

Vol. 1890

1719 Fort St George: 4 November 1823.

Diary

From the Acting Collector and Agent to the Govt of Fort St George at Vizagapatam. } Read letter.

(1) Requesting leave of absence for one month under Section XI of the absentee Rules to proceed to Calcutta on urgent private affairs.—

Order thereon. The Board beg

(1-2) to submit the foregoing letter for the favorable consideration of the Most Noble the Governor in Council.—

At

17420 Fort St George 16th November 1843.

At a Meeting Present

Thursday 16th November 1843 } John Dent Esqre Senior Member.
A. Robertson Esqre Second Member.
and
Walter Elliot Esqre Third Member.

Minutes of the last Meeting read and approved.

Read again Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 12th and entered in Consultation 28th September last.

Ordered that the following letter be sent in consequence.

To The Collector and Register of Government Grants.

Sir

In reference to the letters from your office noted in the Margin, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to forward to you the annexed Extracts from the Minutes of Consultation of the 12th September 1843 granting authority for the issue of a lease to Lt Colonel Dunn

To the Collr and Register of Govt Grants — Para 1.

3

from Register of Govt Grants 17th Novr 1842. in Cons. 15th Decr
do — 1st March 1843 in Cons 13th do

+ Extracts 28th Septr 1843

17421 Fort St George 16th November 1843.

for ⅜ 8-13-1130. of land upon the Neelgherry Hills according to his application of the 15th August 1842. submitted in your letter of 17th November 1842. as also Mr J. R. Prager for ⅜ C 1-20-900 as per his application of 22d January 1841 forwarded in your letter of 1st March last.

2. With regard to the second application from Lt Colonel Dunn or for C. 15. 7-1360. transmitted in your letter of 17th November 1842. further information has been called for by Government. The Board will have occasion to address you on this subject in a separate communication at an early date.

Revenue Board Office, Fort St George, 16th November 1843. } Signed E. C. Lovell Acting Secretary.

Read the following Extract.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 14th November 1843.

Read the following letters.

4

To the Chief Secy to Govt

from the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue (Here enter 30th October 1843 No 525)

from the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue (Here enter 9th Novr 1843. No 5289)

Agreeably to the recommendations conveyed

Fort St George 16th November 1843.

conveyed in the second letter above recorded, the Most Noble the Governor in Council resolves to direct that Salt for exportation to Ceylon be supplied from the Ports of the Tanjore and Madura Districts named in para 1 of their letter of the 30th October last, at the price at which it is supplied to Calcutta and the Eastward Viz. 35 Rupees per 100 Bengal Maunds for which it will be supplied free of all charges. The Board of Revenue will accordingly issue without delay the necessary instructions to the local Officers of those Districts, and cause the accompanying Advertisement of the Ceylon Government to be published in the Official Gazette of this Presidency together with a Notification specifying the places and rate at which Salt will be supplied.

To The President & Members of the Board of Revenue.

(A true Extract)
(signed) G. D. Drury
Chief Secy.

Read again also letter from the Acting Collector of Tanjore dated 8th and enclosed in Consultation 13th Instant.

Ordered that the following letters be sent in consequence.

To

5 Rec'd with Colonial Secretary's letter 16th Octr. 1843.

Fort St George 16th November 1843.

To The Acting Collector of Tanjore

To the Actg Collr of Tanjore

5

Sir

1. With reference to your letter of the 8th Instant No 80. I am directed by the Board of Revenue under instructions from Government to request that you will order Salt to be supplied for exportation to Ceylon from the Ports in your Districts, named in the Margin, at the rate of Company's Rupees (35-) Thirty five per (100) one hundred Bengal Maunds for which it should be put on board free of all charges to the exporter.

Negapatam
Arsanoglessy

Adopted 13th Nov.

2. An advertisement will be published in the Fort St George Gazette, specifying the terms on which Salt will be permitted to be imported to Columbo.

Revenue Board Office
Fort St George
16th November 1843.

I signed E. C. Lovell
Acting Secretary

To The Principal Collector of Madura.

Principal Collr of Madura

6

Sir

1. With reference to my letter of the 30th ultimo, I am directed by the Board of Revenue under instructions from Government to request that you will order

17424

Fort St George 16th November 1843

order Salt to be supplied for exportation to Ceylon from the Ports in your District named in the Margin, at the rate of Company's Rupees (35) Thirty five per (100) one hundred Bengal Maunds, for which it should be put on board free of all further charges to the Exporter—

Keerakurray
Daseypatam
Palmbar
Tandy

2 An advertisement will be published in the Fort St George Gazette specifying the terms on which Salt will be permitted to be imported at Columbo—

Revenue Board Office
Fort St George 16th November 1843.

(Signed) C. L. Lovell
Acting Secretary

Ordered also that the following Advertisement be sent for publication in the Fort St George Gazette—

Advertisement.

Government Advertisement.

(4-7)

A quantity of 100,000 bushels of Salt being required for the Consumption of the western province during the next twelve months beyond the stocks available from the Government stores within the Colony—Notice is hereby given that from this date until the 1st April next, Salt will be permitted to be imported to the port of Columbo from

17425

Fort St George 15th November 1843

from any port beyond Ceylon, subject to a duty of two shillings and Four pence the bushel—

The measurement of the Salt for the payment of duty to be conducted in the manner practised in the Government Stores, under the instructions of Government—

By His Excellency's Command

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Columbo, 16th October, 1843.

(Signed) R. Anstruther
Colonial Secretary

With reference to the foregoing Advertisement, notice is hereby given that Salt will be supplied for exportation to Columbo from the Ports of the Tanjore and Madura Districts named below, at the rate of Company's Rupees (35) Thirty five per (100) One hundred Bengal Maunds, for which it will be shipped free of all further charges to the exporters—

Tanjore District { Negapatam
Arasanagherry

Madura Dt { Keerapatray
Daseypatam
Palmbar
Tandy

Read the following Resolutions
Extract

17426 Fort St. George 10th November 1843.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation
dated 13th November 1843.
(From Board 23rd October)

From the Chief Secretary to Government.— Ordered that
the following Endorsement on Petition No 37 of 1843
(8) be communicated to the Petitioners Corlunday
Punnecondan, Gopala Punnecondan, and Chatnen
Punnecondan the Sharers in the Zemindary of
Listorpoliapet in the Talook of Puttocottah
in Tanjore.—

Endt.— "Petitioners should prefer an
appeal to the higher Courts."

(Signed) G. D. Drury
Chief Secretary.

Order thereon— Ordered to be recorded.—

(8-9) Extract from the Minutes of Consultation
dated 13th November 1843.—
(From Board 10th October)

From the Chief Secretary to Government.— The Most Noble the
Governor in Council sanctions the payment to Ram.
(10) Sastna Pundit, Head Shereistadar of Combatore, of the
increased Salary of Rupees (350) three hundred and
fifty per mensem from the 28th of January 1842, the
date on which he completed the prescribed period of
Service under the established Rules.

(Signed) G. D. Drury
Chief Secy.
Resolved

17427 Fort St. George 10th November 1843

Resolution thereon— Resolved that a Copy of
(10-11) the foregoing order of Government be com-
municated for the information and guidance of
the Principal Collector of Coimbatore, with refer-
ence to his letter dated 30th September last.—

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation
dated 13th November 1843.
(From Board 19th October)

From the Chief Secretary to Government.— The Most
Noble the Governor in Council authorizes the
(12) Register of Government Grants to issue, on the proposed
conditions, the usual deed in ratification of the
transfer to the Revd Mr. Stuart of the transfer
on the Neelgherry, purchased by him from
Mr. John Ryan, and also to make the necessary
entry on the original Lease.—

(Signed) G. D. Drury
Chief Secretary.

Resolution thereon— Resolved that a Copy of the
(12-13) foregoing order of Government be communicated for
the information and guidance of the Register
of Government Grants with reference to
his letter dated 27th September

17428. Fort St George 10th November 1843.

1843 No 76 —

Read the following Extract

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 9th November 1843.

From the Secretary Government

(14)

Read again letter from the Acting Register of the Sudr Adawlut dated 11th September and entered in Consultation 10th October 1843 —

Read also the following letter from Secretary to the Board of Revenue — stating with reference to the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date 19th Instant, that the Board entirely concur in the propo- sal that the Village of Veerara- mapooram may be annexed to the Nellore District —

(Here enter 30th October 1843 — No 527).

Under the circumstances re- presented in the foregoing papers, the Most Noble the Governor in Council resolves to direct that the Agraharam Village of Veeraramapooram referred to in Mr Stanhouse's letter dated 24th August last, be annexed to the Zillah of Nellore —

(A true Extract)

To The President & Members of the Board of Revenue —

(Signed) L. T. Thomas Secretary to Govt —

Resolved

17429 Fort St George 10th November 1843 —

Resolution thereon: Resolved that a Copy

(14-15) of the foregoing Extract from the Minutes of Consultation be furnished for the inform- ation and guidance of the Principal Collector of Nellore, with reference to his letter to the Register of the Sudr and Foujdaree Adalut dated 24th August 1843 —

Read again letter from the Collector of Masulipatam dated 1st and entered in Consultation 31st July last —

Resolution thereon — The Board wish to know

(16) whether the Rufeoom enjoyed by Purushottama charlu referred to in the foregoing letter, is supported by sunnud or any other Document shewing the terms under which it was originally granted, and if so the Collector will be pleased to furnish a Copy — He will also state whether the grant was ever confirmed by the British Government —

Read again the report of the

(17) Collector of Guntoor on the settlement of his District for Fusly 1251 — No 2 of 1841/42 —

Proceedings thereon — Relative to the settlement of the Land Revenue of the District of

Para 1 — The Collector having explained the cause of the late transmission of his Report, he

Fort St. George 10th November 1843.

Guntoor for Fasly 1257

with some modification - Para 3 — 4 —

he himself having only received charge on the 22nd April, previous to which the business of the Fusley had been carried on by two other Officers, proceeds to describe the season as generally favorable, but some of the Lan[ds] did not receive a full supply of water for the latter crops, and the rains in October proved so heavy as in some instances to damage the crops of dry grains - A decreased extent of cultivation is attributed by Mr Stokes however, less to these causes, than to the fall in the prices of agricultural produce, the effect is stated to have been manifested in a general desire to contract cultivation, and to resort to a division of the crops in payment of the revenue, which has always prevailed more or less in the district - But it would appear that the practice has even been extended to lands bearing a fixed money assessment, the estimated produce being converted into money at the current prices on which the demand was fixed, and the difference between it and the regular assessment being

Fort St. George 16th November 1843.

being treated as a balance - This practice objectionable under any circumstances is particularly so if it has been admitted into the Palmyra where a survey field & assessment has long been in use in the dry lands - The late Collector adduced the recent introduction of the sharing system among the instances of mismanagement charged against the administration of the Zemindars, particularly of the Vaparedy Proprietor - The Board would fain hope therefore that it has not been greatly extended and that the late transfer of all the Estates to the charge of the Collector will enable him to check the spread of so objectionable a plan -

2. The out-turn of the year exhibited a decrease compared with that of the preceding one of 93957-8-7, as per margin -

	Collection from Zemindary Estates	Collection from Palmyra	Total
1250	8327089	4161437	4999137
1251	7449782	3552187	8001969
Decrease	877307	608250	997168

3. Of the five Zemindary Estates two only remained under the control of their Proprietors as Managers on the part of Government. These were Rapully and Suttanapully - The Mulavoy property has long been under the management of the Collector - Chilkaloorpaud is under the Court of Wards and the Vaseddy Estates were taken out of the hands of Rammad Baboo in the course of the Fusly - The past and present condition of these Estates is shown in a comprehensive form in the accompanying Table -

For Collection 6th January 1842 in Fasly 52

Rapully

17432

Fort St. George

16th November 1843.—

	Rapully Zemindary consisting of 67 Villages	Sataupully Zemindary consisting of 80 Villages	Vassareddy Zemindary consisting of 333 Villages	Total	Mulraugy Zemindary consisting of 323 Villages	Chilkaloor-poud &c. consisting of 79 Villages	Total Villages 882
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rupees a/c	Rupees a/c	Rupees a/c	Rupees a/c	Rupees a/c	Rupees a/c	Rupees a/c
Peishcush	9252 8 11	8 12,700 " "	5,40,737 7 4	7,59,906 3 "	33,879 2 4	7 12,700 " "	12,25,458 7 7
Year in which the Zemindar possessed the Estates—							
Collections within the Fusly— Current	59303 15 "	74258 11 4	2,84,091 13 3	4,17,852 7 7	21,971 8 8	86,445 5 5	7,24,018 5 "
Arrears	722 14 3	" " "	25,232 10 3	25,955 8 6	" " "	" " "	25,955 8 6
Total	60,226 13 3	74,258 11 4	3,09,324 7 6	4,43,810 " 1	21,971 8 8	86,445 5 5	7,49,973 13 6
Pay Centage	65 1 5	58 9 9	57 3 3	58 6 4	6 4 13 7	6 8 3 7	6 1 3 2
Subsequent Collection	1,500 1 "	8,600 " "	24,700 " "	34,800 1 "	1,400 " "	" " "	36,200 1 "
Total	61,726 14 3	82,858 11 4	3,34,024 7 6	4,78,610 1 1	22,111 8 8	86,445 5 5	7,86,173 14 6
Annual Collections Current and arrears. Fusly 1245	52177 15 3	74198 11 4	" " "	12,63,760 7	13,724 " "	" " "	2,63,616 10 7
" 1246	54463 15 "	62348 11 4	2,53,829 3 3	3,72,841 13 7	15,522 8 8	50,908 3 1	5,84,978 9 4
" 1247	42204 3 "	54814 11 4	2,81,034 3 11	3,78,053 2 3	16,842 8 8	61,876 9 3	6,08,358 4 2
" 1248	68837 7 11	70790 11 4	3,15,442 6 7	4,55,070 13 10	17,470 4 8 8	78,441 8 8	7,08,276 15 2
" 1249	69725 7 "	58200 " "	3,37,530 7 7	4,65,455 14 7	22,376 4 8 8	86,102 13 5	7,75,323 4 8
" 1250	68000 " "	92558 11 4	3,37,848 6 "	4,98,407 1 4	23,171 8 "	10,257 5 "	8,32,700 9 4
" 1251	60226 13 3	74258 11 4	3,09,324 7 6	4,43,810 " 1	21,971 8 "	86,445 5 5	7,49,973 13 6
Arrears w/s to the end of Fusly 1251. Fusly 1241	" " "	" " "	1,24,697 4 6	1,24,697 4 6	6,230 7 5 10	3,858 8 "	1,91,123 2 11
" 1242	" " "	28875 " "	1,25,047 13 5	1,53,922 13 5	16,182 7 11 11	2,707 4 2 7	3,02,824 11 11
" 1243	" " "	60001 4 8	11,742 3 " 5	17,742 4 5 7	2,871 9 9 11 11	5,148 6 10 4	4,60,116 11 4
" 1244	6,984 15 3	9,288 7 11	3,52,525 7 3	5,75,769 14 5	22,522 7 8 5	8,782 1 8 4	8,28,145 15 2
" 1245	37,350 12 8	47,801 4 8	2,56,411 3 3	3,41,563 4 4	20,155 2 4 7	6,428 9 2 3	6,07,404 11 2
" 1246	39,064 12 8	54,341 4 8	2,54,055 8 6	3,47,461 9 10	18,330 3 11 11	6,463 0 5 7	5,95,055 11 4
" 1247	44,573 11 9	76,265 4 8	2,64,753 12 6	3,85,594 12 11	17,036 3 11 11	6,157 5 " 11	6,17,533 9 9
" 1248	29,942 " 8	64,864 4 8	1,97,703 9 3	2,92,509 14 7	16,402 7 11 11	5,382 8 3 11	5,70,365 14 5
" 1249	23,093 15 8	56,625 " "	2,01,735 2 7	2,81,454 2 3	11,502 7 11 11	4,239 6 9 3	4,38,587 5 3
" 1250	25,015 2 5	47,191 4 8	2,49,365 13 8	3,21,572 4 9	10,707 3 12 7	2,568 2 " "	4,54,328 1 4
Total	2,68,725 6 10	5,28,851 3 11	21,43,720 11 4	29,41,297 6 1	1,64,843 1 6 11	48,204 2 3 2	5,07,237 1 " 2

The

17433. Fort St. George 16th November 1843.-

4. The recent acceptance by the Proprietors of the terms offered to them under the orders of the Honorable Court of Directors and the expected receipt of the propositions of the Collector for adjusting their past liabilities and carrying on their future administration, renders it unnecessary for the Board to do more at present than shortly to advert to the circumstances of the year under review.-

Paras 14 @ 22. 5. In Rapilly the Gross demand was somewhat less than in the preceding Fusly the more than half the Villages having been rented the details of it can be hardly be depended on. The usual estimate of anticipated revenue, and which not having been furnished by the Zemmindar till June should have been pretty accurate, gave Rupees 80,000-15-11. as the probable Collections, or as subsequently stated Rupees 77,294-4-11. But his actual remittances after deducting charges amounted only to Rupees 60,226-13-3. The collections compared with those of Fusly 1250 showed a decrease of Rupees 1,987-1-7 the sum somewhat less than those of the preceding year, exceeded the sum to which they were limited by the Collector by 13, but differed only in a trifling sum from that charge by the Proprietor in his estimate at the commencement of the year.-

Dry Cultivation		Wet Cultivation	Total
1250-	97,678-	1576-	99249.
1257.	94,204-	2412-	96616)
Decrease-			2633.

See para 17.

1,40,000 Rupees

Deficiency 5774-2-8
1250-86,281-5-6
1257-77,294-4-11-
1,987-1-7

Collectors Jundeds 9000---
Zemmindars Estates actual sum expended 14421-12-7

17434. Fort St. George 16th November 1843.-

Para 21. 6. This result is still less satisfactory than that of the preceding Fusly, the Boards unfavorable opinion of which was duly communicated by the Collector to the Zemmindar.-

Sattanapilly Paras 22. @ 24. 7. The estimate of receipts furnished by the Zemmindar in January 1841 was 1,14,571-14-10- out of which he engaged to make good 97,130-10-2, but after paying 76,838-11-4, he stated several reasons for his collections having fallen short of the anticipated amount- With much difficulty a further payment of 6000 Rupees was obtained but he failed to the last, to furnish his accounts of the actual settlement, and the Board are therefore unable to enter further on his management- This Estate has always been the worst administered of the resumed Estates.-

Deficiency 20271-4-10

Paras 24 @ 37. 8. The Collector will hereafter transmit separate reports on the three Estates under his own management- It will suffice at present to observe that although there was an increase in the Cultivation of Mulraige and Chilpaloorpaud Estates, the Collections fell short of those of Fusly 1250 1840/41. while in the Vaysareddy one, both Cultivation and revenue were less than in the preceding year- With reference to the last mentioned property it appears that Mr. Goldingham having suspected, at the time of his assumption of it, the existence of considerable frauds on the

Para 30

the part of Rammad Baboo, seized all his Accounts, but was unable to complete the examination of them—Such a scrutiny will involve much time and labor and can now lead to no practical results, but Mr Stokes may probably hereafter desire much valuable information from them both for the adjustment of the existing embarrassments, and the future improvement of the Estate.—

9. The comparative percentage of the Collections within the Fusly to the permanent settlement in the 5 Estates is as follows.—

Proceedings 11th July 1842 Para 6.—

	Fusly	Permanent
Vapully	73	65
Suttanapully	73	58
Vasareddy	62	57
Chilkaloorpaud	80	68
Mulrangy	68	64

10. The decrease on the year in Palrand amounted to Rupees 3,777-1-4 distributed as follows.—

1	On lands under the field survey assessment	2187-1-3
2	Shaving system	1311—..
3	Quit rent and minor items	144—12—1
4	Tank Marahs	304—1—4
		3,947—1—8
	Deduct Increase	170—.. 4
	Remain Net decrease	3777—1—4

Dry lands — 2014-7-7
Garden (Surveyed) 13-8-9
Do Unsurveyed 159-8-11
2187-4-3

11. The first item consists almost wholly of Dry lands with the exception of a small portion of Garden the largest

deduction occurs in the Vatchapully Taluk in which it is observable that the lands so relinquished are of a superior description averaging nearly 2 Rupees an acre, whereas the remainder gives only about 1½ per acre, the reason of which is not apparent—A considerable proportion of cultivation changed hands, but it would appear generally to be subject to the average rate above mentioned—There are besides acres 1,016-49 of old waste newly taken on Cowle and acres 1382-27 of recent fallows on progressive Cowle, but the full teerwa of these is not entered—The Statement of Cowle lands indeed appears to be generally defective—Thus in the following table prepared from Statements No 6.—

1	As per cowle statement of last Fusly Extent of Land	Assessment	As per Cowle statement of current Fusly. Settlement Land	Assessment	Settlement
	2	3	4	5	6 7
	Acres				
Cowles taken in Fusly 1248—	991	1034 7 10	72715		
do do	47930	5616 5	32098	2450 17 2	60 8 2 1812 11 4
do 1249					
do do	23140	3530 5	4850 14 10	2964	3302 9 10 1717 14 4
do 1250					
do do	"	"	"	2399 6	2653 4 3 681 10
do 1257					
Total	892730	10181 2	24794 5	10781 3	23 8 5 5 7 0 3 4 1 1 1 8 6

Fort St. George 16th November 1843.—

the part of Ramnad Baboo, seized all his Accounts, but was unable to complete the examination of them—Such a scrutiny will involve much time and labor and can now lead to no practical results, but Mr Stokes may probably hereafter derive much valuable information from them both for the adjustment of the existing embarrassments, and the future improvement of the Estate.—

9. The comparative percentage of the Collections within the fusly to the permanent settlement in the 5 Estates is as follows.—

Proceedings 11th July 1842 No 5.—

Tapully	1250	1257	Fuslies
Suttanapully	73	65	
Vasareddy	73	58	
Chilkaloorpand	62	57	
Mulrangy	80	68	
	68	64	

10. The decrease on the year in Palvaud amounted to Rupees 3777-1-4 distributed as follows.—

1	On lands under the field survey assessment	2187-4-3
2	Sharing system	1311— . .
3	Quit Rent and Minor items	144—12—1.
4	Tank Marahs	304—1—4.
		3947—1—8
	Deduct Increase	170—0—4.
	Remain Net decrease	3777—1—4.

Dry lands — 2014-7-7 11-
Garden (Surveyed) 13-8-9
Do Dittoes 159-8-11.
2187-4-3.

The first item consists almost wholly of Dry lands with the exception of a small portion of Garden the largest

Fort St. George 16th November 1843.—

deduction occurs in the Datchapully Taluk in which it is observable that the lands so relinquished are of a superior description averaging nearly 2 Rupees an acre, whereas the remainder gives only about 1½ per acre; the reason of which is not apparent.—A considerable proportion of cultivation changed hands, but it would appear generally to be subject to the average rate above mentioned.—There are besides acres 1016-19-of old waste newly taken on Cowle and acres 1382-27 of recent fallows on progressive Cowle, but the full terms of these is not entered.—The Statement of Cowle lands indeed appears to be generally defective.—Thus in the following table prepared from Statement No 6.—

Extent Assessment Land	As per Cowle Statement of last Fusly Assessment Land	As per Cowle Statement of current Fusly. Settlement Land	Assessment	Settlement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Acres					
Cowles taken in Fusly 1248—	991	1034	7 10	72	7 15	" " " " " "
do do	4796	30 5	6 10	5	3209	8 2450 17 2601 8 2 1812 11 4.
do 1249.	3140	"	3530	5 4	850 14	10 2964 " 3382 9 10 1717 14 4.
do do						
do 1250.						
do do						
do 1251.	"	"	"	"	"	" 2399 6 2653 4 3 581 " 10
Total	8927	30 10	18 1	22	4794 5	10 7813 23 8357 6 3 4111 10 6

the cause of the differences between Cols 2 and 3 cannot be ascertained whether accruing from land carried to the head of full assessment at the expiration of the cowle, or from lands abandoned and left unreclaimed thro the death, desertion or poverty of ryots - A form prepared from those in use in other districts is transmitted with these proceedings, according to which Mr Stokes is requested to order the account of cowle lands to be prepared in future.-

Encr 41

Para 41. 12 The next item is confined chiefly to the wet lands - The produce of these it is observed is stated in the report at 434 Candies 16 3/4 pootties and in statement No 1 at Candies 471-10-5 The reason of the decrease is given in para 4 of the report.-

Stat. Encr 42 Col: 112

Para 43-55. 13 The decrease in Garden lands amounted to 172-12-8 and occurred chiefly under the heads of Nullah irrigation and Betel Topes - The rest of the Garden cultivation is carried on by means of Wells - Of these one new Well has been constructed, several completed and one abandoned from drought and the land dependent on it left waste -

See Report for 1250 Fasly 7th December 1841 in Cons 24th January 1842 - Para 68

	1250 -	1251.
Nullahs - -	528 -	405-5-6
Betel Topes	293-8-3	221-12-3.

But

But as this was only liable to the dry teerwa, the failure of the spring should not have been admitted as a fair plea for remissions - It does not appear that the occupant was prevented from raising a dry crop and as he had been suffered to enjoy the full benefit of his improvement, there was a fair cause for subjecting the Government to loss - The terms on which Mr Goldingham had reduced the old garden assessment are here explained with reference to the Boards inquiries in their Proceedings on the previous settlement - The Garden teerwah of Palmanad is stated to have been of a single and uniform rate on Rupees 4-8-9 per acre - such of it as is irrigated by Nullahs Mr Goldingham reduced to Rupees 3-7-9 and on all the rest he imposed the highest dry rate of the Village in which it was situated, remitting the difference - This was done without reference to superior authority and has never been sanctioned, and the Board are constrained to observe that the proceeding is highly irregular and deserving of censure - The annexed table exhibits the results under the

11th July 1842.

17439 Fort S.t George 16.th November 1843.-

the old and new systems shewing a loss under the latter of Rupees 601-5-5.-

Cowle land.	Extent of land.	Original Assessment at 4-8-0 Rupees per acre.	Amount actually Collected	Remainder being Loss.
	1	2	3	4	5
	Acres C as	Rs a p.	Rs a p.	Rs a p.
Held on Pattahs	178 30	812 12 1	337 15 8	474 12 5
Ow Asmany.	55 10	257 3 5	124 15 5	128 4 -
Total	234 -	1063 15 6	462 15 1	601 - 5

Proceedings 11.th 14 July 1842 Para 11.

