructions of the Honorable the Court of Directors that in every District the usual residence of the Collector should be fixed at the same station with his principal Cutchery and Treasury, the Most Honorable the Governor in Council resolves to direct that the Board of Revenue furnish a report pointing out those Districts in which the orders of the Honorable Court are not now conformed to.

(8)

/ Signed / S. T. Thomas
Acting Chief Secretary

Ordered that the following letter be circulated in consequence.

(8-9)

Circular to all Collectors and Commissioners not Hereunto except Salem and Madras. / 28th Feby 1843 / 2d March 1843 /

Circular,

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue under instructions from Government to request that you will report whether your usual place of residence is at the same

station with your principal Cutchery and Treasury, and if not at what place in your District you usually reside. It is requested that your Answer to this communication be submitted in two Days after its receipt.

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George, 2d March 1843.

/ Signed / E. C. Lovell
Acting Secretary

Read the following Extract

From the Jt Chief Secretary to Govt.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 28th February 1843.

Read the following

(10)

Extracts from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue.

Submitting a letter from the Collector of Rajahmundry and recommending that authority may be granted to remit to the Gillah Court the sum of Rupees 12 being 3/4 of the value of a stamp paper ordered to be refunded.

/ Here enter 6th February 1843 No. 73 /

Submitting a letter from the Collector of Rajahmundry and recommending that sanction may be granted for the disbursement of Rupees 10-8-0 being the value of certain Stamp papers ordered to be refunded.

/ Here enter 9th February 1843 No. 74 /

His Lordship in Council grants sanction to the Collector of Rajahmundry for the

the refund of the value of the stamp paper referred to in the foregoing Proceedings Amounting to Rupees /12/ Twelve and Rupees /10-8-/ Ten and annas Eight.

/Signed/ I. T. Thomas
Ag. Chief Secretary

Ordered that the following letter be sent in consequence.

To The Collector of Rajahmundry.

To the Collector of Rajahmundry
Sent Cov. 28th July 1843 No. 214
Inform 2d March

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acquaint you that the Most Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to sanction the refund of the value of stamp paper referred to in your Letter dated 16th January last, No. 5, and 26th January No. 12, amounting to Rupees /12/ twelve and Rupees /10-8-/ Ten and Annas Eight.

(10-11)

Inform 6th 19th Feby 1843

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George,
2d March 1843.

/Signed/ C. C. Lovell,
Acting Secretary.

Read the following Extract.

Extract

From the Ag. Chief Secretary to Govt.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 27th February 1843.

Read the following Extracts from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

(12)

/Here enter 2d and 9th February 1843. No. 52 and 711/

1. The Most Honorable the Governor in Council authorizes the Principal Collector of Nellore, to supply salt to Vessels casually calling for it for Exportation to Calcutta in part of the repeated Indent for the Current year.

2. The information required by the Collector of Madras will be furnished on receipt of the reply of the Government of Bengal to the reference made to them under date the 2d Ultimo respecting the quantity of Salt to be supplied in the present season. His Lordship in Council observes that advances to the extent of Rupees 7,000 for the Manufacture of this Article in Madras were sanctioned under date the 14th Instant with reference to the supply of the past year.

/Signed/ I. T. Thomas
Ag. Chief Secretary

Ordered

3107 Fort St. George 2d March 1843.

Order thereon:- Ordered that a transcript of Para 1 of the foregoing letter be furnished for the information and guidance of the Principal Collector of Nellore with reference to his letter dated 31st January 1843, No 5.

(12-13)

Ordered also that a copy of Para 2 be transmitted to the Collector of Madras in reference to his letter dated 28th January 1843.- The Board observe that the order of Government sanctioning advances to the extent of Rupees 7,000 for the Manufacture of Salt in the Current year was communicated to the Collector under Date 20th February 1843.

Read the following Resolution.

From the A/ Chief Secretary to Govt. } Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 28th February 1843.

/ Board's Proceedings 6th Feby /

(14)

The Most Honorable the Governor in Council sanctions the charge reported in the foregoing Extract amounting to Rupees /1-4-8/ One, Annas four and Pies Eight.

/ Signed / I. F. Thomas.
A/ Chief Secretary

Ordered

3108 Fort St. George 2d March 1843.

Ordered that the following letter be sent in consequence.

To The Collector of Chingleput

Sir,

To the Collector of Chingleput

Transd 6th Feby

(14-15)

With reference to your letter of the 26th January last No 7 Sanctioned by the Board of Revenue directed by the Board of Revenue to inform you that the Most Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to sanction the charge of Rupees 1-4-8 incurred on account of the freight of Ploughs supplied to your District.

From Govt 28th February 1843 Letters 2d March No 219

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George, 2d March 1843.

/ Signed / C. L. Lovell
Acting Secretary

Read

3109 Fort St. George 2d March 1843.

From the Actg Chief Secretary to Govt

Read the following Resolution

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation

Dated 28th February 1843.

16

/ Board's Proceedings 9th February /

His Lordship in Council

sanctions the sums retrenched by the Audit Office from the Accounts of the Collector of Chingleput for July 1251. on account of Yemauk arrears paid to Abdul Khader and Mahomed Casim but observes that the grounds upon which the retrenchment has been made are not fully explained by the Civil Auditor in his remarks opposite to the above Items.

/ Signed / L. T. Thomas

Actg Chief Secretary

Resolution thereon,

16-17

Resolved that a copy of the foregoing order of Government and of the Board Proceedings dated 9th Ultimo to which it refers, be forwarded for the information of the Collector of Chingleput with reference to his letter of the 30th January last.

Ret

3110 Fort St. George 2nd March 1843.-

Read the following letter.-

To The Secretary to the

Board of Revenue

Fort St. George.-

Sir,

From the Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam.-

18

I have the honor to report for the information of the Board of Revenue the death of Looria Mary Cham Putnaik formerly one of the principal Servants of the Goomsur Samastanum, on whom a Grant of Land yielding an Annual Revenue of 300 Rupees was conferred upon the recommendation of the Honorable Mr Russell by the Resolution of Government under date the 10th February 1838. The reasons for this Grant are explained in Para 47 of the late Commissioners' Report dated 11th May 1837. I presume that it was not the intention that this and the other Grants of the same nature then made, should be limited to the life of the immediate Grantee, but as the terms of the Resolution of the Government do not expressly define the conditions under which the land is to be held,

J.

I beg to submit the matter for the orders of the Board and to add that Tooria Mony Cham Putnaik has left a large family whose chief dependance for their support, is from the income derived for the land in question. The Eldest son named Vassodana Putnaik, I appointed about a year ago to the situation of Carevon in the Pudah Kennedy zemindary and his conduct has in every respect been satisfactory.-

Office of the Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam on Circuit Pudmanabhapooram 4th February 1843.-

/Signed/ R. A. Bannerman
Agent to the Governor.-

(18-19)
Order thereon
(Read again in Cons. 9th March)
Ordered to be brought forward at a future Meeting.-

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

(20)
From the Collector of Ganjam.-
Submits observations on the subject of the Board's instructions of the 16th ultimo, regarding the Village Establishments in Ganjam.-

Sir,

Para 1.- I have the honor to receive the Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue under date the 16th ultimo on the subject of the contemplated improvement of the Establishments in this District, and beg to state that I feel much difficulty in attempting to comply with the direction therein conveyed to submit a "preliminary report" such as appears to

be expected from me without having previously gone into, and settled the details of the whole of these Enams, which are about 1400 in number.-

See Letter 24th November 1841 Para 2.-

2. I had understood that the general outlines of the plan, as proposed by Mr Stevenson had met with the Boards' full concurrence, and that it now remained to arrange the details, and to prepare Statements shewing the results. The number of Villages requiring additional provision, the number of Officers of the different classes now existing but requiring increase of emolument, and of those to be newly constituted, are shewn in the Statements submitted by my predecessor, and these entries probably approximate to their present actual state. A rough estimate was also given of the probable aggregate value of the Enams proposed to be assigned to them. It has been found, as explained in my letter of the 19th December last, that the returns upon which this Estimate was founded cannot be relied upon as correct, and it was therefore proposed, setting them aside, to take the new Survey-

survey accounts as the bases of the arrangement, and after determining the value of the existing Official Enam, or of the land which it is proposed to assign as such, to proceed to apply the scale of remuneration that has been approved of.- I respectfully submit that it is impossible for me to state what or will be the financial result of this arrange=ment, until the whole of its details shall have been settled. I have already put the matter in train, and will use due deligence in bringing it to completion, but as the arrangement is intended to be a permanent one, I think the Board will agree with me, that it is desirable, in order to avoid error, that the details of each case should be carefully enquired into, which proces will necessarily occupy a considerable time.-

Canjam District
Coll.r Circuit Cutcherry
Chicacole,
13th February 1843.

/Signed/ R. A. Baumerman
Collector

Ordered to be brought forward at a future Meeting.-

Read

Order thereon
(Board's Proc.s dated
9th March)
20-21

Read the following letter.-

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

From the Collector of Rajahmundry

Sir,

Para 1.- I have the honor to re=submit, for the orders of the Board of Revenue, the accompanying Copy of an Extract from the Proceedings of the Court of Udalut at Rajahmundry under date the 17th ultimo, along with Extracts from the Proceedings of the Provincial Court of Appeal Northern Division under dates 30th September 1842 and 3d January 1843, which accompanied it, requiring the Village of Nellak to be made over to the Management of Cauzy Meer Shumsoodeen from the possession of Cauzy Abdool Razakh, the registered Proprietor, to whom he is to pay one fourth of the profits of the Village.-

22

1 Enclosure

I also beg leave to forward Copy of the reply received by me from Cauzy Meer Shumsoodeen in answeer to my request to inform me, how he proposed to liquidate the arrear outstanding against that Village, for which it is under attachment.-

With letter with translations No 2.-

He

Fort St. George 2nd March 1843.-

2. The Village of Vellah was attached by me in September last for an arrear of Rupees 710-11-4; adding to which the Permanent Settlement of fusly $\frac{1252}{1842/43}$ Rupees 1,445-8- the total demand of fusly 1252 is Rupees 2,156-3-4 of which Rupees 1,126-10-9 have been realized and the greater part of the Remainder will be realized in the present Month, so that there appears no objection to making over the Management of the Village to Cauzy Meer Shumsoodeen, agreeably to the orders of the Court, on his agreeing to pay at the proper time any small balance, which may be outstanding when he receives charge of the Villages.-

Zillah Rajahmundry
Collector's Circuit Cutcherry
Vizzaswaram 21st Feby 1843.

/Signed/ C. A. Smith
Collector

No 1.-

Extract from the Proceedings of the Court of Udalut Zillah Masulipatam dated 17th January 1843.-

C. P. No 119 of 1843.
Suit - No 715 of 1830.

Khazy Meer Shumsoodeen Saheb
Plaintiff and Petitioner
Versus
Khazy Abdul Rajack Saib
6th Defendant

Para 1- Read Petition presented by the Plaintiff-

Fort St. George 2nd March 1843.-

Plaintiff in the above suit praying that agreeably to the decree passed in the above suit by this Court the amount 11,000 Rupees and odd may be collected from the property of the 6th Defendant in the said suit and paid to him.-

2. Petitioner also states that the Provincial Court issued a Precept No 14 dated 3d January 1843 that all the property of the Defendant appellant in No 10 of 1820 Provincial Courts file and 6th Defendant in the above suit should be answerable for the prior claim of the Petitioner.-

3- The Petitioner also names a Village called Villah as belonging to the 6th Defendant in the said suit and requests it may be sold in satisfaction of his Demands or otherwise that the said Village Villah may be put into petitioners' possession till such time as he recovers his dues from the profits and he, petitioner, will after deducting Circar sist and Costs pay one fourth of the profits of the said Village Vellah to the 6th Defendant in the above suit.-

In

4 In consideration of the length of time that has elapsed without any progress towards satisfaction of Cauzy Meer Shumsooddeens' claim owing to the shameful evasion set up by the other party, and as the arrangement proposed by the Petitioner is the best for the interests of all that can be devised.-

5 Ordered that Copies of this petition with Provincial Courts' Extracts dated 30th September 1842 and 3d Instant, be sent to the Collector of Rajahmundry with directions to put the Village Vellah in possession of Petitioner, Cauzy Meer Sham-sooddeen, and that petitioner be ordered to pay due regard to the claims of other parties connected with the family who have been supported from the profits.-

6. Ordered that an Extract from these proceedings, together with a Precept requiring conformity thereto, be sent to the Collector of Rajahmundry-Precept returnable in one Month.-

(True Extract)
(Signed) T. A. Anstruther
Judge

Extract

No 837.-

Extract from the Proceedings of the Provincial Court of Appeal in the Northern Division-

Dated 30th September 1842.-

Present
E. B. Glass Esqre
Acting 2d Judge

Read again Extra Petition Paral-
No 137 of 1842 presented by C. Soobbiah pleader for Cauzy Abdool Bajaet Sole heir of the late Appellant in No 10 of 1820 of this Courts' file, complaining of an order of the Zillah Judge of Rajahmundry under date the 21st January 1842- This petition was fully recorded in the Courts' Proceedings of the 5th April last.-

2.- Read also counter Extra Petition No 371 of 1842 presented by T. Poorooshotamiah Pleader for Hafeez Mohemmed 1st respondent and heir to 2nd and 4th, and Barakarroodeer Beig 3d respondent in No 10 of 1820 of this Courts' file, requesting orders to the lower Court to enforce the conditions of the Bazeenamah upon which the decree in the said Appeal suit is founded, to issue warrant against the Petitioner No 137 for the collection of the amount of the allowance awarded to them

theirs by the said decrees agreeably to this Courts precept of the 7th December 1827, if the petitioner No 157 thinks that the fixed sist cannot be realized from the Village in dispute in future to put the counter-Petitioners in possession of the Village as they will pay the maintenance to the Petitioner No 157 as fixed by their father.-

3.- The Counter Petitioner also prays the Court to issue orders for the arrears of allowance due by the Petitioner No 157 from the profits of the said Village.-

4.- The Zillah Judge to be ordered to enforce the terms of the Rauze-=mamah or to put the Village in possession of the Counter Petitioner who will give the maintenance to the Petitioner in No 157 of 1842.-

Ordered that an Extract from these proceedings be sent to the above Officer by Precept returnable within 6 weeks after after its receipts.-

(True Extract)
(Signed) C. B. Glass
Acting 2d Judge
for Register

Extract-

No 14

Extract from the Proceedings of the Provincial Court of Appeal in the Northern Division

Dated 3d January 1843.

Present
C. B. Glass
Acting 2d Judge.

Extra Petition No 157 of 1842.
Abdool Rajack Petitioner

Paral.

Read Return of the 1st ultimo from the Zillah Judge of Rajahmundry to Precept No 837 dated 30th September last whereby he was directed to enforce the terms of the Razeenamah in appeal Suit No 10 of 1820 this Courts file, or to put the Village of Vellah in possession of the Respondent / Counter Petitioner in No 371 of 1842 / who will give the maintenance to the Appellant / Petitioner in No 157 of 1822 /.-

2. The Zillah Judge states that the respondent declined to take possession of the Village and requested that the other property now under attachment may be sold and the proceeds paid to him in satisfaction of the past main-=tenance due to him, and observes that all the real and personal property of the Defendant in No 10 of 1820 is answerable

the latter sum, there will be no other demand of the Circar beyond a balance of Rupees 221-3-4- on account of the next kists for April and June of the Current fusly.-

As it will be very plain by the above that no balance is outstanding for fusly 1251, I trust you will issue necessary orders on the subject. I also beg to state that in addition to the large sum of old balance outstanding against this Village, the payment of the amount of maintenances for this fusly is stopped in consequence of its attachment- I therefore pray that you will be pleased to save me from my distress by complying with the desire of the Zillah Court. Please to peruse.-

Dated February 1843.- (signed) in Persian Ahmedjee Meer Shumsoodeen Sahib

Ordered that the following letter be sent in reply.-

To the Collector of Rajahmundry-

To the Collector in the Zillah of Rajahmundry-

Sir,

In reply to your letter dated 21st February 1843. I am directed to acquaint you that the Board of Revenue authorize you to make over the Village of Vellah to the Management of Cauzy Meer Shumsoddeen on the discharge of any balances which may be still outstanding against it.-

22-23

Revenue Board Office Fort St. George 2nd March 1843.-

(signed) C. C. Lovell

Acting Secretary-

Read

Read the following letter.

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

24

From G. A. Smith Esqre
Collector of
Rajahmundry.

Sir,

Para. 1. With reference to the remark in my Salt Statement of 3d January last, I now beg leave to explain, that out of four lacs of B. Maunds of Salt, ordered to be exported to Calcutta in the last year 1842, three lacs ninety four thousand two hundred and forty Maunds have been exported and the remainder has not been taken there under the following circumstances.-

2- The whole four lacs of Maunds were put up to sale at two different times and purchased for Rupees 177929-2-8, of which Rupees 176572-14- have been realized and carried to account and Rupees 551-5-7 or one fifth of the price of the remainder, Rupees 2756-4-8 is in deposit in my Office, and requires adjustment- According to the terms under which the Salt was purchased, this amount is forfeited but the Board may consider the enforcement of them unnecessarily severe, the more particularly as very great

Submitting an arrangement for Board's sanction for necessary advances regarding the small quantity of Salt not naturally exported to Calcutta out of the four lacs of B. Maunds authorized in the year 1842 from Cuttack on account of damage done to the Rest together with the necessary Statement of last on that account

Average of first sale per 100 Maunds Rs. 9-7 cents 40-6-6-16-

Average of second sale per 100 Maunds Rs. 6-4-4-16-

Cds

loss has been experienced by the Merchants this year in the loss and damage of shipping, which occurred during the Gale off the Cuttack Dis-trict in October last.

3. The following Statement shews the extent of the four engagaments respecting the Salt-

Names of the Merchants	Quantity of Salt originally purchased and its value		Deduct Quantity exported and its value		Remaining Quantity		Amount remaining under deposit
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
	Bm. M. Cft.	Rs. As. Ps.	Bm. M. Cft.	Rs. As. Ps.	Bm. M. Cft.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.
Paulapoo Venkatapah	4000	2982 8 -	3940	2952 10 10	60	29 13 2	5 4 5
Nelimoory Baulah	18,000	8847 8 -	17,400	8552 9 3	600	294 14 9	57 15 9
Cokeregedda Nursemloo	36,000	17,590	35,700	17,463 7 3	300	146 8 7	29 6 5
	58,000	29,420	57,040	28,948 11 1	960	471 4 8	94 5 7
Cokeregedda Cuttack	4,800	2,285			4,800	2,285	457
Total	62,800	31,705	57,040	28,948 11 1	5760	2756 4 8	551 5 7

In

In the three first cases, the Salt was never shipped as the Vessels would not hold it, and I think the money deposited Rupees 94-5-7 may be returned. The other case is of a different nature. The Salt was just shipped, when the Vessel was driven from her anchors and dismasted and got back to the roads, with difficulty in a leaky state. The Salt was immediately obliged to be landed, when a wastage of 5 M. Garces was found by weight. Subsequently as there was no chance of this Salt being taken to Calcutta in the damage from the wet state of the Vessel, and as the drainage from the wet state of it was so great as to increase the loss wet every day, I considered it best to dispose of it for home sales at Rupees 105, the Madras Garce, when the wastage by measurement was found to be 8 M. 20 S. 11 M. 8. The accompanying Statement shews the expences of every description attending the Original Export and import, and subsequent the custody and sale of this Salt as well as the prime Cost and proportion of charges on the 8 M. 20 S. 11 M. 8, lost by wastage amounting to Rupees 227-10-6 which sum must be deducted from the deposit of Rupees 457 - - and the remainder Rupees 229-5-6 may I think, be returned to the Merchants. I attempted twice to dispose of this quantity of Salt by public Auction, so as to complete the quantity required from this District in last year, but the Merchants had been so frightened by their loss of October, that they were unwilling to undertake the risk at present, and there will be no more of exporting Salt on Native Vessels from this District to Calcutta again until the Months of July, August and September.

No 1. Statement

Sp. Rs. 229-5-6 being the proportion of charges on the 8 M. 20 S. 11 M. 8 lost by wastage by weight

Sp. Rs. 3-11-8 in Salary & Monthly Allowance

8-11-8

Gillah Rajahmundry
Coll. Vincent Collr. Vizagapatam
22d January 1843

I have &c
G. A. Smith
Coll.

3127

Statement of Claims on the Parish of Stanhope in the County of Durham for Lighting the Turnpike Roads leading from Stanhope to Eastgate Bridge in the said County of Durham for the Year ending Easter 1843

	£	s	d
To Balance due to Collector at Easter 1842	1	2	5
To Amount of Rate made at the Vestry held on the 23rd day of March 1843 for lighting the Turnpike Roads leading from Stanhope to Eastgate Bridge	22	1	0
	23	3	5

By Amount of Salary to Collector for collecting the Rate for the Year ending Easter 1843 — 1 0 0

By Amount of Expenses incurred by Collector in collecting the Rate for the Year ending Easter 1843 — 1 2 5

By Balance due to Collector — 21 1 0

£ 23 3 5

Examined and allowed at a Meeting of the Trustees held at the Grey Horse Inn in Stanhope aforesaid this 27th day of April 1843

Thomas Wilkinson
Thomas Wilkinson
Thomas Wilkinson
Trustees

Stanhope

3127

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By Amount of Salary to Collector for collecting the Rate for the Year ending Easter 1843 — 1 0 0

By Amount of Expenses incurred by Collector in collecting the Rate for the Year ending Easter 1843 — 1 2 5

By Balance due to Collector — 21 1 0

£ 23 3 5

Examined and allowed at a Meeting of the Trustees held at the Grey Horse Inn in Stanhope aforesaid this 27th day of April 1843

Thomas Wilkinson
Thomas Wilkinson
Thomas Wilkinson
Trustees

Stanhope

3128 Fort St George 2d March 1843.

Ordered that the following address be submitted in consequence.-

To the Acting Chief Secretary to Government

To the Off. Chief Secy. to Government

Sir

Para 1. I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request that you will lay before the Most Honorable the Governor in Council the accompanying letter from the Collector of Rajahmundry reporting the circumstances under which a small quantity of Salt (Bengal Maunds 5760) has remained unexported out of the Salt Golahs of Maunds sold for exportation to Calcutta in the year 1842.

2. It will be seen that the total sum deposited on account of this quantity amounts to Rupees 551-5-7 and according to the terms under which the Salt was purchased, this is forfeited to Government. A surplus of Rupees 9h-5-7, on account of 960 Bengal Maunds, which were not shipped for want of tonnage, and which the Collector recommends may be returned to the parties, and 457 Rupees deposited on account of 4800 Bengal Maunds shipped in a Vessel which was driven back by a Storm in a leaky state when the Salt was relanded. The charges and wastage thus occasioned, amounted to Rupees 227-10-6 leaving available Rs 229-5-6 out of this deposit and under the circumstances stated, the Board concur with the Collector in recommending that both sums viz. Rupees 9h-5-7 and Rupees 229-5-6 in all Rupees 323-11-1 may be returned to the Shipowners.

2 Sep in Cons: 2d March 1843.

24-25

Board's Office, Fort St George, 2d March 1843.

Signed C. L. Lovell
Actg Secretary

3129 Fort St George 2nd March 1843.

Read the following letters

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

26

From R. T. Porter Esqre
Collector of Masulipatam - - -

Para 1. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 2d. ultimo accompanied by a Petition from C. Paupiah row Zemindar of Vinnacottah and Goodewadah, complaining of the institution of a Pauper Suit against him by one of his younger brothers C. Venkata Narsimha Jagunnada row for the purpose of obtaining a portion of the Zemindary-

2. On the propriety of the admission of the suit in question, which has for its object the division of an Estate held under Government management, under circumstances which render it perfectly impossible that, even if the Plaintiff were successful the Courts decree in his favor could be carried into effect, it is not for me to hazard an opinion, but of the impropriety of the conduct of Venkata Jagunada row, who confesses his utter inability to comply with the demands of Government and the private Creditors in the event of his claim

Reporting with reference to the Board's letter dated 2nd January 1843 giving cover to Petition No. 1931 of 1842 the steps taken for the withdrawal of the suit instituted against C. Paupiah now by one of his brothers for the recovery of his share of the Zemindary Estate of Vinnacottah and Goodewadah

No. 1931 of 1842

claims being admitted, and who must, therefore, have been actuated solely by a desire to subject his elder brother to vexation and embarrassment, there can be but one opinion, and the first step that I took on the receipt of your letter under acknowledgement was to direct that the allowance of Rupees 50 per Mensem which he has hitherto drawn from the Huzzoor Treasury should be discontinued till further orders.—

3. Since the 26th Ultimo I have been in the Goodewadah Taluk, and have had several interviews with all 5 of the brothers, who I am told on all matters excepting those which relate to the Estate and the division of its proceeds are by no means upon bad terms with each other. C. Venkata Narsimha Jagnadarow expressed his readiness to withdraw the suit at once, but represented that the Court would not admit a Razeenamah unless with the concurrence of the other three brothers whose claims to a division of the Estate were considered by the Court to be deserving of as much consideration as his own. After much discussion the whole I presented to me on the 4th Instant an

agreement, Copy and translation of which is herewith forwarded, agreeably to the terms of which, the suit is to be withdrawn within 10 days from its date. I trust, therefore, that one obstacle to carrying out the benevolent wishes of Government towards the Head of this family has thus been removed, tho' I must own that there appear to be many still remaining—.

4. I think it proper to state for the Board's information that the consent of one of the brothers (Ramarow) to the terms of the agreement was given with evident reluctance, and I have reason to expect that he will even yet take measures with a view to prevent its being acted upon. I shall have no hesitation, however, in subjecting him to the same treatment as his brother Venkata Narsimha Jaganadarow has undergone, Viz.t, the stoppage of his allowance in the event of the suit not being withdrawn on the date specified in the agreement—

5. The desired arrangements with the private Creditors particularly with C. Venkatchellum Naidoo, it will, I fear, take some little time to effect, in any way which is likely to meet the

From the Board 15th December 1842.

claims being admitted, and who must, therefore, have been actuated solely by a desire to subject his elder brother to vexation and embarrassment, there can be but one opinion, and the first step that I took on the receipt of your letter under acknowledgement was to direct that the allowance of Rupees 50 per Mensem which he has hitherto drawn from the Kurzoor Treasury should be discontinued till further orders.—

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agreement, Copy and translation of which is herewith forwarded, agreeably to the terms of which, the suit is to be withdrawn within 10 days from its date. I trust, therefore, that one obstacle to carrying out the benevolent wishes of Government towards the Head of this family has thus been removed, tho' I must own that there appear to be many still remaining.—

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From the Board 15th December 1842.

5. The desired arrangements with the private Creditors particularly with A. Venkatachellum Naidu, it will, I fear, take some little time to effect, in any way which is likely to meet the

Fort St. George 2d. March 1843.

the concurrence of Government, as the last mentioned individual appears at present to be extremely averse to making even reasonable Concessions in favor of the Zemindar. The Board may however rely upon my using my best efforts for the adjustment of all claims on the Estate with as little delay as practicable.

6.— The Petition is herewith returned.—.

Masulipatam Zillah,—
Coll.r's Circuit Cutcherry,—
at Kykaloor, 17th Febr.y 1843.

/Signed/ R. T. Porter
Collector

Post-Script. Since the above letter was written I have received a Communication from Rama row the individual alluded to in Para 4, in which he intimates that the Agreement presented to me in his presence by his 4 brothers was made out without his Consent, that his signature to the same was extorted from him by the Head Sheristadar, that he was ignorant of its Contents &c.a, Concluding by begging that the said document may be considered as null & void, and that matters may be allowed to revert to their former position.—

As regards the insinuation that this persons signature was forced from him by the Sheristadar, I would only observe in passing that Ramanaja row has been upon this as upon several similar occasions most

indefatigable

Fort St. George 2d. March 1843.

indefatigable in his endeavours to adjust matters in a manner which he knew would be most for the interests of the parties Concerned but beyond arguments and advice— I am perfectly satisfied that no other means were resorted to by him— Neither he nor his Superiors have any possible interest direct or indirect in bringing these parties to terms, and forcing upon them the kindness of the Government, and it is absurd therefore to suppose for a moment that any improper means should be used &c. for that purpose.—.

In reply to Rama rows' &c. Petition, I have informed him that he had ample time between his first interview with me at Godawadah and the evening on which the agreement was handed in at Nadaly (a period of 10 days) to discuss with his brothers the Condition under &c. which the suit should be withdrawn, that his assertion that he was ignorant of the Contents of the said Agreement must be a mere pretext, as it was drawn out in open Cutcherry in his presence and again read in mine before it was presented to me, and that as he has chosen to adopt this contumacious &c. line of Conduct, I have issued orders at once for the Stoppage of his allowance, and shall adopt the same with the other 2 brothers if the suit is not withdrawn on the day specified in the agreement.

/Signed/ R. T. Porter
Collector

15th February 1843.

Translation.—

Fort St. George 2d March 1843.

A

Translation of an arzee addressed to R. J. Porter Esqre Collector in the Zillah of Masulipatam by Rajah Camadanah Paupiahrow Zemindar of Vinnaveddi and Goodewadah Purganahs in the Zillah of Masulipatam and by his Younger Brothers Venkata Nursimma Juggunnatha row Rogemmahrow Ramarow and Boochy Paupiahrow—

Dated 14th February 1843.—

In Consequence of our Estate now under Circar attachment having fallen in arrear to the Circar to the extent of 3 Lacs of Rupees including interest up to the present period, independently of a sum of nearly 1 Lac of Rupees due by us to Private Creditors, and we being thus out of possession of our Estate, the Circar has taken upon themselves the entire support of our family and were pleased to grant us an annual allowance of Rupees 6,000 for our subsistence, while it is so, one of our brothers named Venkata Nursimma Jaggunnatharow having sued us in the Provincial Court of Appeal Northern Division, in No. 1 of 1841 for the recovery of a portion of the Estate, we Considering it proper to settle our

Fort St. George 2nd March 1843.

our differences amongst ourselves, came to your presence, and agreed to the following Conditions, Viz.—

1st ly That after the Circar is pleased to restore possession of the Zemindary to the Eldest brother Paupiah row, he agrees to pay an annual allowance of 1000 Rupees and let two Villages to each of the 4 brothers with a reasonable assessment fixed thereon with reference to the average sist of 10 years which shall be paid to Paupiah row annually by each of them respectively. If the selection of the 8 Villages and the fixing of the sist on each Village shall not be determined and settled amongst ourselves, we bind ourselves to agree to such settlement as may be made by the Circar, and we further agree that Paupiahrow shall undertake the Management of the Zemindary during his life.—

2.dly Should Paupiahrow fail to adhere to the Conditions above referred to, he, and the 4 Brothers shall divide the Zemindary into two equal Divisions, one of which, Viz., half of the Estate will be kept for Paupiahrow, and the other will be divided among the other 4 brothers,

discharging

Fort St. George 2nd March. 1843

discharging in equal portions the current Pesh-
=cush as well as the arrears, together with
private Debts, which may be outstanding against
it by that period.—

3rdly. That should Paupiahrow, who has
no male issue at present, have hereafter any
Male heirs, they as well as the 4 Brothers
and their heirs, shall, after Paupiahrows'
demise, conformably to the conditions set forth
in Para 2 of this Petition, divide and enjoy
the Estate accordingly. In Case of Paupiahrow
being under the necessity of adopting a son he
/the adopted son/ and the said 4 Brothers
shall after Paupiahrows' demise equally divide
and enjoy the Estate.—.

4thly. We further agree that altho
Paupiahrow shall regularly pay the stipulated
allowances to his brothers, yet if he /the said
Paupiahrow/ begets male issue in future,
he and his brothers shall divide the half
portion of the Estate according to the Conditions
laid down in Para 2 of this Petition—

5thly. We further agree that

Fort St. George 2nd March 1843.

the event of any of us, five brothers shall not
have any issue, either naturally born or by
adoption, the Estate shall be divided among the
surviving Members of the family then existing,
but the Management of the Estate shall not
be made over to women or to men of any other
race or lineage—

6thly. Paupiahrow binds himself to pay
an annual allowance of 500 Rupees each to the wi-
=dows of his late 2 Brothers, Viz. Lutchmarow and
Venkatarow, and if we should divide the Estate
amongst ourselves, the said allowance shall
be paid by all of us in proportion of our re-
respective shares—

7thly. There is a large debt against
our Estate both to the Circar as well as to Private
Creditors, and should Government be pleased to
restore to us the possession of the Estate for
our good, by whatever means or conditions, under
a new Cowle, we all agree even then to divide
and enjoy the Estate according to the Conditions
specified above—

8thly. Should, after the restoration of the
Zemindary to Paupiahrow, he be proved to have
misappropriated any part of the Collections of
the

the revenue of the Estate without regularly discharge= ing the Circar Peishcush and liquidating all lawful debts, or to have Contracted any further debts in vain with a view that the Estate may again fall under Circar attachment we agree in such case to conform to the Conditions specified in Para 2 referred to, above _

We have stipulated the foregoing Conditions, and bind ourselves to Conform thereto without any failure _ The Pauper Plaint pre= ferred by one of our brothers Venkata Narsimma Iggunnatharow in the Provincial Court of Appeal in Cause No. 1 of 1841 for the recovery of a share in the Zemindary Estate, shall be withdrawn by a Razeenamah which will on be filed in the Court according to the foregoing conditions within the 24th February 1843 _ If the suit be not so withdrawn by us him as above agreed to, the pro= secutor shall have no right to any Claim whatever in future

Paupiahrow after the restoration of the Zemindary to his posession is bound to pay every Month into Circar Treasury the amount of the annual allowance as stipulated as aforesaid, and as his brothers &c. shall receive their respective allowances from the Circar Treasury passing their receipts for the same _ On failure to act up to these Conditions the pro=

3140 Fort St. George 2nd March 1843.

parties shall forfeit their respective rights.—

/Signed/ Rajah Paupiahrow

Witnesses
(Signed) Tennaty Soobiah
" Goobboory Soobiah

" Rajah Veneatanarsimha Jagannatharow

" Rajah Royennarow

" Rajah Ramarow

" Rajah Boochee Paupiahrow

Presented to me this 14th day of February 1843.—

/Signed/ R. T. Porter
Collector.

/True Translation/
/Signed/ R. T. Porter
Collector.

Ordered to be brought forward at a future meeting.—

27

Peace Thomas

3141. Fort St. George 2nd March 1843.

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

From the Collector of Masulipatam — } Sir,

With reference to the en= Minutes of Consultation dated 18th January 1842, Extract from which has been fur= =nished to this Office by the Civil Auditor, I have the honor to request you will ob= obtain Sanction for the payment of the arrears due to Moosahab Bagum one of the Pensioners in the Nabobs family as more than 6 Months have elapsed sin= since the last payment, under the circumstances explained in the accompanying Statement.—

28

Masulipatam Zillah—
Collectors' Circuit Cutcherry
at Ralunghy 24th February
1843 — } /Signed/ R. T. Porter
Collector.

Statement.—

3142

Fort St. George 2nd March 1843.

No. 1. Statement shewing the amount due to Pen-sioners in the Zillah of Masulipatam in arrear for a period exceeding 6 Months.—

Names of the Pensioners	Amount of Pension per annum	Date of authority	Period for which arrears are due.—	Total Amount of arrears due	Explanation of the Cause of Sus-pension of payment	Remarks.—
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs a P.			Rs a P.		
Moosahib Begum Daughter of the late Doordana Bee —	358 2 "	29 September 1837.	From 1st June 1842 to 31st January 1843 being 8 Months	238 12 "	The Pensioner refused for some time to receive her allowance being in hopes of succeeding in a claim advanced by her to the Pension of the same amount enjoyed by her late Sister, but that claim having been rejected she has made application for payment of the arrears, for which it is requisite that Sanction should be obtained, as more than 6 Months have elapsed since the last payment.	Under the Explana-tion entered in Col 6. it is recommended that authority may be granted for the payment of the Arrear due.—

Masulipatam Zillah,
Collectors' Circuit Cutcherry at
Palunghy 24th February 1843

E. E.

P.o /signed/ R. S. Porter
Collector.

Under

3143. Fort St. George 2nd March 1843

Resolution thereon.— Under the circumstances explained in the Statement which accompanies the foregoing letter the Board beg to recommend that Sanction may be granted for the payment of the arrears due to Moosaheb Begum, one of the Pensioners in the family of the Nabob of Masulipatam amounting to Rupees 238-12-0

(28-29)

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

From R. S. Porter Esqre
Collr in the zillah of
Masulipatam — — —

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that no Cases cognizable under Regulation IX of 1822 having occurred during the 2d half of the year 1842, the usual return has not been submitted for that period.—

(30)

Masulipatam zillah,
Collr's Circuit Cutcherry,
at Ralunghy — — — —
23d February 1843 — —

/ Signed / R. S. Porter
Collector

Ordered to be recorded

Order thereon
30-31

3144 Fort St. George 2d March

Read the 1

3/3

To
J. D. Bourdillon Esqre
Secretary to the Board of Reven
Fort Saint George.

From H. Stokes Esqre
Collector in the Zillah of Guntoor
Reporting that the Mulrauze and Chittiloor zemindars have signed agreements to surrender their Estates to Govt. that the Zemindars of Vaseneddy, Sultanapully and Rapully Estates have neglected to do so, recommending the allowances to be fixed for them—

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant.

2. Mulrauze Lutchmiah replied on the 15th January to the communication addressed to her on the 5th of that month, and sent the agreement in the form furnished to her to surrender her Estate into the hands of Government on the conditions proposed. On the 4th Instant, she sent me by her Vakeel the Permanent Summuds of her Estates and a Statement of her debts and of sums due to her, the former amounting to Rupees 1,30,191-15-6½- the latter to Rupees 4,50,989-1-10. She expresses her earnest desire that the Government will be pleased to recognise Vencata Condulrow Son of her adopted Son, as her heir and representative of the family, according to the prayer of her petition forwarded by Mr. Hathaway, and on which the Board have called for my opinion under the 9th Dec. 1842.

(32)

22d December 1842.

3. The Mulrauze Estate as thus fixed

placed in the possession of Government according to the design of the Court of Directors, and they to recommend that the allowance now enjoyed by Lutchmiah of 100 Rupees a month, be fixed for her maintenance until the restoration of the Estate.—

4. With respect to Lutchmiah's petition of the 6.th December 1842, for disposing of which the present seems a proper occasion, it would appear from the Statements contained in M.r Goldingham's letter of the 20.th April 1838 that Vencata Condulrow is not the legal heir of the Mulrauze Yemindary but as the Board consider that Lutchmiah has during her life time full power to sell or otherwise dispose of the Estates subject to the Government demand, I think if the Government concur in this opinion that Lutchmiah's request should be complied with. In this case, the allowance fixed for Lutchmiah should, after her demise be continued to Vencata Condulrow.—

Para 11 & 15.

Para 24 of the Board's Proceedings 14.th March 1839.

5. A petition protesting against this arrangement has been addressed to me by Mulrauze Narsiah, to be submitted for the consideration and orders of the Board.—

Mano

6. Manoor Vencata Vencamayem=mah and Bharatummah of Chitcalconfaud have signed and sent the agreement with an Arzee dated 25.th Ultimo. They represent that they were unable to send it within the prescribed time in consequence of Vencata Vencamayem=mah being at Nellore when she received my Enquetnamah. They have not yet given up the Sunnud of the Estate though the agreement mentions that it is sent there=with. Neither have they sent a Statement of their debts.—

7. I consider that the present allowance of 150 Rupees each is an adequate provision for these Widows.

8. Bharatummah requests that her adopted Son may be recognised as heir of her half of the Estate.—

Vafsireddy Ramanadah

9. Baboo replied to my Enquetnamah on the 12.th Ultimo. His Arzee only confirms me in the opinion I have already expressed that the Estate should be sold. If he has legally the power under its present circumstances of surrendering it, he has neglected to do so. Had he taken advantage of the offer made to him, I should have recommended for

Rama

him an equal provision with the Mutrauze Zemindar. But as he has not, and is understood to retain his Estates in the Mussulimpatam Sirkar, a much less sum if any may be fixed for him.—

10. The Zemindar of Suttanapally has written an equally unsatisfactory reply to my Enoyetnamah. He begs that he may be allowed to retain charge of his Estate, and himself to introduce any change in the assessment that may be desired by Government. Should his Estate be sold, it may seem to be not strictly incumbent on the Government to grant him an allowance; as a matter of indulgence, I would however beg to recommend that he should receive the same as is proposed to be allowed for the equal Zemindary of Chilcaloorpaud or Rupees 300 a Month.—

11. The Rajulky Zemindar has not up to this time signed the formal surrender of his Zemindary, though he professes his willingness to do so. He begs that he may himself be employed to carry into effect the wishes of Government in regard to a revision of Settlement, or to pay off the permanent Peiz in three years.—

a

a petition has been received purporting to be signed by the principal ryots and Curnums of the Zemindary, expressing their entire satisfaction with the Zemindar's management, and praying that the Estate may be left in his hands. A deputation of the petitioners appeared before me and said that they had written it of their own accord.—

I should consider the
12. sum of 250 Rupees a proper allowance for this Zemindar, compared with what is received by the other.—

I intended to forward
13. with this letter the papers mentioned in the annexed list, but as the translations are not yet ready, and the Board desire an immediate reply, I will not detain my letter for them, but send them as soon as completed.—

Guntoor Zillah,
Collector's Circuit Cutcherry, Narsarow Pettah,
10.th February 1843.

Signed H. Stokes
Collector

Enclosures from No.1 to 15 in Telugoo.—

Translate

No 16.

Translate of the Enoyetnamah issued to the Zemindars of Mafereddy, Sultanapully and Rapully Estates, dated 6th January 1843.

As you in person expressed the days your assent to the terms proposed to you under the instructions of the Court of Directors for the temporary surrender of your Estate, you will sign and send to reach my Cutcheery tomorrow an agreement in the accompanying form. If there is any difficulty in sending the permanent Cowl, you will state where it is, and engage to send it in eight days. you must distinctly understand, that if you do not sign the agreement and send it tomorrow, you will be considered to have declined the offer, and a report will be made to the Board of Revenue accordingly.

(Signed) W. Stokes
Collector

True Translation
(Signed) W. Stokes
Collector

No 17.

Translate of the Enoyetnamah issued to the Widow of Mulrauze and Chellakoorpandy Estate dated 5th January 1843.

The nature of the instructions of the Honorable the Court of Directors for resuming the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue regarding the temporary surrender

of your Zemindary into the hands of Government for the purpose of restoring it to prosperity, have been fully explained to your Vakeel Peravapalle Venkata Krishnamah, who will write the same to you. If you assent to the above terms, you will cause an agreement to be drawn out in the accompanying form, and having affixed your signature thereto, forward it so to reach me in 8 days from this date, you will also forward to me with the above agreement the permanent Cowl. If you do not agree to the terms proposed by the Honorable the Court of Directors, you will state the same to me in writing. your reply should be duly submitted within the time above given.

(Signed) W. Stokes
Collector.

No 18

Form of Agreement.

I Rajah Manicarow, Junguna Row Zemindar of the Estates, namely Rapully Talook, and Bundaurpully Village in the Zillah of Guntoor, having fully understood from the explanations of the Collector the nature of the instructions of the Honorable Court of Directors regarding the

the temporary surrender of my Zemindaries as communicated with an Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated the 21st of November 1842. do hereby agree accordingly on the prescribed conditions of receiving a sufficient maintenance from Government, and in the hope of eventually receiving the Estates back when the measures of the Government for restoring them to prosperity are brought to a termination, to surrender into the hands of the Government the whole of my proprietary rights in the above Zemindaries and Accordingly herewith deliver up the deed of Permanent Settlement by which it was vested by the Government to my Ancestor.—

(True Translate)
(Signed) W. Stokes
Collector

Guntoor,
January 1843.

To

W. Stokes Esq.re
Collector in the Zillah of Guntoor, Sircar
Mortijanagur and the District of
Palnaud &c. &c. &c.

Petition from Rajah Mulraugo
Lutchmiah Zemindar Sundeshmook
Nunnawar of the Purganahs of
Pallumcondah and Innamdah

and Rachoor Talook and
Cadaly and Sydapore Sirkar
Mortujanagur and Mootlaf
-anagur in the Districts of
Rajahmundry and Nellore &c.

Shave received your Enayetnamah of the 5th Instant, with its enclosure.—

You mention that you have fully explained to my Vakeel Peeraputty Vencata Kistnamah, the orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors which accompanied the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue in relation to the temporary surrender into the hands of the Government the whole of my Proprietary rights in my Zemindary, for the purpose of restoring it to prosperity, that in the event of my agreeing to the above terms, I should have an agreement drawn out according to the enclosed draft and forward it to you within 8 days with my signature affixed thereto, together with the Permanent Deeds of the above rights, and that in case of my not consenting to the terms offered by the Honorable the Court of Directors the same should be duly reported in writing within the time above fixed.—

As one of the humble objects of that compassion which the Honorable the Court of Directors have displayed for the protection of the community under their rule and as one bound by their benevolence, I beg to make the following representations to you as my immediate patron, and protector, which I implore your Honor to favor with your full attention, trusting that you will by your Kindness and favor render my prayers effectual.—

My ancestors obtained the Pungar-nah of Bellumcondah as their Zemindary right in this Moorteyannagoor Circar about three Soundred ~~years ago, and were~~ in possession of the same, Sharesha Baladar, the then Manager of this Circar on the part of the Negam Baladar, with the permission of his Highness the Nizam confirmed also on my Ancestor Peda Soorenah about 200 years ago the Zemindary of Innacondah Purganah. While the said two Purganahs were under their management there Circars came under the English dominion after which my Husband Rajah Vencata Gundaraw merited the particular favor of the Government and

and having purchased the Rachoor Talook at public Auction during the Collectorship of Mr. Andrew Scott, the latter was pleased to favor him with a deed of permanent settlement for the above said Innacondah and Bellumcondah Purganahs, and another for the Rachoor Talook in Fusly 1212 or A.D. 1802. He managed and improved these Talooks from Fusly 1212 to 1227 for a period of Sixteen years, discharging at the same time with punctuality the Kists in conformity with the terms of the Deeds.—

After managing the Estates for the abovementioned period, he became invalidated by age and infirmities, and in consequence he applied, in Fusly 1228, for a permanent pension of Pagodas 28,430-34-16 being $\frac{1}{5}$th of the Collections delivering over the management to Government through the then Collector Thomas Alexander Cahis Esqr and died a short time afterwards. Disputes having then arisen between Soopully Mallaiah and myself with regard to the property, the Estates were retained by the Company under attachment for nine years Fusly 1228 to 1236.—

As under the final decision of the Sudr Udalut dated 3d. November 1824 I was recognised to be the sole successor to the whole Estate left by my husband, an Enyetunamah was then issued by John Clinton Whish Esqre. Collector offering to pay me a sum of money together with the Surplus funds accumulated during the period the Estate was under attachement and offering an allowance of 1/5th. of the Collections in each year from Fusly 1237-

But although the receiving of the allowance offered would of course have been beneficial to me, yet being unwilling to give up the Estates which had continued in our family for many generations, I requested that above Collector in an Arzee to restore my Estates to me, which were accordingly made over to me in Fusly 1237 with the funds then on hand. I managed the affairs of my Estates from that Fusly up to Fusly 1242. and although the Shist payable by the ryots was not fully realized in different years, owing to the diminished produce and the depressed prices, yet I did not subject the ryots to trouble, but post-poned the

demand of lacs of Rupees due by them, and discharged the Kists from my private property and by means of contracting loans. At last the 3 Talooks were attached in Fusly 1242 for arrears Amounting to sixty thousand and odd Rupees outstanding against me at the close of Fusly 1241-

During the above attachment made over the Estate with the Settlement of Shist Amounting to four lacs and sixty thousand Rupees and odd exclusive of the Shrotriem on 53 Agraharums, the Grazing tax and the demand upon Tanks and Topes and wet lands.

Although the Estate, which was taken charge of with such a large amount of Sist settled as abovementioned, has been under amany Management, yet, as the famine which happened in the same year diminished to a considerable extent both the population and cattle, not only has there been no progress from my Estate, but also the Peishcush fell into arrear, and thus the Estates became much deteriorated. Notwithstanding the Collectors having used their utmost endeavours to restore the Estates

Estate [which has been under their management] to its former prosperity since the above Fusly up to this time, a period of eleven years, the land has not been fully cultivated but has remained waste owing to there not being a sufficient Number of ryots, and the last having in consequence of fallen off the arrears accumulated to the Amount of Seventeen lacs of Rupees and odd. I trust to the generosity of the Honorable the Court of Directors as the only means of relieving my Zemindary from the Incumbrance

It is about forty years since the Government favored us with the deed of permanent settlement. For Sixteen years of this period the Estates were Managed by my husband, and 5 years and 3 Months by myself while they have been under Company's Management during the other twenty years out of the forty years we enjoyed the profits of our Zemindary only for twenty, but derived no benefit at all from it for the other twenty years.

With the view of making Arrangements concerning my Samastanam the Board of Revenue having called upon

me through the Collector Mr. Golding Ivan by an Enoytenamah dated 5th January 1838, to state my intention on the subject of my maintenance and on that of my heirs, I submitted my reply under date the 6th February 1838, requesting them to bestow on me the permanent allowance of 5th of the Collections as formerly proposed by my husband, or to allot a Talook equivalent to it in value, stating at the same time my intentions concerning my heirs but the then Collector issued an Enoytenamah Mentioning that the Government sanctioned for the present a Monthly allowance of 1000-0-0 Rupees for subsistence payable from Fusly 1248. In the hopes, however of my estates being restored to me with certain fixed arrangements, I in obedience to the Government's orders accepted the allowance though it was quite insufficient to meet the domestic charges of my Samastanam.

In regard to the temporary Surrender of my Estates into the hands of Government you have communicated to me

through

through my Vakeel, that it is positively determin-
:ed in the orders of the Honorable the Court of Di:
:rects accompanying the proceedings of the
Board of Revenue that the Government should have
a survey made of the Zemindary Estates relieve them
at the same time from the former Sists, fix reason:
:able Sists on them, and improve them by means of
irrigation from the Kistna canals &c., that
when the Estates shall have been thus greatly
improved will be made over again to the Zemin:
dars by new Sunnuds, with a condition not to
allow any alteration in the Sists without the
consent of the Company. Being myself fully
conscious that the Honorable the Court of
Directors have, with the view to maintain
their natural unbounded generosity through:
out this world for ever, as well as for the support of
different Samastanums and of numerous
families solely depending on them, pursued
this liberal course for improving the Estates
and making them over again to their respec:
:tive proprietors, I daily offer my prayers
for them and now beg to represent as follows.

As from old age I am daily
becoming more feeble, I have bequeathed to

Vencata Cundulrow, who is the principal suc:
:cessor to my Samastanum and son of my adopted
Son Vencata Narasimmarow by Vencatasoobiah
the grand daughter of Peddan Gondurow, to
be enjoyed by himself and his successors
from posterity to posterity the whole of my
Estate and property both moveable and im-
:moveable attached to my Samastanum,
and thus having vested him with full power
over the same, myself and his Mother Vencata:
:soobiah have become his Guardians consequently
I submitted an arzee No 8 dated 1st December
1842 to W. Hathaway Esqre Head Assistant
Collector in charge, requesting that all Enqui:
:ries relative to the Affairs of my Samas:
:tanum should in future be issued to Vencata:
Cundulrow with the same titles &
which I am entitled to. An En:
:quiry was issued to me on the
12th of the above Month, mentioning
that my said arzee was forward:
:ed to the Board of Revenue
Trusting firmly that in

furtherance of my prayer the Government have determined to restore my Estates to prosperity and then return them to me, I. as the Guardian of my rightful heir Vencata Condulrow the Minor Zemindar, have had the agreement prepared according to the Draft furnished by your honor and enclose it with my signature affixed thereto. As I am about to send Soon to your presence the Deeds of permanent settlement formerly granted, I pray your honor to view this my Arzee in the light of a document of acquiescence, and receive hereby the temporary surrender of my Estates to the Circar, and after having improved them to grant them to the said Vencata Condulrow according to the agreement above mentioned.

As soon as I receive your orders I will send the several documents of the debts due to me, and by me to my creditors. The amount due to me far exceeds that which I owe, your honor will therefore be pleased to recover the same and to liquidate the

the debts standing against my Samastanum, and maintain the rights of my Samastanum so that they may not be subjected to injury from my creditors.

My Samastanum which is the means of support to a large retinue consisting of my relations, Mootasuddies, male and female Slaves &c., was formerly maintained in great dignity and rank, and with other marks of honor, such as Naobut, Punjah &c. In consequence of my Estates having been attached, as well as from the effects of scarcity &c. I was at first compelled to expend the whole of the moveable property of my Samastanum for the support of my retinue, and then I became reduced to low circumstances. While I was thus subjected to such inconveniencies as the Government was pleased to sanction for the present a Monthly allowance of 1000 Rupees for expenses from the commencement of Fasly 1218. This amount being insufficient for the support of my Samastanum, I became obliged to contract debts and to live with a quarter or one eighth of what is requisite for subsistence, in the hopes of meriting the Government's

3163 Fort St. George 2d March 1843.

Governments favor and of enjoying hap-pi-
-ness thereby. The Honorable the Court
of Directors have in the mean time been,
however, pleased to give instructions
to give an adequate provision for us
until the restoration of our Estates
to us. I therefore solicit your honor
will in conjunction with them take into
full consideration the means of hap-pi-
-ness of my Samastanum, and be pleased
to communicate the same for my information.

I pray your honor to
submit this petition to the Board of
Revenue with your favorable re-
-commendation, and promote the hap-
-piness and prosperity of my Samasta-
-nums. Please to perusve. Sunday the
15th increasing Moon of Poorhem, year en
Soobacroot corresponding to 15th
January 1843.

(Signed) Rajah Mulrauze
Lutchiah

Seal

(True translation)
(signed) H. Stokes

3164 Fort St. George 2nd March 1843.

No 20

To H. Stokes Esquire
Collector in the Zillah of Guntoor.
Sircar Moortajanagur in
the district of Balnaud &c.

Arzee addressed by Rajah Mulrauze
Lutchmiah Zemindar, Sur Deshmookh Muna-
-nawar of the Purganahs of Bellumcondah
and Innacondah and Rachoor Taluks and
Cadaly and Sydapore Sirkar Moortajanagur
and Moortajanagur in the districts of
Rajahy and Nellore &c Grand Mother and
Guardian of Rajah Mulrauze Veneata
Canduloo Minor Zemindar.

Your Encyetnamah of
the 24th Ultimo in reply to my arzee No 13 dat-
-ed 15th of the same Month enclosing the pre-
-scribed agreement, has been duly received.

You have mentioned, that
I did right in complying with the offer
made to me, and that the above arzee will
be sent to the Board of Revenue, calling upon
me at the same time to forward to you a
statement shewing the debts due to
by the individuals and those due by the
the latter, together with the Revenue Boards
Secretary

Particulars of the papers sent herewith &c as directed.-

1st Permanent Deeds Viz.-

2 Permanent Deeds bestowed to my ancestors by Lord Clive Bahader Governor Viz.-

1 Deed for Innacondah and Bellumcondah Purganahs dated 9th April 1802.

1 Do for Pachoor Talook dated 27th June 1802.

2.

1 Enqueiry issued by the then Collector to my ancestors under date the 8th February 1808 for Gareshapaud &c 4 Villages in Innacondah Purganah.-

3 These three are herewith sent, and request you will acknowledge their receipt.

2d My ancestors granted the said Gareshapaud &c four Villages under Innacondah Tanah which are situated among the hills passes to Cunnanamany Goorapah, Venanah and Chenchoo Mulaga, for Cuttoobaly service. While they were rendering their services by enjoying the net proceeds of the said four Villages after paying the Cuttoobaly sist on them, Mr George Andrew Read Collector was pleased in addition to the above grant bestowed four Villages, to free large sums of Pa

to the said Goorapah, Venanah and Mullaya &c for subduing the alarm then prevailing owing to Gang Robberies &c having been committed in the Villages near the hill passes.- subsequently, under the orders of the Company we used our efforts and apprehended the above persons for certain offences committed and having made them over to the Company they were punished when the above Villages were, for some time, managed on the part of the Circar.- after which, on the 8th February 1808 the then Collector was pleased to issue an Enqueiry in the light of permanent Deed, bequeathing to my ancestors the above Villages as Sagheer determining at the same time that we should enjoy 2/3d of the entire sist and pay the other 1/3d to Government. As you will perceive the particulars from that Enqueiry I have not enlarged here on the subject.-

What I have to represent in relation to the above villages is that, as the said four villages were granted to us in the light of Sagheer giving a favorable assessment of Pagodas 198-32-0 but not assessed in common with all other Talooks, and as the present settlement has greatly fallen short of the above small sist, May that you will be pleased to entrust them to my management

management. Should your Honor concur with this, I will discharge the Sist every year with punctua-
-lity and act according to the Circar's orders.-

3d. Herewith forward two Statements with my seal and signature Viz. 1 of four
Sheets shewing the debts due to me by others according to the Decrees of the Courts, Razee-
-namahs, Bonds &c. and 1 of two Sheets of the debts due by me to others, and Irequest you will acknowledge their receipt.-

4th. Particulars of the Court Decrees Razeenamahs, Bonds &c. for the debts due to me by others.-

1 Public copy of the decree in English passed by the Masulipatam Provincial Court in Suit No. 60 of 1817 for the debt due by Rajah Vasseredy Jagunnadha baboo.-

1 Private copy of the Razeenamah filed in Suit No. 33 of 1826 in the Masulipatam Provincial Court for the debt due by Rajah Vasseredy Ramanadha baboo, the original of the above Razeenamah having been filed in Court with a Motion for realizing its amount. The public copy will be forwarded to you when received.-

Fort St. George 2nd March 1843.

3 Bonds executed by Rajah Yarlagudda dated Sri Venkatadry Zemindar of Daveracottah on the 28th May 1828 Viz.-

1 for Rupees 10012-7-3

1 " Rupees 8000-" -"

1 " Rupees 1000-" -"

6 Bonds and Notes drawn out by Rajah Mamoor Venkata Gopaulrow Zemindar of Sultanapully Viz.-

1 Bond dated Friday the 10th increasing moon of Carteeka year Vrodi for Rupees 500-

1 Bond dated Monday the 3d decreasing moon of Visagha year Veerooti for Rupees 400-

1 Bond Sunday the 13th decreasing moon of Margasera year Veerooti for Rupees 600.-

1 Note dated Tuesday the 4th decreasing moon of Visagha year Veerooti for Rupees 100.-

1 Note dated Monday the 11th increasing moon of Margaserum year Veerooti for Rs. 100-

1 Bond dated Monday the 8 increasing moon of Margasera year Pharra for Rupees 250-

1 Bond executed by Caumenayany Buw-
-garoo, Coomara Anapapanaidoo and Redapa-
Naidoo on account of debt due by the Zemin-
of Choondy Talooke in Nellore Zillah dated
Wednesday the 12th decreasing Moon of Chowsera
year

year Vrodi for Rupees 300-

2 Bonds executed on Friday the
17th increasing Moon of Margaserah year
Surnajeteo by Nawab Rostamjah Marukar,
Sow of Nawab Jeelfaroundoulah Vakeel Gamroudh
doulah of Masulipatam Vizt-

1 For 1000 Rupees

1 For 1000 Rupees

1 Bond executed by Comdany Bur-
=guckarlee of Rajahpattah and
of Muddenpalle dated Tuesday the 13th increasing
Moon of Maugha year Kheem for Rupees 173-

1 Bond executed by Venatramah
Moorsimha Jagunnadha Chowdry Zemindar
of Pandamunchalle Talake dated 5th increasing
Moon of Viswajah year Angeerasah for
Star Pagodas 1000-

2 Bonds executed by Comdany
Sudhee of Pagoda Rowladu and Cassoo Vemulalu
on Thursday the 2d increasing Moon of Pha-
=lhoone year Surnajeteo Vizt

1 For Rupees 800

1 For Rupees 100-

1 Bond executed by Co

Wednesday the 15th decreasing Moon of Phalgoo =
=oona year Surnajeteo for Rupees 300-

Bond executed by Mydanale
1 Coomitah of Poosaloor dated Friday the 5th
decreasing Moon of Sobhadhia year Sillava-
for Rupees 350-

3 Letters Vizt-

Original Letters addressed by
2 Commenigany Bungaroo and Coomara Ap-
=pah Naidoo on the Subject of the above Bonds-

year Munmadabo-

1 dated 10th decreasing Moon of Margaserah
year Munmadabo-

Original Letter from Nawab
1 Sulajamuddoulah Rajahe Khan Sundarjung
Bahader of Bundar dated 29th November 1833
acknowledging the receipt of a Shawl ornah
with silver posts and a laced Dundee &c-

Original Carpet bearing
2 Boards Endorsement with their translations
respecting the debts due as above mentioned
by Gerlagudda Ankeredu Vizt-

1 dated 27th May 1839 with enclosure

1 dated 20th [illegible]

are sent herewith, the receipt of them may be acknowledged.

5th As Atchennaide the eldest wife of Rajah Vasireddy Sagonnadha Babo has not appealed from the Decree passed by the Masulipatam Provincial Court in appeal Suit No. 26 of 1841 though the term allowed for special appeal is expired I have taken the necessary measures for procuring a public Copy, which will be sent when received.

6th The Copy of the Decree, for which I had taken the necessary measures passed by the Masulipatam Provincial Court in Special appeal Suit No. 9 of 1841 against Rajah Mannar Venkata Jagannadhum, will be forwarded when received.

7th There are still some Inam lands &c. out of those delivered to me by the then Collector at the time when the property in dispute, which was attached under the orders of the Court of Sudder Adalut, was returned to me according to the Decree of that Court, as well as certain other lands &c. since awarded to me by

not come to my knowledge where the said debtors and their heirs are now living and how their present condition is. Consequently I will make a full enquiry after the same and forward them hereafter.

8 An appeal Suit No. 18 of 1840 is pending in the Court of Sudder Adawlut regarding Pydapanaid and Dandapanaid Villages under Bellumconda Tanah of Darsheharum in the Sydapooram Talook under Nellore Zillah. I have taken Measures for obtaining a Copy of the Decree for preferring Special Appeal in the Masulipatam Provincial Court. As these two suits are also connected with my Talooks, I beg that your honor will be pleased to act as you may deem proper for defending them on the part of the Circar.

9th What I have now to represent is that as I have been vested with power sufficient to make my proposals to you under the tenor of the agreement

3173 Fort St. George 2d. March 1843.

Communicate to me through my Vakeel as mentioned in my Arzee No. 13 dated 15th January 1843 to mention as follows trusting that you will be pleased to pardon me and grant my prayers. Request that your honor will be pleased to bring into your deep and favorable consideration the circumstances mentioned in my said Arzee No. 13 in respect to a suitable maintenance for our comfort, and allow me with a proper allowance that would be sufficient for the support of my Sammadanum which comprises a large retinue; and that you will at the same time favor me with an Enamah to shew that my Zemindary comprising Innaconda, Bellumconda and Rachoor Talooks, as well as Garikapad and Villages will be restored to me with new Deeds after having retained them under the temporary Management of the Government and fixed fresh rists. Pleased to Perwa. Saturday the 5th increasing Moon of Mauktum year Soobhacroo, corresponding with 4th February 1843.

(signed) Rajah Mulrauze Lutchmiah

(Seal) True Copy

3174 Fort St. George 2d. March 1843

No. 21.

Statement shewing the Debts due to individuals by Rajah Mulrauze Lutchmiah Sir Deshmuck Memawar of the Purganahs of Bellumconda and Innaconda and Rachoor Talook and Cadaly and Sydapoor, Sirkar Moortujanuggur and Mostafanuggur in the Districts of Rajahmundry and Nellore Vizg. Guardian of Rajah Mulrauze Vencata Condulroo Minor Zemindar. Saturday the 5th increasing Moon of Mauktum year Soobhacroo, corresponding with 4th January 1843 Fusly 1252.

124,281-15-6½ Debts according to the Purganahs filed in the Masulipatam Provincial Court.

73,150 - - To Nowb. Noorunnissa Begum of Masulipatam, according to Rajeenamah filed in Suit No. 22 of 1834.

40,000 - - On account of a bond on Stamp Paper dated 25th July 1832.

40,000 - -

Particulars

18282-10-8 Amount

borrowed

on the

(illegible)

Fort St. George 2d. March 1843.

Communicate to me through my Vakeel as mentioned in my anzee No. 13 dated 15th January 1843 to mention as follows trusting that you will be pleased to pardon me and grant my prayers. Request that your honor will be pleased to bring into your deep and favorable consideration the circumstances mentioned in my said anzee No. 13 in respect to a suitable maintenance for our support, and allow me with a proper allowance that would be sufficient for the support of my Samundaroom which consisted a large retinue, and that you will at the same time favor me with an Enayetnamah to shew that my Zemindary comprising Innaconda, Bellumconda and Rachoor Talooks, as well as Gurrahs and 4 Villages will be restored to me with new Deeds after having retained them under the temporary Management of the Government and fixed fresh sists. Leave to Remain &c. Tuesday the 5th increasing Moon of Phagoon year Soubhacroo, corresponding with 4th February 1843.

(signed) Rajah Mulrauze Lutchmiah

Fort St. George 2d. March 1843

No. 21.

Statement shewing the Debts due to individuals by Rajah Mulrauze Lutchmiah Sur Deshmack Munnawar of the Purganahs of Bellumconda and Innaconda and Rachoor Talook and Cudaly and Sydapoor, Sirkar Moortyjanagur and Mostafanagur in the Districts of Rajahmundry and Nellore &c. Guardian of Rajah Mulrauze Venkata Condulroo Minor Zemindar. Saturday the 5th increasing Moon of Maukhum year Soobhacroo, corresponding with 4th January 1843 Fusly 1252.

124,281 15. 6½ Debts according to the Rajenamahs filed in the Masulipatam Provincial Court.

73,150 " " To Nowb. Noormeerha: baqum of Masulipatam, according to Rajenamah filed in Suit No. 22 of 1834.

40,000 " " On Account of a bond on Stamp Paper dated 28th July 1832.

40,000 " "

Particulars,

18282 10 8½ Amount

Loans

the same being included
in a subsequent bond,
taking back at the
same time the former
one Viz.t

16,000 — — Principal.
2,282 — 10 — 8 Interest from
16th. May 1831
to 24th. July 1832.

18,282 — 10 — 8.

21,717 — 5 — 4 Amount borrowed —
on the 28th. July 1832.

24,000 — — —

Deduct the Amount of
interest Paid.

2,282 — 10 — 8.

Remainder being the
Amount borrowed in
ready Money.

40,000 — — —

Particulars.

37,717 — 5 — 4 Amount first borrowed
Viz.t

16,000 — — on the 16th. May 1831.
21,717 — 5 — 4 on the 28th. July 1832.

2282 — 10 — 8. Interest included in the
Principal Amount of the

on Stamp Paper —
on Wednesday the
13th. decreasing Moon
of Aushadum. Year —
Nundanah for three
forty thousand Rupees
to be liquidated with
an interest at 1 Rupee
per Cent per Month.