The acres 55-10 Goontahs noticed by the Board as having been transferred from Garden to dry land in 1250 Fusly 1840/41 A.D. are explained to be not permanent garden land but dry land on which Garden produce is occasionally raised from Wells irrigation.-

15. The land under more Wells is abstracted from Statement No.6 as follows.-

	Wells	acres	Goontahs	Rs. a p.
1250 Fusly	—	28 -	5 - 9 -	12 - 74 - 13 - 8
1250 Fusly deduct	—	1 -	2 "	2 - 15 - 2
Remainder		27 -	57 - 12 -	71 - 14 - 6
Add		1 -	2 - 34 -	4 - 12 - 7
Cowle instalments		"	— " — "	— 1 — 11 - 5
Total		28 -	60 - 6 -	78 - 0 - 0

16.- In compliance with the Board's

17440 Fort S.t George 16.th November 1843.-

Board's wishes the extent of old cultivation held by the Constructors of these Wells is now added to the Statement. In some instances more such appears, in others it is very small. But Mr. Stokes states that the parties are in all cases cultivators and not Capitalists investing money as such works as a speculation. Nos. 9 and 30 of the Machelipatam Jamah are explained to be, as the Board imagined, held on Cowle tenure at a progressively increasing rate, No.9 having no other land whatever than the well. It seems question-able whether such lands being admitted to the benefits of garden cultivation without additional Cowle should also receive the benefit of Cowle. It appeared to the Board that 7 or 8 acres was too great an extent to be irrigated from a single well, but Mr. Stokes states that this is not the case. The Wells are described as being generally large and well furnished, but some of them must be very trifling. As No.26 that of Seetaraz Sogiah which irrigates 1/4 acre paying 4-2 pice others have so small a proportion of Manoah land and others more at all that the Board are led to think they must have been allowed to throw up their old and retain

Fort St. George 16th November 1843.-

retain their improved cultivation. Thus Bhuttoo Pungasaye of Macherlah has 6 acres 14 Goontahs at Rupees 8-2-9 under his Wet & and only 2 acres 13 Goontahs of old land.-

17. Of the Total sum of Land & Revenue, Rupees 153743-9-10 were collected within the Fusly and Rupees 201-11-8 & subsequently leaving a balance of Rupees 12180-12-9 outstanding at the end of Sep=tember 1843.-

Para 16. 18 The arrears of preceding years amount to 120905-5-7 of which 1462-14-9 have been collected during the year under review.- The greater portion or Rupees 90710-1-4 consists of arrears of quit rent &c which will receive separate consider=ation - The rest is the ryotwary balance 30195-4-3 of which 21963-9-0 accrued anterior to 1249 Fusly and of this sum the Collector recommends that 21739- should be written off to profit and loss - The Board believing that Mr Stokes has sa=tisfied himself of the desperate nature of these, resolve to support his proposal and they trust that the outstanding demand of 1249 / 1839/40 and 1250 Fusly / 1840/41 Rs may receive his attention at an early period.-

&c.

Fort St. George 16th November 1843.-

19. It only remains to notice a few points adverted to in the Boards' Proceedings of the preceding years settlement.

Boards Proceedings 11th July 1842 Para 2

Coll'r Report Para 6.

20. The Channels recently con=structed in the Vajsareddy Estates are re=ported by the Collector to have operated favorably as far as they go, but he considers that a good deal remains to be done to render them efficient - A full account of those works is given by the Acting Civil Engineer Captain Buckle in his Diary for November 1842 - The Vellatoor channel was undertaken as an "Ordinary" work in 1839 to supply the adjoining tank of A dipilly but the Collector thinking it might likewise serve to fill another tank A Moor 20 miles & distant, increased the depth of the cut and converted the undertaking into one of considerable magnitude more properly coming under the head of "occasional." By this change of plan the original object that of supplying the adipilly tank was superceded and it was resolved to feed it from another source by restoring the Mo=:neyy channel - The Civil Engineer considers that considerable benefits have been derived from the former work but the latter has proved a failure and charge of 11205 Rupees has

Diary of Civil Engineer 2nd Surv. No 1 in letter dated 12th December 1842 in Cons 18th Jany 1843 Pages 32 52.

Fort St. George 16th November 1843.-

has been incurred on the part of the Mulpauz Estate not only without benefit but productive of positive loss by overflowing cultivation and interfering with a frequented thoroughfare. The Board have already given strict directions against undertaking any works of this description in a similar manner hereafter.-

Para 49. 21. The Board entirely approve of Mr. Stokes intention to dispense with the habitual use of estimates of Produce in the surveyed lands subject to a regular field &

Board's Proceedings Para 7. relinquishment.-

Para 50. 22 The practice of the Districts in respect to portions of fields left unsown (Khanilat Burjer) by which no relief is extended to portions of less extent than 8 acres is arbitrary and unreasonable. Some fields do not even equal that extent and in others little exceeding it the greatest portion may be waste without the ryot being entitled to any consideration. This may operate as a severe hardship in valuable lands which are generally subdivided more minutely than ordinary fields. The usual practice in most districts is to withhold remission if the portion uncultivated is less than 1/4 or

Its Para 10. in others than 1/2 of the area of the field.-

The

Fort St. George 16th November 1843.-

Para 54. 23. The restrictions on throwing up old cultivation for the purpose of engaging in the breaking up of waste on favorable terms consist in withholding cowles from parties who have relinquished land within two years until the same amount of revenue is realized from the land subsequently occupied, any excess being admitted to the benefit of the Cowle regulations. It does not appear to the Board that this practice can be made to operate as any check against the transfer of the ryots labor to inferior lands and the systematic occupation of the best lands under favorable leases. It has been shewn above that a large quantity of superior dry land was thrown up in the year under review. The exchange of lands every year (on which the Board commented in their Proceedings of 11th July 1842) is considerable. The terms of the Cowlenamah afford no obstacle to the temporary occupation of such lands on favorable terms. The Board have had occasion to remark on similar practices arising out of the same causes in other districts and they are led strongly to suspect that some such system prevails in the Palnad. Mr. Stokes is opposed to the custom of relinquishing good and bad lands together, when such exchanges

of

Fort St. George 16th November 1843.-

has been incurred on the part of the Mulkaruz Estate not only without benefit but productive of positive loss by overflowing cultivation and interfering with a frequented thoroughfare. The Board have already given strict directions against undertaking any works of this description in a similar manner hereafter.-

Para 49. 21. The Board entirely approve of Mr. Stokes intention to dispense with the habitual use of estimates of Produce in the surveyed lands subject to a regular field assessment.-

Board's Proceedings Para 7.

Para 50. 22 The practice in this District in respect to portions of fields left unsown (Chamilat Buniyer) by which no relief is extended to portions of less extent than 8 acres is arbitrary and unreasonable. Some fields do not even equal that extent and in others little exceeding it the greatest portion may be waste without the ryot being entitled to any consideration. This may operate as a severe hardship in valuable lands which are generally subdivided more minutely than ordinary fields. The usual practice in most districts is to withhold remission if the portion uncultivated is less than 1/4 or in others than 1/2 of the area of the field.-

Ibs Para 10.

(The

Fort St. George 16th November 1843.-

Para 54. 23 The restrictions on throwing up old cultivation for the purpose of engaging in the breaking up of waste on favorable terms consist in withholding cowles from parties who have relinquished land within two years until the same amount of revenue is realized from the land subsequently occupied, any excess being admitted to the benefit of the Cowle regulations. It does not appear to the Board that this practice can be made to operate as any check against the transfer of the ryots labor to inferior lands and the systematic occupation of the best lands under favorable leases. It has been shewn above that a large quantity of superior dry land was thrown up in the year under review. The exchange of lands every year (on which the Board commented in their Proceedings of 11th July 1842) is considerable. The terms of the Cowlenamah afford no obstacle to the temporary occupation of such lands on favorable terms. The Board have had occasion to remark on similar practices arising out of the same causes in other districts and they are led strongly to suspect that some such system prevails in the Palnad. Mr. Stokes is opposed to the custom of relinquishing good and bad lands together, when such exchanges

of

Fort St. George 16th November 1843.-

has been incurred on the part of the Mul-
:ray Estate not only without benefit but
productive of positive loss by overflowing
cultivation and interfering with a frequented
thoroughfare- The Board have already given
strict directions against undertaking any
works of this description in a similar manner
hereafter.-

Para 49. 21. The Board entirely approve of
Mr. Stokes intention to dispense with the
habitual use of estimates of Produce in the
Board's Proceed. surveyed lands subject to a regular field
:ings Para 7. assessment.-

Para 50. 22 The practice of the Districts in
respect to portions of fields left unsown
(Khanilat Burjer) by which no relief is ex-
tended to portions of less extent than 8 acres
is arbitrary and unreasonable- Some fields
do not even equal that extent and in others
little exceeding it the greatest portion may
be waste without the ryot being entitled to
any consideration- This may operate as a
severe hardship in valuable lands which
are generally subdivided more minutely
than ordinary fields- The usual practice
in most districts is to withhold remission
if the portion uncultivated is less than 1/4 or
Ists Para 10. in others than 1/2 of the area of the field.-

The

Fort St. George 16th November 1843.-

Para 54. 23 The restrictions on throwing
up old cultivation for the purpose of engag-
:ing in the breaking up of waste on favorable
terms consist in withholding cowles from
parties who have relinquished land within
two years until the same amount of
revenue is realized from the land subse-
:quently occupied, any excess being admitted
to the benefit of the Cowle regulations- It
does not appear to the Board that this
practice can be made to operate as any
check against the transfer of the ryots
labor to inferior lands and the systematic
occupation of the best lands on favor-
:able leases- It has been shewn above
that a large quantity of superior dry land
was thrown up in the year under review-
The exchange of lands every year (on which
the Board commented in their Proceedings of
11th July 1842) is considerable- The terms
of the Cowlenamah afford no obstacle to the
temporary occupation of such lands on fa-
:vorable terms- The Board have had occasion
to remark on similar practices arising out
of the same causes in other districts and they
are led strongly to suspect that some such
system prevails in the Palnad- Mr. Stokes is
opposed to the custom of relinquishing good and
bad lands together, when such exchanges

of

17445 Fort St. George 16th November 1843.-

of cultivation take place. Some restriction of this kind has been sanctioned by the universal usage of the country and its necessity would seem to be apparent where the divisions of land are numerous and small & and where the right of occupancy is limitted only to single fields; whether detached or congregated and not to patents or farms embracing a number contiguous to each other. The Board are unwilling to hamper Mr. Stokes with specific instructions which the easy of application in some districts may not be so in others their object is to prevent the capricious abandonment of land and to secure to all ryots a share of advantages whether they may consist in proximity to irrigation to the Villages - or other favorable consideration. They request the particular attention of Mr Stokes therefore to these observations with a view to the supply of further information on the practical working of the present system in his district.-

24. One of the Purgunnahs of the Vesavareddy Estate exhibits a large increase of Ploughs which if not a clerical error requires explanation.-

	1250		1257.		Increase	
	Ploughs	Ryots	Ploughs	Ryots	Ploughs	Ryots
Tungadoor	2276	1331	3463	1373	1187	42
Kabampoody	1125	709	1108	702	.	.
Soomarapoody	514½	312	509	329	.	17
Emmigaula	1802½	984	1774½	1062	.	18
Mauicherla	3600	1980	3578½	2015	.	33

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Extract from the Board's Proceedings be submitted to Government, and a transcript of the same be forwarded to the Collector of Guntoor for his information and guidance.-

17446 Fort St. George 16th November 1843.-

Read again letter from the Collector of Guntoor dated 28th ultimo and entered in Consultation 9th Instant together with a previous correspondence on the subject.-

Ordered that the foregoing correspondence be submitted for the information of the Most Noble the Governor in Council with reference to the Board's Proceedings dated 21st August last.-

Order thereon.

(18)

Read the following letters.-

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

(19)

From the Pl. Coll. of Nellore.- Sir,
I have the honor to return herewith two parts of the Glossary to which I have made such addition as have occurred to me.-

Nellore -
Pl. Coll. Cutcherry
8th November 1843.-

(Signed) T. V. Stonhouse
Pl. Collector.

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

(20)

From J. Scott Esqre Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George at Parnool.- Sir,
I have the honor to return Paras VIII and IX of the Skeleton Glossary with

with certain additions thereon.-

Kurnool - - -
31st October 1843

(Signed) J. Scott
Agent to the Governor
of Fort St. George

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

21

From the Collr. of Chingleput -

Sir,

I have the honor to return herewith the Tenth part of the Skeleton Glossary of Indian Terms with certain additions proposed.-

Chingleput District -
Collector's Cutcherry - -
Conjeveram 8th November 1843 -

(Signed) A. Freese
Collector.

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

22

From the Pl. Collr. of Salem - -

Sir,

I have the honor to return the 5th part of the Skeleton Glossary filled up as requested in your letter of the 19th December 1842.-

DE-EO

Salem Zillah Cussor.
Pr. Collr's Cutcherry - -
2d November 1843.-

(Signed) W. C. Lockhart
Asst. Pl. Collr.

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

23

From the Asst. Collr. in the Pr. Dn. of arcot -

Sir,

With reference to my letter

+ 26th Oct. 1843 - + letter I have the honor to return the 8th and 9th parts of the Glossary with the required Suggestions.-

The other parts will be returned with as little delay as possible on furnishing me with the Office Copies of the Same.-

South Arcot - - - - -
Collr's Cutcherry - - -
Cuddalore 31st October 1843.-

(Signed) W. D. Davis.
Actg. Collector.

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

24

From A. P. Onslow Esqre
Collr. of Trichinopoly -

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 19th Ultimo I have the honor to return the 12th part of the Skeleton Glossary mentioned in a Circular letter from your Office dated 19th December last.-

Trichinopoly
4th November
1843.-

(Signed) A. P. Onslow
Collector

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

25

From W. H. Blair Esqre
Pl. Collr. of Canara -

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 25th Ultimo, I have the honor to return the Eleventh part of the Skeleton Glossary, with such additions and suggestions, as

+ MA-MO.

1/1447 Fort St. George 16th November 1843.

with certain additions thereon.

Kurnool - - -
31st October 1843

(Signed) J. Scott
Agent to the Governor
of Fort St. George

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

21

Sir,

From the Collr of Chingleput -

I have the honor to return herewith the Tenth part of the Skeleton Glossary of Indian Terms with certain additions proposed. -

Chingleput District -
Collector's Cutcherry - -
Conjeveram 8th November 1843 -

(Signed) A. Freese
Acting Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

22

Sir,

From the 2d Collr of Salem. -

I have the honor to return the 5th part of the Skeleton Glossary filled up as requested in your letter of the 19th December 1842. -

D. E-E o

Salem Zillah Offce.
2d Collr Cutcherry - -
2d November 1843. -

(Signed) W. E. Lockhart
Ag. 2d Collr

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

23

Sir,

From the Ag. Collr of the 2d Dn of Arcot -

With reference to my letter

1/1448 Fort St. George 16th November 1843. -

+ 26th Oct 1843 -

+ letter, I have the honor to return the 8th and 9th parts of the Glossary with the required suggestions. -

The other parts will be returned with as little delay as possible on furnishing me with the Office Copies of the same. -

South Arcot - - - - -
Collr Cutcherry - - -
Cuddalore 31st October 1843 -

(Signed) H. D. Davis.
Actg Collector.

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

24

Sir,

From A. P. Onslow Esqre
Collr of Trichinopoly -

With reference to your letter of the 19th Ultimo I have the honor to return the 12th part of the Skeleton Glossary mentioned in a Circular letter from your Office dated 19th December last. -

Trichinopoly
4th November
1843. -

(Signed) A. P. Onslow
Collector

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

25

Sir,

From H. M. Blair Esqre
2d Collr of Cuzarac -

+ MA-MO.

With reference to your letter of the 25th Ultimo I have the honor to return the Eleventh part of the Skeleton Glossary, with such additions and suggestions, as

1449 Fort St. George 16th November 1843

as I have to make.-

P. Coll.a Cutcherry -
On Circuit Sircy, -
2d November 1843. -

(Signed) H. M. Blair
P.C. Collector

Ordered that the Glossaries accompanying the foregoing letters be transmitted with the following letter.

To.
The College Board -
Gentlemen

To the College Board -

(19-26)

With reference to the 2d para of Mr. Brown's letter dated 29th July last I have directed by the Board of Revenue to forward to you the accompanying parts of the Skeleton Glossary of Indian Terms received from the Collectors, named in the Margin.

Vellore 10th & 11th parts 8th in Cons 16th Nov.r 1843-
Burnood 8th & 9th Do 31st Oct.r in Cons 16th Do -
Chinglepat 10th Do 8th in Cons. 16th Do -
South Arcot 8th & 9th Do 31st Oct.r in Cons 16th Do -
Salem 5th Do 2d in Cons 16th Do -
Trichinopoly 12th Do 4th in Cons 16th Do -
Canara 11th Do in Cons 16th Do -

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George -
16th November 1843 -

(Signed) E. C. Lovell
Actg. Secy.

(27)

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

Read the following letters.

From A. Mellor Esqre
Collr. of Bellary -

Sir

I have the honor to forward a Statement of Balance of Land Revenue

1450 Fort St. George 16th November 1843.-

for fasly 1257 as it stood on the 1st Instant. -
2.- a Minute Enquiry has been instituted by myself and my Sub Collector Mr. C. Pelly into each individuals case during the Jummabundy of Fasly 1252 i.e. D. 1842/43 to ascertain the irrecoverable portion of the Balance and the result has been to satisfactorily prove that the amount determined on is irrecoverable and will be detrimental if not remitted. The Talook Rewar Particulars composing the same are given in the Statement -
3. according to the abovementioned accounts the balance at the commencement of Fasly 1252 i.e. D. 1842/43 - amounted to Company's Rupees ____ 28,659-1-8-
Subsequent Collections to the end of September 1843 ____ 2,603-12-6-
Amount recoverable hereafter ____ 44-14-10-
2,648-11-4-
Net irrecoverable Balance ____ 3010-6-4-

Particulars of the above -

Wyah Bunjer or amount on wet lands, the Cultivation of the 2d Crop of which was estimated at the Jummabundy but afterwards not sown from inability and insufficiency of water amongst other unavoidable Causes ____ 124 - 911 - 6 - 8 -
Crops destroyed by flood - 77 - 227 - - - 11 -
Crops withered and loss of Produce ____ 82 - 372 - 5 - 7 -
By deaths ____ 6 - 68 - 5 - 6 -
By Emigration ____ 25 - 227 - 8 - 2 -
By inability &c. &c. ____ 105 - 1203 - 11 - 6 -
Total ____ 419 - 3010 - 6 - 4 -

4. Under these Circumstance I have the honor to request the Board will be pleased to obtain for me the Sanction of Government for remitting the above irrecoverable balance of Company's Rupees 3010-6-4 and writing the same off the account. -

Bellary District, Collector's Office
on Circuit Heraikul - - - - -
27th October 1843 - - - - -

(Signed) A. Mellor
Collector

Statement

1/51 rge

16th November 1843.-

No 1 The Bellary Division of the Ceded District for Fasly 1251.-

...itted for remission-

Division	No.	...eaths		By Emigration		By inability		Total		Total of Col.s 9 & 11		Net recoverable hereafter.
		...mount	No.	Amount	No.	amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount		
		8		9		10		11		12		13
		CRs. A ℘		CRs. A ℘		CRs. A ℘		CRs. A ℘		CRs. A ℘		CRs. A ℘
		26 5 6	8	96 1 1	45	669 6 3	56	822 15 7	65	934 u 5		u u u
	1	u u	u	u u u	u	u u	u	u	4	51 6 6		u u u
	2	u u	1	30 10 u	u	u	1	30 10 u	4	45 4 3		u u u
	3	u u	u	u u u	1	2 14 5	1	2 14 5	28	244 11 9		u u u
	4	5 13 4	3	18 1 1	2	44 6 10	6	68 5 3	18	159 11 4		u u u
	5	u u	u	u u u	5	31 14 9	5	31 14 9	5	31 14 9		u u u
	6	u u	1	16 1 6	7	181 15 10	9	207 3 9	9	207 3 9		u u u
	7	18 10 8	1	16 u 7	9	119 u u	12	160 u 9	13	173 2 9		u u u
	8	u u	u	u u u	3	10 1 8	3	10 1 8	4	46 9 u		44 14 10
	9	u u	u	u u u	1	3 12 1	1	3 12 1	1	3 12 1		u u u
	10	u u	u	u u u	u	u u u	u	u u u	u	u u u		u u u
	11	u u	u	u u u	3	22 5 2	3	22 5 2	3	22 5 2		u u u
	12	50 13 6	14	176 14 3	76	1085 13 u	97	1360 3 5	154	1920 1 9		44 14 10
		11 14 2	5	20 u 6	24	91 u 11	74	204 u 4	74	204 u 4		u u u
	1	5 9 10	5	22 2 1	u	u u u	81	351 5 7	91	397 8 8		u u u
	2	u u	u	u u u	1	5 13 4	2	10 4 6	59	315 9 9		u u u
	3	u u	u	u u u	1	1 12 3	1	1 12 3	1	1 12 3		u u u
	4	u u	1	8 7 4	3	19 4 u	40	171 5 7	40	171 5 7		u u u
	5	u u										
		17 8 u	11	50 9 11	29	117 14 6	198	738 12 3	265	1090 4 7		u u u
		68 5 6	25	227 8 2	105	1203 11 6	295	2098 15 8	419	3010 6 4		44 14 10

A. Mellor
Collector

Resolved-

Resolution thereon.

(27-28)

Resolved that the authority of Government be solicited for writing off the above irrecoverable balance of Land Revenue in the District of Bellary for Fusly 1251 & A.D. 1841/42 amounting to Rupees 3,010-6-4.--

To E. C. Lovell Esqre

Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue Fort St. George

(29)

From the Collector of Bellary.- Submitting report on the Families of Poligars in the receipt of allowances deducted from the Bariz of the Talook and paid without entering in the Accounts forwarded to the Accountant General and Civil Auditor with a recommendation that this practice may be discontinued, that the payments may in future be made from the Collectors Treasury and exhibited in the above Accounts

Sir,

As promised in my letter of the 20th September last No. 79 I beg to submit the following report on the Families of Poligars in this District, whose Pensions are usually deducted from the Bariz of the Talook, without being exhibited in the Accounts forwarded to the Accountant General and Civil Auditor.-

2. The Families at present in the receipt of Pensions in the manner above indicated are only Four in Number Viz.te-

1 Pundecondah Yerrachennamah Noid in Punchalum pollem Talook.-

2. Vamoolapaud Rungareddy in Yadakee Talook.-

3. Family of Ramakristnapah Noid in Raidroog Talook.-

4. Narajanpilly Naranummah in Tadputry Talook.-

Accounts for the usual check and audit and requesting final orders.

Pundecondah Yerrachennamah

3.-

Noid.- In the Memorandum forming enclosure No. 2 in Colonel Munro's report on Poligars dated 20th March 1802 Laul Munnee Raick the father of this Poligar is entered [Nos] as receiving Canteroy Pagodas 481-8-2 Viz.te 398 in Money deducted from the Summalburdy and Canteroy Pagodas 91-8-2 in Enam Land which he enjoyed during his life.- On his death in 1821 the the Collector Mr. Campbell reported the event to the Board and stated his having acquiesced in an arrangement agreed to by the four Sons of the deceased amongst themselves in regard to the Lands &c.a In laying the subject before Government, the Board proposed to direct the Collector to continue the Pension and Enam Land to Yerrachennamah Noid the Eldest of the four Sons for the Support of the Family of the deceased Laul Munnee, and the Government accordingly approved and Sanctioned the proposal under date the 28th December 1821.- The Sum of 390 Canteroy Pagodas is equal to Company's Rupees 1137-8-, which latter amount the present incumbent Yerrachennamah Noid is still enjoying in addition to the Enam Land.-

Vamalapaud.-

+ Letter dated 28th Nov.r 1821.

Board's Letter to Government dated 6th Dec.r 1821

Resolution thereon. Resolved that the authority

(27-28) of Government be solicited for writing off the above irrecoverable balance of Land Revenue in the District of Bellary for Fusly 1251 c A.D. 1841/42 amounting to Rupees 3,010-6-4.-

To C. C. Lowell Esqre

Acting Secretary to the

Board of Revenue

Fort St. George

(29)

From the Collector of Bellary.- Submitting report on the Families of Poligars in the receipt of allowances deducted from the Bariz of the Talook and paid without entering in the accounts forwarded to the Accountant General and Civil Auditor with a recommendation that this practice may be discontinued, that the payments may in future be made from the Collector's Treasury and exhibited in the above accounts

Sir,

1 As promised in my letter of the 20th September last No. 79 I beg to submit the following report on the Families of Poligars in this District, whose Pensions are usually deducted from the Bariz of the Talook, without being exhibited in the Accounts forwarded to the Accountant General and Civil Auditor.-

2. The Families at present in the receipt of Pensions in the manner above as indicated are only Four in Number Viz.te-

1 Pundecondah Yerrachennamah Noid in Punchalum pollam Talook.-

2. Vamoolapaud Rungareddy in Yadakee Talook.-

3. Family of Rama Kristnapah Noid in Raidroog Talook.-

4. Narajampilly Naranemmah in Tadputry Talook.-

Pundecondah

accounts for the usual check and audit and requesting final orders.

3 Pundecondah Yerrachennamah

Noid.- In the Memorandum forming enclosure No. 2 in Colonel Munro's report on Poligars dated 20th March 1802 Laul Munnee Naick the father of this Poligar is entered [Mds] as receiving Canteroy Pagodas 481-8-2 Viz.te 398 in Money deducted from the Summahlundy and Canteroy Pagodas 91-8-2 in Enam Land which he enjoyed during his life. On his death in 1821 the the Collector Mr. Campbell reported the event to the Board and stated his having acquiesced in an arrangement agreed to by the four Sons of the deceased amongst themselves in regard to the Lands &c.a In laying the subject before Government, the Board proposed to direct the Collector to continue the Pension and Enam Land to Yerrachennamah Noid the Eldest of the four Sons for the Support of the Family of the deceased Laul Mannee, and the Government accordingly approved and Sanctioned the proposal under date the 28th December 1821.- The Sum of 390 Canteroy Pagodas is equal to Company's Rupees 1137-8-0 which latter amount the present incumbent Yerrachennamah Noid is still enjoying in addition to the Enam Land.-

Vamalapaud.-

† Letter dated 28th Nov.r 1821.-

Board's Letter to Government dated 6th Dec.r 1821

4- Vamalapaud Rungareddy-

It appears the Ancestors of this man were recognized as Sur Desayies and obtained from former Governments an Enam under the technical term of Soomady "Chanos" & and Soomady Mady" that is one piece of Dry and one piece of wet Land in each Village together with a Roofscore in Money at one Canteroy Pagoda for every 100 Pagodas of Bariz in consideration of their having restored and Populated 44 Villages in the Yadakee Talook. These were enjoyed for a series of years Succes=sively themselves and after them by Chala reddy the father of the present incumbent Rungareddy; but Colonel Munro resumed the same and allowed in lieu thereof in Fusly 1211 a.d. 1801/2. a Money allowance of 100 f. Pagodas, equal to Company's Rupees 291-10-8- on which Rungareddy continues to receive.-

5. Family of RamaKristnapah Noid. To this Poligar's Family the Govern=ment were pleased under date the 24th December 1839 "to Authorize an allowance of Company's Rupees 115-10-8 being "Annually

"Annually paid in compensation for the Enam "lands resumed on account of Government by "Mr. Robertson the late Principal Collector of Bellary; the amount being entered in the accounts of the Settlement." The Enam in question would appear to have been granted by Colonel Munro in the Name of RamaKristnapah Noid the late Poligar of Raidroog.-

6- Narajampully Naranamah- This is the widow of the late Boochapah Noid Poligar of Narajampully who under the Minutes of Consultation dated 18th March and 18th May 1843 is allowed 67½ Canteroy Pagodas equal to Rs. 196-14-0. The circumstances under which the allowance was conceded to the present incumbent are detailed in the recent correspondence noted in the Margin which the Board have before them- it is unnecessary for me to recapitulate the particulars connected with this case.-

Yielding 40 C. Pagodas-

Coll.r's letter to the Board dated 23d April 1842.
Do. 5th Dec.r 1842.
Board's Letter to Government dated 12th May 1842 & 2d Aug.t 1842.
Govt. Order 21st Nov.r 1843
Minutes of Cons.s dated 18th March 1843
Board's Proceedings 23d March 1843
Coll.r's letter to the Board 19th Apl. 1843
Board's Proceedings 27th April 1843
Minutes of Cons.s 18th May 1843
Board's Proceedings 1st June
Coll.r's Letter to the Board 20th Septr. 1843.-

J.

The propriety of exhibiting these Pensions in the Accounts forwarded to the Accountant General and Civil Auditor, and of subjecting the payments to Audit like all other Pensions occurred to me at the time when I addressed to the Board on Naranamah's case, but it appeared to be a long established practice

practice. There are families of several other Poligars &c. similarly situated, whose Lands have been resumed by Government and to whom Stipendiary allowances were granted, the same being disbursed from my Hooz[oor] or Treasury entered in the Monthly Journals furnished to the Office of Account and Audit, and subjected to all the necessary check & audit. I see no reason why the same System should not be adopted also in the cases of the few Poligars Families above noted.—

8.— On reference to Col. 192 of the General Revenue Statement No. 5 submitted with my Jummahbundy Report for Fusly 1252 A.D. 1842/43 the Board will observe, that the abovementioned 4 items are all the Pensions or allowances that are deducted from the Kistbundy Bariz and paid to Families of Poligars without being entered in my Cash accounts or scrutinized by the Office of Audit.—

9. Should final orders be passed to discontinue the present practice, it will dispense altogether with the entry in Col. 192 of the abovementioned General Revenue Statement No. 5, as also the corresponding entry in Col. 149 of the Abstract comparative Statement No. 4.—

Bellary District——
Coll.r's Office on Circuit
Canalapoor 3d Nov.r 1843 } (Signed) A. Mellor
Collector.

Ordered

Order thereon. Ordered to lie on the table.—

(29-30) To E. C. Lovell Esq.re
Acting Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

Sir,

From A. Mellor Esq.re
Coll.r of Bellary——

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Extract from the Proceedings

(31) Board's under date the 20th ultimo. Entertaining some doubts upon a reconsideration of that matter as to the correctness of the view adopted in my

*5th October 1843— letter to the Acting Principal Collector of Cuddapah, I had already written in last Month to the Amildars of the neighbouring Talooks to permit Sugar from Cuddapah to enter this Collectorate District on the usual Rowanah. I explain this lest the Board should imagine that any interruption of the usual trade might have taken place.—

Bellary District——
Collector's Office on Circuit——
Canalapoor 6th November 1843.

(Signed) A. Mellor
Collector

Order thereon. Ordered to be recorded.—

(31-32) Read again letter from the Acting Principal Collector of Cuddapah dated 27th ultimo and entered in Consultation 9th

17460 Fort St. George 16th November 1843.

9th Instant—

Ordered that the following letter be sent in reply—

To The Principal Collector of Cuddapah—

To the Pl. Coll.r of Cuddapah—

Sir,

33

With reference to Mr. Arbuthnot's letter of the 27th October last—I am directed to state that the Board of Revenue are of opinion that although the acting Collector Mr. Lavie was fully competent on an appeal regularly preferred to set aside the decision of his sub Collector, the case, after having been disposed of by the latter Gentleman was not referible to the assessors—you will therefore have the goodness to set the decision of the assessors aside and give effect to that of Mr. Skelton—

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George,—— 16th November 1843—

(Signed) E. C. Lovell
Ag. Secretary

Endorsement on Petition No 918 of 1843—

"The petitioners are referred to the Principal Collector to whose instructions have been issued on the matter of their petition"—

Read again letter from

17461 Fort St. George 16th November 1843

the Collector of Chingleput dated 2d and entered in Consultation 9th Instant—

Ordered that the above-mentioned letter be submitted with the following address—

To The Chief Secretary to Government—

To the Chief Secy. to Government—

Sir,

34

2d in Cons. 9th Nov. 1843.

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to forward for the orders of the Most Noble the Governor in Council the accompanying letter from the Collector of Chingleput recommending that a small pension may be granted to a widow named Valathumnaut whose Shotriem Village of Tandlum was resumed for arrears of Revenue under the orders of Government dated

In Cons. 28th August 1839.

24th August 1836—

In a similar case

2.

In Cons. 29th Dec. 1834.

Government were pleased under date 26th December 1834 to grant "a "pension of five Rupees per Mensem "being about the average of the surplus "income derived from the Village "by the Shrotriemdar" In the present case the arrears amounted to Rupees 170-14-6 being one year's Peishcush

and

17462

Fort St. George 16th November 1843.

and it appears that the Village yields, after deducting the Peishcush and ex Maramut charges, an average ex annual net surplus of Rupees ex 124-3-9- and as the petitioner is stated to be in destressed circumstances the Board beg leave to recommend that a pension of 6 Rupees per Month as proposed by the Collector should be granted to her for life-

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George, ---
16th November 1843-

(Signed) C.C. Lovell
Ag. Secretary

Read the following

Statement-

Statement-

Fort St. George 16th November 1843

Statement of Salt for exportation to Calcutta from the Port of Covelong in the Collectorate of Chingleput up to 7th November 1843-

Quantity of Salt to be exported-	Quantity already exported-	Remarks
3,85,840	94,782	1,2,000

(35)

For 1843-
Bengal D Canado-

59,2000- 20,616

Chingleput District-
Collector's Circuit Cutcherry,
Chingleput 14th November 1843-

E. Eq.re (Signed) A.D. Freese
Collector

Ordered

Fort St. George 16th November 1843

Order thereon,

(35-36)

Ordered to be sent for publication in the Fort St. George Gazette

Read again letter from the Acting Collector in the Northern Division of Arcot dated 27th Ultimo and entered in Consultation 9th Instant.—

Ordered that the abovementioned letter be submitted with the following address.—

(37)

To The Chief Secretary to Government

Sir,

To the Chief Secy to Govt

Para 1

Submitting a letter from the Acting Collr of North Arcot reporting the death of Ramapa Naid who received a pension of 20 Pagodas per Month and stating that it appears to rest on the liberality of Govt what provision if any should now be made for the future Maintenance of the family—

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to forward for the consideration and orders of the Most Noble the Governor in Council the accompanying letter from the Acting Collector of North Arcot reporting the Death on the 31st ult. of Ramappah Naid who received a pension of 20 Pagodas per Month under the orders of Government dated 5th October 1816

2. Poolapah Naid the father of the late pensioner, it appears was related to the ejected Poligar of Pahal and having behaved well during the Poligar disturbance in North Arcot was allowed on the decease of the Poligar a portion of Pagodas 30-47 20 from the pension which he had received and on Poolapah Naids death the above

From Govt 1st Cons 18th Nov 1816 in Cons 5th Feb 1817 P 5 No 9

From Govt 22d Augt 1817 in Cons 4th Sept

In Cons 10 Oct 1817 No 2

2d Cons 2d Feb 1843

Fort St. George 16th November 1843.

above reduced pension of 20 Pagodas per Month was granted to Ramappah Naid for the Maintenance of the family.—

Disputes afterwards arising in the family, 3 Pagodas were deducted from the pension and paid to Veneatapatty Naid and Chinnama Naid, the brothers of Ramappah Naid, which they continued to receive up to the time of his death.—

It is stated that Ramappah Naid has left a step Mother four sons, a daughter and other relatives who were dependent on him and appear to have no other means of subsistence—and Mr. Babington proposes that a reduced pension of 13 Pagodas per Month including the 3 Pagodas to be continued as hitherto to the brothers of the deceased should be granted in the name of his son Veeraragonada Naid it appears to rest entirely on the liberality of Government what provision should now be made for the future Maintenance of the family.—

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George, 16th November 1843.

(Signed) E. C. Lovell
Acting Secretary

Read again letter from the Acting Principal Collector of Salem dated

17466 to 68 Fort St. George 16th November 1843

dated 6th and entered in Consultation 20th ultimo -

Ordered that the following letter be sent in reply -

To The Acting Principal Collector of Salem -

To the Acting Pl. Coll.r of Salem - -

Sir,

Referring to your letter of the 6th ultimo reporting the sale of the Dindvonmungalum Mootah for the sum of 9000 Rupees and requesting the Board's sanction for the same, they direct me before conveying to you their confirmation of the sale to forward to you the accompanying Petitions from the parties who have hitherto been in possession of the Mootah for any notice they may seem to require -

38

Sl. Cons.s 29th October

Nos 1752 1780 } of 1843 -

If those parties are willing and able to pay up the amount of arrears the Board would be reluctant that the Mootah, which has been in the family for so many years should pass out of their hands -

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George, 16th November 1843 - } (Signed) E. C. Lovell Acting Secretary

Read again the letter from the Acting Principal Collector of Salem dated 21st ultimo and entered in Consultation 9th Instant -

Ordered that the following letter be sent in reply - To

17469 Fort St. George 16th November 1823

To The Acting Principal Collector of Salem

39

To the Actg Pl. Coll.r of Salem - - } Para 1

Sir,

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

Indens. 9th Inst.

21st October last in which concurring with Mr. Gley you purpose that no alteration should be made in the division entrusted to the charge of your Sub Collector which at present consists of the Talooks of Nameul,

Para 3.

Paramutty, Senkerry and Trichengode - As requested in Mr. Bourdillon's letter of the 9th February last, you will now be pleased to state at what place you would purpose that the Sub Collectors chief residence should be and what accommodation there may be at such place for him and his Cutcherry - It will obviously be necessary that he should reside within his Division -

The Board wish also to be favored with a list of the Talooks of your District,

2.

shewing those which under the new arrangement proposed by you will be under your own charge, those under the sub Collector, and those if any, under the Head Assistant -

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George - - - - - 16th November 1843 - } (Signed) E. C. Lovell Actg Secretary

Read

Fort St. George 16th November 1843

Read the following letter

To E. C. Lovell Esqre

Acting Secretary to the

Board of Revenue

Fort St. George

From W. E. Lockhart Esqre Ag. Pt. Coll. of Salem } Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 9th Instant, I have the honor to acquaint you, that the nature of the duties which devole on Peertagherry ex Chitty as head man of his caste, are as follows- he settles disputes, is consulted on occasions of marriage, and when the people of the said caste are required to appear on any circar affairs he represents them. The Enam he claims is situated in a Jaury Mootah it is under attachment, and the assessment thereof of Fuslies 1251 and 52 was collected and carried to the account of Extra Revenue and has not been incorporated in the circar lands.—

40

Salem Zillah, Pt. Collrs Cutchery, 20th October 1843.— } (Signed) W. E. Lockhart

Ag. Pt. Collr

Order thereon.

Ordered that the following Endorsement be passed on Petition

40-41

Endt. No. 1907 of 1842-

"It appears that neither the Petitioners or his ancestors have been in possession of the Enam which he claims for many years, which moreover

does not come within the description of a service maniem. The Board therefore see no occasion to interfere in his favor".—

Read again letter from the Acting Collector in the Southern Division of Arcot dated 27th ultimo and entered in Consultation 9th Instant.—

Ordered that the abovementioned letter and the previous correspondence on the subject be submitted with the following address.—

To The Chief Secretary to Government-

To the Chief Secy to Government— } Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request that you will submit for the orders of the Most Noble the Governor in Council the accompanying correspondence with the Acting Collector of South Arcot having reference to a yeomiah of Rupees 2-6-2 per Mensem enjoyed by the late Meer Abdull Gunny, one of the yeomiahdars of the resumed Jaghire

42

From the Ag. Collr of S. Arcot No. 27 dated 27th ult. & Enclosure
From the Ag. Collr of Salem No. 40 dated 20th Inst. & Enclosure

17472 Fort St. George 16th November 1843.

Jaghire of Sunicarapoorum.—

2. This Individual's name is entered in the list of yeomiahdars which received the sanction of Government under date 30th January 1829 and as the yeomiah was granted for teaching the koraun to Mahomedan children, the Board recommend with reference to the orders referred to in the concluding Para of Mr. Davis' letter, that it may be continued in full in the name of the deceased's eldest son, Meer Abdul Cawder who has performed the duty from the date of his Father's demise, Viz. 28th September 1842.—

Revenue Board office, Fort St. George, 16th November 1843.—

(Signed) C. G. Lovell
Acting Secretary

Read—

17473 Fort St. George 16th November 1843—

Read the following letter.—

To C. G. Lovell Esqre
Acting Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George.

From W. D. Davis Esqre Agt. Coll. in South Arcot. dated 24th Augt 1843.

Sir,

With reference to the remark of the Board appended to the Statement enclosed in your letter dated 2d Octr 1843, I beg leave to state that on my examining the Cawel of Pensioner Teerthagherry, therein alluded to, he appears to be suffering from severe injury caused by a tree falling on his thighs which will render it difficult for him to attend in person to receive the half yearly payment of his Pension

43

17472 Fort St. George 16th November 1843.

Jaghire of Sunicarpoorasc.—.

2. This Individual's name is entered in the list of yeomiahdars which received the sanction of Government under date 30th January 1829 and as the yeomiah was granted for teaching the koraun to Mahomedan children, the Board recommend with reference to the orders referred to in the concluding Para of Mr. Davis' letter, that it may be continued in full in the name of the deceased's eldest son, Meer Abdul Cawder who has performed the duty from the date of his Father's demise, 28th September 1842.—

Revenue Board office,
Fort St. George, ——
16th November 1843— —

/Signed/ C. b. Lovell
Acting Secretary

Read—

17473 Fort St. George 16th November 1843—

Read the following letter.—

To C. b. Lovell Esqre
Acting Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

From W. D. Davis Esqre— Agt Coll. in South Arcot—
24th Augt 1843.

Sir,

With reference to the remark of the Board appended to the Statement enclosed in your letter, I beg leave to state that on my examining the Cawel or Pensioner Teerthagherry, therein alluded to, he appears to be suffering from severe injury caused by a tree falling on his thighs which will render it difficult for him to attend in person to receive the half yearly payment of his Pension

2nd Octr 1843.

43

1474 Fort St. George 15th November 1843.

Pension at my Treasury —

2. The orders of Government therein quoted seeming only appliable to cases of yeomiahdars and not to other clapses of Pensioners, I have the honor at the earnest solicitation of the incumbent, to recommend his son being permitted to draw his Pension by a regular Vakaletnamah, on his appearing half yearly before the Tahsildar of Tindevanum ens which Village is within 6 or 7 Miles of his place of residence —

South Arcot —
Coll.rs Cutcherry —
Cuddalore 6th Novr 1843 } /Signed/ W. D. Davis
Acting Collector

Resolution thereon,

(43-44)

Under the explanation given by the Acting Collector the Board sanction the payment of the Pension enjoyed by Peertagherry to his son on production of a regular Vakalutnamah at each time of payment attested by the monigar and curnum of his Village, should Peertagherry recease he will be again required to attend in pers.n to receive his Pension. —.

Read

1475 Fort St. George 15th November 1843.

Read the following letter

To E. C. Lovell, Esq.re
Acting Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

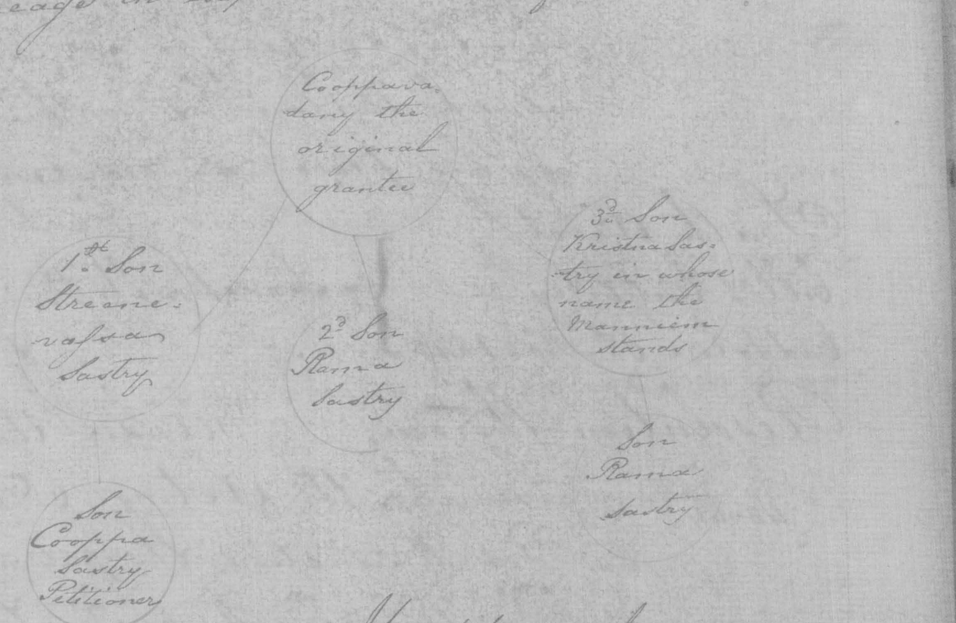
(45)

From J. F. Bishop Esq.re
Acting Collector of Tanjore

Reporting on the Petition No. 150 of 1842.

Sir,

With reference to the concluding para of my letter of the 28th September last, I have the honor to return the Petition No. 150 of 1842, with the following Lineage in explanation thereof —



It appears from a reference to the accounts received in July 1211 from the Palace of His Highness the Rajah of Tanjore that the Mannium in question was granted to one Coppava daty as a Charitable Allowance payable from the public Treasury at 18 Chuckrums per annum. This individual had

had three sons, to the Youngest of whom /Kristnasastry/ the Manniem was transferred and his name entered in the Register of life Pensions framed in fusly 1223 and the amount paid to him, the same being charged in the Accounts under the head of "Pensions and Charitable Allowances". Kristnasastry enjoyed the Manniem up to fusly 1244 and died in fusly 1246. The sum due to him for the intermediate period between 1244 & 46 remains unclaimed by any one.

Petitioner states that according to a private arrangement in the family the Manniem was enjoyed in equal shares by the three sons of the original grantee up to fusly 1238, when a disagreement arising between the brethern, Kristnasastry with held the share of Petitioners father due to him from fusly 1239. to 1244, Petitioner sued Ramasastry the son of Kristnasastry in 1832, in the Moonsiffs Court for the recovery of his fathers share, where the suit was rejected under Regulation IV. of 1831.

There is no record in my Office to trace the exact

time when, or the authority by whom the Manniem was originally granted.

Tanjore ------ / Signed / J. F. Bishop
Vellum 3d November 1843 } Acting Collector

Ordered that the foregoing be submitted with the following address.

To The Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

To the Chief Secy to Government } With reference to the order
B. Re. No 150 of 1842, of Government on Petition No 1184, under date the 19th December 1842, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to forward the accompanying
In Cons. 16th Nov. 1843- letter from the Acting Collector of Tanjore dated the 3d Instant from which it appears that
(45-46) the Petitioners Uncle Kristnasastry was in fusslies 1239- to 1244 in receipt of a certain
A.D. 1829/30. 1834/35
charitable allowance a portion of which the Petitioner states should have been paid to his late father under a private family arrangement, this portion, therefore he now wishes to recover from Kristnasastry's heir, the claim appears to come within the
Clause I Sect II scope of the provisions of Regulation IV of 1831 and the

the Board see no objection to permission
being granted for its adjudication by the
Civil Court.

The Petition No. 1184 of 1842, as
above referred to is herewith returned.

Rev.d Board Office,
Fort St. George,
16th November 1843.

/Signed/ E.C. Lovell,
Actg Secretary.

Read again the following
Letters from the Collector of Trichinopoly.

From 18th August 1840. Infd 28th January 1841.
From 3d Infd 29th July 1841.
From 1st Infd 21st October "
From 28th October 1842. Infd 9th February 1843.
From 19th Infd 27th April 1840.
From 16th Infd 29th June "
From 19th June Infd 3d July "
From 1st Infd 10th August "

Proceedings thereon

47

"The incompleteness of
the arrangements in the Trichinopoly
District for ensuring a due performance
of the duties of the Police has been under
the consideration of the Board of Revenue
and the Government at different periods
placed originally in regard to the Subordinate
Officers of Police in a situation exactly
similar to that of the neighbouring District
of Tanjore, the province of Trichinopoly
continued until lately subject practically

Enclos.re Para 3 in Min.te Cons.n 25th July 1834 Infd 4th Aug.t From the Coll.r of Trichinopoly 25th June Infd 4th July 1836 para 32.

to the old system of Police in many particulars
though that system had been formally
abrogated by Law.

2 The records of the Board
and of Government contains much inform-
ation regarding that system known as the
Kavelly. A description of it as it then
existed was given in a letter from the Collector
of Tanjore, dated 30th September 1805. but even
at that date the want of records to which to
refer relative to the old institutions of the
Country interposed insurmountable difficulty
to the endeavour to furnish positive information
in respect to the system of Police under the
Native Governments. The Collector stated that
even "a patronal tradition of the ancient
"polity of these parts cannot be traced with
"any Degree of satisfaction or certainty."

Appendix A. Enclos.re in a letter from Govt. 21st Infd 31st May 1813.

3. The Kavelly system seems
to have had its origin in "the Law which
gives right to strength" nothing worse can be
well imagined than what was understood
to have been at one time the state of the
Police so called in the Southern part of the
country as described by Mr. Wallace from
the best information he could obtain.

From Coll.r of Tanjore 30th Sept.r 1805.

In

Fort St. George 16th November 1843.

the Board see no objection to permission being granted for its adjudication by the Civil Court.

The Petition No. 1184 of 1842, above referred to is herewith returned.

Revd. Board Office, Fort St. George, 16th November 1843. } (Signed) E. B. Powell, Acting Secretary.

Read again the following letters from the Collector of Trichinopoly.

From 18th August 1840. Inf. 28th January 1841.
From 3rd inf. 29th July 1841.
From 1st inf. 21st October 1842. inf. 9th February 1843.
From 19th inf. 27th April 1840.
From 16th inf. 29th June "
From 19th June inf. 3rd July "
From 10th inf. 10th August "

Proceedings thereon.

(47)

The incompleteness of the arrangements in the Trichinopoly District for ensuring a due performance of the duties of the Police has been under the consideration of the Board of Revenue and the Government at different periods placed originally in regard to the Subordinate Officers of Police in a situation exactly similar to that of the neighbouring District of Tanjore, the province of Trichinopoly continued until lately subject practically to

Fort St. George 16th November 1843.

Encls. Para 3 in Min. Cons. 25th July 1834. Inf. 4th Aug. 6. From the Coll. 8th Trichinopoly 25th June inf. 4th July 1836 para 32.

to the old system of Police in many particulars though that system had been formally abrogated by Law.

2 The records of the Board and of Government contains much information regarding that system known as the Kavelly. A description of it as it then excisted was given in a letter from the Collector of Tanjore, dated 30th September 1805. but even at that date the want of records to which to refer relative to the old institutions of the Country interposed insurmountable difficulty to the endeavour to furnish positive information in respect to the system of Police under the Native Governments. The Collector stated that even "a rational tradition of the ancient "polity of these parts cannot be traced with "any degree of satisfaction or certainty."

Appendix A. Encl. in a letter from Govt. 21st inf. 31st May 1813.

3. The Kavelly system seems to have had its origin in "the Law which gives right to strength" nothing worse can be well imagined than what was understood to have been at one time the state of the Police so called in the Southern part of the country as described by Mr. Wallace from the best information he could obtain.

From Collr. of Tanjore 30th Septr. 1805.

In

Fort St. George 16th November 1843.

the Board see no objection to permission
being granted for its adjudication by the
Civil Court.

The Petition No. 1184 of 1842, c
above referred to is herewith returned.

Rev.d Board Office,
Fort St. George,
16th November 1843.

/Signed/ E. C. Lovell,
Actg Secretary.

Read again the following
letters from the Collector of Trichinopoly

From 18th August 1840. Infons 28th January 1841.
From 3d infons 29th July 1841.
From 1st infons 21st October "
From 28th October 1842. infons 9th February 1843.
From 19th infons 27th April 1843.
From 16th infons 29th June "
From 19th June infons 3d July "
From 5th infons 10th August "

Proceedings thereon

47

The incompleteness of
the arrangements in the Trichinopoly c
District for ensuring a due performance
of the duties of the Police has been under
the consideration of the Board of Revenue
and the Government at different periods
placed originally in regard to the Subordinate
Officers of Police in a situation exactly
similar to that of the neighbouring District
of Tanjore, the province of Trichinopoly c
continued until lately subject practically

Fort St. George 16th November 1843.

Enclos para 3 in Min. Cons 25th July 1834
Infons 4th Augt
From the Coll. of Trichinopoly 25th June infons 4th July 1836 para 32.

to the old system of Police in many particulars
though that system had been formally c
abrogated by Law.

2 The records of the Board
and of Government contains much inform=
ation regarding that system known as the
Kavelly. A description of it as it then c
existed was given in a letter from the Collector
of Tanjore, dated 30th September 1805. but even
at that date the want of records to which to
refer relative to the old institutions of the c
Country interposed insurmountable difficulty
to the endeavour to furnish positive information
in respect to the system of Police under the
Native Governments. The Collector stated that
even "a rational tradition of the ancient
"polity of these parts cannot be traced with
"any degree of satisfaction or certainty."

Appendix A. Enclos in a letter from Govt 21st infons 31st May 1813.

3. The Kavelly system seems
to have had its origin in "the Law which
gives right to strength" nothing worse can be
well imagined than what was understood
to have been at one time the state of the
Police so called in the Southern part of the
country as described by Mr. Wallace from
the best information he could obtain.

From Coll.r of Tanjore 30th Sept.r 1805.

In

Fort St. George 16th November 1843

"In the period alluded to the Police of the
"Country appears to have been vested in a
"body of people distinguished officially
"by name of Kavilgars or watchers the Kavil-
"-gars appear to have been a bold hardy
"predatory race, living generally in Jungles
"and fastnesses - they were composed of
"various tribes such as Wadian Shevery,
"Puddeyachy Gaunden, Nunar Vca Vca in
"many places their habits are well a
"described by the name of Cutters or robbers
"by which they are distinguished they appear
"to have attended their chiefs in the field
"in time of war, and at all times to
"have exercised open depredations as well
"as to have practised private stealth,
"strength and violence, cunning and a
"dexterity appear to have been equally
"habitual to them their employment as
"the protectors of the country must be a
"considered rather as a payment for
"exemption from their outrages by the
"Districts in which they were employed
"than as the just exposition of the authority
"of the state to the crimes and vices of the
lawless part of the community.

4th The Mahomedan authority
and the British arms are

Fort St. George 16th November 1843 -

the first shock to the Cavelly system and
its active evils were greatly repressed by the
introduction of our Civil Government into the
Southern Provinces of the Peninsula, but wherever
there are any remains of a system so wholly
vicious some of the original defects are still
plainly discernible.

5. "The Officers of the Kavelly
"system in existence in 1805. are thus described
"in the letter just adverted to.

1st "The Arasoo Kavilgar signifies
"a Prince or chief who holds a Kavelly Soudaman
"in Tanjore, and Trichinopoly, and the Poligars
"of Arealoor and Woodiarpalliam are distinguished
"by the Appellation of Arasoo Kavilgar."

2nd "Menkavilgar signifies the Head
"or chief Kavilgar of a District - The Tanjore
"Poligars in Tanjore, the Manapar Poligars in
"Trichinopoly and other individuals in both
"Provinces holding the Kavelly of one or more
"Villages are termed Menkavilgars - The Arasoo
"Kavilgars have Menkavilgars under them
"in charge of particular Districts.

3rd "The Coody Cavilgars signifies when
the Ryots of a Village or District are Kavilgars
either in their own Village or in other Villages
or Districts their responsibility and duties
are similar to those of Menkavilgars and

Arasoo

"In the period alluded to the Police of the
"Country appears to have been vested in a
"body of people distinguished officially
"by name of Kavilgars or watchers, the Kavil-
"gars appear to have been a bold hardy
"predatory race, living generally in Jungles
"and fastnesses- they were composed of
"various tribes such as Wadian Shever,
"Puddeyachy Gaunden, Nunar &c. &c. &c. in
"many places their habits are well as
"described by the name of Cutters or robbers
"by which they are distinguished they appear
"to have attended their chiefs to the field
"in time of war, and at all times to
"have exercised open depredations as well
"as to have practised private stealth,
"strength and violence, cunning and
"dexterity appear to have been equally
"habitual to them their employment as
"the protectors of the country must be
"considered rather as a payment for
"exemption from their outrages by the
"Districts in which they were employed
"than as the just exposition of the authority
"of the state to the crimes and vices of the
"lawless part of the community.