12,213 — 13 — " Law Charges.

12,160 — " — " Interest Viz.t

9,560 — " — " Up to the date
of Complaint.

2,600 — " — Up to the date
of Pazeenamah

12,160 — " —

53,373 — 13 — " A Pazeenamah was
filed for this Amount
on the 11th. of increasing
Moon of Poosham year
Jayah.

Particulars of the inst[illegible]

for the above

8,895 — 10 — On the 15th. of increasing
Moon Magham Year
Manamadha.

8,895 — 10 — Do. — Do. of Chaitramthy.

8,895 — 10 — Do. — Do. of Vaisaka.

8,895 — 10 — Do. — Do. of Jeshta.

8,895 — 10 — Do. — Do. of Sarvaty

59,373 — 13 — A Razeenamah was filed for this Amount on the 11th. increasing Moon of Paushem, Year Jaya as payable with interest at 1 Rupee per Cent per Month from that date.

45,349 — 15 — 6. Subsequent interest from 11th. increasing Moon of Paushem year Jaya to 9th. increasing Moon of Chaitra Sa Year Plava, including Lunar Months, being 24 Months and 29 days at 1 Rupee per Cent

426. 3 — 6 Law Charges since incurred.

99,150 — —

Particulars.

37,717 — 5 — 4 Principal.

1,640 — — 6 Law Charges Viz.

1213 — 13 — — Up to the Date of Razeenamah.

426 — 3 — 6. Up to the Date of postpone Motion

1,640 — — 6.

59,792 — 10 — 2 Interest Viz.

2,282 — 10 — 8. Amount included in the Principal of the bond.

9,600 — — — Up to the Date of Complaint.

2,600 — — — Up to the Date of Razeenamah.

45,349 — 15 — 6 Up to the 9th. increasing Moon of Karteckum Year Plava being the date of postpone Motion.

59,792 — 10 — 2.

99,150 — — —

Deduct Payments.

8,000 — — — On the 15th. increasing Moon of Pourgasseram year Vekary.

18,000 — — — On the 9th. increasing Moon of Karteckum year

Fort St. George 2d. March 1843.

Balance ₹3150 — —

A petition — a Motion was filed, to discharge this Amount on the 5th. December — 1842 with interest ab 1 Rupee per Cent per Month from 9th increasing Moon of Kartica — Year Plava, together with the Law Charges.

14000 — — Principal and Interest due to Narub — Jelagamadavarla Rajallekhmi Lanu jiny Bahadur ab Bunder up to 4th. decreasing Moon Bhadrapada year Velumbee

14000 — — An Extra Petition was filed to liquidate these four Lacs — Thousand Rupees, with an interest ab half Rupee per Cent per Monthly from 1st decreasing Moon of Bhadrapada Year Velumby from the Amount comprising Principal and interest of the decree against Rajah Vasireddy Jo — gunnadhabauboo

Fort St. George 2d. March 1842

33,400. ₹ 6½ Amount Due to Pottur Coosalraniah at Gundoor.

28,351 6 9½ Amount of Razeenamah in No. 19 of 1837 Viz.t.

15,000 — — Principal of the Bond dated — Thursday the 6th. decreasing Moon of Easta year Khara.

12,265 — — Interest Viz.t

1086 — — Up to the date of the Complaint.

1180 — — Up to the date of Razeenamah —

12,265 — —

1086 6 9½ Law Charges.

28,351. 6. 9½.

Instalments.

11,00 — — On the 30th. decreasing Moon of Chaitra — year Velumbee.

6800 — — On 8th. Dec.r February.

6800 — — On 8th. Dec.r Saturday.

6800 — — On 8th. Dec.r Plavah.

1851 6 9½. On 8th. Dec.r Sobhakrutu

28,351 6 9½. A Razeenamah was filed to liquidate the Amount at 12½ per

3181. Fort St. George 2d. March 1843.

decreasing Moon of Makha, Year Havelumbee.

5049 - 9 On account of Razeenamah filed in No. 20 of 1837.

4,038 - - Principal of the Bond dated thursday the 1st. Increasing Moon of Maurgaseersum year Nandana.

2,601 13 3. Interest.

2,384 2 9. Upto the date of Complaint.

317 10 6. Upto the date of Razeenamah.

2,601 13 3.

109 3 6. Law charges.

7,049 - 9.

Instalments.

725 - - On the 30th. decreasing Moon of Chytrum, Year Velumbee.

1,580 - - D:o D:o Vekatee.

1,580 - - D:o D:o Sarvatee.

1,580 - - D:o D:o Plava.

1,584 - 9 D:o D:o Soobhacroolee.

7,049 - 9 A Razeenamah was filed to liquidate this Amount with interest at 1 Rupee per Cent per Month, from 1st. decreasing Moon of Rackhum Year

3182. Fort St. George 2d. March 1843.

Deduct Payments 725 - - } In part of Principal on thursday the 11th. increasing Moon of Bhadrapandum year Dekatee.

1,275 - - Interest on the above Date.

2,000 - - Remaining balance.

33,400 7 6½

Particulars.

19,038 - - Principal

14,866 13 3. Interest.

1,495 10 3½ Law charges.

35,400 7 6½.

Deduct Payments 2,000 - -

Balance 33,400 7 6½

3,731 8 - Amount due to Veleha Khamiah at Masulipatam on account of Razeenamah filed in No. 2 of 1837.

1,500 - - Principal Amount of the Bond on Stamp Paper dated Sunday the 8th. increasing Moon of Aimasjem year Khara

2,740 8 - Interest

Viz.t

2920 — 8 — "

Deduct Payments

150.

Balance

270 — " — Interest upto the date
of Razeenamah —

2740 — 8 — "

274 — " — Lawcharges.

7,514 — 8 — "

Instalments.

2,500 — " — On the 1st increasing Moon
of Phaulgoonum Year Hare
Lumbee

2,500 — " — Pc. Pc. Columbee —

2,514 — 8 — " Pc. Pc. Vekaury —

7514 — 8 — " A Razeenamah was feled to
liquidate this Amount with
an interest ab.t Rupee per
Cent per Month, from 1st
increasing Moon of Aushadum
year, Hawelumbee —

Deduct Payments.

26 — " — In part of Principal Amount
on Thursday the 2d decreasing
Moon of Maurgaserum year
Hawelumbee

of Poothamee Year
Hawelumbee —

2,500 — " — On the 15th increasing
Moon of Aswerejum
Year Vekaury Viz.t

1800 — " — Principal.
700 — " — Interest.

2,500 — " —

1,250 — " — On the 11th increasing
Moon of Aswerejum
Year Sarvaree —

800 — " — Principal.
450 — " — Interest —

3783 — " —

Balance

3,731 — 8 — "

1242.81 — 15 — 6½

5910 — " — of Bonds —

150 — " — Amount due to Nauraparauze
Timmiroydoo of Jukelloor on account
of Bond dated Friday the 5th decreasing
Moon of Bhadrapade year Soormookhy —
Principal 300 — " —
Deduct Payments —

100 — " — On Saturday the 9th —
decreasing Moon of
Aushadum Year Pa[illegible]

50 — " — On Tuesday the 5th decreas-
ing Moon of Margaserum

3185 Fort St. George 2d. March 1843

Year Pakaree

150 - -

Balance 150 - -

5760 - - Balance of Old Debts after deducting the payments due to Subbaraja Ramish Pantoolee on Account of 2d. Bond dated Tuesday the 8th increasing Moon of Mauklum year Nundanah corresponding with 29th January 1833

5000 - - of One Bond.

1000 - - of One Bond.

6000 - -

Deduct Payments.

50 - - On the 13th decreasing Moon of Aushadha year Vejayah.

10 - - On the 11th D. of Courtika Year Munmada.

100 - - On the 11th D. of Poosham Year Munmada corresponding with 6th January 1836

50 - - On the 12th increasing Moon of Mauklum Year Vekaree

210 - -

5910 - -

Remaining.

5760 - - -

130191 15 6½ One Lac, thirty thousand, one hundred and Ninety one Rumas fifteen and pies six and half

[Signed] Rajah Mulrauze Lutchmiah

Seal

[True Translation]

3180 Fort St. George 2d. March 1843.

Statement dated Saturday the 5th increasing Moon of Mauklum year Soobhacroolee Fusly 1252 or 4th February 1843 shewing the debts due by different individuals to Mulrauze Lutchmiah Surdassmookh Munnawar of the Purganahs Bellumconda and Innaconda, Paulook Ranchoor, Cadaly and Sydapoor Circar Moortojannugur and Moostoophannagar Rajahmundry, and Nellore, Guardian of Rajah Mulrauze Veneata Condulrow Minor Zemindar. Due by Rajah Vasereddy Jagunnadhabanboo as per Decree of the Provincial Court in a Suit No. 60 of 1817 ---------- 367998 - -

Madras Pagodas 15,000 at 4 Rupees 4 per Pagoda being the principal of a bond as per Kararnamah dated Sunday the 8th increasing Moon of Jusmeejum year Dhatu ------ 60000 - -

Madras Pagodas 34,225 - - or Rupees at 4 per Pagoda being the Interest allowed according to the said Decree and the Proceedings of Sudder Court from the 27th December 1816 the term of Kararnamah to 31st December 1838 the date of Decree ------ 136900 - -

On account of Costs ---------- 2017 13 6

198917 13 6

Particulars —

Madras Pagodas 49,225 or Rupees at 4 per Pagoda --- 196900 - -

Rupees ---------- 2017 13 6

Amount of Decree ---------- 198917 13 6

The Subsequent Interest for 85 Months at 1 per Cent per Mensem from the 1st January 1836 to 31st January 1843 the date of the Decree being 31st December

Brought forward ——— 173917 26

Interest on M. Pagodas 19225 Pagodas 1.18.1/2 on
Rupees ab 1. per Pagoda ——— 16736 - -
Ditto on Rupees 2017 13 6 ——— 1718 2 6
——— 18454 2 6

Particulars

Madras Pagodas as 9106 1/2 or Rupees ab 1. per Pagoda ——— 36777 - -
Amount of Rupees ——— 3733 - - ——— 36777 - -

Due by Rajah Vaseereddy Ramanadhabauboo as per Provincial
Court's Razeenamah in a suit No 33 of 1826. —
Principal of a Bond dated Friday the 11th
increase of the Moon Month Mungasarum
year Bahoodhanya ———
Interest. —
Up to the date of Complaint ——— 33251 10 8
Up to the 5th December 1829 being the —
date of the 1st Razeenamah ——— 13608 5 4
——— 46860 - -
Deduct the Amount remitted on
account of Interest ——— 3790 - -
Remainder agreed to pay ——— 9070 - -
on account of Costs ——— 9000 - -
——— 46570 - -
Deduct the amount agreed to pay the —
Collector's Cauldoss ——— 12300 - -
Remainder ——— 34270 - -
Razeenamah has been entered into agreeing
to pay this Amount on four years with
Interest at Eight annas per 100 Rupees
per Mensem from the 5th December 1829.

Carried Over ——— 34270 - -

Brought forward ——— 34270 - -

Subsequent Interest for 6 Months and days
27 from the 5th December 1829 to 31st July 1835
ab 8 Annas per 100 Rupees per Mensem - - ——— 11634 10 7

Razeenamah Extra petition has been filed
agreeing to pay this Amount on 3 years with
Interest ab Eight annas per 100 Rupees per
Mensem from the 1st August 1835 - - - - - ——— 45904 10 7

Subsequent Interest for 18 Months and days
15 from the 1st August 1838 to 15 of the same
month 1839 ab 8 Annas per hundred
Rupees per Mensem ——— 11134 14 6

Value of a Stamped paper for Extra Petition ——— 1 - - ——— 57040 9 1

Deduct the Amount paid
On the 15th August 1839
At 2 different times previous thereto
Principal
At one time - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 600 - -
At another time - - - - - - - - - - - 900 - - 1500 - -
Compound Interest on the above ——— 161 - - 1661 12 - 9661 12 -
Remainder - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Up to the 5th December 1829 being the
date of 1st Rajeenamah ---------- 13608 5 4 1636
Subsequent interest at 8 Annas per
hundred Rupees ----------
On account of 2d Rajeenamah from
the 5th December 1829 to 31st July 1835 ---- 11631 10 7
On Account of the 3d Rajeenamah from
the 1st August 1835 to 15th August 1839 11131 11 6 22763 9 1 16636 9 1
On account of Costs ---------- 900 - -
17130 9 1
Deduct the Amount remitted at the time the
Rajeenamah was entered into ---------- 3770 - -
Remainder ---------- 13360 9 1

Particulars -

Principal ---------- 13,500 - -
On account of Interest ---------- 6,626 9 1
Amount remitted ---------- 3770 - -
Remainder ---------- 3136 9 1
Costs ---------- 200 - -
Deduct the Amount paid. 6,336 9 1
Amount agreed to pay by Pottery Cauldo for 3300 - -
Qr Subsequently paid ---------- 966 12 - 2361 12 -
Remainder on account of Rajeenamah -
In Comparison of Rajeenamah Molcondah
16th August 1839 -
Instalments -
2d 15th August 1840 ---------- 3000 - -
3d ---- do --- 1841 ---------- 3000 - -
4th ---- do --- 1842 ---------- 3000 - -
5th ---- do --- 1843 ---------- 3000 - -
6th ---- do --- 1844 ----------

Interest on the same for 41 Months and days
15 from the 16th August 1839 to 31st January 1843
at 8 Annas per hundred Rupees per mensem
Interest for 12 Months from the 16th August 1839
to 15th August 1840 at 8 Annas per hundred
Rupees per mensem on Rs 8000 being paid on
Account of the 1st Instalment ---------- 480 - -
Interest on 8000 Rs being paid on account
of the 2d instalment for 22 Months from the
16th August 1839 to 15th June 1841 at 8 Annas per
hundred Rupees per Mensem ---------- 880 - -
Deduct the Amount remitted on account
of interest the payment being indorsed upon
the Rajeenamah ---------- 880 - -
Interest on Rs 31378 13 1 due from the 3d
instalment for 41 Months and days 15 from the
16th August 1839 to 31st January 1843 at 8 Annas
per hundred Rupees per Mensem ---------- 6511 5 6991 1 5
5136 11 6
Deduct the Amount on account of the
instalment of 15th August 1840
Principal ---------- 8000 - -
Interest ---------- 480 - - 8480 - -
Principal On account of the Instalment of
15th August 1841 ---------- 8000 - - 16480 - -
Remainder ---------- 37839 11 6

Particulars.

Principal on account of the Rajeenamah 37378 1

Deduct the Amount
On account of 1st Instalment ——— 8000 - -
Do 2d Instalment ——— 8000 - - 16000 - -
Remainder ——— 31378 1 31
On account of Interest ——— 7871 1 5
Deduct the Amount remitted on account of interest the payment being indorsed upon the Bond ——— 880 - -
Remainder ——— 6991 1 5
Deduct payment ——— 150 - -
Remainder ——— 6841 1 5 37889 4 6

3 of the Bonds executed by Rajah Yarlagud. da Nukendoo under date the 28th May 1828 - As per Decree of the Provincial Court in a Suit No 12 of 1817 relative to one Bond - Madras Pagodas 11226 - 3 - 65 or Rupees ab 4
per Pagoda on account of Principal ——— 44904 4 10
Costs ——— 1600 - 3
Deduct payment ——— 817 - 3
Remainder ——— 783 - -
43687 4 10
Interest up to 28th May 1828 ——— 40000 - -
83687 4 10
Deduct the Amount remitted ——— 41329 4 10
Remainder ——— 40358 - -
Deduct the Amount paid thro the means of the Collector of Masulipatam in ready money 30345 8 9
Remainder ——— 10012 7 3

A bond was executed on the said date for this Amount.

On account of 2 bonds executed in the name of Venkata - Narrainarow the Amount of Rs 41329 - 4 10 before mentioned remitted

On account of 1 Bond ——— 8000 - -
Do ——— 1000 - - 6000 - -
Principal of the 3 bonds of the date 28th May 1828 ——— 16012 7 3
Interest on the same from that day to 31st January 1813 being months 176 and days 4 Calculated as follows Viz.t
On Rs 10012 - 7 - 3 the principal of the first bond from 28th May 1828 to 28th April 1830 - being 23 months at 1 percent per month
Rupees ——— 2302 4 -
Rupees 5074 - 4 - 7 being discharged that day in part of the said principal being Rupees 10012 - 7 - 3 the balance stands at Rs 4,938 - 2 - 8 but as the interest Calculated from that day to 31st January 1813. (being months 153 and days 4) exceeds the principal in amount it is conferred to a sum equal thereto Viz.t Rupees ——— 4,938 - 2 - 8 6741 - 8
On Rupees 6000 being the Amount of the principal of the other two bonds the interest is limitted to a sum equal thereto Viz.t Rs 6000 - - 6741 - 8
Total Rupees ——— 28753 7 11

Deduct the sum discharged on the 28th April 1830 ——— 5574 4 7
Balance ——— 23179 3 4

Abstract

Principal ———
Interest ———

Due by Vasereddy Atchummah the widow of Rajah
Jagunnadhabauboo as per Decree of the Provincial Court in
an Appeal Suit No 6 of 1841.
Principal of the bond dated Thursday the 8th
decreasing moon of Pooshyam year Surnajeen ——— 1000 - -
Interest
Do doubled in consequence of the proper
time having expired up to the date of original Complaint 1000 - -
Interest to be added hereafter up to the date of
the Appeal Courts Decree The attested Copy of
the above has not yet been received ——— 1000 - -
Amount after deducting Rs 120 out of the
deposited by the appellant on Account of the Costs of Suit ——— 1960 -
As per Warrant ——— 2190 -

Due by Rajah Mannoor Venkata Gopaulrow Zemindar
of Sullanapully Taulook.
As per Decree of the Provincial Court of Masulipatam
in the Special Suit No 9 of 1841
Principal of a bond dated Friday the 1st Pinerias
ving moon of Phaulgoonun year Surnadary 500 - -
Interest doubled up to the date of original
Complaint in consequence of the proper time
having expired ——— 500 - -
1000 - -
Subsequent interest up to the date of the decree
in the special appeal and the Costs incurred in
the Courts of Those are not entered in consequence of
the attested Copy of the Decree having not been

Bond debts.
Principal amount
On account of a Bond dated Friday
the 10th increasing moon of Caurteenun
year Verodhee ——— 500 - -
Of year Veerodee
On account of a bond dated
Monday the 3d decreasing Moon of
Vysakhum ——— 100 - -
On account of a note dated
Tuesday the 1st decreasing moon
of Vysakhum ——— 100 - -
Do Do dated Monday
the 11th increasing moon of
Maurgaseersun ——— 100 - -
On account of a bond dated
13th Sunday the decreasing
moon of Do ——— 500 - - 1100 - -
On account of a bond dated
Monday the 5th increasing
moon of Maurgaseersun year Khara 950 - - 1850 - -
Interest doubled in consequence of the proper
time having expired ——— 1850 - - 3700 - - 4700 - - -
On account of bond debts due by Cumanaycony Bungaroo Comara Ankeppa Naidoo and Dandeppa Naidoo the
Zemindars of Chundy Taulook subject to Pillore Collectorate
Principal of the bond dated Wednesday the 17th
decreasing moon of Maurgaseersun year Verodhee 500 - -
Interest equal to the principal in consequence
of the proper time having expired ——— 500

On account of bond debts due by Joolfacaraddoula and Imam-
=adowla the sons of late Roostoomjahunkhoom Navab of
Masulipatam Principal on account of 2 bonds dated Friday the
12th increasing moon of Maurgaserum year Suvageloo

D° On account of one bond ——— 1000 - -

Deduct payment.

On the 8th increasing moon of
Maurgaserum year Verodhee ——— 50 - -
On the 8th decreasing moon of
— d° — d° ——— 150 - -
On the 1st increasing moon of Dus-
=seyem year Vilumbee ——— 127 - -
Remainder ——— 219 7 -
Principal on account of one Bond ——— 1000 - -

Deduct payment

On the 6th increasing moon of
Maurgaserum year Verodhee ——— 50 - -
On the 8th decreasing moon of
— d° — d° ——— 150 - -
On the 8th decreasing moon of
Pooshyum d° ——— 50 - -
On the 1st increasing moon of
Dusseyum year Vilumbee ——— 127 - - 627 7 -
Remainder ——— 379 -
1875 2 -

Particulars

On account of one Bond ——— 1000 - -
— d° ——— 1000 - -
2000 - -

Deduct payment

On account of one Bond ——— 212 -

Brought over ——— 1525 2 -

Interest

On Rupees 671 - 11 - paid on different
dates for 24 months from friday the 17th in-
creasing moon of Maurgaserum year Suva-
geloo to 12th increasing moon of Maurgase-
rum year Verodhee as follows.

On the 6th increasing moon of
Maurgaserum ——— 50 - -
On the 8th d° d° ——— 50 - -
D° 8th decreasing moon d° 300 - -
on this 400 - - 96 - -

Interest on Rs 50 - - paid for 25
months from the 12th increasing moon of
Maurgaserum year Suvageloo to 8th decreas-
ing moon of Poosh yum year Verodhee 12 8 -

D° doubled of Rupees 24 - 11 - in
consequence of the proper time having ex-
pired from the 12th increasing moon of Maur-
gaserum year Suvageloo to 12th increasing
moon of Dusseyum year Vilumbee 24 11 - 1336 -

D° doubled of Rs 1525 2 - the remaining
balance in consequence of proper time having expired 1525 2 - 1658 8 - 318310 -

An Account of bond debts due by Condoory Rungachaslu
inhabitant of Rajahpetta as well as Jaely Ranganiah
inhabitant of Mudderala Principal of the bond dated
Tuesday the 13th increasing moon of Maukhum year Khara as
Rajenamah of the Monneiffs Court of Chithalampad in Salem

On account of bond debts due by Joolfacaraddoula and Immamadowla the sons of late Roostoomjahmushroom Navab of Masulipatam Principal on account of 2 bonds dated Friday the 12th increasing moon of Maurgaserum year Survagetoo

To On account of one bond ——— 1000 - -

Deduct payment.

On the 8th increasing moon of Maurgaserum year Verodhee ——— 50 - -

On the 3rd decreasing moon of do do ——— 150 - -

On the 1st increasing moon of Dusseregem year Vumbee ——— 127 - - 327 - -

Remainder ——— 673 - -

Principal on account of one Bond ——— 1000 - -

Deduct payment

On the 6th increasing moon of Maurgaserum year Verodhee ——— 50 - -

On the 3rd decreasing moon of do do ——— 150 - -

On the 3rd decreasing moon of Poorhyum do ——— 50 - -

On the 1st increasing moon of Swaregum year Vilumbee ——— 127 - - 327 - -

Remainder ——— 673 - -

1525 2 -

Particulars

On account of one Bond ——— 1000 - -

do ——— 1000 - -

2000 - -

Deduct payment

On account of one Bond ——— 213

Brought over ——— 1525 2 -

Interest

On Rupees 473 - 11 - paid on different dates for 2½ months from friday the 17th increasing moon of Maurgaserum year Survageloo to 12th increasing moon of Maurgaserum year Verodhee as follows.

On the 6th increasing moon of Maurgaserum ——— 50 - -

On the 3rd do do ——— 50 - -

Do 3rd decreasing moon do 300 - - -

on this 400 - - 96 - -

Interest on Rs. 50 - - paid for 25 months from the 17th increasing moon of Maurgaserum year Survageloo to 3rd decreasing moon of Poorhyum year Verodhee 12 8 -

Do doubled of Rupees 24 - 11 - in consequence of the proper time having expired from the 12th increasing moon of Maurgaserum year Survageloo to 12th increasing moon of Swaregum year Vilumbee 24 11 - 1356 -

Do doubled of Rs. 1525 2 - the remaining balance in consequence of proper time having expired 1525 2 - 1658 8 - 3183 10 -

An Account of bond debts due by Coondoory Rungacharlu inhabitants of Rajahpetta as well as Sasty Ranganiah inhabitants of Mudderala Principal of the bond dated Tuesday the 13th increasing moon of Naukhum year Khara and Rajeenamah of the Monneiffs Court of Chelkalampad in a Sub

On the following Instalments.

On the 3d decreasing moon of Khaulgoonum year
Khara _____ 12 - -

Soondana

On the 15th increasing moon of Caurtieum 10 - -
Do _____ Do _____ of Khaulgoonum 10 - - _____ 20 - -

Vegea

On the 15th increasing moon of Caurtieum 10 - -
Do _____ Do _____ of Khaulgoonum 10 - - _____ 20 - -

Jya

On the 15th increasing moon of Caurtieum 10 - -
Do _____ Do _____ of Khaulgoonum 10 - - _____ 20 - -

Mennadha.

On the 15th increasing moon of Caurtieum 10 - -
Do _____ Do _____ of Khaulgoonum 10 - - _____ 20 - -

Doormookeer

On the 15th increasing moon of Caurtieum 10 - -
Do _____ Do _____ of Khaulgoonum 10 - - _____ 20 - -

Kavalumbee

On the 15th increasing moon of Caurtieum 10 - -
Do _____ Do _____ of Khaulgoonum 10 - - _____ 20 - -

Velumbee

On the 15th increasing moon of Caurtieum 10 - -
Do _____ Do _____ of Khaulgoonum 10 - - _____ 20 - -

Veesvasee

On the 15th increasing moon of Caurtieum 10 - -
Do _____ of Khaulgoonum 10 - - _____ 20 - -

Brought forward _____ 172 - -

Deduct payment

On the 1st increasing moon of Vysakham
year Soondana _____ 12 - -

On the 8th Dr of Chytrum year Jya _____ 10 - - 22 - -

Remainder _____ 150 - -

Interest doubled in consequence of the Principal
not having been paid within the proper time having expired 150 - - 300 - -

Due by Vencatarama Narasimma Jagunnadha Aswarow
Zemindar of Paulavancha Talook as per Kararnamah
dated 5th increasing moon of Aswiejum year Jugeerasa.

Principal Madras Pagodas 1000 or Rs. at 4 per Pagoda 4000 - -

Interest doubled in consequence of the time having expired 4000 - - 8000 - -

On Account of two Bonds dated Thursday the 2d increasing
moon of Poorshyum year Sarvagetoo, executed by Congara
Sasheo and Concary Parumtaloo inhabitant of Ponnekonda.

Principal Amount of 2 Bonds.

On Account of one Bond. _____ 500 - -
Do _____ 100 - -
600 - -

Deduct payment under date the Wednesday
10th increasing moon of Sravanum year Sarvadary 116 - -

Remainder _____ 484 - -

Interest limited to Amount of Principal _____ 484 - -
_____ 968 - -

On Account of the Bonds dated Tuesday the 10th decreasing
moon of Khaulgoonum year Sarvagetoo executed by Ganda
Rogesparaddy inhabitant of Morsapaulla as well as Mullala
Sobbana inhabitant of Punkala Corapaud.

Principal Amount ——— 300 - -

Interest doubled in consequence of the proper time having expired 300 - - ——— 600 - -

Due by Mydavaloo Cunniah inhabitant of Pennlooroo on account of a bond dated friday the 8th decreasing moon of Ashadhum year Khara Principal of the bond payable in the following instalments

One the 1st January 1832 ——— 50 - -

Do ——— 1833 ——— 50 - -

Do ——— 1834 ——— 50 - -

Do ——— 1835 ——— 50 - -

Do ——— 1836 ——— 50 - -

Do ——— 1837 ——— 50 - -

Do ——— 1838 ——— 50 - - 350 - -

Deduct payment under date the 30th July 1831 10 - -

Remainder ——— 340 - -

Interest doubled in consequence of the proper time having expired 310 - - ——— 650 - -

1849 1 10

Particulars

On Account of the Suits preferred in the Provincial Court

As per Decrees passed.

Against Rajah Vuppaiddy Jagunnadahaubu 36777 - -

Ditto ——— Do ——— Hetchemmah ——— 2496 -

Do Rajah Mannoor Venkata Gopaulrow

Amount of the Complaint ——— 1000 - -

Costs &c (These are not entered in consequence of Copy of the Decree having not been received ——— 1000 - - 3496 -

by Rajah Vuppaiddy Ramanadhabaubu

Head of Rayamundry ———

Principal and Interest on account of the debts of bonds &c documents Due by Rajah Yarlagudda Ankenadoo -

Principal ——— 10438 2 8

Interest ——— 12741 - 8 ——— 23179 3 4

Due by Rajah Mannoor Vencata Gopaulrow -

Principal ——— 1850 - -

Interest ——— 1850 - - 3700 - -

Due by Cammaayeny Bungaroo Comara Ankassa Naidoo and Dandussa Naidoo -

Principal ——— 500 - -

Interest ——— 500 - - 1000 - -

Due by Soolfacaruddoula and Ameenuddoula the sons of late Roostoomjahmurhoom Nobob of Masulipatam

Principal ——— 1525 2 -

Interest ——— 1658 8 - ——— 3183 10 -

Due by Condoory Rungacharloo inhabitant of Rajahpettah as well as Jaslye Papaniah inhabitant of Muddoola -

Principal ——— 150 - -

Interest ——— 150 - - 300 - -

Due by Vencatarama Narasimma Jagunnadha - Rawarow Zemindar of Paulavuncha Talook -

Principal ——— 4000 - -

Interest ——— 4000 - - 8000 - -

Due by Congarasachee and Commoory Parantaloo inhabitants of Pamarroopaud

Principal ——— 484 - -

Interest ——— 484 - - 968 -

Due by Gada Nayapaxeddy as well as Mullala Subbal inhabitants of Mosspaulle and Inukata Corrapaud respectively.

Principal ———

3201. Fort St. George 2d. March 1843.

Due by Mydaulee Cormiah inhabitant of Pennelore.

Principal ——— 340 - -

Interest ——— 340 - - 680 - -

Particulars. ——— 1610 13 4

Principal ——— 952 7 4 8

Interest ——— 22023 8 8

1610 13 4.

Four Lacks Fifty thousand, nine hundred and eighty nine Rupees Anna one fifteen ——— 4,52989 1 10.

Articles sent for the marriage ceremony in the house of Sultaulmuddoula Rajahlykhan Sunder Jung Bahadur

Silver articles belonging to a Canopy.

Silver pillars ——— 4 —

D° Calasems ——— 4 — 8

Red velvet Canopy together with brocade valances 1

Of red velvet Boordogee muslund & a Cabut Muslund together with valances 1 1

Bolsters ——— 1

Large pillows ——— 2

Cushion ——— 1 8

Fourteen 14

Seal. /Signed/ Rajah Mulrauze Sultaulmuddoula

/True translation/

3202. Fort St. George 2d. March 1843

No. 23.

To

H. Stokes Esqre

Collector of the Zillah of Guntoor,

and the Circar Moostajanagur

District of Palnaud &c.

Arzee addressed by Rajah Mulrauze Parviah the Widow of the late Rajah Mulrauze Peda Goondarow.

Although I am the real Heiress to Mulrauze Lutchmiah to succeed her in the Estate, as well as the Zemindary of Innacondah and Bellumconda seemahs which had been obtained by our ancestors, and continued from the former Governments as also the Districts which were subsequently procured by Venkata Goondarow by means of that Zemindary, yet our Lutchmiah brought from a distant country a boy who was not our Cousin and gave him the name of "Venkatanursimharoydoo" so she Lutchmiah submitted her Petition both to the late Collector Goldingham Esqre and to your honor to the effect that she had adopted him, that Venkata Condulroydoo who was born to him / Venkata Nursimharoydoo / and Venkata

Fort St. George 2d March 1843.

heir Wife was the heir in her right, and that it must be continued to him with reference to what she had written. I also presented my Petitions one under date the 18th December 1841 to J Goldingham Esqre Collector and another to you under date the 20th August 1842 setting forth that I was Lutchmiah rightful heir of the she had neither heir nor Representative and that the circumstance of my being her heir would be apparent by perusing the Genealogical tables filed in your Cutcherry by my Husband and Venkata Soondaram, as well as the whole Record which contains the Petitions presented by Venkata formerly now when he gave up his District to the Company in charge.

When the Arzee of both of you were under your consideration and when you were on leave of absence making over your charge to the Acting Head Assistant Collector the same in charge Collector came to a Sunnud Pottah for the Immadi Sandy settlement and held the Cutcherry in the same Fort in which Sankaram Lutchmiah were residing. At that opportunity our Lutchmiah should represented this her own

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caused an Arzee to be presented to him. I hearing the same, caused a Petition likewise to be presented to him under date the 9th of December 1842 as follows. "I informed to him 18th Octo-
"Esqre and to the late Collector stating that Sam-
"the real heirs to Lutchmiah. I now also report
"the same to you, you will, after bringing the whole
"of the record written by me into your consider-
"tion, be pleased to submit this to the Board
"of Revenue with your recommendation in
"order that my right may not be in-
"terrupted and that it be continued
"to me after the lapse of Lutchmiah."

That in charge Collector after the receipt of my Arzee had not only informed my Vakeel stating that I should make out a direct communication to the Board but also ejected an Enquetnamah to our Dutch-mah under date the 14th December setting forth that her Petition with its Translation was submitted to the Board of Revenue with his recommendation which I have been unaware of. That the Collector thro' the effect of my bad luck not having brought my circumstances into his consider-

merely submitted our Petitioners Petition to the
Board of Revenue with his recommendation
I have also brought my circumstances to the
notice of the Board of Revenue in accordance
with the instructions of that Collector.

I am given to understand that
you have not only confirmed the several Zemin-
of this Zillah but likewise granted an Engagement
to our Petitioners and acquainted Him that that the
Zemindars should now deliver over the Perma-
=nent Cowles bestowed on them by the Honorable
Government and that they should execute Kowl-
=namahs or Agreements binding themselves to
receive such amount of allowances for their
maintenance until their respective Estates should
be improved and given back. In consequence
of which, our Petitioners Son, I understand, not
only represented to your Honor this Fact
but has also submitted her Petition mentioning that
in accordance with her representation the sub-
=sistence money which will be granted by Govern-
=ment as well as the eventual restoration of the
Estates should be continued to Venkata Condulroydoo
I therefore beg to solicit your Honor who are in
the place of God, this the manner of this our
Petition, as follows.

into the Genealogical tables which were caused
to be filed both by my Husband and Venkata
Goonda Row during the management of Mr. Collector
Goonda Row during the Arzee from Venkata Goonda Row
Ram, and the Arzee from Venkata Goonda Row
dated 11th November 1818 for the purpose of the
Estates being given up, I trust you will afford me
justice and write to the Board of Revenue stating
that I am Petchmiah rightful heiress, that I as
well as Petchmiah are the only persons to enjoy
the stipend which is now allowed and to receive
charge of the Estates at such time as your pleasure
permits, and that Venkata Condulroydoo is not
the Heir in accordance with her suggestion.

In the cause which pended between
our Petchmiah and Joopully Mullaroo in
No 6 of 1820 before the Northern Provincial Court
Mullaroo stated in his answer that her wife
called Boochiah had been adopted by Vena-
-ta Goonda Row, that she was given to him
in marriage, that thereby he was determined
to be the heir for the Estate, that a Will was
tendered to him to that effect under date the 11th
March 1819, and that he was therefore the Heir.
Our Petchmiah therefore caused a reply
to be filed setting forth that
her Brother said

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adopt Boochiah the wife of Mullaroo and the
the above Boochiah was entitling any way whatever
related to her. While her a portion was above al-
=luded to was thus standing she now alleges
Venkata Condulroydoo (born to Venkata Narsimh
Row who was not our cousin and to Venkata Subbi
the 2d daughter of Boochiah whom was then objec
to) is her heir. This is a contradictory state
consequently if you will be pleased to send for and
peruse the reply filed in that suit, it will be a
=parent to your honor that the circumstances
=tioned by our Petitioner are unfounded and
Sam the real Heirs.

Besides this our Petitioner addresses
an Argee to Mr. Wish the Principal Collector
of the Zillah of Nellore, mentioning that Venkata
Narsimharaw the father of this Venkata Subbi
was adopted by her; that she had made over to him
the Sydapooram District subject to that maintain
that therefore the above Estate should be transfer
and given to him; that the Peishcush money should
should be received from him and that the same
writing titles, as were usual towards her should also
be given to him. What might have been his com
=munication to the Board and its sanction, I am
not aware of but that Collector was pleased
to enquire in his

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"to transfer the Estate to Venkata Narsimharow
"while there are Bungaria and Boochiah Heirs for
"after Venkata Goonda Row your husband." If you
will therefore be pleased to write to the Collector of
Nellore, you will also ascertain the matter in ques=
tion. In the suit instituted before the Northern
Provincial Court in No. 32 of 1820. by myself and
Bungaria my husband's elder wife against the
Heirs of Joogully Mullaroo and our Lutchmiah
claiming the right of the moity of the District,
Estate & the Provincial Court only stated in their
Decree on behalf of our Lutchmiah alleging
that she should enjoy their Estate so long as she
continued herself alive, but did not confer any
authority whatever on our Lutchmiah for making
it over to others, I the surviving heirs being
alive. If you will be pleased to send for and
peruse the Decree given by that Court, it will
be manifest that Lutchmiah has no authority
whatever to make over the right to Venkata=
Condulroydoo.

My husband for a long time
ruled the estate himself alone, afterwards
after having first procured his Heir Venkata
Goondaroo, put him in possession of one

half, some delay took place in discharging one or two lists in the year 1801 in consequence of an adverse season. With reference to the the Collectors report on the subject of my husband's advanced age, the Government determined that one moiety should be given over to Venkata Goondarow considering him to be the heir, and that a stipend of 200 Pagodas should be by him granted to my husband. In the above manner, a Permanent Pension was granted by Government on Venkata Goondarow. This Venkata Goondarow continued the above allowance to my husband during his life and afterwards to me and Bungaruk who was my husband's elder wife for the maintenance of both of us, and the relations, & also the attendants under our protection - after the demise of Bungaruk, it was up to the month of October 1840 on the receipt of 50 Rupees a month, in consideration of the stipend of 1000 Rupees which has been granted to our Petchmiah - since then, nothing has been paid for my subsistence &

another heir than myself, and that she was maintaining me - even this expression she made in a doubtful way; but did not state that she was paying me so much per month for my charges - That Gentleman then suggested to me that I should remain joined as Enquetamah to her support. - myself under her support. -

I am entitled to the same respect as Petchmiah, and as I could not in accordance with the communication of Mr. Hector, consent newly to place myself under her support in such a manner as she pleased, I submitted my appeal to the Board of Revenue under date the 19th of February 1842. -

I beg leave particularly to mention as follows. -

As there is a considerable amount of arrears against the several Zemindary Estates subject to this Zillah; as there is no likelihood for the discharge of the Peishcush hereafter; as the Government will take back the permanent Cowles and allow such amount of allowance as it pleases permits, as formerly a allowance was

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will be pleased to make a recommendation to the Board of Revenue, stating that when the Government will take possession of the entire Estate and grant allowances, an allowance may separately be bestowed on me in proportion and consideration of the amount of the Jeypand granted to my Husband, and after obtaining their sanction are abrogated, relieve me from the embarrassment. I also crave leave to state that I and Lutchmiah are the Heiresses for the subsistence money, Zemindary, Estate &c. which you will eventually grant to Lutchmiah, but she has no other Heirs. I also entreat your Honor will after considering me as the Heiress to Lutchmiah in the same manner in which Venkata Goundarow had been established as the Heir and put in possession of the moity of our estate, and in which the permanent Deed was conferred on him) be pleased to forward this my Petition with your recommendation to the Board of Revenue stating that I being the surviving heiress, shall succeed Lutchmiah in her right. Now to peruse Sunday the 6th discovering in

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year Jeshwanto corresponding with 22nd day of January 1843.-

(Seal) /Signed/ Rajah Ambrauzer Nursiah

/True Translation/

/Signed/ H. Stokes

Collector.

To H. Stokes Esqre

Collector in the Zillah of Guntoor and the District of Palnaud &c. &c.

Argee addressed by Rajahetanoor Venkata Narsimayemmah, zemindar of Paula parroo Subdivision in the Chilcalorepand Estate and Mujumdar Creatoor Tarjamajar &c.

I dispatched my Argee to your presence on the 13th instant and trust that you have understood its contents. I have not yet recovered my health. Fearing that, in the event of the prescribed agreement and the permanent Deed not soon reaching your presence according to your Enquetnamah dated 5th instant, it would perhaps occur to you that I am hesitating in my mind and thus procrastinating, I have caused an agreement to be

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thereto despatched it this day to my husband's brother widow Bharatummah, with a letter requesting her to forward the same to you without loss of time after affixing her seal and signature consequently, I represent this for your information. At the time when I quitted Chilcalorpaud, I secured there the permanent deed, which has not been sent now as it must be taken out in my presence. Whatever may be the state of my health, I will set out in four or five days. I will send to you the permanent deed as soon as I arrive at Chilkalor= =paud. What I have to represent now is that there is a talk here that the other Zemindar viz the Juntor Jellah have, not agreeing to these terms, presented Arzees to you mentioning therein their whole case, and that your honor will, out of favor, recommend to the higher au= =thorities in their favor and then the Estates will be continued in their possession respectively should you recommend to continue the Estates in their possession and to carry on the management by their means, I trust that you will at the same time be pleased to recommend to put us also in possession of our Estates. I forward the agreement for fear lest you should be displeased

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if it is not forwarded in due time, and therefore trust that you will be pleased to extend to us the same favor which may be shewn to the other Zemindars in relation to continuing the Estates to them, and that you will not act otherwise towards us from our having now forwarded the above agreement. As we have from the beginning depended on you respecting our Samastanam, we

Firmly

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firmly trust that you will protect our Estates from being subjected to any injury whatever - I will represent all other circumstances after my arrival at Chilkaloor=pand. Please to perusse

21st January 1843.-

/Signed/ Rajah Manoor Venkata Hanoomayenmah

(Seal)

/True translate/ C. C.

/Signed/ H. Stokes
Collector.

Fort St. George 2nd. March 1843

No. 25.

To H. Stokes Esqre.
Collector in the Zillah of Guntoor.
Circar Moortoojannagur and the Dis=
trict of Palnaud Vcn. Vcn. Vcn.

Arzee addressed by Bhauratammah,
Mother and Guardian of Rajah Manoor
Venkata Croostna Nurseinha row Minor
Zemindar of the Chilkaloor paud
Estate and Majoomdar of the
Circar Moortoojannagur Vcn. Vcn. Vcn.

I have received your Enqeetna=
=mah No. 13 dated 19th. instant and perused the contents thereof - I have carefully considered the Enqeetnamah No. 12 under date the 5th. instant stating that my Vakeels Puttry Vencatadry and Mungoo Venkatroydoo have been fully informed of the injunctions of the Honorable Court of Directors, received with Proceedings of the Board of Revenue relative to my temporarily surrendering the rights of my Zemindary into the hands of the Government for the pur=pose of its being improved and that I should be informed of the same in writing that in the event of my acceding to the proposed Con=ditions a Kararnamah in the enclosed form

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should be drawn out and submitted to you signed by me as the owner of one moiety of the Estate, and by Rajah Venkatahanoomayemmah the owner of the other moiety and other circumstances. My Vakeels also informed me that you mentioned to them that the arrears due on our Estate would be remitted - Being desirous to conform, to the injunctions of the Court of Directors, I had the Kararnamah drawn out in the Form forwarded by you and in order to procure the signature of Rajah Venkata Hanoomayemmah who is now at Nellore, I addressed a letter to her requesting her to come here speedily. To this effect I have already addressed an Arzee to you adding that we would submit the Cararanamah in conformity to your order as soon as she arrives; Rajah Venkata Hanoomayemmah accordingly had a Kararnamah drawn out in the Form forwarded by you and enclosed the same duly signed and sealed in a letter to my address under date the 21st January from Nellore, which letter reached me on the 24th January - therefore I also have affixed my seal and signature to the said Kararnamah, which I herewith submit to your honor - Be pleased to receive it -

Relative to the Cowle, no mention

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is made in the letter from Rajah Venkata Hanoomayemmah to my address - She only states that she has addressed an Arzee to you mentioning that she had transmitted the Kararnamah to me for my signature - So you will have understood what she says regarding the Cowle in the said Arzee, I represented a short time since to you that the said Permanent Cowle Jeea has been in the possession of Rajah Hanoomayemma and that they should be sent for and kept in our joint charge -

Having conformed to the instructions of the higher authorities, I beg to represent to you all my circumstances as follows and I entreat you will be pleased to take them into your serious consideration and recommend me to the higher authorities -

After my Husbands decease I addressed several Arzees to Mr. Collector St. Goldingham with respect to the Estate being put in my possession in answer to which he issued an Enqyetnamah No. 22 under date the 9th February 1843 in the concluding part of which it was stated that if I would adopt a son he would report the circumstance to the higher authorities and act as he might think proper regarding the Estate consequently I addressed an Arzee No. 66

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date the 21st May 1841 stating that pursuant to the instructions of my Husband I would take Vencata Nursimharow the 2nd son of Maunoor Ramayeeh Pantolos inhabitant of Moolpoor, and perform the ceremonies of his adoption &c. and report the same to him (the Collector) and requesting that he would protect the heirs of our Samastanum or family and be favorably disposed towards the boy to be adopted by me, and take my Tahee or Division under the authority of the Court of Wards; that with respect to the guardianship of the Minor and the Estate I would be responsible as long as I might live, and that he would submit all these circumstances to the Board of Revenue with his recommendation and obtain their sanction for nominating a Manager and Guardian as well as the requisite number of Mostanddies &c. who might be selected by me and also for Bostandy &c. charges. Upon which he issued an Enoyetnamah No. 25 dated 10th June 1841 stating that it did not appear from the said Arzee that I had adopted a son up to that time; that I should do so and submit account of his Family and that I should express my opinion as to whom I might prefer for the offices of Guardian &c. Consequently

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I made the adoption in conformity to the instructions of my husband and the precepts of the Hindoo law, and addressed an Arzee under date the 23rd June 1841 submitting a Moyenjabitah for fixing an establishment consisting of Guardian &c. and the Bostandy &c. charges for myself and son. Upon this the Collector having duly ascertained the circumstance of my having made the adoption submitted my Arzee together with the Moyenjabitah to the Board of Revenue - who referred the same to the Government - on the 18th January 1842 the Collector issued a favorable Enoyetnamah No. 17 stating that the Board addressed a letter under date the 8th January 1842 transmitting the approval of the Government for the adoption of the Minor and sanction for his Bobbundy &c. charges and that I should send the person who was selected by me as Guardian to the Buzzar adding other circumstances - Moreover Mr. Goldingham during his stay in this Zillah, and afterwards yourself up to the 4th August 1842, protected me and my son retaining our Division under the management of the Court of Wards - Now contrary to this you have issued an Enoyetnamah stating that instructions have been received from the higher Authorities that my Estate should be kept under the management of the Collector until

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received on the subject submitted by the Govern=
=ment in their Minutes of Consultation to the
Court of Directors in England relative to the
heavy arrears standing on the Zemindary Estates
in the Guntoor Zillah and that an allowance
of Rupees 150 per Month will be paid out
of the collections of the Estate for the subsistence
of the Minor. The late Collector with reference
to the circumstances of my having adopted a step in
conformity to the instructions of the Circar, recom=
=mended us to the consideration of the higher au=
=thorities, who were pleased to restore our Samastanam
and obtained Sanction for Rupees 450 per Mensem on
account of charges for the subsistence of myself and son
and his instruction Vcz. subsequently, it has been our
misfortune to learn that this Sanction has been cancelled
Under the British Government, no such circumstance
has ever taken as this Viz. of giving orders in the
first instance and cancelling the same afterwards
We consider we have suffered injustice in this respect
I therefore humbly request that you will be pleased
to recommend again to the higher authorities and
obtain Sanction regarding the Minor and Establish=
=ment as before.-

2 In 1836, Mr. Bruce the then Collector
according to the application of my husband

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letter to the Board of Revenue stating among other
circumstances, that if we should be put in possession
of the Toollor Division it could in a short time be
much improved upon which they addressed the
Government soliciting Sanction to put us in possession
of the same on this, the Government issued instructions
that the Estate should be made over to us and that
we should act as agents on their part and improve
the Estate. In conformity thereto Mr. Collector Bruce
put my Husband in possession of the Estate on the 5th
October 1836. who with due respect towards the Cir=
Circar concluding that if he should improve the Estate
in a short time and discharge the full Peishcush he
would gain the approbation and favor of the Supreme
authorities and influenced by this object he visited
each village and upon the applications of the Ryots
let the lands under sharing tenure or at favorable
Pheists with the view of bringing under the plough
all the lands which were at that time mostly left
waste on account of the loss of population and
cattle consequent upon the devastations of the
famine and cold and fever and up to the 17th November
1840 the date of his decease he formed a Doole to the
amount of Rupees 67,663 and odd showing an in=
=crease of Rupees 37,000 and odd above Rupees 30,662
and odd which was the settlement made by
Zuffy Auneens on the part of the Cir=

the time my husband was put in posfession of the villages - He increased the revenue gradually year by year - My husband fully understanding the object which the Circar has in view in putting him in posfession of the Estate conducted the manages=ment with great activity - Moreover in order that the circumstance above mentioned may be thoroughly understood I have had an account prepared which is herewith submitted shewing the Dowle formed in each fusly on the villages of the di=vision from fusly 1246 to the time of my husbands' demise and the amount paid to the Circar on that account - If you will be pleased to peruse it thoroughly you will understand the nature and amount of the Dowle of the villages of the division during the management of my hus=band as well as that which was formed after=wards upto fusly 1245 and subsequently to the present time -

3 In the Month of August 1833, when my brotherinlaw late Rajah Venkata Narsimharow died a violent death the Famine happened by the overwhelming effects of which there accrued an arrear to the amount of Rupees 18,000 and odd on account of which my husband and Venka=ta Mooroomayemmah the widow of my brother in law paid 7000 Rupees into the Sub

at Madras in the Month of January 1834 out of our own funds - Moreover the arrear which accrued up to the last year was owing entirely to the famine which occurred in this Zillah - therefore if you will be pleased to make investigation you will perceive that my husband and myself have conformed to the injunctions of the Circar and that all the Collections were not made from the Ryots we paid the one Lac of Rupees from our private property under the apprehension that we should lose the right of the Zemindary which we enjoyed for so long a time and that we have been ever endeavoring to merit the favor of the Circar -

4. After my husband departed this life the then Collector issued an Enoyetnamah = stating that the Board had sanctioned a monthly allowance of Rupees 150 on account of charges for my subsistence - I passed a receipt to the Collector and received Rupees 1,950 due on account of my subsistence from the 17th November 1840 on which day my husband departed this life to the 20th June 1841 - Afterwards from 21st June 1841 the date on which I adopted Venkata Crooshna Narsimha now to 31st July 1842, an allowance of Rupees 450 per mensem was sanctioned on account of the charges for myself, son and Establishment consisting of the Guardian &c consequently we suffered nothing by the want of money for subsistence - Subsequently to

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the 5th August 1842 an Enoyetnamah was issued in which it is stated that orders had been received to pay Rupees 150 a month out of the collections of the Estate for the support only of the minor by which I was greatly grieved but considering that if I should immediately represent our condition you would consider me troublesome and trusting that you would yourself be pleased to recommend us to the consideration of the higher authorities and protect us, I contracted loans from Sowcars and defrayed the charges of Subsistence &c. lately fixed by you with the exception of the Guardian. Now you state among other things, that I shall receive a sufficient allowance from the Government under the injunctions of the Court of Directors, and have the expectation of my being replaced in possession of the Estate as soon as their endeavours are accomplished. I therefore humbly solicit you will be graciously pleased to obtain orders for re-enforcing the sanction issued by Government under date the 5th December 1841 on account of the charges of myself and my son and commence the payments of the same from 1st August 1842.

5 After I adopted a son I submitted a Mooyejabtah to the late Collector for the charges of my son and myself including

Fort St. George 2nd March 1843.

the amount lately sanctioned by Government for myself only, and he submitted a recommendation to the Board of Revenue with reference to the Statement drawn up shewing the charges of the maintenance of my son, myself, the Sibbendy &c. and for the Charitable actions which we might perform every month and the Board gave sanction accordingly, which circumstance you will have already perceived. I therefore humbly entreat you will be pleased to submit the abovementioned circumstances to the Supreme Authorities and obtain sanction for the payment of Rupees 150 per mensem to myself as Sanctioned by the Board of Revenue in the month of January 1841 before the adoption made by me and of Rupees 450 to my son on account of the charges of his subsistence and instruction &c. as already paid both to him and myself up to 31st July 1842.

6 In the event of your determining to allow us for charges in proportion to other Zemindars, I beg to state, that as you are already acquainted with the circumstances of my adoption of Veneata Crostna Narsimharow, who is now a minor according to the instructions of the Circar, and the necessity of my performing at the present time his Upanimical celebration and afterwards his marriage. I therefore solicit you will be pleased to recommend for the sanction of the higher authorities the charges requisite for the same.

Further I humbly solicit you

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be pleased to take all the abovementioned circumstances into your serious Consideration and recommend to the Board, obtain the improvement of the villages subject to our Division and to put us shortly in possession of them to maintain us until that time, and retain the Estate under the management of the Court of Wards paying to myself Rupees 150 per mensem for Subsistence and charitable purposes as sanctioned lately by the Board of Revenue and Rupees 450 per mensem to my Son for his Subsistence, instruction, &c., with reference to the Moyenjahitah lately made out by the then authorities so that we may suffer nothing in our dignity and character as Zemindars and also the charges of the Braminical and Nuptial celebration of my Son. Be pleased to perase 25th January 1843. Wednesday the 10th Decreasing moon of Pooshem year Soobhacroot.

/signed/ Rajah Manoo Bharatammah

Seal

/True translation/

/signed/ H. Stokes

Collector.

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No. 26.

To H. Stokes Esqr.

Collector in the Zillah of Guntoor and the District of Palnaud.

&c. &c. &c.

Arzee addressed by Rajah Vaseereddy Ramanadhabah Bahader, Munna Sultan Sirdasamcookh Munnawar of the Sirkar Moortoojanagur Moostoofanagar Bunder, Masulipatam, Nezampatam Sirkar, Ramnunnett. &c.

&c.

I have received the instructions issued by your honor on the 5th and 6th Instant after visiting you at your Cutcherry, that the honorable the Court of Directors were pleased to write to the Madras Government stating that there has been an arrear of upwards of 24 Lacs of Rupees standing upon my ancient Zemindary up to the

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end of the Fusly 1251 that inconsequence of
my not being able to discharge the same, the
above arrears will be struck off and a survey
and classification of the Districts be made
the sists lowered that after the above is
done I shall be favored again with a Perma-
nent Cowl; that therefore I should deliver over
the permanent Cowl to your honor which was
granted to my father by the Right Honorable
the Governor in Council, that until a fresh
Cowle shall be granted I shall be provided
with an allowance adequate to my dignity-
That accordingly I should enter into an
agreement to deliver over the permanent
Cowl acceding to all the foregoing conditions
that in case of my not agreeing to the
above conditions the whole of my Zemindary
Estate would be put up to sale in satisfaction
of the arrears standing on it up to this
time. After the aforesaid contents were
mentioned to me verbally, I represented to
your honor, that if an Enoyt-namah

were

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were issued on the subject I would inform your
honor of all my circumstances thro' a
Petition. You therefore issued to me an Enoyt-
namah No. 15 dated 6th instant enclosing a
form of agreement to be observed by me, stat-
ing that my Zemindary Estate should
be temporarily made over to your care
for the purpose of improving it, and
that I should receive an allowance
for my support until my Estate may be
restored to me. consequently I beg leave to
represent as follows.

My ancestars, after
having merited the particular favor of the
Padoshahs or Kings during the Mogul
Government, obtained this Zemindary to
enjoy it's possession uninterruptedly
from posterity to posterity. afterwards at
the commencement of the management
of the Company, the sists were collected
for some years with reference to the
amount of resources subsequently in the

years

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end of the Fasly 1251 that in consequence of
my not being able to discharge the same, the
above arrears will be struck off and a survey
and classification of the Districts be made
the sists lowered that after the above is
done I shall be favored again with a Perma-
nent Cowl; that therefore I should deliver over
the permanent Cowl to your honor which was
granted to my father by the Right Honorable
the Governor in Council, that until a fresh
Cowle shall be granted I shall be provided
with an allowance adequate to my dignity-
That accordingly I should enter into an
agreement to deliver over the permanent
Cowl acceding to all the foregoing conditions
that in case of my not agreeing to the
above conditions the whole of my Zemindary
Estate would be put up to sale in satisfaction
of the arrears standing on it up to this
time. After the aforesaid contents were
mentioned to me verbally, I represented to
your honor, that if an Enoyetnamah

was,

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were issued on the subject I would inform your
honor of all my circumstances thro' a
Petition - You therefore issued to me an Enoyet-
namah No. 15 dated 6th instant enclosing a
form of agreement to be observed by me, stat-
ing that my Zemindary Estate should
be temporarily made over to your care
for the purpose of improving it, and
that I should receive an allowance
for my support until my Estate may be
restored to me - consequently I beg leave to
represent as follows.

My ancestors, after
having merited the particular favor of the
Padoshahs or Kings during the Mogul
Government, obtained this Zemindary to
enjoy it's possession uninterruptedly
from posterity to posterity - Afterwards at
the commencement of the management
of the Company, the sists were collected
for some years with reference to the
amount of resources subsequently in the

year

Fort St. George 2d March 1813.

end of the Fusly 1251 that in consequence of my not being able to discharge the same the above arrears will be struck off and a survey and classification of the Districts be made the sists lowered that after the above is done I shall be favored again with a Permanent Cowl; that therefore I should deliver over the permanent Cowl to your honor which was granted to my father by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, that until a fresh Cowle shall be granted I shall be provided with an allowance adequate to my dignity. That accordingly I should enter into an agreement to deliver over the permanent Cowl acceding to all the foregoing conditions that in case of my not agreeing to the above conditions the whole of my Zemindary Estate would be put up to sale in satisfaction of the arrears standing on it up to this time. After the aforesaid contents were mentioned to me verbally, I represented to your honor, that if an Enoptiamah

was

Fort St. George 2d March 1813.

were issued on the subject I would inform your honor of all my circumstances thro a Petition. You therefore issued to me an Enoptiamah No. 15 dated 6th instant enclosing a form of agreement to be observed by me, stating that my Zemindary Estate should be temporarily made over to your care for the purpose of improving it, and that I should receive an allowance for my support until my Estate may be restored to me. consequently I beg leave to represent as follows.

My ancestors, after having merited the particular favor of the Padoshahs or Kings during the Mogul Government, obtained this Zemindary to enjoy its possession uninterruptedly from posterity to posterity. afterwards at the commencement of the management of the Company, the sists were collected for some years with reference to the amount of resources subsequently in the

Fort St. George 2d March 1843.

end of the Fashj 1251 that in consequence of
my not being able to discharge the same, the
above arrears will be struck off and a survey
and classification of the Districts be made
the sists lowered that after the above is
done I shall be favored again with a Perma-
nent lease; that therefore I should deliver over
the permanent lease to your honor which was
granted to my father by the Right Honorable
the Governor in Council, that until a fresh
lease shall be granted I shall [illegible]
with an allowance adequate to my dignity.
That accordingly I should enter into an
agreement to deliver over the permanent
lease acceding to all the foregoing conditions
that in case of my not agreeing to the
above conditions the whole of my Zemindary
Estate would be put up to sale in satisfaction
of the arrears standing on it up to this
time. After the aforesaid contents were
mentioned to me verbally, I represented to
your honor, that if an Enoyetnamah

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Fort St. George 2d March 1843.

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honor of all my circumstances thro' a
Petition. You therefore issued to me an Enoyet-
namah No. 15 dated 6th instant enclosing a
form of agreement to be observed by me, stat-
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of the company, the sists were collected
for some years with reference to the
amount of resources subsequently in the

Fort St. George 2d March 1813

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the Governor in Council, that until a fresh
lease shall be granted I shall be provided
with an allowance adequate to my dignity-
That accordingly I should enter into an
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that in case of my not agreeing to the
above conditions the whole of my Zemindary
Estate would be put up to sale in satisfaction
of the arrears standing on it up to this
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your honor, that if an Enoyatnamah
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Fort St. George 2d March 1813

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Petition - You therefore issued to me an Enoyat-
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having merited the particular favor of the
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Government, obtained this Zemindary to
enjoy it's possession uninterruptedly
from posterity to posterity - afterwards at
the commencement of the management
of the company, the sists were collected
for some years with reference to the
amount of resources subsequently in the

year

Fort St. George 2d March 1814.

year 1802 the Honorable Government were
pleased to favor my father the late Rajah
Vuseereddy Vencatadry Naidoo Bahadar of
Murrasultan with a cowl in order to
uphold the reputation of the Company
unchangeably as long as the Sun and
Moon exist. My father since the issue of the
Permanent Cowl regularly discharged the
full Peishcush shist and he greatly
improved the District with the intention
of procuring the entire approbation of
the Honorable Company under whom
the Country has been governed in
justice and truth. After his demise
my elder brother and myself for
some time, paid the permanent
Peishcush in full. The causes of this
Permanent shist falling into arrear
were the invasion of the Talooks by
Pindaries in the year of my father's
death, by which the produce was destroyed

Fort St. George 2d March 1814.

the disputes which arose between myself
and my elder brother upon the death
of my Father, and between myself and
the widows of my elder brother after
his demise, the sequestration of my
Estates in conformity to the precepts of
Courts; the famine in this district during
which the price of grain rose to 40 or
50 Pagodas per Pooty the numerous deaths
of people and cattle by the disease of
cold and fever, the consequent depopula-
tion of some villages, and the relinquish-
ment of the Lands under them, the
considerably depressed prices of grain;
and the negligent management of the Kuffy
Aumeens. You are probably well informed
of the abovementioned circumstances from
the experience you have had in the
management of different parts of
the Country.

The whole of my
Zemindary was kept under the attach-
ment of the Company for a long time

Fort St. George 2d March 1843

both before the prevalence of the Famine and subsequently to it till Fusly 1245— In consequence of this, we have not derived even the one third of the profits which we should have enjoyed and likewise even the Permanent Bareez has not been collected. So the Districts have come to a ruined state. The Honorable Government thinking that the Districts could not be much improved if they were retained under Aumany after allowing the remission for the Buccoya due by the ryots up to fusly 1242, and that there is no other method of bringing them into a prosperous condition and of making the collections than by putting the Zemindars who are owners into the possession of their several Estates, were induced to make over the Districts to the care of the Zemindars in

Fort St. George 2d March 1843.

this Sircar. Altho' a suit was pending between me and the widows of my elder brother Atchemah and Rungamah before the Rome authorities regarding my Zemindary, it was considered that I should improve the Districts in the event of their having been made over to me. So they were put under my management (a Decree being given in my favor by the Sudr. Court) on condition of my making over the Company such amount as should be realized before the Estate was delivered to me or at the end of the Fusly 1245 only 2,67,000 Rupees were brought to account under the Peishcush on it. From fusly 1246 I paid yearly an increased amount and in fusly 1250 I paid 3,38,000 Rupees on account of Peishcush after making the payments of Pensions allowances, and Sibbundy charges. In fusly 1251 the cultivation was considerably increased. Tho' the entire collection was transmitted yet the then Collector ifsued me

refusal

Fort St. George 2d March 1843

repeatedly Enoyetnamahs stating that the remittances up to the month of December of fusly 1251 fell short of those of the preceding fusly. In consequence of which, and of the collections of the amount due by the ryots in the several villages being delayed by reason of the very low prices of grain, I contracted Loans amounting to a sum of 25,000 Rupees promising to discharge the same during the Jonna harvest and remitted the same to your Treasury but the then Collector Mr. T. Goldingham in consequence of these effects of my misfortune became displeased with me, and in the month of January of fusly 1251 attached my Districts unreasonably under sundry pretexts.

If you will be pleased to examine the amount of the sums credited on account of Peishcush, out of the amount collected by your Auneens from the time of the attachment up to the end of the fusly, as

Fort St. George 2d March 1843

ment to your Treasury up to the time of attachment, it will be manifest that there has been a decrease of 80,000 Rupees for fusly 1251 when compared with the amount paid by me during fusly 1250. The arrears cannot be attributed to my negligence, but to the dispensation of an all ruling providence. If all these circumstances are brought to your full consideration, it will be apparent that your Auneens will not conduct the management so well as myself who am the owner and consequently interested in the prosperity of the Estate.

I beg leave to state that some Decrees were passed and some Razeenamahs filed concerning the debts occasioned by the disputes which arose concerning the boundaries and the new Manieum Lands &c. and regarding the loans which I contracted trusting the Permanent Cowl from individuals for discharging the Company's Rists when there were no resources

3237 Fort S.t George 2.d March 1842

in the Districts. The execution of these Decrees and Rajeenamahs has been stopt under Motions of postponement and under the proceedings of the Court of Sudr Adalut ordering that no warrants shall be issued against my Estate, until a decision shall be given in the special Appeal made to Her Majesty the Queen of England — For the above reasons and as I have in view the improvement of my estates which have suffered much and thereby the collection of the full Permanent Bariz, uninterupted enjoyment of the possession of the Zemindary from Posterity to Posterity, I beg you will put me again in possession of my estate which is now under attachment — If it be granted, I will gradually increase the payments of Peishcush and by the 5.th year discharge the full permanent Peishcush being favorably disposed to the

3238 Fort S.t George 2.d March

protection of myself and my estate, you will be pleased to transmit this my petition to the Board of Revenue with your recommendation and grant your assistance towards the accomplisment of my request — If you will favor me with copies of the Kind and favorable instructions which were issued by the Honorable Court of Directors (stating that the arrears which have accrued by the unavoidable dispensations of providence should be struck off; and that the Zemindary rights should be enjoyed by the owners from Posterity to posterity) in consideration of the report, founded upon that of the Collectors made to them both by the Board and Government, relating to the Zemindary Estates in this

Cir.

3239 Fort St. George 2d March 1843.

Circar, I will acquaint myself fully with the particulars and submit — my request on the subject of the Kararnamah or agreement — — Consequently, I entreat that — you will favor me with the copies as before mentioned - Please to perusal - 12th January 1843 — — corresponding with Thursday the 11th increasing moon of the month Poorka yem of the year Svobacroottoo.

/Signed/ Rajah Ramanada
Bob Bahadur
Munnea Sultan.

/True translation/
/Signed/ H. Stokes
Collector.

3240 Fort St. George 2d March 1843.

No 27 25th January 1843.

To H. Stokes Esqre
Collector in the Zillah of Guntoor
Circar Moortoojannagur and
the District of Palnaud.

Arzee addressed by Rajah Manoor Venkata Gopalrow Zemindar of Suttanapully talook and Mazoomdar of Moortujannagur, circar &c.

Received the Enoyetnamah No 30 issued by you on the 6th January 1843, together with its enclosures, and have perused its contents.

The Zemindary of my Talook and the Mazoomdary of Moortujannagur Circar, established a considerable time ago, have been enjoyed successively by my ancestors and so down to my grand father and father - The Moorish Government, as long as it continued, subsequently the British Government, settled the Samabundy of the talook according to the produce yeelded for some years - afterward in the year 1802, Cowls were granted for the assessmen/ permanently - since the Company

Fort St. George 2d March 1843.

Circar, I will acquaint myself fully with the particulars and submit on my request on the subject of the Kararnamah or agreement - & Consequently, I entreat that you will favor me with the copies as before mentioned - Please to peruse - 12th January 1843 - corresponding with Thursday the 11th increasing moon of the month Poosher yem of the year Svobacroottoo -

/Signed/ Rajah Ramanada
Bob Bahadur
Mumnea Sultan.

/True translation/
/Signed/ H. Stokes
Collector

Fort St. George 2d March 1843 -

25th January 1843.

No 27

To H. Stokes Esqre
Collector in the Zillah of Guntoor
Circar Moortoojannagur and
the District of Palnaud.

Arzee addressed by Rajah Manoor Venkata Gopalrow Zemindar of Suttanapully talook and Mazoomdar of Moortyjannagur, circar &c.

Received the Croyetnamah No 30 issued by you on the 6th January 1843, together with its enclosures, and have perused its contents -

The Zemindary of my Talook and the Mazoomdary of Moortyjannagur Circar, established a considerable time ago, have been enjoyed successively by my ancestors and down to my grand father and father - The Moorish Government, as long as it continued, subsequently the British Government, settled the Samabandy of the talook according to the produce yeelded for some years - afterwards in the year 1802, Cowls were granted for the assessment permanently - since the

Fort St. George 2d March 1843

authority commenced peace and equity have been preserved and consequently the people at large as well as myself have enjoyed happiness, being freed from the troubles which existed during the Moorish Government - Since the assessment was permanently settled by the Company up to the year Nundana (1832) I ingratiated myself into the favour of the Company by punctually discharging the sist in the years in which the assessment was fully realized from my talook, and in the years in which such was not the case by contracting debts so as not to burden the ryots - By the famine which prevailed in this part of the Country from the year Nundana (1832) for a period of 3 years, and prevalence of the diseases of Ague and fever and Cholera &c. which occasioned the deaths of a great part of the population and the loss of innumerable cattle, some Villages became entirely desolated and others partly so and the talooks were thereby reduced to poverty and the amount of assessment was not realized according to sists. The

Fort St. George 2d March 1843

will be well known to the authorities as well as by the accounts of population and by the reports of the ameens - By the above reasons, the kists were not paid in full but fell in arrear - although my nephew Rajah Manoor Veneatarow the then Zemindar of my Talook continued to make payment by contracting loans from individuals to a considerable extent while the Talook was reduced to poverty the talook was sequestered in Fusly 1244 (the Dawl of which was Rupees 1,20,000 - - -) for the balance remaining due - During the management under the Company by ameens, the collection from the talook for one year was Rs. 5,100 and odd - - Thus a decrease of Rupees 7000 from the dowle fixed by the Zemindar occurred in the collections for one year and the demand has since decreased in consequence of the talook being reduced to poverty the very next year - When Veneatarow died, the company were pleased in the month of Poosheyen Fusly 1245 to put me in possession of my talook as Zemindar

Fort St. George 2d March 1843

authority commenced

been pre

management of the [illegible]

was entrusted upon me, as the

is necessary, to restore it to a [illegible]

since that time, I improved the talook with

the intention of restoring it to its former

prosperity, using every means to induce the

ryots to settle in the depopulated villages

by giving them advances in money and seed

for cultivation. I paid the kists in fusly

1251 to nearly the amount of Rs. 83,000 exclusive

of my expenses and other deductions &c.a. As

the authorities shewed an interest in the

welfare of the inhabitants and knowing

that the same would tend to the peace

and prosperity of my talook and my own

benefit, I left the waste lands at the request

of the ryots upon progressive assessment or

a division of the produce and so improved

the talook that in all probability the

permanent assessment would have been raised

in three two or three years after.

The prices of grain are much

Fort St. George 2 March 1843

nevertheless, the Collection of rent from my talook could be proportionally no less than from those under aumany - From the records in your kutcherry your honor will on enquiring into the state and Collection of my talook in fusly 1244 during the management by the company under an ameen, and the improvement of it subsequently commencing from the time I was put in possession of it up to fusly 1251, together with the amount realized therefrom, perceive that I as the inheritor of the Estate, by much exertion put the talook into a more fertile state than the ameen and that the inhabitants enjoyed peace and tranquility During my management the improvement of the talook advanced more than in the management of the ameen and there was no check to the improvement or the good of individuals - while this was the case your honor was pleased to send for me and the other Zemindars in this Zillah on the 5th or 6th January 1843 and agreeably to instructions received from Honorable Court of Directors directed me to surrender the talook temporarily to

Government

Government, giving agreements at the same time
to that effect for the purpose of advancing the
improvement thereof. Besides this, you have been
pleased to state some other circumstances on the
subject and I am wishing always to be obe-
dient to the orders of authorities and think-
ing it necessary to obtain further information
requested you in an argee for the security
of myself and hereditary estate to favour
me with an Enoyetnamah mentioning the
instructions of the Honorable Court of
Directors - In the Enoyetnamah No. 30 issued
on the 6th January you were pleased to state
"that I gave my consent before you to the
"terms proposed by you under the orders of
"the Court of Directors; that I would accord-
"ly send the agreement prepared according to
"the form therein enclosed duly signed so as to
"reach you the next day, that a promise of
"sending the permanent Cowle within 8 days
"should be specified in the argee, and
"that in the case of my not sending the
"agreement according to the above form
"you would report to the Board of Revenue

every respect I am bound to obey the orders
of both the Board of Revenue and yourself-
As it is needful for me to lay my
circumstances before the authorities and
for you also to take them into your seri-
-ous consideration and act as you may
deem proper - I beg to state the following
circumstances which I request your honor
will peruse, excusing me for intruding
them upon you, hoping you will support
me as well as my right to the Estate by
sending your favorable recommendation
both to the Board of Revenue and Government
In the form of the agreement you favour-
-ed me with, it is stated that I shall make
over all the rights I have in the Zemindary
temporarily to Government on condition of
receiving a sufficient allowance from Govern-
-ment and with the expectation of being
restored to the possession of my estate as
soon as the endeavours of Government to im-
prove the estate are carried out - Altho' the
authorities are disposed to undertake the
improvement of the talook themselves, and by
degrees improved the estate to a great

Government, giving agreements at the same time
to that effect for the purpose of advancing the
improvement thereof. Besides this, you have been
pleased to state some other circumstances on the
subject and Iam wishing always to be obe-
dient to the orders of authorities and think-
ing it necessary to obtain further information
requested you in an arzee for the security
of myself and hereditary estate to favour
me with an Enayetnamah mentioning the
instructions of the Honorable Court of
Directors - In the Enayetnamah N:30 issued
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"sending the permanent Cowle within 8 days
"should be specified in the Arzee, and
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"agreement according to the above form
"you would report to the Board of Revenue

every respect Iam bound to obey the orders
of both the Board of Revenue and yourself -
As it is needful for me to lay my
circumstances before the authorities and
for you also to take them into your seri-
-ous consideration and act as you may
deem proper - I beg to state the following
circumstances which I request your honer
will peruse, excusing me for intruding
them upon you, hoping you will support
me as well as my right to the Estate by
sending your favorable recommendation
both to the Board of Revenue and Government
In the form of the agreement you favour-
-ed me with, it is stated that I shall make
over all the rights I have in the Zemindary
temporarily to Government on conditions of
receiving a sufficient allowance from Govern-
-ment and with the expectation of being
restored to the possession of my estate as
soon as the endeavours of Government to im-
-prove the estate are carried out - Altho' the
authorities are disposed to undertake the
improvement of the talook themselves, and by
degrees improved the estate to a great extent

Fort St. George 2d March 1843-

would be no prevention to it, by my having the revenue affairs under my management, and if the survey is made while the talook is retained in my professeion I will use my best endeavours to facilitate its completion, and your orders will be obeyed by me regarding the modification of the present suits to the pyots - With respect to canals and tanks, there will be no hindrance to their excavation as heretofore, owing to the talook being in my professeion; the repairs of tanks can be executed by you, or otherwise I can have the same performed as heretofore when ordered - The circumstances connected with the estate both at the time when the assessment was permanently settled, and at the present time are well known both to you and higher authorities and I will be punctual in the payments if the higher authorities will be pleased to fix any easy modification of the sist without having recourse to survey &c., or, on the other hand, if the instructions of the higher authorities are for me to pay the former sist, I dare say I shall be able

Fort St. George 2d March 1843-

by moderating my family expences as the talook is already put in a good condition- Although the profit formerly granted by the company is not to be expected at present, with reference to the season, yet having the hereditary right and being willing to improve the talook, I consider the favor conferred on me by the authorities at present and shall always remember the same as I have paid the money realized to the Circar after the expenditure for my subsistence under your orders; and as the authorities are well aware that the inheritors will be very attentive to the improvement of their rights - I humbly request your honor will in your clemency enquire respecting the exertions I have made as well as the Interest I have in my right, and the advancement of the improvement of the talook, and protect me as well as my right by forwarding the arzee with a recommendatory letter to the higher authorities - Please to p

the above—

/Signed/ Rajah Venkata Gopalrow
Zemindar of Sullanapully
and Mazoomdar of Moor-
tyunnagur Circar &c.

/True Translation/

/Signed/ H. Stokes
Collector.

No 28.

To
H. Stokes Esq^re
Collector in the Zillah of Guntoor
Circar Moortoozunnagur and
the District of Peland
&c. &c. &c.

16th January 1843—

Arzee addressed by Manne
Kenoor Lungunnarow Zem-
mindar of the Talook of
Rapully &c Dasamook
Mannawur, Circar Moortoo-
-junnagur &c. &c. &c.

You have issued an Ennyatnamah
instructing me to give up all my claims to my
Estate of Rapully &c. temporarily to the Gover-
-ment and stating among other conditions that
a suitable subsistence will be allowed me

improvement shall be rendered effective, and
that then the Estate will be restored to me
and enclosing a Form of Hararnamah to
that effect to be signed and returned—they
to represent that after the Honorable Court
of Directors were pleased to fix a Jesement
on this Estate and grant the permanent Cowle,
my ancestors brought the Estate which was
in a deteriorated condition into a thriving
condition and since the year 1802, altho' the
Pendarees at that time committed depre-
dations on the people, and thereby created
great distress yet they
the Ryots, and realized the assessment when
the produce yielded abundantly and
the prices were high, postponing the col-
lection of the same when the produce
failed, or when the prices were low, and thus
discharged the Circars Peishcush without
leaving any balance—up to the end of 1828
/Fusly 1237/, when my Father departed this
life, and the Estate fell under the Court
of Wards, there was a balance of R^s 173.203—
-5—3—outstanding against the Ryots of the
Estate, but there were no arrears due by us
on account of Circar Peishcush—On the 13th

February

3

February 1832, under the orders of the Honble Government, a Hookoom was issued by the then Collector to the then manager, directing him to write off the said Balance of Rupees 1,73,203-5-3 due to us by the Ryots - since the Permanent Cowle was granted up to the time when the Estate fell under the Management of the Court of wards, the produce yielded abundantly and the price was from 8 to 13 Pagodas per Candy - consequently altho there was not much profit to us the Circar Peishcush was punctually discharged without any balance being left - In the same Fusly of 1237, in which my father departed this life, as I was a Minor, Mr. Orr the then Collector took the Estate under the Management of the Court of wards - During their management arrears accrued to the amount of Rupees 2,85,964 - and odd, Viz. Rs. 2,12,935 - and odd, from 1828 / fusly 1238 / to 1834 / fusly 1243 / the end of my minority - and subsequently Rs. 73,029 and odd in 1835 / / fusly 1244 / which arrears were written off - I understood that in fusly 1244 about 10,000 Rupees were paid under Peishcush after deducting the Charges - In fusly 1245 the

Estate was made over to me; when upon enquiries into its state, I found certain Villages which formerly yielded a sist of 7 or 8 thousand rupees each were entirely depopulated from the diminution of the people, and loss of cattle, occasioned by the famine and ague, where by the Estate was, when it fell under the Management of the Court of wards, entirely ruined - The Villages subject to my Estate are situated among those of the Estates of all other Zemindars - but not collectively at one place which you will perceive by reference to the map - The distress occasioned by the famine, ague, and fever abovementioned was common to all of the Estates - The Estate which paid only about 10,000 Rs. for fusly 1244 having been put in my possession, I improved the Villages in the same fusly and in fusly 1245 paid Rs. 55,177 - 15 - 3 - after deducting Charges - You will have already understood from the accounts delivered in, that ever since I have improved my Estate, and in every fusly made payments to a greater amount than those during the Minority and proportionally than those of all the other Zemindary

Estates

Estates. Moreover, in this part the System of Veesabady or individual Muktahs is usual, and if the produce yields fairly and the prices are good, the sist will be realized If rains fall moderately once for 2 or 3 years, the produce will be abundant and if the prices are in high at the time, the arrears of one or 2 years will be paid. But although the produce yielded may be abundant yet if the prices is low there is difficulty in paying even the (Current) sist. The Garoudoo or sandy and Pelly lands under Tanks produce a return to any extent by the aid of irrigation but the Pullados, Ranada or clayey and Chavely &c. lands will not generally produce a fair return by the aid of irrigation. For instance, they to state that Mr. Whish constructed a Tank in the Village of Uddapully subject to the Rachoor Talook and supplied it by a channel from the Kistna river at Vellaloor if you will be pleased to refer to the accounts, you will understand how much has been expended on account of the Tank and Channel since the former was constructed, what produce has been yielded under it, and how much

sist it has paid. Besides Mr. Goldingham constructed a Tank at Emany and formed wet lands under it to a great extent. if you will be pleased to peruse the accounts you will understand the extent of the repairs made to the Tank and its supplying Channel since the wet lands were formed, and the sist paid on the produce yielded under the Tank. The Villages yielding wet produce in my Estate are Booddamekippa-cutlah, and Poondlah which receiving supply to their Tanks, the former by the Poonga-chaddra, and the latter two Villages by Nulamada through the Baupatlah Tank and by Nuk Kavagoo through the Tank of Commamoor yield wet produce, but there are no other wet lands which can be cultivated by newly constructing Tanks and digging Channels from the Kistna river. Consequently in this Country, if rains fail the lands will produce only Jonna, and the irrigation of Tanks and Channels cannot be depended upon for producing paddy &c. a long time ago with the intention of cultivating wet produce efforts were amply made by cutting Channels from the Kistna river at Moonnoory Seelanagoor

Vellatoor and supplying water, but four returns have not been yielded, on the other hand great charges were incurred. Consequently it was found advisable to stop up the mouths of the channels. Besides this although the bed of the river is lower than the lands, yet during the high freshes the water over flowed the banks and deluged the lands. to whatever extent this occurred the produce failed, and a great loss was sustained therefrom. in consequence of which the Collector at that time had a Dam raised along the bank on this side of the river as far as the frontier, while the Collector of Masulipatam Zillah raised a dam along the other bank on this side. on these lands, sists have been fixed at 10 20. 30 and as far as 40 Pagodas per Cutchell according to their quality. In one year, if the rains are only moderate and produce yielded and the prices high, it will pay the sist of 2 or 3 years arrear. If the rains are heavy, it will produce nothing and not even pay the sist of one year. If demand is then made against the Ryots and the few Cattle which each of them possess are sold, the lands held by them will be left waste in the next year. If the lands are

given for share, it will be very difficult to have the produce Kyled and to receive the Ambarum. the produce being Sonna, and in the event of the lands being given for share this will afford reason for their not being carefully cultivated altho' the Ryots may cultivate the lands with attention having in view the profit which will remain to them after paying the Mucktah sist, yet it is customary to realize the sist with reference to the resources, consequently although the Villages may be surveyed and sist fixed according to the Classification of the lands yet if in a favourable year the prices are not good they will pay the sist thus fixed in whole or in part only with reference to the resources and it will be difficult to pay that sist if the resources are deficient, therefore arrears will accrue. after the Palmanad Talook came under the authority of the Circar, the lands were surveyed and favorable sists fixed with reference to the Classification. nevertheless if you refer to the accounts delivered in you will understand that those sists were not punctually paid in each Fasly. that owing to

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to the failure of the produce a balance remain-
ed on account of Current sist, that arrears has
accrued and that those arrears have occasionally
been struck off. If the lands of the Villages in
my Estate are now to be resurveyed and sists
fixed according to their classification instead
of the Varady sists already fixed in each Vil-
lage, this operation I think cannot be
completed in a short period. I have reduc-
the sists on the lands fixed before the expira-
tion of my Minority when the Estate
made over to me and allowed a part of the
lands to be relinquished again fixed a propor-
tionate assessment on them and took individual
Cabooleyats as the Ryots were in a distressed con-
dition. notwithstanding my endeavours from
the time the Estate was made over to me to
the present date, there are certain Villages
in which Varady sist still remains to be
fixed and Cabooleyats obtained. Consequently
by the time the surveys are and the repairs are
made and sists fixed I think that a consider-
able period will have elapsed. Moreover, if in
reducing the sists you have in the view the welfare
of the ryots and myself, should you be pleased to
reduce the Varady sists already agreed upon by the Villages

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and give me instructions to discharge the amount
of that assessment by Instalments, I will dis-
charge the revenue according to the Kists with-
out failure. I therefore beg you will be
pleased to grant my request accordingly.
If you do not agree to this and require me
to discharge the full Peishcush according
to my Cowle, I will pay 3 or 4 thousand Rupees
more than the dumany Estates under the
circar in every fasly on account of the
Peishcush. If you require me to discharge
the Peishcush, I will greatly improve the
Villages of my Estate and discharge the Peish-
cush without leaving any balance within
three years. I therefore request you will be
pleased to give this period of time. If it is
your fixed intention that the Estate should
be surveyed and the assessment fixed accord-
ing to the classification of lands, I beg to
state that by the time the lands of the au-
many Estates under the circar are surveyed
and the assessment completed, I will
discharge the full Peishcush of my Estate
without leaving any balance. otherwise, you
may then retaining the Estate under my
management, get the lands surveyed and the assessment

assessment fixed according to the classification
Moreover you are already aware that the
aumeens will not conduct with more
zeal than myself the survey and improve-
ment of my Estate - again if you enquire
into the Circumstance of improvement having
been made and the revenue collected in each
fusly under the management of the aumeens
and into the affairs of the Mulraujee and
Vaseereddy Estates while under attachment
of the Circar you will understand from
the accounts themselves how much revenue
has fallen off, as well also as the degree of
attention paid by the aumeens - you are
aware of the circumstances of my discharge
the revenue and managing the affairs
under the apprehension that in the event
of my being deprived of the possession of
the Estate which is my hereditary right
I shall have no means of livelihood -
While the Estate which is my hereditary
right from time immemorial was under the
Mogul Government the assessment was fix
for each year without any uniform rule, and
for the collection of that assessment Roy
&c. were deputed by the

and the ryots suffered great oppression after-
wards by the favor of God the Administra-
tion of this Condavaty Country having fallen
into the Charitable hands of the Honorable
Company they afforded every Comfort both to
ourselves and the individuals, people and fixed
the rate of grains at 8 Pagodas per Candy and
the then Collector Mr. Scott having been favour-
ably disposed towards my ancestors, fixed
one third of the same on account of the
charges of our subsistence, and favored us
with the Permanent Cowle for the reve-
nue payable by us to the Circar - The Perma-
nent assessment was fixed upon an esti-
mate at 8 Pagodas per Candy of the Produce
then yielded and Cowle was granted for our
security - at that time the produce and prices
being favorable the Circar dues were discharged
by my ancestors who as well as the people enjoy-
ed happiness - some time afterwards permit-
ted by the providence of God the Pendaries came
and depredated the Contry &c.a and thereby brought
the ryots into distress - owing to this and to a
great part of the Ryots and Cattle having
been destroyed by Famine, ague and fever
my Estate fell into a deteriorated state -

Never

Nevertheless, the authorities in order to preserve my dignity and secure me subsistence, made several recommendations to the Board of Revenue and the Honorable Government and put me in possession of my Estate - and upon receiving reports of all the circumstances of the deterioration of the several Estates, they being equitable and charitable shewed favor to us and were not severe either to myself or to the Ryots, with the expectation of the sist being gradually increased and the Peishcash fully discharged - It is our misfortune that the rates of 8-10-11-12 and 13 Pagodas per candy at which the produce was formerly sold have now decreased to 4 Pagodas per candy; even at this rate there are no purchasers for the grains - Consequently we, as well as the people suffer distress to some degree - If the former rates had continued I could have discharged the full Circar Peishcash, and had obtained the approbation of the Company - The Company being liberal have hitherto maintained the character and dignity of the Zemindars allowing them subsistence and protected their permanent claim to their several Estates - My Zemindary Estate was acquired by my ancestors [illegible]

time ago - after my father departed this life, the authorities under direction of the Court of Wards brought me up as I was a Minor now, I fully trust that the Honorable the Court of Directors, the Government, the Board of Revenue and yourself who are equitable will protect me from the disgrace of the said Zemindary Estate which has been held from time immemorial being taken from me - Moreover, the Honorable Court of Directors directed in 1819 and in 1837 that Zemindaries held from time immemorial should not be put to sale although arrears should be due on account of Peishcash - as they have thus shewn great favor to me, I trust that you will strike off the arrears and reduce the sist on account of which so much arrears have accrued, to such extent as you may think proper - The Board of Revenue considering that I took possession of the Estate while in a deteriorated state owing to the famine ague and having directed Estates which have been held from time immemorial should not be sold have shewed great favor in giving instructions that the Estate should be gradually improved, so that the

the permanent assessment may be realized and thus securing the claim to the Zemindary. Consequently, concluding that this has arisen from the favor of the Honorable Court of Directors and of the other authorities and yourself, I place my reliance in you as in the God almighty. From the abovementioned circumstances, it will be understood that my ancestors were never guilty of any oppression towards the Ryots &c. of our Estate, but on the contrary that they shewed them every kindness that they paid the Circar's Peishcush without leaving any balance that they saved the profit which then remained, and that the collection of a balance of Rupees 173203-5-3 due from the ryots which accrued from the time the Permanent cowle was granted, that is from 1802 to the year 1828 the year of my Father's decease was postponed - my ancestors having managed the affairs with propriety, our Samastanum or family is generally esteemed more charitable than all the other Samastanums. others also poor

From the year 1828 in which my Father departed this life to the end of my minority and to the Fusly 1244 in which I was put in possession of the Estate, there was a balance amounting to Rupees 2,85,965 3. 11 which accrued under the Management of the Aumeens &c. for Fusly 1244 the collections made by the Aumeens on the part of the Circar up to the end of the Fusly were about Rupees 10,000 - after deducting the charges Collection - afterwards the Estate which had become deteriorated being put in my possession in Fusly 1245, I took much pains in its improvement and discharged Rupees 55,177. 15 - 3 for that Fusly after deducting the charges - If you will be pleased to refer to the accounts you will perceive what exertions I made - By the Report made by the Gentlemen then invested with the same authority as yourself, you will observe that under the above circumstances the other Zemindars have been put in possession of their Estates - the Board of Revenue with an impression that the Aumeens on the part of the Circar had while it was under their management brought the Estate into a greatly improved condition, and that I had improved the Estate in the same way

1245 and paid a large amount after deducting the charges instructed the authorities to make inspection without interfering with myself and the Ryots in the collection of the revenue, until I had improved the Estate and gradually discharged the full permanent assessment and under these circumstances in every Fusly in order to prevent any irregularity being committed by us relative to the Demand and collection, Villagewar accounts current, as well as the accounts of collection and balance were attained through the means of the Heads of Police and were duly examined. The former Collectors obtained accounts from us and examined them in every Fusly - from fusly 1246 the Collectors superintended the affairs of my Estate allowing the management to remain with myself only examining the accounts. They have not invested me with any independent power. Nevertheless, since that time, I have taken great pains and formed a Demand of Rupees 91300 - under Autamewar or individual Mucktahs &c. on account of Dry cultivation and of Rs. 2400 on account of wet Cultivation. Moreover,

and the wet cultivation is carried on properly, it appears that about 10000 Rupees more may probably be collected upon the wet cultivation. still there is an extent of waste land to be brought under the plough - In two or three years a Demand may probably be formed equal to the full assessment. I settled the Demand a little more or less than the circars assessment, but in consequence of the low prices of grain some part of it will be left unpaid by the poorer Ryots - In two or three years I can improve the Estate considerably - In the Permanent towle formerly granted to us, the rate was fixed at 8 Pagodas per candy - now it is 3 or 4 Pagodas only - The decrease of the prices is the sole cause of difficulty in the collection of the revenue - therefore, if you will be pleased to take the abovementioned circumstances into your serious consideration, I trust that the Honorable Court of Directors, the Government the Board of Revenue and yourself will shew me great favor by dispensing with the Kararnamah required from me to give up the possession of my Estate temporarily so that it may be improved & restored to me, as I am improving it myself

in the best manner possible; and in affording protection to the Ryots and collecting and discharging the revenue settling Ryotwar sists. In reply to your Statement that the estate will be taken possession of in order to fix the estate favorable sists to the Ryots of the different Villages according to the Turms and to make arrangement for the punctual payment of the Revenue accordingly, I beg to state that if you will be pleased to make a Reoyet to such esctent as you think proper under the same rules of Ryotwary sist which are already established by me, it will enable the Ryot easily to pay their sists. Relative to the circumstance of the dumeens on your part forming excessive Demands and with the consent of the Ryot collecting revenue contrary to the Muktah system introduced by me I beg to state that the circumstance of the assessment having been greatly decreased during the management of the dumeens both at the time when the Zemindary Estates were formerly attached and now after the Estates of the Chilkalore pottah were and Cadeed dowles

subsequently attached, and the circumstance of the revenue payable to the Circar having been greatly diminished will have already been evident to you from the accounts. Therefore in common with the Estates under the Circars summary I will pay the Peishcush in proportion to those Estates in every Fusly. If you direct me to pay two or three thousand Rupees more than the summary Estates for each fusly, I will pay accordingly on my Estate or if you direct me to discharge the permanent assessment I shall have the remaining waste, as well as wet lands cultivated in 3 or 4 years and pay the Peishcush without leaving any balance. If the Honorable the Court of Directors be pleased to enquire into the abovementioned Circumstances, the Individual dowles of the several Estates for each Fusly during the time they were under attachment, the amount Collected of the same the amount paid to the Circar after deducting charges, the Dowles formed by the Zemindars for each Fusly during the period the Estate were under their Management the amount Collected for each

Fusly,

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Fusly the amount paid to the circar after deducting charges the accounts of the Estates delivered in fusties in which they were under attachment prior to fusly 1245 and the accounts of the Estates which were attached in Fusties 1250 and 1251 as well as the amount paid to the circar during the time the Estates were under the management of the Zemindars and the amount realized during the management of the Officers on the part of the Circar as also the average of the Doule the average of the collection and the average of the amount paid after deducting charges from fusly 1245 to fusly 1251 and be pleased to strike off the arrears hitherto due and in order to secure comfort to the Individuals and myself and to facilitate the discharge of the assessment reduce the sist to such extent as you may please. I will make Reagats either in the Individual assessment hitherto formed by me or in the aggregate amount of sist of each Village according to your pleasure and pay the revenue without leaving any balance in conformity to that rule. With regard to my Estate if the improvement and the Doule are less favorable

or

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or the Collection and payment are less than those of the Estates under the management of the Dumeens on the part of the Circar, then your honor will have reason, on account of my Estate not having been improved by me to take it into your possession with a view to its improvement and future restoration to me. With reference to the Estates under the management of the Dumeens on the part of the Circar, I have settled my sist to the amount of Rs. 9,000 and odd under Individual muktahs &c. and been paying the revenue to large amount - although the prices are much less than before - I therefore trust that the Circar will not decide upon taking possession of all the rights of my Estate &c. contrary to the equitable and charitable injunction made by them - and that the Honorable Company having protected and brought me up during my minority will conduct the affairs retaining the Estate in my possession - As you are the emblem of all charity of Justice and a most honorable Gentleman, and as I have no any other protection than yourself. Pray to

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under the circumstances abovementioned if you will be pleased to submit this Petition to the Honorable Board of Revenue with your recommendation for keeping the Estate in my possession receiving the revenue in the same manner as the former Honorable Gentleman under whose superintendence I was brought up and report to the higher authorities and to obtain sanction for receiving the revenue payable to the circar continuing the whole right of my Estate &c.a in myself and upon their forwarding it to the Honorable Court of Directors thro' medium of the Honorable Government, will then conform to the instructions which may be given by the Honorable Court of Directors after perusing the circumstances mentioned in the said Petition, you have informed me of the instructions of the Honorable Court of Directors, if they be pleased to peruse the solicitations made by me in this Petition, according to your recommendation, I trust they will be pleased to grant the requests made by me. I therefore humbly beg you will be pleased to submit this Petition with your recommendation to the Honorable Court of Directors thro' the Board of Revenue and the Honorable

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me that the Honorable Court of Directors being a very gracious towards us are intending to promote our interests with good faith. I have mentioned the above circumstances in this Petition for their information, but without wishing to be disobedient to their injunctions - you will therefore be pleased to excuse me, and with kindness submit this Petition as above requested, and I will bind myself to conform to the instructions which may be issued by them - I therefore address this for your information - Be pleased to take this into your serious consideration -

(Signed) Rajah Mannekah Rows
Jungunna Row Sir
Dasahmukh Mannaver
circar Moortoogangapur
and Zemindar of the
Rapully Estate -

(True Translation)
(Signed) H. Stokes
Collector -

No. 29. To. The Collector in the Zillah of Guntoor -

Argee addressed by the Inhabitants (Copies and Circulars)

of the Villages subject to
the Rapelly Estate.

As there is a report that this Zemindary is about to be put into your possession for some time, with the view of having the lands of the different villages surveyed, and Sarumwar rents fixed and afterwards of restoring the Estate to the Zemindar when thus improved, we beg to state as follows—

Although a favorable assessment may be fixed upon the land of the villages in this Talook, yet a balance will remain as long as there is a deficiency in the resources, and the assessment fixed will not be generally collected whether there is abundant produce or not. The year in which the rains are not abundant the land yields full produce, and if the price is also high, not only the rent but the outstanding balance also can be collected. Moreover in this Country the Garapa or sandy lands as well as wet lands under irrigation Tanks yield produce to some extent, but the Regada or clayey and Pollooda lands will not yield when there is more water than required. These

with. Besides this, we sustained a great loss from the Public officers at the time the Talook was under the company's management during the minority of the above Zemindar, whose predecessors acted most kindly towards us, their subjects, and others, and were esteemed as very charitable; which particulars your honor can understand upon enquiry. This Zemindar likewise treats us with great benignity, but the villages of the Talook are in a deteriorated state, in consequence of a very great part of the subjects having perished from the famine and ague and fever which prevailed in the year Nundana. Notwithstanding which, we exist by the kindness of the zemindar towards us, without suffering any disgrace. If we became subject to any other samastanums (or Family) or to the aumany officers, we will not only lose the regard of the Zemindar, but also suffer insult and lose our character. Besides if the grain now fetched the price of former times, the rent of this Talook would be easily paid. Notwithstanding the financial embarrassment that occurred from this prices being low, yet the Zemindar collects the revenue from us as for as

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possible with reference to our means and produce, treating us with all kind of respect both to us and to our Rajah that we who are the subjects may be happy, and that the Salook be improved you will be pleased to reduce at the rate of one Rupee per Pagoda the individual tarum sets to which we have already fixed ourselves in our Zemindar as you may think proper retaining the Salook in his possession, which will be the means of our becoming prosperous and happy, and of improving the Salook - on the other hand, if the Salook be taken under the Circar's management, we doubt not, you will do us justice but as it will be inconvenient for us to visit your honor on every occasion and as your successors and the Aumeens to be appointed by you will not have the same attachment as your honor towards us, if you should be removed to another place after managing the affairs of this District for some time, as we should thereby be greatly disgraced and reduced

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consequence could not remain but should be induced to emigrate to other countries and there by lose our reputation we beg leave to represent that altho your honor may form Rules relating to the sist. yet if you will manage the affairs thro the medium of our Rajah, he will act with reference to our condition and we shall be happy, otherwise we shall be ruined - Moreover, whenever we visit our Rajah and represent our circumstances, he has been in the habit of fully comforting us by feeding the poor ryots in his house, and bestowing on them cloth &c. in time of distress, we can represent our circumstances to him whenever we want to do so even his servants do not in any manner trouble us. Now that our Rajah has become capable of conducting the management of the affairs of the Salook in person, and we have the prospect of enjoying happiness, if your honor put us under the Aumeens instead of the Zemindar it will be the source of our being disgraced and impoverished by their oppressions. We therefore most submissively entreat your honor will be pleased to take this our humble address into serious consideration, and request you will be

make some Reyayet on the aggregate amount of the sist and in the event of your fixing Jarum. suary sist such reduction as you please, and lay down suitable rules for the same, but allow us to be governed by your Zemindar - Be pleased to perusal 12th January 1843 --

Vullore
Currums.
/Signed/ Vullore Vissumraze
Do. Senkarappa.
Do. Cetiah.
/Signed/ Chondoor Venkumraze
Do. Veneata Sobbiah
Caupoos.
/Marked/ Moorgoola Rauma reddy.
Agatavanapospandoo.
Currums.
/Signed/ Caukany Kristniah
Caupoo.
/Marked/ Pauladoogoo Sarumbhamiah
Mullavaram
Currums.
/Signed/ Mullavarapoo Ramasawmy
Caupoo.
/Marked/ Goontoopully
Venkata Nauraya appah.
Vandadoo

Caupoo.
/Marked/ Mudna Venkatareddy
Vanookoor Venkatareddy
Bandaurupully Pitchunnah
Choondoor Vuntoo.
Currums.
/Signed/ Cautrapully Venkatap pah.
Do. Venkatasen.
Do. Appiah.
Caupoo.
/Signed/ Cottapully Nauranah.
/Marked/ Chavvakoomally Abbiah.
Cottapully Poosa Cau: poloo.
Amuntavarapospandoo
Currums.
/Signed/ Moolapoory Chelumbaroo.
Caukoomaroo
Currums.
/Signed/ Geddoor Ramaniah.

Currums.
/Signed/ Goollapoody Lutchmiah
Putchmeryum Cotiah.
Caupoo.
/Marked/ Lauya Jagee
Dundamoody Cendaloo.
/Signed/ Cotta Bootchiah.
Head Currums.
/Signed/ Jonnalagedda Jauna Keerannanna.
Do. Venkiah.
Caupoo.
/Signed/ Cacherla Rayeppa Valevaroo.
Head Currums.
/Signed/ Ranjaukoola Ramasawmy.
Do. Cotuppa
Caupoo.
/Marked/ Doddapanany Ramun. nah.
Tummah Venkiah
/Marked/ Cotta Soobbiah.
Bundauroopully
Currums.
/Signed/ Bundauroopully Venkiah
Do. Pedda Bochevenkiah
Caupoo.
/Marked/ Nulloor Appunnah.

Do. Veeriah
Caupoo.
/Signed/ Gottemoochoola Parumtaloo.
Do. Venkumnah
Gorejaula Raydoo.
Chaguelamoody.
Choudaries.
/Signed/ Cotta Lingiah
Yarmuroo.
Currums.
/Signed/ Croostniah
Caupoo
/Marked/ Cenda Veerappa.
Vasagany.
Currums.
/Signed/ Yalooy Boocherauze
Vasagany Rungiah.
Yalooy Yellamunda.
Caupoo.
/Marked/ Cotta Bellapa
Do. Appunna.
Cotta Bollapa.
Chenna Caukany.
Currums.
/Signed/ Caukany Byrauzee.
Do. Ramiah
Do. Cotiah
Choudaries.
/Signed/ Goovrum Seeniah.
/Marked/ Soonkra Paunacaloo.
Goppanagoodla
Caupoo.

[illegible] Translation [illegible] Head [illegible]

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List of papers to be forwarded with a letter to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue dated 10th February 1843.

No. 1. Copy of Engagement addressed to the Zemindars of Vaharaeddy, Suttanapilly and Rapilly Estates dated 6th January 1843.

2. Copy of Do. Do. to the Proprietors of Mulrauge and Chilacaloorpaud Estates dated 5th Do.

3. Form of agreement sent with the above.

4. Copy of an Argee from Mulrauge Lutchmiah dated 15th January 1843. forwarding the agreement.

5. Copy of Do. Do. dated 4th February 1843 forwarding Sunnuds of her Estates &c.

6. List of Debts that accompanied the above.

7. Do. of Claims do. do.

8. Copy of an Argee from Mulrauge Narsiah dated 22d January 1843.

9. Copy of an Argee from Manoor Venkata Narroonayemmah dated 21st January 1843.

10. Copy of do. from Manoor Bharatummah dated 25th do.

11. Copy of do. from Vaharaeddy Ramanadha Baubo dated 12th do.

12. Copy of do. in English from Manoor Venkata Gopalrow dated 11th do.

13. Copy of do. from do. dated 25th do.

14. Copy of do. from Mancearoor Gungunnarow dated 15th January 1843.

15. Copy of do. from the Ryots and Carnums of certain villages of Rapilly Zemindary dated 12th Do.

16. to 29. Translations of the above.

Signed H. Stokes. Collector.

(32-33)

Order thereon. Ordered to be sent again in

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Read the following letter.

(34)

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

From A. Mello Esqr. Collector of Bellary.

Sir,

I have the honor to request that you will submit the following circumstance to the notice of the Board.

1. Referring to the Despatches from the Honorable the Court of Directors dated 10th July 1839 wherein they stated that they have no objection to a reasonable addition of Salary as consideration of extraordinary labor or responsibility — Stating that the duties of the Collr of Bellary come under this head as also the circumstances under which the application is grounded together with the arduous and most responsible nature of the duties entrusted to him for [illegible] above in the annexed; and requesting that this Collectorate may be placed upon the same footing as Commissionerships in Bengal in point of allowance —

2 In the dispatch from the Honorable Court of Directors dated 10th July 1839 Para 6 it is observed that the Honorable Court have no objection to a reasonable addition of Salary in consideration of extraordinary labor or responsibility.

3 It appears to me that the duties of Collector of Bellary came under the denomination alluded to. I have therefore the honor respectfully to submit to the consideration of the Members of the Board, the circumstance of my holding one of the largest and most responsible charges under the Madras Presidency, and receiving less Pay than any other save two in the same branch of the service, and to request that the Board will, should they [illegible] the Collectorate

be placed upon the same footing as a Commissioner in Bengal, Sept. Rupees 34,200 per annum. I have been induced to make this representation under the impression that were the circumstance brought to the notice of the Government they might think it deserving of recommendation to the Honorable the Court of Directors.

4. The Bellary District whether it be considered with reference to its real extent, its large Revenue or its Frontier position cannot I imagine, be considered in any other light than that of great importance, the administration of the affairs of this District has been declared by Sir Thomas Munro to be a "high and arduous undertaking" and under the impression that it is the wish of the Government that its Officers should be paid with reference to the Duties they perform, I have thought that it would not be considered an unjustifiable matter for representation, that I have received 750 Rupees during the years I have

little more than one fourth the extent or value of this Division of the Ceded Districts.

5. I would beg to bring to the notice of the Board that I am compelled to live nearly half the year in Tents that I cannot transact the Revenue duties of this District without long and almost unceasing journies, for the duties of one year are barely concluded ere I am called upon to commence the toils of the succeeding. There is no place of retreat during the Hot weather and in advantages of this nature the Board will be well aware how deficient it is when they recall to their recollection the time that it remained vacant and the well known fact that it was refused by many of the Service.

6. The Honorable Court have in the same Para observed that they wish any increase of Salary to be attached to the station and not to the Officer. it is therefore as Collector of Bellary that I have ventured to make this application. whether the Board will resolve with reference to this matter as it affects me personally, to recommend that such an increase of Salary should be conferred

me will depend upon their opinion of the manner in which I have performed my duties, being deserving or not of their approbation and as the result of my labors for the last 3 years is already before them, it would be unbecoming in me, to make any reference thereto. I have only to assure them that I have most anxiously endeavoured to give satisfaction to the Board and to perform the multifarious duties of the large Province entrusted to me.—

Bellary District.—
Collectors Office en Cirauit,
Canalapoor 15th February 1843.

/ Signed A. Mellor
Collector

Order thereon.—

Ordered to be brought forward at a future Meeting.—

Read the follow-

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

(36)

From W. W. Bathurst Esqr. Acting Principal Collector of Cuddapah — Transd

Forwarding the usual statement of Persons tried under Regulations IX of 1822 and VII of 1828 in the Zillah of Cuddapah during the half year ending 31st December 1842 and affording the explanation called for by Government as to the great number of persons committed to trial and tried under Regulation IX of 1822 — Recd 8th March 1843.

Sir.

I have the honor to forward the usual Statement of Persons tried under Regulations IX of 1822 and VII of 1828 in the Zillah of Cuddapah during the half year ending 31st December 1842.—

2. The attention of Government has been attracted to the great number of Persons who have been convicted under these Regulations in this, compared with other Districts, and it is remarked that the offence is invariably the concealment of land liable to Assessment.—

3. On this subject I beg to offer the following brief observations. It has heretofore been customary in this District, to include in these Statements all fines imposed on Raddies and Cumnums when any cultivation is discovered by the Cowlcon which has not been entered in the Monthly Rentals of the Village Officers. When portions of fields only are

cultivated, the Curnum enters the extent of Cultivation generally on a guess and he is usually within the mark. The Carkoon on the other hand proceeds to measure the Cultivation and though the differences in each instance may be small, yet on a large Village the aggregate is considerable. The Curnums may also omit to enter Cultivation in the Month in which it has been commenced and this may be immediately detected. It would perhaps be hard in such cases to attribute the omissions in the Accounts to fraud they may have been the consequence of mere negligence and a small fine has generally been considered sufficient punishment.

It is also to be observed that the half yearly Statements do not exhibit the Number of Cases but only the number of Persons tried under the Regulations above referred to. I have reason to believe that the Reddies and Curnums holding Office are more numerous in this than in other Districts. It is by no means unusual to find six and six many Curnums in a large Village. The fine therefore imposed for cultivation

being omitted in the accounts of such a Village, here is at once an entry of 6 Persons punished in the half yearly Statement.

I propose with the approbation of the Board to omit in future all small fines imposed on Village Servants for slight omissions in the Monthly Accounts prepared by them previous to the Summary Muster of this Village. In doing so, I believe I shall be acting consistently with the practice observed in other Districts and a great reduction will be effected in the number of Persons convicted under Regulation IX of 1822 and punished for frauds.

Cuddapah District
Principal Collector's Office,
Kempsully 18th February 1843.

Signed W. H. Arbuthnot
Acting Principal Collector.

Proceedings thereon.

The Board concur with Mr. Arbuthnot in the

(36-37)

3289 Fort St. George 2d March 1813.

that persons accused of acts proceeding rather from negligence and remissness than dishonesty are not properly entered in the Statements under reviews which should be confined to such parties only as have been charged with wilful and deliberate fraud. They desire therefore that such cases be henceforth omitted from the Returns of investigations conducted under Regulation IX of 1822.

Read again letter from the Commissioner in Canara dated 11 and entered in Consultation 27th Ultimo.

Ordered that the following letter be sent in reply.

To The Commissioner at Canara.

38

To the Commissioner at

3290 Fort St. George 2d March 1813.

In Cons. 27th Feby 1813.

To Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 11th February last No 4 and to transmit as therein requested copies of the correspondence relative to the Bungaapilly Saybirs noted in the Margin.

1 Letter from Collr of Cuddapah to Board of Revr dated 21st Novr 1832.
1 Dr —— Dr 3d January —— 1833
1 Dr —— Dr 2d April —— 1833
1 Dr —— Dr 8th June —— 1833
1 Dr —— Dr 3d July —— 1833
5 Statements enclosed in Collrs letter dated 12th March 1836.

The letter from the Collector

2.

of Cuddapah dated 6th January 1832 referred to by you, was addressed to Government and not to the Board of Revenue application for a Copy of it, if required by you, should therefore be made direct to Government.

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George, 2nd March 1813.

Signed C. C. Lovett Acting Secretary.

Read again letter from the Collector of Chingleput dated 8th and entered in Consultation 20th Ultimo.

Ordered that the following

a draft be submitted in Consequence.

To The Acting Chief Secretary to Government

39

To the Bd's Chief Sec. } Com. Sec.
to Govt.

3289

Fort St. George 2nd March 1843.

that persons accused of acts proceeding rather from negligence and remissness than dishonesty are not properly entered in the Statements under review which should be confined to such parties only as have been charged with wilful & deliberate fraud. They desire therefore that such cases be henceforth omitted from the Returns of investigations conducted under Regulation IX of 1822.

Read again letter from the Commissioner in Kurnool dated 11 and entered in Consultation 27th Ultimo.

Ordered that the following letter be sent in reply.

To The Commissioner at Kurnool.

38

To the Commissioner &c

3290

Fort St. George 2nd March 1843.

In Cons. 27th Feby 1843.

I have the Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 11th February last No. 4 and to transmit as therein requested copies of the correspondence relative to the Bungenapilly Zaghire noted in the Margin.

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The letter from the Collector of Cuddapah dated 6th January 1833 referred to by you, was addressed to Government and not to the Board of Revenue application for a Copy of it, if required by you, should therefore be made direct to Government.

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George,
2nd March 1843.

I Signed C. C. Lovell
Acting Secretary.

Read again letter from the Collector of Chingleput dated 8th and entered in Consultation 20th Ultimo.

Ordered that the following address be submitted in Consequence.

To The Acting Chief Secretary to Government

I am directed by the

39

To the Hon'ble the Chief Secretary to Government &c.

Fort St. George 2nd March 1843.

correspondence with the Collr of Chingleput connected with a decree passed by the Provincial Court on an appeal suit relative to the right of the Collr to grant waste land in a Mussulman Village on Circle Pycary Cultivators without the Consent of the Mussulmans pronounced illegal by the Courts and requesting sanction for the balance of bills incurred for the defence amounting to Rupees 11-14-4

of Revenue to forward to you to be laid before the Most Noble the Governor in Council the accompanying correspondence as per Margin connected with the decree of Novembr 17th Bills passed by the Provincial Court for the Centre Division in an appeal suit No 46 of 1840 in which the late Collector of Chingleput is the first and principal Defendant.

From the Collr 15th Decr 1841 in Cons 3d Jany 1842
Per of the Board 13th Jany —
From the Collr 25th Febr — in Cons 17 March —
From Do — 28 in Do Cons 31 March "
From Do — 27th July in Cons 11 August —
To Do — 25th August —
From Do — 15th in Cons 24th Nov "
Per of the Board 24th Nov "
From the Collr 14th in Cons 15th Jany 1843
From Do 8 in Cons 20th Febr —

2. The question at issue in these proceedings turns upon the Right of the Collector of Chingleput to grant waste land in the Mussulman Village on Circle to

Fort St. George 2nd March 1843.

consent of the Mussulmans as a practice which though long exercised and supposed to be undoubtly vested in that officer has been pronounced by the Zillah and Provincial Court to be illegal.

3. The Board had at first contemplated an appeal from the judgment of the lower Courts to that of the Sudr Adalut but considering that the views taken of this subject by the Court of Directors in their despatch of July 28th 1841 are in unison with those expressed by the 2d Judge of the Provincial Court as well as for other reasons more fully given in their Proceedings of November 1842 they are now convinced that such a step could not be taken with a reasonable prospect of success

favorable issue.

4. As however the expences of the present action have been incurred by the late Collector of Chingleput on his own behalf and that after the other Defendants who acted under his authority in vindication of a practice of long standing and up to that time undisputed legality in his District the Board beg to request the sanction of Government for the balance of Costs Rupees 114 4 Rupees 55-6 having been already passed in the accounts of Justice 1251/23 1843 and 1251/1842.

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George

Signed C. G. Lovell
Acting Secretary.

Read again letter from the Collector of Chingleput dated 16th and entered in Consultation 23d Ultimo.

Ordered that the following address be submitted in consequence.

40

To The Hon. Chief Secretary to Government

To the Chief Sec.y to Government. Submitting a further correspondence with the Collector of Chingleput regarding the issue of Govt. Grants in the name of H.H. the Nabob for certain Gardens situated at St. Thomas' Mount claimed by Mrs. Taynton and stating that Govt. having ruled that the land in question does not belong to the company but to the Nabob, the Board recommend that the lease which is now in the possession of Mrs. Taynton be cancelled and that Lady exonerated from further payment or liability on account

Para 1. With reference to the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date 5th November 1842, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request that you will lay before the Most Noble the Governor in Council the accompanying further correspondence noted in the Margin* with the Collector of Chingleput regarding the issue of Government Grants in the name of H. H. the Nabob for certain Gardens situated at Saint Thomas' Mount claimed by Mrs. Taynton.

From the Coll.r 22nd December 1842. Inbon.n 12th Jan.y 1843. Proceedings of the Bd. 12th January — " — From the Coll.r 16th Inbons 23rd Feb.y " a

2. From these it will be seen that on the same day on which the orders of the Board for the preparation of the above Grants were received by the Collector of Chingleput a communication was addressed to that Officer by Mrs. Taynton [illegible]

account of quit rent and that it would be proper to authorize the Collector to return to Mrs Taynton any payment already made under the lease—

D & E

Documents (not before produced) on which she relies as corroborating her title to a portion of the land now in her possession, but which the Government have concurred with the Board in considering as the undoubted property of His Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic— Mr Freese has therefore been induced to suspend the preparation of the grants and to forward the Documents alluded to for the consideration of the Board—

3. The Certificate (F) of Major Genl Showers does not call for remark and the lease (D) purporting to convey land which has already been ruled to belong not to the Company, but to the Nabob cannot of course affect the decision recently passed on Mrs Taynton's claim As however it is obviously improper that that Lady should continue to lease and pay Quit rent to Government for ground to which they have no title, the Board consider it necessary to bring the subject to the notice of the Most Honorable the Governor in Council in order that the lease may be cancelled and Mrs Taynton exonerated from further payment or liability on account

4. The Board would further observe it will be proper that any payments already made under the lease should be returned to Mrs Taynton and that the Collector should receive special authority for this purpose—

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St George,
2d March 1843.

(Signed) E. b: Lovell
Acting Secretary

Read the following letter—

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

Sir,

From W. E. Lockhart Esqre
Acting Principal of Salem

With reference to enclosed Petition No 1995 of 1842, I have the honor to request that you will submit to the Board that the Shoultries for which the Endowment of land is sought and as recommended by Mr Gleig, are entitled to the same under the provisions of the Rules of date the 9th July 1829 with the exception of the Petitioner not having obtained the sanction of the Collector previous to their erection, but the explanation of that omission as given in the Petition appears to me quite satisfactory, and I would be heard that the Petitioner should be

41

Letter dated 20th November 1840.

Fort St George 2d March 1843

from the endowment in consequence of the Collector having neglected to notice his request I therefore beg to recommend that although the buildings were erected in anticipation of the Collector's concurrence in their utility, yet as that was subsequently accorded, the endowment, as recommended by Mr Gleig should be granted—

Salem
Print Coll'r's Cutcherry
13th February 1843.

(Signed) W. C. Lockhart
Acting Principal Collector

Proceedings thereon

On a review of the correspondence bearing upon this subject the Board perceive that in Mr Gleig's letter of November 20. 1840. mention is made of two Chattrums at Opoor and sanction requested for a grant of land at a yearly assessment of Rupees 120 being double the highest rate allowed to a single edifice under the Rules of July 9th of 1829. The Acting Principal Collector in his letter of the 13th Ultimo also speaks of Choultries while in the Original Petition of Lutchimeenarsoo one building only of that description is specified. It is necessary that this discrepancy be explained before Application can be made to Government on the subject. If the

In Cons. 17th December 1840.

41-42

Fort St George 2d March 1843

at Opoor, its situation, distance from other buildings of the kind, and all particulars necessary to enable the Board to recommend it to the favorable notice of Government should be stated in detail. If on the other hand there be but one Chattrum, or though two both have been constructed at the same place the maximum Teerwah on the land to which the Petitioner is entitled will not exceed 60 Rupees and the Application on his behalf should be confined within that limit.

Read again letter from the Collector of South Arcot dated 27th December and entered in Consultation 5th January last—

Ordered that the following letter be sent in reply—

To
The Collector of
South Arcot

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th December last forwarding Copy of a Decree passed by the Assistant Judge of Cuddalore in Suit No 198 of 1840.

The Board consider that the question at issue involves a principle of so much importance that it is desirable it should be submitted for the decision of the highest Authorities, and direct therefore that you will

To the Coll'r in the Southern Division of Arcot
In Cons. 5th January 1841

43

from the endowment in consequence of the collector having neglected to notice his requested therefore beg to recommend that although the buildings were erected en anticipateon of the Collectors concurrence in their utility, yet as that was subsequently accorded, the endowment, as recommended by Mr Gleig should be granted—

Salem
Print-Coll[r]s Cutcherry
13th February 1843

(Signed) W. C. Lockhart
Acting Principal Collector

Proceedings thereon — On a review of the correspondence bearing upon this subject the Board perceive that in Mr Gleig's letter of November 20. 1840. mention is made of two Chettrums at Ofsoor and sanction requested for a grant of land at a yearly Assessment of Rupees 120 being double the highest rate allowed to a single edifice under the Rules of July 9th 1829. The Acting Principal Collector in his letter of the 13th Ultimo also speaks of Choultries while in the Original Petition of Lutchmeenarsoo one building only of that description is specified. It is necessary that this discrepancy be explained before Application can be made to Government on the subject. If the

In Cons. 17th December 1840.

41-42

at Ofsoor, its situation, distance from other buildings of the kind, and all particulars necessary to enable the Board to recommend it to the favorable notice of Government should be stated in detail. If on the other hand there be but one Chettrum, or though two both have been constructed at the same place the maximum Teerwah on the land to which the Petitioner is entitled will not exceed 60 Rupees and the Application on his behalf should be confined within that limit.—

Read again letter from the Collector of South Arcot dated 27th December and entered in Consultation 5th January last—

Ordered that the following letter be sent in reply—

To
The Collector of
South Arcot

Sir,

To the Collr in the Southern Division of Arcot

In Cons 5th January 1840

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th December last forwarding Copy of a Decree passed by the Assistant Judge of Cuddalore in Suit No 198 of 1840.

43

The Board consider that the question at issue involves a principle of so much importance that it is desirable it should be submitted for the decision of the highest Legal authorities, and direct therefore that you will

the accompanying appeal to be filed before the proper Court as the appeal time expires on the 10th Instant, it is necessary this should be done without further delay.—

Revenue Board Office,—
Fort St George, 2d March 1843.

(Signed) C. C. Lovell
Acting Secretary

A

Draft of an appeal submitted by C. H. Hallett Esqre Collector of South Arcot from a Decree passed by the Auxiliary Court in the Zillah of Chingleput in Suit No 198 of 1840 brought by Alagah Pillayer against J. Dent Esqre late Principal Collector of South Arcot, and Govinda Pillay and five other Defendants for the "recovery of his right to 8 Cawnies and 9/16 Sixteenths of Nunjah land situated within the Tank of the Panrumputtoo Village & bearing an Annual tax of Rupees 108—"

Appellant as 1st Defendant in the Suit has stated before the Auxiliary Court that, In the Year 1836 Govindapillay an Coleoody Ryot gave a proposal to cultivate at full Teerwah 3 Cawnies of waste land situated within the Tank of the said Village of Panrumputtoo but afterwards increased his proposal to 15 Cawnies, Alagapillay the Complainant a Paracoody or non Resident Ryot, becoming his security— On these conditions the patent

Govindapillay, who subsequently unknown to the Govindapillay, who subsequently unknown to the Cultivar upon a private agreement with Alagapillay transferred to this latter individual 10 Cawnies of the land in question—

The Coleoodies 3d 4th 5th & 6th and 7th Defendants hearing of this, immediately protested against Alagapillay a stranger cultivating any of the lands within their Village whilst they were willing to do so themselves, and interfered to prevent it Upon this Plaintiff complained to the Collector and Magistrate but it does not appear necessary to recapitulate here all that took place before the Collector and Magistrate or to do more than observe that the orders passed in the early stage of the proceedings to continue Alagahpillay in possession were given in ignorance of that individual being a Paracoody but as soon as this fact was made known to the Collector and that the land had been transferred to a stranger against the will of the Coleoodies, he, the Collector, issued the order of the 14th July 1837 depriving Alagapillay of the land in question and explaining in accordance with the terms of the Hookoomnamah and the practice of the District the grounds upon which the Collector

and hence the apparent contradiction in these orders, which have been noticed by the Sudder Udawlut. The real question therefore, for the decision of the Court would seem to be;

Whether an Oolcoody or Resident Inhabitant of a Village, having given a proposal for, and obtained possession for purposes of Cultivation, of certain waste land in a Village and entered into an agreement with the Ryot to cultivate the said land, is at liberty during the very first few weeks of its occupation or at any time, to make over for Cultivation any portion of it by private agreement to a Paracoody or non Resident, without first obtaining the consent of the other Oolcoodies or Resident Ryots.

Extract from Summahundy Hookumnamah for Fasly 1240.

Para 40. In the Estejarnamahs and Hookumnamahs issued the Tahsildars were directed in the event of any one making a proposal for waste or Poromboke lands on another person's Village immediately to send for the Puttah Monigars &c of that Village and ascertain from them if they are willing to undertake to Cultivate the lands in question and if they agree to do so, they (the Tahsildars) [illegible] them a document [illegible] number of fields &c (on the

The appellant therefore respectfully submitted for the consideration of the Auxiliary Court that as according to the Hookumnamah of the District Extract from which is given in the Margin, and the practice in South Arcot the Collector himself

to them, that in the event of their refusing to take up those lands, they (the Tahsildars) shall then make over the same to the person who has already applied for the same, and who belongs to another Village &c.

Paracoody to occupy waste land in any Village without first giving the Oolcoodies the option, that is without first ascertaining if they were unwilling or unable to cultivate it themselves, it will never be contended that the mere circumstance of an Oolcoody having obtained possession of waste for the express purpose of Cultivating it himself confers upon him a right of disposing of such land in a manner which the Collector himself, according to the above cited usages does not exercise, and in this view of the case that Govindapillay had no authority to transfer the land the subject of this suit and that Alagapillay therefore had no claim whatever to the same, such was the substance of the Statements and observations submitted by the Appellant for the consideration of the Judge of the Auxiliary Court of Chingleput that Officer has however decreed against him but on grounds which appear to the Appellant so little conclusive that he is constrained to bring the matter of appeal under the superv[illegible]

and hence the apparent contradiction in these orders, which have been noticed by the Sudder Adawlut. The real question therefore, for the decision of the Court would seem to be;

Whether an Oolcoody or Resident Inhabitant of a Village, having given a proposal for, and obtained possession for purposes of Cultivation, of certain waste land in a Village and entered into an agreement with the Curcar to cultivate the said land, is at liberty during the very first few weeks of its occupation or at any time, to make over for Cultivation any portion of it by private Agreement to a Paracoody or non Resident, without first obtaining the consent of the other Oolcoodies or Resident Ryots.

Extract from Summabundy Hookumnamah for Fasly 1240.

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The appellant therefore respectfully submitted for the consideration of the Auxiliary Court that as according to the Hookumnamah of the District Extract from which is given in the Margin, and the practice in South Arcot the Collector himself

to them, that in the event of their refusing to take up those lands, they (the Tahsildars) shall then make over the same to the person who has already applied for the same, and who belongs to another Village &c.

Paracoody to occupy waste land in any Village without first giving the Oolcoodies the option, that is without first ascertaining if they were unwilling or unable themselves, it will never be contended that the mere circumstance of an Oolcoody having obtained possession of waste for the express purpose of cultivating it to himself confers upon him a right of disposing of such land in a manner which the Collector himself, according to the above cited usages does not exercise, and in this view of the case that Govindapillay had no authority to transfer the land the subject of this suit and that Alagapillay therefore had no claim whatever to the same; such was the substance of the Statements and observations submitted by the Appellant for the consideration of the Judge of the Auxiliary Court of which Chingleput that Officer has however decreed against him but on grounds which appear to the Appellant so little conclusive that he is constrained to bring the matter of appeal under the depen-dance

of a higher Court He has no fresh facts to state but is desirous of offering a few remarks on the Reasons given by the Assistant Judge for finding against him which are

1st That he (1st appellant) had no right to interfere with the arrangements of the Plaintiff and 2d Defendant and that the Revenue Regulations give him no power to cancel a transfer such as is described in the Plaint.

2d That it has been shown that it is by no means uncommon for Colcoodies to transfer their Diecast lands to Paracoodies and

3d That the Collector frequently sells land by Public Auction out and out without enquiring whether the Purchaser is an Colcoody or Paracoody—

On the first of these points Appellant would remark that there is no Regulation here as in Bengal fixing the principles and details of the Ryotwar settlement and that the present and numberless other questions connected with that system are no where touched upon in the Madras Code. But how stands the pre-

case, Government the proprietors

of immemorial waste establish thro their local Agents certain Rules to be observed in granting it for Cultivation. Of these in South Arcotte one of the most prominent is that which prohibits a Paracoody from taking waste land for culture while there are Colcoodys Ryots willing and able to till it, a privilege be it remarked of longer standing and watched with more jealousy than almost any other in the District and the

Extract of a letter from Court of Directors in Para. 55—

The principles involved in the second decision is also of very considerable practical importance—without however entering upon a discussion of the respective rights of Government and the Meerasidars over the waste lands (a point still under the consideration of the Superior tribunal to which the case has been appealed) it will be enough for us to state our opinion that it is desirable that in all cases where Ryots propose to cultivate the waste lands of a Meerasy Village their proposal should be in first instance communicated to the Meerasidars to whom in the event of their being willing to cultivate

a recent dispatch, Extract from which is given in the Margin have fully recognized this principle—a Paracoody hopeless under this of obtaining land by direct Application to the Collector prevails upon an Colcoody to lend him his name for that purpose

The Colcoody consents

cultivate or to give security for the ... revenue assessable on the lands the ... preference should be given we consider that the Government has a clear right to the revenue to be derived from the conversion of waste lands into arable but we at the same time think it ... preferable that this object should be ... attained whenever practicable without causing the intrusion of Strangers into the Village community.

were that he should or jointly with other inhabitants of the Village. No sooner however is the land granted than ... he makes over the greater portion to the Para= coody. The other Coolcoodies of the Village remon= strate, urging that if this be permitted the real Durkastadar would be the Paracoody ... and not the Coolcoody whose name was ... employed, and that the Rule in the Hookum= namah giving preference to Coolcoodies above Paracoodies would be virtually abrogated. The Collector coincides in this view of the case, he holds himself in no way bound to regard agreements entered into collusively but opposed to the letter of the Hookumnamah and universal Custom of the District and

makes Dircasts for the land and obtains it ... and here it should be noted that the terms ... on which the land ... was given to the Dir= =kastdar, understood ... though not expressed and well known to him, cultivate the land himself

calls upon the Dircastdar to comply with the terms implied though not declared, on which as he well knew the land was granted, Viz.t that he should either till it himself alone, or if unable, make over such portion as he did not require, to the Ryots of his Village who were willing to take it, and Appellant must add that if a Collector has no right to enforce this, there is scarcely any power ... usually exercised by him which would not be equally open to Challenge.

On the second point Viz.t "that it is not uncommon in the District for Coolcoodies to ... to Paracoodies" if it be meant that their ... transfer can be effected before the Dirkast, ... waste has been cultivated at all and against the will of other Coolcoodies willing and able to till it, the Appellant must deny in toto the existence of such a practice in South Arcot. The evidence of 25 and 26 Witnesses is by no means decisive of the question ... they give indeed an instance in which an Coolcoody objected to the cultivation of land in his Village by a Paracoody but do not add the material point that the former

offered to till the land applied for himself-
it is on this that the question hinges for as
the rest it is well known that Colcoodies
frequently object to the admission of Para-
-coody Cultivators into their Village even
though it be out of their power to till the
Dircast land themselves. Still less conclu-
-sive is the testimony of witnesses Nos 24 and 26
who prove that a transfer of Dircast land
was made to a Paracoody but do not shew
that it was in spite of opposition on the
part of the Colcoodies, volunteering to
take it themselves which is the real
point at issue. The evidence of the Mutnp
23 the Curnam of Iyanoor makes nothing
in favor of Plaintiff. or as much as the in-
-stance which he adduces is that of an
Colcoody who took land in Fasly 1247
and after holding it 3 years made it over to
a Paracoody it seems almost needless to
remark that the land was at that time
not Dircast but Puttah land, and of
course alienable at the pleasure of the
Puttadar but this has no bearing on the
present case, no Puttah having been
[illegible] Land at the time these

Paracoody was ejected.

The Appellant is no less
constrained to impugn the correctness of the
3d Statement made in the decree and in
support of which there has not been a
tittle of evidence adduced, Viz.t "that lands
frequently sold by the Collector in Public
auction out and out, without inquiring whether
the purchaser be an Colcoody or Paracoody"
sales of land for arrears of revenue (for
which only the Collector can sell) have
been of very rare occurrence in Southern
arcot but Appellant can refer to the Records
of the Cuddalore Cutcherry in support of
his assertion that the land then sold has
been invariably not Dircast or waste, but
Puttah land and no instance can be given
in which land never cultivated and only
just taken on Dircast has been sold on
such occasion. It is to be regretted that
the important distinction between Puttah
and Dircast land has not been always
adverted to in the investigation before the
Assistant Judge.

In conclusion Appellant
begs respectfully to state that the Decree
[illegible]

Fort St George 2d March 1843.

Laws of the District are defined in the Hookumnamah and that the rule in the Hookumnamah frequently referred to above has been of long standing and universal application in the Districts of South Arcot—that it is invalidated by no Regulation—and submits that he has been fully justified in enforcing it and in disregarding and setting aside any arrangements or engagements clandestinely and collusively entered into against it—He has therefore been induced to appeal thereunto for the remission of a higher Tribunal—

From the Collector in the Southern Division of Arcot } Read Abstract Statement showing the number of persons

Fort St George 2d March 1843

charged convicted and acquitted and forwarded to the Criminal Judge and the number of appeals preferred and disposed of under the provisions of Regulation IX of 1822 and VII of 1828 from 1st July to 31st December last—

Order thereon Ordered to lie over until the receipt of the Returns from other Districts, when a Statement of the whole will be prepared and submitted to Government—

(44-45)

11th Inclosure 23d February 1843

Read again letter from Sub Collector in charge of Tanjore furnishing the explanation called for in the Board's Proceedings of November 28, 1842 on the report of the Extra Sources of Revenue for Fasly 1251—

Proceedings thereon— In para 2 of the letter of the Sub Collector in charge it is stated

(46)

Fort St. George 2d March 1843.

that "the Amount of Drawback is usually paid not in the Year in which the exportation is made but in the following" The Board can discover no good reason for a practice both attended with inconvenience to the Merchants and productive of irregularity in the Public Accounts. In other Maritime Districts it is believed that all claims for Drawback are adjusted as soon after the departure of the Vessel on which the Goods have been exported as the necessary examination of the Accounts and preparation of Drawback bills will permit, and the time required for this, need seldom exceed one or almost two Months, unless therefore there be some objection of which the Board are not aware to the introduction of a similar system in Tanjore, they would desire that this should at once be done - by this means although some Drawback claims may remain unadjusted at the close of the Fusly they will in general be paid before the Accounts of each Fusly are transmitted to the Board and a note of any that are permitted to lie over should invariably be made in the State-

Fort St. George 2d March 1843.