4th The Mahomedan authority and the British arms are stated

"the first shock to the Cavelly system and
"its active evils were greatly repressed by the
"introduction of our Civil Government into the
"Southern Provinces of the Peninsula, but wherever
"there are any remains of a system so wholly
"vicious some of the original defects are still
"plainly discernible."

5th "The Officers of the Kavelly
"System in existence in 1805. are thus described
"in the letter just adverted to.

1st "The Arasoo Kavilgar signifies
"a Prince or chief who holds a Kavelly Toredaman
"in Tanjore, and Trichinopoly, and the Poligars
"of Arealoor and Woodiarpalliam are distinguished
"by the Appellation of Arasoo Kavilgar."

2nd "Menkavilgar signifies the Head
"or chief Kavilgar of a District. The Tanjore
"Poligars in Tanjore, the Manapar Poligars in
"Trichinopoly and other individuals in both
"Provinces holding the Kavelly of one or more
"Villages are termed Menkavilgars. The Arasoo
"Kavilgars have Menkavilgars under them
"in charge of particular Districts.

3rd "The Coody Cavilgars signifies when
"the Ryots of a Village or District are Kavilgars
"either in their own Village or in other Villages
"or Districts their responsibility and duties
"are similar to those of Menkavilgars and

Arasoo

Aravoo Kaulgars.

4th Visarapacaren is the person placed by the Men of Cooly Kaulgars in charge of a particular Villages or Districts they are the temporary Servants of the Men or Cooly Caulgars.

5thly The Kodapanda or Taliar is the Village Watchmen, under the Aravoo Men or Kooly Caulgar in some instances they are independent and then they are the only Police Officers of the Village.

6. In Trichinopoly the only Aravoo Kaulgars noticed in any recent correspondence were the Pollegars of Woodiapalliam and Arialore respecting which Divisions further notice will be taken in a subsequent part of these proceedings.

7. The Offices of Aravoo Caulgars of Men Kaulgars when the Officers were not held under Aravoo Kaulgars, and the Office in general of Taliar were considered hereditary, and the Kooly Kaully was considered inherent in the Ryots of the Village to which it belonged.

8. The Men Kaulgars when employed by the Aravoo Kaulgars the Visarapookarers in all cases and in some few instances the Taliars were removable at the pleasure either of the Great

or of their Employers even so long ago as 1805 there were instances of the removal of independent men Kaulgars subsequently to the Establishment of the Company's Government of the above Aravoo men and Cooly Kaulgars are the only classes that now remain.

9. The distinguishing feature of the System, was the exactions of the Men Kaulgars whose remuneration as Agents of Police consisted of lands granted on Mauniem tenure and of fees levied from the Villages These fees were collected in payment for protection by persons who do not even in some instances reside in the District but to resist whose exactions was to subject the inhabitants to have their Cattle driven off by the Agents of those who undertook to afford protection - Under the obligation on the part of the men and Cooly Kaulgars in former times to restore property stolen between Sun Set and sun rise, the payment to these men, under a weak Government unable to preserve its subjects from depredations might appear to hold out some advantages but these even cannot be now looked for since there is no law under which restitution can be claimed and the late Collector and Magistrate stated that

Para 22 of Sondo: in Min. of Cons: 12th Nov. 1843, Inf. to 25th Dec.

Fort St. George 16th November 1843.

Aravoo Kaulgars.

4th Visarapacaren is the person placed by the Men of Coody Kaulgars in charge of a particular Village or Districts they are the temporary Servants of the Men or Coody Caulgars.

5th The Kodapauda or Talear is the Village Watchmen, under the Aravoo Men or Coody Caulgar in some instances they are independent and then they are the only Police Officers of the Village.

6. In Trichinopoly the only Aravoo Kaulgars noticed in any recent correspondence were the Polleagars of Woodiarpalliam and Ariah which Divisions further notice will be taken in a subsequent part of these proceedings.

7. The Offices of Aravoo Caulgars of Men Kaulgars when the Offices were not held under Aravoo Kaulgars, and the Office in general of Talear were considered hereditary, and the Koody Kaulgy was considered inherent in the Ryots of the Village to which it belonged.

8. The Men Kaulgars when employed by the Aravoo Kaulgars the Visarapookarers in all cases, and in some few instances the Talears were removable at the pleasure either of the Ryots

Fort St. George 16th November 1843.

or of their Employers even so long ago as 1805 there were instances of the removal of independent men Kaulgars subsequently to the Establishment of the Company's Government of the above Aravoo men, and Coody Kaulgars are the only classes that now remain.

9. The distinguishing feature of the System, was the exactions of the Men Kaulgars whose remuneration as Agents of Police consisted of lands granted on Maumiem tenure and of fees levied from the Villages. These fees were collected in payment for protection by persons who do not even in some instances reside in the District but to resist whose exactions was to subject the inhabitants to have their Cattle driven off by the Agents of those who undertook to afford protection. Under the obligation on the part of the men and Coody Kaulgars in former times to restore property stolen between Sun set and sun rise, the payment to these men, under a weak Government unable to preserve its subjects from depredations might appear to hold out some advantages but these even cannot be now looked for since there is no law under which restitution can be claimed and the late Collector and Magistrate stated that

Para 22 of Proceedings in Mins. of Cons: 12th Nov. 1843, Inforce 25th Dec.

Mins of Cons. 17th Nov. 1843. Encl: Para 25.

Para 35 from Coll. of Trichinopoly 25th June in Cons 4th July 1838.

that he never heard of a case of restitution

10.

In 1836. the late Collector of Trichinopoly gave it as his opinion that the "Majority of the robberies in these and the "Neighbouring Districts particularly the "most daring ones, are committed by the "Men, Kavilgars and their adherents" and "in order to prove that Government were "determined to put an end to the system "he recommended that all the Maniem "lands enjoyed by the Men Kavilgars in "his District should be resumed, allowing "to the present incumbents a portion of "the amount of rent derived from their "Enam lands as a life pension. When the system was abolished in Tanjore, in 1816 he observed the Men Kavilgars were allowed a life pension of a tenth of their former income.

11.

In the Minutes of Consultation dated 5th April 1839. Government authorized the abolition of the Men Kavil system in Trichinopoly and the immediate resumption of their fees and Enams, and the grant of Compensation to the extent of 15 per Cent of their Emoluments. In conformity with these orders the lands of the Men Kavilgars have been attached and they have been prohibited from collecting the fees but the promised compensation

Instns 18th April 1839.

awarded. The Board will hereafter notice the effect of these resumptions and other matters connected with the men Kavilgars they now proceed to notice how it is intended to provide for a better system of police.

Village Moonsiffs Paras 2 to 5.

12.

In their Proceedings of the 14th March 1839. the Board, adverting to their Proceedings of the 16th July 1835. noticed the arrangement proposed by the then Collector for remunerating the Moonsiffs which they thought should be on the same scale as in Coimbatore viz. 2 per Cent of the gross revenue.

13.

Mr. Blair has suggested that one Moonsiff should discharge the duty in two or more Villages which might be included in a Circle of 4 or 5 Miles and he submitted a statement shewing that to 192 Villages in the Talook of Conaud be apportioned 71 Moonsiffs being 2 2/3 to each. The remuneration which he recommended was at the uniform rate of 42 Rupees to each per annum in land generally of the description of Anaudy Swroosoo or immemorial waste. To this plan the Board objected as it would not ensure the object of the Police Regulation of 1816. and because the grant of such land as had been proposed would in many cases be no remuneration at all.

They

14 They were of opinion that the Village Moonsiff should invariably be selected and appointed from amongst the head men of each Village that the remuneration should be in proportion to the duties and charges involved in each particular case, and that it should be on the whole 2 per Cent of the gross revenue, of the District it being made by a remission of the Government demand on the Moonsiff's cultivable land. This remuneration it was added would if approved amount to about Rupees 26,236. a portion of which they thought could be defrayed from the allowances of the Heads of Villages or Puttah Mongars, who since Sunday 1229 A.D. 1819-20 had been in the receipt of allowances collected from the Ryots under the head of Cuttay Khurchee.

15- The Government concurred in thinking that a Moonsiff should be appointed to each Village and that the allowance should be appertained to the Beriz of the Village and the duties likely to devolve on the Moonsiff according to the scale adopted in Tanjore, the aggregate not exceeding 2 per Cent of the gross revenue of the District. Government also concurred in

Tanjore scale
Beriz Village

		Annual Payment of Mongars Rs.	A	P
From 1 to 175	Rs	7	0	0
Do 176 to 350		10	0	0
Do 351 to 1050		18	0	0
Do 1050 to 1400		21	0	0
Do 1401 to 2100		24	0	0
Do 2101 to 2300		30	0	0
Do 2301 to 3500		3	0	0
Do 3501 to 4200		36	0	0
Do 4201 to 7000		39	0	0
Do 7001 to 33600		42	0	0

opinion with the Board that the late Collector and Magistrate's proposition that Zemindars and Enamdars should bear the expense of keeping up the required Establishments could not be entertained, Government by the Regulations of 1816. having charged themselves with the duties of Police.

16- From the present Collector the Board learn that the intention of the Legislature in regard to the appointment of Moonsiffs in the Trichinopoly District has been very partially carried into effect. In his opinion the inefficiency of the Village Police is to be ascribed to the general ignorance that prevails to the distrust and jealousy on the part of the Natives of their fellow Countrymen, and to the pernicious system under which men Kaulgars had obtained an influence.

Enclosure in Mins. of Cons. 2d Nov. 1833 Para 3 to 5 Inform 25th Nov.

From Coll. of Trichinopoly 18th Augt 1840 P. 19 Inform 28 Jany 1841

17. In 1833, the late Collector and Magistrate stated that it was difficult to induce persons duly qualified to undertake the office of Moonsiffs and he proposed that none but Puttahdars should be appointed to that office having a specific remuneration allotted to them, the Puttahdar as the head of the Village is commonly called in Trichinopoly being generally in the Wet Talooks the most wealthy and influential Mercantile of

Para 12

Encls. Extract in Minutes of Cons. 12th Novr 1833 Inform 25th 1833-

of the Village and the influence over the affairs of the Village which the office confers on the holder of it being the great object of desire. In certain large Villages two or more jointly hold the Office, the reason of this being that "the vesting the authority in one person where "there are several in the Village community "nearly equal in wealth and influence would "create endless brails and jealousies"

Para 6 Encls: from Collr and Magistrate of Trichinopoly in Mins of Cons: 12th Nov: 1833.

18. Puttahdars having formerly been reluctant to undertake the duties of Moonsiff other parties were appointed to do them. The evils arising from this course were shewn by the late Collector and Magistrate to be as it might be inferred they would be- the possession of the Office of Moonsiff by persons who had not the means if they had the inclination efficiently to discharge the duties assigned to them since they were without the influence attaching to the place of Puttahdar and had not a sufficient command of the Village Servants.

Para 12 Encls: Mins of Cons: 12th Nov: 1833.

19. Mr Onslow seems to be impressed with the propriety of appointing none but Puttahdars to be Moonsiffs, as he expresses a hope that in the course of a very short time there will be no Moonsiff who is not a Puttahdar-

Para 8 from Collr of Trichinopoly 18th Augt 1840-

He conceives that if a condition were annexed to the appointment of Puttahdars that the Nominee should be liable to perform the duties of Moonsiff the union of the two Offices in one person might be effected without difficulty-

20. The condition here proposed should be invariably imposed though it will not be necessary to insert in the Puttah any clause specifically to this effect In any case of doubt as to the Headmanship the Collector is already vested with powers which enable him to make a selection- The Board would request Mr Onslow's attention to their observations on this point in their proceedings of the 16th July 1835 wherein they remarked that no one should be appointed to the Office of Head of the Village and vested with the authority belonging to it who does not engage to discharge the duties of Village Moonsiff provided for by Regulation IV. and XI of 1816, and that no one failing to perform the duties therein defined should be allowed to retain the puttah of Head of the Village- This opinion however

of the Village and the influence over the affairs of the Village which the office confers on the holder of it being the great object of desire- In certain large Villages two or more jointly hold the Office, the reason of this being that "the vesting the authority in one person where "there are several in the Village community "nearly equal in wealth and influence would "create endless brails and jealousies."

Para 6 Encl: from Coll: and Magistrate of Trichinopoly in Mins: of Cons: 12th Nov: 1833.

18. Puttahdars having formerly been reluctant to undertake the duties of Moonsiff other parties were appointed to do them. The evils arising from this course were shewn by the late Collector and Magistrate to be as it might be inferred they would be- the possession of the Office of Moonsiff by persons who had not the means if they had the inclination efficiently to discharge the duties assigned to them since they were without the influence attaching to the place of Puttahdar and had not a sufficient command of the Village Servants-

Para 12 Encl: Mins: of Cons: 12th Nov: 1833.

19- Mr. Onslow seems to be impressed with the propriety of appointing none but Puttahdars to be Moonsiffs, as he expresses a hope that in the course of a very short time there will be no Moonsiff who is not a Puttahdar-

Para 8 From Coll: of Trichinopoly 18th Augt 1840-

He

He conceives that if a condition were annexed to the appointment of Puttahdars that the Nominee should be liable to perform the duties of Moonsiff the union of the two Offices in one person might be effected without difficulty-

20. The condition here proposed should be invariably imposed though it will not be necessary to insert in the Puttah any clause specifically to this effect In any case of fault as to the Headmanship the Collector is already vested with powers which enable him to make a deduction- The Board would request Mr. Onslow's attention to their observations on this point in their proceedings of the 6th July 1835 wherein they remarked that no one should be appointed to the Office of Head of the Village and vested with the authority belonging to it who does not engage to discharge the duties of a Village Moonsiff provided for by Regulation IV. and XI of 1816, and that no one failing to perform the duties therein defined should be allowed to retain the puttah of Head of the Village- This opinion, however

of the Village and the influence over the affairs of the Village which the office confers on the holder of it being the great object of desire. In certain large Villages two or more jointly hold the Office, the reason of this being that "the vesting the authority in one person where "there are several in the Village community "nearly equal in wealth and influence would "create endless broils and jealousies."

Para 6 Encl: from Coll: and Magistrate of Tinnevelly in Min: of Cons: 12th Nov: 1833.

18. Puttahdars having formerly been reluctant to undertake the duties of Moonsiff other parties were appointed to do them. The evils arising from this course were shewn by the late Collector and Magistrate to be as it might be inferred they would be- the possession of the Office of Moonsiff by persons who had not the means if they had the inclination efficiently to discharge the duties assigned to them, since they were without the influence attaching to the place of Puttahdar and had not a sufficient command of the Village Servants.

Para 12 Encl: Min: of Cons: 12th Nov: 1833.

19. Mr. Onslow seems to be impressed with the propriety of appointing none but Puttahdars to be Moonsiffs, as he excpresses a hope that in the course of a very short time there will be no Moonsiff who is not a Puttahdar-

Para 8 From Coll: of Trichinopoly 18th Augt 1840-

He

He conceives that if a condition were annexed to the appointment of Puttahdars that the Nominee should be liable to perform the duties of Moonsiff the union of the two Offices in one person might be effected without difficulty-

20. The condition here proposed should be invariably imposed though it will not be necessary to insert in the Puttah any clause specifically to this effect In any case of doubt as to the Headmanship the Collector is already vested with powers which enable him to make a selection- The Board would request Mr. Onslow's attention to their observations on this point in their proceedings of the 6th July 1835 wherein they remarked that no one should be appointed to the Office of Head of the Village and vested with the authority belonging to it who does not engage to discharge the duties of Village Moonsiff provided for by Regulation IV. and XI of 1816, and that no one failing to perform the duties therein defined should be allowed to retain the puttah of Head of the Village- His opinion

however

Fort St. George 16th November 1843

however would appear not to have been acted upon on all occasions, for the Collector after noticing the degree of honor considered to attach to the Situation of Moorasiff says that it would be difficult on other grounds than this to account for the readiness with which this Office is sought by persons who are not Puttahdars and consequently have no remuneration allowed to them.

From Coll.r 18th Augt. 1840. Inform.s 28th Janry 1841.

21. In the said U.M. Villages &c. Onslow states the Puttah Moorgues are only nominally such receiving no part of the duties usually assigned to a Head Puttah of the Village but performing none of the Village except in the instances in which they are also Moorasiffs. Formerly they were the chief Medium of communication with the Tahsildar on all matters relating to the revenue affairs of the Village but the introduction of the practice of Distribution of individual Puttahs to the inferior ryots has tended to diminish their influence.

Para 8 from Coll.r Enclos: in Mins of Cons: 12th Nov.r 1833.

22. The relations which these formerly were to accept the Office of Moorasiff has greatly subsided it had begun to subside even in 1836 and the Board feel convinced that if united in all cases with the office of Puttahdar and

from Coll.r of Tinnevelly 29th June in Cons.s 25 June & 4th July 1836.

Fort St. George 16th November 1843.

made a paid office, and renders increased importance by attention from the Magistrate it will continue to be sought for with eagerness by influential persons. In 1840 there were 1,456 Villages 1383 Moorasiffs as appears from statement 4 in the Collectors letter of the 18th August of that year not 1456 Moorasiffs as stated in para 8 of that letter there having been 73 Villages in which there were no Moorasiffs. Of the Moorasiffs then employed, 845 were Puttahadars, and 392 inferior Ryots the rest 236 were in the Shrotriums and Inamanium Villages.

23. From statement No 8 transmitted with the Collectors letter of the 8th August last it appears that out of 1571 Moorgues in four Talooks 576 are Moorasiffs and that there are 80 Moorasiffs who are not Puttah Moorgues. The statement also shews that in these Talooks there has been an increase in the number of Moorasiffs who are also Puttahdars. In 1840 the number of these was 502 with allowances amounting altogether to Rupees 1,965:2:1½ at present the number has increased to 576 having allowances amounting to Rupees 2,496:7:8, but the Collector has not shewn from what sources these are derived. The Board are induced to suppose that the increase consists of the Puttahdars' emoluments under the head of Cuttay Vaurch.

In Coll.r 10th Augt 1843.

24. The office of Puttahdar being sought after with an eagerness sufficiently convincing

evincing how desirable it is considered and strenuous efforts being now made by influential parties to secure the office of Moonsiffs on the occurrence of a vacancy, the Collector is of opinion that any amount of remuneration which Government can afford to give will not secure greater efficiency on the part of the Moonsiffs, as it is not intended by the contemplated arrangements to obtain the services of persons of a class superior to Puttahdars whilst the appointment of Annums of Police under the Provisions of Regulation IV of 1821, has, he thinks, afforded sufficient facilities for bringing forward the sole of complaints which would be made to a Village Moonsiff. The Board would remark upon this, that by Section 11 Regulation IV of 1816 Heads of Villages shall by virtue of their Office be Moonsiffs within their respective Villages and that by Section IV Regulation XI of the same year it is declared that Heads of Villages shall be ex-Officio Heads of the Police therein

25 It is unnecessary to dwell on the propriety of remunerating Moonsiffs specially for their services as such it only remains to consider how this can best be done under the circumstances and in accordance with the views of Government

26. It was observed by the Government of India in 1836 that "it will be better probably for both the interests of Government and for the individuals

"individuals that the Functionaries of each Village "whether great or small should be remunerated "by a percentage on the revenue which it yields," and in the letter from the Chief Secretary to Government of the 21st August 1835 notice was taken of the very great importance of inducing Heads of Villages in all Districts by adequate remuneration for their services to perform with zeal and attention the duties prescribed to them by the Regulations.

27 Both Mr Blair the late Collector, and the present Collector Mr Onslow are of opinion that to apportion the allowance of Moonsiffs to the Size of the Villages would not answer in the Districts of Trichinopoly. The former observes that to apportion it in that manner would be in some Villages to give a Moonsiff an allowance of less than 20 Rupees a year being less than the usual pay of a Village Taliar, whilst in others it would be as much as Rupees 160 per Annum it was on consideration of this that as noticed above, he proposed to place under one Moonsiff two or more Villages included within a circle of 4 or 5 Miles. The late Collector in making these observations regarding the low scale of remuneration

in

In Cons 31st Augt 1835

25th June 1836

From the Chief Secy 8th Feby 1838 No 326. Cons 28th do

evincing how desirable it is considered and strenuous efforts being now made by influential parties to secure the office of Moonsiffs on the occurrence of a vacancy, the Collector is of opinion that any amount of remuneration which Government can afford to give will not secure greater efficiency on the part of the Moonsiffs, as it is not intended by the contemplated arrangements to obtain the services of persons of a class superior to Puttahdars whilst the appointment of Annuems of Police under the Provisions of Regulation IV of 1821, has, he thinks, afforded sufficient facilities for bringing forward the sort of complaints which would be made to a Village Moonsiff. — The Board would remark upon this, that by Section II Regulation IV of 1816 Heads of Villages shall by virtue of their Office be Moonsiffs within their respective Villages and that by Section IV Regulation XI of the same year it is declared that Heads of Villages shall be ex-Officio Heads of the Police therein

25 It is unnecessary to dwell on the propriety of remunerating Moonsiffs specially for their services as such it only remains to consider how this can best be done under the circumstances and in accordance with the views of Government

26. It was observed by the Government of India in 1836 that "it will be better probably for both the interests of Government and for the individuals

Extract chief Secy 8th Feby 1836 No 26. Mores 25th do

individuals that the Functionaries of each Village whether great or small should be remunerated by a percentage on the revenue which it yields," and in the letter from the Chief Secretary to Government of the 21st August 1835 notice was taken of the very great importance of endowing Heads of Village in all Districts by adequate remuneration for their services to perform with zeal and attention the duties prescribed to them by the Regulations.—

Mores 31st Augt 1835

27 Both Mr Blair the late Collector, and the present Collector Mr Onslow are of opinion that to apportion the allowance of Moonsiffs to the Size of the Villages would not answer in the District of Trichinopoly. The former observes that to apportion it in that manner would be in some Villages to give a Moonsiff an allowance of less than 20 Rupees a year being less than the usual pay of a Village Taliar whilst in others it would be as much as Rupees 160 per Annum it was on consideration of this that as noticed above, he proposed to place under one Moonsiff two or more Villages included within a circle of 4 or 5 Miles. The late Collector in making these observations regarding the low scale of remuneration

25th June 1836

in

in some cases must have overlooked the fact that the Office of Moonsiff is generally sought for really less on account of its emoluments than of the influence which it confers when the allowance attached to it is very low it may be looked on as merely as a mark of recognition of right to the distinction as a pecuniary remuneration—

28. Mr Onslow has found it impossible to adjust the Tanjore scale to his District so as to afford a proper amount of remuneration with reference to the extent of duty attaching to each particular Moonsiff for in many instances in Trichinopoly a populous Village yields a smaller amount of revenue than one which has only ten or twelve inhabitants, in consequence of this he proposes the scale of remuneration given in the margin

Beraz From	Beraz To	Population From	Population To	Payment per Annum
		2001	5000	42
		1001	2000	39
5001	16000	501	1000	36
		251	500	33
		1	250	30
		2001	5000	39
		1001	2000	36
3001	5000	501	1000	33
		251	500	30
		1	250	24
		2001	5000	36
		1001	2000	33
1501	3000	501	1000	30
		251	500	27
		1	250	21
		2001	5000	33
		1001	2000	30
701	1500	501	1000	27
		251	500	24
		1	250	18
		2001	5000	30
		1001	2000	27
351	700	501	1000	24
		251	500	21
		1	250	15
		2001	5000	27
		1001	2000	24
176	350	501	1000	21
		251	500	18
		1	250	12
		2001	5000	24
		1001	2000	21
1	175	501	1000	18
		251	500	15
		1	250	9

the highest Amount per Annum being Rupees 42 and

the lowest 6 with eleven intermediate grades—This would make the total expence Rupees 23352 being a per centage on the revenue taken at an average of five years of Rupees 1-7-9. The arrangement provides for the Cream Shotrium and Zemindary as well as the Circar Villages Rupees 3618 being appropriated for providing Moonsiffs to the former and Rupees 19734 to the latter—

Average Revenue Rs. 1571126.13-7

29. The Board are sensible of the difficulties attending the adjustment of a scale which may be well adapted to a particular District to another differently situated and looking to the circumstances of Trichinopoly compared with those of Tanjore they are disposed to agree that the difficulties met with both by Mr Blair and Mr Onslow in adopting the Tanjore scale were in some respects well founded—In the scale proposed by Mr Onslow there are various inequalities in the endeavour to apportion the remuneration to be allowed to the Village Moonsiffs partly in consideration of the Beriz and partly of the Population of their Villages Some of these are exhibited in the Margin—In other respects the scale does not appear to the Board well suited to the end in view

Population	Beriz
5000	16000 — 42
5000	700 — 30
500	1500 — 21
250	16000 — 30

Fort St. George 16th November 1843

where the population is the largest-it is concluded that there the Police Aumeen have their jurisdiction.

To Govt 25th Sep 1836 Para 3

30 In this place the Board advert to the opinion expressed in 1836 with reference to arrangements in Tanjore that it would be inexpedient to remand Village Officers for their services by a per Centage on the revenue of each Village. In regard to Tanjore this opinion was carried, but the Board are led to believe that in the different circumstances of Trichinopoly the objections to such a mode of calculation, remuneration to Moonsiffs do not apply. In 1839 they expressed themselves sensible of the justice of Sir Thomas Munro's remarks in the 47th paragraph of his report of the 26th May 1817 in which it was observed that "no general rate of allowances would answer every where." His opinion was that "it would perhaps be best to adopt different allowances in different provinces which in each might be regulated by ancient Custom." In the Ceded Districts the system of remunerating the Potails is that of a per Centage of this kind it has been found to work well, and considering that the Chief Labor & responsibility of

From Govt 14th June in Cons 9th June 1836 To Govt 21st 1839.

Fort St. George 16th November 1843

of a person holding the joint Office of Moneagar and Village Moonsiffs will result from the duties connected with the revenue of his charge,

Enclosure A

the Board are disposed to think that the scale laid down by Sir Thomas Munro for Bellary may be advantageously adopted in Trichinopoly.

31. In the dry Talooks of Trichinopoly the Beriz of the Villages is proportionately small compared with the Wet Talook of the same District whilst the number of Villages in the former is proportionately greater. The extent of some of the Villages is also extremely small. Indeed were the measure not directly opposed to the Provisions of Regulation IV of 1816 Section III it would seem that in some cases other advantages besides economy might attend the union of two or more Villages under the same Moonsiff but on this point the Board and the Government have on a former occasion expressed their opinion, the subject is adverted to now only in consequence of the further consideration which has been given to the question in all its bearings, as affecting Trichinopoly

Four Wet Talooks
Villages No 563
Average Beriz Rs 1371-
Four Dry Talooks
Villages No 892
Beriz Rupees 747-

Bd Rev 4th March 1839 Para 7 & 8 Minutes of Council 5th April 1839 Para 2 To Govt 18th April

32. In proportion to the amount

of

of the Land Revenue of the District the population of Tanjore is much smaller than that of Trichinopoly. On an average of five years the Beriz of Tanjore was Rupees 36,72,760 the population being 972,902 the average Beriz of the Trichinopoly District for the same period was Rupees 14,34,613 3–5 the population 548816 in Tanjore the total number of Villages is 5,678. in Trichinopoly 1256 exclusive of those uninhabited, the number of which is 200.