Read the following letter from the Collector of Trichinopoly reporting upon the management of the extra sources of Revenue in that District for Fusly 1251.

(Recd. enter 3d in Con. 17th Oct. /42)

47

Proceedings thereon. Pursuant

Relative to the management of the Extra sources of Revenue in the District of Trichinopoly for Fusly 1251 / 1841 / 42

"Of the different items composing the Sayer revenue, the rent on Betle (the only duty farmed out) produced Rupees 940 - - - on a above that of the preceding Fusly.

	Sayer	Betle
Rent of Fusly 1250	Rs	1,49,940 - -
D:- - - - - D:	1251	1,45,880 - -
		940 - -

2.

Cloth Fusly 1250 ----- 2,90,84 3-7½

---"---1251 ----- 3,11,19 4 9

2,035 1 ½

The duty on Cloths shows an increase above 1250 of Rupees 2,035 - 1½ the bulk of which has accrued in the Taluk of Vadiarpollium where the manufacture for the Sea Coast Trade which had fallen off in 1250 appears to have revived.

Sundries - 3 In the Sayer collections on account of sundries there is a decrease in the gross amount of Rupees 34 3 10½ The chief increase has occurred in the duty on Sugar resulting from the extended cultivation of the cane (sarkegum)

&c

Fort St. George 2d March 1843

on the reduction of Teeruh on land under that description of Crop. The Board learn with regret that in the Talook of Palgoody where the whole of the above increase in sugar cane cultivation has taken place, so small a quantity of improved sugar has been made; and trust that the Collector of the Collector for the improvement of this important article of consumption may be henceforth attended with greater success. The remainder of the gross increase has been chiefly in Oil and Ghee the increase in the customs on Dying root Tamarinds 8ca.

Tobacco Ganjah

4 In the duty on Tobacco there has been an increase of Rupees 1103 3 1 above, and in that on Ganjah decrease of Rupees 173 — 1 4 below the returns of the former year.

5. In the 9th Para of his report the Collector adverts to the small amount of duty realized from Ganjah in the Taluk of Palgoody, in reference to the number

Fort St. George 2d March 1843

smuggling to a great extent is carried on in this article especially within the Abkary boundaries of the Military Cantonment Suggests that the Commissariat Vender be bound under heavy penalties to render strict accounts of his monthly sales a comparison of which with the quantity in store at the commencement of his rent will, the Collector thinks, constitute a more efficient check on his proceedings. It does not appear that the Collector has communicated on this subject with the Commissariat Officer in charge of the Cantonment. This should be done and should no valid objection then appear, the Board would be disposed to approve the measure recommended by the Collector.

6. The Total Sayer Duty for Fasly 1251 amounts to Rupees 134890 7 9 being Rupees 3870 15 above that of the preceding year. Of this all but Rupees 3 9 had been collected at the date of the Collectors report. The charges of collection are 3702 — 7 being 103 11 2 below those of 1250.

Abkary

7. The abkary was rented for Rupees 15,105 being Rupees 5 more than the rent for 1250. Of the amount of that Rupees

Fort St. George 2 March 1843

Rupees 13,800 — 6 have been collected the remainder for which ample security has been given will, the Collector states, be realized without delay

Moturpha 8. The Demand for Moturpha was Rupees 5997 — 11 — 3 — less by Rupees 57 — 10 — 8 — of that of 1250 Fusly — of this Rupees 26 — 3 are alone outstanding:—

Stamps — 9 The sale of stampt papers has fallen short of that in Fusly 1250 by Rupees 224 — 7 — 6 —

10 The total outturn of all the branches of Extra revenue for 1250 was Rupees 179,187 — 6 for the present Fusly 182,384 — 2 — 8 being the increase in favor of the latter year of 3196 — 7 — 2 Of this sum of Rupees 1999 — 3 — 10 are alone outstanding and the Collector hopes to collect the balance within a short time: The total of Charges is less by Rupees 900 — 2 — 4 than that of the preceding Fusly —

Old balances — 11. Of the 1,834 — 10 — 2 due on account of old arrears at the commencement of the Fusly there now remains a balance of only 684 — 12 — 4 of this Rupees 240 due on account of the Beetle Balance of 1243 will be recovered Rupees 283 — 6 — 4 is owing by certain Tobacco Merchants who have promised to pay by instal-

Fort St. George 2 March 1843

on account of petty fines imposed on servants and others connected with the Revenue coming under the head of sundry small farms and Licences is according to the Collector irrecoverable and he solicits sanction for writing it off which the Board accordingly recommend.—

12. In the concluding Paras of his report Mr. Onslow gives instances of the inconvenience to Merchants from the abolition of Sayer stations at certain specified places and requests that Chowkeys may be established in the places noted in the margin at a Monthly expence of Rupees 32 — 10 which he feels persuaded besides being a great relief to the people will be attended with an increase of Revenue — Under these circumstances the Board would recommend that as an experimental measure these Chokeys should be restored for one or two years when, should the Collectors anticipations be realized and no loss accrue to Government, the stations may be permanently re-established.—

Currogunty in Turiur Taluk
Apparancotheri in Do:
Trikramum in Ongole Taluk

Ordered that a copy of the Extract from the Boards' Proceedings together with the annexed Comparative Statement of the Collections Charges and net Revenue be submitted to Government and a transcript of the same be forwarded to the Collector of Trichinopoly for his information and guidance.

Trichinopoly

Fort St. George 2nd March 1814.

A

Shickinopaly Fusly 1251.

	Fusly 1250	Fusly 1251	Increase	Decrease
	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
Sayer — Demand	131019 8 9	134890 7 9	3870 15 "	" " "
Balance on the 12th July	1795 1 7	1470 3 6	" " "	324 14 1
Current Collections	129224 7 2	133420 4 3	4195 13 1	" " "
Extra D°	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
Arrears	1440 15 6	2890 9 4	" " "	1550 6 2
Total	133065 6 5	138310 13 7	2065 6 11	" " "
Charges	8305 14 9	8702 " 7	" " "	103 14 2
Nett Revenue	124859 7 11	127608 13 "	2749 5 1	" " "
Sheriff — Demand	15050 " "	15105 " "	55 " "	" " "
Balance on the 12th July	1677 2 "	1771 14 "	94 12 "	" " "
Current Collection	13372 14 "	13333 2 "	" " "	39 12 "
Extra D°	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
Arrears	" " "	1677 2 "	1677 2 "	" " "
Total	13372 14 "	15010 4 "	1637 6 "	" " "
Charges	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
Nett Revenue	13372 14 "	15010 4 "	1637 6 "	" " "
Sundry small farms and licenses — Demand	3798 1 4	3350 11 8	" " "	447 5 8
Balance on the 12th July	894 " 10	1024 2 4	130 1 6	" " "
Current Collections	2904 " 6	2327 9 4	" " "	577 7 2
Extra D°	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
Arrears	426 6 5	821 13 1	395 6 8	" " "
Total	3330 6 11	3148 6 5	" " "	182 " 6
Charges	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
Nett Revenue	3330 6 11	3148 6 5	" " "	182 " 6
Demand	23204 11 6	23040 4 "	" " "	224 7 6
Balance on the 12th July	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
Current Collection	23204 11 6	23040 4 "	" " "	224 7 6
Extra D°	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
Arrears	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
Total	23204 11 6	23040 4 "	" " "	224 7 6
Charges	1506 6 11	708 2 9	" " "	798 4 2
Nett Revenue	21700 4 7	22272 1 3	571 12 8	" " "

Fort St. George 2nd March 1843

Fasly 1252 Showers Discount

| | | |

anomalies and varieties. I therefore preferred undertaking as much as I possibly could of Current duties rather than soliciting immediate additional aid. I shall now be thankful to be relieved from details which press too heavily on my time and strength. The addetional European aid will be a relief in the details of Current duty but as regards the Chief object, the survey I must venture once more to express a hope that my Sheristadar "Ram Rou" may be returned to me as soon as he can be spared from Madura, and that the Board, if it meet with their approval, would be pleased to acquiesce in the proposition in my letter of 21st ultimo. I conclude such fixed salary will be allowed for the Special Assistant as will insure me the services of some Gentlemen of sufficient standing and experience to allow of my devolving satisfactorily much of the Current details upon him, retaining the surveillance and responsibility of the whole.

(Signed) E B Thomas
Pt Collector

Order thereon.

(Read again on 9th March)

48-49

Ordered to be brought forward at a future meeting.

Read the following letters.

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

50

Sir

From J. Bird Esqr
Sub Collr in Charge
of Coimbatore

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th of January last to the address of the Principal Collector and beg to submit the following explanation on the several points required by the Board of Revenue with reference to the Nunjah land made over to Mr Morris for experimental rice cultivation in December 1841.

It is right to premise before entering into particulars that the land selected at Errode consisted, as the Board are aware of 9 124/16 Cawnies of Nunjah, of this 8 8/16 Cawnies are Ayen land paying an Assessment of Rupees 176-13-8 direct to Government, and the remainder 1 5/16 Cawnies Enam land appropriated for the Salary of the Village Curnum assessed at Rupees [illegible] for the Board

Extent of land occupied for rice cultivation by Mr Morris at Errode the amount of agricultural charges, the charges incurred in his office both in actual payments and credits to land holders and the surplus after deducting charges in one scale and the deficit against Mr Morris' Crop on the other. Forwards also copy of a communication from Captn Hughes by whom

whom the terms on which the land in question was obtained were arranged.—

are aware that Mr. Morris came into oc-
=cupation in the middle or rather the latter
end of the cultivating season (December 184)
when one crop had already been housed off
the Nunjah fields in question

3. The terms entered into with
the Ryots for the use of the Oyen land
were that Government should remit to them
the Assessment due for the remaining months
of the Fusly 1251 and that they the Ryots—
in consideration of their having taken from
the fields one crop should pay to Govern-
=ment the amount of the first instalment
of Kist due the end of Margali—

With the Village Carnams
the stipulations were precisely similar
in principle; the only difference being that
to the Ryots the balance of land tax is
remitted, while to the Carnum the assess-
=ment fixed on the land is paid minus the
first instalment of Kist deducted in conse-
=quence of his having enjoyed the proceeds
of the first Crop that land being granted
to him as Office stipend. Now the Margali

Kist due by the Ryots is Rupees 25-13-2,
the rent enjoyed by the Carnum for the same
period is Rupees 9-6-4- Therefore to the former
we find Rupees 151 were remitted, to the latter
Rupees 28-3-- were disbursed, and this shews
to the Board the charges in the accounts of
this Office whether as actual payments or—
credits.-

Dr. Wight has stated in
reply to an application from this Office on
the subject of the value at which the labor
performed by the people and Cattle of the
Establishment should be estimated, that
fifteen Rupees may be taken as the whole
cost of Ploughing. Mr. Morris having in-
=formed him "that for the space of Six
"days he daily employed ten pairs of Cattle
"which at the rate of 4 annas a day per
"pair amounts to fifteen Rupees as the whole
"Cost of ploughing. This sum added to—
"Rupees 45-15-6 (vide my letter 10th Novem-
"ber 1842) gives Rupees 60-15-6 as the whole
"agricultural charges for that Crop." Of the
several items composing the aforesaid sum of
Rupees 45-15-6 the Board have already

been

been placed in possession, and therefore further explanation would seem unnecessary.-

4. The net proceeds realized from the sale of the rice and straw raised by Mr Morris amounted to Rupees 99-7-1 from which if the mere agricultural charges be deducted, there remains a surplus of Rupees 38-7-7. But on the other hand if the amount of assessment remitted and paid for use of the land be taken into consideration, the deficit will be sadly against Mr Morris's crop as the annexed brief Marginal Accounts exhibits. And it remains for the Board to determine which of these scales is to be adopted.

5. With reference to the 2nd Para of your letter, I trust my foregoing explanation will satisfactorily convince the Board they were led into error in supposing that so large a remuneration as equivalent to 40 Rupees per Cawny per Annum has been paid to the proprietors of the land: when in fact the mere moderate assessment was remitted to the Ryots and the only profit I shall under

any calculation) enjoyed by them were what they derived from the first crop after satisfying the first Kist due, Viz.t, two fanams Conjecturing in every ten or twenty per Cent. And even supposing this crop to have equalled Mr Morris's the surplus after defraying all charges of cultivation and the first instalment of Kist would be found to be but trifling. Again, to the Curnum nothing more than his Established emolument was paid, that is to say the fixed Survey Assessment as rent for the usufruct of his Cram land. And when we take into consideration the high assessment fixed on land at Errode, and the charges for cultivation and other contingencies, I would beg respectfully to submit that the Statement made before the Tahsildar of Errode, by the Monegar and Carnum of the profit from five Cawnies of land cultivated with two Crops does not seem undervalued or misstated.-

6. The amount of compensation or terms on which the land in question was obtained was arranged by Capt

Cross

Hughes and the then Acting Tahsildar of Errode in personal communication with the land proprietors I beg to enclose a copy of Capt Hughes' letter to the Principal Collector on the subject.-

Coimbatore, 20th February 1843. P. Coll's Office.

(Signed) J. Bird
Sub Coll. in Charge

To.
The Principal Collector of
Coimbatore.

Sir.

I have the honor to acquaint you that in communication with the Acting Tahsildar (who had received your instructions to render me every assistance) 9 Cawnies 13 As (13 Acres) of Nunjah land have been procured from certain landholders at Errode, and given over to the management of Mr Morris for rice cultivation. The terms on which this land has been obtained will be communicated by the Acting Tahsildar. They were fixed by me in presence of the Tahsildar and the parties concerned who in consideration that one

crop had been already taken from the fields have consented to give up the land during the remaining months of Fusly 1251, on condition that the Government Assessment for this period of time is remitted with exception of a sum of Rupees 35-4-- which after much discussion they have consented to pay.-

(Signed) J. V. Hughes. Captain
Supt of Cotton Planters.

Errode, 1st Decr 1842.

Order thereon.

(50-51)

Ordered to be brought forward at a future Meeting.-

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

(52)

Sir.

From the Sub Coll. in Charge of Coimbatore.

Agreeably to the instructions contained in Para 6 of Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 18th January 1842, I have the honor to request the sanction of Government may be obtained for the payment of the arrears of Pension due to the Individuals noted in the Margin amounting in the aggregate to

Rupees

3328 Fort St. George 2nd March 1843

Rupees three hundred and thirty seven eight annas and six pice viz:-

2 The Fee Fee in the Treasury at Coimbatore.-

Statement shewing the names of the Pensioners for allowing their allowances to remain in arrear which arrears is the reason why the Fee Fee has not been credited in the Treasury at Coimbatore.-

Certificate of Statement shewing the names of the Parties the amount of Pension and the date of authority in accordance with which the Pensions are drawn their Vakeels are employed in the prosecution of their claims

3 Application for Remission of Fee Fee

Petition was originally made to the Civil Court of Judicature at Coimbatore in Clause 13 of the Petition of Pensioners to Claim the Pension Fund under the impression that the Vakeels employed were to be considered as drawing their Vakeels in the prosecution of their claims but the Court has authority to remit the Fee Fee directed them to be credited to Government.

Certificate that the Vakeels employed by the Pensioners are actually employed in the prosecution of their claims.

Countersigned, (Signed) J. Bird
Collr's Office, Asst Collr in charge
2nd March 1843.

Statement

3329 Fort St. George 2nd March 1843

Statement shewing the names of the Parties to whom arrears of Pension are due with the date of authority and other particulars in the District of Coimbatore.-

Names of the Pensioners	Amount of Pensions per annum	Date of authority	Period of which arrears are due	Total amount of arrears due	Explanation of the cause of the suspension of payment.
Maliandy Yeddalupa pah Naick	480 - -	12th February 1828.	From 1st July 1842 to 31st January 1843	280 - -	Inability to proceed to Coimbatore from protracted illness.-
Koottoma Candy Naick	85 12 10	10th April 1827.	From Do to Do	50 8 6	
			Company's Rupees	330 8 6	

(Signed) J. Bird
Sub Collr in charge

Resolved

Resolution thereon.- Resolved that the -

(52-53)

foregoing letter and its enclosure - be submitted to the Most Honble the Governor in Council with the Board's recommendation that under the circumstances stated by Mr Bird sanction may be granted for the payment of the arrears of pensions due to the Individuals noted in the Margin -

Mootto Comara Yeddalappa Naick from July 1842 to - January 1843 inclusive being 7 Months at 40 Rupees per Month - - - - - - - - - - - - 280-- -

Mootto Mallandy Naick from D° to D° at Rup° 85-12-10. per Annam - - - 50-8-6

Total - 330-8-6

amounting in the aggregate to Rupees 330-8-6.-

Read

Read the following letter.

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

(54)

From H. M. Blair Esq^r Sir Pt. Coll^r of Canara } I have the honor to ac - knowledge the receipt of an Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, under date the 8th December last, calling for information as to the circumstances under which Candies 53-6-22-10 of Madura Tobacco, remaining unsold since Fusly 1247 (1837/38) had not been specially brought to their notice at an earlier period

Explaining the circumstances which prevented an earlier reference being made to the Board regarding the quantity of Candies 53-6-22-10 of Madura Tobacco remaining unsold out of the supply of Fusly 1246 and 1836/37 1247 and stating 1837/38 the actual Cost to Govt for the same as required in the Proceedings of the Board dated 8th December last. -

2 I beg in reply to state for the information of the Board that the cause of this unsold Tobacco, not having been earlier brought to notice, was owing to the uncertainty that existed, as to the quantity which might finally be found unsaleable as mixed with other Tobacco, some portion was occasionally disposed of in the Talooks and a portion also was sent into the Goa district, where it was thought a market might be found for it It was only on its being returned from the Talooks with other condemned Tobacco that it was considered altogether unsaleable and recommended to

to be destroyed.

3. The actual cost of the above tobacco will fall on an average at the rate of Rupees 56-12-0 per Candy making the total Company's Rupees 3027-11-2. The supplies for fasslies 1246/1836/37 and 1247/1837/38 were ordered respectively by the late Principal Collector Mr. Lewin and the Sub Collector in charge Mr. E. Maltby and not by Mr. Viveash, whose name was inadvertently inserted in lieu of the two former.

Pt. Collector's Cutchery.
Mangalore, 9th February 1843. } (Signed) H. M. Blair
Principal Collector

Proceedings thereon, Para. 1 under the explanation given the Board resolve to recommend to Government that the quantity of Madura Tobacco remaining in hand be destroyed and its actual cost being Rupees 3028-11-2 written off in the account.

(55)

2 At the same time with reference to Para 2 of the letter from the Principal Collector the Board cannot too strongly condemn the means which

that sent for sale into the Talooks. They observe that if for purposes of Revenue it be requisite to maintain the monopoly of an article which in such a climate as Canara may be deemed almost a necessary of life it is at least incumbent on the local authorities to provide that the article supplied at so enhanced a price be both free from adulteration and that best adapted to the tastes of its consumers. The Board trust that recourse will not again be had to expedients such as that now under animadversion.

Ordered also that the following address be submitted in consequence.

To The Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

To the Acting Chief Secy to Government. } Sir

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request that you will submit for the consideration of the Most Honorable the Governor in Council the accompanying correspondence with the Pt. Collr. of Canara as noted in the margin

(54-56)

From the Pt. Collr. 26th Novr in Cons. 8th December 1842
Pro. of the B. 8th Dr.
From the Pt. Collr. Febry in Cons. 2d March 1843

Fort St. George 2d. March 1843

2 From this it will be seen that in Fusliee 1246 / AD 1836/37 and 1247 / 1837/38 the Principal Collector of Canara and Sea Custom in charge were induced by the frequent failurers of the Mysore Contractor to order certain supplies of Tobacco from Madura for Monopoly sale in their District. The experiment had its origin on the part of the Local authorities in a benevolent desire to ensure to the inhabitants of the country under their charge a more certain supply of an essential article of consumption, and its success would have had the effect of transferring to our own Districts a traffic hitherto conducted by the natives of a Foreign state. The attempt has however unfortunately failed and the Board beg to recommend that as requested by Mr. Blair sanction may be granted for destroying the quantity remaining on hand as lost and unsaleable, and writing off in the accounts its actual cost

Fort St. George 2d. March 1843

The Board further beg

3 to recommend that sanction be granted for writing off the wastage for Fusly 1250 / 1840/41 amounting candies m. Mds Rs to 14—6—7—23 as specified in the 1st Para of the Principal Collectors letter of the 26th November 1842.—

Revenue Board Office Fort St. George 2d. March 1843.— } (Signed) E. C. Lovell Acting Secy.

Read the following letter.—

From the Collector of Madras.

To E. C. Lovell Esqre. acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue Fort St. George.—

Sir I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter under yesterday's date and to report for the information of the Board of Revenue, that the Ground therein referred to, was put up this day at 12 O'Clock, when the only bid for it was one by the applicant C. Venaatachellum Chetty, of Rupees 882, which is Rupees 1-4-7 beyond the fixed price, Rupees 880-1-5 A deposit of Rupees 200 has been made. I beg leave therefore, to recommend that the necessary sanction may be procured for the sale of the Ground to Venaatachellum Chetty for the sum offered for it.

57

Madras, 2d. March 1843 } (Signed) J. A. Robertson Collector

Resolved

57-58

Resolution thereon. Resolved that the forego-
-ing letter be submitted to Government
with reference to the order of Government
In Dy. Cons. 2d March. dated 28th. ultimo, with the Board's recom-
-mendation that the sale of the Ground there
reported to have been made for Rupees
882—0—0 to C. Venkatachellum Chetty may
be confirmed.—

Read the undermentioned

Register
From the Coll. of Masulipatam. Register of Petitions
59 bearing the Board's endorsements presented
to him in the month of November last.—

From the Coll. of Masulipatam. Register of Peti-
60 -tions bearing the Board's endorsements
presented to him in the month of Decem-
-ber last.—

From the Coll. of Masulipatam. Register of Petitions
61 bearing the Board's endorsements pre-
-sented to him in the month of January
last.—

From the Coll. of Trichinopoly. Register of Petitions
62 bearing the Board's endorsements pre-
-sented to him in the month of
January last.—

Resolved that the following
proceedings be recorded.—

Proceedings. Read Memorandum or

64 Land measuring with a chain or rod
and a Cross Staff prepared by Captain
Best.—

Memorandum.

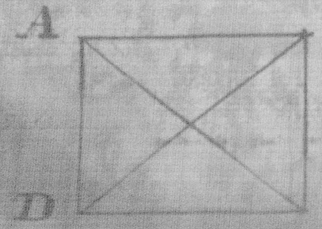
The Secretary in the
Department of Public Works has the
honor to circulate copies, in English and
Tamil of rules for Field Surveying with
the cross staff, intended for the instruc-
-tion of Natives in the Revenue Depart-
-ments. If these be approved, he has the
honor to request that a few copies in
Tamil may be prepared and sent to the
Collector of Chingleput, (in order that it
may be ascertained whether they
are intelligible to natives) and that
a few natives acquainted with
Land measuring may be forwarded
to

be directed to attend at Captain Berts' house for a few mornings so that he may become informed of the difficulties they meet with, and if necessary may alter the rules, and generally instruct them in the use of the cross staff and in land measuring.

A

Land Measuring with a Chain or rod and a Cross Staff.

1. A square is a foursided figure of which the four sides are equal and the diagonals or lines drawn across the middle from corner to corner are also equal. Example A B C D. is a square in which AB is equal to BC equal to C D equal to D A and also A C is equal to B D.

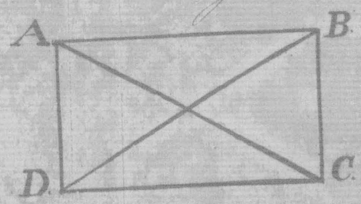


2. If each of the sides be an inch long the square is a square inch; if each side be a foot long, the square is a square foot; if each side be a yard long, it is a square yard; if 80 yards long, it is a Madras Cawny; if 1760 yards or an English mile in length, the square is a square mile.

3. In the same manner as inches, feet, yards, miles are measures of length, square inches, square feet, square yards, or square miles are measures of space or surface of land &c.

4. An oblong is a 4 sided figure, in which, as in the square, the diagonals from opposite corners are equal; but, unlike the square, the sides are not all equal.

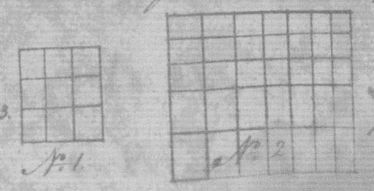
Fig: 2.



Example. In ABCD, AC is equal to BD but AD or BC is less than AB or DC.

5. An oblong may be compared with a square by dividing both into an number of small squares. Thus the square № 1 contains 9 of these little squares, while the oblong

Fig: 3.



Fort St. George 2nd March 1843.

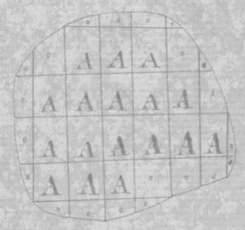
oblong or No. 2 contains 30 and 5 half on squares, or altogether 32½ little squares. If the square represents a surface of 9 square yards, the oblong shews one of 32½ square yards.

6. It is also evident from the figure that the number of little squares depends upon the length of the sides of the figures No. 1. and No. 2, and that if the sides of No. 1. contain each 3 sides of little squares, the number of little squares will be 3 times 3 or 9. so also the numbers of sides of little squares contained in the sides of No. 2 are respectively 5 and 6½ and the number of little squares in No. 2 is 5 times 6½ or 32½.

7. Whatever may be the shape of a surface, it may be measured by means of squares, and it is said to be of as many square feet, square yards &c. as it contains squares of those dimensions. Thus the surface figured below is equal to 23½ squares of the size A. viz. to 17

Fort St. George, 2nd March 1843.

Fig. 4.



whole squares marked A and to 6½ squares formed by the addition of 21 portions of squares marked O. The total 23½ squares may represent square feet, square yards or any other dimensions according as A represents one square foot, or square yard &c.

8. A space of ground 220 yards or 660 feet long and 22 yards or 66 feet broad is an English Acre. By multiplying the length

by the breadth { 220 × 22 / 660 × 66 } the number { 4840 sq. yds / 43560 sq. feet }

in an acre are ascertained. So also, a County

Contains { 80 × 80 / 240 × 240 } { square yards 6400 / square feet 57,600 } and a square

yard contains { 3 ft. × 3 ft. } square feet 9, while

a square foot contains { 12 line. × 12 inc. } square

inches 144.

9. Whatever may be the shape of a field or other surface it may also be supposed to be divided into triangles or three sided figures.

Thus

Fort St. George 2nd March 1843.

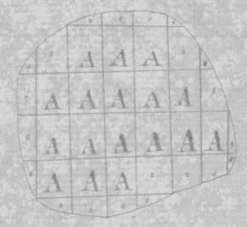
oblong or No. 2 contains 30 and 5 half ⁿ squares, or altogether 32½ little squares. If the square represents a surface of 9 square yards, the oblong shews one of 32½ square yards.

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Fort St. George, 2nd March 1843.

Fig. 4.



whole squares marked A and to 6½ squares formed by the addition of 21 portions of squares marked O. The total 23½ squares may represent square feet, square yards or any other dimensions according as A represents one square foot, or square yard &c.

8. A space of ground 220 yards or 660 feet long and 22 yards or 66 feet broad is an English Acre. By multiplying the length

by the breadth { 220 × 22 / 660 × 66 } the number { sq. yds. 4,840 / sq. feet 43,560 }

in an acre are ascertained. So also, a County

Contains { 80 × 80 / 240 × 240 } { square yards 6400 / square feet 57,600 } and a square

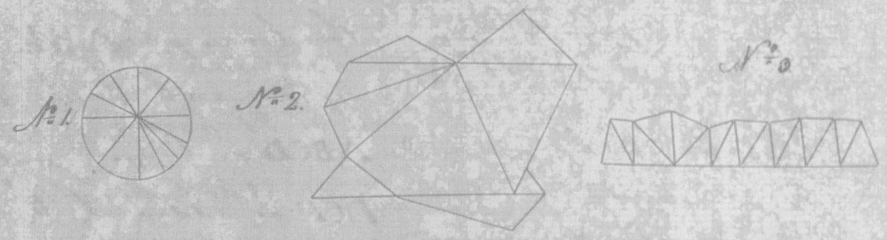
yard contains { 3ft × 3ft } square feet 9, while a square foot contains { 12in × 12in } square inches 144.

9. Whatever may be the shape of a field or other surface it may also be supposed to be divided into triangles or three sided figures

these

thus.

Fig: 5.



for even though the boundaries be partly curved, the division may be made as exact as need be, by increasing the number of triangles until the parts of the curves appear nearly straight in consequence of their smallness. the triangle may be made to pass in some parts outside, and in others inside the figure so that the excess included may exactly compensate for the deficiency excluded.

Fig: 6.



10. Every triangle is the half of a four side figure, called by mathematicians a parallelogram.

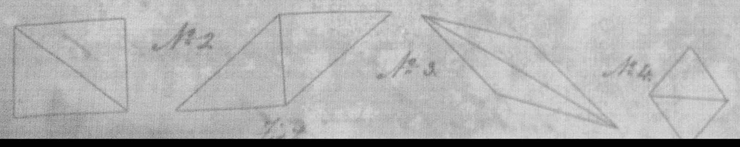
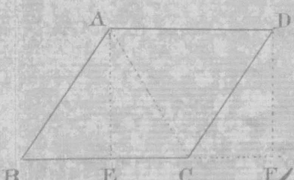


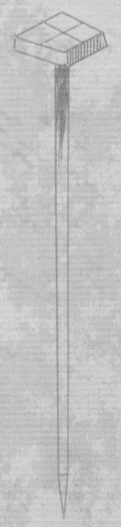
Fig 7

11. And every such four sided figure may be shewn to be equal to an oblong. for if the triangle **ABE** be taken off one end of the figure **ABCD** and an equal triangle **DCF** be added to the remainder, the oblong **AEFD** is clearly equal to the figure **ABCD**. so that the number of { little Squares / Square feet or Square yards &c. } in **ABCD** is known by multiplying the number of { sides of little Squares / feet / yards &c. } in { **BC** or **AD** } by the number in { **AE** or **DF** } and it is also clear that in the triangle **BAC** which is half of **ABCD**, the number of { little Squares / Square feet / Square yards &c. } will be half the product of **BC** multiplied by **AE**.



12. Hence we obtain the following rules for measuring and Estimating the extent of any surface whatever.

No 1.



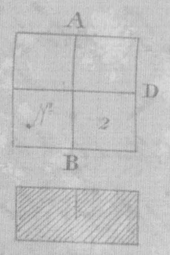
13. In the field the measurers must be provided with a rod or chain and a cross staff. A cross staff is a staff on the top of which is fixed a flat piece of wood half through which two deep narrow notches are cut across one another as shewn

below

Fort St. George, 2d. March 1843.

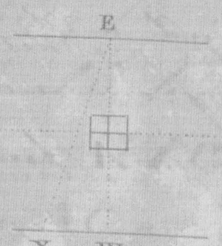
below, where a square is divided by the lines or notches A B, C D into 4 smaller squares of equal size one to another.-

Fig: 8.



14. The use of the cross staff is to guide the eye in measuring the breadths so that they may be taken exactly square to the lengths- for

Fig: 9.



supposing the length to be measured as North and South, the breadths must be East and West, neither South East nor North East. Unless this is attended to the breadths as E X will be greater than E W and the field will be supposed, in consequence of this error, to be larger than it really is.-

15. First Divide the surface into triangles.

Fort St. George, 2nd. March 1843.

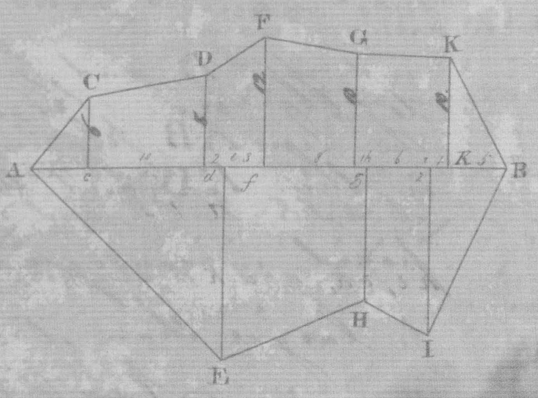
Second. Measure the breadth and length of each triangle by means of the chain and cross staff.-

Third. Multiply the length by the breadth and half the product will be the surface of the triangle.-

Fourth. Having found the surface of each triangle the sum of all their surfaces will be the surface of the whole figure.

16. The measurer enters the field at one end and measures in a straight line from one corner towards another as from A towards B as he proceeds.-

Fig: 10.



He finds out by means of the cross staff

staff the different points C, d, e, f, g, h, i, k, at each of which he is truly opposite to some one of the corners of the field. To find these points, he sticks the point of the cross staff in the ground and placing one of the notches in the line AB so that he sees through it the points A and B, he looks through the other notch and endeavours to see the corner opposite. If he does not see this corner, he is not directly opposite and he must move forward or backward until

See Fig: 8. No: 2.

keeping the notch AB in the line AB, he is able to see the corner C through the notch DC. He then notes the distance AC and the length of Cc, and proceeding to d opposite to D, he in like manner notes the length of cd and of dD, and he continues along the line AB, placing the cross staff at e, f g, k i k, and measuring de, ef, fg, gh, hi, ik, and kB also eE, fF, gG, hH, iI, kK.

17 Now let it be supposed that

that the measurements noted were.

		AC. 5.			Cc. 6.	
		cd. 10.	Ae. 17.		Dd. 8.	
		de. 2.				
dF. 5.		eF. 3.			Ff. 12.	
		fg. 8.	eh. 12.		Gg. 10.	
		gh. 1.			Kk. 10.	
		Ak.			Total 46.	
gK. 8.		hi. 6.				
		ik. 1.			Ee. 15.	
		kB. 5.	iB. 6.		Hh. 12.	
		Total 41.			Ii. 14.	
					Total 41.	

Then, to find the contents of the four triangles ACc, AEe, BKk, and BIi.-

The half of AC × cC or ½ × 5 × 6 ... 15.

Do. ... Ae × eE. or ½ × 17 × 15 ... 127½.

Do. ... BK × kK or ½ × 5 × 10 ... 25.

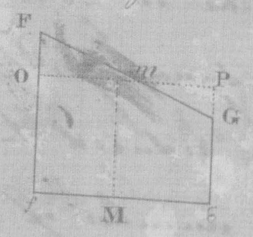
Do. ... Bi × iI or ½ × 6 × 14 ... 42.

Total ... 209½.

Now the four sided figure may be calculated by taking the average or mean of their two breadths and multiplying

multiplying by the length of each of them- for, in a figure such as F S, S G, it is clear that m M being the average breadth,

Fig: 11.



if the part F O m be taken off and the equal triangle m P G added, the figure O S P will be equal to F S G and also equal to O S or m M multiplied by S G.-

Therefore, the figure-

C c d D is ½ of C c × D d × c d or (½ × 6 × 8 or) 7 × 10	70
D d S F is ½ of D d × F S × d S or (½ × 8 × 15 or) 11½ × 6	57½
F S G g is ½ of F S × G g × S g or (½ × 15 × 12 or) 13½ × 8	108
G g k K is ½ of G g × K k × g k or (½ × 10 × 10 or) 10 × 8	80
H h i I is ½ of H h × I i × h i or (½ × 12 × 11 or) 13 × 6	75
H h e E is ½ of H h × E e × h e or (½ × 15 × 12 or) 13½ × 12	162
Total of 6 four sided figures	865½
Add total of 4 triangles	209½
Total of the Figure	765

18. This example will show how any figure may be divided into triangles and its extent computed. If the measurements A C, c d &c. c C d D

&c. have been taken in feet, the surface will be given in square feet- if A C, c d &c., c C d D &c. are in yards, the surface will be in square yards- and so on- These square feet or square yards may be reduced to acres by dividing by the number of square feet or square yards in an acre, or to Cawnies by the number in a Cawny.-

IX 19. It may appear that trouble would be saved by adding together all the breadths, taking their average and multiplying by the length- but it will be sufficient here to observe that this would lead to considerable error- thus- if the averages of 5 breadths on one side of A B be taken, viz.t of C c, D d, F S, G S and K k, and of 3 breadths on the other side viz.t E e, H h and I i, these will be 4⅔ or 9⅓ and 4⅓ or 13⅔ or both together 22 13/15 for the average breadth of the figure [Para. 13] which multiplied by the length [241] of A B

gives

gives 937 3/15, or very nearly one quarter more than it ought to be.

20. Averages should only be used

Fig: 12.

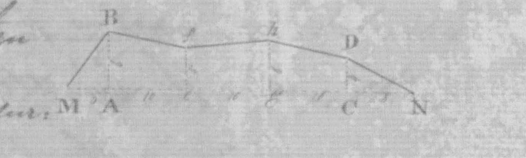


when it is required to measure a long narrow figure such as M N O P then the breadths a k, b l, c m, d n, e o, s p, t q, h r, N O, may be taken - and <u>if the distances M a, a b, b c, c d, d e, and e are all equal, but not otherwise</u>, the average breadth may be found thus - add to half the first and half the last of the breadths, the whole of the intermediate breadths, and divide by the number of breadths - This multiplied by the whole length will give the true content of the surface - for example - Suppose M P 4 a k - 5. b b - 6. c m - 7. d n - 5.

and M a, a b, b c, c d, &c. all = 10, so that M N is 90, then 1/2 M P + a k + b l + c m + d n + e o, + s p + t q + h r + 1/2 N O 2+5+6+7+5+8+7+10+8+2-5 &c. and 6 the average breadth multiplied by 90 the length gives 540 for the surface of M N O P -

21. But if there had been triangles at the ends of the figure as in the following one, then the triangles surface must be calculated separately, and added to the rest, thus -

Fig: 13.



1/2 of AB - 3.
1/2 of CD - 2. } Total 16.
e s - 5. } Average 4.
h s - 6.

and ACDB - 30 × 4 - 120.
ABM - 5 × 3 - 15. } 151 Total of MBDNCA
CDN - 8 × 2 - 16.

22. The best way of measuring in acres, goontahs, and annas is to use a chain nearly inches long divided into links. Each link will therefore be nearly inches long.

in the breadth must be multiplied by the number of chains and links in the length, and calculated as follows. Each chain multiplied by a link will be an anna. Each chain multiplied by a chain will be a goontah. Each link multiplied by a link will be a square link, of which 256 make an anna. 40 goontahs make an acre. For example. the length of a field is 40 Chains and 15 links and its breadth is 2 Chains and 7 links; required its areas.

Chains links. Chains links. Chains links. Chains links.

40 × 7 — 2 × 15 — 40 × 15 × 2 — 7.

7 — 15 — 2

280 annas — 30 annas — 80 Goontahs.

30 — 19 goontahs 6 annas.

16 | 310 annas — 40 | 99.

19 goontahs 6 annas — 2 and 19 goontahs and 105 square links.

links links

7 × 15.

7

105 square links.

That copy of this memorandum and of the English and Tamil paper on surveying be forwarded to the Collector of Chingleput and that that Gentleman be requested to distribute a few tamil Copies among his Revenue Servants, & afterwards to order two or three of the Servants employed to Land measuring to attend on Captain Best at this place, in order that they may be instructed in the

Received the undermentioned Miscellaneous letters and Statements.

From the Collector of South Arcot. Report of persons suspended or dismissed under Section VIII Regulation VII of 1831 for the Month of December last.
(65)

From the Collector of South Arcot. Statement of Sayer articles recommended for confiscation in the several Chowkies for the Months of January last.
(66)

From the Princ. Collector of Canara. Transmitting Statements of Tobacco seizures and increased duties as fines for the Month of December last, and informing that no goods were confiscated during the same period.
(67)

Order on the 2 abovementioned Statements. Ordered that confiscation and sale of the smuggled goods and Tobacco, and the levy of increased duties enumerated in the Statements, be authorized.
(66-68)

From the Princ. Collector of Canara. Salt Account current for the Quarter ending 31st December last.
(69)

From the Princ. Collector of Canara. Tobacco Account current for the Quarter ending 31st [illegible]
(70)

3352

3354.

Fort St. George, 2d March 1843.

From the Print. Collector of Canara. Return of persons charged with Offences under Regulation IX of 1822, for the Month of October last.

(71)

From the Print. Collector of Canara. Intimating that the Returns of persons charged with offences under Regulation IX of 1822, and of persons in confinement under the same Regulation for the Month of November last, are blank.

(72)

From the Print. Collector of Canara. Intimating that the Return of persons in confinement in pursuance of Sentences passed under Regulation IX of 1822 for the Month of October last, is blank.

(73)

From the Print. Collector of Canara. Return of persons charged with Offences under Regulation IX of 1822, for the Month of December last.

(74)

From the Print. Collector of Canara. Intimating that the Return of persons in confinement in pursuance of Sentences passed under Regulation IX of 1822, for [illegible] is blank.

(75)

From the Print. Collector of Coimbatore [illegible] Demand & Collection [illegible]

3355. Fort St. George 2d March 1843.

From the Print. Collr. of Nellore. Abstract of Demand Collection and Balance for the Month of January last.-

(77)

From the Print. Collr. of Salem. Abstract of Demand Collection and Balance for the Month of January last.-

(78)

From the Sub Collr. in Charge of Sanjore. Abstract of Demand, Collection, and Balance for the Month of January last.-

(79)

From the Print. Collr. of Coimbatore. Statement shewing the average Bazar wholesale prices of Grain and Salt for the Month of January last.-

(80)

From the Print. Collector of Nellore. Statement shewing the average Bazar wholesale prices of Grain and Salt for the Month of January last.-

(81)

From the Print. Collr. of Salem. Statement shewing the average Bazar wholesale prices of Grain and Salt for the Month of January last.-

(82)

From the Sub Collr. in charge of Sanjore. Statement shewing the average Bazar wholesale prices of Grain and Salt for the Month of January last.-

(83)

From the Collector of Guntoor. Return of persons charged with offences under Regulation IX of 1822, for the Month of January last.-

(84)

From the Collector of Masulipatam. Reporting that no cases of suspension or removal of persons holding hereditary Village Offices in the Revenue and Police Departments under Regulation VI of 1831 have occurred from January to [illegible] 1842.

(85)

From the Collr. of Masulipatam. Reporting that no cases have occurred under the provisions of [illegible]

(86)

From the Princ.l Collector of Canara. Return of persons charged with Offences under Regulation IX of 1822, for the Month of October last.

(71)

From the Princ.l Collector of Canara. Intimating that the Returns of persons charged with offences under Regulation IX of 1822, and of persons in Confinement under the same Regulation for the Month of November last, are blank.

(72)

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(74)

From the Princ.l Collector of Canara. Intimating that the Return of persons in Confinement in pursuance of Sentences passed under Regulation IX of 1822, for December, is blank.

(75)

From the Princ.l Collector of Coimbatore. Abstract of Demand, Collection, and Balance, for the

From the Princ.l Coll.r of Nellore. Abstract of Demand Collection and Balance for the Month of January last.

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From the Collector of Guntoor. Return of persons charged with offences under Regulation IX of 1822, for the Month of January last.

(84)

From the Collector of Masulipatam. Reporting that no cases of suspension or removal of persons holding hereditary Village offices in the Revenue and Police Departments under Regulation VII of 1831 have occurred from January to [illegible] 184[illegible]

(85)

From the Coll.r of Masulipatam. Reporting that no cases have occurred under the provisions of

(86)

1843

Fort St George 6th March 1843

Regulation IX of 1822, and II of 1839 dur-

ing the Month of February 1843.

From the Coll.r of Masulipatam Reporting that no cases

(87) of confinement of Revenue Defaulters have occurred during the Quarter ending 31st De-

cember 1842.—

From the Sub Coll.r in charge of Sanjore Register of the

(88) state of the River Cavary at the annicut for the Month of January 1843 and 1843.

From the Acting Coll.r of Tinnevelly Informing that

(89) no Persons were charged under Regulation IX of 1822 during January 1843.—

" Same

" Walter Elliot

" A. Maclean

"

Fort St George 6th March 1843.

At a Diary

Monday 6th March 1843 } At a Meeting Present

John Dent Esqr Senior Member

Walter Elliot Esqr Third Member

and

Alexander Maclean Esqr Temporary Member

N. W. Kindersley Esqr Second Member Absent on Special duty

Minutes of the last Meeting

read and approved.

Read the following Extracts—

(1) From the Secretary to Govt } Extract from the Minutes of Consultation

Under date the 4th February 1843.

Forwarding certain reports from Mr Cotton and Mr Sullivan on the subject of the Bunds of Tanjore and generally suggesting the steps to be taken at an early date for Settlements on the various important Schools known as Bund Soils

Read again report from

Mr C. R. Cotton dated 20th February 1840 and

entered in Consultation 9th March 1841

Read also the following Papers

Minute by the Honble Sir Thomas Munro } (Here enter 5th September 1818 Page 7926)

From Mr J Sullivan (Here enter 29th January 1841 Page 1183)

From Mr J Sullivan (Here enter 8th February 1841 Page 1515)

From Mr J Sullivan (Here enter 2nd March 1841 Page 2257)

From Captain F Cotton Acting Chief Engineer } (Here enter 9th March 1841 Page [illegible])

Canal

Plans and orders

Fort St. George, 2nd March 1843.

Regulation IX of 1822, and VI of 1831 during the Month of February 1843.

From the Collr. of Masulipatam. Reporting that no cases of confinement of Revenue Defaulters have occurred during the Quarter ending 31st December 1842.—

(87)

From the Sub Collr. in charge of Sanjore. Register of the state of the River Cavary at the annicut for the Month of January 1842 and 1843.

(88)

From the Acting Collr. of Tinnevelly. Informing that no Persons were charged under Regulation IX of 1822 during January 1843.—

(89)

" Ignmo

" Walter Elliot

" A. Maclean

"

"

Fort St. George 6th March 1843.

In Diary

Monday 6th March 1843 } At a Meeting Present
John Dent Esqr. Senior Member
Walter Elliot Esqr. Third Member
and
Alexander Maclean Esqr. Temporary Member
N. W. Kindersley Esqr. Second Member Absent on Special duty

Minutes of the last Meeting read and approved.

(1)

Read the following Extracts.

From the Secretary to Govt. } Extract from the Minutes of Consultation Under date the 14th February 1843.

Same Meeting contain reports from Mr. Cotton and Mr. Sullivan on the subject of the decay of Commercial and general prosperity of the Province residing very much in the want of a safe and easy communication with the Sea.

Read again report from Mr. C. R. Cotton dated 20th February 1840 and entered in Consultation 9th March 1841.

Read also the following Papers.

Minute by the Honorable J. Sullivan Esqr. } (Vide entry 5th September 1840 No. 2425)
From Mr. J. Sullivan (Vide entry 29th January 1841 No. 1285)
From Mr. J. Sullivan (Vide entry 8th February 1841 No. 1565)
From Mr. J. Sullivan (Vide entry 9th March 1841 No. 2257)
From Captain F. Abbott Acting Chief Engineer } (Vide entry 9th March 1841 No. [illegible])

Copies

Minutes and orders

the Court of Directors dated in the
Financial Department 21st August 1837. No 43 para
-graphing the Finances of the Madras Presidency
it was resolved under date the 20th July 1838 to
entrust to Mr C R Cotton then Member of the
Board of Revenue the duty of enquiring into
the causes of the decay of Financial and general
prosperity noticed by the Honorable Court.

2. In a letter dated 20th February 1839
Mr Cotton stated the measures he was under
of suspending his operations and reported
the progress he had made and the opinions
he had formed in pursuing the investigation
& the causes of the ongoing most materials
information had been collected and it was to
be regretted that that gentleman did not
continue to avail himself of the advantage
afforded by them, to proceed to the superintend
& complete the work. From the time of entering upon
of Mr Cotton as principal Collector
of any District he was necessarily employed
on the duties of his office

3. Beyond furnishing a Copy
of this report to the Government of India
in compliance with a request to that effect
and forwarding it to Mr Sullivan when he
was afterwards appointed to carry on the
investigation commenced by Mr Cotton, no
specific orders were issued. The Honorable Mr
Sullivan however recorded a Minute in which
the decline of the land Revenue was mainly
attributed to the deficiency of water and
the inefficient means of irrigation, but as
that Gentleman was himself about to be
employed on the duty originally assigned
to Mr Cotton, the matter as developed by him
was allowed to lie over.

4. Mr Sullivan in pursuance of this
new appointment reported on the State of the
Districts of

Guntoor
North Arcot
Malabar
Canara
Coimbatore
and Tinjore.

and on the subject of the Shotam Lands in Coimbatore

the Court of Directors dated in the Financial Department 30th August 1837 No 100 respecting the Famines of the Madras Presidency it was resolved under date the 20th July 1838 to entrust to Mr A R Cotton then Member of the Board of Revenue the duty of enquiring into the causes of the decay of Financial and general prosperity noticed by the Honorable Court.

2. In a letter dated 20th February 1839 Mr Cotton stated the necessity he was under of suspending his operations and reported the progress he had made and the opinions he had formed in pursuing the investigation & the course of this enquiry much valuable information had been collected and it was to be regretted that that Gentleman did not continue to avail himself of the advantage afforded by them, to prosecute his enquiries to a conclusion and enable him to enter upon a discussion upon each of the items of Revenue in every District as originally contemplated by them instead of confining himself as he has since stated to the necessity of preparing a Report on the Land Revenue

3. Beyond furnishing a Copy of this report to the Government of India in compliance with a request to that effect and forwarding it to Mr Sullivan when he was afterwards appointed to carry on the investigation commenced by Mr Cotton, no specific orders were issued. The Honorable Mr Sullivan however recorded a Minute in which the decline of the Land Revenue was mainly attributed to the deficiency of water and the inefficient means of irrigation but as that Gentleman was himself about to be employed on the duty originally assigned to Mr Cotton the matter as developed by him was allowed to lie over.

4. Mr Sullivan in pursuance of his new appointment reported on the State of the Districts of

Guntur
North Arcot
Malabar
Canara
Coimbatore
and Tinjore.

and on the subject of the Burden Lands in Guntur [illegible] of the Sale instituted by [illegible]

of South Arcot.

5 The report on the District of Guntoor was adverted to in the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 20th April 1811 No 521 and noticed by the Honorable the Court of Directors in their Dispatch of the 21st June last 11th No. His report on the Londe province of Tanjore was also brought to the notice of the Honorable Court in a letter dated 6th July 1811, No 28 para 6, together with a Minute by the Honorable Mr Lushington on the Judicial Establishment in that Province.

Dy 20th April 1811 No 30 to 34.

Cons. 6th July 1811 No 18.

6 Mr Sullivan's report on South Arcot was disposed of in the Extract Minutes of Consultation 31st January 1812 and communicated to the Board of Revenue, but his communication respecting the Suits instituted against Mr Ashton requires no notice, as the subject has already come separately under the consideration of Government and has been finally disposed of.

Dy 5th February 1812 No 3

7 Upon a cursory review of all the papers laid before Government, it appears that both Mr Cotton and Mr Sulli-

van's property principally to non Cultivement and neglect of irrigation, but their labors are very incomplete and his Lordship in Council is not prepared to assent to the conclusions at which they have arrived without further consideration and the most careful and ample review of the data on which they are grounded. For the present he resolves to transmit to the Board of Revenue all the reports from Mr Cotton and Mr Sullivan referred to in their Proceedings, excepting those which have been already furnished to them and to request they will submit at an early date their sentiments on the various important subjects therein discussed.

8 His Lordship in Council also requests that the Board will immediately on the receipt of their reports state the probable period at which they expect to be able to communicate their views to the Government.

9 The Most Honorable the Governor in Council also resolves to furnish the Board of Revenue in the Department of Public Works with a Copy of the above Mr Sullivan's Minute of the 3 September [illegible]

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of the Country for their Donations.

(A true Extract)

To the President and Members of the Board of Revenue

(Signed) J. F. Thomas
Acting Chief Secretary

No. 14

To The Chief Secretary to Government
Fort St George

Sir,

Para 1. The necessity of my immediate departure from Madras obliges me to suspend the duties imposed upon me under the orders of Government of the 20th July 1838 and though this sudden interruption to the important enquiry in which I have been engaged, deprives me of the means of arriving at satisfactory and conclusive results I think it probable that the Government will desire to be informed as to the progress I have made, and the opinions I have formed in pursuing the investigation which I am accordingly about to close.

2. The orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors on which my Commission originated, are that the failure of an Annual Remission of the

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	Names of the Zillahs.	Average of 10 years from Fasly 1218 to 1227.	Average of 10 years from Fasly 1228 to 1237	Average of 10 years from Fasly 1238 to 1247
		1	2	3
		Rupees a/o	Rs a/o	Rs a/o
1	Ganjam	858082 - 1	845687 4 2	842113 2 1
2	Vizagapatam	1203051 1 2	1183296 15 9	1206630 5 -
3	Rajahmundry	1888967 4 1	1897182 4 10	1733854 13 8
4	Masulipatam	941784 1 3	952362 2 2	814712 3 10
5	Guntoor	1334135 13 5	1460245 9 3	1001417 5 11
6	Chingleput	1106382 5 5	920590 10 5	859070 6 10
7	Salem	1786968 13 3	1721582 - 8	1609596 3 -
8	Madura	1431923 8 5	1551279 11 9	1563228 10 7
9	Tellore	1864564 10 11	1963218 11 7	1651339 14 2
10	North Arcot	2124472 3 6	2125831 2 5	1827931 3 7
11	South Arcot	1857925 4 9	1874231 10 1	1801753 2 11
12	Tanjore	3331151 10 5	3436970 - 3	3431931 3 7
13	Trichinopoly	1596563 15 5	1364588 9 2	1376918 9 11
14	Tinnevelly	1737337 2 5	1861581 5 1	1597796 6 -
15	Bellary	2854611 3 7	2208228 11 6	2054407 2 1
16	Cuddapah	2244598 7 7	2110382 4 9	1846205 6 1
17	Coimbatore	1975727 14 6	2237012 2 3	2162396 7 -
18	Canara	1829757 3 7	1598196 8 11	1584825 9 6
19	Malabar	1853200 11 10	1664106 11 4	1581273 15 1
20	Madura	57849 9 11	58289 10 4	59476 9 -

satisfactory explanation than is to be found in the formal Reports and Returns transmitted to England. My first object therefore has been to ascertain the extent of this supposed depalation, and after search-ing in every direction for the causes of deterioration in the Revenues of the State, as well as in the general condition and circumstances of the people to form an opinion on the direction in which the attention of Government should be most particularly called with the view of counteracting the evil in the source from which it might be proved to arise.—

3. My attention has been first and most particularly applied to the state of the Land Revenue, not only because it is the most important in amount but because in the present state of India the means of the Inhabitants as well as the condition and weight of all other sources of taxation though they may not absolutely rise and fall simultaneously, are also unquestionably dependent thereon.—

4 The following Abstract Statement exhibits the amount of Collections at different periods in each District.

Sums

5 It was my intention to trace minutely each change which is observable in every District, and where necessary even in each individual Village, under the several modes of Revenue Administration adopted by the English Government since our acquisition of the Country to draw such conclusions from the explanations afforded by the records, by the present authorities and by the people themselves, and so to exhibit the course of my enquiry as to enable the Government to judge of the soundness of the opinions which the pursuit of the investigation might have induced me to form.—

6 By a reference to the letters noted in the Margin it will be observed that I thought it advisable to call upon the Collectors Districts to afford me the benefit of their opinions and of the reasons assigned by their public native Servants as well as by the people themselves, for any decided improvement or deterioration in Villages or portions of Districts, under any particular mode of Revenue administration.—

October 25th 1808
August 28th "
October 21st 1809
October 10th —
July 9th —
January 28th —
July 5th "
July 31st "
October 25th 1808
March 27th "
June 12th " 1810 Collector
July 26th 1810 Superintendant
July 3rd —
June 29th Asst Superintendant
June 20th "
March 4th "
July 29th Asst Superintendant

7 I directed the attention of the Local Authorities to the following important points as affecting

Fort St. George 6th March 1813.

affording the means of judging of the comparative state of things and of the source of that good or evil, which ever might be apparent.

1st The price of produce now comparatively with that of former times, and with that at which the commutation was fixed when the existing money settlements were framed.

2nd The price of labor

3rd The expense of the conveyance of produce.

4th The profits of Agriculture

5th The increase, and Decrease of Cultivated Lands under each description of tenure and rate of Assessment.

6th The State of the irrigation works and the policy of their extension & improvement.

7th The condition of the lower orders of the people and the consumption of luxuries among the higher and middling Classes.

8th The means of procuring money on loan and the rate of Interest.

9th The comparative Amount of the agricultural, & all non-Agricultural Castes.

10th The Currency

Fort St. George 6th March 1813.

12. The under letting of land for Cultivation by proprietors.

13th The state of Village establishments and the mode of keeping the original Accounts of the extent of land in Cultivation, and of the tax thereon.

14th The period fixed for the payment of the instalments of the land Revenue, and the channel through which the Cash passes from the Ryot to the Treasury.

15th The extent of Cultivation of Enam or Rent free lands.

16th The changes observable in the cash transactions of the Ryots and in the modes of remitting money by Merchants and others.

17th The manner of investing Capital.

18 The necessity for or desirableness of issuing Tuccavy or annual Loans to Cultivators from the Government Treasury.

8 The above are the principal points to which I thought it desirable to call the attention of the Collectors and I trusted that from the information collected by them, and the explanation afforded of past and present circumstances under each description

Fort St. George 6th March 1813.

description of Revenue Management in every part of the Madras Territories, a judgment might be easily and satisfactorily formed of the causes operating to the improvement or deterioration of the Revenues and of the general condition of the people.

9. In wading through the Voluminous records of the Board of Revenue, I have endeavoured to trace the rising or falling condition of each District, and portion of the District to examine the grounds on which the anticipations of prosperity and improvement were founded, and the causes of failure and disappointment where such are observable, to compare past with recent opinions and the expectations of former times with the actual condition of things.

10. From some of the Collectors I have received replies to my questions and would gladly enter into a minute discussion of every fact and opinion which each letter contains, but in the absence of similar reports from others the subject could not be so fully and satisfactorily entered into as I originally intended it should. My time and health however oblige me to limit my labors to an abridgment and

Fort St. George 6th March 1813.

to others the materials which I had hoped to bring into an intelligible and useful form myself.

11. Instead therefore of attempting a discussion upon each item of Revenue in every District I am compelled to confine myself to such general remarks and opinions as I feel competent to express from the facts now before me.

12 Since the period alluded to in the Despatch of the Honorable Court an improvement in the Revenues is very generally observable, and indeed in reviewing the details even from an earlier period, it becomes very frequently my duty to explain why greater advance has not been made, rather than why actual defalcation has taken place.

13 The comparison of averages are unsatisfactory from evident causes, and I have therefore selected favorable years in every District, at earlier and later periods, which can be more safely trusted to as showing the true resources of the Country under somewhat similar seasons and prices, formerly and at present, though even this can not be considered as at all conclusive. The extraordinary high prices of some years when the Revenue was paid in grain makes the comparisons imperfect and accounts in some instances entirely for the present apparent decrease of Collections. Under the permanent settlement the Revenues of Government were of course less liable to fluctuation and the comparison is useless as showing the actual Wealth from the peoples

Gan Jan

9	Jacke								
11	Hose								
12	Mantel								
13	Taschentuch								
14	Manschetten								
15	Halstuch								
16	Handschuh								
17	Strümpfe								
18	Schuhe								
19	Hut oder Haube								
20	Uhr								

Summa

Latus

Latus

Latus

1	Collins	1227	1986	1234	2235	1	7	1240	1945	12
2	Hall Reed	1218	2316	1232	1427	4	4	1241	2015	23
3	Smith Reed	1220	1493	1230	2137	15	6	1244	2015	1
4	Taylor	1224	3544	1234	2792	9	10	1242	2972	15
5	Anderson	1221	7185	1235	1495	4	10	1238	1143	4
6	Thomas	1219	2697	1234	1748	12	10	1247	1945	2
7	Jackson	1218	3175	1228	3009	4	7	1247	2245	14
8	White	1218	2775	1228	1492	1	3	1247	2076	2
9	Harris	1227	2101	1230	2312	14	2	1238	2276	3
10	Martin	1220	1176	1233	1934	15	9	1247	1929	9
11	Thompson	1218	1979	1234	1749	3	10	1242	1779	5
12	Moore	1227	7105	1230	8075	3	2	1241	7925	7
13	Young		2911	7920		3	8		3545	3

Found more in Hanover than in Jones. Found more in Brown than in Davis. Found more in Wilson than in Clark.

Hanover Hall Richards

	Hall	Richards	Allen	Wilson
	1	2	3	4
Anderson	1220	9947	82	1233	8976	5	7	11	1246	9398	12	0
Brown	1218	1238	099	3	6	1228	1926	147	5	1247	1471	57	2	11
Johnson	1222	2244	735	9	2	1234	2896	279	15	9	1243	2536	72	8	3
Williams	1221	1685	234	4	9	1232	1729	913	4	7	1240	9948	25	12	7
Jones	1227	1925	237	10	10	1230	1616	963	2	8	1239	1454	107	7	8
Garcia	1218	1773	318	3	7	1228	1992	854	3	2	1247	9819	99	1	2
Clark	1227	1929	377	3	9	1230	1796	087	10	6	1241	1892	705	9	9
Lewis	1218	1727	949	4	10	1232	1897	062	6	9	1243	1824	494	6	1

1	Salve								
2	Jesse Street	1227	1986[illegible]5	1234	223249	4	7	1240	1945355
3	Grafe Street	1218	2381241	1232	241745	4	4	1241	2018235
4	Ames	1224	2693821	1230	2101375	13	6	1241	2114545
5	Theodore Ford	1224	3414098	1234	2279351	9	10	1242	2977015
6	Tremont	1221	7135234	1233	1949350	4	10	1238	1142175
7	Franklin	1219	2697457	1234	1745502	14	10	1241	1954141
8	Madison	1218	3175156	1228	3109050	4	7	1241	2145350
9	Lyndale Ave	1218	2478156	1228	2149250	1	3	1241	2076357
10	Penn Ave	1227	2101256	1230	2152456	14	2	1238	2276142
11	Logan Park	1220	1776749	1228	1934015	13	4	1242	1972352
12	Aldrich Ave	1218	1979653	1234	1714205	3	10	1242	1777656
13	Clinton	1221	7105720	1230	8076352	9	2	1241	1942852
		"	2827720	3	3	8			3525866

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Grand Ave. ... Fremont Ave. ... 28 Bryant ... Grand Ave. ... 37 Aldrich ...
Irving 1218 ... Irving 1228 ... Penn Ave 1238 ...
1227 1247

	Name	Ins	Amount	Ins	Amount	Ins	Amount	Ins	Amount
1	Sanborn	1220	9947825	1233	8970657	11	1246	9356018	12 0
2	Lyndale Ave	1218	1398999	1228	1926267	3	1247	1671757	2 11
3	Portland Ave	1222	2244755	1234	2096279	15	1243	2056970	8 3
4	Allen Stadium	1221	1685334	1234	1772913	7	1240	2981258	12 7
5	Lincoln	1227	1781257	1230	1656658	2	1239	1451457	7 6
6	Clemens Field	1218	1873248	1228	1199854	3	1247	2814999	1 1
7	Selim	1227	1819897	1230	1791687	12	1241	1892705	9 9
8	Hadden Ave	1218	1727942	1232	1897082	6	1243	1851149	6 1

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Land item in Hansel Land item in Hansel Land item in Hansel
Land item in Hansel Land item in Hansel Land item in Hansel

Anno 1 de Hilde

	Freitag	Samstag	Sonntag
	Collecten	Collecten	Collecten
1	Hansen		
2	Gretel Hansen		
3	Peter Gretel		
4	Anna Peter		
5	Hans Anna		
6	Liese Hans		
7	Christian Liese		
8	Lene Christian		
9	Klaus Lene		
10	Ilse Klaus		
11	Otto Ilse		
12	Marie Otto		
13	Fritz Marie		
14	Ernst Fritz		
15	Walter Ernst		
16	Heinrich Walter		
17	Sophie Heinrich		
18	Berta Sophie		
19	Karl Berta		
20	Emma Karl		

1	1220	99278	5	3	1235	89705	7	11	1246	93908	12 0
2	1218	139899	3	6	1228	192617	4	3	1247	167157	2 11
3	1222	221473	5	9	1234	209279	15	9	1243	203679	8 3
4	1221	168350	4	9	1234	187299	4	7	1240	99125	12 7
5	1227	173237	10	11	1230	161663	2	5	1239	145127	7 6
6	1218	137190	3	7	1228	119985	3	2	1247	95999	1 1
7	1227	199937	3	9	1230	179167	14	6	1241	189275	8 9
8	1218	172792	4	10	1232	189702	6	9	1248	102149	6 1

Land item in Hansel Land item in Hansel Land item in Hansel
Land item in Hansel Land item in Hansel Land item in Hansel

9	1227	198677	15	8	1234	123269	1	7	1240	194395	10 2
10	1218	123544	4	3	1232	114745	4	4	1241	204525	4 3
11	1220	169378	2		1230	131673	13	6	1244	201421	1
12	1224	154440	98	7	1234	127932	9	10	1242	99772	13 6
13	1221	175334	11	2	1235	119232	4	10	1238	114275	4
14	1219	269415	12	9	1234	176892	14	10	1247	193444	6 2
15	1218	137356	13		1228	129082	4	7	1247	224320	13 4
16	1218	127 216126	14	10	1230	131245	6	2	1238	227619	3 3
17	1220	116926	14	9	1235	113445	15	4	1247	127952	8 9
18	1218	127979	6	3	1234	171290	3	10	1242	117766	15 6
19	1221	71457	11	0	1230	80675	3	2	1241	71925	15 7
		192177920		3		3818600		8		331036661	3

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Fort St. George 6th March 1843.

14. The greatest defalcation has occurred in the Guntoor District and most doubtless be mainly attributed to unfavorable seasons and the consequent destruction of life, and property as well as to the price of produce not having increased in proportion to diminished quantity.

15. This District is composed of the Palnad (a Country which has been under the immediate management of the Government Officers for a period of 37 years) and five large Zemindary Estates under the Perpetual Settlement. The records contain no information to shew the real and comparative state of these divisions but from the statements and evidence which I have obtained from and the Collector, it is evident that after many years of prosperity and some few of adversity there is a remarkable difference in the condition of the Government and Zemindary Divisions, in favor of the former. The facts represented by the Collector tend to confirm the opinion which has been long

Fort St. George 6th March 1843.

long and generally entertained, that even where the demand of Government under the permanent Zemindary settlement is moderate and where under a long succession of favorable seasons the profits of the Zemindars have been steady and extensive, no fundamental improvement is observable in the state of the people generally. On the contrary, it is evident that both the Ryots and the Zemindars are found to be in a condition which renders them totally unable to stand up against adverse seasons of adversity. Their capabilities of recovering the effects of any sudden cause of depression being decidedly inferior to those possessed by the Inhabitants of the Country under our own immediate management (Palnad) where the same temporary losses have been experienced.

16. The causes of general failure of the Zemindary settlement in the Guntoor District is clearly exhibited in the Collectors letter, and the evidence which accompanied it, and tho' there are many evils described as existing in it which it must be admitted are equally conspicuous under our own immediate management

management, in the latter they are gradually
giving way under the remedial measures
which we are steadily though slowly introducing
whilst those of the former are perpetuated, and
placed beyond the reach of correction by the
permanent Settlement. To the imperfect state
of the works of irrigation the actual loss can
be attributed in Tanjore than in most other
Districts the great portion of the cultivation
being of dry Grain but there is no part of India
where that dependance on seasons and local
rains, and the consequent destruction of life
and property from famine and dearness, has
been more severely felt or could have been more easily obviated than in this
District. There is a remarkable proof here
as elsewhere that the produce of irrigated
lands becomes the food of the Inhabitants
as it becomes obtainable and that land
becomes property and increases in value
as the certainty of the means of irrigation
is improved. That valuable addition to
the wealth of a Country, variety of Products
does has been greatly obstructed by the
extraordinary

extraordinary taxation to which the Cultivation
of many important Items of Consumption
and Trade have been subjected. In the
Palnad Division this evil is now removed
in the Zemindaries it still continues
unabated, but to this cause a serious check
in improvement hitherto may be fairly attri-
buted in both

17. The decline in the circumstances
of the Zemindars appears to arise from extra-
vagance in prosperous times, and to the
want of all attempts to avert the evils of
bad seasons when the means are within
their reach. Their losses may be attributed
to mismanagement, and misrule, rather
than to non-assessment, or low prices, nor
does it appear to be in the power of
Government, by the utmost liberality or
indulgence, to secure any material improve-
ment in the condition of the people placed
under their influence, whilst this settlement
remains in force.

18 These Zemindaries being placed temporarily
under the charge of the Collector & Commissioners
were selected from the reports of the Respective
gives

gives no hope of amendment. The native Agents necessarily entrusted, can seldom be induced to make those extraordinary exertions which a dilapidated property requires even if the temptations of temporary power do not, as is too often the case draw every other object but that of self aggrandisement.

19. The money assessment on the Dry grain and Garden land of Palnad is moderate and if liberal remissions are given in bad seasons property will steadily improve; but the assessment on the irrigated lands is founded on an annual division or estimation of the crops, and is therefore full of evil. This subject has been under consideration since 1833 when the introduction of a fixed money assessment was commenced. I cannot however now attempt to enter into the details which the subject demands, but must confine myself to referring to those Records which contain a guide to its complete consideration and proceed to bring to notice the circumstances of other Districts where determination is apparently

Reports from Mr. T. Oakes Mr. Walsh Mr. Goldingham

20. The Records of the Cuddapah Collectorate exhibit a very unfavorable view of its Land Revenue, that District having yielded 21 lacs of Rupees in 1832, whereas the

the average of Collections in the last six years Amounts to only 18 lacs.-

21 The Land Revenue of Chittoor like that of other Districts, is administered under various settlements, and systems and abounds in inconsistencies and imperfections Notwithstanding the able management under which it was long placed.-

22. In 1831 in the Talooks North of the Pollar River a general reduction of Assessment Amounting to 17½ per Cent was made on all descriptions of Land. In the Sudwaid Talooks the land Tax was proved with the greatest care and attention, and the the Talooks South of the Pollar were never accurately surveyed and received much attention has been bestowed on their annual Settlements, which has long been on the principles of a fixed money rent.-

23. With all these advantages the Land Revenue of the District is now after thirty nine years of our administration, declared by the Collector to be in a declining state. The detailed accounts and information which I have required from this Collector to have not been wholly furnished but from what has been transmitted

Colly's Letter and Enclosures 21st Feby 1839.

transmitted to me I think there is every reason to
believe, that tho' the assessment could have been
paid without injury to the Country, if the seasons
had been favorable, and the price of produce consi-
derately high, it is decidedly too heavy for the
seasons which we have experienced of late years.

26 This subject has been fully and
ably discussed, and a consideration of all that
has been said confirms me in the opinion that
a revision of the assessment of this District with
the view of making partial but liberal reductions
as loudly called for. In the Southern Talooks where
no reduction was allowed in 1804 as in the
Northern Talooks a new survey was determined
on, and indeed commenced, but has not yet
been completed tho' the necessity for it has been
still more pressingly shewn in the last few
years. I have prepared accounts in great details
to shew the present state of the Saturnad
Talooks, but can now only request a reference
to them; that alone however will be sufficient
to shew that great errors and irregularities
have crept into the assessment at various
periods and that very extensive increase
ments have been made on the original
Settlement

Settlements, to the great confusion and
injury of the interests of Government
as well as of the Ryots.

25. An attempt was made in 1802
to correct these errors, but this every necessary
measure does not appear to have been
prosecuted in, and tho' in the annual
settlements the evils have been temporar-
-ily obviated in an indulgent bearing
towards the Ryots that permanent correction
which can alone secure permanent improve-
-ment still remains to be made.

26 The Collector has furnished
a Statement to shew that in the "Southern
"Talooks between the Assessment of 1806 and
"the average Collection of the three last years
"there is a decrease in the latter of 80,000
"Rupees whilst in the extent of Cultivation
"there is an increase of 1151 Cawnies" which
he attributes to the highly assessed lands
being deserted for the occupation of those
inferior kinds. Without the accounts which
I have called for, I am unable to enter
upon that portion of the subject which
importance requires, but the materials

been collecting will place beyond a doubt the real
fixation of the Assessment on lands
of every rate and Class on this as in
every other surveyed Ryotwar District.

27 In the Chittoor Taluk
since 1822 there has been a decrease in the
amount of Assessment of 19 per Cent, whilst
the decrease on the extent of Cultivation has
not exceeded 6 per Cent, which tends to prove
the assertion that the superior descriptions
of lands have been deserted for those less
28 productive and more moderately assessed.
The internal condition of the Zemin-
daries of this Collectorate is little known, the
demands of Government is moderate, and has
generally been paid, though the effects of every
unfavorable seasons have been felt here, as in
the adjoining Districts.

29 The Revenues of the Cumbatore
District require a much more minute discussion
than I am now able to enter into, but I
trust that a thorough examination of the
accounts, and information which I have required
from the Collector will exhibit the true state of the District
and

and the causes operating to its detriment.

30. The average of the Collections
of Land Revenue from 1822 to 1831 Amounts
to 22,61,760. whilst the average of the last
8 years does not exceed 19,18,200. That this
loss amounting to 12 per Cent must be chiefly
attributed to unfavorable seasons is beyond
a doubt, but how far it might have been abated
by judicious measures of Administration, requires
serious consideration, and though I am disabled
from pursuing the examination of the subject
I trust it is in progress towards a satisfactory
result.

31. It is useless to repeat the annual
lamentations, respecting loss of Crops, loss of life
and consequent loss of Revenue which the
records of this District exhibit. A perusal
of them only leaves one in surprize that
deterioration is not far more extensive, and
impresses me with the conviction, that with a
more general expenditure of money on the public
works of irrigation, a more judicious encourage-
ment of the construction of Wells on land
property, and of the Cultivation of grain and manure

products as well as a more liberal remission of Assessment, temporarily, when Crops are injured by droughts or the means of the Ryots reduced by continued low prices, there is no oppression in the existing Settlement of the greater part of the District nor might which tends to the permanent injury of landed property.

32. The necessity of remising the Assessment of Pronjee and Garden Lands irrigated by means of Wells, and of waste and pasture lands in some parts of the District has long been admitted. That remedial measures ought to be adopted without loss of time is now more evident than ever. And as the subject has been fully discussed and considered the work may be completed without further delay.

33 As it is not in my power to enter into the particulars of each Collectorate, I shall endeavour to abbreviate my remarks and confine them more to subjects generally important.

34. In many Districts there is no actual increase of Revenue, in others there is none that is

not fully accounted for, as the effect of unfavourable Seasons.

35. The Technical reply the decrease is trifling and though that progress towards improvement which might to have been conspicuous after so many years of quiet Government, has not been made, it is evident, that the resources of the Country have not been injured, and that even in a partial return to good seasons promises of prosperity are immediately apparent. The Assessment has been reduced when absolutely necessary, and temporary indulgences have been granted with sufficient liberality to prevent serious injury to the Ryots but that much permanent correction in the Settlements of an extensive portion of the District is still wanting cannot be doubted. A reference to the Letter noted in the Margin shews clearly the necessity of the immediate adjustment of many conflicting inconsistencies, and imperfections, which so long as they are allowed to exist must counteract all attempts to establish or increase the value of landed property without which no District can hopefully make any important steps towards general improvement.

From Collector 9th July 1810.

36. The Chingleput District has advanced under

great disadvantages. The gradual decay of the Mostaldary settlement accompanied of course by a corresponding injury to the resources of the District, has been followed by a succession of disastrous and unfavorable seasons which would have brought utter ruin on the Land owners had not annual leases been promptly met by annual indulgences.

37. By the considerate application of temporary expedients, ruin has been averted, and the gradual but tardy introduction of a settlement founded on sound principles promises the ground work of permanent improvement of the irrigation of the county on which depends not only its Revenue and wealth but the chance of averting the evils of famine and disease receives that share of attention and liberal expenditure which its importance demands.

38. The Madura District has had its full share also of disastrous seasons but under the watchful and intelligent attention which has unremittingly been bestowed upon it. The effects of [illegible] seasons have been [illegible] found

promptly recovered, giving proof that the resources of the Country have received no serious injury.

39. The necessity of extensive reduction of assessment in some parts of the District has long been acknowledged and though they have been tardily admitted much good has already been done and a steady perseverance in the present arrangements appears to promise substantial improvement.

40. In Tinnevelly there is an increase of Land Revenue under the revised settlement in progress there.

41. The circumstances of the important District of Tanjore are too well known to require repetition here, its wealth and Revenue depend so materially on its means of irrigation that all other points are of minor importance. The effects of the attention which has been bestowed on it of late years are sensibly felt and on the completion of the Money Settlement the introduction of which has been unfortunately so long delayed the Amount of Revenue to government, the value of Land, and the general condition of the people will be [illegible] and

and improving fishing which unfavorable seasons will only partially affect.—

42. The Assessment of Salines is in great confusion and though the Revenue are maintained, and oppression avoided by judicious temporary expedients reform is urgently required.—

43. The records contain abundant proof that independant of bad seasons this fine District have been allowed to lie under evils which have long been known to exist, and for which as effected and permanent remedies have yet been applied. The the authorities to whose management and superintendence it has been entrusted have most jealously exerted their abilities in furtherance of the object and in preventing the evils of over-Assessment to the distress of Individuals.—

44. The imperfections to which I allude, are fully described in the letters noted in the margin. They have long engaged the attention of the Board of Revenue as well as of the local authorities; and are sufficient to account for the little progress that has been made in improving the condition

Mr Stephenson's letter in proceedings of the Board of Revenue 31st August 1837.

condition of the landed property of the District whilst unfavorable seasons, as fully account for actual depletion of Revenue.

45. In the Southern Division of Arcot the Interests of Government as well as of the Ryots have been continually and vigilantly watched and the effects of bad seasons alleviated with all possible care. There is however reason to believe that on some description of lands permanent reduction of Assessment would be judiciously admitted, and that in certain Villages of the District a modification and final adjustment of the land tax is urgently required.

46. The Collector represents that "the Revenue derived from both Nunjee and Punjee is lower in proportion to the extent of Cultivation) which is occasioned by the Ryots finding it to their interest to relinquish the higher classes of land and to cultivate those at a lower rate." And there appear to be many causes besides oppressive inequalities of Assessment which would produce this result, and I deeply regret that I am not permitted to Letters of the investigation

to

to a satisfactory conclusion. It will probably be found here as elsewhere that the assessment is partially high and oppressive only because the means of supplying water for irrigation is imperfect and precarious. As those means are improved individual energies are exerted to aid the Government in their efforts to es-tablish the ground work of general improve-ment and this District affords the fairest prospects of success wherever the attempt has been made.

47. In the different divisions of the Salem District as regards its realization, except in a precaution of unfavorable seasons, is generally easy and with temporary indulgences to meet temporary distresses, can never injure the resources of the County. The inequalities arise from the settlements having been originally made on different principles and ought to be removed by a reduction of the higher rates.

48 The provinces on the Western Coast have happily escaped those distressing effects of deficiency from which all other Districts have of late years frequently experienced and though the Land Revenue realized by

by Government has not increased in an amount there is abundant proof that Cultivation has been considerably extended that the value of land has greatly increased and that the general condition of the people has proportionably improved. There is reason to suppose that Government has not derived its fair share of the profits of ex-tended cultivation which must be attributed to the want of defined boundaries to private States to the facility of encroachments, and to improve-ments being made without the right of Govern-ment to a corresponding increase of Assessment being duly considered. In Canara a revision of the Assessment, which commenced in 1809 is not yet finally arranged and Malabar is partially subject to the same obstacle to its rapid and lasting improvement which is clearly perceptible though both Provinces have experienced the most zealous, able and vigorous local administration as well as favorable seasons and advantageous markets.

49. In the Northern Circars which have been so long greatly or nominally under the Company the condition of the people is on the con-trast.

except in those Zemindaries which have fallen into our hands, and which only happen when the ruin or rebellion of their owners have brought them into a state of poverty and distress.

50. In the Vizagapatam and Ganjam Districts the Revenues of Government have already improved from portions of the Country having been happily released from the destroying influence of Zemindary rule, but the mal-administration of temporary managers have brought more ruin on Estates placed under our custody, than has been produced even by the mismanagement of the Zemindars themselves.

51. The Revenues of the Ceded Districts have suffered like those of others from unfavorable seasons and tho' if we compare the amount of Collections in the first few years of our rule with those of later and present times a great deficiency is observable, there is every reason to think that the Country still contains the germ of prosperity which the people are prepared to take immediate advantage of, in good seasons.

The

52. The large Revenues of former times were oppressive with reference to the means of the people and there is very reason to believe that the reduction of Assessment which was wisely made in 1821 would have been followed by the advantages which were expected if the seasons had not been peculiarly unpropitious. continued care has been taken to prevent a positive distress by over Assessment but a perusal of the records has convinced me that remissions have been sparingly allowed to secure the attainment of the great object of our administration the maintenance of a valuable and saleable property in land.

53. The demand of Government tho originally fixed with reference to average seasons and prices is so large a portion of the produce that the most liberal reductions must be made when Crops are injured, or destroyed to ensure that annual return which can alone constitute property.

54. We are too much inclines to suppose that high prices will make up the deficiency of bad Crops, when in fact in

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except in those Zemindaries which have fallen into our hands, and which only happens when the ruin or rebellion of their owners have brought them into a state of poverty and distress—

50. In the Vizagapatam and Ganjam Districts the Revenues of Government have already improved from patrons of the country having been happily released from the depressing influence of Zemindary rule, but the mal-administration of temporary managers have brought more ruin on Estates placed under our custody, than has been produced even by the mismanagement of the Zemindars themselves—

51. The Revenues of the Ceded Districts have suffered like those of others from unfavorable seasons and tho' if we compare the amount of Collections in the first few years from sale with those of later and present times a great deficiency is observable, there is every reason to think that the country still contains the germ of prosperity which the people are prepared to take immediate advantage of, in good seasons—

The

Fort St. George 6th March 1813—

52. The large Revenues of former times was expensive with reference to the means of the people and there is every reason to believe that the reduction of Assessment which was wisely made in 1821 would have been followed by the advantages which were expected if the seasons had not been peculiarly unpropitious continued care has been taken to prevent a positive distress by over Assessment but a perusal of the records has convinced me that remissions have been sparingly allowed to secure the attainment of the great object of our administration the maintenance of a valuable and saleable property in lands—

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54. We are too much inclined to suppose that high prices make up the deficiency of bad Crops, when in fact in

on unfavorable seasons, it too often happens that there is no produce left beyond what is necessarily expended in payment of labor and in the supply of food, to yield any excessive profit from enhanced prices. The rules by which Collectors are guided in granting remissions must be greatly modified, or so long as seasons are precarious land will never become valuable property and independent Capital will never be expended in agricultural improvements. The value of land depends far more on the system under which remissions are granted in bad seasons than on the rates of assessment generally

55. We may make (as we have done) great sacrifice of Revenue in a uniform reduction of rates without gaining the object or aim at, of putting property in land on a substantial and improving condition which might be in some cases more cheaply attained by a more indulgent system of occasional reductions adapted to particular exigencies. The inequalities of Assessments are often of little or nothing importance compared with the ruinous harassing

from the mixture of Rent free Enam Lands with those paying Revenue to Government. the former often bear so great a proportion to the latter as to defy all attempts to replace the interests of Government and of the owners of Land on a consistent footing. The resumption of Enams and substitution of money payments should be adopted on every opportunity, not only as a measure of importance in the Revenue administration, but also as one tending to strengthen the Government throughout its professions. These remarks are applicable to all Ryotwar Collectorates tho: there is more direct proof of the facts in the Ceded Districts than elsewhere.

Limited as my time is, it

56

appears advisable that I should point out great and general causes which appear to be operating to the depression of the Country rather than attempt to enter into local evils of minor importance.

One extensive cause of a

57

present and temporary decrease of Land Revenue is no doubt the adoption of just and indulgent principles of Administration, in lieu of a System of arbitrary and oppressive exactions, and

and forced cultivation, by which the collec-
-tions in the earlier periods of our Government
were excessively enhanced. The benefits of
this change have been seriously checked by
adverse seasons; but there is every where a fair
prospect of immediate advance when measures are
adopted to palliate the evils of temporary distress,
from excess or deficiency of rain.—

58 There is no Country in the
world where the Items constituting an unfavour-
-able season are so few, and where the means
of obviating them are so extensively within the
power of the Government. The commanding
position in which we now stand in the penin-
-sula of India gives us such complete control
over the sources, and direction, of all the Streams
which traverse it, and which are fed by the
various monsoons of the East and of the West,
that there is no part of any one District
which cannot with the greatest facility be
brought under the fertilizing influence of a
river; and so long as one drop of water is
allowed to run waste into the sea, we must
take blame to ourselves for not exerting our
best efforts to obviate the evils of poverty or
the dreadful effects of famine.—

We

59 We have hitherto taken far
too limited and illeberal a view of this im-
-portant object. attempts have been even made
to throw a doubt on the policy of extending
works of irrigation as tending to push on the
agricultural interests to the detriment of others,
but experience and a moments consideration
convince us that such an impression originated
in error, and has been supported by false
notions, and as long as it is allowed to
have weight, so long will the advance of
the prosperity and Revenues of this part of
India be seriously impeded.—

60 By irrigation every spe-
-cies of product is improved, and the labour
of tillage reduced, while the amount of pro-
-duce is increased on any given space,
and if the extent of population does not
keep pace with that increase, or new
varieties of crop do not prevent a super-
-abundance of the grains now commonly
cultivated, the decrease of price must be
followed by a corresponding decrease in
the commutation at which the assessment
is rated, whereby both grower and consumer

will be directly benefitted and the Govern-
-ment repaid by the extension of Cultivation,
and the improved means of the people. With
respect to the depreciation in the price of
Grain as a cause of a decrease of Revenue,
the information which I have collected is
imperfect, but there appears reason to believe
though the average prices of the earlier periods
of our Rule exceed those of later times, the latter
have not been generally less than the com-
-mutation prices at which the Assessment
was originally fixed, and though there is
little probability of the very high prices which
were obtained when the importation Trade
was interrupted and when large Armies were
continually in the field, being again realized,
there is no appearance of any extensive or per-
-manent depreciation of the products on which
the Assessment depends.

61 The remarks of the Honor-
-able Court of Directors on the subject of ex-
-penditure in this and other departments naturally
induced me to search for the means of in-
-troducing measures of economy, but I regret
to say that so far from succeeding I have
been gradually more deeply convinced that
outlay

outlay has been most injudiciously restricted.
A well organized body of Civil Engineers, with
an extensive Establishment for the instruction
of natives in all the arts and inventions which
are enriching almost every other nation upon
Earth is indispensably necessary to the ad-
-vancement of these Territories. From the in-
-terrupted services of our Military Engineers
aided by a few natives, whose ignorance and
prejudice have not been removed by instruction,
comparatively little can be expected. Yet the
country is nevertheless largely indebted to their
exertions in shewing what may and ought to be
done, and by whom the great work must be
executed.

62 In considering the question
of introducing a system of general education, it
must be remembered, that incalculably great
as its direct application to works of Civil Engineer-
ing would evidently be, still greater effects would indirectly result from it's leading the
talent and energies of the people to the cul-
-tivation of those arts which are increasing the
prosperity of other portions of the Globe but which from the want of instruction
and encouragement, are all but absolutely
dormant in this. The sciences to be learnt
in a School of Civil Engineering may be
applied to the immediate improvement of the
Country and the direct benefit of Government.
The economy which it allowed to exert
the-

their general introduction is false; and every negligence in fostering them, impolitic.-

63 Another Department in which economy is accompanied by serious loss of Revenue requires immediate and general attention. I allude to the Establishment of Village Accountants from whose inefficiency and systematic frauds I have reason to think, very extensive injury to the people as well as to the Government accrues, and though the former is more frequently benefited at the expense of the latter, the irregularities, concealment and fear of detection inherent in the system, are seriously detrimental to the interest of both.-

64 The Village accounts on which our annual Settlements are founded are seldom intelligible to any body but the Carnums themselves, who are invariably called upon to attend and afford personal explanation if necessary even to the Native servants of the higher grade by whose revision they are required to be checked. It is my conviction that even in those Districts where the lands have been surveyed with the greatest minuteness there is not a Village in which the Accounts and the lands would approach to accuracy if now examined and compared

I have

I have no doubt that much decrease of Revenue may be attributed to this cause, and I trust that the profits of the people are in some measure enhanced by the loss which the Government suffer, but the system is radically bad for both parties.-

The accounts are necessarily in great detail and cannot possibly be checked as they ought to be, whatever exertion may be made. The persons by whom they are framed are ill paid and ignorant, and much more under the influence of the Ryots than of the Government. The rates of remuneration originally fixed by the Native powers and generally continued by us, were suited to a system totally different from the present. The Carnums were controuled by the fear of degrading punishment, and the suspicion of fraud was followed by severe corporal punishment. Under our refined process of judicial investigations, and endless appeals, if any penalty is ultimately inflicted, it is one which probably amounts only to the recovery of a small portion of numerous speculations.-

65 I do not mean to advo-

a return to the cruel punishments of the native Governments, but I am strongly impressed with the idea that from the class of people employed by us paid and punished as they now are, the important duties entrusted to them never will be faithfully performed.-

66 The pay, emoluments, and Rent free lands enjoyed as remeneration for the performance of Village duties are in the greatest possible confusion, and irregularity, great sacrifices have been made to very little purpose, and in some places services are paid for and not performed, and in others performed and not paid for. and tho' the irregularities are more general in the Zemindaries where there is often no Village Police at all, as far as the Government is aware than in the Ryotwar Districts, the necessity of a revision of the Village Establishments in almost every District is loudely called for.-

67 The long period in which this faulty system has been allowed to exist and the failure of all attempts that have been made to bring any suggestions into a form fit for adoption. afford another proof of the inability

inability of a Board stationed at the Presidency to collect and digest the information and opinions respecting individual rights which must be consulted, before the great changes which are urgently required for the public good can be determined on.-

68 It is very evident that our Establishments are defective and that we have not the means of correcting imperfections which are known to exist. There are only two or three Districts under the Madras Government, the Revenue Settlement of which has not been undergoing the tedious process of revision, partially or entirely, for many years. The necessity of immediate reform, to save the Ryots from oppression and exactions has been in some instances admitted by all parties, twenty or thirty years ago, though the measures of amendment are only now in progress, actual injury being avoided by temporary expedients.-

69. The Records abound with the accounts of unfinished surveys, and even where the new assessment is carried into effect by the local authorities the final sanction of Government has not been

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it the Stamp of perpetuity without which, landed property never can begin to assume a valu-
-able and improving position - There appears to me to be no hopes of this important object being obtained under the present mode of administra-
-tion - There is evidently the want of an autho-
-rity in immediate communication with the Local Officers, English and Native, and with the Ryots themselves, to bring all projects of correction, and improvement to completion or into a shape which can enable the Govern-
-ment to decide upon final measures. - But whether this authority should be supplied by deputation from the Board or by an inter-
-mediate or distinct office, I will not pre-
-sume to offer an opinion.-

70 The records of every Dis-
-trict contain suggestions of acknowledged value and importance neglected only from the want of that immediate and thorough ex-
-amination, which can only be effected on the Spot. Year after year is wasted in re-
-ferences and in the correction of m-
-derstandings, and before a amen- t is brought to perfection, [illegible] ject- d

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those interested in his measures have passed away, and the whole is either lost sight of or is taken up, de novo, to undergo the same tedious consideration:-

71. A Regulation for the rea-
-lization of the Revenues under the Ryotwar Settlement, and to protect Proprietors and Tenants in their relative rights has long been an acknowledged deside ratum, and still remains so. A law to declare and explain the real nature of Meerasy rights in Land, has never yet been introduced, and at this hour our Revenue and Judicial Authorities are thwart-
-ing each other in measures connected with this question, to the serious injury of the Government, and of the Agricultural classes of the Carna-
-tic Districts Waste lands which are given into the occupancy of a Ryot by the Col-
-lector are decreed away from him by a Judge from the different views taken by the two Authorities respecting Meerasy rights.-

72 These matters have for many years engaged the attention of the Board at the Presidency, which it is well known have been composed of men of indefatigable Zeal and distinguished talent, the failure is not in the want of individual exertions but in the

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72 These matters have for many years engaged the attention of the Board at the Presidency, which it is well known have been composed of men of indefatigable Zeal and distinguished talent, the failure is not in the want of individual exertions but in the

construction and power of the body, and its distant connection with the parties and facts to be consulted.

73. There are many other important points which it would have been my duty to discuss if I could have remained to collect the necessary information and opinions. My experience has convinced me that the great refinement of our Judicial system, our attempt to secure justice by authorities of appeal to an almost endless extent, and our inclination to adopt the absurd intricacies of English Law, and to admit the trickery of English Lawyer has been a serious check to advancement in various wages. The evil is particularly conspicuous in our penal Code, or rather in the procedure under which it is administered. Notwithstanding the undoubted exertions of all classes of public servants, persons and property, are not protected as they ought to be. That individual security which is essential to the support of landed as well as every other description of property is imperfect.

74 The numbers of Crimes and of final convictions are awfully disproportionate, and fully account for the insecurity which

which is so often felt and so frequently complained of. Of 935 persons who were known to have committed murder in one half year, in the Madras Territories, 76 only were brought to conviction and punishment; and of 9983 persons who were known to have committed gang robbery and house breaking at night, evils which create universal alarm, and with which our Territories are more generally inflicted than the native states adjoining 325 only were prosecuted to a final conviction.

75 The inefficiency is not so much in the Police or in the system under which it is administered, as in the harassing and expensive attendance at various Courts and Cutcheries, by which Witnesses and Prosecutors are continually disgusted and disheartened. It is not in my power to enter into this important subject, but it must be evident to every body, as it is to me, that it deserves the serious and immediate attention of Government, and that until our Judicial system is amended it is hopeless to expect lasting improvement in property or trade, in the Revenues of Government or in the circumstances or Morals of the people.

C Key

3105. Fort St George 6th March 1823

76. My time is too limited to admit of my attempting the discussion of all other Items of Revenue. Enough has already been said to convince the Supreme Government that the trade of India has been depressed, and all classes of the people harrassed, and discouraged, by our mode of taxing the Inland Traffic; but so long as its continuance is considered preferable, (as a measure of finance) to any other mode of raising the requisite funds for the purposes of Government it is useless to repeat the evidence on which it has been most justly condemned.—

77 The system of renting the Revenue is again creeping into practice, tho' its evil has been fully admitted, and its expulsion finally resolved on. In the levy of the Abkarry Revenue the objections to the renting system is most conspicuous, and through its baneful influence, a tax which is intended, and which ought to have a most beneficial effect on the health and morals of the people, and to be a powerful instrument to aid in the Police administration of the Country, is increasing the evil which it professes to avert.—

The

3106. Fort St George 6th March 1823

78. The amount realized by the Salt Monopoly has increased from 2,87,000 in 1808 to 3,98,000 in the past year, and appears to be more successfully administered than any other item of Revenue.—

79. The improvement in the internal communications, and the gradual introduction of Wheel Carriages, has decreased the expense of conveyance of Salt, and of all descriptions of produce, in many parts of the Madras Territories, and has contributed partially to the value of property, and to the means of the people. Enough has been done to shew how much is wanting, and to remove the narrow minded prejudices with which the subjects and servants of an [illegible] Indian Government, when placed beyond the view of the modern improvements of other nations are shackled and embarrassed.—

80 The Currency is a subject which of Course has received its share of my attention and enquiry, as far as time has permitted. The improvement is observable in this important organ of the system, its progress is not advancing with that rapidity which is raising other nations to prosperity.

The finance Department of

this

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this Presidency is so entirely dependent on that of the Supreme Government, that the best exertions here, can only be of avail to a very limited extent. The mass of native agency which is employed in the offices our Accountant General is attended with that intricacy, and delay of business which can never be entirely counteracted by the energies of the European Officers. Time is not valued here as in other Countries. Official delay is considered unimportant and few attempts are made to obviate the evil.

81 The restriction established by the Honorable Court to the selection of the Head of this important Office prevents the appointment of men of general experience, and of intimate acquaintance with the circumstances and mercantile transactions of the various people subject to this Presidency; and deprives the Government of the advantages of many valuable suggestions for the facility of business connected with the general money Market, which local knowledge would give rise to. It perpetuates imperfections, or delays the introduction of remedial measures till pressing necessity forces them into observation.

82 The suspension of the Madras Mint has contributed to the full extent supposed, to check improvements in Trade and in the means of the people to stand off against inconveniences arising from temporary

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temporary difficulties. In the discussion of this subject is a conspicuous exhibition of the operation of the present administration of India and the difficulties with which the local Governments have to contend, to maintain or introduce measures of obvious expediency.

83. A paper Currency, Local Banks, and communication rendered certain and expeditious are indispensable to the rapid advance of India, as well as of any other nation, but the amount of direct support and encouragement which they require from the Government of the Country depend on national peculiarities, and under the circumstances in which India is placed, nothing can be done on the scale in which it ought to be done, without the influence and security of the ruling authority.

84. My enquiries respecting the Revenue charges, which are considered objectionably high by the Honorable Court, have not been brought to a satisfactory result. It occurred to me as I have already represented to Government that reduction of expenditure in the Civil Department is only to be effected by a reduction of the labour to be performed. I have

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temporary difficulties. In the discussion of this subject is a conspicuous exhibition of the operation of the present administration of India and the difficulties with which the local Governments have to contend, to maintain or introduce measures of obvious expediency:-

83- A paper Currency, Local Banks, and communication rendered certain and expeditious are indispensable to the rapid advance of India, as well as of any other nation, but the amount of direct support and encouragement which they require from the Government of the Country depend on national peculiarities, and under the circumstances in which India is placed, nothing can be done on the scale in which it ought to be done, without the influence and security of the ruling authority.-

84 My enquiries respecting the Revenue charges, which are considered objectionally high by the Honorable Court, have not been brought to a satisfactory result. It occurred to me as I have already represented to Government that reduction of expenditure in the Civil Department is only to be effected by a reduction of the labour to be performed. I have attended to

to collect the opinions of the local officers on this subject, and am brought to the conclusion that the root of the evil is in the Offices in England and the remedy must first be applied there.-

85 The endless duplicate and Triplicate Copies and detail Statements Accounts Reports, and correspondence forwarded to the Home Authorities (the labour of the most expensive Establishments) are preposterously numerous and I think there can be little doubt that, under the vast improvement in the communication between England and India, enquiry would prove, that a vast mass of the records, now transmitted, might be dispensed with. This reduction would be followed by a corresponding modification in the voluminous and intricate mode of account now necessarily adopted by the Provincial Officers to satisfy the endless requisitions of the Offices at the Presidency. A perusal of a list of periodical returns transmitted from every Cutcherry, cannot fail to prove, that the quantity of labour, and consequently

consequently of public money which is expended in this Department is far beyond what is necessary.-

86 In conclusion I take the liberty to observe that my detention at Madras, tho' ordered for substantial reasons, has very materially delayed and obstructed my enquiries, and prevented my following up and thoroughly investigating the opinions and facts which have been represented to me - whatever arrangement may be deemed necessary, in consequence of my unavoidable absence, in prosecuting this important enquiry, I beg leave to suggest that <u>local</u> investigation be declared indispensable. The readiness with which the Collectors of Districts have generally complied with my requisitions is shewn in the papers which are

herewith transmitted, but a perusal of them cannot fail to convince, that local engairy is necessary to reconcile conflicting opinions and to afford satisfactory grounds on which to determine the nature and extent of those measures of reform which appearances declare to be expedient.-

Madras, - - - - } (Signed) C. R. Cotton
20th February 1840 - }

I trust that the unavoidable haste with which the above report has been drawn up will be an excuse for its imperfection.-

(Signed) C. R. Cotton

Minute

No. 2.

Minutes

Report 20th February 1840 para. 61.

Para 1. In his report upon the causes of the decline in the land Revenue, Mr. Cotton has observed that "there is no Country in the "world where the items constituting an unfa: "vorable Season are so few, and where the means "of obviating them are so extensively within "the power of Government, as in the Madras "Territories. There is no part of any one dis: "trict which cannot with the greatest fa: "cility be brought under the influence "of a River. So long therefore, as one drop "of water is allowed to run waste into "the Sea, we must take blame to ourselves "for not exerting our best efforts to obviate "the evils of poverty, or the dreadful ef: "fects of famine.-

1247. 32,44,7871. 1248-31,34,888

2. In the last Revenue year 1248, there was a falling off in the Collections from the land of upwards of ten lacs in Comparison with the Collections of the preceding year. Famine was felt partially in the Districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Rajahmundry and in almost every district, the Crops were injured materially from

See Extracts from Bellary Report Appx. Sundries No. 1.

from drought:-

3. That those evils might to a very great degree be obviated, if we took proper advantage of the means which Providence has put within our reach is plain from the State of those Districts which are to a certain extent, watered from the rains of the South West Monsoon.

4. All the crops in Tanjore are frequently prevented from coming to perfection by the failure of the periodical rains, and are occasionally injured by an excess of rain that District serves as a granary for the whole South of India in the worst of Seasons. it owes this advantage entirely to its works of irrigation on the soil of the Province being by no means naturally fertile.

5. It will be seen by reference to the Accounts appended to this, that there is the same steadiness of produce in all those parts of the Districts of the Southern Division which are irrigated from the same Source that when from a failure in the periodical rains there is a great deficiency in the Revenue from Dry

lands

lands and from land under reservoirs which depend for their supplies of water entirely on the local rains - there is little or no defalcation from the lands which are watered from the Rivers of the South West Monsoon. they are always saleable and transferable property and yield every variety of produce.

6. Much has been done to improve the irrigation of these Districts of late years. particularly of Tanjore, Trichinopoly and South Arcot - and works are now in progress which by turning the waters of the Rivers Kistna and Godavery to purposes of irrigation will give the Northern Districts the same advantages in this respect as are possessed by the Southern. But as the advantages which would be derived from an increased and systematic expenditure in this Department do not appear to be generally understood, I shall venture a few remarks upon the subject taking as my guide a report made by Captain Arthur Cotton to the Board of Works, a copy of which I append to this Minute.

Appendix 1. para 1.

That

See Extracts from Collectors Reports &c. Appendix No. 1.

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lands and from land under reservoirs which depend for their supplies of water entirely on the local rains - there is little or no defalcation from the lands which are watered from the Rivers of the South West Monsoon. they are always saleable and transferrable property and yield every variety of produce.

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Appendix No. 1. para 1.

That

7. That Officer Estimates the Annual

Nellore	726301
Bellary	1115888
Cuddapah	993679
Chingleput	304752
North Arcot	1209086
South Arcot	977946
Salem	341504
Tanjore	3528761
Trichinopoly	752030
Tinnevelly	1213409
Madura	427669
Salem	341504
Coimbatore	415063
	12005727

value of the Crop which depends upon works of irrigation under the charge of Government at 320 lacs of Rupees, and the Annual Revenue derived from Nunjee or rice lands at 116 lacs, or about one half of the whole land Revenue. and he calculates from the increase which has occurred to the Revenue of Tanjore, Trichinopoly and parts of South Arcot from improvements in the Sources of irrigation that if equal attention was given to the works in other Districts there would be an increase in the gross produce of 93 and in the Revenue of 35 lacs.

6. He comes to this conclusion from facts which have come under his own observation Viz^t that all the Tanks "in the Country and all the channels ex- "cepting those of Tanjore, and the very large "ones of other Districts water less land "than they once did, many only 1/4 and great "numbers from 1/2 to 3/4. that the Nunjee Revenue

"Revenue of North Arcot is 3 lacs below what "it was 10 years ago. 2 lacs in South Arcot "and in Tinnevelly 3/4 of a lac".

9. In Tanjore where particular, para. 10-11. and Systematic attention has been given to the works for many years, "there has been "no less an increase than nearly 40 per "Cent in the gross produce." the variations "in the Amount of the produce in the first five of the last 30 years were from 100 to 57 in the last 5 of the same series, they were only 100 to 95 1/4".

10. This steadiness of produce Captain Cotton considers to be the best test of the "State and effect of the irrigation "works, both because the very object of them "is to obviate the effects of the irregularity "of the Seasons, so that the Crops may not "be in very dry ones, and also because it is "an effect which is most clearly to be attributed to that cause".

para 13 11. He Estimates the original cost of all the works of irrigation at 825 lacs of Rupees and the Annual expenditure upon them at 630,000 or 2/3 per Cent 5 per Cent

upon

be faithfully discharged. "None, he says, "but those who have been in actual contact "with the people can believe the extent "of loss to which land owners have quietly "submitted from a failure in the irriga- "tion works." "There are at this moment "Multitudes of Estates, that are of one "fourth, and one half the value that they "once were owing to the decayed state "of the irrigation works.

14. Omitting Tanjore where the Revenue from the unremitted attention which has been paid to the works has steadily increased, the land Revenue of the watered Districts was on an average of 5 years terminating with the Sacs.

para 23. Fusly 1244 ..... 214.
1249 216
1254 203
1259 215

Since which it has regularly declined in 15 years to 189½ Lacs being a falling off in that period of 26½ Lacs per annum (more than 4 times the whole cost of the repair Department) in a period of profound peace and "under a strong orderly

orderly and upright Government.

Para: 24. 15. Taking Tanjore as an example it seems highly probable that if the works could have been maintained in the same state of efficiency in other districts, the Revenue would at all events have been maintained at its former Standard instead of having declined during the last 15 years to the extent of more than a Crore of Rupees.

Tanjore increase in 15 years 111 Lacs. Decrease in other Districts 106 Lacs.

para 23. 16. In Coimbatore where the works consist chiefly of noble Channels of from 30 to 50 miles long supplied by very solid Anicuts across rivers filled by the South West Monsoon, while the rest of the Revenue from want of rain and other causes has invariably declined, the Punja Revenue (under these Channels) has not in the least diminished the expence of keeping these works in repair being very inconsiderable.

Total expenditure upon the Dams and Channels of the Rivers Cavery, Bhowany and Moyar, yearly for 7 years Viz. from 1239 to 1245.. 343300

Average yearly expenditure 49044.

Dr Revenue.

17. If all the water which now runs waste down these Rivers in favorable years was stored up and turned upon the land, there would be a sufficiency in Moderate Seasons (Captain Cotton estimates) to water

at

reservoirs and Cultivation from those Sources.

Para 20. 21 The increase of Revenue from such works Captain Cotton calculates would be one Rupee per Annum for four Rupees of outlay or 25 per Cent and judging from actual results this estimate appears to be quite on the safe Side that is to say for works which are to be supplied from Rivers fed by the South West Monsoon. In general the produce of wet is to that of dry land as five to one at least so that the increase of Revenue from dry converted into wet is from one thousand to five thousand. If this conversion is effected merely by the extension of existing works the outlay is trifling and the gain is immense the following is an example. In 1806 dry lands which yielded an Annual Revenue of Rupees 9,841 — 11 - 5 were converted into wet by the prolongation of the Caliangarayen Channel of the Bhowany River in Coimbatore and the Revenue increased to Rs. 5,1169. Difference ---------- 4,1527 - which it has yielded ever since - The

Estimate for a further continuation of the Channel is 4,000. Rs. and increased Revenue 2,000.

22. But if new works are to be constructed Annicuts for instance, for appropriating the rains of the North-East Monsoon which are comparatively Scanty and precarious, the outlay will be heavy and the profits proportionably reduced, it may be safe therefore to take 25 per Cent as the average return.

23. This increase however is that one item of the advantage of converting dry into wet land. It is the certainty of the Revenue when a perennial Stream is carried over the land, that gives a peculiar value to such a change. It is not only the great increase that has taken place in Tanjore, and in parts of other Districts, which enjoy the benefits of River irrigation but the Steadiness of the Revenue. The very large remissions of Revenue and dreadful losses to the people have occurred upon the lands which depend for their produce upon the

precedent

periodical rains the wet lands of those districts have continued to yield their harvests, and have been the means of keeping the people alive.

24. It is remarkable with the melancholy evidence which each year brings with it, more or less and that water and water alone is wanting to prevent these dreadful famines which "periodically afflict "us that attempts should have been made to "throw a doubt on the policy of extending "works of irrigation". It is the failure of the periodical rains that brings with it famine and pestilence - it is from that cause alone, and not from over Assessment that the prosperity of the Madras Provinces is retarded and there is but one remedy, and that is to store up the waters that are now permitted to run waste into the Sea and turn them upon the land.

Mr Cotton's report. Para 85.

25. For doing this we possess an advantage that has never belonged to any other Government. We have the Command of the whole Course of the Rivers which intersect our Southern and Central Provinces, and such a Command of those that run through the

the Northern districts, as will enable us to turn them to the best account.

26. Captain Cotton proposes to begin by constructing large reservoirs in the Hills in which the Southern Rivers have their rise. "the five basins with narrow outlets "that are found on the Hills, the certainty of "the Supply of water, and the extent of the Cultivation in the Low Country subject "to occasional deficiency of Water offer "peculiar advantages which might easily be "secured. A great part of the Crops are frequently in danger from the Supply of Water being "inadequate towards the time of the Crops "ripening on the land at present watered". This danger might be obviated if the surplus water which the South West monsoon affords could be stored on the Hills for use in the dry Season. "new Channels or "the lengthening of the old ones might be "executed with advantage but without "any new works below an additional Supply of water would increase the Revenue by enabling the Ryots to Cultivate two Crops where at present they only grow one."

Para 32.

Report from Captain Cotton to Secretary December 1828.

27. It would also enable the Government to restore Ancient reservoirs in the low Country which have been suffered to go to decay. Amongst others the Ponnairy in Trichinopoly a reservoir 30 Miles in length with a river channel 30 Miles long which filled besides the Ponnairy many Smaller Tanks the advantages of this undertaking would be.

para 33.

1st "To the high freshes of the Cauvery a large body of water which at present runs to "the Sea would be stored up in the Ponnairy "and other Tanks against the time of the "low freshes.

2nd "During the moderate freshes when "there is much more water than we can use "for the present Cultivation a portion of it "would be to a vast extent of lands watered "immediately from the Channel as well "as those under the Tanks for immediate use.

3rd "There would be a most complete "water communication from the upper part of "the Cauvery to Porto Novo which would be na- "vigable for about 7 Months in the year and for

"for boats drawing not more than 4 feet for perhaps 9 Months.

4th "A portion of water during the dangerous "freshes would be led off from the River and that "what at present is worse than useless would "become very valuable every tank that is "constructed to be filled during the high "freshes is a step towards relieving the "Country from damage by floods. The main "branch of this Channel might also be "carried across the "Vellaur" into South Arcot "Conveying the Water of the high freshes of July "and August into innumerable Tanks at "present dependent upon the rains of the N. "E: Monsoon, nor is there any reason whatever "why it should not terminate in the Coroun- "at Madras for it would have a fall of 3/4 foot "per Mile, and there is no serious obstacle "to the Cutting a Channel all along that "line. the water of the S. W. Monsoon would "thus be conveyed through the very heart "of the Carnatic and incalculable ad- "vantages derived from them.

28. Captain Cotton proposes to accomplish this great work by leading off a large Channel from the Upper Anicut Carrying it as high a level as possible so as to take it along the middle of the Arrialore and Wodiar poliam

To look

"Talooks in Trichinopoly Cultivating muck land
"land immediately from the Channel filling &
"almost every Tank in those Talooks, which are
"now dependent upon the local rainy, Scouring
"a great portion of the water of the various &
"jungle Streams crossed by it, and discharg-
"ing itself into the Penairy.-

29. Such a Channel would command
the whole of the lands through which it runs
and render the two Talooks "almost as
"productive in proportion to their extent
"as Tanjore" they contain, it is said, a great
extent of excellent land for irrigation &
population is pressing hard upon the
present Cultivation; and the people are re-
presented as so anxious for the works, that
the value of the land has already much in-
creased in the prospect of their being executed.

30. The 3d great work which Captain
Cotton points out as feasible is to convey water
from the Colleroon across the River Vellaur"
at the North end of the Veranam Tank into
"the Bowangerry Talook in South Arcot fill-
ing the great Tanks called Wallajah and
"Permaulpairy (which if filled would yield
a Revenue of 50,000 a year) and others and terminating

at Cuddalore

The 4th is the re-construction of an
31 unfinished or damaged anicut which crosses
the River Cauvery at Nursapettah in the
Coimbatore districts and the excavation of
a canal upon such a level as would ad-
mit of its waters being carried into the
very heart of the Carnatic.

The 5th is the construction of 2
32. anicuts across the Palaur for turning
its waters which now run waste into the sea,
at the rate, it is supposed of 200 Million
Cubic yards a day. over the whole
Country between the Mouth of the Cau-
very Valley to the Coast filling the in-
numerable Tanks which would be in its
"course, and incalculably improving the whole
Country between the Ghauts and Madras"-

It is estimated that
33.
the population of the 12 districts
which form the Southern and
Centre divisions (Nellore includ-
ed) is increasing at the rate of 1
per Cent per Annum. So that at
the end of 11 years there will
be 1 Million additional Mouths
to be provided for.-

To

34. To supply this number with
food, 1,25,000 Cawnies of Nunjee land would be
required to be brought into cultivation. it appears that the cultivation of Nunjee during that
period has greatly declined in some respects, and
has been nearly stationery in others. Every
Step that is taken to convert dry land into
wet "diminishes the danger of scarcities and
"greatly increases the comforts of the people,
"for perhaps one half the number of per-
"sons are required to raise a certain quanti-
"ty of food on wet land, as required on dry
"and the remainder will of necessity be
"employed in manufactures.

"By irrigation every Species of produce
"is improved and the labor of tillage reduc-
"ed while the Amount of produce is increased
"on any given Space, and if the extent of
"population does not keep pace with
"that increase, or new varieties of Crops do
"not prevent a Superabundance of the grains
"now commonly Cultivated, the decrease of price
"must be followed, by a Corresponding decrease in
"the Commutation at which the assessment is
made, whereby both grower and Consumer will
be

Mr Cotton's report para 63.

"be directly benefitted and the Government repaid
"by the extension of Cultivation, and the improved
"means of the people."

35. No stronger proof can be given
of the importance of this subject or of the
necessity for a rigorous effort to put the Revenue
from the land, upon a permanent footing, than
the fact that the demand against the five dis-
-tricts which compose the Northern Circars
during the last four years was 25,12,390 and
the collections only 17,69,763. difference 7,31,627.
This large defalcation arose in districts, in
which Government made great sacrifices when
they formed the Zemindary Settlement in
order to secure a Steady Revenue. The
bad management of the Zemindaries
may have contributed to this result. but
the main cause was undoubtedly fai-
-lure in the periodical rains.
This failure did not materi-
-ally affect the large Rivers which
run through them, the "Kistna"
through Guntoor and Ma-
-sulipatam, the "Godavery" through
Rajahmundry, and within the reach of
Vizagapatam, or branches of the Mahanudda
probably

probably are of Ganjam.

36. It is no longer a speculation the fact has been put beyond doubt by actual Survey that Masulipatam may be made more fertile than Tanjore and the Cultivation of large tracts in Guntoor put beyond the hazard of failure by applying the waters of the "Kistnah" to purposes of irrigation and there is every reason to believe that the same advantages might be obtained for the other districts by making the same use of the Rivers which either intersect them, or which might be turned into them.

Para 35. "Tho the Country (observes Captain Cotton) "cannot advance without good Judicial "and Revenue Management, yet it is in- "disputably certain that nothing can "avail without the irrigation and com- "munications are attended to, while the popu- "lation is mainly dependant upon the local "rains of so precarious a climate for their Cul- "tivation, four fifths of the population "must be employed in merely raising "food, and every five or Six years we "must witness the deaths of tens of thousands "by famine; and the great body of the people must

"must be without clothing, or any thing but "a bare Subsistence even in fruitful "Seasons." "If we want to promote the general "wealth and comfort of the Community, we "must be sure to lay a good foundation "by Supplying them with plenty of food". "the price of exportation produce of a "Country depends entirely upon the facility "with which food is raised and upon "the price of produce entirely depends "its Capability of competing in foreign "markets. thus if food could be raised "in this Country with one half of the "labor that it has hitherto required, Cotton "Iron &c could be produced at greatly diminished prices, and the profits "upon them in foreign markets pro- "portionably increased". "It is often "remarked that there are so few manu- "factures in the Country how can it "be otherwise when almost all are "required to raise food, and of "the remainder such a number to carry "it about, and when every thing "must be brought to where it is

required

Fort St. George 6th March 1843.-

required at such an enormous price, a price which if it existed in the same proportion in England would at once destroy nine tenths of the traffic of the Country.- With a healthy climate, abundance of fertile soil unlimited mineral treasures (the finest iron perhaps in the world) ample supplies of water if taken care of, an increasing population, a Surface extraordinarily favourable for communications, internal and external peace, and almost any amount of capital at the disposal of Government there can be no difficulty in raising abundance of food and of raising it with more economy than in any other Country in the World. "there is really nothing wanting but action to produce such a change as cannot now be conceived."

37. We have seen that the average Collections from the land for the first five years of the present Century Viz^t from Fasly 1210 to 1214 amounted to

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to 3,40,30,000.- and for the five ending with Fasly 1244 to 2,25,50,000.- but if Tanjore be excluded, the result of the comparison will be still more discouraging.-

Average Collections from Fasly 1210 to 1214.-

	Pa.
	2,14,10,000.-
from 1240 to 1244	1,89,50,000.-
In the first five years the average produce of Tanjore was Cullums	94,19,689.-
in the last	1,31,70,125.-
Encrease	37,50,436.-
or	39 3/4 per Cent.

the fluctuations in the produce during the first period were between 100 and 57.- in the last between 100 and 95 1/4.-

38.- It has been stated that the Revenue in two of the Talooks in South arcot (Mauargondy and Chillumbrum) was encreased in Six years from 18,11,80 to 29,06,05 in consequence of the attention paid to the irrigation works principally by the Construction of an anicut across the Collaroon. That work cost 6,47,66.- it came partially into operation in Fasly 1245.- and up to Fasly 1249. the encrease obtained in South arcot alone has been 138129 independent of the benefits derived in Tanjore, so that

As the Revenue of Tanjore fluctuates with prices, the produce has been taken as a test of the prosperity of the District, instead of the Collections. The Collections in that part of the District which is not influenced by prices have encreased in nine years Viz^t from Fasly 1240 to 1248 from 9,62,335 to 10,43,343.-

that the work has already more than paid itself.

39 It is clear from these facts that whenever the Government are compelled by want of an adequate Establishment to postpone the execution of any similar work, they lose hundreds in Revenue for every rupee that is saved in charges. At present there are urgent applications from several Collectors for Engineers to report upon important projects which cannot be complied with, and if those which have been Enumerated in this paper should be found feasible and promise large and immediate returns, they cannot be undertaken for want of competent Superintendents.—

40. When it is considered that the Districts of this Presidency are upon an average from 100 to 120 Miles in length by 80 or 100 Miles broad that they contain from one to three thousand works of irrigation scattered in different directions independent of roads, bridges and public buildings, and needing an annual expenditure of a lac of Rupees it is evident that there can be nothing like effective Superintendence of public works unless there is an Engineer attached to each, and as this officer must make plans and prepare Estimates for every

every work, and keep a diary of all his proceedings, which must be copied in duplicate or triplicate either he must go through this Mechanical labour himself, and neglect his own important duties, or he must be allowed a suitable Establishment for them.—

Captain Cotton's para.

41 De. Under the present arrangement of the Department the assistant to the Civil Engineer a Commissioned Officer who has had a costly education, and receives a high salary—and a Surveyor whose pay is 175 Rs. a month are "employed in making two Copies "of their own diaries which could be done by "Men on 20 Rs. and an experienced Surveyor "capable of planning works is employed in "copying plans of tunnels and Culcheries "which require no thought or ability, and "for which men could be obtained at one "third of the cost." All this is in violation of an acknowledged principle "that it is "waste of Money to employ any person in "doing duties that can be done by others at "a less cost." Such a violation would never be thought of in any other Department no European assistant who receives a salary of some hundred Rupees a month is ever employed

Captain Cotton Para 51.

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Employed either at the Presidency or in the Provinces in Copying papers.-

43 I have heard an opinion broached that altho the neglect of the works of irrigation is a cause, yet it is far from being the principal cause of the decline in the land Revenue, that bad seasons, defective Revenue arrangements and Management, the ruin of the foreign trade, the corruption of the Native Revenue Servants and heavy assessment have more to do with the defalcation than want of water.-

43 But the conclusive answer to this is that whenever there is abundance of water, there is no want of Revenue.- that Tanjore and all those parts of the Southern Districts which are watered from the Rivers of the South West Monsoon, are in a most flourishing condition, the land saleable and the people comparatively wealthy.-

44 How does it happen that Tanjore, which depends almost entirely for its food and its Revenue upon artificial irrigation is the only one of the 12 Carnatic districts that is in every respect steadily advancing in prosperity.- Its assessment is not a jot lighter than that of other districts, and it

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is open to all the evil influences which are supposed to retard the general prosperity.- It is assuredly its never failing supplies of water that give it this advantage, an advantage which when the Revenue was levied in Kind and when it absorbed one half of the produce, enabled the Ryots to preserve their lands as a valuable private property.-

45 I believe it will be found that "foreign trade" has reached its extreme point of depression.- that the natives manufactures are beginning to lift up their heads and from the facility with which they imitate European patterns, it seems probable that if Machinery was introduced amongst them, India would again become an exporting nation.- I am not aware that there is a single District in the Madras territory which is over-assessed tho' there may be some particular trades which require reduction.-

46 Of Corruption and embezzlement there is no doubt abundance, but if the lands were well watered instead of being parched by drought every five or six years, there might be as much Corruption, but there

would

employed either at the Presidency or in the Provinces in Copying papers.—

42 I have heard an opinion broached that all tho the neglect of the works of irrigation is a cause, yet it is far from being the principal cause of the decline in the land Revenue, that bad seasons, defective Revenue arrangements and Management, the ruin of the foreign trade, the Corruption of the Native Revenue Servants and heavy assessment have more to do with the desolation than want of water.—

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45 I believe it will be found that "foreign trade" has reached its extreme point of depression.— that the natives manufactures are beginning to lift up their heads and from the facility with which they imitate European patterns, it seems probable that if Machinery was introduced amongst them, India would again become an exporting nation.— I am not aware that there is a single District in the Madras territory which is over-assessed tho there may be some particular tracts which require reduction.—

46 Of Corruption and embezzlement there is no doubt abundance, but if the land was well watered instead of being parched by drought every five or six years, there might be as much Corruption but there

would certainly be more Revenue, and more left to the producers of Revenue. People do not die of famine because Europe Cloth is used instead of Country but simply because the land for want of water will not yield its revenue.

47 It seems to me therefore advisable that the Board of Works should be called upon to report upon Captain Cotton's suggestions. The works which he has proposed, will, if practicable be of the highest benefit to the Country, and the best advantages which have been already derived from the upper and Lower Anicuts, works, which were entirely planned by him entitle his opinions on this subject to particular respect. It is satisfactory to know that after some of the heaviest freshes that have ever been known in the Cauvery no damage whatever has been done to the banks of either River on the contrary the Civil Engineer reports that Tanjore was never so free from breaches as it has been this year. many things he says have now been proved which were before considered doubtful. "the fear that

See letter from Civil Engineer 5th Division to the Board of Works 10th August 1840.

"the beds of the Rivers were rising by the "influx of Sand caused by the Upper Anicut "is one of these for had that been the case "we must have found the embankments too "low for such a flood, as this, and breaches "would have been the sure consequence. "No alarm need now be entertained for the "encreased body of water thrown into the "Cauvery by the Anicut, for it is evidently "more than Counteracted by the Sluices "and Calingulahs of discharge, and I am "fully satisfied that these various works "acting in concert regulate both the water "and the Sand, and give all the Contest "necessary for the Safety of the Country in "floods, and the supply of the irrigation, "and that no further works whatever for "any general effect are necessary."

48 One of the projects suggested by Captain Cotton has, I observe, been partially investigated. and the result is highly encouraging. A former Collector of Trichinopoly Mr. Nelson, has the merit of having first drawn attention to the great reservoir called the "Ponany." this was in 1832. He stated that 20,000 Cawnies might

See appendix.

might be cultivated if that work was restored - no notice however appears to have been taken of this representation and it was not until 1836 that the project was revived by Captain Cotton in the report which is now under consideration. -

49 - In 1837 a partial Survey of the old work was made and its prosecution strongly recommended by the Engineer's Officer of the division Lieutenant Ditmas, and the then Collector Mr. Blair - Three years more however were suffered to elapse without any measures being taken to forward it, when the subject was again urged upon the Board of Works by the present Collector. He stated that the Ryots of the Woodeyelliem talook alone were willing to undertake the cultivation of 9000 Cawnies which would yield a Revenue of between 80 and 90000 Rupees, but that this did not at all approximate to the whole quantity which might be brought under Cultivation. In arrear there would be a great increase.

50 - The Board upon this urgent representation ordered the Engineer

as soon as his other duties would permit personally to examine the project, which they said appeared to be of vast importance, but the other duties of the Engineer are so heavy as to make it impossible for him to give immediate attention to the work and unless he is assisted, there is no chance of any thing being effectually done. Here is a striking instance of a project allowed by all the authorities to be of great importance, being suffered to linger for years for the want of an efficient Establishment - a tenth of the revenue that has been lost from the neglect of this project in the 8 years that have already elapsed, since it was broached by Mr. Nelson, would have paid for such an increase in the Establishment as is required - as another instance, I may mention, that a Survey was in progress for restoring works upon the Pennaar River in South Arcot upon which an increase of a lac of Rupees to the Revenue depended, when the Surveyor was taken away to survey some pasture lands in Mysore which had been appropriated for the public Cattle -

61 I think therefore that the Board of Works should be instructed to report without delay what additional will be required to the Civil Engineer's Department to enable it to carry out all the important works that have been suggested within the last few years, should they upon a careful investigation be considered feasible Viz.t-

1st The Complete irrigation of the Districts of Rajahmundry-Guntoor, and Masulipatam from the Kristna and Godavery - and a Canal of communication from the latter River to the Pulicat lake.-

2nd The construction of an anicut across the "Palar" with all the necessary subordinate works, the restoration of the "Pannaing" upon the plan suggested by Captain Cotton.-

3rd The restoration of the Anicut across the Cavery at "Nursingpett" or the excavation of Canals from that River to be carried through the districts of Salem and Coimbatore upon as high a level as possible.-

4th A Canal from the lower Anicut across the River Vellaur for filling the great tanks of Wallajah and Perum-

gairy in South Arcot.-

5th The diversion of a stream which now runs waste to the Westward into the River "Noel" in order to afford adequate supplies of water to the extensive cultivation under that River.-

6th The construction of a series of reservoirs on the Hills for storing up the surplus water of the South West Monsoon which now runs waste.-

62 Many of these works are indicated in the accompanying Skeleton Map. It was long ago recommended by Colonel De Havilland an Officer of the highest talent and most extensive experience - that this Government should not cease in their efforts to improve the irrigation of the Country until they had turned to account all the water which now rolls in Volumes to the Sea by the Rivers which intersect the Peninsula, and he proposed to effect this object by excavating extensive Canals - which should serve at once for purposes of irrigation and Communication.-

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53 This recommendation had its foundation in the fact, that our Provinces prosper or decline according to the supply of water which they receive - Tanjore, Malabar and Canara, are liable to all the incidents which affect the welfare of the other Districts - which the important exception of water, of which they have always abundance - the former by artificial works - the latter from the natural rains - in these therefore, famine and all its concomitant evils are unknown - and in point of agricultural wealth, they will bear comparison with many parts of Europe - No year passes without our having melancholy experience of the Contrast which is afforded by the state of the other Districts -

54 I must again recur to the fact that the Revenue in two Talooks only in South Arcot, last year, was Rs. 130000 above the average Revenue before the Lower Annicut was constructed, as Tanjore has always been fully cultivated, the effects of the upper Annicut upon the Revenue of that Province is not so easily made matter of account, that they are of the

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highest importance however is evident from the fact stated by the Civil Engineer that the River in this season has been "so exceedingly low" as to require the retention of the whole quantity - for cultivation - But for the Annicut a large portion of it would have run waste to the Sea - all that came into the River has been kept up by the Annicut, and turned upon the land, and lacs of Revenue thereby saved -

55 It is plain from these facts that an encreased expenditure upon the Engineer Department would be the sure means of filling the public treasury - I am persuaded therefore that the attention of the Government cannot be directed to a subject of greater importance, and that it would be wise, without delay, to investigate it thoroughly with a view to the undertaking of all such works as promise results equal to what have followed from the construction of the Annicuts in Tanjore -

5th September 1840 - (Signed) J. Sullivan -

Since the preceding sheets were

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were written the report of the Collector of Tinnevelly upon the settlement of that District for Fasly 1248 has been submitted. It appears that the Revenue lost in that year from deficiency of water in the Tanjore lands alone was Rs 1,53,471. This example is of itself sufficient to shew how necessary it is to the finances of Government that every effort should be made, and made without delay - to put the works of irrigation in the most efficient state, particularly that we should take measures for storing up the water which now runs waste at one season of the year in order that we may have the means of making up for deficient supplies at other seasons - The Collector says that the early part of the season was so favorable as to induce the Ryots greatly to extend their Cultivation but that a failure in the River supplies at a later period destroyed their hopes and their property, so that instead of an Increase in the Revenue of 1248 over that of 1247 of 122767 - which would have been realized if the water had sufficed for the Cultivation, there

Fort St George 6th March 1843.

was a net decrease of Rs 26259 -

In the worst years there are some days in which there is such a glut of water as would admit of a quantity being stored up in reservoirs on the Hills, for use when the harvest is placed in jeopardy by drought below in the "Cavery" this year there was at one time so little water, that unless the new annicuts had turned all that there was upon the land, the Crops in Tanjore and Trichinopoly, and South Arcot would have been ruined. while at another period of the season there was such a flood, as has not been Known for many years. The Construction of Reservoirs on the Hills (where the Rivers have their sources) is a new feature in the irrigation system of India altho' such works are made in part of Russia for assisting the navigation of Rivers - It will be seen from the accompanying papers that reservoirs capable of containing many Million Cubic yards of water may be Constructed on the Hills at an Expence from 4 to 5 Rs.

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That

Fort St George 6th March 1843.

That work has cost including repairs and locks &c. constructed for the improvement of navigation Rs 185000. The increase of Revenue from the work in 1245 the first year that it came into operation was reported by the Collector to be 57000. in the two following years it yielded an increase of 76000 per annum. and in Fusly 1249. the increase upon the average Revenue was 138128 the total increase therefore has been 352000 or nearly double the Amount of the expenditure.

But a much larger increase is expected. when all the Channels of irrigation from the Annicut are perfected, the embankments of the River Completed, and a general system of drainage established. I am informed by the Civil Engineer of the division that "the delay which has occurred in extending Channels to distribute the water has been a most serious loss. nearly all the waste land could have been Cultivated this year had they been done. This comes from having an insufficient establishment, and is an additional proof of what I have stated that Government lose thousands in Revenue when they save ten by keeping the Civil Engineer Department below its proper level.

In the North West part of this district South Arcot Taluc are 6 in 12 Taulks. The assessment of the Land under them which is Capable of Cultivation is Rs 244960

actual Rev. 107974

Difference on 136986 not Cultivated for want of Water.

10th September 1840.

(Signed) J. Sullivan
A True Copy
(Signed) B. Cuncliffe
Dy Secy to Govt

Fort St George 6th March 1843.

No 1.

Memorandum of Seasons extracted from the Jummabundy Reports of the different Collectors for Fusly 1248.

North Arcot.

The period for commencing the dry cultivation is in the Months of May and June. There was scarcely any rain during the former Month, in the Principal Division of the District, nor was there any, but a few showers, in the Months of July & August. The season throughout the Fusly has been most unfavorable.

In the Month of September the district was more fortunate. there was some heavy rain during that month and advantage was immediately taken of it.

November and December are the months in which the Indigo cultivation commences it is confined chiefly to the talooks of Trivadium Shantyhur, Vellore and Arcot, the district was not favored with a shower during the above months.

Chingleput.

The season generally was unfavorable, the early rains required for the cultivation of the Punjey Crops having been scarcity throughout the district and the fall during the North East Monsoon very

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very partial. In the talooks of Erangoody, Ostra-
-malore, Conjeveram, Chingleput, Muremungalum
and Ponamallie, where the rains chiefly failed, few
of the large tanks received more than half their usual
supply of water, and some even less, whilst that gene-
rally obtained by means of the Palar and Cheyar
rivers from the short period they were down was
also deficient. The great Chembrumbaukum tank
situated within the Poonamallie talook, and which
when filled holds a twelve months supply of water
for the cultivation of 52 Villages, did not receive more
water than was sufficient for four months con-
-sumption and would therefore from its level only
flow to those lands lying low in consequence of
which the usual cultivation under it estimated
at Cawnies 5420. did not exceed 1875. The Beriz
of which land at different periods is noted in the Margin.

Permanent
Beriz 4701.0.12.6
Beriz of
fasly 1247 } 33249-3-3
1248-1249-1890.15.4

Heavy rain however fell in November
throughout Salem and in most of the Villages of
the Peddapollium Sydapett and Teernapooram
talooks whence the cultivation and revenue there-
-in increased in a correspondent degree beyond
that of the preceding fasly. The general result
of the season was a net decrease in the cultivation

Compared

Fort St George 6th March 1843.

Compared with the preceding fasly of 12063 wet
and dry land, being a percentage of 8½ as ex-
-hibited in the subjoined Comparative statement.

South West

The season commenced unfavorably for
Cultivation, there being very scanty showers of
rain from the beginning of the fasly till Novem-
-ber, when a copious and general fall took
place. In the remainder of the fasly the supply
was partial and scanty and the freshes of the
rivers in general were not abundant, so that
on the whole the season is considered unfavor-
-able, and the ryots would no doubt have
suffered severely from the inferiority of their
produce, but that the high prices of grain
made up for the deficiency in the quantity
reaped. The district was free from any
remarkable visitation of sickness during
the year.