33. The adoption of the Bellary scale without any other source of remuneration to meet the charges than a per centage in the revenue would involve an expense exceeding that proposed by Mr. Onslow, who has given the sum of Rupees 57,126–13–7 as the average of five years proceeds none of the Accounts in this Office give so large an Amount as this as the average of five years Revenue even adding to the Land Revenue the Motunpha Collections. The Average of five years land revenue from Fasly 1246 to Fasly 1250. as shewn by the Records in the Boards Office is only Rupees 14,64,[illegible] including Rupees 11,331 the Sodeyay of Shotrums of Villages.

34. In the Board's Proceedings of

the 4th March 1839 it was observed that remuneration to Moonsiffs in the Trichinopoly District at 2 per Cent would on the whole amount to Rupees 26286 if calculated at 2 per Cent on the gross revenue. It has been said above that the Amount which would be required to carry out the arrangement as proposed by Mr Onslow would be Rupees 23,352. being a per centage of 1–7–9 on the gross revenue as given by him. 35. In calculating the allowances which they would propose to be given to Village Moonsiffs, the Board have taken the highest Amount of revenue of each Village in any of the twenty two Years in which the District has been managed under Ammany in order to ascertain the greatest Amount of charge which under the most favorable circumstances of season and produce it may be estimated that Government would be subject to on the Account. The total Amount thus obtained is Rupees 34,541 which on the average of five Years Revenue of the whole District would be a per centage of 7/16 but the charge is never likely to amount to this, for taking the aggregate of the highest revenue of the several Ayen Villages on which the total allowance has been fixed

of the Land Revenue of the District the population of Tanjore is much smaller than that of Trichinopoly. On an average of five years the Beriz of Tanjore was Rupees 36,72,760 the population being 972,902 the average Beriz of the Trichinopoly District for the same period was Rupees 14,34,613 3–5 the population 548816 in Tanjore the total number of Villages is 5,648 in Trichinopoly 1356 exclusive of those uninhabited, the number of which is 200.

33 The adoption of the Bellary scale without any other source of remuneration would involve an expense exceeding that proposed by Mr Onslow, who has given the sum of Rupees 15,41,126–13–4 as the average of five years none of the Accounts in this Office give so large an Amount as this as the average of five years revenue even adding to the Land Revenue the Motimpha Collections. The Average of five years Land revenue from Fasly 246 to Fasly 1250. as shewn by the Records in the Boards Office is only Rupees 14,16,119 including Rupees 11,331 the Sodeyam of Chatrams & Villages.

34. In the Board's Proceedings of

the 4th March 1839 it was observed that remuneration to Moonsiffs in the Trichinopoly District at 2 per Cent would on the whole Amount to Rupees 26286 if calculated at 2 per Cent on the gross revenue. It has been said above that the Amount which would be required to carry out the arrangement as proposed by Mr Onslow would be Rupees 23352 being a per Centage of 1–7–9 on the gross revenue as given by him.

35 In calculating the allowances which they would propose to be given to Village Moonsiffs the Board have taken the highest Amount of Revenue of each Village in any of the twenty two Years in which the District has been managed under Aumany in order to ascertain the greatest Amount of charge which under the most favorable circumstances of season and produce it may be estimated that Government would be subject to on this Account. The total Amount thus obtained is Rupees 34,541 which on the average of five Years Revenue of the whole District would be a per Centage of 7/8 but the charge is never likely to amount to this, for taking the aggregate of the highest revenue of the several Peyen Villages on which the total allowance has been fixed

Rs. 14,16,119

fixed, Viz.t, Rupees 16,30,612–15–9 and adding thereto what it is estimated from Mr Onslow's Statement is the average income of the Shotrium & Villages Rupees 1,66,388–12–5 the per Centage thereon of Rupees 34,541 would be 1–14–3 per cent. The charge may then be calculated at about 2 per Cent. of the Annual Bruz but there are emoluments under the head of Cutlay Kurch attached to the Office of Puttahdar in some Villages and in others allowed to persons called Surf Manimdars who assist in the Collections of the Revenue which appear to the Board for reasons given below available to meet a portion of the charge since they are now given in remuneration for duties properly attaching to the Office of Menigars

16,30,612–15–9
1,66,388–12–5
18,17,001–12–2

Allowances of Puttah-dars in the dry Talooks } Rs. 11,049–5–0
Allowances of Surf Manindars – – – } 2366–1–2
Rupees – – 13,415–7–4½

These allowances amount in the aggregate to Rupees 13,415–7–4½ the deduction of which from the greatest possible amount of charge on account of Moonsiffs Rupees 34,541 would make the charge Rupees 21,125–8–7½ which on the average of five Years basis of the Districts would be a per Centage of 1–7–10, and on the highest Bruz of the whole of the Villages during twenty Years as before calculated would be a per Centage only of 1–2–9

Highest Charge Rs. 34,541–– –
Deduct allowances now given to Puttah-dars and Surf Manindars – } 13,415–7–4½
21125–8–7½

17501 Fort St. George 16th November 1843.

36. This result is the nearest at which the Board can arrive with the information contained in their record. In carrying out the details of the plan there will necessarily be some circumstances which will call for modifications of charge as applied to particular Villages. — Where Puttahdars are already in possession of land or emoluments from other sources derived by them from their Office of Head of Villages greater in value than the scale would give them it would be manifestly unjust to reduce those emoluments so as to make them correspond with the scale but wherever such emoluments do not come up to the Amount which the scale of remuneration provides for, it will be proper to make them up to what the scale allows. in all cases in which remuneration is to be given to Moonsiffs, the Board are of opinion that it should be allowed as far as possible in the shape of a remission of the Government demand on their cultivated land when the extent of their Cultivation is sufficient — and when not to be altogether given in money.

37. The Collector exhibited in statement No 2 which accompanied his letter of the 18th August 1840 the number of uninhabited Villages

Villages in his District, Tyc. 200, and proposed to endeavour to arrange — that the pay which might be allotted to any Moonsiff for them should not exceed the authorized amount if it were considered necessary to appoint Moonsiffs to them. The Board do not think that it is requisite to make provision for any outlay on this account at present and as the charge will be merely nominal these Villages may be included in the charge of neighbouring Moonsiffs.

Cuttay Khurch

38. The allowance of Cuttay Khurch noticed above were the subject of observations in the Board's Proceedings of the 15th July 1835 at that time it appeared to the Board that the allowances under this head attached to the Lease of Villages in some Villages in Trichinopoly should be included in the calculation of 2 per Cent of the gross revenue to be appropriated to the pay of Village Moonsiffs in the District.

From Collr 25th Jun 1836
Letter 14th July

39. The late Collector adverting to this observed, that considering the origin of the allowances enjoyed by the Puttahdars as such it appears to him that it could not be considered an allowance granted

by Government to be included in the emoluments proposed to be given to Village Moonsiffs —

The allowance here referred to was collected from the Ryots under the name of Cuttay Khurch together with the pay of the Cunnum and Shroff and was formerly appropriated in the dry Faloots of Sonore, Woosiarpollium, Amialore and Valcondiporem to the payment of Officers called Turuff Monegars, who were specially appointed for superintending the Cultivation, Collections &c on the pay of from 1 to 3 Rupees per Mensem. It appears that the Amount payable under the head of Cuttay Khurch is not included in the demand of the year but is inserted in the detailed & Summary individual account and entered separately in the Ryots Puttahs. In 1239 or 1829 30 the appointment of Turuf Monegars in those Faloots was abolished and their duties transferred to the Puttah Monegars —

22 June 1843
20th July 1843

41. In reply to letters particularly requesting information to enable the Board to decide how far the allowances in question could be considered applicable to the payment of

1st Cons 10 Augt 1843

of Villages Moonsiffs Mr Onslow states that Mr Dickenson in Fasly 1236 A.D. 1826-27 was induced to regulate the allowance by a per Centage on the revenue of each Village according to the annual fluctuations fixing it in Oodiarpollium at 1 per Cent in Analoor at ½ per Cent and in Voleondapooram at 1 per Cent leaving in Sorivoor the former system of leaving a fixed Amount unchanged In this Talook the demand in Fasly 1251 A.D. 1841-42 was Rupees 2990-12-9 being 1/8 per Cent on gross revenue of the Talook The demand has however occasionally been liable to fluctuation—

43. Mr Onslow recommends that in making arrangements for the Salaries of the Moonsiffs the allowances of the Puttah Monegars should be left entirely out of the calculation, that it should be the duty of the Collector to appoint Moonsiffs from among the Puttahdars whenever it may be practicable the Salary of one Office only to be granted to the individuals, and he observes that a periodical return of those appointments would enable the Board to control the discretion which would thus be allowed

43. The reasons given by the Collector

Collector for supposing that the Puttahdars allowances cannot be properly diverted to any other use are that they have always been paid for the performance of the particular duty of assisting in the Collection of the Revenues that there are frequently three, four and five Puttah Monegars in one Village and that one Puttah dar will not always suffice to collect the Revenue—

44. These reasons do not appear to the Board at all conclusive against the correctness of the opinion expressed by them on a former occasion that the Amount of the allowances in question might be made available to defray part of the charge to be incurred for the payment of Moonsiffs— It is clear that in this case there can be no claim of hereditary right the period which has elapsed since the transfer of the duties and the Salaries formerly assigned to the Tarf Monegars is too short to confer on the Puttahdars any prescriptive right, and the fact that the duties required from Puttahdars would be required from them as Heads of Villages whose Moonsiffs applies equally to the payment when made to them as

as Puttahoars only or Puttahoars and Moonsiffs for the performance of the particular duty of assisting in the Collection of the Revenues When Tunjore Monegars had to perform that duty there was but one Officer of this description to each Village The Board have already given their opinion on the necessity of the junction of the Offices of Puttahoars or Head of the Village and Moonsiffs in all cases when two or more have equal claims they may be appointed to act each in rotation for one year in like manner as was directed by the Board in 1835 in the case of Heads of Villages in the Tanjore District or what would be still more desirable the selection may be left to the Collector—

45. An argument for the appropriation of the present allowances of the Puttahoars perceiving payments in the four dry Talooks of the District might be taken from Mr Onslows own proposition regarding certain corresponding allowances in the four wet Talooks He says that to assist in the Collection of the revenues of the 131 dry Villages in the four wet Talooks there are 56 "Turf Manniems" whose allowances amount to Rupees 2366 collected from the several Villages at a fixed rate which is

Para 8 of letter from Collector Jr. to Govt 10 Augt 1843.

about 1 1/10 per Cent on their gross revenue "These persons" he says "may be discontinued when a Moonsiff is appointed to each Village" The Board are of opinion that both this amount Rupees 2366 and that of the allowances of the Puttahoars in the dry Talooks the yearly average of which is Rupees 1049–6–4½ should be considered applicable to the payment of the consolidated Office of Village Moonsiff and Monegar—

46. Should Government concur in opinion with the Board that the allowances of the Turf Maniems in the dry Villages of the wet Talooks may be taken to defray part of the proposed charge on account of Moonsiffs the Amount of those allowances when the arrangements are completed should be collected on account of Government and as in the case of other Moonsiffs those Moonsiffs who now enjoy allowances as Puttahoars under the denomination of Cuttay Khurch should receive as far as possible the remuneration to be allotted to them by a remission of the Government demand upon this cultivated land as proposed for Moonsiffs generally In the earlier part of these

Ben Pandy 4th March 1839 Para 2

New Rawlings. 47

Fort St George 16th November 1843.

These Proceedings, the Board have adverted to the principal features in the Kavul System and the evils embraced by it. It is mine proposed to provide for its entire abolition for much of it still exists in practice though modified by the salutary checks imposed by a stronger Government and the influence of better general principles of Police. In effecting its abolition the financial difficulty is not the only one, the best means of supplanting a vicious system cannot here be seperated from the consideration of particular interests however incorporated with its worst parts. The privileges of the Men Kavilgars having been resumed, it is necessary to consider the amount of compensation which it would be proper to allow them.

48. Mr Onslow has submitted a Statement exhibiting the number of Men Kavilgars which is 456, and the Villages in which they are supposed to exercise their interference with other particulars

N.B. in letter 18th August 1840 & Cor. 28th January 1841.

The

Fort St George 16th November 1843.

2035–4–6
3299–13–10
11538–6–5½
16873–8–9½.

The value of the remuneration which they formerly enjoyed from lands held rent free is entered as Rupees 2.035–4–6; from fees Rupees 3.299–13–10. and from ready money Collections Rupees 11538–6–5½ making a total of Rupees 16.873–8–9½.

From Coll.r 25th June in Bord. 4th July 1836.

49. The right of the Men Kavilgars to collect the fees in grain and money formerly enjoyed by them seems to have rested entirely on long Custom. The manium lands also which were in their possession were not held under Sunnuds nor could the Collector find any record in his Office of Sunnuds having been at any time granted to them for their lands.

50. The presumption of these fees and privileges has not been followed by the Collection of the amount which it was calculated that they had yielded to the men Kavilgars. Few could be found to till the Lands resumed from them and payment of the fees allowed to them in grain and money was absolutely resisted by the inhabitants who alledged that they never had been collected

collected by Government, and that the Men Kavilgars had never insisted upon the payment of them to their full extent, such payments as were made having been regulated not by any law but by mutual agreement between the Men Kavilgars and themselves. Besides, the inhabitants it is said do not expect that payment of the amount of the fees to Government would exempt them from exactions by the Men Kavilgars or from robbery in case of refusal. Such is the dread of offending them with which they have inspired the inhabitants. The extent of this dread may be gathered from the fact stated by the Collector, that the remonstrances made to him against the resumption of the Men Kavil fees came alone, not from the parties who formerly received them, but from the inhabitants themselves. Mr. Onslow has declared that he found it quite impossible to realize the demand on account of the Men Kavil fees. To the end of Fasly 1251 the Collections amounted to Rupees 8,056-7-8½ the demand was Rupees 15,803-14-6½.

From Collr 28th Octr 1842. In Comg 7th Feby 1843.

The

51. The failure to collect the full amount which it was calculated that the Men Kavil fees yielded previously to their resumption tends greatly to confirm the opinions given by several Collectors Mr. Drury, Mr. Blackburne, and Mr. Eden in another District that it would be impracticable for Government to collect the portion of the Kavil fees paid by the inhabitants.—

From Collector of Tinnevelly 22nd Augt 1837. In Cons 21 Septr

52. The Collector in a letter under date the 19th June last submitted a Statement exhibiting the settlement of the Men Kavil allowance in six Talooks upon lands Rupees 2035-4-6 and in grain and ready money Rupees 14,838-4-3½ making a total of Rupees 16,873-8-9½ the Collections amounted to Rupees 8,564-6½. Hitherto it is probable the collections have been effected by Villagers continuing as the Collector believes they do, to fee the Men Kavilgars, notwithstanding many proclamations issued by him prohibiting the practice.—

In Cons 3rd July 1843. Statt No 3. 19th June 1843.

53. Mr. Onslow apprehends that the Men Kavilgars would decline compensation preferring to trust to the effects

of

of the terror of their name, this only the more proves the necessity for exterpating the evil. The Board are not insensible to the difficulties in the way of suppressing the interference and extortions of these systematic organizers of Crime, but they trust that the law will be found equal to meet them after sufficient funds have been placed at the disposal of the Collector and Magistrate for the improvement of the Police.—

Ext. Mins. Cons. 12th Nov. 1833. In Cons. 25th Oct. Coll. Letter Para 26.

54. The late Collector and Magistrate Mr. Blair suggested that in cases of Men Kavilgars then holding Maniem lands the lands held by them should be resumed and that a life pension equal to what they produced should be granted to the present incumbents the allowance to cease altogether on their deaths. The present Collector considers the only tangible source to be the lands he observes that "if the calculations at "the rate authorized by Government were "confined to the value of the lands the "product would yield but a trifle to each "of the Men Kavilgars" and adds that he is

18th Aug. 1840 Para 30.

"strongly disposed to recommend that "this measure be adopted." Compensation, he thinks, should not be given in any instance in which the amount of emolument is less than Rupees 100 per annum which would require a sum of Rupees 1730-14-10 to be distributed amongst nine persons.—

55. The Collector's letter of the 19th June last shews that in nearly five Fuslies the total amount realized from the land resumed from the Men Kavilgars was Rupees 2,035-4-6 which would give an average of about Rupees 407--11 0 for each year. This distributed amongst nine persons would give to each Rupees 45-3-8 per annum; the yearly average Collections being a per Centage of Rupees 2-4121 on the whole amount of Men Kavil fees estimated to have been resumed. The Board on a former occasion assumed 15 per Cent on their emoluments as a fair rate of compensation, but did not think that this should be the invariable rate or to be given on the same terms to all alike. Taking the former

Rupees 16873-8-9½

income

income of the nine persons referred to by Mr. Onslow at the amount shown in the Statement noted in the margin Rup.s 115.39.8-7 the rate of annual compensation available from the actual Collections from the land, Rupees 407—"—, would thus be Rupees 3-5271 per Cent on their former allowances. This is only an approximation to the actual per centage the Collections not having been made for five whole years.—

Statt. No. 1 from Coll.r 18th Aug.t 1840

5b

From the Statement which accompanied an Extract from the Report of the Police Committee received in a letter from Government dated 10th June 1814. it appears that the number of Men Kavilgars then ascertained was 303 and that their income amounted to star Pagodas 4360, or Rupees 15,260. The Committee were of opinion that these allowances were resumable, or charging them with a sufficient provision for the present incumbents and their families or employing the Kavilgars in the new Police establishment. The Fouzdary Adawlut have expressed an opinion that the Men Kavilgars

Jud.l Cons.n 27 June 1814.

Kavilgars might be employed as sub Officers of Police. The Collector has not stated whether such a means of employing any of these persons resident in the District is advisable considering their character and other circumstances. The Board would not wish to interfere with the discretion which it is necessary should be left to the local Officers in a case directly involving their own responsibility and the peace of the District so far as to propose any rule on this point, but they are of opinion that under strict supervision Men Kavilgars might in some cases be useful auxiliaries to the present Police force, if the characters of any of them would justify their employment besides the policy of keeping them in the interest of the authorities instead of being opposed to them.—

When the Board recommended the resumption of the fees of the Men Kavilgars under whatever denomination they proposed that compensation should be given to the holders of these privileges either in the shape

5c

of

Fort St. George 16th November 1843.

Para 21 Board's Proceedings 10th March 1839 No 91.

of life pensions or allowances to be gra-
-dually reduced as lapses should occur in
their families or to cease altogether
on the failure of heirs.—

58. It would appear desirable
to fix the amount of remuneration of the
seven Men Kavilgars whose allowances were
largest at the least 15 per Cent of their income
to these alone would such per centage af-
-ford adequate compensation. Of the re-
-maining Men Kavilgars, in number 1149.
the allowances were of very trifling amounts,
for instance in the Torriore Taluk of
Rs. 717-4-10. being the income of 264
persons the average allowance to each
was under 3 Rupees per annum. It
would be vain to fix any per cen-
centage in such cases. The Board are
therefore of opinion that the Collector
should make an enquiry into the cir-
-cumstances of each person, and submit
a recommendation founded on the re-
-spective claims of these parties, taking
care to give employment in lieu of com-
-pensation to any Men Kavilgars who may
be qualified and are willing to accept it.

Particulars of incomes of seven Men Kavilgars.
Number Income
5-Rs 10 0 72-7-7-
2-Rs 1 155-6-6-

Fort St. George 16th November 1843.

There is nothing to shew whether the num-
-ber of Men Kavilgars, Viz. 1156, entered
in Statement No 7 in the Collectors letter
of the 18th August 1840 includes all the
Numbers of the families of Men Kavilgars
who derived emoluments as such or whe-
-ther the whole of that number received remu-
-neration as Men Kavilgars, but no one
would appear entitled to compensation
who was not at the time of the resumption
of the Men Kavil fees actually deriving
emolument from that source. In all cases
it should be made an expres condi-
-on of the grant of compensation that
it shall be liable to resumption on the
recurrence by the party to whom it may
be allowed to the practices which it is
the object of the present arrangement to
supersede.—

59. Whatever compensation
is to be allowed should be calculated
from the date of the resumption of the
Men Kavil fees. To meet the charge
there was in deposit in June last the
sum of Rupees 8564-- --6½ including col-
-lection from land and other sources- this
amount

amount the Collector proposes may be rendered available for defraying arrears due to Kavilgars who were employed in the Woodiarpolliem and Arealone Talooks of whom particular mention will be made below; in the opinion of the Board it should be appropriated in the first instance to meet the charges on account of compensation to the Men Kavilgars.

Cooly Kavilgars

60 In considering what should be done in the case of the Men Kavilgars the question was confined to the removal of a positive evil, the Board have now to observe on the means of removing an evil combined with measures for effecting good. The Men Kavilgars are to be set aside, the Cooly Kavilgars hitherto in a degree subordinate to them are to be provided with fixed and regular pay from Government, instead of deriving an income fluctuating in amount according to the caprice or fears of individuals, or with the variation of season. And the fixed pay is to be given in most cases to persons whose duty it will be to counteract the violence and

extortions of those whose agents in acts of the kind they have too often been.—

Encl. in Mins. of Cons. 12th Nov. 1833 para 14.

61. The Cooly Kavilgars are employed in both revenue and Police duties, indeed the late Collector stated that though an extremely useful class of Village servants, the various duties demanded from them left them but little leisure for immediate Police duties - These persons are generally of the Culler (Thief) caste-

para 14 Encl. in Mins. of Cons. 12th Nov. 1833.

In the wet Talooks of the District they are paid by the Meerasidars in grain, and sometimes have besides an allotment of land rent free - In the Dry Talooks they receive a trifling payment, it is however often very irregularly given to them, they have also in some instances a portion of land allotted to them from the waste, but it is one of the defects of the existing system, that there is no fixed and adequate emolument secured to this class, this defect it is now proposed to remedy.—

62. The number of the Villages in Trichinopoly is 1456, in 238 of which there are no Kavilgars, that is watchers known by

by this particular denomination, but in all there are Kavilgars, Tolies, or Taliars, or watchers of some kind. The number of Kavilgars employed in 1836 was 1822. Mr. Blair recommended that their number should be increased to 2202. The amount levied in grain and money from the Ryots as payment to the Kavilgars was stated to be at that time Rupees 29051–13–10 including Collections in the Talooks of Woodiarpollium and Arealore. This was equal to 2 32 per cent of the gross revenue of the District for Fusly 1245 A.D. 1835/36, and gave an average salary of Rupees 15–2 per annum to each Kavilgar. Mr. Blair recommended that it should be increased to Rupees 2 each per mensem, or Rupees 24 per annum.

63. From a Synoptical Statement in a letter from the Collector of Trichinopoly dated 3rd July 1841, it appears that excluding the Talooks of Woodiarpolliem and Arealore the number of Kavilgars there employed was 1543; the number employed in these two Talooks does not appear, but Mr. Onslow proposed to entertain 276 in

In Cont. 29th July 1841

in the former and 229 in the latter Talook and to add 303 to the total number to perform the duty in Villages in which there were then no Kavilgars.—

18th August 1840. Para 34. In 1840, Mr. Onslow 64. was of opinion that there was not any urgent call for increased expenditure on account of pay to Kavilgars, as it did not appear that prevention or detection of crime was particularly difficult in the District of Trichinopoly, but farther experience led him to express an opinion that its Police establishment was not sufficient, he was then inclined to think that increased efficiency was to be looked for more from an increase of the number of Police peons and Duffadars than from any attempt to improve the Village watching: it being the interest of the people to treat the watchers well whilst any addition to their pay by Government to be of material use must be attended with great pecuniary sacrifice. In Mr. Onslow's opinion the people will still have to pay the Kavilgars as they do now to secure proper attention whatever

From Coll.r of Trichinopoly 1st Oct.r 1841 In Cont. 21st Oct.r

whatever emoluments they may receive from Government to this the Board will more particularly advert hereafter.—

65. The allowances of the Kavilgars are stated to amount to a total of Rupees 31574-1-10½, but Mr. Onslow does not give this as the exact amount, there being difficulty in ascertaining the sums paid by the Ryots. The proportion of payments by the inhabitants directly to the Kavilgars in money and grain is stated to be Rupees 24946-2-2 the remainder Rupees 6627-15-9 is collected by the Government servants and paid to them. This gives an average salary to each Kavilgar proposed to be employed of Rupees 14-5-5 and is a per centage of Rupees 2-as 8-p 2- on the average revenue of five years is given by Mr. Onslow Rupees 15,71,126-13-7 much exceeding the per centage allowed in Tanjore which was above ⅝ of the standard Berij of the Province and the limit laid down generally for this item of charge 1 per cent by Rupees 1-as-2-

66. From a Statement submitted by the Collector with his letter of the 1st October

In Cons. 21 Oct. 1841.

October 1841. it appears that the proportion of the gross produce in the wet Talooks of the District allotted to Kavilgars and other subordinate Village servants before the shares of the Ryot and of Government are determined is not uniform, and that the portion said to be allotted to the Kavilgars varies from 1½ to 2½ per Cent.—

67. If the pay of the Kavilgars be increased as recommended to Rupees 2 each per mensem the increase of expense would be Rupees 21,273-14-2 making a total of Rupees 52,848- which would be an increase of Rupees 1-5-7½ in the per centage on the revenue according to Mr. Onslow's Statement making the total per centage Rupees 3-5-9½.—

Statt. No. 2 in letter from the Coll. 19 June in Cons. 3 July 1843.

68. Government have laid down that three per Cent on the gross annual revenue of the District should be sufficient to provide for the pay of Village Pursonisses and the Village Police together, 2 per Cent being allowed for the pay of the former and 1 per Cent of the latter. In the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 5th April 1839 Government expressed

In Cons. 18th April 1839.

expressed an opinion that if the Kavil-
-gars cannot be put upon efficient en-
-footing at an expense nearly corresponding
-ing with that of the neighbouring Dis-
-trict there is no reason in order to
attain that object to exceed the ag-
-gregate charge incurred at present
on their account. Taking the charge at
the amount shewn by the Collector to
be at present paid to the Kavilgars, partly
by fees and partly from collections
made by the Government, Rupees 31,574-
1-10½ it is double the centage on the
gross revenue of the District which it
was supposed would be sufficient, Viz.t
1 per Cent. and Mr. Onslow's recommendation
for an increase of
numbers would in-
-crease the per centage
of charge still further
by more than one third.

	Rs.	
Amount of allowances at present enjoyed	31,574	1-10
Increase recommended by the Collector	21,273	14-2
Total Rs.	52,848	— —

Statt. No. 2 letter from the Collector dated 19th June 1843.

69.

In undertaking the pay-
-ment of the Village watchers Government
cannot reckon upon more than one half,
of the allowances derived by them being
made available for the future as a
means

means of meeting the public charge-
The payments made by the inhabitants
at present must be looked upon quite
as much as remuneration for private
and special acts of service as contributions
for the general protection afforded to
the Village and in calculating the deduc-
-tions from the share of the produce which
would fall respectively to the Govern-
-ment and the Ryot it being assumed that
the dues in question are collected from
the gross produce before any division
has taken place and not from the Ryots
share alone, one half of any such
charge as that for Village watchers should
fall equally on the share of the Govern-
-ment and of the Ryot. Taking then
the present income of the Village watchers
at Rupees 31,574-1-10½ the share of
this hereafter to be paid by Govern-
-ment would be Rupees 15,787-0-11½,
this with the additional charge con-
-templated by Mr. Onslow would make
the total charge on account of Village
watchers which would fall on Govern-
-ment Rupees 37,060-15-1½; making the

½ of Amount of Charge - 15,787-0-11½
½ Additional Charge - 21,273-14-2
Imposed by the Collector
Rupees 37,060-15-1½

per

Fort St. George 16th November 1843.

per centage of the charge on this account to Government on the gross annual revenue for five years, as shewn by the Board's records Rs. 2—9—10— As in the case of remuneration to Moorasiffs when Kavilgars hold land in excess of the yearly value of Rs. 2 per mensem they should not be disturbed in their occupation, but any decrease below that value should be made up by money payments.—

Rs 14,16,119—

It appears proper to notice Mr. Onslow's observations regarding the connection between the Villagers and the Village Police. He is of opinion that the conduct of the Village Police should be left to the Villagers subject of course to the surveillance of the Government authorities and he remarks that one of the chief duties of a Village watcher is to take care of stacks of Grain &c. and that any measure which should tend to deprive the Villagers of a right of interference in this respect or to weaken the obligations of the watchers to them would involve no small degree of injustice

connection between the Villagers & Village Watchers

J.G.

Fort St. George 16th November 1843.

injustice. There can be no doubt that the Village watcher is a Revenue as well as a Police officer, it was observed by the Committee appointed to report on the Police of a neighbouring District (Tanjore) in adverting to the duties of a Talear that "in a word in every branch of agricultural labour he is an indispensable instrument" under the proposed new arrangement he would continue to receive payment for special service from the Villagers, but it is highly necessary that there should be some more efficient control over them than there is at present, there being reason to believe that Villagers would scarcely venture to dismiss, or even severely to punish parties whose dismissal or punishment they apprehend would be followed by the abstraction of their grain or the driving off of their Cattle. Much advantage may reasonably be expected to result from placing over these Village Watchers an Officer combining in his own person the influence of Huttahdar and Moonsiff and at the same time giving them a Government allowance, if only to mark the authority to whom they owe their chief obedience, leaving the local influence of the Villagers to be counteracted regulated

Fort St. George 16th. November 1843.

Puttyvally Pungoovally Enams in the Puttycotta Taluk.

25th January 1839 Para 11.

regulated by circumstances:-

71. The late Collector brought to the notice of the Board that in thirty Villages of the Puttycotta Taluk there were enams in land enjoyed by the Heads of Villages under the denomination of Puttyvally Enam, and Pungoovaly enam, the object in granting which he was unable to ascertain from the records of his office. It was thought that they had been granted during the Government of the Nabob of the Carnatic to the Proprietor of certain ex Putcut Poonjah lands, for which, under all circumstances, a fixed revenue was annually paid. The present holders declared that they could produce no grant, or ex authority in proof of their title, other than the Circar accounts, and long possession. The enams then enjoyed by the Heads of Villages bore a proportion to the gross revenue of each Village of from 5/16 to 10 1/4.

Statement 3.

72. The insufficient information thus furnished prevented the Board at the time from passing any orders regarding these Enams. They requested the present Collector and Magistrate to cause ex parte

4th March 1839 Para 11.

Fort St. George 16th. November 1843.

further search to be made into the records of his office with the view of ascertaining whether any documents could be found amongst them which would throw light on the subject. Mr. Anstruther states that the search instituted by him has proved fruitless. The enams do not appear to be attached to the office of Heads of Villages, but are supposed to have been obtained through the influence of the Mahajanums. The total amount of the different lands in question is Rupees 1,225-8-3 of which a Jodigay of Rupees 222-4-4 ex ex is paid to Government. The total extent of land is 7724-12 Cawnies of which only 3757-24-2 Cawnies are cultivated, the demand on which ex Rupees 629-13-11. Mr. Anstruther has separated from the account relating to these lands submitted by Mr. Blair certain lands which are not peculiar in their tenure to ex Puttycotta, but are attached to the office of Puttahdar.

73. Mr. Blair recommended that these lands should be assessed to the Government Revenue and the Puttahdars appointed Putta Monigars receiving the same rate of remuneration as was proposed to be given to Heads of Villages in the dry Talooks who may be appointed Monigars

Moondiffs.- Mr. Onslow. is not prepared to recommend their entire resumption, but suggests that a light assessment should be imposed upon such portions of them as are now held entirely rent free in the same way as lands in other parts of the district enjoyed by Mahajanums.-

74- The Board would have been better able to dispose of this question had they been made acquainted with the time at which the Jodigy payable on some of these Enam lands was imposed, whether after the assumption of the Country or before, and with the conditions upon which it is fixed.- They feel reluctant to disturb the terms on which the cultivated portion of the lands are at present held, sanctioned as the tenure is by long enjoyment, but as lapses occur from the death of the present holders, each case should be submitted for orders.- It will be advisable to intimate to the Enamdars that they have no right to dispose of the lands by sale, and that any sale of them will be considered equivalent to a lapse by death.-

75. With respect to the portions of waste land which have not been cultivated since the assumption, these the Board are of opinion should be at once resumed and included among the circar lands, and be given to any person willing to cultivate them at the same rate as on neighbouring

neighbouring land of the same description.-

Kavilgars in the Talooks of Woodiarpollium and Arrealore 25th June 1836 Para 20.-

76- The system of appointing Village Watchers in the Woodiarpollium and Arrealore Talooks was represented by the late Collector to differ from that existing in other Talooks.- The former Poligars of these Divisions were the Arasoo Kavilgars within their respective limits, and they collected the fees payable to the Kavilgars.- They enjoyed besides, in virtue of being Arasoo Kavilgars, 1/4 Cawnies of cultivated land for every 100 Cawnies as Kavil Enam.- These enams were resumed when the Istimrar Villages were made over to them, but the Poligars continued to collect the Kavilly fees, which however they paid to their subordinates so irregularly as to drive them to seek subsistence in various ways, not unfrequently as thieves and robbers, plundering even the Villagers, whom it was their duty to protect.- In consequence of this, Mr. Blair proposed the resumption of the fees and recommended the appointment of regular Kavilgars as proposed for other parts of the District.-

From Coll. 25 June in Con. 4 July 1836 para 33 Bd. Proceedings 4th March 1839 para 19.-

On the 1st October 1837 Mr.

77. Bourdillon when Assistant Collector in the

Fort St. George 16th November 1843-

the District and in charge of these Talooks carried the proposed resumption into effect on his own responsibility, and appointed a new set of men on a Monthly salary of two Rupees each.- The Collections made proved insufficient to meet the expence of the new establishment and in Fasly 1214 there was a deficiency of Rupees 1315-10-10½ in the Arrialore Talook, which was in part met by the surplus collections in the Woodiarpolliem Talook Rupees 593-6-7 making the net charge above the Collections Rupees 722-4-3.-

By Proceedings 4th March 1839 Para 16.-

78- The resumption of the fees having been made without due authority it was not approved of by Government, but it was to appear that no positive loss has yet been incurred by the state, owing to the Monthly pay actually disbursed to the Kavilgars having been restricted to the amount of resumed fees collected in these Talooks.-

From Coll.r 18th August 1840 Para 37.-

79- The Collector in a letter dated 28th October 1842 reported a deficiency in the Collection of the Revenue appropriated to the support of Kavilgars in Woodiarpolliem.- The amount of charge exceeded

In Con.n 9th Feby 1843

Fort St. George 16th November 1843

exceeded the available funds by Rupees 613-2-6½ but at the date of the Collectors report there was a surplus from the Collections in Arrealore, after payment to the Kavilgars of that Talook, of Rupees 874-4-10 which were to meet the decrease in the other Talook.- As the continuance of an available surplus in Arrialore was doubtful the Collector as a precautionary measure reduced the number of the Kavilgars in Woodiarpolliem.

In April last the Collector brought

80- to the notice of the Board complaints made by the Kavilgars of Woodiarpolliem, and suggested that unless some other arrangement were authorized the Mauniems &ca formerly belonging to the Kavilgars should be restored to them, as they could not be expected to continue service under the present system.-

19th April 1843 in Con.n 27th

The Board being desirous of

81- including the means of improving the Police of these Talooks in the general arrangement for the District then before them did not consider it necessary to issue any immediate instructions on the Collector's suggestion.- In June last Mr. Cruslow reported that in consequence of the deficiency in the Collection from the Kavil lands in Woodiarpolliem and anticipating

From the Chief Secy. 5th April in Con.n 18th Dec.r 1839 Para 6.

From Coll.r 16 June in Con.n 29th Dec.r 1843

Fort St. George 16th November 1843

anticipating fallings off in the Collections in Arrealare, he had taken on himself to restore the lands and fees to the Kavilgars as they were at the time of the resumption by Mr. Bourdillon, placing the Kavilgars under the controul of the Shasildar instead of, as formerly, under the Zemindar.-

82- Statement No. 2 which accompanied the Collector's letter of the 18th August 1840 exhibited the income of the Coely Kavilgars in Woodiarpollium and Arrealare as Rupees 662-15-9 yearly, from Statement No. 1 in the Collector's letter of the 28th October 1842, the Board learn that the average annual collections for three years was Rupees 5,218 4-9- leaving a deficiency each year of Rupees 1409-1-2. The Board are not aware what is at present the exact amount due as arrears to the Kavilgars in Woodiarpollium. In arrealare there was actually a surplus at the time, there does not therefore appear to have been any immediate necessity for restoring to the Kavilgars in this division any of the lands and fees which had been resumed from them.- The Board in 1839 expressed their opinion of the propriety of abolishing the system of remunerating the Kavilgars in these two Talooks, they now recommend that the lands and fees lately

Fort St. George 16th November 1843.

lately restored to these persons may be resumed and that they may be paid at the same rates as other Village watchers in the District.-

83. The amount of Collections of resumed men Kavil fees cannot be in any way appropriated as the Collector recommends to the payment of the arrears due to the Kavilgars of Woodiarpollium and Arrealare, unless the Collector can shew that the whole is not required to defray the charges of compensation to the men Kavilgars.- The Collector will be pleased to submit for consideration a Statement of the outstanding arrears now due to the Kavilgars in these two Talooks.-

Summary 84 Having examined in detail the several points connected with the object of improving the Village Police in the District of Trichinopoly, the Board will here recapitulate the specific measures which they propose should be adopted. It is intended that the remaining evils of the Kavil system shall be superseded by the introduction of a well defined system of Police into those Villages in which it is yet unknown, and by its

amendment

Fort St. George 16th November 1843.

amendment in those in which it has hitherto been imperfectly established. — The exactions of the Oven Hanilgars and the irregular levy of fees by the Kooly Hanilgars, in many cases compulsory through fear of consequences, are to be prevented by the appointment of Officers to each Village having both Police and Revenue authority in their united capacity of Village Moonsiffs and Heads of Villages, and by the proper distribution of Village watchers the former having remuneration made to them according to a graduated scale framed on the annual gross revenue of their respective Villages, and the latter receiving fixed pay direct from the Government Officers leaving undisturbed, the legitimate connection, according to the Custom of the Country, between the inhabitants and Village watchers. —

The proposed charge for remunera-
85. -ting Village Moonsiffs calculated in each case on the highest Berige of the several Villages during a period of twenty two years amount to Rupees 34,541, being a per Centage of Rupees 1-14 on the aggregate highest Berig of those Villages during that period, and of 2/16 on the average Berig of five years from Fusly 1246 to Fusly 1250 A.D. 1836/37 A.D. 1840/41

Rs. 18,7001-12-2

Rs. 14,16,19 ---

The

Fort St. George 16th November 1843.

The highest expense on account of Village watchers under whatever denomination, would amount to Rupees 52,848 being a per Centage of Rupees 3-11-8 on the average berig of five years. The total of both charges is Rupees 87,389 and the per centage of this on the average gross revenue of the District Rupees 6-2-8. —

	Rs.
Moonsiffs ...	34541
Watchers ...	52,848
Total Rupees	87,389

The expense to be thus incurred for
86. providing a Moonsiff to each Village of the District, and putting the Village Watchers on an efficient footing is not a mere police charge it will equally provide for the discharge of important Revenue duties; the Moonsiff as Head of the Village being bound to render assistance in matters connected with the Government rights and dues, and the Villages to which he is attached. —

The Board have been careful to
87. State the highest amount which the plan proposed by Mr. Anslow, and now considered, would involve under any circumstances. In ordinary seasons the charge on account of Moonsiffs must from the nature of the calculations necessarily be less, their proposed remuneration being regulated by a per Centage on the gross annual Revenue of their respective Villages. — Besides any present emoluments whether from

from land or other sources will be taken as an offset. In estimating the expence required to put the Village watchers on an efficient footing, the Board have adopted as the basis of their calculations the sum of Rupees 2 per Mensem to each watcher. in consequence of this having been recommended by both the late and the present Collector, but as these persons will still continue to be remunerated by the Villagers for particular services, it appears to the Board that their Monthly payment be fixed at a lower rate, espe-cially as their present average emolu-ments are only Rupees 14-5-5 per annum. To this they would request the attention of the Collector.—

88- If the assumption of the Board is correct that the amount now paid to Kavilgars is deduct-ed from the gross produce before any division has taken place the charge to Government would moreover be decreased in the sum of Rs. 15,787.

Moonsiffs		34,541
Deduct Cuttay Khurchand pay to Tiery Maniendars		13,415
Charge to Government of Moonsiffs		21,126
½ of what is at present paid to watchers.—		15,787
For additional Watchers.		21,273
Total Rupees		58,186

The utmost that the plan proposed for my Trichinopoly would in this case altogether cost the Government, would be Rupees 58,186 being Rupees 4-1-7 on the average

average berij of the District.— The introduction into Tanjore of the amended System of Police was attended by an increase of expense amounting to Rupees 69,191.—

89- The Board have expressed an opinion that the amount of the emoluments now drawn by Cuttaldars and Surf Maniendars under the head of Cuttay Kurch amounting to Rupees 13,415 per annum should be appropri-ated to meet a portion of the charge of es-tablishing Village Moonsiffs.—

90- Connected intimately with the arrange-ments above noticed is the compensation to be made to the Men Kavilgars whose lands and fees have been resumed.— The Board have recommended the grant of 15 per Cent of their former allowances to seven of the Men Kavilgars per Annum, that in the circumstances of the others the Collector should make enquiry and submit a specific recommendation in each case, and that he should as far as practicable give employment to all who may be fit for it and are willing to be employed, the condition of the grant of any compensation being that the individual was actually in the receipt of emoluments as a men Kavilgar at the date of the resumption of the Men Kavil fees, and of its continuance afterwards, that the Grantee does not ever have

Fort St. George 16th November 1813.

have recourse to any of these inial practices, to obviate which is the object of the present arrangement.—

91— The Board have expressed their opinion that the tenure on which the cultivated portion of the Cuttywally and Pungoovaly Enam lands is at present held, should remain undisturbed until lapses occur, and that on the occurrence of each lapse the case should be reported for orders and that the holders should be informed that they are not at liberty to dispose of those lands by sale.—The portions of waste not cultivated since the assumption of the Country the Board have directed to be included amongst the Circar lands.—

92— The last subject noticed above in detail was the state of the Kanilgars in the Talooks of Woodiarpollium and Arricalore.—The Board have recommended that the lands and fees formerly resumed and lately restored to these individuals may be resumed, and that that they may be placed exactly on the same footing as the other Village Watchers of the District.—

93— In conclusion the Board would observe that in these proceedings they have endeavoured fully to develope the principles on which previsions should be made

Fort St. George 16th November 1813.

made for the information of the Village Police in Tinchinopoly.—The information before them has not admitted of their stating some matters of detail with quite so much precision as otherwise they might have done, confident they trust that what they have recorded is sufficient to enable Government to decide on the particular arrangements to be adopted, so soon as the order of the Most Noble the Governor in Council shall be received on the several questions now discussed, the Collector of Tinchinopoly will be requested, without loss of time to carry out whatever Government may approve, and when the arrangements are completed, the Board will be prepared to submit a statement shewing exactly the financial result of the whole measure.—

Ordered that the copy of the foregoing Extract from the Board's Proceedings be submitted to Government.—

Scale

1754~~2~~- Fort St. George 16th Novr 1843-

Scale of Allowances proposed A to be given to Moonsiffs in the District of Trichinopoly-

From	50	To	99	4
"	100	"	149	6
"	150	"	199	7
"	200	"	249	9
"	250	"	299	10
"	300	"	349	12
"	350	"	399	14
"	400	"	449	16
"	450	"	499	17
"	500	"	549	18
"	550	"	599	19
"	600	"	649	20
"	650	"	699	21
"	700	"	749	22
"	750	"	799	23
"	800	"	849	24
"	850	"	899	25
"	900	"	949	26
"	950	"	999	27
"	1000	"	1099	28
"	1100	"	1199	29
"	1200	"	1299	30
"	1300	"	1399	31
"	1400	"	1499	32
"	1500	"	1599	33
"	1600	"	1699	34
"	1700	"	1799	35
"	1800	"	1899	36
"	1900	"	1999	37
"	2000	"	2099	38
"	2100	"	2199	38½
"	2200	"	2299	39
"	2300	"	2399	39½
"	2400	"	2499	40
"	2500	"	2599	40½
"	2600	"	2699	41
"	2700	"	2799	41½
"	2800	"	2899	42
"	2900	"	2999	42½
"	3000	"	3099	43
"	3100	"	3199	43½
"	3200	"	3299	44
"	3300	"	3399	44½
"	3400	"	3499	45
"	3500	"	3599	45½
"	3600	"	3699	46
"	3700	"	3799	46½
"	3800	"	3899	47
"	3900	"	3999	47½
"	4000	"	4999	62½
"	5000	"	5999	57½
"	6000	"	6999	62½
"	7000	"	7999	67½
"	8000	"	8999	72½
"	9000	"	9999	77½
"	10000	"	10999	82½
"	11000	"	11999	87½
"	12000	"	12999	92½
"	13000	"	13999	97½
"	14000	"	14999	102½
"	15000	"	15999	107½
"	16000	"	16999	112½

(Signed) E. C. Lovell
Acting Secy.

1843 90 — Settlement of the Collectorate

1754~~3~~- Fort St. George 16th November 1843.-

Read the following letter.

To

E. C. Lovell Esqr.
Acting Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St George

48

From the Collr of Trichinopoly-
Rr 354 of 1843.

Sir,

With reference to the Board's Endorsement on the petition herewith returned from the Moorapidars of Mravengoody in Cnaud Taluk I beg to state that I am at a loss as to what endorsement to give the Petitioners. I trust therefore I may be permitted to ask the Board either to favor me with Specific instructions or to pass an Endorsement on the petition themselves.-

Trichinopoly Collectors Office
16th November 1843

(Signed) A. D. Anstey
Collector.

Ordered that the following letter be sent in reply.-

48-49

To the Collr of Trichinopoly.

To The Collector of
Trichinopoly.

Sir

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th Instant and returning a Petition from certain Ryots

In Letrs to Collrs Rr 384 of 1843.

Fort St. George 16th November 1843.

Ryots of the Village of Arasingoody in the Conaud Talook which had been referred to you by the Board and to which you state your inability to give an indorsement without specific instructions. The Board observe that you are not required to give an indorsement.

2. The Petition is not very intelligible but two facts are distinctly stated the want of repair to the Tanks and water courses to those points it was the object of the Board in referring the Petition to you to draw your attention and if the Statements of Petitioner were correct they deserved some consideration at your hands which was all the Board requested.

3. The reference on the Petition to the reduction in the Assessment is not intelligible and the Board hoped that by personal communication with Petitioners you might have been able to ascertain what their wishes were and if deserving of attention that they might have had the consideration due to them or if necessary have been reported on, to the Board. They desire this still to be done.

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George 16th November 1843

Signed C. L. Lovell
Acting Secretary

Fort St. George 16th November 1843.

Read the following letter

To

C. L. Lovell Esqr.
Acting Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

From the Collr of Tanjore } Sir,
Submitting an application from the Deputy Sheristadar Chellapah Mondelliar for certain Allowances due to him.

I have the honor to forward an address from Chellapah Mondelliar my Deputy Sheristadar requesting me to intercede with the Board to procure him payment of the difference between the amount of his Salary as Deputy Sheristadar and the Salary of the Office of Head Sheristadar for the period during which he conducted the duties of both those offices - viz. from the 18th August 1842 to the 18th October 1843 being 13 months and 30 days.

50

2. The circumstances under which the duties of the two offices in question devolved on Chellapah Mondelliar are well known to the Board and I have more than once stated to them my approbation of the manner in which he conducted them. It will be recollected that he received no Salary during the time he remained under suspension and it is to be observed that during the period for which he seeks remuneration

there

1754[illegible]

Fort St. George 11th Novembr 1843.

there was no Head Sheristadar in this District and that consequently the salary of that office was not drawn. The State therefore will not be put to any unusual Expence by a compliance with Chellapal Moodelliar's request.

3 The salary of the office of Head Sheristadar for the period of 13 Months and 25 days at the rate of Rupees 280 per Mensem the rate to which Chellapah Moodelliar would have been entitled had he been permanently fixed in the Situation would be Rupees 391-15-6 Chellapah Moodelliar has drawn for that period Rupees 244-5-8 leaving the amount of the difference claimed by him Rupees 146-9-10 and I beg to recommend that sanction may be obtained for paying him the same.—

Trichinopoly Collector's Office, 7th November 1843.

[Signed] A. D. Anslow Collector

1754[illegible]

Fort St. George 16th Novem[illegible]r 1843.

To

A. D. Onslow Esqr.
Collector of
Trichinopoly

Honored Sir,

With the greatest submission and respect I beg leave to state that from the date of the demise of Ranga Row the late Head Sheristadar of this District, I performed the duties of that office and consider myself entitled to draw the difference between the salaries of the Head and Hail Sheristadar. The amount becomes due to me from 1st August 1842 to 16th October 1843 being 13 Months and 30 days at Rupees 146-9-10 per month. I most humbly entreat your honor will be pleased to submit this application to the favorable consideration of the Board of Revenue and obtain their sanction for the payment of the same.—

Trichinopoly 14th November 1843.

[Signed] Chellapah Moodelly Hail Sheristadar

Ordered

Fort St. George. 15th November 1843.

Ordered that the foregoing letter be submitted with the following address

(50-51)

To

The Chief Secretary to Government

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to forward for the orders of the Most Noble the Governor in Council the accompanying letter from the Collector of Trichinopoly submitting with his strong recommendation an application from his Deputy Sheristadar Chellapah Moodelliar in which that individual solicits that he may be permitted to receive the difference between the amount of his own salary as Deputy Sheristadar and the salary of the office of Head Sheristadar for the period during which he conducted the duties of both those offices viz. from 18th August 1842 to 18th October 1843 being 13 months and 30 days and amounting to Rupees 460-9-10.

2 On a former occasion, when Chellapah Moodelly being under suspension, his duties were performed by Ragavendra Row, Government were pleased to grant to the latter individual the full salary of said Sheristadar for the whole period during which

To the Chief Secy to Government

Submitting for the favorable consideration a letter from the Collr of Trichinopoly forwarding with his strong recommendation an application from his Deputy Sheristadar Chellapah Moodelliar soliciting that he may be permitted to receive the difference between the Amount of his own Salary and that of the Office of Head Sheristadar for the period during which he conducted the duties of both those Offices.—

Govt Order 3d Jany 1844

3d Augt 1842 to 2d Augt 1843

Fort St. George 15th November 1843.

which he officiated in that appointment. The present appears to the Board to be a precisely parallel case, Chellapah Moodelly having discharged the functions of Head Sheristadar (in addition to his own) for 14 months, during which time the appointment remained vacant and the Salary attached to it undrawn. Under these circumstances and adverting to the favorable manner in which the services of Chellapah Moodelly are mentioned by the Collector, the Board beg to recommend Mr Brettow's application in behalf of his Deputy Sheristadar to the favorable consideration of Government.—

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George,
15th November 1843.

(Signed) C. G. Lovell
Acting Secretary

Read again letter from the Principal Collector of Madura dated 21st Ultimo and entered in Consultation 9th Instant. Proceedings thereon.

The Principal Collector having set aside a decision of his Subordinate Collector dismissing (or creating) the Tahsildar of Pollachy from (his) situation, request the special sanction of Government for the payment of the Tahsildar's salary which has been carried to account from the 11th May to the 30th September last

52

ORIGINAL DESTROYED

17550 Fort St. George 16th November 1843.

Ext. The Board recommend that special sanction may be granted for the disbursement.

2. The Principal Collector proposes to pay three fourths of the salary to the Tahsildar and one fourth to the Peyeondah as the latter has been doing the duty of the Tahsildar during the above period, for which he appears entitled to some extra remuneration.

Read the following letter

To C. C. Lovell Esqr.
Acting Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

From the Collr of Madura

Sir,

I have the honor, in reference to the correspondence in the margin, to repeat my request, and that a special application may be made for allowing Moothoosawmy Naick attached to my Office as 2nd Peyon, to be allowed to remain here on the ground formerly brought forward, viz. his diligence and continued attention in his duty and the good will and confidence then gotten, and still retained of the people of this large town, and County generally

Collr to Board 1st Dec. 1841 Mad. MS. 6 Dec. 1842 29th Jany 1842 in B.R. Proceedings 31st January 1842

53

From Tahsildar 2 Encl.

17551 Fort St. George 16th November 1843.

Returned last night from Trichinopaly when he was given to understand he had passed a satisfactory Examination.

Madura 28th October 1843

Signed J. Blackburne
Asst Collector

Ordered that the following letter be sent in consequence.

To The Secretary to the
Medical Board

To the Secy to the Medical Board

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 27th January 1842 I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request you will lay before the Members of the Medical Board a further communication from the Principal Collector of Madura, soliciting that the services of Moothoosawmy Naick 2nd Peyon attached to his Cutcherry may be continued on the ground stated if a compliance with Mr. Blackburne's request be compatible with the rules of the Department. It would be gratifying to the Board

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George 16th November 1843.

Signed C. C. Lovell
Acting Secretary

53-54

Read

Read the following letter

To C. C. Lovell Esqr.
Acting Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

From the Pt. Collr. of Madura } Sir,

(55)

On the 18th March the Joint Magistrate fined the Nattamayar, Curnum, and Mettee peon of Ayagaudy in the sum of five Rupees each for aiding in distraint of certain property repated to him by the Ayagaudy Zemindar on the 18th and 19th February previously under the Provisions of Clause 2nd Section III Regulation III of 1819.

The Zemindar appealed to me on the 12th August and it was only on the 9th October I was furnished with the whole of the documents in the Magisterial and Revenue cases. The final order of the Sub Collector on the request for sale of distrained property by the Zemindar under dates the 18th and 19th February, being a separable one under date the 29th September.

On consideration of the whole case, in consideration of the Sub Collectors decision of the 29th September in the propriety of the destraint, and because Regulation III of 1819 cannot be made applicable to a Curnum I cancelled his decision in my Magisterial Capacity this day and have the honor to request sanction [illegible] for repayment of 15 Rupees to the three defendants, which sum was carried to the credit of Government in the accounts of April last.

Madura } Signed J. Blackburne
4th November 1843 } Pt. Collr.

Order thereon.

(55-56)

Ordered that the foregoing letter from the Principal Collector of Madura be submitted for the orders of the Most Noble the Governor in Council of St.

Read again the Reports of the Principal Collector of Canara on the present State of the Land Assessment in his District.

Here enter 3rs in Bond 25th February 1842 No 295.

Here enter 30th July on Bond 18th Augt 1842 No 1703.

(54)

Proceedings Recording Observations on the Reports of the Principal Collr of Canara on the present State of the Land Assessment in that District.

Superior Board. The Land Tax of Canara was remodelled in 1819/20 on the basis of the actual Collections of the 17 years that it had been annexed to the British possessions. But this arrangement known by the name of "The Jaroo" [*literally "Thahrao" from the Hindustani word thahrana To fix, determine, settle.] after having been in operation for several years, was found not to have answered the expectations formed of it, and underwent a fresh revision in 1832/3.

From Commissioners Stokes 12th Para in Con. 11th Feby 1833. Para 69.

From the Pt. Collr. 30th Sept. in Con. 20th Oct. 1834. Para 19.

Bd's Para: 11th Jan. 1836. Para 9.