Coimbatore

The season has been generally un-
-favorable though less so than in the preceding
year. The rains of the South West Monsoon
were partial and the early dry cultivation
suffered in consequence. Much land ploughed
up for the early dry crops was left unsown
and the Crops raised on the lands that

were

were sown proved very scanty. In the talooks of Pulladum and Coimbatore they did not equal half an average Crop. The rest of the district excepting the talook of Pulachey fared little better in this respect. Of the latter dry Crops none turned out well but those sown in July. The North East Monsoon was generally deficient but less so in Coroor, Kongyem, Dharapooram and Chectraghery, the Sub Collector's talooks than in the rest of the district. Except in those talooks the grain and Cotton Crops suffered severely. The garden cultivation throughout the District succeeded tolerably well, with respect to the wet cultivation the South West monsoon afforded a very deficient supply to the tanks and as the wet lands in this district dependant on tanks cannot be cultivated to any extent unless a full supply is received in both monsoons, they were therefore left waste to a considerable extent and such part of them as was cultivated was sown principally with dry grain as Cholum and Gingely Oil seeds. The freshes in Noyel were unusually low, hence the greater part of the wet land dependant on this river was left waste & such of it as was cultivated was sown partly with wet & partly with dry

dry grain. In the Cavery there was an average supply of water and nearly so in the Bhowaney and Amravutty. The wet cultivation of several Villages dependent on the latter river suffered from the lowness of the freshes, but with this exception the wet lands irrigated by the Channels from these three rivers were cultivated to the usual extent.

Malabar.

The present year under review may be said to have commenced under the most gloomy presages, Cholera, which had previously appeared in the district was at its height in the Month of July 1838, and did not subside until about the end of September following. the number of deaths ascertained to have occurred amounted to nearly 10000 souls. The Monsoons, did not set in until the last day of May & the supply of rain has been unprecedentedly scanty, the total, up to November, being only 82 Inches, whereas the average of the seven antecedent years is 102 evincing a deficiency of no less than 20 Inches. The late period at which the monsoon set in the deficiency in the quantity of rain fallen, and the almost total failure of the after rains have, all combined to render the season a trying one indeed, such as one, I am informed, has not been known in Malabar for many years. the Consequence has been that in many parts of the district numbers of

Cocoanut

Cocoanut and Betel trees have been totally lost at others a great number have suffered so much that it will take some years before they can regain their former flourishing condition.

Madura.

From the first days of the July showers began to fall partially and continued feebly till the end of October when the North East Monsoon began, and heavy rain fell during the first 15 days of November, after which it ceased entirely without any of the usual falls at the breaking up of the season at the same time with the Monsoon came down the rivers which filled up the Madura tanks affording an inconsiderable supply to those of Sivagunga and a very little for some in Ramnad.

During the rain of July and August the Poonjah land was extensively sown as also the seed beds for rice, and under tanks filled by fallen rain the transplantation was effected in due season, but before that process could be followed on land under rain fed tanks, after the middle of November, the plant had become overgrown and no where produced an average crop, and some lands it was found advisable not to plant at all. The Poonjah grasses we saw were sufficiently productive where they had been early sown but the others, the

giving great promise, failed considerably from want of a shower or two to bring them to maturity immediately before cutting. The Pulse crops were all scanty, and particularly horse grain, which had been cultivated to a greater extent than usual and much of which perished, whilst the rest gave very short crops. The talooks of Melur and Shenkary alone have had a more favorable wet cultivation than in the preceding July. The first does not depend upon the Vaigay waters. The second gets the earliest supply, and is besides situated in the Valley where the greater degree of humidity is to be found. The dry grains have been cultivated more extensively than in the preceding July throughout the Collectorate with exception of the talooks of Madaeslum and Thirumungalum, but as I have above remarked greatly disappointed the hopes of the Cultivator.

Tinnevelly.

The result of a review of the season of July 1842 shews that it was extremely unfavorable for the Cultivation of Carr, or the first Crop of the year but propitious for Pewharum or the second Crop of which the cultivation was not only extensive but the produce abundant. The commencement of the Carr season was timely as the

rain

Fort St. George 6th March 1843.

rain set in on the 13th June 1838 and continued to fall abundantly in the Southern talooks situated along the western range of Hills down to the 25th of that Month which filled the rivers and water courses - This encouraged the ryots to cultivate largely and a further fall of rain [though partial] from the 10th to the 20th of July was very useful - unfortunately the weather completely changed in August and not a drop fell on the Hills in all that Month, the consequence of which was, that a large quantity of Cultivation dependent on the Cheitramuddee river particularly that on rather high ground materially suffered from drought.

The cultivation on the banks of the Tambraparney suffered also considerably, altho' partially benefited in some places by slight showers during the month of September, and the loss was generally great, particularly in the Villages of the Streyvycontum talook situated low down the river - The extent which under these circumstances suffered drought in the Cultivation of Fusly 1248 amounts to exceed Cdtahs 394 S.

The Peshamum as already observed was attended with more satisfactory results. In all those parts of the district which are from their situations, out of the influence of the South West Monsoon which may generally be termed

Pinacolum

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Pinacolum talooks, there fell from the middle of July heavy showers of rain, approaching to the regular monsoons, which were repeated in the Months of August and September with this difference that it was more partial in those Months but from October to April 1839, the rain was abundant and frequent and fell generally throughout the District filling the rivers, tanks, nullahs and watercourses - This supply of water for irrigation did not fail to stimulate the ryots to every exertion who continuing to cultivate their lands to the latest possible period reaped a productive harvest - there is therefore an increase of 1227 Ind Cottahs in the Sunjah cultivation of this above that of last year, and of 6371 Chanis in the Pongah Cultivation of this Year. -

Cuddapah.

The season during the year under review was unfavorable throughout the District in consequence of the failure of rain at the season for cultivating, a great quantity of Land was left uncultivated in the Pooleendlah talooks and in all other talooks thought to a less extent - The red and mixed soils sown in the talooks of Cumbum, Doopand, Budwail, Chitwail, Chennoor, Sidhout, and Goorumcondah, which require more moisture than the black soil of the western district nevertheless yielded from 1/4 to 3/4 of a full harvest, the Crops having been refreshed by the rains that fell subsequently in November and D

and December - The crops in the same description of soils in the talooks of Muddenpilly, Royachoty and a part of Poolevendlah suffred conciderably, these lands yeilding only from 7 to 8 p of a favorable produce - altho the black soil in the Northern talooks were not sufficiently saturated - yet Cotton and late Jonnah were cultivated in the Month of September in anticipation of further rain but the partial showers that fell subsequently in the Months of October and November brought to maturity only a few Crops, and all the next came under the three different heads for loss of Crops, Viz.t

1. Carreval, or seeds sown but not sprouted
2. Pickoruky or dried up before attaining any height
3 Khodalee or grown sufficient high to afford fodder.

At the season for the cultivation of the Karteeka and Visakha Crops the greater number of tanks had not received supplies of water - Those that had water were but scantily supplied, which however enabled the ryots to go on with the cultivation under them, which they did to a far greater extent than the actual supply could bring to perfection calculating upon subsequent rains - a great portion of wet lands were left uncultivated in

Goorumcondah,

Goorumcondah, Muddenpilly, Royachoty and part of Poolevendlah in which talooks there are a great number of tanks - The crops that were sown in these, and other talooks failed conciderably from expected rains not having fallen so as to have supplied the tanks with a sufficiency of water in time - The failure of crops of this description was conciderable in Cumbum, Budwail, Koilgoontlah and Chennoor but not so extensive in Doopaud Dovoor, Chitvail, Sidhout and Poolevendlah - The Indigo, and Paddy crops cultivated in other talooks produced moderately -

There is a slight decrease in the actual Cultivation of garden lands, certain portions having been left waste this year owing to the springs in wells being rather exhausted consequent on the drought the produce of such portions of land cultivated have however been good.

Nellore.

The season of Fusly 1248 was very similar to that of the preceding year, Viz.t a great deficiency

deficiency of rain till the setting in of the North East Monsoon when the falls were extremely heavy. The season for the cultivation of the 1st series of Crops wet and dry was much less favorable than in the previous fasly, a circumstance to which the decrease of the revenue in the Year under review is partly attributable. Upto October in fasly 1247 the cultivation of the Carr or 1st wet Crop extended to 2737 Goortoos assessed at Rupees 61909 whereas in fasly 1248 it was only 1740 Goortoos assessed at Rupees 39879 being a decrease in the latter year of Rupees 22,030. Nor was the season for the 2nd Wet crop cultivation so favorable as in the previous year. there having been upto the setting in of the Monsoon at the latter end of October in the Principal Division only 8,034 Goortoos cultivated, assessed at Rupees 1,66,484 whereas in the previous year the extent cultivated upto the same period was Goortoos 11,538 assessed at Rs. 2,31,757. The total extent of the 1st and 2nd Wet Crops cultivated upto the end of October of fasly 1248 was 4,500 Goortoos assessed at Rs. 87,303 below that of the cultivation of the previous year upto the same period. The Monsoon rains were abundant, and the quantity which fell was nearly the same as

on in the previous year about 35 Inches.

In the Principal Division the 1st and 2d Series of crops wet and dry did not yield more than 3/4ths of a full crop owing to the deficiency of rain for although as regards the 2d wet crop there was a sufficiency during the last three or four Months before the reaping they had previously to the setting in of the Monsoon, sickened and were materially injured from the want of irrigation. The produce of the 3d Dry crop suffered from the ravages of insects and the 3d wet crop did not yield a good returns from two causes. First from a deficient tillage, the Ryots having when the rains ceased, so large an extent of land to cultivate that it was not ploughed so thoroughly as under other circumstances it would have been and 2ndly because a considerable extent of the 3d crop was sown on 2d Crop land a circumstance which never fails to affect the outturn to a greater or less degree. The Madoom and Jareeb was the only cultivation which with a few

exceptions

exceptions fully repaid the labours of the Ryots.

Salem.

In a District of such extent and where the difference of elevation is so great as is to be found in Salem a variable state of season may at all times be looked for. I am glad however to be able to report that the season under review was more favorable generally for the cultivation than that of the preceding year. In the Dry lands in this zillah the cultivation if possible is begun in the Month of April when the ground is prepared, and throughout May and June the following crops are sown Viz. Noogoolas Samalas Sudjalas Arikalas Koandoolas Amedalas Junnalas and certain sorts of coarse Cotton and in the Nunjah lands the Taqueer Lumba rice is sown in small quantities. From July to August they sow in the Dry lands Ragoolas, Sunoomalas, Red Jonna, Arekalas, Samoolas, Korralas Sudjalas and Tobacco. In the Nunjah the different sorts of rice are sown. In September and October the Poonjah crops sown are Odavalas,

Menamoolas, Pesalas, Noogoolas, and the finer sorts of Cotton. In Nunjah the Paddy cultivation is continued and the principal sowing of Tobacco takes place in the Garden lands. The Month last mentioned ends the sowing in dry lands. In the Baramahl however and below the Ghauts the sowing of Paddy continues partially throughout the Months of November and December and even in January small portions are put into the ground. In February the Sugar Cane is planted and this finishes the Cultivation for the year.

For this the rains which fell in April were throughout favorable and during the succeeding Month and the beginning of June a large tract of land was brought under cultivation in the latter end of June and in July a very small portion of rain fell and great fears were occasioned for the safety of the young crop particularly in Arkot, the District bordering on South Arcot were some of the crops suffered but the succeeding Months of August and September brought a pretty general fall which saved the Dry

and

and gave a considerable supply in the tanks for the cultivation in the wet lands. In October and November but a small quantity of fell, it was of use however to the Poonjah lands and although the tanks did not receive a full supply the quantity received was somewhat more than that of July 1247.

Canara.

The season was on the whole favorable to the rice lands below the Ghauts. The rains commenced early in June, and with the exception of one break which impeded the cultivation of the higher lands and diminished their produce were sufficiently steady and abundant for both the first and second crops. In Sonda, and Supah, the frontier Maganies again suffered from drought and the deficiency of the rice crop joined to a succession of unfavorable years rendered remissions necessary.

The Gardens both above and below the Ghauts yielded large returns. The produce of the Cocoanut plantations on the Coast was abundant, and in the Balaghaut Talooks the Betel nut and Cardamum Crops were

above the average. Pepper was not so plentiful but as in the preceding year it being usually observed that the seasons which are favorable to the Betel nut trees are not so to the Pepper Vines.

Bellary

The season owing to the drought which prevailed over every part of the Province was unfavorable throughout to both people and Cattle and its effects upon the Revenue and upon the agricultural stock of the District have been equally injurious. The want of rain in July delayed the early sowing of dry crops and though it fell moderately in the beggunning of August, yet it was not sufficient to ripen the crops which ultimately withered owing to the total failure subsequent to this period. The heavy rains that usually fall during September and October, and on which so much of the Revenue depends failed almost entirely. the whole supply consisted of a moderate fall of rain about the middle of September which was too light to have any effect on the black lands. Relying however upon this fall, the Ryots

sowed

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above the average- Pepper was not so plentiful as in the preceding year it being usually observed that the seasons which are favorable to the Betel nut trees are not so to the Pepper Vines.

Bellary

The season owing to the drought which prevailed over every part of the Province was unfavorable throughout to both people and Cattle and its effects upon the Revenue and upon the agricultural stock of the District have been equally injurious- The want of rain in July delayed the early sowing of dry crops and though it fell moderately in the beggining of August, yet it was not sufficient to ripen the crops which ultimately withered owing to the total failure subsequent to this period- The heavy rains that usually fall during September and October, and on which so much of the Revenue depends failed almost entirely- the whole supply consisted of a moderate fall of rain about the middle of September which was too light to have any effect on the Black lands- Relying however upon this fall, the Ryots

sowed

and gave a considerable supply in the tanks for the cultivation in the wet lands. In October and November but a small quantity fell, it was of use however to the Poonjah lands and although the tanks did [illegible] full supply the qua[illegible] what mate[illegible]

[illegible] supplied for one and a [illegible] under the Nullah and Well lands [illegible] exertions on the part of the Ryot assisted by the Circar, were cultivated, exceeding the usual extent and the return also was favorable.

The season altogether was disastrous and the only satisfaction seems to have been that the ravages of Cholera were not so great as in the preceding July.

Tanjore

The season was rather backward in consequence of the freshes not having filled the Rivers till late in June. In the four ensuing Months the cultivation was carried on successfully and the Car crop proved productive but a failure in the N. E. Monsoon from the middle of November was prejudicial to the Shumbah Pahum and S. [illegible] Sambam Villages [illegible] and thereabouts the [illegible]

above the average. Pul[illegible] ful ar[illegible]

[illegible] effects of the head of Colleroon have been apparent in this year and have as caused during the progress of the cultivation at the most critical season a regular and sufficient supply to be diverted into this District, the chief part of which but for them would have flowed useless to the Ocean. The freshes in this year appear to have been by no means large whereas the supply of water in the rivers has been about the average of the previous years.

Vizagapatam

It is unnecessary for me at present to occupy the time of the Board and of Government with many observations on the distressing circumstances of the past season as I have already and frequently brought this subject to their notice suffice it to remark that from the Centre of the District to the Southern extremity the wet crops entirely failed and the dry crops were for the most part very short indeed. There were occasional

Fort St. George 6th March 1843.

falls of rains on the Hills and the tracts which most closely adjoined them derived much benefit from the Nullahs or hill streams but these never reached the sea and the Estates situated on the coast suffered very severely indeed. In the Northern part of the District the crops were somewhat Deficient, but the very high price which every description of grain bore enabled me in the Palcondah Talook to make an increase in the Lemand more than sufficient to cover the decrease in the Southern Talooks.

Trichinopoly

The state of the season during the fusly under report was not so favorable as that of the preceding one. During the Months of June July and August, the rain, tho not abundant, fell generally throughout the District and in sufficient quantities to induce the Ryots to bring their Dry and Garden lands under cultivation but from September to the end of December they were very partial. The result was that in many places the produce in the upland Districts was very scanty and in some the crops

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which had promised well at first in consequence of the early rains, from the want of a continuance of them, failed. I was strongly importuned in many instances to make remissions on this account in the Dry Lands. but I was of course not at Liberty to do so, and the exigency of the occasion was not such as to require a departure from the ordinary practice.

The same cause affected the lands irrigated by Tanks-advantage being taken of a supply of water in the early part of the season to bring the lands under cultivation and the crops failing for a want of a continuance of the supply.

As regards the wet land Villages which receive their chief supply of water from the Cauvery, the season may be said to have been favorable. the Channels of irrigation having received a sufficiency from the Month of June, to the close of November. In December, however there was a falling off, and but for a judicious arrangement of the late Acting Collector by which the channels that irrigate the lands of Lalgoody were supplied from the

the channels that have their heads more to the west, a considerable loss must have been sustained - In only four Villages of those watered by the Cauvery which from their high situation the water could not be lead to, was it found necessary to make remissions on account of Shawry - The produce in the wet Talooks was upon the whole an average one -

Guntoor

In the Month of June but little rain fell which was unfavorable for the sowing of the Poonarsa or early crop - The sowing generally was retarded in consequence and such seed as was sown did not present a healthy appearance after its springing up from want of moisture - In July some rain fell and the sowing of the Poonarsa and of the Sonna crops in the western Talooks and in the Palnaad was carried on, but not to the full extent. In the Eastern Talooks Red Paddy was sown to a certain extent, with the hope of future supplies of rain to bring it to maturity - In the middle of august the rain was sufficient to enable the Ryots in the western parts of the District to

to go on with the sowing of the Sonna, the staple product of the District - In the Eastern Talooks, the sowing of this grain was carried on to the full extent - Want of rain subsequently till the 9th September, retarded the general sowing of the Cotton and Korega crops in the Palnaad and Western Talooks - after the 9th September some showers fell when the sowing of these crops was carried on as far as practicable - From the middle of October, but very little rain fell throughout the District - on the high soils near the hills where the moisture is essential much injury was sustained, but in the other parts of the District in the black soils the Sonna had a healthy appearance and yielded an abundant outturn which has been seldom surpassed - The deficient supply of rain proved unfavorable to the red Paddy which depends entirely on the following rains as well as to the sowing of grain &c the Pyra or late produce - One peculiar feature attended the rains of July 1842 - Instead of a general rain the falls were partial and here and there some Villages chiefly in the Palnaad and Western Talook

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received so small a supply that the Samma crops were greatly burnt up. In the Palnaud and Western Talooks the Cotton and Worega were deficient from want of rain. The red Paddy was dried up, such as was sown on low soils excepted. The irrigation Tanks with a trifling exception received no water and it was found necessary in some instances, to save the little Paddy that was sown, to water it, from Motah Wells. Near Banpettah, it is usual to raise a little Paddy by means of springs this was also observed in the Taluks under report. With these trifling exceptions, there was no Mangany produce in Taluk 1248.

The want of rain impeded the cultivation from being carried on to the full extent to which land had been taken up by the Ryots and the same cause injured the produce in the Palnaud and Western Talooks but on the whole from the very abundant Samma Harvest in the Eastern Talooks and the fair outturn generally with the exceptions stated of this description of grain in c

Fort St. George 6th March 1843.

the other parts of the District, the season may be said to have been favorable although the great failure of rain rendered the cultivation of wet lands except to a very trifling extent impracticable.

The want of water was very severely felt by the population and the Cattle. The scarcity of this article was so great that large parties could not travel without the greatest inconvenience and in the Town of Guntoor, the Majr. of the population

population had nothing for many weeks but the turbid water which they collected every morning at the bottom of the wells Irracondah and the western Talooks generally furnished forage for the Cattle of the Eastern part of the District during the dry months, but in the year under report it was found necessary to drive the Cattle of the western parts to the neighbouring Districts for forage. From the Month of April, the Salt Tundahs were shut out from the District from the want of water and forage - Some cases of disease appeared among the Cattle deserveable, not from any general mortality, for the result of the year exhibits an increase, but from great individual life in certain cases - One Ryot lost me

less than 10 Yokes of oxen of the finest breed. It seems not improbable that much sickness and mortality both among men and cattle, would have occurred, had the drought continued longer, but the early setting in of the South west monsoon this year, with an ample supply of water removed all distress.

Rajahmundry.

The season of July 1838 was one of extreme distress and but for the abundant importations of Grain from Arracan, would have been one of absolute famine. The Government Estates naturally partook of the same distress as those of the Zemindars and Proprietors which have been already reported on. The settlement was made by myself on the spot in the different Talooks and the actual

To Board 16 July 1839
From Dy Collr

+ In March 1839 at Amlapoor Amlapoor Talookahs assembled at Sevaradoo

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Nagarum Talook. In Dt at Mogulloor Mogulloor Talook. In Dt at Veeraraghavaram, Koondy Talook In Many at Cawoor Sanoodoo Talook. In Dt at Rajahmaga rum Mullapilly. Moorapy and Cuparavaram Estates, In June at Cocanada Undrangy Gollapollum &ca

actual state of the Country sufficiently proved the reality of the calamity though, of course, there was some parts, to which the season was not so adverse as others, and the deficiency of produce was to some ectent compensated by the increase in price.

The actual produce in the Government Estates amounted to 5/16 of a good crop.

So

H.B.

3480. Fort St. George 6th March 1843.

No 2 to No 2

To

The Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Department of Public Works.

Sir,

In reply to your letter on the subject of the Tanks Department I have the honor now to offer the following as the results of what appears I have had in the matter. I propose confining myself chiefly to the consideration of the amount of expenditure necessary to keep up the irrigation works, and not to enter upon the details of the application of that sum minutely; first because I concur with the Civil Engineer of the 3rd Division in the views he holds on that subject and which he has laid before the Board, and secondly because the amount of expenditure required has so far as I am aware never yet been thoroughly examined and determined upon, sound grounds. This is a very remarkable circumstance, for it is the fundamental question, and till it is really answered with some precision all attempts to make the Department efficient by a careful arrangement of the details must inevitably fail. These will

your

will be either a wasteful expenditure or an inadequate one.-

2.- This question has been under my consideration for many years and I have long been anxious to see it most thoroughly examined, being fully satisfied that in the management of the Carnatic its irrigation if not the very first point to be attended to, is at least one of first rate importance, and I must say that after being about 9 years employed in this line, I can come to no other conclusion than that the importance of the subject has been throughout altogether misapprehended - since some time before my arrival in the country, it has indeed been pretty regularly advancing in the degree of attention which it has received, but after all I have no hesitation in saying that I feel assured that it is a subject which requires a much more systematic arrangement than it has ever yet been deemed worthy of - I am sorry that I have not had more experience in the Department, and that I am not able to treat the subject as it ought to be, but perhaps what I can say, being the result of some years experience and of my having taken a real interest in the country, may be considered worthy of some attention.-

We

3.- The fundamental questions on this enquiry I consider to be these,

1st What are the value of the works that belong to the Tank Department, that is, not only the first cost, but also their annual value to the Country, if in good order?

2nd What amount is absolutely necessary to keep them in an efficient state?-

3rd What amount may be advantageously expended in new works, or improving the old ones?-

Out of the first of these questions arises the following.-

Has the actual expenditure hitherto been in excess or less than the sum really required?

And out of the 3rd.-

What have been the results of the attempts at improvements already made?-

4.- In answer to the first question it will be seen by the accompanying Statement of the Sunjay Revenue of the Districts of the Carnatic up to Fasly 1214, that the average Sunjay Summabundy of the 5 years preceding that Fasly (omitting Tanjore and adding 3 Lacs for Shingleput which has been omitted in the Statement) was about 55 Lacs, the total Land Revenue nearly 190 Lacs and the

total

Fort St. George 6th March 1843.-

total of Collections including Extra Sources 242 Lacs.
that is, the Nunjay Revenue was more than two
fifths of the Total land Revenue, and about ⅔ of
the total Collections.-

Appendix A.

5.-

The Statements do not contain a sepa-
-rate account of the Nunjay Revenue of Tanjore,
but the Revenue of the dry lands of that Dis-
-trict is very small and the total Nunjay Revenue
of the Carnatic including Tanjore for the average of
the years above mentioned was about 118 Lacs* that of
the Total land Revenue 226 Lacs, and the grande
total Collections 288 Lacs, or the Nunjay Revenue
was more than half of the total land Revenue
about two fifths of the total Collections.- But I
must have observed that the irrigation works in general
are so far from being in good order, that the Re-
-venue actually derived from them at present is
by no means the full measure of their value. In
proof of this I give the following comparison of
the Nunjay Revenue of 5 Districts, for four
Fasslies beginning from 1832 and that of four Fasslies
beginning from 1241 omitting Fasly 1242 because it was
a year of extraordinary failure of Crops from want of
rain.-

*Taking that of Tanjore at 88 Lacs.-

Fasslies

Fort St. George 6th March 1843.-

Madura — Zemindary — Peishcush

Fort St. George 6th March 1843.-

									Remarks.

3483.-

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total of Collections including Extra Sum

that on the

Upon

Revenue has very greatly fallen off in the

Districts are within the last ten years in

The Revenue in South Arcot (though in part of its fall

by attention to the irrigation it had greatly increased

and is annually 1/6 - In Tinnevelly it has not

fallen off of late years, in my opinion because it

has been so vigilently attended to by the present Col-

-lector, but I have no doubt that it has fallen off

since it has been under the Company's management -

In Madura it has rather increased of late years

chiefly I believe from the same cause; and in

Tanjore it has increased also from the same cause,

leading to its obtaining a much more liberal appor-

-tionment and much more of the attention of the

Tanks Department Officers - excepting the last. I think

that in every tank District the Revenue is now

much below what it would be if the works were

in good order, so far as I can judge from what

I have seen of the multitudes of Tanks and chan-

-nels that now only produce 1/2. 1/2 or even 1/4 of the

Ayacut Revenue. I should judge that (omitting Tanjore

the works of which are in the

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the remaining Districts which now yield about

85 Lacs, would yield at least 120 Lacs, making

with Tanjore 153 Lacs as the annual Revenue

of works of irrigation under the charge of Go-

-vernment in this Presidency, and taking the

Revenue at 40 per cent upon the Crop, the an-

-nual value of the gross produce of these works

is about 382 Lacs - To this must be added rent

free lands probably about 8 per cent, and it

makes a total of 413 Lacs of property per An-

-num entirely dependant upon the state of the

works of irrigation. -

As to the original cost of the

7.- works I can only judge very crudely that the

returns in Revenue to Government are on an

average 20 per cent upon the outlay, which would

make their first cost 825 Lacs of Rupees, allow-

-ing for the rent free lands - This is not how-

-ever a point of much consequence. -

The answer to the first question

8. - -

then is as follows. -

1st The original cost of the irrigation works

may be about 825 Lacs. -

2nd The annual value of the crops dependant

upon them if in good order about 413 Lacs. -

The

Fort St. George 6th March 1843.-

6.-

From this it appears that the Tanjore Revenue has very greatly fallen off in some of the Districts, even within the last ten years, in South Arcot 1/6. (* See Para 16.) in South Arcot 1/6. (though in two of its Talooks and in Tinnevelly 1/16 - In Trichinopoly it has not fallen off of late years, in my opinion because it has been so vigilantly attended to by the present Collector, but I have no doubt that it has fallen off since it has been under the Company's management - In Madura it has rather increased of late years chiefly I believe from the same cause; and in Tanjore it has increased also from the same cause, leading to its obtaining a much more liberal appointment and much more of the attention of the Tanks Department Officers - especially the last. I think that in every tanks District the Revenue is now much below what it would be if the works were in good order, so far as I can judge from what I have seen of the multitude of Tanks and channels that now only produce 1/4. 1/2 or even 3/4 of the Annual Revenue. I should judge that (omitting Tanjore the works of which are in the main

Fort St. George 6th March 1843.-

the remaining Districts which now yield about 85 Lacs, would yield at least 120 Lacs, making with Tanjore 153 Lacs as the annual Revenue of works of irrigation under the charge of Government in this Presidency, and taking the Revenue at 40 per cent upon the Gross annual value of the gross produce of these works is about 382 Lacs - To this must be added rent free lands probably about 8 per cent, and it makes a total of 413 Lacs of property per Annum entirely dependant upon the state of the works of irrigation.-

As to the original cost of the works I can only judge very crudely that the returns in Revenue to Government are on an average 20 per cent upon the outlay, which would make their first cost 825 Lacs of Rupees, allowing for the rent free lands - This is not however a point of much consequence.-

7.-

The answer to the first question 8.- is as follows.-

1st The original cost of the irrigation works may be, about 825 Lacs.-

2nd The annual value of the Gross dependant upon them if in good order about 413 Lacs.-

3th The annual Revenue to Government in that case would be about 165 Lacs.

4th The present actual Revenue is 118 Lacs.

5th The present total value of the annual crop dependant upon them about 320 Lacs, including the rent free lands, and taking the Revenue at 40 per cent of the produce.

7. I will now consider the 2d question (Viz.) What annual sum is absolutely necessary to keep them in an efficient state? so little has this point been considered that I know of no data what ever having been prepared at any time which would enable us directly to answer this question; I believe that if a question was asked respecting the grounds on which the present annual expenditure had been fixed, there is no person whatever who could assign any reason for it, whether drawn from the annual account of property dependent upon the works, or from the experience of past years showing how far the sums expended had been sufficient or insufficient to prevent the Revenue from falling off. No annual Statement showing the increase or diminution of Nunjay Revenue, with Reports showing how far that increase or diminution

diminution was owing to the state of the irrigation works, how far to the failure of rains, how far to the state of the assessment &c. are ever prepared, so that this most important subject is never brought into a clear point of view. I can only therefore give my own judgment upon it formed, first from a consideration of the other question mentioned as dependent upon this Viz. Has the sum actually expended been in excess of or less than the sum annually required? I have not the least doubt myself that the expenditure has been totally inadequate. I judge first from the innumerable instances of works in a defective state which have come under my own observation; so generally indeed have I found the works in a defective state that I believe I may say that nearly all the Tanks in the Country, and nearly all the Channels also, excepting those of Tanjore and the very large ones of other Districts water less lands than they once did, many only 1/4, and very great numbers from 1/2 to 3/4 and the actual Revenue derived from several Districts some years ago, compared with the present, (fully) support me in this opinion). By the Statement above given it appears that the Nunjay Revenue

7

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of St. Arcot is 3 Lacs below what it was 10 years ago, out of 15 Lacs, in South Arcot 2 Lacs out of 12. and in Tinnevelly 3/4 Lacs out of 11 3/4 - But the falling off in the Sunjay Revenue has I believe been going on for a long series of years - I cannot obtain accounts of the Sunjay Revenue for more than a few years, because there are no returns of it distinct from the other items of Revenue - However that it has been falling off of late years, is the principal point that it is necessary to ascertain at present; and that this is the case in several districts is shown by the above Statement - The question indeed arises, Is this deficiency owing to the defective state of the Public Works or to other causes? To this I can only reply that from what I have seen I have no doubt it is owing to that cause, and I believe that it will be generally allowed to be so by the Revenue Officers and Engineers who have been employed in the Irrigated Districts. -

The

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10. - The two Southern Talooks of South Arcot are an instance of diminished Revenue which having come under my own observation I can say with certainty is solely owing to the neglected state of the irrigation works, and as very nearly the whole of the lands of these Talooks were once actually watered the total collections of land Revenue show very distinctly, the degree of order in which the irrigation works have been kept up from the time of the Company's taking charge; but it must be observed that these Talooks are said once to have yielded 4 or 5 Lacs, and I believe they would now yield that, if properly taken care of - see Appendix B. -

11. - The Province of Tanjore, requires distinct notice, as being a remarkable exception to the general state of the Carnatic in respect of its Sunjay Revenue - For this, there has been no less an increase than nearly 40 per cent of gross produce in 30 years as shown by the Statement C of the Appendix. -

In this it will be observed. -

1st That there has been upon the whole a -

constant

of S. Arcot is 3 Lacs below what it was 10 years ago, out of 15 Lacs, in South Arcot 2 Lacs out of 12. and in Tinnevelly 3/4 Lacs out of 11 3/4 - But the falling off in the Sayer Revenue has I believe been going on for a long series of years - I cannot obtain accounts of the Sayer Revenue for more than a few years, because there are no returns of it distinct from the other items of Revenue - However that it has been falling off of late years, is the principal point that it is necessary to ascertain at present, and that this is the case in several districts is shown by the above Statement - The question indeed arises, Is this deficiency owing to the defective state of the Public Works or to other causes? To this I can only reply that from what I have seen I have no doubt it is owing to that cause, and I believe that it will be generally allowed to be so by the Revenue Officers and Engineers who have been employed in the Irrigated Districts. -

The

10.- The two Southern Talooks of South Arcot are an instance of diminished Revenue which having come under my own observation I can say with certainty is solely owing to the neglected state of the irrigation works, and as very nearly the whole of the lands of these Talooks were once actually watered the total collections of land Revenue show very distinctly, the degree of order in which the irrigation works have been kept up from the time of the Company's taking charge; but it must be observed that these Talooks are said once to have yielded 4 or 5 Lacs, and I believe they would now yield that, if properly taken care of - See Appendix B. -

11.- The Province of Tanjore, requires distinct notice, as being a remarkable exception to the general state of the Carnatic in respect of its Sayer Revenue - In this, there has been no loss or increase than nearly 40 per Cent of gross produce in 30 years as shewn by the Statement C of the Appendix. -

In this it will be observed.-

1st That there has been upon the whole a -

constant

constant increase of produce.-

2nd That the regularity of the produce has been increased in an extraordinary degree, in so much that while the variations in the produce of different individual years in the first period of five, were as great as from 100 to 57. those varia-tions had so much decreased of late years, that in the last five the greatest variation was only from 100 to 98½. This is perhaps the best test of all for the state and effect of the irrigation works, both because the very object of them is to obviate the effects of the irregularity of the seasons, so that the crops may not be drowned in very wet ones, or withered in very dry ones, and also because it is an effect which is most cleanly to be attributed to that cause.-

12.- The general improvement in the state of this District has been doubtless owing to its having had a succession of very able men as Collectors on account of its great importance. but of this cause we have some proof that it is in consequence of their being really able men that they have considered the irri-gation of the District worthy of their utmost care, and they have consequently not allowed the works to get out of order either for want of

of the necessary expenditure or of the attention of the Officers of the Tank Department. To return to the question under consideration; in general the expenditure is allowed to be quite inadequate. some of the Revenue Officers indeed say that the amount of the Bills is quite sufficient if it was really and judicially expended, but even those who are of this opinion, I believe, consider that an increase of the Inspecting Department is absolutely necessary to see that the money is not wasted.-

13.- I will now consider what inference can be drawn by comparing the expenditure with the value of the property to be secured, upon the general principles applicable to such works. The average expenditure of the last 6 years in the Tank Department including first. Buildings is about 580,000 Rupees and deducting 1/2 a Lac for the latter works, there will be

Expended upon works of irrigation annually. Rupees. 530,000

Allowance of Officers, Surveyors &c.a &c.a 100,000

Total. Rupees ... 630,000

Total amount of Revenue dependant upon these works at present ..... Rupees 11,300,000

upon which the expenses of the Tank Department are more than 5 per Cent.-

But

Fort St. George 6th March 1813.-

But allowing the Revenue of these works if in good order to be _____ 1650000

It makes the expence of the Tank Department to be upon that sum less than 4 per cent and taking the total value of grofs produce under these works to be at present. _____ 32000000

The expence of the Tank Department are upon the total annual amount of property about 2 per cent.

And of the Original cost of the works was. _____ Rupees 82500000

The annual expenditure is upon it less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. -

14.- Upon this statement it appears to me impossible to come to any other conclusion upon general principles, than that the expenditures, must be inadequate, it cannot I think amount to more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent about the first cost of the works, in England. - Canals and such works, in which water is retained, require an annual outlay of 3 or 4 per cent, or from 4 to 6 times as much as is allowed in this country. There is thus an agreement between the conclusions to be drawn from this calculation, from the diminished Revenue, and the Deductions I have myself made, and I think I may say from the general opinion of the Revenue and Engineer Officers. -

S

Fort St. George 6th March 1813.-

15.- I could give innumerable instances of particular works, which have fallen into decay from the inadequacy of the Tank Department, but I will only mention the following. A tract of land in the very centre of Tanjore was deprived of its water by an alteration which took place in the bed of the River that supplied it, it was several years before the Engineers could find an opportunity of properly investigating the case, the work in every Division being so entirely beyond the powers of the Officers to get through. - At last it was taken in hand, the Average loss had been to Government above 26000 Rupees per Annum for 6 years, the total loss of property not less than 60000 Rupees per Annum, the lands were not valuable, the Mereyahs were entirely ruined and most of the Ryots had gone to other Villages, about 23000 Rupees were expended in rectifying the evil, the lands are now fully watered and valuable at 150 Rupees a Cawlie or 30 Rupees a Fawrie. In this case therefore there was an annual loss of property nearly 3 times as great as the sum required to restore the works, and in 6 years property to the amount of about 3½ Lacs of Rupees had been lost, for want of an expenditure of 23000 Rupees and an Officer to plan and conduct the work. -

16.- The second is that of the Southern Talooks

P

of South Arcot above quoted and upon which I have so often remarked in various reports: in 1827 I was called from the other end of the Division 250 Miles distant to look at the great Channel called the Vaddavaur by which they are irrigated.-

This important work had been so utterly neglected that I found it filled up with mud to a depth of about 2 yards, the Talooks were almost ruined and many of the people had emigrated. An estimate was prepared and sanctioned, but from the impossibility of the Engineer Officers attending to the work as it ought to be attended to, I found on being reappointed to that District 8 years afterwards that only a part of the work had been executed, and the Revenue had continued to fall, till in 1831 it was only 118000 Rupees whereas it had once been 220000 while under the Company's Government, and I believe, as much as 5 or 6 Lacs at one early period. For the course of 6 years by an expenditure of about 1½ Lacs of Rupees the Revenue has increased to 258,000 in Fusly 1246, exclusive of the Paghear re-
-sumed in 1841 and yielding in 1246 nearly 49,000 Ru-
-pees and there is every reason to expect that it will continue to advance. I have just heard that there is an esti-
-mated increase of 20000 Rupees in this season over the last in one of the Talooks alone.-

See also Appendix B.-

A

17.- A judgment may also be formed respecting the adequacy of the present arrangement, by simply considering the extent of Country and value of the property in each Division, and the number of persons forming the Inspecting Department.- In the 3d Division the annual Revenue of the works is,

In Tanjore	Rupees	3,00,000
" South Arcot	Do.	90,000
" Tinnivelly	Do.	80,000
Total	Rupees	50,00,000.-

The total value of annual produce about 135 Lacs.- The total value of the works themselves perhaps - about 270 Lacs.- The extent of Country is from - North to South 200 Miles and East to West 140 Miles.- To the inspection of the works spread over this surface, there are at present 2 Officers (of whom 1 is quite unpensioned), and 1 pensioned Surveyor and 1 Apprentice Do. when it is considered that the Officers must generally take their Office people with them, and consequently can get very little business done, if moving at more than the rate of ten Miles per day, it must be evident that only a very small part of the expenditure can be checked by the Inspecting Department, which is indeed the fact.-

Concluding

18. Concluding then that both the present expenditure upon the repairs themselves, and also the number of persons in the Inspecting Department are quite inadequate; it remains to consider what amount would be adequate. I dont know how to judge of this with any certainty, but I think if the expenditure was at once increased from 3/8 to 1/2 per Cent upon the supposed value of the works, there could be no possible room for fear that the sum would be needlessly great, even were the works now generally in a fair state of repair, but as the works are so very generally in want of extensive repairs (see Appendix D) I am satisfied that a sum double the amount of the present expenditure could be most economically laid out for some years; indeed I feel assured that if it is desirable to bring the same extent of land under effective irrigation as has been so, even at times within the last 30 years, it cannot be done with less than an annual expenditure of that sum (Viz. 12 Lacs of Rupees) at the very least for some years to come.-

19.- In urging this point I beg the attention of the Board to the abundant returns obtained from the expenditure in Tanjore, according to the

Statement above given, and also those in the 2 Southern Talooks of South Arcot. It is more than probable that to persons who are not intimately acquainted with the state of the irrigated lands of the Carnatic, it will appear quite impossible that such enormous sums in Revenue may be lost or secured by so small a proportional expenditure, but I cannot but think that if these Statements are closely examined and considered, it will be impossible to avoid the conviction that the returns from money spent in securing the irrigation, are far greater than almost any other works could yield, or than almost any person have supposed, nor is it in the least surprising, that it should be the case, that where the present means of raising food are so wretchedly bad that 4/5 of the population must be employed upon it, any plan that will very greatly facilitate its production, should produce such apparently vast results. I know that there are still numberless works which, if put into an efficient state, would most amply repay the outlay. I could further urge an extended expenditure not only on the ground of policy, but also of justice, the lands that are watered by Government

works

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works are bought and sold in dependance upon the faith of Government, that it will keep up a vigilant attention to those works, there are at this moment multitudes of Estates that are of one fourth or one half the value that they once were owing to the decayed state of the irrigation works; none but those, who have been much in actual contact with the people of the Carnatic can believe the extent of loss to which land owners have quietly submitted from this cause - Those who have seen, as I have, miles of valuable land, which within 20 or 30 years since were excellent property actually overrun with jungle and really unvaleable from the failure of the irrigation works, can only be astonished that violent disturbances have not followed from it - When I visited the Southern Talooks of South Arcot in 1826 and again in 1833, and also the tract above mentioned in the very Centre of Tanjore, the whole body of Manufacturers came to my Tent and complained bitterly of the state of ruin into which they had fallen; and there can be no possibility

of

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of doubt about the state of the case, for the fields were covered with jungle, which had been some years before valuable paddy lands, and which are now again covered with grain, and the causes were equally obvious, in one case the main Channel had literally been allowed to fill up, to the extent of 6 feet, as above stated, so that it had only 2 feet of water in it, when it ought to have had 8. and in the other the bed of the River had - formed about 3 feet so as to leave the lands formerly watered by it, so much above its level as to deprive them of their supply - In both these cases, the fault was in the total inadequacy of the Inspecting Department, and of the expenditure. -

20. - But besides the direct loss to Government and the Country, arising from the want of a sufficient number of officers to prepare the estimates &c. another consequence of so confined a Department is that what is done must be done without sufficient local knowledge, for no officer can ever remain so long at any one work as to enable him to form any thing like a proper acquaintance with its circumstances, for want of - which he is externally in danger of making serious

mistakes

mistakes in his plans. I can say from my own experience that this is constantly the case; in the instance of the Ruddawaram Channel an old Madt. or former Engineer Officer recommended a large head Sluice to be constructed in order to prevent the Veeranam Tanks (which it fills) from being breached by too great a supply of water, when I visited the work first the people earnestly begged to have it destroyed,- declaring that it had done much harm by obstructing the flow of the water, from want of a sufficient knowledge of the work in particular, and the Civil Engineer's duties generally. I was quite unable to judge in the case, but it appeared to me to be advisable to remove some of the loose stones, which could do no harm, and I therefore did so, before I could again visit the work, I was succeeded by another Officer equally inexperienced and equally unacquainted with the localities, he however upon further investigation of the case, destroyed the Sluice with the exception of the Wing walls since I have returned to the Division, I have had occasion to examine the work much more thoroughly, and have satisfied myself

that the Sluice was no protection to the Tanks at all, which is endangered, not by the water it gets from the Ruddawaram, but by the floods in the Vellaur, which come into the Tanks from another direction, so that the Tanks was breach in two or twelve places in 1827 while the Sluice was still in good order, and again that as it was of no use so neither did it do any harm, and there was nothing gained by destroying it- This case seems to me suited to show that unless the number of Officers and Surveyors in the Department are sufficiently numerous to secure the Divisions being under the charge of an Officer who has previously had some experience and who has also been long enough in it to obtain some considerable personal acquaintance with the individual works, it will be impossible to get the works efficiently managed.-

21.- As I have remarked above it will probably be very difficult for many persons to bring themselves to believe the extent of loss that has been incurred by the grievous misapprehension of the importance of the question- I have been compelled to believe it myself by proofs which left no room for doubt- The loss by actual diminution of Revenue in the 3 Talooks of South Arcot in 30 years has been certainly not less than 26 Lacs, and no reason can be

assigned

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assigned why it ought not to have encreased under the circumstances of peace and orderly Government which they have enjoyed. The Revenue is said to have once been 4 or 5 Lacs, as I feel assured that it ought now to be near 5 Lacs: if they had been managed properly for 30 years. I have no doubt that the Revenue would by this time have been at least 4½ Lacs, and in that case the Revenue of the 30 years would have been about 100 Lacs instead of 56 Lacs, a sum saved in the management of 2 Talooks, sufficient to have covered one fourth of the cost of the whole Tank expenses of the Province for 30 years at the rate of expenditure allowed of late. That this is not a preposterous calculation seems to me to be undispensably shown by the improvement of the Revenue since the year 1832 as shown in the Statement. Appendix B.

22. In the year 1836 the whole cost of the Lower Amicut is included, but certainly not more than one fourth of that sum should be charged to these Talooks because by far the greater part of the benefit derived from it fell to Tanjore. The total sum expended upon the Talooks in 6 years may therefore be reckoned at about 1½ Lacs, and the Revenue has been increased from 118000 to 258000 per Annum though only a small part of

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the benefits that the improved state of the irrigation works will produce, has yet been realized, as it is of course only by degrees that the lands will again be brought into full cultivation.

23. In the general statement of Revenue (Appendix A) the returns of the first 20 years do not correctly distinguish between the Nunjay and Poonjay Revenue, but to persons acquainted with the Country, the Column containing the total land Revenue of each year is a sufficient proof of the astonishing diminution of the Revenue from Nunjay lands, even in the last 20 years. Omitting Tanjore the land Revenue of the watered District was in the average of 5 years terminating with

Fasly 1214 ..... 214 Lacs
" 1219 ..... 216 "
" 1224 ..... 203 "
" 1229 ..... 215 "

since which it has regularly declined in 15 years to 189½ Lacs being a falling off in that period of 26½ Lacs per Annum, more than 4 times the whole Cost of the Tank Department at present. I believe it will be generally allowed that the diminution has not by any means occurred principally if at all in the dry lands, the fact probably is that there has been an increase in

in the Poonjah Cultivation generally as there certainly has in some Talooks) But in proof that it has not, but that it is on the Punjay Land that the loss has been sustained, I will bring forward those Districts in which the Punjah Revenue is stated separately- In Tellore it is only stated for the last 8 years, in which indeed it was pretty regular in Bellary it is stated for 13 years; in the first 11 of which it had not much declined, and in the last 2 it had increased. the restoration of the Tanks having been most vigorously taken up by Government and a much more liberal expenditure allowed- In Cuddapah also from the time it began to recover from the effect of the decennial lease, till 1244. a period of 12 years it had not very materially declined. But in these Districts the Tanks were in so bad a state previously that they could scarcely decline much- In North Arcot it has declined in 13 years from about 15½ Lacs to about 12 or to little more than three fourths- In South Arcot it declined from 9,90,000 in 1234. and 10,80,000 in 1235, and 11,50,000 in 1236, to 8,70,000 in 1241 being 3 years; in 1242 it was only 7,50,000 which was an extraordinary year

from 113000 to 258000 for Annum

year of drought; in the two following years it improved, owing to the expenditure in the two Southern Talooks above stated. In Salem the falling off has not been great; it may be considered as having fallen from about 8 Lacs to 7½ Lacs in ten years- In Trichinopoly it had fallen about ½ a Lac in 13 years- In Tinnevelly it had fallen nearly 2 Lacs the average of 5 years terminating in 1229, having been 14,0,000, and of the same period terminating in 1244 (but omitting 1241 an Extraordinary season) 9,45000- In Madura it was pretty regular for a period of ten years up to 1244- In Coimbatore it has been quite regular- This District requires some remark. The works in it consist chiefly of noble channels of from 30 to 50 Miles long, supplied by very solid annicuts across Rivers filled by the South West Monsoon, and they are an excellent proof of the superiority of works constructed on a large scale; the expence of keeping them in order according to calculations I made some years ago, is very insignificant. They afford also a strong proof of the value of irrigation from the rivers supplied by the South West Monsoon. While the rest of the Peninsula, from want of rain and other causes, has miserably declined, and the district has suffered most severely for 7 years, the Punjay Revenue has not in the least diminished-

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It thus appears that in most of the districts there has been an actual, and in many a very considerable falling off, even during the short period of which we have many returns. And as the irrigation has undoubtedly been better attended to for the last 10 years than it was 20 years ago we cannot be mistaken in concluding that it had been declining previous to the period of the returns, and when to this is added the consideration that almost all the Districts when they came under our charge had been in such a state of confusion for some time, that all the public works were in a very dilapidated state, and the comparison is made with their Revenue while in that state, the sad effects of the neglect of the irrigation must be most palpable; for it is certain that instead of the Revenue having declined, had the Tanks &c. been put into a state of repair, it would have greatly increased. In Appendix D is a Statement of the Cultivation and Revenue under Tanks in a part of the South Arcad district which may be taken as a Specimen of the Carnatic generally.

24. The total average and Revenue of 5 years terminating in 1229 was 215 Lacs — the

from 118000 to 258000 pon Annum

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the average of the succeeding 15 years up to 1244 was 197 Lacs, had the Revenue kept up to the former Amount, these would have been collected above what has been realized 18 Lacs per Annum, or 270 Lacs in 15 years, I believe the whole of this loss has been sustained in the Nunjay lands; allowing it to be only 3/4 of it, it amounts to 200 Lacs. I will venture to say that had the Tank Department been on an efficient footing not only would this have been saved but the Revenue would have greatly encreased, so that I cannot reckon the loss at less than 300 Lacs in 15 years, or 20 Lacs a year, which I feel equally assured would have been saved by an encrease in the expenditure averaging 8 Lacs a year, or 120 Lacs in the 15 years. The total Collections of land Revenue for 30 years viz. from July 1215 (about which time the districts appear to have got over the extreme state of depression they had been in during the Anarchy that preceded the Company's Government) to 1244 both inclusive were 6,222 Lacs making an average of 207 Lacs per Annum the average of 5 years ending July 1219, the first portion of this period was 216 Lacs, making the average of the period of 30 years 9 Lacs less than the

average

average at the beginning of the period, and as the average of the last 5 years was only 189½ Lacs, the Revenue had fallen no less than 26½ Lacs per Annum in 25 years.

I must here observe that in taking the averages, I have omitted these seasons which were evidently extraordinary ones, such as that of July 1242. which is therefore not included in the average of the last five years had it been, the deficiency would have appeared much greater. It seems to me that using this precaution, the average of periods of five years afford a very fair ground for judging. I have also stated all the sums in round numbers that the Statement might be clearer taking care however not to omit any sums of sufficient amount to affect the general conclusions.

26

In all these Statements I have omitted Tanjore, because the circumstances of that District are as striking a proof of the good results of a liberal system in the management of the irrigation, as the other Districts are of the opposite. I do not mean to say indeed that the other Districts would have afforded as great a result as this does had

had the irrigation been equally well managed because it is notorious that it has natural capabilities far beyond the Tank Districts, but still it is very encouraging, and to my mind proves that every district in the Carnatic would have been actually improved, instead of declining in Revenue, and so in prosperity, if the irrigation works had been kept in order, tho not in the same proportion to the amount expended. at all events it is not in my view possible to conceive that there can be any Ground for supposing that all the other Districts should have actually declined and in a great degree, while this has been most rapidly improving, had these works been equally well attended to, nor do I think there can be the least doubt that had the Tanjore works been so much neglected as those of other Districts it would have suffered more than they have notwithstanding all that could have been done for it in other points of management. Neither do I pretend that all its improvements has arisen solely from its Collectors having been careful and judicious in their attention to the public works; I allow that

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a very great part of that improvement has arisen from the able management of it in other respects, or rather I should say that it is from the two combined, that its present prosperity has arisen, for good Revenue management would have availed it little if the irrigation had been neglected, and but little could be effected by supplying the greatest abundance of water, where it was unaccompanied by a vigorous and lively system of Revenue management, and a moderate and well regulated assessment. The following Statement shews the Comparative results in Tanjore and in the other 11 Irrigated Districts.

	In Tanjore	In other 11 Districts
Average total Land Revenue of 5 years terminating Fasly 1214	26,20,000	
Do. of 5 years terminating Do. 1244	36,00,000	214,10,000
Decrease in 11 Districts		189,50,000
		24,60,000
Increase in Tanjore	9,80,000	
Average total Land Revenue of 5 years terminating Fasly 1214	26,20,000	
Do. of following 30 years terminating Fasly 1244	33,60,000.	214,10,000
Average decline in 11 Districts		207,00,000
Do. Increase in Tanjore		7,10,000
	7,40,000	
Total loss in 30 years in 11 Districts		213,10,000
Total gain in 30 years in Tanjore	222,00,000	

27

I cannot omit here to remark upon the Amount of the Exctra Sources of Revenue, not that I think they affect the present question, but

but to shew why I think they do not, lest it should be supposed that as they have increased in all the Districts, it is because some how or other the money that used to be paid in the form of land revenue derived from these things, which form the luxuries of the middling and lower classes merely shows the more equal distribution of property than formerly, and this is supported by two facts viz. 1st. the impoverished state of almost all the families that were once possessed of great property, at least in this part of the Country) which is notoriously the case," and 2nd. the almost complete annihilation of the foreign trade in the Ports of Porto novo and Nugore, from which it appears certain that the property which was once, (as it will naturally be under a weak and unprincipled Government) concentrated in the hands of a few, while the great body of the people are in abject poverty, has under the strong and upright Government of the Company, become diffused thro the great body of the people, and consequently that a great portion of what once went to support foreign trade which supplies the luxuries of the very rich, now goes to the purchase of those articles of home produce which form the luxuries

of

of the great body of the people. I conclude — therefore that notwithstanding this encrease in the Exctra Revenue, there has been a real diminution of Nunjay produce and so of Revenue to the exctent stated, under 30 years of perfect peace under a strong, orderly, and upright Government, and without any one natural cause that can possibly account for it, a thing, which perhaps never occured in any age or Country before; I think it will be generally allowed that there has been nothing in the Revenue arrangements which can satisfactorily account for it, those parts of the Country which are chiefly under Native Revenue Management, such as the Zemindaries, not being included in these Districts.—

28 Supposing it to be considered as allowed that the loss in Revenue from not keeping up the irrigation works has been enormous, and far beyond what the expenditure would have been to have kept them in an efficient state. I will now consider the 3d. question. What might be expended beyond what is necessary to keep the present works in good order and what must I not add probably would have been done even under a Native Government, had it been

been favoured with the prodigious advantages we have had, continued peace, and such an exctent of Country under one authority as would allow of works being executed upon a noble scale, so as to include great tracts within the influence of individual works or sets of works, which would have many and great advantages over a multitude of small unconnected schemes. Had any thing approaching to what might be called an energetic system of proceeding in the irrigation question been followed up who can estimate what might have been the state of the Carnatic at this time.—

Had a hundreth part of the — 29.— time, labour and money that has been lost by droughts, or exspended in trying to obviate the effects of Scarcities, been exspended in providing against them, very much might have been effected. It is undoubted that in the worst year that ever occurred, enough water has been allowed to flow into the Sea, to have irrigated ten times as much grain as would have supplied the whole population. The Carnatic, I acknowledge, is, like England and every other Country not very able to support a large population, if nothing is done to provide

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the Country. the one grand difference between
that and the other Districts is that it is sup-
plied with water, it is often supposed that
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of land is by no means of particularly
good quality, the proof of which is
that in general, if it is not irrigated, it is
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certainly in the other Districts tracts of
rocky ground, but they bear a small
proportion to the lands which are of a
quality equal in the average to those of
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itself 30 years ago as shewn by the
Returns

returns of gross produce? (Appendix B) It
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sometimes nearly double what it was in
others, a variation as great as, I believe, if
not greater than any other Districts, and
for the reason that if the main freshes
failed or exceeded in any considerable degree the
whole year was lost, whereas in the other Dis-
tricts dependant upon the local rains, they
often get rain enough to secure them a Crop
in another part of the year, tho they may have
failed at the regular season. What has now
made the Crop of Tanjore so much more cer-
tain than it was? There has been no change
of the seasons. nothing but the same thing
which is wanted in other Districts, arrange-
ments for securing the water better, in defi-
cient season, and getting rid of it better
in excessive ones. I have before observed that
the supply of water is ample throughout the
Carnatic; if there is any doubt about this
let it be observed how much water runs
into the Sea by the Pennar in Nellore, the
Paulaur, the Poniaur in South Arcot, the
Vellaur, the Colleroon, the Vygay, and the
Tambraporney

provide water when naturally it would be deficient, and to carry it off when naturally it would be in excess; but I am fully assured that there is no reason whatever, why it should not be one of the most populous and fertile Countries in the world, if the energies of its Governments were exerted, as they must be to render any Country whatever what it is capable of. The present state of Tanjore will answer for the rest of the Country. the one grand difference between that and the other Districts is that it is supplied with water, it is often supposed that it has great advantages in point of soil, but this is a mistake. the great proportion of land is by no means of particularly good quality, the proof of which is that in general, if it is not irrigated, it is not worth cultivating for dry grains; what enables it to bear its Crop is the fertilizing effect of the water. There are certainly in the other Districts tracts of rocky ground, but they bear a small proportion to the lands which are of a quality equal in the average to those of Tanjore. What was the state of Tanjore itself 30 years ago as shewn by the Returns

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Lambrajoorney, not in severe freshes, but in moderate ones; undoubtedly more than enough to water the whole Carnatic. There are at this moment passing to the sea by the Colleroon at least 100 Million Cyds. of water per day, sufficient for a Crop of Paddy on 8000 Cawnies, in a good fresh sufficient water for a crop on 30,000 Cawnies runs to waste daily. In a moderate season enough is lost, to water certainly at least a Million Cawnies, or a tract double the extent of Tanjore; which would provide grain for about 2½ Millions of people.

30. It would doubtless cost more to lead the same quantity of water through other districts, than it does to distribute it over Tanjore, but this is the only difference, and still it would most amply repay for the Cost of the necessary works. So far as I have been able to ascertain by enquiry I estimate the value of water as follows; on an average the value of the gross produce of a Cawney of Paddy in one Crop may be reckoned at 20 Rupees the expence of Cultivation at 5 Rupees, and the Revenue at 10 Rupees the quantity of water required for

for it may be estimated at 12000 Cyds. and allowing a portion of this to be supplied by the local remains, a supply of 10,000 Cyds. secured by means of artificial works, will generally be sufficient. This water so supplied will almost certainly secure a Revenue of 1 Rupee per 1,000 C. yds. besides about ½ Rupee net profit to the land owner. To compare this cultivation with actual results on a large scale; I find that Tanjore receives in an average season 6,600 Million C yds. of water but this includes a considerable quantity which is not required viz. during the high freshes, and also during the local rains, when a great proportion flows into the sea. about 5,000 Million may be actually used, the Revenue from which would be; if the rent free lands were included) about 40 Lacs; this gives rather more than 1200 C yds. per 1 Rupee of Revenue. This is sufficiently correct for our present purpose. as for the escpence at which a certain quantity of water may be brought upon the lands, I judge from the Cost of works now in use and from the general experience I have had in the irrigation that there are yet openings for undertakings

undertakings to a very great extent, by which water may be obtained at the rate of 500 C yds per annum for 1 Rupee of outlay in entirely new undertaking and hence 2½ Rupees espended on new irrigation works would secure a Revenue of 1 Rupee but as the same portion of the population if employed on Poonjay Lands would pay to Government so far as I can ascertain about 2/5ths of the Revenue that they would if employed on wet lands the advantage to Government would be only 3/5ths of the whole Poonjay Revenue or 3/5 4/5 Rupee for 2½ Rupees of Cost, or about 1 Rupee per annum, for 4 of Capital espended or 25 per cent This result I am well assured is under the mark. In the case of the Colleroon Annicuts, I reckon that certainly not less than 2000 Millions of C yds have been added to one annual supply of water for the irrigation below the head of Seringam in Trichinopoly South Arcot and Tanjore, and this has been obtained at a Cost of about 3,00,000 Rupees including a considerable sum for some small works which yet remains to be executed; this gives not much less than 9000 C yds per Rupee,

but

but it is quite an extraordinary case, and the returns cannot probably be less than cent per Cent on a series of ordinary years, not taking into Calculation their effects in Extraordinary seasons such as that of last year. There are however cases some what similar to this where water may be obtained at a less Cost than 1 Rupee for 500 C yds as above calculated, such as those in which advantage is taken of works already constructed, the usefulness of which may be encreased by some additional subordinate works, as for instance, enlarging the Channels from an annicut and adding a tank, in order to store up the water of the high freshes, where this can be done, as it may in many places, the main work being already constructed, the additional ones may be completed at a smaller Cost in proportion to the water to be obtained than in an entirely new undertaking. Another case in which the effects of a certain expenditure will be greater than I have stated it, is where Channel or Tank irrigation has been so extended, as to cause a frequent loss of the Crop, as in the Ambravutty and most Cultivation in Coimbatore, and more or less in most other

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other

are found on the Hills, the certainty of the supply of water, and the extent of the Cultivation in the low Country subject to occasional deficiency of water, offer peculiar advantages which might be easily secured. As the Board have my report I need not enter further into the details of this plan.

33. The 2nd. undertaking that should be noticed, and which has been often partially brought to the notice of the Board is the restoration of the Ponairy in Trichinopoly. This reservoir seems to have extended 30 miles in length and its River Channel which was apparently 50 miles long, filled besides many smaller Tanks. There seems to me to be almost every inducement to restore this Reservoir, and at the same time I think the work may be so planned as to form one of the most complete undertakings that could be executed in the Carnatic. I have not yet had time to investigate the case by any means completely, but so far as my knowledge of it goes, it appears that the best plan would be to lead off a large channel from the upper Annicut carrying it on as high a level as possible, so as to take it thro the middle of the Arrialore and Woodiarpollam Talooks cultivating much

much land immediately from the Channel, filling almost every tank in those Talooks, (which are now dependent upon the local rains and by far the greater part of which are now almost unproductive) securing a great portion of the water of the various jungle streams crossed by it, and discharging itself into the Ponairy, at its head must be a Lock, and from the Ponairy to the head of the Vuddavour in South Arcot, which is only a few Miles distant, a Cut should be made with another Lock, so as to complete the water communication to the Porto Novo Canal the advantages of this undertaking would then be.

1st. In the high freshes of the Cauvery a large body of water which at present runs to the Sea would be stored up in the Ponairy and other Tanks, against the time of the low freshes, that is during July, August, and November the water would be obtained, to be used in September, October, December, January and February.

2nd. During the moderate freshes when there is much more water than we can use for the present cultivation a portion

portion of it would be conveyed to a vast extent of lands watered immediately from the Channel, as well as to those under the Tanks for immediate use.

3d. There would be a most complete water communication from the upper part of the Cauvery to Porto nove, which would be navigable for about 7 Months in the year, and for boats drawing not more than 1 foot perhaps for 9 Months.

4th. A portion of water during the dangerous freshes would be cut off from the River and thus what at present is worse than useless would become very valuable, every Tank that is constructed to be filled during the high freshes is a step towards releiving the Country from damage by floods. The main branch of this Channel might also be carried across the Vellaur into South Arcot conveying the water of the high freshes of July and August into innumerable Tanks, at present dependent upon the North East Monsoon, nor is there any reason whatsoever why it should not terminate in the Coovum at Madras, for it would have a

fall

fall of 3/4 foot per Mile, and there is no serious obstacle to the cutting a Channel all along that line, the waters of the South west Monsoon would thus be conveyed through the very heart of the Carnatic, and inestimable advantages derived from them.

34. The use of the upper Anicut would in this way be greatly extended. The two Taloocks of Arrialore and Wodiarpolliam contain a vast extent of excellent lands for irrigation, and I am assured that the population is pressing hard upon the present cultivation. The people are most anxious for these works, and it is stated that since it has been known that they are in contemplation, many have been endeavouring to secure a right by purchase or otherwise to the lands likely to be watered. This is such a plan as I have long wished to see executed, all the present river Channels either from the smallness of their capacity and extent, or from their having too great a fall merely water a narrow strip of ground near the river, but not one at present in use leads the water out fairly upon the general

level

level of the Country, so as to command a broad tract. In Coimbatore there are Channels 50 Miles long but they have a fall of no less than 6 feet in a mile, and there are no Channels from the Cauvery of more than 20 or 30 Miles long. The total fall of the river from the Upper Annicut to that point which is opposite to the Ponairy is about 180 feet being 65 Miles. Hence if the Channel has a fall of 1 feet per mile which is the fall of the Vuddavaur, it would at the end be 115 feet above the level of the river, and this according to the information I have, is much more than the highest level of the ground in Woodiarpollium between the Cauvery and Vellaur so that the whole of the lands of that tract might be commanded by the Channel. Three Taboles might thus be made almost as productive in proportion to their extent as Tanjore, and they would have greatly the advantage over it in respect of floods. I would strongly recommend this being immediately taken in hand, but it cannot be done properly without additional officers and Surveyors, unless almost all other business of the Department is stopped in the Division.

35. The 3rd work I would mention is

is to carry the waters from the Lower Annicut across the Vellaur at the north end of the Veeranum Tank, into the Bowanyghurry Taboke filling the great Tanks called Wallajah and Perumaul yairy yielding I believe near 50,000 Rupees Revenue if filled with water) and others and terminating at Cuddalore. This is not a very extensive work, but it would I should think be extremely productive. The great object of course is to find means of storing up the water of the high freshes, which the new annicuts have placed at our disposal, and wherever there is a large reservoir, we should make use of it for this purpose if possible.

35. The 4th improvement which I have good reasons to believe would be of great utility, and abundantly answer, is one that has been talked of for a great many years, but never thoroughly investigated viz. the restoration of the Periyeer Annicut across the Cauvery 15 or 20 Miles above Bowany and nearly due west of Salem. This is a very great work about 400 yards long and though breached, a great deal of it is still standing. I have not seen it myself, but have had an account of it from several

persons.

level of the Country, so as to command a broad tract. In Coimbatore there are Channels 50 Miles long but they have a fall of no less than 6 ins a mile, and there are no Channels Cauvery of more than 20 total fall of C that

to supply to be — in the river during a great part season) secure as extent of Cultivation 3 or 4 times that amount, at present the Cultivation every where is limited by the sight of the water in the low freshes, that in a river Channel which, when the river is high, conveys water enough for 10,000 Cawnies perhaps only 5,000 will be cultivated, because that is the utmost limit to which they can expect a sufficiency of water during the low freshes, so that if there is water enough for 10000 Cawnies on 60 days in the year, and only enough for 5000 on 60 more, half the water during the 60 days is lost, and allowed to run to waste But if there was a Tank to provide only for the times of scarcity, the Cultivation might immediately be extended. These is however besides securing the present cultivation, some of which is lost almost every year, and when the freshes are more irregular than ordinary, very great remissions are made. Thus last year there was probably one ninth of the main crop of Tanjore lost which if such a Tank as that now proposed had existed, would have nearly all been saved, and it would have in that one year produced

about

persons. I have been however also informed by an officer of the Department that a few Miles higher up there is a good situation for leading off a Channel without constructing an anicut next to the restoration of the Poniary this appears to me the best part of the Country in which to construct an extensive Tank for securing a further portion of the high freshes of the Cauvery. a very large Channel should be led off from the East bank to convey the water to the first site, where an extensive Tank could be constructed. I conclude that somewhere in that neighbourhood a large valley could be found fit for the purpose. a Channel 100 yards broad would convey about 10 Millions C. Yds per day during the high freshes, and if the Tank was 15 Miles long 3 broad and 10 yards deep in the deepest part it would contain about 500 Millions C. Yds and would probably be filled every season, and supply water for a complete Crop on 40000 Cawnies The value of it however would in effect be much greater than the Revenue of that extent of land, for it would be used to complete the supply on lands already cultivated, at those times when the river was too low and hence

hence it would (with the supply to be received from the river during a great part of the season) secure an extent of Cultivation of 3 or 4 times that amount, at present the Cultivation every where is limited by the sight of the water in the low freshes, thus in a river Channel which when the river is high, conveys water enough for 10,000 Cawnies, perhaps only 5,000 will be cultivated, because that is the utmost limit to which they can expect a sufficiency of water during the low freshes, so that if there is water enough for 10000 Cawnies on 60 days in the year, and only enough for 5000 on 60 more, half the water during the 60 days is lost, and allowed to run to waste But if there was a Tank to provide only for the times of scarcity, the Cultivation might immediately be extended. There is however besides securing the present cultivation some of which is lost almost every year, and when the freshes are more irregular than ordinary, very great remissions are made. Thus last year there was probably one ninth of the main crop of Tanjore lost which if such a Tank as that now proposed had existed, would have nearly all been saved, and it would have in that one year produced

about

about 4 lacs of Rupees in Revenue besides so greatly relieving the distress of the Southern Districts by furnishing an additional supply of grain to the extent of perhaps 20 Lacs of Cullums. This would have been in Tanjore alone, besides the other Cauvery cultivation. The effect of such a work in diminishing the danger of breaches in Tanjore &c. would also probably be as good as if a Lac of Rupees was laid out on the Collerone and Cauvery embankments. It would lower the rivers nearly a foot in a severe freshe. I think it probable that a channel from this annicut might be led on a sufficiently high level to carry water over the ridge which separates the feeders of the Vellaur from those of the Cauvery, between the latter river and Salem, in which case it might be turned into the former river and conveyed along its Channel thro' the whole pass, and where clear of the Hills it might be turned by an annicut into a Channel which would lead North East through the North West parts of South Arcot, and across the Paulaur near Conjeveram, thus carrying another supply from the Cauvery into the very heart of the Carnatic, on a higher level than those

those mentioned in the preceding proposals.

The 5th improvement I would propose should be a more extended use of the Paulaur, that great River in one day sometimes poures into the Sea I should suppose as much as 200 Millions of C. Yds. while there are within a few Miles of its banks, Lacs of Cawnies of good land perfectly waste, and tho' on the lands that are cultivated the crops are continually lost for want of water. Probably the best works for that tract of Country would consist of one Annicut across the Paulaur, as far to the westward as the nature of the Country would admit, that is near the mouth of the Amboor Valley, with a large Rajah Voystal leading off from each end of it, and extending 50 or 60 Miles to the Eastward with small Channels leading to the innumerable Tanks already existing there; and another Annicut lower down perhaps near Arcot with similar main and branch Channels, extending quite to the Coast when all the present Cultivation had thus been provided for, advantage might be taken of every suitable situation for the construction of additional reservoirs. By this means the Country

Country between the Ghauts and Madras might be incalculably improved.

I shall not here say any thing of the 12th Division, as I am only speaking from report, but it is well known that there are at least as fine openings for improved irrigation there as in the others.

I have mentioned these as instances of what might be done to make the Carnatic a fully cultivated and populated country, and I do not doubt in the least that were these plans followed out even the climate would be greatly altered. An extended cultivation, accompanied as it would be by extended planting, would greatly diminish the severity of the hot winds, as in N. America the climate has been wonderfully improved by clearing and draining the Country.

Before concluding this part of the subject I must remark upon the state of the population. I have been greatly disappointed in being unable to obtain from any person to whom I have spoken on the subject, any thing like a certain opinion as to the rate at which it is encreasing; all say that the returns are so inaccurate that they cannot

cannot be depended upon so much as to enable us to judge what addition there has really been in a certain number of years.

However all seem to agree 1st that the returns are a tolerable approximation to the real number of people, and 2dly that it is considerably on the increase. In the Towns of Madras and Trichinopoly it seems to be certainly ascertained that the population has greatly encreased, and I suppose that this as certainly indicates an increase in the rural Districts. If this point is allowed, the question is how is the additional population to be provided with grain food, by means of wet or of dry Cultivation. Supposing for instance that the population of the 12 Districts is 9 Millions, and that it is encreasing at the rate of 1 per Cent per Annum, which from what information I can obtain seems certainly within the mark, there is an annual encrease of 90,000 persons to be provided for, or within the next 11 years 1 Million. These would require 12,500 Candies of Punjay Cultivation to supply them with food. Probably the quantity of Punjay has been decreasing in about that proportion, during the last 25 years. If, while the population has been encreasing the Punjay Cultivation has

has been decreasing, can it be a matter of surprise that every bad season causes such a dreadful scarcities- surely it is desirable at least that provision should be made for the encreasing population by means of irrigated lands, — otherwise their food must be supplied from Punjay land- and it must therefore be exceedingly uncertain. But besides encreasing the Punjay Cultivation up to what it once was, and providing for the additional population in the same way, why should not every effort be made to substitute Punjay for Poonjay every step that is taken towards this end both diminishes the danger of scarcities, and greatly encreases the comforts of the people, for perhaps one half the number of persons are required to raise a certain quantity of food on wet land, as are required on dry and there remainder will of necessity be employed in Manufactures. While the Country is mainly dependent upon a system of Cultivation so precarious that four fifths of the whole population must be employed in raising food it is impossible that the great body of the people can be well clothed or supplied with

with other comforts Nor can the population itself increase rapidly. There can be no doubt that the scarcities and even famines that are so often experienced in the Presidency must seriously affect the population, I conclude the actual number of deaths by famine in the last fifteen years must be very great from the accounts I have had from eye witnesses- I should on the whole recommend most urgently that arrangements should be made.

First. For the partial or complete restoration of the present works, not however without carefully comparing the probable results of each individual case with those of new works on a more extended scale; where it can be done without direct injustice to individuals. It would certainly be better to construct new works on a large scale that would yield 30 per Cent than restore old and small ones that would yield an increase of 40 per Cent upon the required outlay; on account of the great advantage of having rather a few works of Magnitude to watch over than a multitude of small ones. It is also very possible, that in some cases where extensive works are constructed, the Cultivators under small works still

partially

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partially in a state of repair, might be induced to remain to the lands watered by the new works. I do not however see how the present works, however imperfect and poorly supplied, can be allowed still further to deteriorate, without some distinct and equitable arrangement being made with the Ryots

Second. For the construction of new works either to water new lands or to secure the supply to lands already cultivated, as Nunjay.—

For the last question as to what encouragement we have in respect of new works from the results of those already executed. I would refer chiefly to the reports which the Board have received respecting the Culleroon Anicuts. Perhaps the following Statement will shew still more clearly the effects of the Lower Anicut than any former report.—

Statement

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Statement of height and quantity of water

Yearly 1841 / Yearly 1842 / Yearly 1843

Month	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity	Millions Cubic Feet
June	1	1	1	173
July	4	4	4	1350
August	11	11	11	1400
September	3	3	3	1350
October	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	300
November	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	173
December	10	10	10	173
January	1	1	1	13
February	2	2	2	3
March	7	7	7	2
April	11	11	11	2
May	5	5	5	2
Total	66	90	90	6150

Average of 25 years

Height

Month	Height	Height	Height	Cubic Feet
June	2	2	2	150
July	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	1200
August	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	1350
September	9 3/4	9 3/4	9 3/4	900
October	1	1	1	900
November	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1200
December	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	900
January	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	300
February	1	2	2	300
March	2	3	3	1/4
April	3	3	3	1/4
May	3	3	3	1/4
Total	66	90	90	9600

Exact of Last 3 Months

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From this it appears that the year 1741 when the Revenue was at its lowest in Manmargudy and Chellumbrum (exclusive of Appendix) the supply of water in the Cauvery for the whole year was above the average, and that the supply of 1746 (the year the Anicut was built) was very greatly below the average and nearly as low as in the worst year of which we have any records.

Height of water at Grand Anicut in the four last Months of season of Cultivation.

	Average of 20 years		Yearly 1741		Yearly 1746		Worst of 25 years		
October	0	1/2	0	3/4	1	13	1	10	below Crown of Anicut
November	0	10/12	0	10	2	3/2	2	2	Do.
December	2	13	1	4	3	6/4	2	15	Do.
January	1	12/2	2	8	3	12	3	12	Do.
4	3	3/12	3	22	7	33	8	39	7. below Crown of Grand Anicut
Average of 4 last Months of Crop	1	5	1	3/2	2	12	2	10	

43. Again taking the average of the four last Months of the cultivating season October. November. December and January, it appears that 1741 was above an average year

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year. and that 1746 was so much worse than any previous season of which we have any records that the supply in the Augund. Cauvery could not have been one half of what it was in the worst year since 1812. being 25 years. For it must be observed that the above heights show the quantity of water in the Cauvery at the Grand Anicut, which up to 1746 was always in moderate freshes from 1/3 to 1/2 of the whole supply of the Augunda Cauvery. but in 1746 by means of the Anicut almost all the water was thrown into the Cauvery. and in the latter Months none at all was allowed to pass that way into the Colleroon. thus by means of whole of the water in the Augundar Cauvery was distributed to Sanjore and Trichinopoly and the South Arcot Talooks were so much better supplied from the drainage water of the Colleroon alone, that it had been in aid of the 1741 by more than an average supply in that River. that it produced a Revenue of Rupees 258,000 while in 1741 it produced only 118500 being an excess of Rupees 139700 in those two Talooks alone. When it is also considered that there was a very great failure of the rains in this part of the Country last year and that the

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the Cultivation commenced within a few Months after the Annicut was sanctioned, so that scarcely any thing had been done to improve the distribution. It must it will appear indisputable, that the results of these works are perfectly satisfactory, and by no means below what I estimated them at in my reports that they amount to nearly a certainty that the irrigation of these Talooks will be secured, in future, and that they only require to be properly attended to, and such minor works as may be necessary for the distribution and draining executed, in order to ensure after a time, a revenue equal to what it is said formerly to have been Viz.th 4 or 5 Lacs or more for there is yet a very great extent of land unwatered. Though every part of the Talooks is below the level at which it can obtain water. Again, the last year's Revenue of the period of 30 years preceding 1784, was only 220,000, last years was 238,000 that is, in the very year that the annicut was built the supply of water in the river was less than half that of the worst of the preceding 25 years. the Revenue exceeded that of the best year of the 30 first years of the Company's management by

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+ Increased cultivation } 40,000
Estimated Collectns. } 35,000

by 18,000 Rupees. yet there is an estimated increase this season of 35,000+ Rupees upon last year, making already a total of 53,000 Rupees above the best year of the first 30 years etc. With respect to the results in Tanjore and Trichinopoly I do not yet see the least reason for changing my former view of the last years returns incorrect, excepting that I understand the Revenue exceeded that of the preceding year by 2 Lacs, instead of falling short of it, as stated; thus for I think there can be no possibility of doubt Viz.th that the whole cost of the works was much more than repaid within 15 Months from the commencement of their construction. almost every month of this year has been below the average in the supply of water in the Cauvery, yet the district has been plentifully supplied with water without any intermission of consequence, from the beginning of the season upto this time, which has never been known before I believe, and the accounts I have got from the District are most satisfactory. These results are I think abundantly sufficient to afford encouragement to proceed with such works as repeats the actual returns in Revenue to Government

The increase of cultivation this year above the last is 7,000 Candies, Revenue 80,000 Rs. besides the saving of crops on land previously watered

Government. But I believe the encrease in the value of property to individuals is also at least proportionately great in Trichinopoly. I have ascertained that the value of the lands in Seringam has actually doubled, and I am informed that the same is the case in Munnargoody and Chellumbrum, in Tanjore. I also am assured that the price of Land has greatly encreased, so that when it is considered that as much as 500,000 Cawnies of land are affected by the Anicuts, the saleable price of which is perhaps 300 Lacs, it does not seem too much to suppose that they have been the means of causing an encrease of private property to the extent of no less a sum than 50 Lacs.

45. If this has been effected with our present means, we may surely without the least doubt, expect that when after a time, the Divisions are in charge of men of experience and local knowledge, and something like real system is introduced into the Department, such a state of things may be established, as respects irrigation and communications as will make the Carnatic altogether different from what it

it now is.

46. I beg to apologize for the unreasonable length of this paper, but it is not easy to know what to omit in a case which I am confident affects the welfare of the country essentially, and must yet make some remarks on the other branches of the duties of the Department. Viz. the communications, though as I have before had the honor of forwarding a report on that subject, there does not remain much to be said by me here. I should first observe, that, I have not seen reason upon further consideration and experience to alter my views of that question as stated in the above mentioned paper as to the indispensable superiority of Rail roads on every account in this country, but at that time, I by no means expected that there would be so great a traffick as I have since seen reason to expect. This so far alters the case as to make it in my opinion a matter beyond all doubt that a single Rail-way will pay most abundantly on any of the great lines, and in some I think it may even be advisable to lay a double line.

47. The principal point which

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The red Hill Rail road one Bullock &c. See Appendix

now is on the Red Hill Rail road one Bullock draw eighteen times as much as on a common road. Then supposing the present traffick in any line to be equal to 100 Tons per day.

The present daily cost will be
P as P
per Mile at 2½ As. per ton ..... 15 – 10 – 0
or per annum about ..... 5700 – 0 – 0
Deduct 12. for the expence of Drought
with Rail road 475 – 0 – 0
5,225 – 0 – 0

Sum remaining to cover the interest of Capital, expence of Management, repairs:-

Interest ..... 5/2 per Cent ....
Repairs ..... 2 per Cent ....
Management ..... 2/2 per Cent
10 per Cent

If the first Cost is 6000 Rupees
The annual outlay will be ..... 600 – 0 – 0
Net annual income ..... 4625 – 0 – 0
or 76 per Cent

And supposing Half first Cost should be,

4

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which appears at present to require consideration is whether upon the whole it is better to repair the present roads at a comparatively moderate expence, or to make Rail roads at a much greater. This seems to me capable of a very easy solution. Take it for granted. that it will be allowed that capital can be obtained at 5 or 6 per cent to almost any extent. if so, the question seems to me to be reduced to this point. upon which kind of communications would it make the best return? That which will yield most, must of course be the best for the country. Now the utmost that can be done by means of common roads. will not reduce the expence of carriage one half, probably not one fourth, or in other words it would not produce such effects as to enable the Government to levy a tax at all worth mentioning, so that the capital must be either paid out of the taxes, or borrowed. and the interest form a permanent charge upon the Treasury. This would certainly be better than leaving the communications as they are now, but what will be the effect if Rail roads are constructed, the expence of transport will be reduced at least as much as to one twelfth of what it now

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which appears at present to require consideration is whether upon the whole it is better to repair the present roads at a comparatively moderate expence, or to make Rail-roads at a much greater. This seems to me capable of a very easy solution. Take it for granted. that it will be allowed that capital can be obtained at 5 or 6 per cent to almost any extent. if so, the question seems to me to be reduced to this point. upon which kind of communications would it make the best return? that which will yield most, must of course be the best for the country. Now the utmost that can be done by means of common roads. will not reduce the expence of carriage one half, probably not one-fourth, or in other words it would not produce such effects as to enable the Government to levy a tax at all worth mentioning, so that the capital must be either paid out of the taxes, or borrowed. and the interest form a permanent charge upon the Treasury. This would certainly be better than leaving the communications as they are now, but what will be the effect if Rail-roads are constructed, the expence of transport will be reduced. at least as much as to one-tenth of what it now

The Red Hill Rail road one Bullock. See Appendix H

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now is. on the Red Hill Rail road one Bullock drew eighteen times as much as on a common road. Then supposing the present traffick in any line to be equal to 100 Tons per day.

The present daily cost will be.

per Mile at 2½ As. per ton	Rs as P 15 10.
or per annum about	5700 " "
Deduct 1/12. for the expence of Drought with Rail road	475 " "
	5,225 " "

Sum remaining to cover the interest of Capital, expence of Management, repairs &c.

Interest	5/2 per Cent.
Repairs	2 per Cent.
Management	2/2 per Cent
	10 per Cent

If the first Cost is 6000 Rupees
The annual outlay will be 600 " "
Net annual income 4625 " "
or 76 per Cent

and supposing Half first Cost should be

4

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4 times as great as above estimated or 24,000 Rupees per mile which will probably be beyond what any person will think a single line would cost, then.

The Annual outlay will be	Rs. 1800
Receipts deducting drought	5,725
Net returns upon 18,000 Rupees	31,275
or 19 per Cent	

48

This is the total advantage to be gained by it; supposing the rate of carriage to be the same as at present. in what proportions it may be advisable to divide this between the Government and the Public is a separate question. Thus to make common roads

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roads so much money must be expended by Government and so much annual expence incurred and no direct returns whatever can be realized - Rail roads will not only literally cost nothing because the Capital can be obtained for asking for it, and the Rail roads will pay the interest, but will yield a large revenue besides - Before any thing on the common roads, the state of the treasury can be done of any consequence in improving and of taxation must carefully be considered, if Rail roads are to be constructed, nothing is required but to begin upon them at once - The less surplus revenue there is, and the more severe the taxation, the more, advisable at once to commence upon these works - If once this important principle of using the Public Capital upon Public works is recognized, and acted upon, there will no longer be any limit to the power of Government to improve the country - It has already been extensively brought into action in America - If a Government does not make full use of the confidence which it has established in its subjects by acting upon upright and sound principles, it throws away so much

of

of the power which it possesses of promoting the welfare of the country- In cases of necessity and emergency as in times of war - this confidence is without hesitation taken advantage of, if it is thus made use of in a case where it entails a permanent loss upon the country, I cannot conceive what reason there can be, for allowing such an invaluable portion of the power of the Government to be thought unavailable when it might be used to encrease the wealth of the state - supposing 1 Crore of Rupees employed in this way and that it would only lay 1000 Miles of road, the direct saving to the country or annual encrease to its wealth, would be 40 Lacs of Rupees if laid out on lines where there was traffick to the extent of 100 Tons, not taking into calculation the innumerable indirect sources of advantage, which would at the least double that sum, I have supposed that lines can be found on which the traffick is 100 Tons per day by the returns of the traffick on the Adyaur Causway,+ it appears that in goods and travellers it was equal to nearly 400 Tons per day- on the great and west and North lines leading into Madras it could hardly be less than 600 Tons and if the cost of carriage and travelling was greatly

greatly reduced as it might be it is more than probable that it would be 7 or 800 Tons per day- at one place in Tanjore the average of 15 days was 172 Tons in goods and travellers bandies only on another 75 Tons- It is often asked what is to be carried on the Rail roads as there was no traffick in the country and I have no doubt that the extent of traffick shewn by these returns will surprise most people. But the number of travellers is still more remarkable in the adyaur Causway the average of 16 days is Foot-

Passengers- - - - - - - - - -	3320
Palanquin Passengers- - - -	7
Carriage and Bandy Do. reckoning 3 to each - - - - - - -	421
Persons	3748- per day

In one place in Tanjore the number of men travelling on foot was 1555 per day
at another place — Ditto — 1787

49. Supposing that 16 persons are equal to a Ton and the rate charged is 1a per Ton per mile the poorest class of travellers might be conveyed at 1a for 16 Miles which would bring it within reach of almost all and it may be confidently expected that if travelling in this country is rendered thus

cheap

cheap and quick, that the number of travellers would be increased in many situations at least as much as in England that is 3 or 4 fold on a great line in the neighbourhood of Madras it would probably be not less than 5000. on several of the roads in Tanjore it would hardly be less than 3000 per day nearly equivalent to 200 Tons.—

50. I would now beg to make a few remarks on the details of the Department. If these two branches of its duties are to be vigorously attended to, I consider the following as absolutely necessary but not sufficient to make the Department what it ought to be—

For one Division, consisting of 3 Collectorates—

1. Civil Engineer
1. Head assistant
3. 2d assistants—
7. Surveyors.
7. Maistries.
9. Draftsmen and writers

besides extra Officers and Surveyors to be employed on any new and extensive works—

This will of course appear at first

quite unnecessary to those compare it with the present strength of the Department but if it is compared with the wants of the country, the present state of irrigation the amount of money required to be expended, the space of country over which the works are scattered, the nature of the duties, the effects of the climate upon Europeans, and the value of the property at stake, I am not afraid of its being found by any means too great—

51. In proportioning the numbers I suppose the principle to acknowlege, that it is waste of money to employ any person in doing duties that can be done by others or at less cost, this principle has indeed been hitherto rejected in arranging the Department and thus a miserably weak and inefficient Department has been still further weakened—

an assistant on Rupees a month and a Surveyor on 176 Rupees are employed in making two copies of their own Diaries which could be done by men on 20 Rupees a Month, and an experienced Surveyor capable of planning works is employed in copying plans of Tunnels and Cutcherries which require no thought or ability at all and for which men could be obtained at one third of their cost. It is very

remarkable

remarkable that such a system has never
been thought of in other Departments of
Government the idea of employing a superin-
tendant of one of the Government Officers
on 2 or 300 Rupees a Month in copying papers
would at once be seen absurd much more so
an Officer on 4 or 500 Rupees, I am quite at a
loss to understand how such a plan could
have escaped observation- I propose that every
Officer should invariably have attached to him-

1- Surveyor
1- Writer and Draftsman
1- Maistry-

and I cannot see how, on any principle of
economy he can be allowed to be without
them- If they are not with him he must
of course do their duties, and in the mean-
time who should do his? If he has no surveyor,
a young European Officer not at all inured
to the climate must be employed upon a duty-
which of course he cannot long stand and the
consequence is that besides being rendered
often unfit for the execution of his proper
duties at the time, he is after a few years
(if the lives) when he is beginning to learn

his business obliged to leave either the
country or the Department—

52. From this and other causes
we have never had an experienced Officer
in the Department since I have been in
the Country, who was not quite unequal to
his duties- The Civil Engineers' Office
I suppose shall consist of 1 Surveyors 1
Draftsman 2 Maistries and 3 writers- one
writer was probably enough formerly
but certainly it is even now quite insufficient
if there is any thing like a vigorous and
comprehensive system adopted less than
this cannot possibly be adequate, one or two
of the surveyors if not more of the senior
ones should also have writers—

53. The above scale allows for there
being one Officer constantly in each
District besides the Civil Engineer of the
Division, for there will be one of the
officers almost invariably unfit for duty,
and one employed on particular works
such as examining works of great
magnitude, and allowing one surveyor to be
absent there will be two disposable to detach
on any separate works besides those employed
with Officers- There will thus be for the general duty of
inspecting works only one Officer and surveyor for each

District

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District they will have a range from 100 to 120 miles long by 80 or 100 broad, an expenditure to control of not less than one Lac and from one to three thousand works to look after besides the communications this must be less than a sound economy calls for. Further without a considerable number of Officers are employed in the Department it cannot be expected that men of experience will be always obtainable to take charge of Divisions- The Board will excuse my alluding to my own history as an exemplification of the effects of the system hitherto followed- In 1822 after being half a year in the country, I was sent to be an assistant in the Southern Divisions- The Officer I was placed under had not been long enough in the Department to gain any considerable stock of experience- I remained with him one year, the principal part of my time having been spent in surveying, copying plans, and Diaries- I was then placed under the superintending Engineer at Madras for a time, and from thence was ordered to Burmah, at the conclusion of the war, I was appointed a Civil Engineer,

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because there was scarcely an Officer in the country of my standing who had been in the Department, and it was not to be supposed that many married men would willingly undertake the charge of a Division, of the size they then were, which would oblige them to be almost always separated from their families. when I thus got charge of a Division I was perfectly ignorant of the duties, and having a range of five Collectorates and no other Officer with me, I was very soon worn out by fatigue and severe attacks of Jungle fever, and after 3 years was obliged to return to England- On my return I was again appointed to the Department, but my health so soon sunk under the duties that I have since been scarcely half my time actually employed- I am now, excepting one, the Officer of longest standing in the Department, and yet have had only about 7 years actual experience, having been also, except the first year, without any one to instruct me- If such a state of things was allowed in other branches of the service what could be expected- If the irrigation is found annually to diminish under such a system, it cannot be a matter of surprize-

But

54. But if the Department is to be encreased greatly the question arises where are Officers for it to be found? First there are now a good many Officers in the corps of Engineers altogether, but it so happens, that at present there is an extraordinary en number of Officers absent on sick certificate, it is very remarkable that so great a number of young officers have so soon lost their en health, as to be obliged to return to England without having done any duty of consequence. we may however fairly expect that after a time with our present numbers, we shall have more disposable officers; secondly, I must persume so far as to observe on the grievous loss of Engineer officers employed in making roads with the sappers. I suppose that it will be generally considered that the plan of officering the Sappers by Engineers has not en answered the end proposed. They are now employed upon precisely the same duties as line officers were before, and which undoubtedly do not require an Addiscombe education, while duties which cannot be done without en instructions in particular branches of knowledge, are left undone for want of these very Officers— There is indeed a saving in employing Engineers en

in that way, as the old Pioneer allowances were with drawn, but this saving is much more than counterbalanced by the employment of men on duties, which are of less importance than others which they are capable of performing. Thus at the very time that, several Officers educated at a great expence, were employed upon works to en which numbers of officers of the Line are perfectly competent, the Board were writing for many months last year, for an Officer capable of superintending the levelling of the line from Madras to Arcot, and the Tank Department en wanted several Officers even to complete its present compliment. and there are now two Officers of en artillery employed on the duties of Engineers, while there are Officers of Engineers, employed in the duties of line Officers. I should also mention that an Officer of Engineers is employed in Travancore, it seems en scarcely advisable to send Officers to foreign states if they can really be advantageously employed in the Company's country. Thus rather than let the irrigation of the country be neglected, perhaps it might be deemed proper to call off every Engineer Officer from less important duties—

55. But I beg strongly to recommend the consideration of the question, whether it would not

not be much better not to confine the Depart=
=ment to Engineers, there are now abundance
of Officers in the line and in the artillery,
who have been at addiscombe, and doubtless as
many who have not- who are perfectly equal
to these duties and would gladly undertake as
them- If the Department is encreased, and
thrown open to all, I have not a doubt, that
the Government will soon find that they
have many servants in the other branches
of the army, who will be far more valuable
in this Department than where they now as
are, having a natural turn for such duties as
nor would I exclude those who are not in the
company's service, I would propose that
the highest appointment should be open
to any one who could fit himself for them,
I cannot see any thing in the nature of
the Department, which can make it
advisable, to keep it exclusively for one as
body of men, a turn for these duties may be
found in any class and in England Civil as
Engineering is open to all, and the effects of
it are very evident and beneficial-

56- I trust that there is now no

occasion

occasion for me to say much on the importance
of this subject tho' the country cannot advance
without good Judicial and Revenue management
yet it is indisputably certain, that nothing
will avail without the irrigation and communi=
=cations are attended to while the population are
mainly dependent upon the local rains, of so
precarious a climate for their cultivation,
four fifths of the population must be as
employed in merely raising food, and every
five or 6 years we must witness the as
deaths of tens of thousands by famine, and
the great body of the people must be as
without clothing are any thing but a bare
subsistence even in fruitful seasons and without
communications nine tenths of the natural
treasures of the Country must continue to be
useless, at present what cannot be procured on the
spot where it is wanted, cannot in general be
had at all- A great portion of the population
are even deprived of salt, which the country
so lavishly produces, because of the expence
of transport above all the want of com=
=munications is, and ever must be, almost a

total

total bar to the progress of knowledge and improvement generally—

57. Many attempts are now making to improve the state of the people in various ways, but unless there is freedom of communication throughout the country it will be perfectly impossible that such improvements can spread rapidly however well any new plan succeeds, if the communications are not opened it will never extend, and again if we want to promote the general wealth and comfort of the community, we must be sure to lay a good foundation, by supplying them with plenty of food. if a man was so circumstanced that four fifths of his time was employed in getting only just enough of the plainest food to keep him in health and the remaining fifth was not sufficient to enable him to supply himself with two yards of cotton cloth with a prospect every four or five years of being either starved to death or in imminent danger of it and if we were to offer to shew him how to graw sugar he would probably say

say if you will first put me in the way of ensuring to myself a supply of food and a bit of cloth and a Cumbly without my whole time being taken up about them &c I will then employ some of what time I have to spare in raising luxuries that I want myself or that I can exchange for others for it can scarcely ever answer to a country to bring much from a distance it will always be advisable to raise most of it on the spot but when a country is in a state to provide abundance of food for its population manufactures &c will flourish- again the price of exportable produce of course depends entirely upon the facility with which food is raised and upon the price of produce entirely depends its capability of competing in foreign markets, thus if food could be raised in this country with one half of the labour that it has hitherto required- Cotton, Iron, &c could be produced at greatly diminished prices

and

and the profits upon them in foreign markets proportionably encreased—

58. It is often remarked that there are so few manufactures in the Country— how can it be otherwise when almost all required to raise the food and of the remainder such a number to carry it about and — when every thing must be brought to where it is required at such an enormous price, at a price which if it existed in the same proportion in England, would at once destroy nine tenths of the traffick of the Country —

If

59 If this view of the irrigation question is not upon the whole a fair representation of the case how does it happen that Tanjore the only District well irrigated and producing a sufficiency of food is the only district of the twelve, that is in every respect regularly advancing. If it really is not a correct view it must at least be allowed that this is a question which should not be lost sight of till it is fully investigated.—

60 I am quite satisfied that there is nothing in the natural state of the Carnatic which should prevent its being one of the most populous and fertile countries in the world, and I think that the results of what has been done in Tanjore and in South Arcot even without considering the utter insufficiency of the Tank Departments are such as to gain the fullest assurance of ample success to the most extensive System of operations, every thing is ready to commence upon it, with a healthy climate, abundance of fertile Soil, unlimited mineral Treasures, especially the finest iron probably in the world, ample supplies of water if taken care of, an encreasing population, a surface extraordinarily favorable

for

for communications internal or external peace and almost any amount of capital at the disposal of Government (for, can be obtained from England if necessary) there is really nothing wanting but action, to produce such a change in the whole face of things as cannot now be conceived.—

61. The following is a summary of my views on this subject.—

1st. That the nature and importance of the subjects of the irrigation and communications has been hitherto altogether misapprehended, leading to a loss of revenue and a retardation of the progress of improvement in the state of the community which is quite beyond calculation.—

2d. That as respects communications, no Country whatever can prosper if they are not made use of the very first objects of attention, and that as respects irrigation it is in this Country, owing to the peculiar character of the climate undoubtedly the very first subject to be attended to, in as much as we cannot rationally expect that there will not be famine and want of every kind just in proportion as the cultivation is more or less dependent upon the casual rains without the help of artificial works.—

62. 3d. That the expenditure upon the irrigation has certainly not exceeded one third of what upon the

the strictest principles of economy it ought to have been and that from the little consideration that the subject of communications has been thought worthy of, there has been in most Cases nothing at all expended, and in others as in the Hyderabad and Masulepatam road and in that from Madras to Poonamallee, the most excessive and unaccountable expenditure totally disproportioned to the advantages to be obtained, and to the real necessities of the Case. the former cost at the rate of 10000 Rupees a Mile, the latter 50000 Rupees* most of the other great lines of road in the Presidency are literally at this moment impassable at times for want of a few Bridges and trifling works that would not cost more than 200 Rupees per Mile, and some other lines on which Bridges were built, are now and have been for many years totally impassable from want of repairs that would not exceed 20 Rupees per Mile per Annum—these things could not possibly have happened had the subject been viewed as it really is one of the very first subjects to be attended to.—

* See Correspondence on this subject.

63. 4th That when once a Country is favored as this is with a strong and upright Government the only things which can possibly support

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support effectually internal arts and Manufac-
-tures and foreign trade, are an abundant, certain
and cheap supply of food, and rapid, easy and
cheap transport, nor without these can a nation
make rapid progress in knowledge, while a people
are scarcely provided with food, and not at all with
clothing, they cannot be expected to think much of
any other things, and while intercourse is so restricted,
the state of a community approaches to that of
men in a prison each one shut up in a separate
Cell, so that the progress of the individuals
depends wholly upon the discoveries of their own
mind, instead of having also the full benefits
of all the thoughts of the other inmates of the
place, whereas just in proportion as the
freedom of intercourse approaches to com-
-pleteness, the state of each individual
approaches to the state of a person who
should be possessed in himself of all the
powers and capacities of the multitudes of
minds of which that community is composed.

64. 5th. With respect to what should be
done in our present circumstances that such
a systematic arrangement should be made
for the conducting of public works, as would
secure

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secure these branches of the management of the
country one of the first places among the subjects
which require the attention of Government, either by
the establishment of a separate Office or Board
of Publick works on a liberal footing, or by such
other arrangement as may appear necessary.

65. 6th. That every officer of Engineers whose
present occupation can possibly be taken up by others
be immediately made available for this Department.

66. 7th. That the Department be thrown open
to every person whether in the service or not who can
fit himself for it.

67 8th. That at least double the present
expenditure should at once be allowed for the
Irrigation, besides very large sums for the communications.

68. 9th. That capital should be obtained on
loan and on no account that any money should be paid
out of the treasury for improvements. Capital paid from
the treasury costs the community perhaps double
its actual amount taking into consideration the
expence &c.a of collecting, the cramping of private
enterprize by the diminution of funds of individuals &c.a
&c.a Capital obtained on loan costs absolutely nothing
often Rupees are taken from a man as a tax it
is sheer loss to him and it must often happen
that

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that it is taken where he has an opportunity of laying it out to great advantage, if it is taken on loan and laid out in a way that will yield both publick advantage and actual returns in money besides, more than sufficient to pay the lander his interest, no individual loses any thing but the community gains, and for such works as bridges upon which it is not advisable to levy tolls, how much better is it that the interest of its cost should form a permanent moderate charge upon the community, than that the cost itself should be paid at once in the latter case the present moment must be heavily taxed to obtain an advantage, which will only be realized in a course of years in the former the advantage is only paid for as it is actually possessed in the latter case works may at once be undertaken to a prodigious extent, and the Country greatly improved without delay, in the former only a small extent of work can be undertaken at first and the Community must wait many years for others equally necessary.—

by 10th That various details of internal Management now wholly omitted are indispensably

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indispensably necessary to keep the Department in any kind of order and prevent the occurrence of such mistakes as I have endeavoured to shew have hitherto been committed in this Department such arrangements as these for instance, annual reports on the state of the irrigation both from the Civil Engineers and Collectors, A general annual report from the Board of Revenue, Rewards and Penalties to secure every person in the Department obtaining a competent knowledge of the language of the Division, Examinations of Officers &c. and other details which in almost all organized Departments are considered necessary to ensure their efficiency but of which this has hitherto been thought quite unworthy.—

I trust the Board will be pleased to excuse the length of time that I have taken to prepare this report, since I resumed charge of the Division I have had dispersed and estimated for all the mains works to be proposed for execution next year, and respecting which the lateness of the season would not admit of delay. I have also had to obtain and prepare various papers that affected the question and all was to be done while moving about and with

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with a single Office writer who had of Course all the current writing business of the Department it has in fact taken 3 or 4 Weeks to get it copied, and I have been obliged to employ a surveyor at last in making a fair Copy.—

71 For the last week I have also been fully occupied with the duties entrusted to the Committee appointed by Government on the affairs of the Indian Iron Company, and which are not concluded.—

Since writing the above a letter has been received from the Board which reminds me of one point of this subject which should not have been omitted.—

The Regulations make no particular provision respecting the preparation of Estimates for new works of small amount a surveyor or young Officer in his tour finds an opening for the improvement of the Irrigation of one or two Villages the cost of which will be perhaps 1000 Rupees He examines it, and reports upon it and the Civil Engineer having made all the enquiry he can about it, approves of it and perhaps recommends it for sanction. The papers are returned for his personal inspection of the spot and report. He has now the choice of three things, either to go at once to the place which may take him from a week to

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to a fortnight going and returning, in which case his pay and the pay of his establishment will cost the Government from 350 to 700 Rupees directly, and as it will take him away from other far more important duty the indirect loss to Government cannot well be less than three or four times as much on from 1,200 to 2,400 Rupees which will double or treble the Cost of the project and probably make that an unprofitable scheme which would otherwise have been a profitable one or 2nd he must wait till other more important duty calls him into that part of the Division which may be even several years for his time, is so totally disproportionate to his duty that he cannot see a tenth part of the Division every year unless he may greatly neglect the great and important works in it, or thirdly he must give up all new works of small amount entirely. The peculiar circumstances of the Tank Department in two respects requires that some specific plan should be settled respecting the expenditure of such small sums. Viz. 1st That the number of works in a Division is so greatly beyond the possible power of the Officers to attend to them

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them and 2ndly that they are spread over so great a space that in a country where there are no facilities for travelling the inspection of the most trifling work may require a fortnight of his time, even when the Department is put on an efficient footing, it will often cost more than a small project is worth for the Civil Engineer to inspect the spot, but at present it will do so in the majority of cases. In a fixed Office where all the duty is done by inspection of papers, the Head of it can afford to look into very minute matters because it costs him little time, but where the business requires the inspection of tracts of ground at a wide distance from each other, the case is entirely different, yet even in the former case it is not always considered necessary that every case should come under the personal investigation of the Head of the Office for instance. in the Judicial line the enquiries of a Moonsif are considered sufficient in Cases of small sums, and

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he is allowed to decide them. Were the Judge required to investigate every case, the only result would be that his time would be so swallowed up that he could not possibly give the important cases that consideration which they deserved. Possibly it might be sufficient that a surveyor or Native Superintendant had personally inspected the spot and that it was investigated by the Civil Engineer or his 1st Assistant. for larger works as 1.000 Rupees, that it was personally inspected by an experienced Assistant and investigated by the Civil Engineer. and for works of 3.000 Rupees and upwards it should be

be required that the Civil Engineer should visit the spot - it certainly seems desirable that this point should be examined and some definite plan decided upon - otherwise either nothing now involving only a small expenditure can be done in parts of the Country at a distance from important works, or the Civil Engineers time must be so taken up with them as to prevent him effectually from duly considering the important cases which may come before him.

To,

The Secretary to the
Board of Revenue in the
Department of Public Works.

Sir,

With reference to my reports dated 27th and 28th Ultimo, regarding the late floods of the Cauvery. I have the honor now to report that I have carried on my observations and enquiries and with the information I have received from the Principal Collector of Tanjore I am enabled to lay before the Board the following remarks, on the State of the Rivers, the apparent effect of the Works constructed recently, and the general control which has been established over high and low freshes, as indicated by the state of the River in the season.

The highest freah of the Cauvery River that I can discover by the records kept at the Grand Annicut, was in 1825, but no notice was then taken of the height of the Collerun the next in height is recorded on the 30th July 1832, which on the Cauvery at the Grand Annicut exceeds the height of this flood by 9 inches - In the Margin is an Extract from the

	Above Grand Annicut			
	Cauvery		Collerun	
	Cubits	Inches	Cubits	Inches
7th August 1825	5	10	"	
30th July 1832	4	4		
24th 1840	3	13	1	2

water

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water account of 1825, 1832, and the present year, but as the height of the Cauvery alone is noted in the two first, the actual comparative state of the main Cauvery in the three years, upon which alone any judgement can be formed of the system of control which has of late years been established is not shown, and is to be drawn from a general examination of the Colleroon in connection with these records. I have taken pains in this enquiry, examining carefully the height to which the Colleroon has risen, judging by the Wing walls of Sluices, the Poonjay lands within the River banks, the Basements of Houses in Islands &c., and from all I can learn I feel assured that the Colleroon River was never higher than in this flood, and that it has been as nearly as possible the same as in 1825, and that therefore in 1825 (the Cauvery at the Grand Annicut being considerably higher than it has been this year) the division of the water must have been such as to give the Colleroon a very much smaller proportion than it now receives. It seems clear therefore, 1st that the flood of 1825 was on the whole greater than this, and 2 that the excess was (below the separation of the two Rivers) entirely confined to the Cauvery and whether the Upper Colle-

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Colleroon Annicut increases the body of water entering the Cauvery at high freshes much or little, the Sluices and Calingulahs of discharge built during the last few years, more than counteract its effect and the Cauvery below is relieved very greatly by the confined effects of the controlling works. The record of 1832, I therefore be directly compared with this, in its merely inserted because it very nearly accords with this year, and may effects upon the Sangrie embankments, but still we have no record of the Colleroon, and therefore cannot judge by it as to the total body of water in the main River. But I have ascertained to my full satisfaction that the Colleroon was not nearly so high in 1832 as it has been this season, and therefore the total fresh was much inferior to the present, and the Division like that of 1825 gave a far less proportion to the Colleroon than it now receives. Of 1825 we know that breaches to unheard of extent took place in both Rivers, and it will give the Board satisfaction to hear that not one breach has occurred either in the Cauvery or any one of its breaches, so that we have clear grounds to state that as regards Sangrie we have safe control over nearly the highest floods ever known, and it being evident that the greater the height of water is in the main River the

the

the less in the effect of the Upper Annicut in raising its surface, and the greater the effect of the outlets in lowering it, it follows that a higher flood would much more affect the Colleroon than the Tanjore Rivers, and at least we may say until the Colleroon embankments are improved the relief of the Cauvery has been carried as far as it ought to be carried. The season, up to the sudden rising of this great flood, has shown in a remarkable degree the importance of the Colleroon Annicute. The River having been so exceedingly low that every drop of water was required nearly the whole period, the retention of what would otherwise have passed to the sea, has been of infinite value, and the improved state of the distribution is another point in favor of this years cultivation which accordingly is advancing remarkably well—

There is still too much water for a full examination of the Annicute and other main works. None as far as can be discovered at present have sustained any injury, though it must be expected that more considerable repairs than ordinary will be found necessary. If I judge correctly no new works of any magnitude will be required in

Tanjore for next year, and therefore it may be the more desirable to strengthen and improve the present works. I shall take the earliest opportunity when the freshes cease, of examining and reporting upon each. I draw further inferences from the state of things as follows—

1st The Bess of the Rivers are not rising. The embankments it is true have had attention paid to them lately beyond what they ever had before, but there has been no considerable expenditure on them and yet they are more safe than 8 years ago in a flood, which within Tanjore was very nearly the same. Had the Bess been rising the necessity of raising the Banks would now be evident.—

2ndly That as the bess are not rising and no further outlet for water in high freshes is desirable, no further Sluices are necessary in the Annicut or in the River Banks for any general effect upon the river.—

3dly That when we consider that now no water or almost none escapes to the sea while the Cultivation requires it all, and that nearly all the Cultivation is supplied in fair proportion and when we consider the Body of water which in this flood has been conveyed through the Tanjore

District

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District

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3.

District undisturbed by the works established to regulate the distribution in low states of the River, and doing them no injury, and without one accident discharging it safely to the sea, we cannot but feel satisfied with the general state of the embankments, the general direction of the water in all states of the River, the adequate capacity of the channels for the greatest floods, the stability of the masonry works and their suitableness in nature, and form of the River, and with a general system which however imperfect, faulty and defective in minor points, is good in the main, and though improvements may be carried on to any extent requires no radical or important change—

I now turn with less satisfaction, to the effects of the Colleroon during these floods, as I regret to say considerable damage has occurred to the embankments in South Arcot?—

As far as Coravady about 20 Miles below the Veddaroor Annicut the Banks are secure, and this part is what in 1825 suffered so severely, and was always insecure till within the last few years, but below this they have never been sufficiently attended to. From thence to Cuspoor 5 or 6 Miles, the Bank is imperfect and a system has prevailed of cutting through it during the dry season for the Attention of

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Puddagay lands, and from want of attention, these cuts have been either left open entirely or very carelessly closed, and no general repair has been made, still thus far no serious mischief has occurred, but from thence to the eastern-most extremity of the embankments many breaches have taken place—

In fact the state of the Chellumbrum Taloob has been by no means brought forward with that of the lands South of the River or even with the upper part of Manargoody, the whole is low and the embanking and draining in a most imperfect state. I have lately been directing my attention to it, and am nearly prepared to submit a general plan of improvement which ought to be attended to as early as possible, for imperfect embanking is in some respect worse than none. The river rises back through the main surplus Channels and overflows them, and on the refluse the breaches chiefly take place. A great proportion of the Taloob is a sheet of water both in the floods of the Colleroon and in rainy weather, and especially when the Callingalahs of the Veeranum Tank are opened—but on this subject, I propose to report more fully when I have prepared my Estimate for the improvements requisite. It is satisfactory to state that the only mischief which has occurred to the South Bank

of

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of the Colleroon is one small breach within a few Miles of the sea—

South Arcot District,
Chellumbrum Talook,
Trerookalipaulay, - - -
10th August 1840 - - - - -

} Signed H. C. Cotton Major
Acting Civil Engineer 5th Division.

To,
The Inspector General of
Civil Estimates
Fort St George.

Sir

Para 1. I have the honor to bring to your notice the existence of a ruined and of a very extensive and important nature situated in the Woodiarpolliem Talook of this district. In the midst of a jungle of prickly bushes there extends for 16 Miles an embankment named the Ponnéri Currai for a considerable distance it is of great height and thickness. Some judgment may be formed of which from measurements lately taken of two stone Sluices yet remaining. The length of these is 53 and 63 Yards respectively. I have had the bank traced where the bushes would admit this being done and find that it continues from the neighbourhood of Kurpoor Agycolum near the Colleroon to Vallacorachy on the eastern confines of this district from whence it is said to be traceable 8 Miles further

as

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as far as the Villar. In this part the bank is lower and narrower than to the Southward.—

2. Tradition says that it was formerly the retaining bund of two vast lakes named Chinna Ponéri and Perria Ponéri the waters extending so far as to damage the Villages in the neighbourhood of Woodiarpolliem but this is not probable since the town lies 10 Miles above the bund. It is also said that a former Polygar of Woodiarpolliem destroyed purposely the bank to prevent the freedom of access to his capital. I have made every enquiry into its history but can learn nothing certain as to the period of its construction or demolition. The bank runs nearly North and South almost parallel with the great Veranut lake in the Cuddalore district and about 9 Miles to the westward of it.

3. I have now to mention that there are two Channels leading to the lake. One the Mud daikattan Currai joins it at the Southern extremity and is carried with some intervals through the Woodiarpolliem and Arre alore Talooks as far as Shembeagoody in the bank of a jungle stream in Paulgoody a distance of 47 Miles. In some places the bank of this Channel is perfect, in others it is not to be distinguished and in others again the Jungle prevents it being traced.—

Next

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4- About 9 Miles above the termination of the bunds there is to be seen in the bed of the river Coleroon 100 Yards from the northern shore the remains of a brick Channel head called the Attai vaitalai. At present but the half of one ruined pier is standing of the dimension noted in the Margin. Elderly people recollect having seen five piers and say they were told by their forefathers that there were originally eleven. The encroachments of the river on the north has no doubt caused its destruction - about a Mile further down the rivers Kodlai Aar and Nundai Aar discembogue into the Colleroon in one Channel - Upon each of these rivers there is a Calingulah now buried in the sand and useless as regards present purposes -

Eng. — 6 yards
Wide 3 do
High 4 do

5- It is a conjecture, perhaps not very wide of the truth, that the ruined Channel head was the entrance sluice of the before mentioned Maddaikattan Currai Channel which was carried across the two rivers by the Calingulahs. From the Attai vaitalla to Ayerllum, the junction with the Poneri Currai is 54 Miles following the course of the Channel perhaps further search may disclose a Calingulah in the bed of the jungle streams above mentioned and likewise in the other streams that lie in the Course of the Maddakattan -

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6- On the Northern side of Wodeairs pollam near the Village of Ponnagadum are the ruins of a weir or dam that formerly extended across the river Vellar throwing off a channel of irrigation to the East - This channel from its position most probably carried its waters into the Poneri lake which thus derived supplies from both the Coleroon and the Vellar receiving likewise the drainage of all the Country between the Calingulah on the Vellar and the head of the Maddaikattan Currai - The points are 50 Miles apart the line of works is between 80 and 90 Miles in length -

7- Colonel Caldwell surveyed the weir on the Vellar and the adjoining channel with the view of causing their restoration - It is greatly to be regretted that no trace of the report he drew up on occasion is to be found, although every search has been made, nor is there any passage in his Diaries from whence a a hint can be gathered as to his final opinion on the subject - As far as can be understood he does not appear to be aware of the magnitude of the Poneri lake nor of the probability of the stream of the Vellar having been diverted into it. He mentions of the Poneri Currai indeed yet it does not seems to have attracted much of his attention -

From 15th Feb. to 25th Augt. 1804 -

23 days and 7 hours and 24 February 1804 -

Political

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Political circumstances may have occasioned this-at that time the Villages of Woodiarpolliem were very much under the Poligar and any improvement of them would have been more for his advantage than that of the Company. The works particularly the great annicut on the Cauvery likewise required his presence, and the country had to be cleared of Jungle before he could make the progress he did.—

8. No such political motives would now stand in the way of a renewal of this work if it were otherwise advisable. The country on both sides the bank is covered with Jungle and very thinly peopled. If the tanks were restored numbers would joyfully undertake to cultivate a tract of land now yielding scarcely any revenue might become as fertile and as populous as any part of the Southern provinces. The towns that once existed of which the vestiges yet remain would be again rebuilt and a wild area so become changed into a wealthy and fruitful Territory.—

9. I must not omit to notice that the water which now finds its way into the Veranut Lake through the breaches in the Ponéry Cuvai would of Course be shut off to the prejudice of the reservoir but if I understand right the Veranut lake chiefly

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chiefly depends upon a channel from the Coleroon. It had I believe and might perhaps have again another head upon the Vellar. Both these rivers now carry to the sea large bodies of water entirely lost to agriculture.—

10. The ayacut land watered or capable of being watered by the Veranut is upwards of 20000 Twenty thousand Cawnies and there is no reason to suppose but what an equal, if not a greater, extent, of soil might be irrigated from the Ponéry from the greater length of the embankment, and the larger sources of supply. The facts I have stated seem to me of sufficient importance to warrant the institution of a careful and immediate survey of the present works, channels and levels, and I beg to recommend that this be done.—

Trichinopoly Collectors Office 4th April 1843.

I have &c
Signed R. Nelson
Acting Collector.

Extract from the Official Diary of Assistant Revenue Surveyor J. Gaynor's Proceedings in the Trichinopoly District for the Month of September 1837.—

Woodiarpolliam Talook.

Ponéry Cuvay.

This is an embankment extending from

from near the village of Arroomoly in the Woodiarpollim Talook, to the neighbourhood of Valaconchy on the Eastern confines of this District, and is reported to have once been the retaining bund of two very extensive Lakes denominated Pereia Ponnary and chinna Ponnary at present however a small portion of the bank, and the remains of two extraordinarily large, and several small stone Sluices, are really in existence, and establish the fact of the lakes having been in their good state wonderfully vast and important.—

In examining the bund, I could discover nothing like a transverse bank parting the two lakes, nor were any of the Inhabitants able to enlighten me on that point - and although tradition may suppose the present bund to have pertained to two Reservoirs, I am inclined to believe from its whole direction and the entrance of its South supplying channel from the Colleroon, that there could not but have been only one lake - however this is of little importance to the subject remaining to be considered -

The whole length of the bund, according to my observation, is 26½ Miles - it appears to begin at Arroomoly and runs 6½ Miles North East from it to Kurpoor from whence it extends almost due North to Kistnapporam and Valaconchy a distance of

of about 18 Miles - It is distinctly seen between Arroomoolay Sholamaday in which distance it has been banked across in order to form eight small Tanks of irrigation, which now yield to Government a comparatively small revenue; in this interval also, are the remains of eleven Sluices of irrigation only two of which are perfectly visible but are not used owing to their ruinous condition - from Sholamaday to Carpoor and Agreevallaven, the bund is not at all discernible, and the path that has been cut through Jungles, as indicative of its direction, appears to have been chosen at a venture, for I do not suppose it possible that the village of Agreevallaven could be united in either the Tanks - As this occurs in more places than one, I have described the deviation in the accompanying sketch of the whole project —

The only part of the embankment that is perfectly visible, is between the village of Agreevallaven and Pitchanoor a distance of 3½ Miles its height above the bed during this length varies from four to twelve yards it is said to be more in some places but the jungle rendered inaccessible to observation - The soil of which it is composed is almost wholly gravel and the bund is seen in a detached

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detached heaps of [illegible] and scattered [illegible]
thereon, and as the bottom of the Lake must be gravelly
likewise, I think the requisite bund of the Lake
can be easily ascertained by digging for it. If I may
be allowed to venture a guess as to the probable
height of the present deep bed at this place above
that of the Colleroon opposite Kumpoor I
should imagine it to be about 15 feet or more,
which would make the former about 94 feet
below the supposed head of the supplying Channel
supposing the Colleroon to fall at the rate of 2½
feet per Mile, the distance from Umbil to Caspor
being merely 44 Miles. If this calculation be not
made of the mark the practicability of supplying
the Lake as plentifully as possible is at once most
certain.—

The Road leading from Jeeyeeroondah
Cholapooram to Woodiarpollam intersects the
bank (I mean the 3½ Miles portion of it just
noticed) nearly about the centre and between two
stone Sluices of astonishing dimensions the length
of the South Sluice is 159 feet with two interior
wing walls of 69 and 48 feet along each, and twelve
feet high above the floor. The vent measures 27½
by 3 feet the breadth of the side walls is 9¼ feet each
with projecting piers in front of 6 feet thick each—

The north Sluice is a Mile and a
half apart from the other and is of greater magnitude

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its length being 139 feet, side wall each 7½ feet thick
vent 3 feet by 4 or 12 square feet, and each protruding
pier 9 feet broad and 10½ high. A considerable portion
of the material of this work, especially the cover of stone,
has lately been removed and appropriated to some
other building in Jeyengonda Cholapooram would
have answered astonishingly well for the apron &c.
of the Vadooras Annicut and Sluices.—

I must be allowed to remark that
with so vast a quantity of material as compose the
above two Annicuts Sluices of a dozen works to ful-
fil the same purpose may with ease be executed
after the modern fashion of constructing them, tho'
perhaps with reference to durability the former has
confessedly the advantage.—

The two principal breaches in the bund
adjoins the above Sluices, and through them and
several other small ones, all the water that would
otherwise be retained is discharged into the
Vadavar channel supplying the Veeranutt Lake.

The closing of this Gap will by no means appear
to the prejudice of the latter reservoir, the supply
to which has lately been considerably increased by an
admirably executed Annicut across the Colleroon near
Naidoo Pettah Veneyeum.—

From the village of Pechanoor to
Kistnapooram in this District and Valacoorchy in
the

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the South Arcot the bund may be seen at intervals especially in those places where the water has been retained for the purpose affording drink to cattle. Vide near Ramaporam however a wrong path has been cut through the Jungle which places that village far into the basin of the lake. I suppose the bund to have extended to the westward of the village and in the direction represented in the sketch—

Further North of Vallacorachy I discovered visible traces of the channel leading into the tank and which appears to be the same alluded to by Mr Nelson as the one formerly constructed from the Vellam near Ponnaeundum. I have made particular inquiry into the former state of this Channel but could elicit nothing certain regarding it. the small tanks near Shattoor and Thennoor are evidently of late construction, and from their extreme narrowness may have formerly been the bed of the Northern or Vellaur channel of supply the dense Jungle prevented one proceeding further westward to explain the channel, and the Acting Civil Engineers instructions do not authorize me to attempt it.

Some of the villages now occupying a situation in the bed as Hedaracondan Poodracherry &c are reported by some people to have been established subsequent to the destruction of the Reservoir, these and all other similarly situated and likely to be affected

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by the lake will be deserted by their Inhabitants whose desire for water and cultivation is so great that they will not scruple to sacrifice any thing and build houses elsewhere, provided only they are certain that the Tanks will be restored—

I have not been able to gain any thing like a correct information as to the probable cause of the destruction of the Reservoir - all those whom I consulted, and some of them were elderly people, professing themselves either quite ignorant of it or attributing it to causes altogether improbable. it is however not unlikely that the arbitrary treatment and withholding of just dues so common in those times might have disaffected the people and made them unwilling to execute any work; or most likely the former Poligars might have grown reckless of the good condition of the lake from their means being too slender to admit of their disbursing largely on any extensive repairs, and the length of the Reservoir and channels and works connected with them, together with other works of less extent and importance in the whole system duly considered, would require a large sum annually to keep them in efficient order, there are many works and now in the division and elsewhere no doubt which belong to native chiefs and

which

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which solely are want of repair have dwindled into disuse and decay, or are in a state hardly capable of realizing a fourth portion of their original revenue, to the total absence therefore of attention to its proper repair must be attributed the destruction of the Pownary, and not to its having inundated the villages in the neighbourhood of the town of Porlias pollam as insinuated to Mr. Nelson —

Of the practicability and importance of restoring this vast lake, there need be entertained no unfavorable opinion - The first thing that it is necessary should be done immediately with a view to ascertain the whole bench of the jungle without which it is impossible to form any Judgment as to the particular height which the obliterated parts of the bund should be elevated, nor is it possible to calculate with any degree of precision the quantity of water which the Tank is capable of containing, the latter is indeed of paramount importance, and without attaining to an accurate knowledge of it, a fair computation cannot be made as to the extent of land the lake is likely to irrigate —

With this view I would suggest that paths be cut through the Jungle as direct as possible along the bed and bund of the lake and transversely into the former at every second or fourth

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mile, or the different roads which cross the tank may be cleared of all the jungle that infest their sides to admit of section being taken - The density of the forest may perhaps render the clearing of it extremely laborious and perhaps hurtful to the constitution of the people who should therefore be made to undertake the task without compulsion and sufficiently and regularly paid for their trouble - The Ryots of the neighbouring villages should also be invited to the bank, the expense must of course be borne by Government -

The next thing which appears to follow is that the Tahsildars of Woodiarpollam and Manargoody in South Arcot should be directed to compute as approximate to the mark as possible the extent of Nunjay land now lying waste in each village in their range - This will enable the Engineer Officer to judge whether the revenue derivable from their fertilization would be worth the trouble and expense of restoring so extensive a Reservoir - A large portion of the Manargoody Talook to the westward of the Veeranum lake is stated to have been formerly watered from the Pownary - Almost all these lands are now uncultivated, and the teeruah of those that are watered by means of small ponds is reported to be very low and the revenue

therefore

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therefore comparatively insignificant—

With regard to the probable area of the lake, it is not practicable at present on account of the jungle to make any correct observation but supposing the average breadth to be half a Mile, and the length 20 Miles, the area would be 10 square Miles, which is much more than the Veeranum Lake which covers I believe only 11 square Miles, but in respect to water the latter reservoir has the advantage decidedly, the broadest part of the tanks is opposite Gengacondaporam and the narrowest at the Southern extremity- The probable depth of water must of course be determined by sections hereafter—

Mr. Nelson supposes the Tanks to extend as far as the village of Cattoor from Villacorchy, it appears to extend considerably further for the eleven Sluices already noticed, at least the two of the eleven that I have seen appear to accord with those generally building large tanks, which incline me to believe that the bunds must have extended as far as Arroomoly further westward of which the country is low and there is not the least vestige of a bund seen in that direction—

The following report on the Ponnairy Channel will perhaps bear me out in the opinion I have expressed regarding the termination of the Southern extremity of the lake the very direction in which

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which the Channel enters the body of the Reservoir as described in the accompanying Sketch furnishes a pretty good proof that I cannot be mistaken—

Ponnairy Channel-

That a channel has been constructed from the north banks of the Coleroon near the village of Anicar in the Saulgoory Taluck is evident from the remains of a brick pier in the bed of the River about 250 yards from its Northern shore it is called Ootagavattalay and is said to have formerly formed part of the Ponnairy Channel Head Sluice of the Supply, it is 6 yards long 1½ wide, 6 height, and is precisely in the same state now as it was about 5 years ago, when I had occasion to see it during my survey of the Cavery and Coleroon rivers from Seerengam to Coombaconum—

The encroachment of the River on its north bank has evidently been the cause of the destruction of Sluice and Head of the Channel and of which the very position of the existing pier affords an indisputable testimony, it is most likely that the Head of the Channel might have been about a mile above the Ootagavattalay in this interval however and for a short distance eastward there is nothing like a channel

to

therefore comparatively insignificant.—

With regard to the probable area of the Lake, it is not practicable at present on account of the jungle to make any correct observation but supposing the average breadth to be half a Mile, and the length 26 Miles, the Area would be 13 square Miles, which is much more than the Veeranum Lake, which covers I believe only 11 square Miles, but in respect to water the latter reservoir has the advantage decidedly, the broadest part of the tank is opposite Gengacondaporam and the narrowest at the Southern extremity. The probable depth of water must of course be determined by sections hereafter.—

Mr Nelson supposes the Tank to extend as far as the village of Cashoor from Villacoorchy, it appears to extend considerably further for the eleven Sluices already noticed, at least the two of the eleven that I have seen appear to accord with those generally building large tanks, which incline me to believe that the bund must have extended as far as Arroomooly further eastward of which the country is low and there is not the least vestige of a bund seen in that direction.—

The following report on the Ponnairy Channel will perhaps bear me out in the opinion I have expressed regarding the termination of the Southern extremity of the Lake the very direction in

which

which the Channel enters the body of the Reservoir as described in the accompanying Sketch furnishes a pretty good proof that I cannot be mistaken.—

Ponnary Channel.

That a Channel has been constructed from the north bank of the Coleroon near the village of Anicar in the Caulgoody Taluk is evident from the remains of a brick pier in the bed of the River about 250 yards from its Northern shore it is called Potagvaitalay and is said to have formerly formed part of the Ponnairy Channel Head Sluice of the Supply, it is 6 yards long 1/2 wide, 6 heights, and is precisely in the same state now as it was about 5 years ago, when I had occasion to see it during my survey of the Cavery and Coleroon rivers from Seerengam to Coombaconum.—

The encroachment of the River on its north bank has evidently been the cause of the destruction of Sluice and Head of the Channel and of which the very position of the existing pier affords an indisputable testimony, it is most likely that the Head of the Channel might have been about a mile above the Potagvaitalay in this interval however and for a short distance eastward there is nothing like a Channel

to

therefore comparatively insignificant.—

With regard to the probable area of the lake, it is not practicable at present on account of the jungle to make any correct observation but supposing the average breadth to be half a Mile, and the length 20 Miles, the area would be 10 square Miles, which is much more than the Veeranut Lake, which covers I believe only 11 square Miles, but in respect to water the latter reservoir has the advantage decidedly, the broadest part of the tank is opposite Gengacondaporam and the narrowest at the Southern extremity. The probable depth of water must of course be determined by sections hereafter.—

Mr. Nelson supposes the Tank to extend as far as the village of Carpoor from Villacarachy, it appears to extend considerably further for the eleven Sluices already noticed, at least the two of the eleven that I have seen appear to accord with those generally building large tanks, which incline me to believe that the bund must have extended as far as Arromoly further westward of which the country is low and there is not the least vestige of a bund seen in that direction.—

The following report on the Ponnaiy Channel will perhaps bear me out in the opinion I have expressed regarding the termination of the Southern extremity of the lake the very direction in which

which the Channel enters the body of the Reservoir as described in the accompanying Sketch furnishes a pretty good proof that I cannot be mistaken.—

Ponnaiy Channel.

That a channel has been constructed from the north bank of the Coleroon near the village of Anian in the Coulgoody Taluck is evident from the remains of a brick pier in the bed of the River about 250 yards from its Northern shore it is called Potagavattalay and is said to have formerly formed part of the Ponnaiy Channel Head Sluice of the Supply, it is 6 yards long 1/4 wide, 6 height, and is precisely in the same state now as it was about 5 years ago, when I had occasion to see it during my survey of the Cavery and Coleroon rivers from Seerangam to Combaconum.—

The encroachment of the River on its north bank has evidently been the cause of the destruction of Sluice and Head of the Channel and of which the very position of the existing pier affords an indisputable testimony, it is most likely that the Head of the Channel might have been about a mile above the Potagavattalay in this interval however and for a short distance eastward there is nothing like a Channel

to

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to be either seen or traced.—

Between the North bank of the Coleroon and the Cudam River near Shengrayer one mile the bed of the channel is slightly perceptible it is now covered with cultivation and is undistinguishable from the adjoining fields by its low level—

There is a Colingalah or Annicut across the Coleroon where the Ponnary channel is supposed to have crossed it the body of the work is buried but the dam stones are reported to be perfectly visible owing to the fullness of the stream—I was not able to examine any part of the work. the people say that it is faced with cut stone and admit that it belonged to the Ponnary Channel.—

From this work to the windy Jungle stream a distance of one quarter mile there is no appearance of a channel, the ground being almost covered with wet cultivation belonging to Kullagoody and Allungoody—

The people residing in the vicinity were not able, perhaps not willing, to supply me with information as to the existence formerly, or remains at present, of an Annicut across the Nundayar, tho' they admit that one must have existed—some have heard their fathers make mention of such a

Fort St. George 6th March 1843.

relating to a Channel having been carried across the stream but whether by an Annicut or any work else they professs themselves ignorant—

From this River to the village of Conducoorchy about three miles there are no appearance of the Channel the ground is low and partly cultivated with Cooyah and partly covered with low Jungle—

The Bank of the Channel now designated Madegellon Cary begins to make its appearance at Conducoorchy between which Village and Alumpakum 1/4 Mile it exhibits itself in irregular heaps, and in some places the bed of the Channel is quite distinct, and admitted by all to have been the same which supplied the Ponary—

The Inhabitants of Conducoorchy Alumpakum, and other neighbouring Villages, state it as their fathers observation that the Channels traces of which are now seen at the former Village, is a breach from the Parawalay Vaikal, and not from the Coleroon at the ruined pier—Indeed I felt disposed to admit the truth of this remark myself and therefore proceeded a mile further westward, but could discover no indication of either bank or Channel—

That which gives it an appearance of probability, is

the

Fort St. George 6th March 1843.

the direction of the Channel, and the height of the bed above the Coleroon at the Ottagiallay which I take to be about 15 feet, but this must be determined by proper levels.

At Autumpauktum the Channel has been formed into a Pond for the use of the Inhabitants and Cattle; and a little below it into a Tank for irrigation. A new bund has been long ago added to the latter to form a regular reservoir.

About 3/4 miles Eastward of Autumpauktum the ground is quite level and with the exception of a small cultivated portion of it, is almost covered with low jungle as far as the Village of Shembiacoody from whence the Muddy Vellaunecurray may be traced down to Cundroydittum and a Jungle stream near Karravelly 5/2 Miles below Autumpauktum.

A little above Cundroydittum the Muddy Vellaunecurray has been lately raised by the Inhabitants, but at the Government expence, for the purpose of intercepting all the water proceeding from the westward in the vicinity and filling the Cundroydittum Tank. The new bank is continued as far as the west wing wall of a Calingalah on the South bank of the Ponary Channel.