Do Para 14.

Bd's Rec: 24th March 1837. Para 22 & 31

17th Oct. 1839 Paras 15 & 18

1st Oct. 1841 Paras 21 & 25

23rd Oct. 1841 Paras 12 & 16

& 19th Nov. 1842 Paras 6 & 12

Extract Minutes of Con. 17th in. 21st Nov. 1836

Extract Do of Con. 28th Nov. in 9th Dec. 1839. Para 7

Extract Minutes of Consn. 15th May in 15th June 1832 Para 3

" 10th in 31st May 1841 P. S.

" 13th Dec. 1841 in 3rd Jany 1842. Para 4

" 12th in 19th Jany 1843. Para 3.

The papers above recorded are submitted

[*Ancient Waste.
†Recent do.]

17554- Fort St. George 18th November 1843-

submitted in reply to these calls

Detailed instructions regarding the

2

nature and extent of the information that was considered necessary to enable the Board to confirm the plan proposed by Mr. Vincash were furnished to the Principal Collector in their Proceedings of the 11th January 1836 Paras 14 & 21. But the report now submitted does not seem to have been framed with reference to these and does little more than show the present condition of the Estates without explaining the particulars of the means by which the changes effected since

1243/AD 1833-34 have been brought about or of the data on which they are founded.

The state of the Tanks or Estates in

3

135/AD 1841-42 compared with their condition as removed.

by Mr Vincash in 1243/AD 1833-34 is exhibited in the Sub. joined Table.

Turgs

17555- Fort St. George 18th November 1843.

Statement exhibiting the Number of Tanks or Estates formerly belonging to the Zemindary of Kunthetta Coorg, the Number restored to the Rajah Vizee Rummah Vurmah Daud Beg by the Treaty of 1834, the Number sold by Public Auction since the Rajah's demise, the Number now remaining in the Collectorate of Coimbatore for sale, and the Number sold by Private Sale since the Rajah's demise.

Taluks	Number of Tanks or Estates formerly belonging to the Zemindary of Kunthetta Coorg	Number restored to the Rajah Vizee Rummah Vurmah Daud Beg by the Treaty of 1834	Number sold by Public Auction since the Rajah's demise	Number now remaining in the Collectorate of Coimbatore for sale	Number sold by Private Sale since the Rajah's demise
Sooloor	1		1		
Pollachy	129		102	27	
Dharapooram	22		13	9	
Caroor	100		52	48	
Coimbatore	326		206	120	
Dindigul	1			1	
Palnaad	30		30		
Erroad	1			1	
Coimbatore	1			1	
Dharapooram	1			1	
Caroor	1			1	
Pollachy	1			1	
Sooloor	1			1	
Total	614		404	210	

Fort St. George 18th November 1843.

(signed) Turgs

Secretary

From Mr. Commissioner Stokes 12th January 4 11th Feby 1833- Para 63

From Mr. Coll.r 31st August 19th Sept.r 1833- Report for 1242 fusly- Para 18

From Do. 30th Sept.r incl. 30th Oct.r 1834- Report for 1243 Fusly Para 12

Mr. Sec.y Pro.: 11th January 1836. Para 8 & 9.

The professed object of the last revision was to equalize the assessment in such a way as to obviate the necessity for making annual remissions which it was believed the admitted moderation of the Land Tax in that province and the large proportion of the produce that was left to the proprietor even in the worst season would then render unnecessary- With this view it was proposed to raise the demand to the fixed assessment by suitable instalments in those Estates capable of bearing it, and to lower it by permanent remission in those incapable of reaching that standard- The necessity for the measure was ascribed to the want of sufficient enquiry into the circumstances of the Estates, at the original investigation, instituted by Mr. Harris in 1229 / 1819-20 And it was considered that all the advantages of the revision would be obtained in about 12 years, from fusly 1243 / 1833-34 to fusly 1255 / 1845-6

From Coll.r 31st Augt 1833. Para 17 & 23

† i.e. The Jamma of 1229 fusly in Lower Canara & the Kadeem or ancient Standard in the Sub Coll.rs Divn comprising Ankola & the Balaghat

Ibid- Para 30

5 From the preceding figured Statement it is apparent that the primary object above proposed- that of establishing a permanent fixed demand,- has not been accomplished- Of 318 Estates (including the Coorg Talooks) entered as capable of paying the demand in 1243 / 1833-34 Fusly. 3128 have since been declared unable

unable to do so, and the expectation of an unvarying Money rent in Canara" is stated "to be an unattainable projects" The conditions imposed on the several classes of Estates have failed in many instances from the same cause [viz. superficial enquiry] that defeated those made in 1229 fusly / 1819-20 A.D. and in place of coming to a close in 1255 fusly / 1845-6 A.D. a further period of 12 years must still elapse before those since found necessary and now in operation shall be fulfilled in 1264 fusly / 1854-5 A.D.

Report- Paras 12 & 15

† Ibid- Para 20

From Pr. Coll.r 3rd inst. 24th Feby 1842 Encl: No. 4.

6 In examining the causes that have led to this result the Board propose 1st to review the Report now submitted by the Principal Collector; 2d by a recapitulation of the various projects for the reform of the assessment brought forward during the last 40 years, to endeavor to trace to their source the causes of the failure which has hitherto attended them; and 3d to propose the remedies that seem best calculated to meet the circumstances of the case-

1st Review of the Pr. Coll.r Report

Report- Para 2

7 The various Mungo or Estates were classed by Mr. Wingate under two great heads 1st those paying the full demand (which was the Jamma) and 2d those unable to do so, the latter being again subdivided into i. Those gradually advancing to the fixed demand by annual instalments ii those in which

i Wynaad i.e. under conditions
ii 3d Safarak i.e. Second to the 3d
iii Sunkhee i.e. under investigation

which a permanent remission had been decided
to be necessary iii Those remaining under investigation.
Another arrangement has since been introduced
distributing them with reference to their relative
localities as situated i on the Coast ii In the Interior
or iii On the Table Land[x] above the Ghats- for the
purpose of shewing that the inability of the
[Rumobburtee] Estates in the second great Division
to reach the full assessment, is attributable, for
the most part, to their unfavorable situation.
Thus in the populous and healthy regions of
the Coast, upwards of three fourths of the
whole number are described as paying the
full Sarcar while in the interior and above
the Ghats more than half are stated to be
still under adjustment because of the scanti-
ness of the population diminished by emigration
to the more favorable region of the Coast.
No particulars of this classification are
given and the attempts to elicit them have
not made its propriety apparent nor confirmed
the facts on which it is based-

[x] iii or Balaghat

8 The province of Canara is a long
narrow strip lying between the Western Mountains
and the Sea about 240 Miles in length and no
where

where exceeding 50 in breadth, except at its
Northern extremity where it ascends the moun-
-tains and runs in land- It is divided into 11
Talooks of which three are contained in that
portion above the mountains constituting
the Balaghat Division- Six occupy the whole
breadth of the district lying parallel to each
other from North to South, while Mangalore is
entirely maritime and is separated from the Ghats
by Buntwal which is therefore exclusively
an inland Talook. The Balaghat forms a well
defined natural division, but it does not appear
how the distinction has been made between the
Coast Estates and those of the interior. From the
foregoing description, it might have been presumed
that the numbers would have been pretty equally
divided but the following Abstract of the Table given
in the Report shows it is not so-

	Black Pagoda Sarcar	Rum Pagoda	Total	Per Cent
Coast	29856	6199	36055	65.50
Interior	4289	4512	8781	15.75
Balaghat	3410	5633	10243	18.75
	38735	16344	35079	100.—

Thus giving more than
four

The amount of suspended assessment on each
of these Classes is ascertained from the
Table in Para 6 the full assessment for
1248 fusly being - Rupees 200687-8-7 and the
Settlement - - - - - 180341-12-11
leave the amount
of remission - - } 26719-12-7 which is
thus distributed-
On the Coast Estates - - - - - 84245-1-11
— Interior do - - - - - - 77506-15-2
— Balaghat do - - - - - 100907-11-6
Rupees 26719-12-7

four times as many Estates on the Coast as in the interior. The small proportion of the latter is the more remarkable as the Talook of Buntwah confined entirely to the interior contains alone 8,480 Cuny hs. of which 3732 are Bhurtee and 1748 are Ryuttwaree.

From Pr Bdl No 10 Dated 16 Oct 1822 In Encl 20 to Ind. Statt A 6. 6.

9 From this it may be inferred that other considerations besides those of position, have influenced the arrangement and that the two classes are not to be understood as strictly conformable to the designations applied to them. The difficulty, indeed the impossibility, of effecting an accurate topographical division like the above is admitted by the Principal Collector himself, and it is probable that the Estates classed under the head of "Interior" are confined chiefly to those of the most deteriorated description, the more prosperous ones being entered in the Coast division.

* Para 53-57

10. Further are the causes assigned for the poverty of the Estates in the interior and Balaghat more satisfactory. Traces of a more flourishing state of things at some former period are not confined to Canara but are frequent throughout Southern India, and the lack of the present reduced condition of the inlanders proprietors is not, of necessity, attributable to recent fluctuations of the population depending on

From Major Munro 31st May — in Cpt 28th August 1800 Para 22 & 26

on the ravages of pirates or the attractions of the Bednore Capital. The vicinity of the Mountains must always have been more subject to the violence of the seasons, the encroachment of the forest, the prevalence of disease, the incursions of wild beasts, while the manifest advantage of a Maritime position even under the pressure of occasional discouragement and calamity, was not likely to weaken the tenacity with which the western landlord is known to cling to his inheritance.

From Pr Bdl No 25 of 25th April 1825 In Encl 3 to Ind. Statt Para 10-

From Major Munro 9th Nov. In Encl. to 10th Decr 1800 Para 3

11 Accordingly on the first acquisition of the provinces, the relative condition of the inland and Coast tracts were found to be much the same as at present. The deterioration so generally attendant on Mahommedan dominion had it is true greatly reduced the resources of the provinces. But the effect was general not local and the true causes of depression and over assessment.

From Major Munro 31st May in Encl 28th August 1800 Para 18-

From Bdl No 38 of 28th April 1812

12 This is further borne out by existing facts. Had a considerable transfer of labour taken place, as supposed, the effect would be perceptible on the Revenue by an increase in the one tract and a decrease in the other. No such test has been applied nor do the Accounts furnished fully supply it. But enough may be gathered to justify the inference that no considerable alteration has occurred at any

any period since the commencement of the British rule. The following is a comparison between the Settlement of Fusly 1257 A.D. 1847-48 and that of Fusly 1211 A.D. 1801-2 the third year of our rule from which we find that the three Northern Talooks have in reality improved whilst the others have if any thing fallen off.—

From Bd's 2d & 3d Cons. 14th August 1844. Inclo. No. 1 Bd's 128
From Bd's Bd's 10th in Cons. 20th Bd's 1842 Inclo. & Bd's 7 & 11

	Beng. of the 8 Talooks on which there has been no increase	Qs. of these in which the Jumma has been reduced by Mr. Harris	Total									
Settlement of Fusly 1211	1148763	4	3	279035	10	4	072777	8	14	7
1257	1132813	15	1	323753	2	1	173458	2	1	
Increase —	None			44717	7	9	28787	3	5	
Decrease —	15930	4	4	None			None			
	or 1399 per Cent			16 per Cent			1-566 per Cent			

* Exclusive of the acquisitions from Coorg.

13. Mr. Harris in leaving the Jaroo deducted about 140,000 Rupees from the Beng. of the Pyen Ghat Talooks, which are moreover described as having improved greatly of late years and repeated mention is made of ancient waste brought into cultivation (Nosagunie) What then has become of the additions? Either the supposed increase in population and cultivation has not taken place, or if it has, the corresponding addition to the revenue has not been accounted for.

14. It appears unnecessary to follow the Principal Collector thro' the topographical distribution of the Estates above noticed, the Board will therefore confine their remarks to the general Classes established by Mr. Divatia commencing with the 1st Class Estates.—

1st Class Estates.

15. As already observed the Principal Collector does not expect that it will be possible to dispense with remissions even in the most flourishing of the 1st Class Estates which are supposed to have profitted most largely by the fraudulent absorbtion of waste and from all the Board can gather, the assessment in many cases bears no proportion to the extent of the land and the value of the produce. Some idea of this inequality may be formed from the instances quoted by a former Principal Collector, in one of which an Estate producing 8 to 9 Pagodas in value pays a Landlords Rent* is assessed at only one Pagoda and another yielding 199 at 4-5-7 Mr. Divatia also alludes to the number of Estates which do not yield to the Government more than 10 per Cent of the available Rent in such cases indulgence can never be needed, and that they are not few may be gathered from the fact of the large purchase of land by Merchants, Bankers and public servants referred to by Mr. Stokes.

* Vide Paras 48 49

From Bd's 6th in Cons. 18th June & 1st July 1840 Paras 20 & 22.

* Guzay Kotawahe

From Bd's 1st & 11th Sept. & 3rd Oct. 1842 Para 23.

From the Com's in Canara 12th January & Cons. 16th Feb. 1843 Paras 27 & 35.

and confirmed by the constantly recurring applications for the sanction of such transactions on the Board's records. These transfer are stated by Mr Stokes to be sometimes made in secret to enable the impoverished Ryotgar to obtain from a purchaser the abatement of the demand which would be denied to a new purchaser. Such a principle is most erroneous. Remissions when granted should be regulated with reference to the circumstances of the land not of the individual. The moderate amount of such indulgence in Canara is no proof of its necessity. It would be attended with advantage, if those Estates in which, as in the above instances, no abatement need ever be allowed, were ascertained. such a classification would shew better than any other where the Assessment still bore too heavily.

Para 16. Average remissions of 5 years including Fasly and Preceding the year in which the Report is founded

Rs. As. P. 8706-5-5	
Average of 5 years preceding Fasly or from 1244 to 1248	10811-12

16 Of the Rumbhundee Estates those comprised under the head of Investments may be described as in the enjoyment of long Cowles for the various reasons detailed in the Margin of para 17 of the Report. These were noticed in the Board's Proceedings on Fasly 1245 and except that more stress is laid on the inroptions of salt water at high tides no additional information is afforded and the Board are

Paras 17 & 21 Of Wyda Estates From 1st Feby in 30th Sept. & 1st Oct. in 30th Oct. 1834.

Boards Proceedings 24th March 1837 Para 28 & 29 & 30

are unable to add to their former observations, further than by remarking, that the conditions of the cowles which seem to have been as deliberate as could be desired have not been systematically exacted and hence it has been necessary to grant successive concessions. The Board would have been glad to have been made acquainted with the nature and extent of the latter as well as with the original agreements which they have failed to discover in the previous Reports referred to by the Principal Collector. They are consequently unable to judge whether the relaxations in the original cowles have been justified by the circumstances on which they are founded and whether they are now defined with sufficient strictness. It is obvious that the success anticipated from a measure of this nature must be endangered either by the indefinite concession of the conditions or by neglecting rigidly to enforce them. The condition of these classes of Estates in 1248 Fasly 1838/39 was as follows.

Para 20

Para 20

	No. of Estates	Jarow Rs	No. of Estates	Jarow Rs
As they stood in 1245			3972	2,02,603
Do Do in 1248 Fasly 1838/39				
Transferred to Pycotta	3376	144182		
Do to Rumbhundee	666	22712		
Total transferred			4042	166795
Remain			1930	1,33,408
Add since brought under Wydah			1475	48392
Total Varghs			3405	1,81,800

Para 20

Fort St. George 16th November 1843.

3rd Town Rhea Estates 17.
Para 32 to 39

The Estates included in the 3rd Class that entered as "under investigation" are stated to have been all of them in point of fact examined and now only to require adjustment with reference to the results obtained. They are arranged under 3 heads as pointed out by Salt pans i worked or ii not worked and iii as affected by various natural causes destructive of their productive powers

	No.
i	11,636
ii	3,538
iii	3,783

18 i Mr. Blair proposes to deduct the lands at present leased to the manufacture of Salt to write them off at once in virtue of authority conveyed on a former occasion. The Estates thus relieved would then come under the head of Khurlee or paying the full Assessment. But before sanctioning this step the Board consider it important that the amount of deduction should be carefully defined and noted. The number of Chuys in which the Salt pans are situated should be carefully defined and noted. The number of wurgs in which the Salt pans are situated should be specified with their Boundaries their former and present Beegaree measurements and their former and existing produce whether full or actual (Rewaz and Kazir Kotawalee). From this the extent and amount appropriated to the pans having been carefully ascertained by measurement should be deducted and the result after having been tested by the

Proceedings 16th Sept. 1830 Para 2.

Print

Fort St. George 16th November 1843.

Principal Collector with his Cutcherry during the Settlement, submitted to the Board. The Proceedings of the 16th September 1830 provided for this being done and directed that the extent to be deducted should be shown in a separate column as "Beng remitted on Salt pans"

ii Those swept away or utterly ruined by the banks of rivers should have been ascertained and noted and those which the sea are prevented from engaging in the manufacture of Salt by the operation of the monopoly should be credited with a remission whilst the prohibition continues

iii The various causes of decay enumerated under the third head are some of them of a permanent nature while others are occasional and capable of adjustment during the annual Settlements. Encroachments of rivers and the formation of new land can be easily ascertained and should be accurately exhibited.

27- 27. This still entered under investigation, all the Estates under this head as already noticed are stated to have been fully examined, and detailed Statements of two of them are submitted by way of example.

Para 38 Incls AB

* Incls A

The first relates to a property which had paid on average Assessment of from 16 to 17 Pagodas uninterruptedly for 17 years from

Fort St George 16th November 1813.-

from 1209 Fusly / 1799-800 to 1228 Fusly / 1818-19 A.D. From some cause not explained the occupant, Raja Roy, one of the Poleis of the Village left it in 1227 Fusly / 1817-18 and at the Turao in 1229 Fusly / 1819-20 A.D. it was settled at 17-9-8 being the Maximum of Mayor Munro's Standard but no one took it. An offer was then made by one Mondel Moor Narrapa (apparently a connexion of the Shanabhoga) of 15 Pagodas which was accepted, but whether to be paid at once or to be brought up by instalments (under the second or Wydah Class which is most probable) is doubtful. Be that as it may the Settlements show only a gradual rise from 7-7-8 in 1230 Fusly / 1820-21 A.D. to 11-6-9 in 1245 Fusly / 1835-36 A.D. when it passed again into the hands of Rajah Roy from his nephew Mamda Roy a Patel who had obtained possession in 1235 Fusly / 1825-26 A.D. From 1245 Fusly / 1835-36 A.D. in which it suffered from and inundation, it remained stationary for four years. In 1250 Fusly / 1840-41 A.D. it was again reduced to 9 Pagodas in favour of the same Patel Mamda Roy and the Tahsildar recommended that he should have it on a Cowle or that it should be transferred to the head of Wydah. In Fusly 1251 / 1841-42 A.D. however the Patel seems to have mortgaged it to one Honnay Monai at 9 Pagodas tho' the Mutawalee or Produce is entered by the Villagers themselves at 18 Pa 4 6 and so it now remains.

i.e. the amount Mistaken by the Shanabhoga or Talier copier.

Vide Mind Cheltu

The

Fort St George 16th November 1813

23.

The first observation suggested by the examination of this document, is the amount of full produce or Rooj Mutawallee stated to be 33 Pa 4 6 (but of this 5 must be deducted on account of waste) yet for 17 years it paid regularly from 10 to 17 Pagodas which is hardly possible if the Accounts be authentic. Next the remissions granted of late years are not confined to extraordinary circumstances as stated in para 12 of the Princ. Collr. Report but consist of various petty items (as partial failures of Crops on particular spots) occurring in nearly the same terms from year to year, the amount not being determined by the general outturn of the land or the circumstances of the Ryot who has two other Ways besides. In the 3d place the conditions of the lease in 1232 / 1822-23 Fusly were not enforced nor is any reason assigned for the breach of them 4thly the parties holding the estate since the reduction of the demand have been different Members of the Patels family and 5thly the estimate of the produce dated 10th October 1245 / 1835-36 Fusly which it is presumed is the Tunka Cheitta or final investigation alluded to was prepared by the Villagers themselves including the parties lately and now in occupation without the supervision or control of any proper public Officer who can reasonably be held responsible.

In the same Account (Mootawalee Cheitta)

24th

Fort St. George 16th November 1853.

(Chetla) is found an entry of the Beyjwaree Extent of the land as ascertained by the present examination and another of that of the year Doonmoochie or 1211 Fusly generally referred to as a Standard. The comparison of these two affords the following results.

See Memo: by the Head Assistant Dated 8th of Decr. from Collector 12th June 1850 Answered Para 4 Sec X

	As per account of Doonmoochie 1211 Fusly		As Resurveyed Pooteiwa Total Beejwaree 1246 Fusly		Increase	Decrease
Cultivated Waste	Begas	Cottahs	Begas	Cottahs		
Byle or 1st Class Wet	2	"	2	3	5	1 5 "
Mazul 2nd do. do.	4	28	4	28	4	23 " " 5
Bett 3rd or hill do.	1	17	2	14	4	5 4 4 " 9 "
Mogar or Garden	"	"	"	"	"	3 " 3 " "
	8	19	2	14	11	33 14 12 4 14 5

From which it would seem that the falling off in the Collections has been accompanied by an increase in the land itself particularly of the most valuable descriptions - Byle and Garden, and this increase of land, which is neither noticed nor explained leaves room for the inference that it may arise from the fraudulent misappropriations before noticed for which the omission to record the boundaries of Estates in the Accounts of this Cutcherry affords the greatest facility. It may be assumed that this account selected as a specimen is not one of the most unfavorable and yet the

Fort St. George 16th November 1853.

the preceding analysis shows it to be of a very unsatisfactory nature. The Board would have preferred to have had before them the Accounts of a whole Village or Magnee. It is difficult to draw general conclusions from the exhibition of a few isolated cases.

Paras 29-30 4th Board's Report on Estates

The last Class consists of the Estates in which permanent remissions are recommended and which are stated annually to receive careful revision and examination, but of these no particulars have been laid before the Board. The Principal Collector is anxious to give immediate effect to the proposed reduction and presses for its sanction its amount in Fusly 1257 / 1847-8 being Rupees 56388 - a sum considerably in excess of that proposed in 1244 / 1837-38. In the absence of exact information the Board are not prepared to support this recommendation.

	No. of Byles	Jarow Bazy Rs.	Settlement			Recommended for permanent remissions		
In 1244	3186	1,04,532	15	7	1,15,946	13	11	24,592	1	8
In 1257	4189	2,14,721	10	15	1,38,335	15	7	56,388	2	3
Increase	1003	54,712	2	3	1,23,351	8	11	31,795	"	11

It must be borne in mind that Mr. Harris in Fusly 1229 / 1819-20 reduced Rupees 1,47,727-11-3 on similar grounds, the good effects of which are little apparent and there is still a further item of 1,83,700 Rupees under investigation a part of which will doubtless be transferred to the head of permanent reductions. It was incumbent on the Principal Collector to have

have shown the mode in which the enquiry into the resources of those Lands had been conducted, accompanied by clear Statements of the results to enable the Board to judge of the grounds on which their concurrence was required. But the information now before them is confined to general remarks on the Sum total. The Board were led to expect some Report of this matter the more from having recommended that an Extra Establishment should be granted for the effective performance of the revision. Up to the present time however no account of the expence incurred of the number of persons entertained of the manner in which they were employed or of the results obtained has been received.

The Principal Collector will be pleased to furnish this at his earliest convenience.

Proceedings 17th Sept 1806 Ch 18 — From C.C. to Madras in Cons. 3rd Nov 1806. — From Madras in Cons. 8th Nov 1806.

Paras 31.

25. The first item of the proposed permanent reduction amounted to Rupees 23,846. on the Coast Estates in 1208 Fusly 1832-39 A.D. the whole sum on all the Estates in that year being Rupees 48301. Of these it appears that several have since been found able to bear the full demand, and they are now entered as Bhurdee or paying the Price & Standard as follows.

From Wm. 6th Nov. 1842 Encl. 1.

Burghs.

Burghs recommended for permanent remission in 1208. — 4152.

Subsequently transferred.—

To Bhurdee of 1st Class 135
To Wydah or 2nd ——— 11
To Tarditter or 3rd ——— 65
Subdivided ——— 1 ——— 212

Remaining in the 1st Class — 3940.

Subsequent additions ——— 269

Total of Estates recommended for permanent Reduction in 1251 Fusly — 4189

Mr. Blair has explained that the above alterations have been made on more carefully repeated investigations and have arisen for the most part from the discovery of concealed lands. But this very reason adds one more to the proofs of the incorrectness of the existing Accounts and points out the necessity of caution in admitting large deductions from the Revenue which after having been declared to be indispensible and intended, after sanction, to be permanent, and final are now discovered to be unnecessary.

1 Sale of Public Estates — 27
2 Do. do. New Cantonment.
3 Do. do. New Roads.
8 Do. by destruction of Crops
9 Do. Scanty produce.
10 Poverty of the Ryots.

4 Sand carried away by Rivers.
5 Reductions on the value of Original proprietary Right.
6 Ancient Waste
7 Recent do.

The causes assigned for the deterioration are 10 in number. Of these the three first are trifling in amount and of unusual occurrence while the three last are occasional only and applying to the occupants rather than to the land itself should more properly receive consideration as

of the Poonmabundy. The Sheristaar called for some further remarks.—

Para 34. 4th Encroachments of Rivers.—

28. Sand washed away by Rivers is of course irrecoverable but it is stated to be compensated in some degree by new formations elsewhere (Hovagamy). If the these admit of being ascertained, and should be accurately land down—

† Vide para 18 Supra.

But no mention of this having been done occurs in this or in previous reports the the object might easily have been effected by actual measurement at each years Settlement. The order issued by Mr. Diveach in 1793. Fasly 1803 Fasly inter-dicting all interference with the internal resources / Backwaters of Estates meant for a very different end, has probably tended to check such examinations.—

From Mr. Fullerton's Letter in Cons. 3rd Oct. 1834 Para 12.

5th Reductions on Grant of Proprietary Tables. Para 35 & 38.

29. The expediency of conferring on reduced terms the perpetuary right, of Estates that have escheated to Government has often been advocated and even admitted and appears on the ‡ to be desirable the Government on a recent occasion declined to express a final opinion on the subject.— Previous to such alienations being proposed however, the resources of the Estates should be ascertained and as it is at their expense that the encroachments and misappropriations of neighbouring proprietors have chiefly been made, no reductions

From Mr. Sullivan's Letter in Cons. 3rd Oct. 1834 Para 12.

From Major Thomas's Letter in Cons. 18th Dec. 1820. Para 8.
From Mr. Secy. Cameron's Letter in Cons. 4th June 1811.
From Mr. Secy. Harris's Letter in Cons. 22nd Dec. 1817.
From Mr. Secy. Ward's Letter in Cons. 18th Dec. 1820. Para 19.
From Mr. Secy. Lodge's Letter in Cons. 5th Oct. 1825. Para 19-20.
To Govt. 31st Augt. 1827. Para 5.
From Mr. Secy. Dick in Cons. 22nd June 1827. Para 5.

‡ Board's Proceedings in Cons. 12th & 19th June 1813. Para 5.

of the original Mootputtah should, on any account, be admitted, until they have undergone the severest scrutiny. The Board will not support any recommendations of this nature unless fully satisfied that the integrity of the unclaimed land has been ascertained.—

6th Ancient Waste Para 38.