The Calingalah is of ancient construction and is 29 yards long. The west wing walls have disappeared or most probably their materials might have been removed to some other building. The dam stones

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stones still keep their pristine place unshaken, as a work equally as stationary and firm, though almost on a level with the ground inside. The Calingalah is in fact a relic which unsupported by further proof fully confirms the existence formerly of the Ponary watercourse.

The Cundroydittum Tank is commonly reported to have originally been the Ponary Channel, in confirmation of which a cross bank to intercept the water, may be seen at the Northern extremity, near Vellundacolum. The are however now existing in the bund, no less than 3 Sluices each of which is 40 yards long. These from their length, and plan of construction, afford clear evidence that they were designed for a Tank, and therefore that the Cundroydittum Reservoir could not have been established subsequent to the Channel falling into disuse. This strengthens the observation of some of the Inhabitants regarding the Channel having been carried longitudinally through the Tank, and after supplying it with a sufficiency of water the residue was let off into the former over a Calingalah, as through a Sluice of discharge built across it at the Northern extremity, and at right angles with the bund of this work however there is not a fragment remaining to indicate its

former

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former existence- of the three Sluices alluded to only one is of use and now waters 60 out of upwards of 800 Cawnies of land below the Tank- The other two are buried, but their upright stones are seen- There were formerly three more sluices, which have long since been demolished for the sake of the materials.-

There are something like the remains of a rough stone Annicut across the ravine near Hurravelly, but the people could supply me with no information as to the service it might probably have been of formerly- The other stream about a Mile to the Northward of the Village, has been examined above and below the Bund, but I am sorry to say I could discover no ruins of any work across it, between the two streams, the Muddegettaunecurray is remarkably high and strong, and is about 8 yards above the adjoining grounds-

From the jungle stream North of Cerraguelly to Vavagalore, 2 miles both the bed and bank of the Channel are distinctly seen- The former is alternately cultivated with wet and dry grain, and is about 10 yards broad-

From Veragalore to Chinnaputtacaud a little more than 6½ miles, the bund is occasionally seen at intervals near Cullore- Halathoor and Vadoogapolliam, but is at the latter place nearly

level

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level with the ground and almost wholly covered with jungle-

I must here remark that at Cullore I observed a rather high bank running almost parallel with the Muddegettaunecurray and about 300 yards to the Southward of it- This is said to be the bank of a Channel formerly conducted from the Somary cut near Hurravelly for the irrigation of all the land lying between it and the Colleroon- The bank is however suddenly broken off at Cullore further Eastward of which it is not all discernable, the Channel is stated to have been carried to some distance in that direction- at Hurravelly it is also reported to have had a Head Sluice, which has been long ago destroyed for the sake of the materials.

There is also another bund seen extending south east Chenna Puttacaud in the direction of Cavellore- Its history is much like that given of the bund last observed, with this difference that the Channel is supposed to have formerly supplied two tolerably capacious Tanks near Ramasavelly and Watoor-

From Chenna Puttacaud to the limits of Codanmungalam, about 4½ miles the bank is seen at intervals, in some places strong in others hardly distinguishable

Fort St. George 6th March 1843.

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From Chenna Puttacund to the limits of Codamungalum, about 4½ miles the bank is seen at intervals; in some places strong in others hardly distinguishable

distinguishable from the adjoining ground, and almost covered with dry cultivation and Jungle- In this distance and near the Village of Yadyathoor-mungalum, it is intersected by a very large jungle stream 240 Yards broad (the largest on the whole line) called Murday Aur, across which there is really nothing to prove that an Annicut had formerly been built for the Ponnary Channel nor do any of the most aged Inhabitants know or recollect any thing about it, most probably it may be now lying buried several feet beneath the stream- It is evident from the most cursory observation that the Channel has been used as a Tank, in the Villages of Yesavanoy, Kurpillacutty, Terooconum, Permaldivinoor, Ambapoor, Vickeawan, and Keelnatham respectively, as shown in the accompanying Sketch-

From the limit of Codammungalum to those of Govendapootoor, 6 Miles, the Channel is really quite distinct- It is carried through very rocky ground, the sides are remarkably precipitous and craggy, and the bed is in some places literally obstructed with-large fragments of rock and in others it is cultivated with Runjah- It is in this distance that I have to doubt the practicability of filling the Ponany lake from the Cavery the bed of the Channel appearing to be very high, and to rise rapidly- At all events it will be necessary

to discharge largely on it, before water can be made to flow freely to the Eastward-

After Govendapootoor the bank is visible as far as the Village of Amanbiendoondy, 18 Miles, where the Channel appears to have entered, as the Natives observe the very belly of the lake- All the intermediate Villages of Sostamally, Nadoopoor, Nimpurian, and Devanmungalum, it is used as a Tank, and the bund in these limits is tolerably strong and high, resembling that of the Ponairy Carrai's adjoining the two great stone sluices. Throughout this length it is almost wholly covered with dense jungle-

The whole length of the Channel from the pointed pier near Arcore in Laulgoody to Amanbiendoondy in Woodiarpolliam is 62 Miles, as measured with a 12 feet rod- Its restoration, as far as it may be judged by the naked eye, appears feasible, and if it is practicable to divert into it a sufficiency of water independantly of the supply to the Ponairy, a very large tract of land now lying waste along its course in the Arrialore Talook might be cultivated and yield to Government a round sum annually- But it is greatly to be feared that the Upper Coleroon Annicut near Seringaham will not admit of the latter suggestion being carried into effect.

As it is a very important undertaking requiring

requiring both time and judgement and involving the risk or otherwise of perhaps a lac of Rupees, something under, it is necessary that very facility should be afforded in the removal of jungle &c. through which a path must be cut along the bed of the Channel for the purpose of conducting the line of levels. The whole job methodically prosecuted will probably require a period of two or three months to complete it properly.

In conclusion I beg to submit the following few suggestions. Instead of the Channel being carried in the direction of Condaccorely from the Ootteravaitalai, I would recommend its being taken straight towards the Varajalore Channel, and afterwards parallel with the latter until it passes the Tank of that Village. This suggestion does not involve the abandonment of the Annicut across the Coleyan, which it is intended should be employed as formerly.

It also seems necessary to carry the Ponairy Channel to the westward of the Cundroydittum Tank, and to supply the latter by a distinct Channel from it. This is greatly desired by the Merasdars, who already appear to apprehend, that it is intended to deprive them of their Tank. If the like can possibly be done to all the reservoirs similarly situated, it would certainly be manifesting to the Inhabitants the desire of Government to a-

aid and encourage them in their views of improving the Country.

No. 3. Extract from the Official diary of Assistant Revenue Surveyor S. S. Gaynor's Proceedings in the Trichinopoly District during the Month of October 1837.

Woodiarpolliam Talook.

Ruined Annicut.

On the Pallar near Ponnaguddum 6 Miles North East from Dalavoi.

This is the work which Mr. Nelson adverts to in his letter to the Inspector General of Civil Estimates under date 4th April 1832 as having been that from which a Channel was formerly conducted for the supply of the Ponairy Lake on its north side. It is now in a perfectly ruinous and useless state presenting nothing but high heaps of fallen brick work.

During my tour of inspection through the Eastern part of this Talook, the above work has been repeatedly noticed to me by the Inhabitants, the oldest of whom, however appear perfectly ignorant of its connexion with the Ponairy Lake. On the contrary they aver that the Channel conducted from its Southern extremity extended to about 25 Miles to the Eastward of Ponaguddam or Ponandam supplying on its course the Tanks & lands of

of no less than 30 Villages in this District and 14 in South Arcot. I have observed a part of this Channel myself near the Villages of Potoor and Rajandraput-=num but cannot decide as to how far it might have extended further Eastward.

It is my opinion that the restoration of the weir and works connected with it, how expensive soever, will be attended with considerable advantage both to Government and Inhabitants. The latter are indeed excessively anxious to have it restored, there being many Tanks both small and large in that part of the Taluk, which sadly require to be properly filled. In short, from what I have been able to glean from the Inhabitants it appears that from 5 to 6000 Cawnies might be conveniently fertilized.

To so important and advantageous a work, therefore, I beg to direct the particular attention of the Collector and Acting Civil Engineer and should its restoration be thought advisable, it is necessary that active steps should be taken to clear away the whole of the jungle that covers most part of the Channels in order to admit of the necessary levels being taken.

To

The Secretary to the
Board of Revenue in the
Department of Public Works.

Sir,

In forwarding the accompanying Official Diary of Mr. Assistant Surveyor Gaynor for the Month of September 1837, I beg to bring to your particular notice the report on the present condition of the great Ponnary Tank in the Woodiarpolliam Taluk, Trichinopoly District.

It has I believe been totally neglected for a great many years, but I conceived may be restored at an inconsiderable expense compared with the profit that would eventually accrue to Government from the cultivation of even a portion of the ground now lying waste under it.

A great part of the bed of the Tank as also most of the land lying immediately below it is now covered with dense jungle.

The inhabitants of the neighbouring Villages in every direction are extremely anxious to have the work restored, and I have little doubt but that it could be done at an expense not exceeding 30 or

which I believe to be considerably below what is formerly was the Government Assessment

40000

of no less than 30 Villages in this District and 14 in South Arcot. I have observed a part of this Channel myself near the Villages of Potoor and Rajamdraputtanum but cannot decide as to how far it might have extended further Eastward.

It is my opinion that the restoration of the bund and works connected with it, how expensive soever, will be attended with considerable advantage both to Government and Inhabitants. The latter are indeed excessively anxious to have it restored, there being many Tanks both small and large in that part of the Taluk, which sadly require to be properly filled. In short, from what I have been able to glean from the Inhabitants it appears that from 4 to 6000 Cawnies might be conveniently fertilized.

To so important and advantageous a work, therefore, I beg to direct the particular attention of the Collector and Acting Civil Engineer and should its restoration be thought advisable, it is necessary that active steps should be taken to clear away the whole of the jungle that covers most part of the Channels in order to admit of the necessary levels being taken.

To

To

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Board of Revenue in the
Department of Public Works.

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to be at an expense not exceeding 30 or

40000

Fort St. George 6th March 1843-

4,000 Rupees, the Mr. Gaynor seems to think a lac of Rupees may perhaps be required

Until more detailed information is obtained than what appears in the report here alluded to, it will be almost impossible to frame an Estimate which can be at all depended upon, however there can, I believe be little doubt, regarding the success of the project, if undertaken, and I beg therefore to suggest the expediency of immediately authorizing the Collector of Trichinopoly to expend to the extent of 500 Rupees such sums of money in clearing Jungle &c. as may be necessary, to enable an Engineer or Surveyor to take the requisite sections and measurements-

The Collector of Trichinopoly has been furnished with a copy of this report and he has also the sketch of the same, from which however very little is to be gleaned as it is merely a copy of the Map of that part of the Country with the land roughly traced thereon-

The amount above solicited will probably suffice for clearing a road along the channel and bund as also through the Tank in two or three positions. I hope therefore it will be sanctioned at as early a date as possible that the work may be taken in hand without

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delays-

Sembray, 16th October, 1837. } (Signed) J. Ditmas Lieut.
Act. Civil Engr. 3d Division-

Ordered to be communicated to the Collector of Trichinopoly with a request that he will take an early opportunity of submitting his opinion on the expediency of expending the sum of 500 Rupees in the manner proposed by Lieutenant Ditmas-

Madras, 23d October, 1837. } (Signed) Stafford Vardon Lieut.
Act. Asstt to the Board of Revenue in the Department of Pr. Works

To

The Secretary to the
Board of Revenue in the
Department of Public Works-
Fort St. George

Sir,

Para 1- With reference to the letter from Lieutenant Ditmas Acting Civil Engineer 3d Division under date the 16th Ultimo, requesting the sanction of the Board for an outlay of Rupees 500 for the purpose of clearing Jungle &c. for the old bank of the Omary Tank in this District, transmitted for my opinion as to the expediency of the expenditure suggested by Lieutenant

Fort St. George 6th. March 1843.-

Lieutenant Dimas. I have the honor to state that from my own local knowledge of the country in the neighbourhood of the old Ponary Tank, and from the conversation I have had on the subject with Captain Cotton the Civil Engineer of the Division, I am of opinion that the restoration of the Tank if not attended with any very great expense, would be likely to prove a profitable undertaking both to the Government and to the Ryots. I therefore think it advisable that the sum of Rupees 500 should be expended for the purpose mentioned by Lieutenant Dimas, although it is probable that the desired object can be attained at a somewhat less cost.

2d. Enquiries are now being made of the Tahsildar, as to the probable extent of Nunjaland which will be cultivated in the event of the Tank being restored.-

Trichinopoly,
Collector's Office,
22d. November, 1837.-

(Signed) H. M. Blair
Collector.

Extract from the Official Diary of the Proceedings of the 2d. Assistant Civil Engineer for the Month of February 1839.-

Woodiarpollium Talook.
Ponary Tank.

8.- The bund of this Tank

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Woodiarpollium Talook Ponary Tank.-

is only 360 yards long and in its present state almost useless in consequence of a deep Ooday crossing it at its South end and the bed of which being on a much lower level than the bed of the Tank carries off nearly the whole of the water this Ooday the Ryots inform me was a branch from the old Kotic and annicut channels to put this Tank into good repair the bund must be extended 388 yards further to the North 48 yards to the South across the Ooday, the present bund strengthened and a Sluice constructed.-

Cultivation under Ponary Tank.

The cultivation now under this Tank is Cawnies 32½ Rupees 250, and by executing the above additional work the increase of cultivation will be

Expected increase under Do. Ds.	Villages.	Nunjah waste land.		Cassah or present cultivated Punjah.		Total.	
		Cawt.	Rs.	Cawt.	Rs.	Cawt.	Rs.
	Keelimenga Lum	11½	90.	30.	60.	41½	150.

Estimate

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Estimate for building Sluice.

Estimate for Sluice to Dr. Dr.

Foundation	30	4	2	240.
Side walls	60	1½	1	90
Covering	30	3	½	45.
Found.n to wings	28	2	3	168
Do. — above	28	1½	5	210
Front basin	10	4	2	80
Do.	22	3	1	66

Total C.s Ft. 899 or C.s yards 33 8/27

at Rupees 2 8 per C.s yd. Rs. 74-12-4

Cubic feet.

Covering Stones — 30 — 3 — 1 — 90 at Rs. 7½ 22-8-

Excavating foundation — 6-0-0

Total Rupees — 98-12-4

Estimate for bund.

Extract for strengthening Primary Tank bund

60×2×2	Strength present bund	240.
300×2×½		900
48+3+2	Addag	432.
388+3+2	Extending bund to the North	3328

Total C.s yards 3,900.

at 6 pie per C.s yard Rs. 134-10-10

To,

The Secretary to the Board of Revenue
in the Department of
Public Works
Fort St. George

Sir,

Para 1- It has been brought to the

Fort St. George 6th March 1843.

* To Inspector General of Civil Estimates 4th April 1832. Mr. Gaynor's diary for September and October 1837. From the Secy to the Bd of Rev.e in the Department of Public Works 23d October 1837. To Dr. Dr. 22d Nov.r 1837

notice of the Board of Revenue by my Predecessor* that there formerly existed a large Tank called the Pinary in this District, and that traces of it are still visible, and sanction was given for the expenditure of 500 Rupees for the purpose of examining whether it would be advisable to take measures to restore it.

2- Mr. Gaynor's diary can hardly fail of convincing the Board that the restoration of this magnificent work is feasible, and that were it to come into full operation a very great increase in the Revenue, and the amelioration of a large body of people in this and the neighbouring district of South Arcot, would be the certain result.

3. Nevertheless, very little progress has been made towards such a desirable end. The boundary of the former tank and the channel by which it was supplied have been partially traced, but here all investigation has ceased, the existing works of irrigation in the division require all the time and attention of the Engineers and their Surveyors and the project for the renovation of one of the greatest and most useful works in the country, is at a stand still.

4- I cannot refrain from most earnestly requesting the Board to give their attention to this work again. Of the extent of land which

the Tank would be capable of irrigating. I can form at present but an inadequate idea but in the Taluks of Ondiarpollium alone the Ryots are willing to undertake the cultivation of about 9,000 Cawnies which would yield a revenue of between 80,000 and 90,000 Rupees per annum - but this does not at all approximate to the whole quantity which might be brought under cultivation in Arrealore, there would be a great increase, and in South Areah -

5. It is impossible to pass through this part of the Country without being struck by the desolation which in every part of it meets the eye, while at the same time numerous ruins of handsome edifices, and spacious groves of trees attest that once it was a flourishing and populous district.

6. I have held conversations with the most intelligent amongst the inhabitants upon the subject - at first they attributed the deteriorated condition of the country to the failure of rain - but upon my objecting that there was no reason to suppose that seasons of drought did not happen in times of yore as well as now - they admitted the justice of the remark, said they were unfortunate, that their ancestors had enjoyed all the good fortune, whose happy lot it had been

to reap Punjab harvests, whilst to them nothing was left but to labor in hard Punjab, but, said the chief spokesman, after some desultory conversation, our ancestors lived in the time of the Pallavarey (a channel the traces of which are still visible in some places) and the Pinary - I then asked them how these works have fallen into disrepair - they attributed their destruction entirely to the anarchy that prevailed during the latter years of the Mohomedan rule. It is true they said, we still had our Polygars but they being uncontrolled by any superior power, were in continual disagreement, and the two talooks could never be considered as at one - and when the Mahomedans took them under their own management their object was to make exactions - not to prepare tanks, and thus were lost to us our means of prosperity, and it may be asked how has it happened that since the Country has become ours, to use the language of the poverty stricken one, it is still in a state of desolation overrun by dense jungle even to the doors of the houses - inhabited by a people fond of their country and anxious for its welfare, but labouring under the curse of poverty, unable to do any thing towards its improvement. But this is a question not for me to ask, the remedy is at hand and available almost

* Arrealore and Vendinapollium

immediately

Fort St. George 6th March 1843.

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Fort St. George 6th March 1843.

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* Arrealore and Woodiarpollium

immediately, and I feel that I should be performing my duty very luke-warmly, were I to refrain from pressing most urgently the immediate execution of a work, the success of which must be productive of comfort and happiness to a large district, and of a very large increase in the public revenues.-

7. I beg therefore to propose to the B. that immediate measures should be adopted for tracing out the Ponary Channel and tank, with a view to the restoration of the work. But it will be useless to make the attempt unless a Surveyor be entirely set aside for this purpose, for if the examination of the work is to be undertaken by a Surveyor, whose Services are liable to be required for the ordinary business of the division, it will be much better to leave the question at rest, as such a course of proceeding will lead to no other result than disappointment and useless expenditure of money. That the project is worthy of being entertained, is of sufficient magnitude and importance to demand the entire attention of a Surveyor, is I think, quite obvious.-

8. The work would by this time in all probability have paid itself, if instead of being allowed to slumber, active measures had been at once taken

to perform it.-

Trichinopoly District, ——— } Signed J. P. Onslow
Woodiarpolliem Taloob, Kistnapooram, } Coll.
Coll.s Circuit Catcherry, 7th April 1840.

To

The Collector of
Trichinopoly.-

Sir,

Referring to your letter of the 7th April last, respecting the proposed restoration of the large ruined Ponary Tank in the Woodiarpolliem Taloob of your District, and requesting that measures may be adopted for the early examination of the work, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to inform you that instructions have this day been sent to the Acting Civil Engineer of the Division desiring that he will as soon as his other duties will admit, personally examine the project which appears one of vast importance, and to submit his report thereon.

Adverting however to the 4th para of your letter under reply, wherein you remark that the Ryots are willing to undertake the cultivation of about 9000 Cawnies which would yield a Revenue of between 80 and 90000 Rupees per Annum, the Board are desirous of having more detailed information

information of the data on which such expectations are founded with this view it should be stated in what Villages the land is situated, and how much in each; whether there is a sufficient number of Ryots in the neighbourhood, ready and willing to undertake the cultivation thereof, independent of their present holdings, and what extent they will now engage to occupy. The number of Ploughs possessed by each Ryot, and the means and capital generally at command to enable such individuals to make good their engagements, should also be enquired into, as likewise the amount of Revenue that may be fairly anticipated from Nunjah and Ponjah Crops in each Village, on the first and four following years subsequent to the restoration of the Reservoir.—

A correct Statement on these points is indispensable, and though from the reports already submitted, the Board entertain no doubts of the practicability of the project, it is nevertheless necessary that as much information as possible should be obtained, to enable them to recommend, with proper and confidence, such preliminary works as may be deemed advisable. The Civil Engineer to whom a Copy of this letter has been sent, has been requested to communicate with you on the subject, for any information that may be required.—

Madras, } Signed G. A. Underwood
&c. &c. } [illegible]

To,

The Chief Secretary to
Government
Fort St. George

Sir,

From Principal Collector of Malabar 31st December 1838.
Do. of Canara 8th January 1839.

Para 1. It will be seen by the accompanying Reports of the Principal Collectors of Malabar and Canara, that their Revenues and Trade of these Districts have been steadily increasing for some years past, and that they are now in a highly prosperous state. Nothing seems required to ensure a full development of the resources of these fine Provinces, but a perseverance in the System under which they are now administered.

2. From the explanations given in Statement A of the Principal Collector's Report, it appears that although the Collections from the land in Malabar, are nominally less than they were at the beginning of the present Century, there has been in fact an Increase, the Revenue of the earlier years having been swelled by items which have since been, either remitted, or transferred to other heads of Account.

3. The Land Revenue in

Yearly

Fort St. George 6th. May 1843.

Fusly 1211 Amounted to Rupees 19,99,982, and in 1247 to 16,11,658, but in the former year a sudden and great addition was made to the demand. — in consequence of a Ryotwar Survey which was made by the then Collector (Colonel M.Read) and which was struck off in the following Year.

In fusly 1216. the demand upon the land was further reduced by the abolition of the tax on Pepper Vines. In Fusly 1218 the tribute payable by the Cochin Rajah which up to that period had been carried to the credit of the Malabar Revenue, was transferred to Travancore, and in Fuslies 1230 and 1235 the full Amount of the "Moturpha" tax transferred to a separate head in the Accounts.

4. The produce of the land Revenue in Fusly 1236 after all the deductions had been made, Amounted to Rupees 15,63,906, in Fusly 1239 it was 15,87,736, it fell in the following year to 13,49,853 and in Fusly 1241 to 13,35,816. This great defalcation led to changes of Agency. In Fusly 1242, the Revenue again rose to 15,84,087, and under the management of the present Principal Collector Mr. Clementson, it has gradually increased in

Fort St. George 6th. March 1843

every succeeding year, the Collections having (as already observed) amounted in Fusly 1247 to 16,11,658.

5. The increase would have been very much greater, but for the peculiarly indulgent system under which the Land Revenue in Malabar is administered, lands yielding only certain Articles of produce being assessed to the Revenue. In every other District, even in Canara which adjoins it, every kind of produce, or the land which bears it, is liable to Assessment.

6. How favorably this lenient system operates upon the land holder of Malabar will be seen from the accompanying Statement, which shews that the total Annual Value of the agricultural produce of the District Amounts to Rupees 16,30,254, while the land Revenue does not exceed 16,11,658 Rupees little more than one sixth of the gross produce and less than the value of that portion of the Assessable produce (16,31,202) which is exported to foreign markets. This portion alone therefore, affords a fund more than sufficient to enable the Land-owners of Malabar to pay the land tax, and leaves them a clear surplus produce of

Rice.
Cocoanut Trees
Pepper — ditto.
Betle ditto.
Oil Seeds.
Upland Paddy.

Encl. 3.

mon-

Fusly 1211 Amounted to Rupees 1,99,982, and in 1247 to 16,11,658, but in the former year a sudden and great addition was made to the demand — in consequence of a Ryotwar Survey which was made by the then Collector (Colonel M.Leod) and which was struck off in the following year — In fusly 1216, the demand upon the land was further reduced by the abolition of the tax on Pepper Vines. In Fusly 1218 the tribute payable by the Cochin Rajah which up to that period had been carried to the credit of the Malabar — Revenue, was transferred to Travancore, and in Fuslies 1230 and 1235 the full amount of the "Moturpha" tax transferred to a separate head in the accounts.

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Rice.
Cocoanut Trees.
Jack — ditto.
Betle ditto.
Oil Seeds.
Upland Paddy.

6. How favorably this lenient system operates upon the landholder of Malabar will be seen from the accompanying Statement, Encl. 3. which shews that the total Annual Value of the agricultural produce of the District Amounts to Rupees 10,30,254, while the land Revenue does not exceed 16,11,658 Rupees little more than one sixth of the gross produce and less than the value of that portion of the Assessable produce (16,31,202) which is exported to foreign markets. This portion alone therefore, affords a fund — more than sufficient to enable the Land — — owners of Malabar to pay the land tax, and leaves them a clear surplus produce of

more

7/21,972.

more than 84 lacs of Rupees.

7. It seems advisable to give prominence to these facts, as the Secretary to the India Society, from whence the loudest declamations against the Land Revenue System of India, emanate, is a considerable landed Proprietor in Malabar.

Encl. No. 4. From a Statement which I have the honor to enclose, and which I believe to be in the main correct, it appears that that Gentleman exclusive of Export duties upon his produce, pays the Government, Rupees 675/67-10/ for the use of land from which he draws produce of the annual value of Rupees 40000.—

8. If we take the returns at only half that Amount, and allow a moiety for the expenses of Cultivation &c. the result will be such, as ought to silence all complaints of the exorbitance of the landed assessment of Malabar.

9. The forbearance which allows the Proprietor in that Province, to raise Pepper, Coffee, Silk, Sugar, Cinnamon &c. without paying any thing direct to the Land Revenue will not occasion any particular inconvenience, so long as the indulgence is confined to Malabar

proper, and the produce is exported by Sea, because Government may always get a fair Revenue from such articles by means of a Sea Custom duty.—

10. But when such produce is raised at a distance from the Coast, and is brought into competition with the produce of land which is assessed, perhaps highly assessed, to the Land Revenue the consequences must be mischievous to the owners of the assessed lands — and this contingency is so sure to occur, that measures should at once be devised for putting the growers upon something of an equality.

11. At this moment Coffee planting is going on to a very considerable extent in "Wynaad" which was annexed to Malabar in 1801 and also in that portion of the Coimbatore District which was transferred to Malabar in 1830 — Coffee &c. will be raised in Wynaad, land tax free, in the other District which touches Wynaad — it will pay a heavy assessment, the produce of both will probably meet in the same market, and unless the Coimbatore Cultivator is relieved from the demand upon his land

land, he must sink under such unequal com:
:petition - Apprehensions of this result have already
been expressed to the Collector by a planter in
the Assessed District.

12. To throw any obstacles in
the way of the Culture of such articles, by assess:
:ing the land in Wynaad, now that their pro=
:duction in India has become an object of great
national importance, would be obviously —
impolitic but the levy of an excise or Consump:
:tion duty upon such produce as may be raised
for the Home Market, in Districts land tax
free, and the remission in whole, or in part of
the Sea Custom duty upon similar produce in
Districts where the land is Assessed to the Revenue
would have the effect of placing the growers upon
an equal footing - without, in any degree, Checking
the production of the Articles for the Consumption of
Europe.

13. The whole fiscal System of Malabar
has been so thoroughly scrutinized, and so elabor=
:ately commented upon by Mr. Graeme in his valuable
Reports, that it would be superfluous to go over the ground
again. That Gentleman proposed that the Assessment

Minute
May 1821.

upon Rice lands, as well as upon plantations
should be revised, and in advocating the revision
upon Rice lands, Sir Thomas Munro observed
that the original Assessment was extremely
"unequal, and what is a greater evil, it was
"in many places much too high. This inc=
:"quality (he said) had not grown up
"gradually but was created at once by —
"taking in some cases 10, and in others 90 per
"cent of the Land Lord's rent."

At that time there was a
general desire among the Land Owners —
themselves for a revision, numerous
complaints had been made of the pressure
of the Assessment, and difficulty was ex=
experienced in collecting it. Recourse indeed
had been had to destraint, and Sales to a —
Considerable extent had been made in satisfaction
of balances. Sir Thomas was of opinion that these
was no ground for the apprehension that "a revision
"would be considered as a violation of the rights
"of property, and of the faith of Government," as
from the frequent changes which had been made in the
Assessment

assessment since the Province came under our
rules they (the proprietors) must have known that
it was "always intended to equalize the rent —
"and they must have regulated their purchases
"by the probability of such an event."

15. It is to be regretted that the
revision, which appeared to be so necessary, was
not made at that time. An interval of 18 Years
has entirely altered the state of the question. Much
property must have changed hands during that
time, and the Proprietors from the neglect —
of the Government to do any thing, have had
reason to conclude that it was not intended
to disturb the Assessment. What therefore —
might have been done without existing uneasiness
in 1822 could not probably be done in 1810 —
without a serious disturbance of vested interests
and an imputation upon the public faith. All wish
for a change appears to have subsided, and the
revenue is now collected with unusual punctuality.

16. Great benefit appears —
to have been derived from the revision of

the assessment of plantations, and from the —
annual enquiry which is made into their state —
Under this inspection, while the proprietors have
been relieved from a demand for unproductive
Rees. of Rupees 11004, a net addition has been
made to the Revenue of Rupees 114860. "Relief was
"thus granted to many who were unduly saddled
"with a higher Assessment than they could
"afford to pay, while the under assessed have —
"been made to account for what was justly due
"to Government."

Principal Collector's Report Para. 18.

The Principal Collector states

Para. 19 17. that "the price of agricultural produce has been
"decreasing in proportion as the produce has —
"increased, and that this difference may on an
"average be stated at 100 per Cent." But he seems
to have overlooked two facts Viz. that population
has increased in an equal ratio at least, with
produce, from 4,65,594 souls which was the —
reported number in 1802, to 11,65,489 which was the
result of the Census taken in 1837; and that Malabar,
which in the former period did not grow sufficient
grain for its own consumption, in the latter, —

supplied

Statement E Collectors Report. Enclosure No. 2.

supplied foreign markets to the extent in value of Rupees 7.38.198- The increase in produce is therefore no sufficient reason for the alleged fall in price, and from a Statement appended to the letter of the Acting Principal Collector, it appears that the price is in some Talooks, actually higher than the commutation price, which was fixed upon the average of prices, before Malabar grew sufficient grain for its own support, and which were in consequence, high-

Para 20- 18. The Principal Collector infers that the value of landed property has fallen "in proportion to the Cheapness of grain," but this again supposes that produce has been Stationary- fall of price may have been compensated by increase of produce. The Collector states that "the Maximum value "of lands assessed to the Revenue may be stated "at 40 fold of the clear net annual income "derived by the Possessor- the Medium at 25 Minimum at 15, Average 26 2/3". By a return made to the Collector in 1813 of by actual Sales, it appears that in one instance only, the

land fetched a price equal to 47 years purchase of the rent while the Minimum was as low as 6 years- There does not therefore appear to be any good ground for supposing that the value of landed property has much deteriorated of late years-

Para 4 Enclosure No. 2. The Acting Principal Collector 19. says that "land generally returns about 5 per Cent profit, and therefore is worth 20 years "purchase- In North Malabar it does not "is the Average". But land is much more valuable in the Northern than in the Southern Division, it cannot sell for a higher price, because "it does not yield so much". What the Collector means is, that it does not yield so much interest when mortgaged- that Money from the superior value of the land, and the better Security which it affords, can be had upon easier terms, upon the pledge of landed property in the Northern than in the Southern Division-

20. Since the year 1804, the official value of the Maritime commerce of Malabar has increased from

from Rupees 1763426 to 5697310, which was the value of the imports and exports by Sea in 1837/38. The extraordinary, and at the same time steady increase in the value of Cotton piece Goods exported within the same period, Viz.t from Rupees 4363 to Rupees 2281000 is a satisfactory proof that the Cloth trade of the Southern Provinces (these goods being the manufacture of Coimbatore, Salem, Madura and Tinnevelly) has not been affected to the degree that has been supposed by the competition of European Manufactures — or rather that, if those manufactures have superseded the Country Manufacture in the Home Market, this loss has been made up by the increased demand from foreign markets. It shews too, that nothing is required to restore the Indian Manufacture to its original ascendency but fair treatment, and the introduction of Machinery for its fabrication.

21. When it was proposed in 1822 to raise a Revenue from Pepper by means of a high export duty, the

average quantity exported was calculated at 6000 Candies — the average exported during the last 10 years has nearly doubled that quantity — In one year 1831/32, it Amounted to upwards of 15000, in the next to 11000, and in 1836/37 to 14253. The Sea Custom duty levied in 1838/39 upon pepper when the exportation, from an unfavorable Season, did not exceed 10618 Candies was 95756. The Amount which was anticipated by increasing the rate from 15 to 27 per Cent upon the tariff value, was only 120000 per Annum, and that Amount has been pretty nearly attained under the lower rate. The result shews also that Government may always be sure of a fair Revenue upon articles grown in Malabar for foreign markets, upon lands which are not assessed to the Land Revenue.

Principal Collr. Para 8

22. The value of Goods imported into Malabar has increased since 1806 from Rupees 495606 to 1383200, while the value of exports has increased, in the same

3637

still remain viz.t

Slavery

The Tobacco Monopoly

The Ferry Tax

The inland Custom duties.

Slavery 25. I learn from the present Acting Principal Collector that there is reason to hope, from communications which have passed between himself and some enlightened land holders, that the first blot which is peculiarly foul from the nature of the Slavery, might be wiped out, by the payment of such an Amount of compensation, as certainly would not exceed one years Land Revenue of the Province.

26. No money could be better bestowed, for there is no race of people in India in a Condition so utterly wretched, as the slaves of Malabar and Wynaad, and there can be no doubt whatever that their condition in every respect would be immediately improved by emancipation as agricultural labour in parts of the neighbouring Province of Canara is dear If therefore the proprietors in Malabar did not give them proper wages, they would emigrate

same period from 12,67,820 to 43,14,110.— It has already been stated that when Malabar was transferred from the Bombay to the Madras Presidency in 1800 it did not grow sufficient grain for its own consumption In 1804 it — exported 12,080 Morahs of Rice valued at Rupees 24,160. In 1837/8 the exports by sea and Land amounted to Morahs 6,45,172 valued at Rupees 7,38,198; equal to nearly one half of the Land Revenue the population having increased in the interval from 4,65,594 to 11,65,498 and the Revenue in all its branches, from Rs. 20,29,388 to Rs. 31,18,329.—

Thriving condition of Malabar.

23. These are incontestible proofs of the thriving condition of a Province, in which landed property is so minutely divided, that a Land Revenue of Rs. 16,22,883 is collected from 160,000 individuals. the average payment of each individual being a little above — Rupees 10 or 1 £.—

Defects in the fiscal System.—

24. There are blots however upon the fiscal System of Malabar, which have been often pointed out, but which

still remain viz.

Slavery
The Tobacco Monopoly
The Ferry Tax
The inland Custom duties.—

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3637 Fort St. George 6th. March 1813

Tobacco Monopoly

emigrate to Canara.

27. Mr. Greene has shewn that the effects of the Tobacco Monopoly have been—

1st " To reduce the consumption of the the article while the population has steadily increased.

2dly " To extinguish, in a great measure the trade which was formerly carried on between the Districts which produce Tobacco and Malabar which consumes it the Government being not only monipolists but Carriers, and wholesale dealers.

3dly " To demoralize both producers and Consumers, by compelling them to make united efforts for smuggling an article, which both have an interest in bartering at a fair price—

4th " To compel the people of Malabar to take from the Government Stores a bad article at fourfold the price which they formerly paid for a good one—

5th " To compel the growers — to give the Government the best sorts — of the article, at a price fixed by the — Government Officers, and to return the — inferior

3638 Fort St. George 6th. March 1813

inferior sorts, which being fit only for the market of Malabar, must either be smuggled into that Province, or wasted—

6th " To occasion much of the time of the public Servants of both Districts, to engender constant disputes between them and to make the sale of Tobacco a primary duty of the public Servants in Malabar, their Salaries to a certain extent depending upon the quantity of Tobacco which they sell.

28. All this might be excuseable if a Revenue from Tobacco could be raised in no other way, but it is plain that as the consumption of the article is after an interval of 35 years, considerably less than it was before the Monopoly was established, the Revenue from the land which produces the Tobacco must have been injured in the proportion that the consumption has been checked by the imposition of an excessive price.

Enclosure

29. The average consumption of Tobacco in Malabar for the three years (viz^t. from 1803/4 to 1805/6) which preceded the Establishment; and the Monopoly was candies

Candies 3360. The highest amount consumed under the Monopoly was in Fasly 1248 and it had then reached only to candies 2,975. The population in 1802 was only 4,65,594, in 1837 it was 11,65,489. This therefore is not a Monopoly established like that of France and Spain, because an adequate Revenue from Tobacco can be raised in no other way, but a Monopoly which is fed from the vitals of the Land Revenue.

30. The same story is to be told of Canara. The Revenue realized from the Tobacco Monopoly in 1806, when the population was 5,74,440 amounted to Rupees 2,84,182. In 1838/39 the population had increased to 8,34,874 whilst the Tobacco Revenue has been stationary, the Collections in that year having been 2,99,183 Rs and in the three years preceding fluctuating between Rupees 2,79,237 and 2,49,754. If Mysore, from whence Canara derives its supplies be considered as a foreign state, then the Monopoly in Canara is not open to the objection which lies against that of Malabar, viz: that it is levied at the expense of our own Land Revenue, but

but considering the heavy lien which we have upon the Revenue of Mysore, and the certainty that exists of its falling into our permanent possession upon the death of the present Rajah, it is expedient to treat it as a portion of our own territory. But under every view of the subject, it would be better that Mysore should pay a direct Revenue to Canara, than that a Revenue should be levied by a process which checks its cultivation, and turns the people of both Districts into bands of Smugglers.

31. In all other Districts Tobacco is a luxury which can be purchased for a moderate price, in Malabar and Canara from the moisture of the climate it is a necessary of life, or nearly so, and it is so enormously taxed, as to put it out of the power of the lower classes to consume it, except by smuggling. It is quite different from the Salt Monopoly which affects the whole population of the Madras Presidency in nearly an equal degree.

32. It may be said that as the land tax of the Western Districts is so much

lighter

lighter than that of other parts of the territory - it is quite equitable that the people of those Districts should make up their quota of taxation by indirect payments through Tobacco and other articles. This would be a valid argument if the tax fell only upon the Landed Proprietors, and if there was no other way of raising a Revenue, but the burthen falls heaviest upon the lower orders, upon the agricultural laborers, upon the Slaves, who though supplied by their Masters, cannot be expected to receive a Rubbe of what they would get, if the Tobacco was at a fair market price. Whether therefore the Monopoly is considered with reference to morals, to police or to finance, its effects would seem to be equally baneful.

33. The Ferry tax in Malabar, is in one respect more obnoxious than that of the Tobacco tax. all classes are subject to the latter, but while the carriage and the Palankeen of the wealthy

wealthy Europeans and of the Government Servants are allowed to pass toll free, the poor woman whose livelihood depends upon the bundle of sticks which she is carrying cannot pass until she has paid. So hardly does this tax press upon the lower orders, that lives have been lost in attempts to swim the Rivers for the purpose of avoiding it.

34. When it was first imposed, it was upon an understanding, if not upon a pledge, that the amount should be expended in improving the communications of the Province, but where the accumulation amounted to a large sum, they were carried to the credit of the Government and the collections now form a regular item of the Public Revenue. The Ferry tax is not peculiar to Malabar, but it operates with peculiar severity in that Province and in Canara, from the number and width of the Rivers and backwaters, and from their being full throughout the year, which is not the case in other Districts, all the Rivers north and south being fordable for nearly half

Enclosure.

half the year.

Regulation I of 1812. Section 13. Clause 4.

35 That part of the transit duty System which authorizes the levy of an additional duty upon an enhanced Tariff valuation of all goods passing from the Eastern into the Western Districts has been frequently brought to the notice of the Board of Revenue. It is difficult to say why a man who resides 30 miles West of these Districts should be made to pay more for a piece of cloth than one who rides the same distance at any other point of the compass, but the Tariff value of a bale of piece Goods at Palghaut which is 30 miles from Coimbatore is 75 per cent higher than it is at Coimbatore itself, or at any distance eastward of Coimbatore.

36. The merchant first pays 5 per cent at Coimbatore upon the Tariff of that place. after travelling 30 Miles, his goods are unpacked, searched and compared with the pass, in order to ascertain whether they tally. he has then to pay a second 5 per cent upon a fresh valuation

valuation, but if his goods are for export by Sea. the two inland duties are returned to him and a Sea custom duty of 2½ percent only, upon a third valuation, is collected.

37. The Regulation affords no clue for the discovery of the reasons which led to this singular enactment. If it was intended to make the lightly taxed people of Malabar pay more for their clothing than the people of other Districts, the object is not answered, as nine tenths of the goods so treated, are for foreign markets, the Government, it will be seen, gets no Revenue by it, as what is paid in the two first instances, is returned in the shape of drawback, the sufferer from first to last, is the exporting Merchant.

38. If the transit duties are retained, it will be easy to get rid of this particularly odious feature in them, by levying at one place, either at the place of growth or at the place of Export, the duty which the exporter is eventually to pay, and by requiring him

to

to give security, that goods so dealt with are actually exported, and not retained for internal consumption. If on the other hand, those duties are abolished, and the Howlah Duties, which are peculiar to Malabar and Canara, retained, it will be necessary to repeal clause 4th Section XIII of Regulation I 1812, as it is by virtue of that Section that the Howlah duties are levied, and it is by clause 4th of the Section that the practice here animadverted upon, is legalized.

39. It has been stated that the comparatively small increase in the Land Revenue of Malabar, is owing to the Ryotwar system under which it is administered, and which permits all but six articles to be raised, without being brought within the influence of direct assessment, so long as this indulgence is confined to lands which have never been assessed to the Revenue. No great inconvenience can arise from it, as but the great demand, from the state of the west Indies, which has

lately arisen for Coffee, Sugar &c. and the peculiar capabilities which Malabar possesses for supplying that demand, require that timely precaution should be taken to prevent this indulgence from being extended to lands which are now assessed, for, if this is not done, there is danger of the Rice Field being turned into a Coffee plantation, and the Cocoanut into a Cinnamon Garden, to the great damage of the Land Revenue.

Note. 1. It is true that the land which is liable to assessment pays whether cultivated or not, but as many Extravagant pretensions have been put forth lately and sometimes by the Courts, there is no security that a proprietor in Malabar might not resist with success a demand upon him for rent for produce which according to the Custom of the Province may be grown tax free.

40. In Malabar, land upon which dry, or upland paddy (assessable articles) have been grown is left fallow for three years, and until recultivated with them, it yields no Revenue. Under the peculiar system of Revenue in Malabar, and from the fact, that waste land in that Province is private property, no remedy can be had for this inconvenience. But in the Ryotwaries, where a different tenure of land prevails, the remedy is in the hands of the Government, & should be promptly applied. The assessment there is upon the land, and all that is waste,

or

or in other words, land that is not assessed to the Revenue of the year, reverts to the Government, and may be given to any who may undertake to pay the assessment.

41. When the Ryotwar Service were first visited, the people were found in such a state of poverty, and the land of so little value, that it was not thought expedient to disturb the practice which was found to prevail, of Ryots breaking up fresh land every year, for the culture of inferior edible grains, retaining their lands at the same time of fallow lands, & paying only for such as they actually cultivated.

42. An entire revolution has since been effected in their circumstances. The Ryots of the Hills, from the superiority of their soil, & climate, and from the great demand that exists for every species of their produce, are better off, than the Ryots of any other district. Under this demand there has been a very great increase of cultivation, without any increase

of rates or decrease of population but from successful attempts to evade it.

72. The Acting Principal Collector has brought to my notice, the great inconvenience which is produced to the public service in Malabar from the want of an efficient Engineer Establishment, at this mount the presence of the Engineer of the division is urgently required to devise means to prevent the further encroachment of the sea upon the Town of Ponany a very populous place, which contains much valuable public property, and also for superintending the construction of a Dam at Cunnamakka upon which an annual Revenue of 18489 Rupees depends but the services of that officer are required in another part of his Division. Similar complaints prevail in almost every other District.

73 In the Western Division the rule by which each Division was to have a Civil Engineer and two Assistants has never been acted upon. The Engineer is without an Assistant, and in the present state

of

of the Engineer Corps there is little chance of his getting one. It has occurred to me that the best plan for improving the Engineer Department would be to increase the number of Subordinate Officers in the Department and to fill them up from the Corps of Sappers and Miners. Amongst the Non Commissioned Officers of the Corps many valuable men, are to be found, and it would be easy to qualify them at Madurah where they now receive instruction as Sappers, for the Office of Surveyor and all other duties that are required of Assistant Civil Engineers.

7th. The cost of increasing the strength of the non Commissioned branch of the Sappers, to the extent that would be required by the proposed drain upon it, would be trifling as compared with an Increase to the strength of the Corps of Engineers.

Canara.

75. Although the present produce of the Land Revenue of Canara is not quite equal to what it was in some of the earlier years of our rule, there is upon the average

1211-17,27,778
1257-17,29,999

of the last 5 as compared with the first 5 years a trifling Increase. That the Increase has not been greater is owing mainly as in Malabar to the Demand being fixed upon estates in the aggregate so that Revenue does not Increase generally with cultivation. There has been a very considerable Increase in the cultivation of every species of land and "a great Increase" in the produce of land "Nothing indeed but the unhealthiness of the "climate in certain parts along the skirts of the "Ghauts or excessive assessment could induce "a Ryot in Canara to leave waste any portion of rice land which he has means of cultivating."

1st Period 1690,704
2d Do - 708,739
Increase - 19,966

From Rev. Bd. Madras 3d January 1839 Enclosure A

"No pains are spared to "convert Bett into Muzul and Muzul into "Byle land wherever the situation admits "of the change being made by which means the value of Estates is annually becoming enhanced, by the cultivation being rendered more certain and produce Increase. There has been a very considerable extension of Cocoanut plantations and almost all waste spots along the Coast adopted for this species of Garden produce have been occupied

64

"occupied and planted. There has also been
"an Increase in the Cultivation of the Betelnut
"in the Payenghaut Talooks but the Principal
"plantations of the Nut in the Balaghaut have
"been on the decline for the last 20 years."

76. The partial decline of this
"species of cultivation forms a solitary exception
to the general prosperity of Canara, a great fall
in price is unquestionably the main cause of
Acting Principal Collector 26th November 1839 para 9 and passim their deterioration. This is stated to have arisen
from diminished demand owing to the dissolution
of the large Courts and Armies which were
assembled in the Neighbourhood of the frontier
during the Mahrattah empire, and the Limina-
tion of the currency throughout India."

Enclosure B 77. From a statement appended
to the Collector's letter it appears that compar-
ing the prices of former and later years
of the three Articles grown in the Gardens of
the upper Talooks, Viz.th Betelnut, Pepper and
Cardamums, there has been a fall of per
Cent. The distress arising from this depre-
para 11 ciation in price is said to have been aggra-
vated by "the thoughtlessness of the
Cultivators themselves who did not
lyon

"lessen their expenditure in proportion to the
"decrease of their income they have thus
"become so embarrassed, as to be often merely
"the labourers of their creditors to whom they
"assign their produce." In "places where they
"have to contend against an inferior soil,
"or high assessment, many of the gardens
"have been deserted and others are annually
"thrown up."

78. With a view to afford relief
Para 17 to the proprietors of these plantations it is
proposed to reduce the assessment "to the
"rates fixed on rice fields" such a measure
"it is said - would act beneficially in
"two ways. 1st by its affording a direct
"remission and 2nd by as enabling the cultiva-
"tors in consequence of the diminution
"of demand against them - to watch the
"Markets, and dispose of their stock to
more advantage".

79. There can be no doubt but
Para 14 that present relief is required by this Class
"of proprietors, but as they are easily led to
"throw up their gardens as their Brahminical
"caste ensures them a subsistence and the
"Polaits or principal inhabitants secretly assist
each

"such a result in order that the gardens may
"be available as rice land which in the Bala-
"ghaut Talooks is scarce and valuable" there
is danger that such a reduction, as is pro-
posed would tempt the owners of Garden
to neglect their Garden Cultivation in order
to obtain the great boon of a reduced
assessment.

80- This danger would be obviated
if the reduction was made temporary or
dependant upon the state of prices and
the fact that there has been no decrease
in the Export of these Articles and that the
prices are still sufficiently high to repay the
cost of production in favorable Districts
would seem to render any permanent
reduction of assessment unadvisable. There
is no knowing to what extent the fall in
price may have been compensated by Increase
of produce, or in what degree the abandonment
of Gardens may have been owing to the wish
of the inhabitants to make them available
for rice land neither can we be sure that there
will not be such a reaction in prices as would
restore this species of property to its former value.

Before

81 Before any item of Revenue
is given up either in Malabar or Canara,
it is necessary to consider that the Govern-
ment have not any fund in these Districts
from which they can draw an Increase to
the Land Revenue. From the very small
increase which has been made to the land
Revenue of Malabar during the time that it
has been under the Company's Government
there appears no ground for expecting that
the cultivation of the Six Articles which
are alone assessable to the Revenue will be
greatly extended, or rather that the revenue
derivable from the land which yields those
Articles will be much increased.

82. The Revenue from rice
lands in Malabar has increased only in
the sum of Rupees 3050 since Fasly 1242, the
increase from Gardens has been Rs 20325, and
from upland Cultivation Rs 6094 the increase
in Gardens the principal item has been
more from Gardens brought to Account than
from new plantations.

83. In Canara the future land
revenue may be estimated in round
numbers

3677 Fort St. George 6th March 1843.

675

Report of Principal Collector

numbers thus—

	Rupees
Present Settlement	18,10,000
To be brought up to the standard assessment by instalments	38,000
Increase from Waste	17,000
	18,65,000

There being so little prospect of increase from this source, it seems advisable that no impost which does not press directly upon the industry of the Country or which is not radically defective in principle should be abandoned. In this Category the Howlet duties appear to be included. There are duties upon luxuries which although paid in the first instance by the growers in Canara and Malabar fall ultimately on the foreign consumer. Like the Export duty on grain - the Howlet must be considered as a compensation for the very moderate demand which is made on the land for rent "as they are paid /says Mr Hallet/ "entirely by the foreign consumer - their abolition "would confer no benefit on the Cultivator and "it would appear to be a waste of the Revenue "of Government to abolish them while other "taxes which are really burdensome and "injurious in their operation are retained.

Betelnut
Cardamoms
Pepper
Sandalwood

Report 26th November 1839 Para 18.

3678 Fort St. George 6th March 1843.

83. What is immediately wanting in the administration of this branch of Revenue is, 1st an approximation at least between the tariff, and Market prices of the three principal articles upon which the duty is collected the former are now nearly double the latter in the articles of Betelnut and Cardamoms 2nd an assimilation of the rates of Howlut levied in Mysore and Canara. The duty upon Cardamoms in Mysore is Rs 45-13-4 per Candy in Canara it is 102-8-0 But upon the other articles Pepper and Betelnut the Mysore duties are much higher than those of Canara. This is one amongst many proofs, that all attempts to improve the fiscal system of the Madras Presidency will fail unless Mysore is treated as one of our own Provinces - Hemmed in as that Country is by our own territory - it will be to no purpose, that our Ryots are relieved from the heavy burthen of the transit duties if these duties are to be levied with ten fold vexation their produce, as it passes from one District to another through Mysore -

3rdly An arrangement by which the Howlut duties shall be paid at once - instead of -

See Enclosure 21 Report.

Para 6

Para 24

as now, in the first instance, to land customs and afterwards to Sea Customs - by drawback and adjustment of account -

In Malabar out of a total of 108276 levied as Howlet upon Pepper Cardamoms and Sandalwood in 1838/39 at the land Custom House only 2952-5-5- was eventually carried to the Credit of that branch of the Revenue - the remainder Viz.t 105323-13-4 being brought to account as Sea Customs -

Enclosure

84. The chief defect in the Revenue system of Malabar and Canara is the want of detailed accounts of the land Revenue - In neither District is it possible to ascertain the extent of land in Cultivation, and this from personal observation - the Collector of Canara is able to testify that many Betelnut Gardens have fallen to decay he has not the means of shewing by accounts the extent of land now occupied by Gardens in comparison with former periods - there is always danger therefore that in making remissions the Government may be giving up what they ought to retain -

Para 134/4

85 This defect Viz.t the want of detailed accounts was pointed out by the first Collector of Canara, who suggested as a remedy the most effectual next to a general survey.

Report from Major Munro. 5th Jan.y 1800.

that a Register should be kept of the rent and produce of all lands that become the subject of litigation when the proposition was made the collector was the Judge, so that what was proposed could easily have been effected the only remedy that now remains with the Government (a very imperfect one) is to make an accurate survey and register of the lands - the condition upon which remissions of rent are to be granted this has been the practice in Malabar for some years past, and it is desirable that it should be extended to Canara, and the rule rigidly adhered to in both Districts -

86 In Districts which have been surveyed the Government need never act in the dark, information upon every point connected with the Revenue is always available and from this circumstance alone if the seasons were as certain and as favorable as they are in Malabar and Canara the revenue administration would be carried on with much greater facility in such surveyed Districts than in others which have not that advantage -

87 Although the land in Canara

Canara and Malabar has been private property for centuries, tho' it sells occasionally - for as a high a price as can be obtained for land in England - an annual enquiry into the condition of the Land owners is still necessary, with a view to afford relief to such as may have fallen into distress on no pretext can an increase be made upon the standard assessment - but in every year remissions are made from it to a certain extent in favor of the poorest classes - This indulgence is necessary even in these highly favored Districts still more so in others, less favorably circumstanced, and any attempt to withdraw the Government or great Landlord, from the duty of enquiry into the condition of his tenants by binding to pay a fixed sum every year - whether the season be good or bad - cannot fail to end in disappointment to Government and in injury to the Ryot -

From Princ. Coll.r of Malabar 31st December 1839 Para 3 — 18 Ditto of Canara 8th January 1840

88 - The increase which has taken place in the value of land in canara is shown in the return of the double sale of 55 Estates the price paid at the first sale amounted in the aggregate to Rupees ——— 10,658
at the second ——— 20,167

Enclosure B of Pr. Coll.r Report 26th Nov.r 1839

The

89. The proportion of land occupied by tenants in Canara is estimated at 45 per cent in the Talooks below the Ghauts 60 per cent of the rice lands are supposed to be cultivated by tenants "and as much land has "lately been purchased by the commercial "classes, whose mercantile avocations oblige them "to employ tenants the proportion appears to be "on the increase - The rates of rent vary from "Rs. 17 to Rs. as 8-8-0 / £ 1-14 to 17/ an acre making "allowance for the difference in the value "of money, these are higher than the average of rents in England.

Princ.l Collector 20th July 1839 Para 8.

90 The whole land of Malabar is the property of 45,000 individuals and is held from them by 46,000 tenants many of the proprietors however derive but a nominal rent from their property, and others, who reside in distant Provinces are said not to have come to any Settlement with their tenants for years, so that a large portion of the property is really in the hands of the Ryots - but whether the Landlords derive a profit from their land or not they cling to their rights with the same tenacity that has been remarked of this class of people

Report of Pr. Collector 31st December 1839

people under every change of Government - In Canara the Revenue has been collected with extraordinary punctuality for the long period of 80 years, with the exception of one or two years, when the public tranquillity was disturbed. In Malabar the balances at the end of the Fusly were heavy for some years, but of late years the Revenue has collected with as much punctuality as in Canara -

Enclosure

91. All these are proofs that the great objects which the authors of the permanent Settlement had in view might have been attained, without disturbing any private right, or the order in which landed property has been distributed in all parts of India for ages. In Canara and Malabar the demand upon the land is fixed, the land is a valuable property, there is a numerous class of landlords who live upon the rents of their lands, the Revenue is easily and punctually collected and yet the average assessment of the Estates of both Districts does not exceed Rs 100 or £ 10 a year. If all these results are not to be found in other Districts of the Madras Presidency in which the assessment upon the land has been fixed the reason is that except in Malabar and Canara the

seasons are so precarious as to make the land much less profitable to the owners than it is in those Districts.

92. I have already shewn that the value of that proportion of the produce of the lands assessed to the Revenue, which is exported from Malabar, furnishes a fund sufficient for the payment of the Government demand upon the land - the same proof of the moderation of that demand is to be found in Canara -

Enclosure

93. The estimated value of the gross produce of the land in Fusly 1248 was 67,11,280 of which the value exported was 24,52,181 the value retained for home consumption 42,59,093 the amount of the land assessment 18,20,123. - -

94. A large portion of the Revenue of Malabar and Canara is annually sent in specie to Bombay - the average remittance from Canara amount to 60 lacs Rupees and from Malabar to about 12.

Enclosure

When a Man of War can be spared for the conveyance of this Treasure the remittance is made without risk, but the exigencies of the service have occasionally

been

been such as to require that it should be made in a Country boat, when in addition to expense and other heavy inconveniencies, great risks is run.

95. This heavy drain of the precious metals which are with drawn from circulation for many months before the remittances are made, is supplied, in a great measure by imports of silver from the Red sea - but as only a small portion of these come in the shape of current Coin, there is a constant tendency towards an artificial enhancement of the value of that Coin in which all Revenue &c must be paid.

96. That there is something radically wrong in this financial arrangement is proved by these facts (amongst others) viz^t that in July 1241 while there was an export of Government Treasure from Malabar of 10,16,129 Rupees to Bombay, there was an import of private Treasure to Malabar from Bombay in the same year of 6,32,504, and that the amount of drafts from Bombay in that year upon the Malabar Treasury did not exceed 35,000 Rupees. In July 1243 the public remittances to Bombay from Malabar amounted

Enclosure

amounted to 10,10,376 - that imports from Bombay to 4,27,592 and the drafts to 3,58,000.

Enclosure 97. In a letter addressed by the Accountant General of Bombay to the Madras Accountant General relative to a balance of Chuckrums which was lying in the Treasury of the Resident at Travancore, that officer says "If by any means the balance of Chuckrums, could be made available for the use of the Bombay Government in the Malabar Collectorate, I should not find any difficulty in drawing against it to the full amount, and should gladly avail myself at this time of such aid to their finances from the Madras Presidency."

98. A very short time before this letter was penned 10 lacs and a half of Rupees had been shipped from Malabar for Bombay, and a further sum of 4 lacs was then under preparation for remittance, the whole of which might have been thrown into immediate circulation in the District, and the expence, risk and delay of remittance in specie saved, if the Accountant General had drawn upon the Treasury of Malabar for the amount and still further aid to the finances of Bombay might have been procured by drafts on the

Treasu

Treasury of Coimbatore for money paid into the Treasury at Bombay.

99- It seems to be very desirable that the financial Officers of the two Governments should be required to take the whole subject of remittances between the Treasuries under their control into immediate consideration with a view to the adoption of such a system of exchange by bills as shall save Government and individuals the expence and risk of tardy remittances in specie.

100- Great as has been improvement in Malabar and Canara, two things seem still to be wanting for the full development of their resources - Viz. improved communications by Land and water, and a secure harbour for the reception of their shipping and trade -

101- The benefits that have followed from the faint attempts which have been already made to improve the Communications in these Districts are evidenced by a fact stated by the Collector of Malabar Viz. that "the introduction of the 1st inform a small "scale of Bullocks and Carts has reduced the

the expence of conveyance of goods to more than 50 per Cent below what it was 20 or 30 years ago. The cost of conveying one ton of Goods a hundred miles by Cart is stated to be 24-8- By Bullocks Rs 48-8- by Coolies 53-8: and by water only 2-8-. this shews the vast importance of water Communication -

102- Some years ago (1823) a proposal was submitted for prolonging the line of water communication which is now open from Dailon to Chowghaut along the coast as far as Barragerry 29 miles north of Calicut - this would have afforded a Canal navigable at all seasons, for a distance of miles - From some mistake in the Estimates, the project appear to have been dropped - it appears however to be one of great importance - and to require immediate consideration -

103- The losses which are entailed upon commerce by the want of a secure harbour on the western coast may be estimated by the fact that for nearly five months in the year the whole maritime commerce, from Cape Comarin to Bombay is suspended and the shipping to the extent of about 150,000 tons, is compelled to leave the Coast and

&

to seek shelter in distant Ports principally at Bombay - A portion of the commerce which finds its way to the Coast from Mysore, Coorg, and the Southern Districts is forced to that port, and involved in a double charge for duties, for shipment and re-shipment -

114. The principal Cotton crop of Coimbatore, which is gathered in March and prepared for shipment in April and May, is kept on hand until the month of October or November, when it is sent by the Coast to Bombay, landed there and again reshipped for China and England. This cotton is principally used for the China market, and as it cannot be sent thither with safety after the month of August, a whole year is lost - whereas if there was a secure harbour on the Coast, the Cotton could be sent so as to arrive there before the S.W. Monsoon commences and be shipped for China in the Months immediately ensuing and Cotton which is now forced during the closing of the

the Ports of the Western Coast, to the Eastern Coast by a long and very expensive land carri-age would be sent to the near western Coast if there was a harbour from which it could be exported at all seasons of the year -

The same may be said [illegible] other articles which are kept on [illegible] during the whole period of the [illegible] on, and of goods, which during the [illegible] of the Eastern Coast for three [illegible] would also be sent to the emporium [illegible] Western Coast, as the additional distance [illegible] Coast from the place of growth and [illegible] ture, would be more than compen-[illegible] by the saving of time -

The trade of Malabar is chiefly [illegible] on by Bombay Capitalists and the [illegible] that portion of it which is drawn [illegible] bay for reexport to England, is at present of comparatively small amount, not exceeding five and a half lacs of Rupees, but it is a trade which may be Expected to Encrease greatly from the energetic efforts which are now making both in Malabar and Canara to raise Coffee and other pro-duce for the European market - The

Export

END
3697
161 X

Export trade of Ceylon to England, which has
Encreased greatly of late years, consists of three
Articles which may be produced without limit
in Malabar and Canara - Viz.t

Coffee
Cocoanut Oil
and
Cinnamon all'tho' there is
now little or no Export of those articles from the
Provinces -

107- The Bombay Revenue is benefited
by that portion of the trade of Malabar -
which is taken there for reexport in the
amount of the Extra duty which is levied upon
it at that Port, but it would be more econo-
mical, that Malabar should at once pay
the amount of this Revenue to Bombay -
than that the trade should be subjected
to the delays and expence, both in freight
and duties of a double shipment for the
Exclusive purpose of Contributing to the
Custom Revenue of Bombay -

108- I make this remark because
I have heard it stated, that the result
of the formation of a secure harbour at Mt.
Dehli would be merely to enrich the Ma-
dras

Madras territory at the expence of Bombay,
but this is evidently a very narrow view of the
subject, the result would be most beneficial
to the trade of Malabar, Even if the export
and import duties on that coast were En-
creased, so as to make up for the loss that
the Bombay Treasury would sustain,
from the direct export from the coast, of
that portion of its trade which is now neces-
sarily carried to Bombay for reshipment
to Europe -

109- It is of no consequence to the
public Treasury whether the amount is
collected at Bombay or in Malabar, the
surplus Revenues of Malabar is now remitted
to Bombay and the amount of the Extra
Custom duty (should it be considered desirable
to levy it) would form part of that surplus,
but it would make a great difference to the
Merchant whether he paid a double or a
single freight - The freight from Malabar
to Bombay may be trifling, but still it
must tell to the disadvantage of the trade
of that province; and the delay (as in the instance
of Cotton the principal item in the trade) a-

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arising from the want of a place of secure shipment in the monsoon must be attended with heavy loss.

110. A secure harbour between Cape Comarin and Bombay has long been considered a desideratum by naval men.

During the Monsoon season, for at least 4 Months in the year - the coast cannot be approached at all by sea, and in consequence of the heavy rain, it can only be approached with difficulty by land however urgent the occasion may be.

If the insurrection which broke out in Canara some years ago had been postponed a Month or six weeks, the succours which came from Bombay by sea, and by which it was quarded, would not have been available as the Coast would then have been closed by the Monsoon, and there would have been extreme difficulty for the same reason, in sending succours by land.

111. To shew the present defenceless state of the coast it is only necessary to state one fact viz. that during the late war a French Frigate captured two Indiamen while they were taking in their cargoes in

in Tellicherry roads.

If there had been a fortified harbour at Mt. Delli - a few miles north of Tellicherry for the ships to load in, this catastrophe, which gave the Enemy two fine ships with valuable Cargoes, would never have occured.

112. Similar misfortunes must however be expected, whenever there is a recurrence of war if the Coast is left without a harbour. The French, in the event of such a Calamity will be able to make much more strenuous efforts for naval ascendancy, than they could do in 1799, when their navy had been crippled by repeated defeats, and the Cession to them of any port on the abyssinian side of the Red sea, an object to which their attention appears to be directed, would give them peculiar advantages for assailing our commerce on the western Coast.

113. The Extent of navigable Back water in Malabar would make it a matter of comparative facility to draw the trade from north and South to an emporium

to

so centrically situated as Mt. Dehli, and at this there are now neither warehouses or other conveniences there at present, these would certainly rise up, as the harbour became into use, as has been the case at Trincomalee, which a few years ago was surrounded with dense Jungle.

114. The importance of Trincomalee Harbour to the Eastern Coast has long been acknowledged. A Harbour at Mt. Dehli supposing it to have a sufficient depth of water, and to be Eligible in other respects, would be of more importance to the western Coast, as besides, affording shelter to ships of war and defence to the Coast, it would hold out many commercial, Military, and Political advantages which do not belong to Trincomalee.

116. If a secure harbour could be found on the Western Coast Troops might be embarked and landed at all seasons. the communication between both Coasts, and between the Western Coast and Bombay might

be kept up throughout the year. That portion of the Madras army which is stationed on the Western Coast and aid in stores and supplies of Provisions, Cattle &c. from the fertile districts at the back of it, might be made available for service, at all seasons, either in the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf or in Scinde. all the advantages indeed which the Bombay Presidency derives from its harbour, would be given to Madras by the formation of a secure and accessible Port on the Western Coast.

116. There are some of the Considerations which give great importance to the project for the formation of a harbour at Mount Dehli Bay. For all trade, except that with the Gulf, Mt. Dehli Bay is more favorably situated than Bombay, it is nearly opposite to the Red Sea, which could be reached from it, in as short a time as from Bombay, and from its being near

"such a result in order that the gardens may
"be available as rice land which in the Bala-
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Fort St. George 6th March 184

near midway between Cape Comorin an
Bombay, it is more conveniently situated
for the general trade of the Madras Pre
sidency. Than Cochin which but for the
impracticable nature of the sands a
the mouth of it, would be an excellent
harbour - The Maritime commerce of
Malabar and Canara alone exceed
£ 15,000,000 - and if to this be added the Comme
of Cochin and Travancore, and of thos
ports of the Concan which immediately
adjoin Canara, the total value of the
commerce which would be benefited
by the conversion of Mt. Dehli Bay into
a place of shelter during the monsoon
would not be much less than two
millions sterling -

117. As the reports of the diffe
rent Collectors contain much valuable
statistical information, I beg to suggest
that they may be printed, with a view
to such circulation as the Government
may think it expedient to give them -

Attachment - - - - } (Signed) C. Sullivan
29th January 1841 }