Last 18,919-11-5 Remission
Interior 1918-4-5
Balaghaut 15919-10-5
33885-13-3
Add 4598-8-1 Accts
40384-3-4

30. The largest item for which remission is sought is "Ancient waste" including land that cannot be ascertained on account of the defection of the proprietor (Cudamies &c) or because the locality indicated in the Accounts has been otherwise occupied, or from Garden sites having been destroyed by Salt inundations, or rice lands overgrown with Jungle and damaged by torrents near the Ghauts. To these may be added most of the recent Waste consisting of land fraudulently included in other Estates by the process described in Para 18 of Collectors Report.—

7th Recent Waste.

31. The Lands of Ryots who have deserted or become extinct and which have thereby ceased to be correctly entered on the Accounts, tho' much neglected are occasionally recognized but the record of their extent and value having passed away such portions of them as are again reclaimed are subjected to a new assessment under the head of Hovagamuck. No distinct entry of the value and

Para 1 and 5
To the Hon'ble T. Harris 29th Dec. 1837.-

to the amount of the Assessment to be imposed in each case on which point he was furnished with specific instructions. But he no where that can be discovered, alludes to the Suitability of inquiry nor is it apparent why means should not be devised and successfully applied for the detection of frauds which all the public Officers who have presided over the District, concur in believing to have been extensively practised. Nothing

Para 42.- "indeed" proceeds the Principal Collector "short of "an entire survey of the District and a minute "local scrutiny could give any chance" of discovering "them and even the result he considers, would be "doubtful from the absence of any Station accounts "or field Accounts shewing the details of the "land" "while it would have the effect of overturning the principles of the present Assessment "founded on an estimate of the seed required "to sow a given extent of land" The question of a Survey and the value of these "Beijawaree Accounts" as they are termed will be noticed by and bye, but mean time it may be observed that the only detailed Accounts received from Canara (Hoovalles Chittas)

See Paras 20 21 consist of the most minute scrutiny into the resources of each Dwrg and it is upon them alone that discoveries of concealed lands are

are now established. They appear however to be rarely employed except when enmity or dissensions among the inhabitants give rise to disclosures that call for more particular investigation and likewise it may be presumed in Estates of the 3rd and 4th "Classes.

Para 43.

34 An entry of the "Waste Land" occurs also in the Statement marked B which forms an enclosure in the annual Report. It has not always been made in the same form which accounts for the imperfection of the subjoined Table in which the land not forthcoming is distinguished in some years from that which is in progress by Cowle (Hydrabad to the Full Assessment.

Proceedings 24th March 1837. Para 33.

- 23rd Sept. 1844. Paras 19-20.

Waste

Paras 4 & 5 to the Amount of the Assessment to be imposed
To the Hon'ble T. Harris 29th Dec. 1807. in each case on which point he was furnished
with specific instructions. But he no where, that
can be discovered, alludes to the futility of inquiry
nor is it apparent why means should not be devis-
-ed and successfully applied for the detection
of frauds which all the public Officers who
have presided over the District, concur in believ-
-ing to have been extensively practised. "Nothing
Para 42. "indeed" proceeds the Principal Collector "short
"of an entire survey of the District and a minute
"local scrutiny could give any chance" of discover-
-ing them and even the result he considers, would "be
"doubtful from the absence of any Shulwar accounts
"(or field Accounts shewing the details of the
"land) "while it would have the effect of overturn-
-ing the principles of the present Assessment
"founded on an estimate of the seed required
"to sow a given extent of land." The question
of a Survey and the value of these "Beejawaree
Accounts" as they are termed will be noticed
by and bye, but mean time it may be
observed that the only detailed Accounts
See Paras 30-31. received from Canara (Mr Travelles Chittas)
consist of the most minute scrutiny into
the resources of each Aboug and it is upon
them alone that discoveries of concealed Lands
are

are now established. They appear however to be
rarely employed except when enmity or
dissension among the inhabitants give
rise to disclosures that call for more
Para 43. particular investigation and likewise,
it may be presumed in Estates of the 3rd
and 4th "Classes.

3d An entry of the "Waste Lands"
Proceedings 20th March 1837. Para 33. were also in the Statement marked B which
forms an enclosure in the annual Report. It
- 23d Sept. 1841. Paras 19-20. has not always been made in the same form which
Accounts for the imperfections of the subjoined
Table in which the land not forthcoming is
distinguished in some years from that
which is in progress by Cowle (Wy-
-dah to the full Assessment.

Waste

Fort St. George 16th November 1843.

year	Waste Land not forthcoming or unfit for tillage. Rs. a p	Under Wydah or Instalments. Rs. a p	Total Rs. a p
1244	" - " - "	" — " — "	29,352-13-10
45	33,207-15-11	16,443-6-6	49,651-1-7
46	" — " - "	" — " - "	48,374-3-8
47	" — " — "	" — " - "	45,664-8-7
48	35,885-13-3	2,940-7-3	38,826-4-6
49	" — " — "	" — " — "	44,436-11-4
50	" — " — "	" — " — "	44,574-2-8
51	36,052-2-11	1216-9-11	37,268-12-10

The most remarkable circumstance

Fort St. George 16th November 1843.

circumstance in the above is the fluctuation in the amount from year to year. It is possible that continued investigation may have augmented the amount of Wastes land and that the progress of the Cowles may have diminished that of the Wydah lands by their transfer to the full Assessment tho in general immemorial forest waste like that of Canara is not so speedily reclaimed as the preceding Statement would seem to imply. But it is hard to understand why the sum total should differ so greatly in those years of which the particulars are not stated.-

46-47-52 35. The loss of revenue referred to in these paras proceeds from a collusive division of Wargs, arising out of the necessities of the proprietors & (generally the old Moolgars) so contrived as to bring all the Gain from the sale of the productive land into the hands of the new purchaser and to saddle the public dues on the inferior or unproductive remnant. This subject has frequently been noticed and led to the declaration of Government in 1819. "that

* From the Honble J. Harris in 12th April 1819.
From Pc. 4 dd 18th June in 1st July 1830.

Fort St. George 16th November 1843.

Enclos: No 1 pages 10 & 66 Sec: 6 From Mr. Counsl Stokes 12th Janry 1843 Para 11 Para 7 Feb 7 1833 Para 46 From Do. Coll. 30th Sept. 1834 Para 22 and Enclos: No 19 Report of Asst. Sub Coll. Mr. Stokes dated 2nd Septr 1834 Para Para 46 & 53 From Mr. Secy Hill 31st May in Para 14th June 1819 Para 2.

"that unauthorized subdivisions of the revenue payable from an Estate, to correspond with subdivisions of the Estate itself are not binding on the Government, but that the whole Estate continues answerable for the whole revenue with which it is assessed."

30. The improper transfers of assessment from the Estates of influential to poor ryots has probably not been limited to those Wargs in which the demand exceeds the produce but has helped to cause the great inequality in the rates of assessment on different Estates already adverted to. This should be adjusted by a revision of the Beriz, not by a sacrifice of revenue. The remaining paras relate to the Estates in the Interior and Balaghat with regard to which little requires to be added. The Bhurty Estates left fallow (alluded to in Para 53) should not be entered in a separate Column which will tend to complicate Accounts already sufficiently involved. They should rather continue to be included under the head of

Fort St. George 16th November 1843.

Bhurty and the amount be annually deducted as a remission at the settlement under the head before suggested.

37. The Estates noticed in paras 45 and 50 are very liable to injury in a Country like Canara of a mountainous character and subject to the greatest violence of the S. W. Monsoon. Much of the cultivation is on terraces formed on declivities. These unless annually repaired are liable to be swept away, so that two or three years neglect is attended with far greater damage than would ensue in an open Champaigne Country. At the same time the growth of vegetation is much more rapid, and the expence of clearing therefore proportionably larger. The spread of the population and the increase of Capital will no doubt lead to the occupation of many of these sites hereafter in like manner as of those described in para 60. Their present state of destitution is not of itself a sufficient reason for a permanent reduction of their Beriz. But the most favorable terms should be allowed

See from Major Munro 31st May 1850 Para 26.

P. 60 Do. Coll.r's Report.

to

to parties willing to reclaim them and such as should suffice to afford ample remuneration.-

38. The Principal Collector has offered examples explanatory of the regularity with which the settlement a may be made at a reduced maximum in Estates of the 4th class and showing "the effect of the proposed modification of the Beriz" "in improving the Estate and the resources of the proprietor while it adds to the Government revenue".-

Para 56.

Para 57.

39. The first of these marked E exhibits a warg unfavorably situated in the Buntwal Taluk formerly a Pagoda Enam but now resumed. The ancient assessment being the Thist and full Shanik is Pagodas -- Pgs. 7 - Fs. 3 - Cs. 15

Munro's Settlement thist and 3/4 Shanik ---------- 6 - 9 - 8

Do. Collections ------ 3 - 7 - 14 ½.

It then fell waste and on its reoccupation the average collections of 17 years were only ---------- 1 - 1 - 7

The Sarow Beriz was settled at the thist ---------- 5 - 0 - 0

and

and 4 Instalments to bring it to that amount were fixed but it never paid above Pgs. Fs. Cs. 1 - 7 - 8

It then fell to - 0 - 7 - 8 in 1237 & to - 2 - 8 Fs. and in 1239 remaining for the most part uncultivated, till 1243 Fasly / 1833/34 A.D. when on the revision, the Demand was reduced from 5 to 3 Pagodas and Instalments again allowed. These were extended in 1245 / 1835/36. and since 1247 / 1837/38 the Ryot who is connected with the Pagoda has paid the reduced Beriz of 3 Pagodas but it would appear from the Mootawally that the land is still nearly all waste and that the actual produce* only amounts to 2 Annas. The occupant has another warg bearing a Sarow of Pagodas 37 - Fs. 7 - Cs. 6 of which the present produce / Hazir Mootawally / is only Rs. 13 - Fs. 3 - Cs. 2 for which he pays 14 Pagodas - It is probable that he discharges the demand from some other source of income enjoyed by him as a servant of the temple. At any rate his condition cannot be described as flourishing nor the resources of the Estate as improved.-

*Hazir Mootawalee

The

17586-

Fort St. George 16th November 1843

F

Fusilies

1	Amount of Collections in those Talukas in which the Standard Beriz has been fixed — 2 Rupees a p	Amount of Collections in those Talukas in which the Standard Beriz has not been fixed — 3 Rupees a p	Total — 4 Pdt. a p
1209	13,49,610 3 10	2,19,378 2 9	15,68,988 6 7
1210	14,02,881 15 7	2,66,432 9 3	16,69,314 8 10
1211	14,48,703 6 3	2,79,035 14 4	17,27,778 14 7
1212	14,48,384 7 6	2,70,843 14 "	17,19,228 5 6
1213	14,46,871 1 9	2,71,367 8 1	17,18,238 9 10
1214	14,45,507 " "	2,77,920 10 "	17,23,427 10 "
1215	14,46,071 3 7	2,82,321 " 10	17,28,392 4 5
1216	14,17,754 14 7	2,84,702 2 "	17,02,457 " "
1217	14,34,257 3 7	2,89,439 3 7	17,23,696 7 2
1218	14,30,458 6 11	2,89,697 " "	17,20,155 6 11
1219	14,17,978 10 3	2,87,009 4 10	17,04,987 15 1
1220	14,15,476 12 "	2,86,687 6 "	17,02,164 2 "
1221	14,14,853 10 7	2,89,813 13 4	17,04,667 7 11
1222	14,15,621 9 8	2,90,159 9 7	17,05,781 3 3
1223	14,15,688 9 11	2,87,038 " 9	17,02,726 10 8
1224	14,15,293 " 2	2,90,055 5 3	17,05,348 5 5
1225	14,14,838 10 6	2,91,151 12 "	16,93,990 6 6
	24,89,290 12 1	4,74,1053 " 7	28,92,1,363 12 8
Average	14,22,370 " 8	2,78885 7 7	17,01,255 8 3
1226	14,21,156 10 7	2,71,572 8 5	16,98,729 3 "
1227	14,14,023 12 9	2,84,232 9 7	16,98,256 6 4
1228	13,64,318 4 11	2,78,995 " 10	16,43,313 5 9
1229	13,88,251 9 3	2,86,146 15 6	16,74,401 8 9
1230	14,02,078 7 "	2,92,321 15 1	16,94,400 6 1
1231	14,00,319 12 6	2,97,051 1 11	16,97,370 14 5
1232	14,00,990 13 4	3,04,527 3 11	17,05,518 1 3
1233	14,00,281 5 6	2,99,930 6 4	17,00,211 11 10
1234	14,04,429 10 10	2,98,691 14 4	17,03,121 9 2
1235	13,84,671 " 6	2,96,883 11 8	16,81,554 11 8
1236	13,86,655 11 5	2,78,465 5 "	16,65,121 " 5
1237	13,81,503 " 3	2,99,705 4 5	16,81,208 4 8
1238	13,81,574 9 2	2,97,578 4 2	16,79,092 13 4
1239	13,55,929 6 5	2,90,473 6 8	16,46,402 13 1
1240	11,63,938 13 5	2,88,091 5 1	14,52,030 2 6
1241	13,21,185 6 1	2,93,637 9 10	16,14,822 15 11
1242	13,22,535 " 1	2,90,838 13 5	16,13,373 13 6
1243	13,63,333 10 5	3,05,825 12 3	16,69,159 6 8
1244	13,77,733 13 7	3,79,040 14 5	17,56,774 12 3
1225	13,91,226 4 8	3,81,963 1 5	17,73,189 6 1
1246	14,00,983 14 7	3,84,566 11 1	17,85,550 9 8
1247	14,03,177 2 1	3,88,337 9 6	17,91,514 11 7
1248	14,19,994 13 10	3,87,507 9 "	18,13,502 6 10
1249	14,23,157 14 7	3,92,557 7 "	18,15,715 5 7
1250	14,29,440 15 1	3,97,663 7 3	18,26,803 6 4
Total	34,50,5290 10 "	79,67,425 8 8	1,14,72,715 2 8
Grand Total	5,86,85,581 6 1	1,27,08,478 9 3	7,13,94,059 15 6
Average	13,97,275 11 11½	3,02,582 13 12½	16,99,858 9 2
Fixed Beriz of 1229 Fusily	15,24,883 10 11	4,17,596 " "	19,42,479 10 11
Do of 1251 Do "	15,33,085 7 1	536,850 15 "	20,69,936 6 1

F 40. The other account relates to a case of lost land but is deficient in information neither showing the original nor present extent nor the means taken to ascertain the portions missing.

41. Having thus gone thro the Principal Collectors Report of the present condition of the assessment as revised in 1243 / 1833/34 - 4 Jusly the Board are forced to the conclusion that it has not been more successful than the preceding attempts directed to the same end. The principal object that of a fixed and permanent revenue has not been attained. The revenue has not been materially increased. And the other arrangements have all of them more or less fallen short of the success anticipated from them. This unfortunate result appears to the Board after a

careful

careful consideration of the whole subject to be in no degree chargeable on the local officers but to be entirely owing to radical errors in the Revenue system of the District occasioned by the absence of correct Registers of the Land Accounts generally. This will be more clearly shown by a sketch of the principles on which the assessment has been formed. A full account of the revenue history of the District having been formerly given in their Proceedings of the 15th September 1831 to which those of the 11th January 1836 serve as a sequel, the Board will now confine their observations chiefly to such facts as throw light upon the object above stated.-

II Sketch of former Revenue systems illustrative of the Forms of Accounts - from Major Munro 31st May 1800 Boards Proceedings 15th Sept. 1831. Wilks Hist of Rev. S. of India Vol: I. ch V p 152-6

42. The principle of the revenue accounts of Canara is to calculate the assessment by the quantity of seed (or beej) sown. Hence the terms Beej wari. The oldest traditions state this proportion to have been a quantity of rice equal to that of the seed sown which would

10 Candies paddy seed at the shaster rate of produce as 12 to 1 = 120 Candies.
10 Candies of rice at the proportion of 2 paddy to 1 of rice = 20 Candies as 1/6

would make the Government demand 1/6 of the gross produce, in conformity with the rule of the shasters. But the earliest fiscal measures of which we have any definite information are those of the Beejnuggur Circar, the first prince of which dynasty remodelled the assessment about the middle of the 14th Century and still retaining the same principle of settlement fixed the Circar demand at 1/4 of the gross produce But of this be only retained 1/6 professedly for secular purposes, the rest being alienated to Pagodas and Brahmins. If the calculations were made with any exactness, it is evident that the Sirkar share must have been far less than one fourth for the shasters estimate of produce is much below the reality. The Beejnuggur assessment is known as the Rekha and is the oldest standard referred to.

10 Candies of seed = 120 Candies produce of which to the Landlord 25 per cent = 30 Candies.
to the Cultivator 50 = 60
to the Sirkar 25 = 30 — 120
Sirkar share Candies — 30
Deduct Dharmaday a 1/30 = 4
Brahmaday — 1/20 = 6 — 10
Remain for public Rev. Candies 20 = 1/6

from it was deducted all Coolamut land ancient waste and such as was found too highly assessed or unfit for cultivation. The remainder was the shist or actual demand. By degrees the proportion of seed came to be applied to a given extent of land and the Government case in kind to be understood as equivalent to a certain amount of the Currency.- No alteration appears to have taken place till 1618 A. D. when the province passed into the possession of the petty princes of Bednore and a new assessment by one of the earliest of them was introduced under the name of Sivappa Naiks shist enhancing the Rekha about 50 per Cent. This standard acquired considerable celebrity and formed the basis of the settlement in the N. W. Districts of Mysore up to a late period. The particulars of it are not stated in the Boards records but they were probably founded on the Rekha The Bednore shist amounted to Pgs 24,623 in A. D. 1660 Subsequent additions not exceeding 10 or 12 per Cent brought it at the time of the Mahomedan conquest in 1665 to Pagodas 320827 which was raised by

From Pr. Coll 18th June in para 1st July 1830 Enclosure 21 answer 9th para 2

by Hyder to 533202 and by Tippoo to 868678 of which however he did not reckon on 252589 leaving his actual dist 616089. but this was never collected.-

From Major Munro 31st May 1800 Para 15 17

Under the Bednore rule 43. the Beriz was easily levied. No account was kept of the waste lands except when they escheated this want of heirs or were remissions allowed for land unsown or other cause. The Proprietor was responsible for the full demand for all had the means of cultivating the whole of their Estates. Sukhadee was seldom given,

Do do Nov 3 1800 Pt 8 & 20.

From Major Munro 31st May 1800 P. 25. do 16th Nov 1800 P. 16 do 9th Nov 1800 P 17

outstandings balances were rare and when they did occur were of small amount and attributable to mismanagement rather than to the assessment.

From Major Munro 6th Nov 1800 Para 22 Ibid 17 Ib 22

Estates were generally 44 small. The average paid a rent of about 50 Pagodas. They were for the most part saleable the best at from 20 to 30 years purchase but often at less. Portions of Wurgs were sometimes transferred on condition of the purchaser paying the shist on the whole. The Landlords rent was as low as 15 per Cent and as high as 80 per Cent.

Ib 24 25.

Fort St. George 16th November 1843.

cent of the Net produce, the average about 50 per Cent. These disparaties were partly owing to original defects in the assessment but often depended on the industry bestowed on the soil. Various causes particularly acts of oppression under the Mysore Govern-
From Coll. 9th Nov. 1800 16 Para 6. ment occasioned much land to be deserted, and left free course for the action of the weather which so rapidly changes the surface in a mountainous tract. Major Munro 16 Para 7 was of opinion that it was unnecessary to attempt the correction of those by reductions to individuals. He thought that it would be sufficient to moderate the land tax generally and bring it as nearly as possible to the proportion it bore before the Mahomedan conquest. The condition of the land Owners would then regain its former prosperity, and if the demand was in no case allowed to exceed 50 per Gueny Boolawalee cent of the net produce or Landlords rent it would soon by the progress

of

Fort St. George 16th November 1843.

of improvement come down to 1/3. This it will be observed has been the object of all subsequent revisions of the assessment as well as of the measures now in operation.

1, 5. Here as in the Ceded Districts, Major Munro did not feel himself at liberty to make any abatement in the revenue which had been imposed by the preceding Government. But the recommended reduction. The Baruz of 1209 settled by him amounted to Pagodas 4,40,630 which hardly fell short of the actual collections of Tippoo Sultan. The largest Revenue ever raised in Canara was 473550 Pagodas, of which 25938 were derived from the sale of Grain and from other sources distinct from land rent. The first reduction proposed by him was 98780 Pagodas being the difference between the Baruz of 1209 and that of Bednore on the same lands, but if certain duties on the transit of Grain &c in the Interior were abolished as he recommended, he considered that Pagodas 59485 would suffice. He subsequently so far modified his views as to confine his reduction to 36164 partly in consequence of additional information acquired partly because he had given his former opinion under the impression

From Major Munro 31st May 1800 Para 33. Board's Pro: 15th Sept. 1831 Para 11. 9th November 1800 Para 8. 31st May 1800 Para 25. 9th November 1800 Para 8.

impression that it was intended to introduce a permanent settlement, which if too high at first could not be remedied afterwards.—

16. The reductions recommended in the Ceded Districts were carried into effect, but not so those in Canara. Messrs Ravenshaw and Read the Collectors succeeding Major Munro pronounced them unnecessary and the Board of Revenue therefore withheld their support. So great however was the confidence in Major Munro's judgment, that Government demurred at a departure from his recommendations and it was only after a second reference that the propriety of doing so was admitted.—

From Govt 15th August 1801
In Con: 27th Dec

Boards Pro: 15th Sept 1801 Para 15 & 18

17. In making the settlement of 1209 Fusly Major Munro had adopted as a maximum the old shist of the Bednore Government and 3/4 of the Extra Cesses subsequently imposed by Hyder known under the general term of Khamil. The next Collectors exceeded this limit and on their own authority endeavoured to reach the full amount of Hyder's standard. The increase thus effected was Pagodas 44170 affecting about one half the Estates or Warg.—

From Collector 1st in Cons: 17th January 1814

Settlement of 1222 Pags 442944
" 1209 440631
Difference 2313
Of which from Waste - - - 5669
Concealed Cultivation 4024
Fair increase assessment 44170
2313

18. The experience of Mr Read when about to quit the district brought him to that

very conclusion of Major Munro which he had controverted 12 years before, and one of his last acts was to recommend a considerable reduction of assessment. The necessity of interference was proved by the declining Collections and the growing discontent of the people.—

From Collector 19th In Cons: 31st Jany 1814

From Collector 29th Decr 1810 In Cons: 10th Jany 1811

19. This led to the plan of limiting the demand on the basis of the average of past Collections, and the result was the Jarow effected by Mr Harris in 1819-20.—

Boards Pro: 15th Septr 1831 Para 28 & 50

50. As before observed the object of these various propositions was not to increase the demand, but merely to retain it where it had been paid with regularity and to lower it where the test of the Collections showed it to be excessive the relief being permanent or temporary as appeared requisite in each case—

To the Collector 30th Octr 1817 " 29th Decr " " 11th Octr 1819.

51. The means of attaining this object consisted in a careful examination of the circumstances of each Warg and a comparison of its actual resources with the revenue demanded from it. Some idea

of

of the nature of the accounts employed in this process may be formed from the speci-
Paras 22 and 39 =mens quoted in preceding paras. They pro-
=fessed to shew the description and the seed
+Ryuj Hootawalee measurement of the land with the gross*
oTidny Hootawalee and net produce. It is necessary now to exa-
=mine these documents more in detail for the purpose of shewing that no accurate or satisfactory system could have been raised on such a defective basis.—

From Major Munro 31st May 1800 Para 11 52. "The great value of land in an-
"cient times" says Major Munro "led the
"Curnums to adopt every expedient they could
"think of for the preservation of their accounts
"because they were not only a Register of the
"Public Revenue but of all transfers of land
"among Individuals.— They wrote their accounts
"in Black Books which lasted above a Century
"and to guard against accidents they always made
"two or three copies which were distributed a-
"among different Branches of the family
"to be kept separately. Whenever a Volume
"became much worn from length of time
"and frequent use a fresh copy of it was
"made and a Memorandum was usually
"inserted in the title page mentioning the

"the year of Shalivahan in which it had been
"written and also the date of the original or
"older copy from which it had been transcribed.
"The use of these Registers having been prohi-
"-bited during the Mysore Government, a
"great part of them has been lost from negle-
"-gence and other causes but enough still
"remains to furnish a Complete abstract of
"the land Rent during a period of more than
"four hundred years."—

+Wilks's Historical Sketches of the S. of India Vol. I. prefs. P. XII. 53. The fate of these "Black Books" or Caddatums as they are called+ is learnt from a Memorandum drawn up a few years since by the Head Sherestadar of the District. at an Early period they were ordered to be collected and lodged in the Talook Cutcheries for convenience of reference and for security from interpolation by the Curnums. There they have perished "by neglect, damp, "fire and tho' a few may now remain they "are so imperfect that the accounts of a single "Mogany a single Village or even of a single "Ryot are not to be found."—

From the Pl. Coll. 18th June 1830 Inclos: No 1. 54. The Memorandum of the Sherestadar forms the Enclosure to a letter from the Principal Collector transmitted to the

the Board in 1830. It contains much minute information on the details of the revenue administration, for the general correctness of which the character of the Writer is a sufficient guarantee- He has been all his life in the Province in which his Father likewise held a high revenue office- He has been at the head of the Principal Collector's Cutcherry since 1825 and after a suspension of several years under well known circumstances to which it is unnecessary to refer- he has been re-instated in his former responsible and important situation- What follows is chiefly given on his authority-

Note. He was appointed 1st Nov. 1825. tho he had performed much of the duty since 1816. From Sel Coll. 15th June 1827 In Cons. 2d July-

1842.

55. The accounts on which the settlements are formed differ from those of most other Districts. They may be described as Koolawar Statements professing to shew 1st the extent and particulars of the land according to the seed or (Beejwaree) standard, and 2d the produce or outturn (Koolamaillee) of each Estate or Wurg.—

56 1st The earliest general Beejwaree statement procurable by Major

Major Munro, was one prepared by order of Tippoo in 1785/6 (Vaswasen year) This was drawn out by Shanbhogs (or Village accountants) at Nuggur, at their discretion, either by guess or upon Estimates not now forthcoming, and was not subjected to any check- It appears to have been very incorrect, for Major Munro having found an examination that the entries did not correspond with the existing state of the land, rejected it altogether and founded his settlement on the Shist and Shamil demand of Tippoo-

Memo. Abst. 1 Para 2-3

57. Various attempts to introduce more accurate accounts of extent and produce were made by the first Collectors Messrs Read and Ravenshaw but "they were not prepared from "any measurement of the land "or from any account that had been "previously made, but were written "by the Shanbhogs at the dictation of "the Ryots- These were checked by surveying a few Wurgs here and there each

Memo. Abst. 1 Para 5

16 Para 5

the Board in 1830. It contains much minute information on the details of the revenue administration, for the general correctness of which the character of the Writer is a sufficient guarantee- He has been all his life in the Province in which his Father likewise held a high revenue office- He has been at the head of the Principal Collector's Cutchery since 1825 and after a suspension of several years under well known circumstances to which it is unnecessary to refer- he has been reinstated in his former responsible and important situation- What follows is chiefly given on his authority-

Note. He was appointed 5th Nov. 1825 tho' he had performed much of the duty since 1816. 1st Asst. Coll. 15th June 1827 In Cons. 2d July-

1812.

55. The accounts on which the settlements are formed differ from those of most other Districts. They may be described as Coolawar statements professing to shew 1st the extent and particulars of the land according to the seed or (Beeyware) standard, and 2d the produce or outturn (Hootawallee) of each Estate or Wurg.—

56 1st The earliest general Beeyvaree statement procurable by

Major Munro, was one prepared by order of Tippoo in 1785/6 (Fuswaun year) This was drawn out by Shanbhogs (or Village accountants) at Nuggur, at their discretion, either by guess or upon Estimates not now forthcoming, and was not subjected to any check- It appears to have been very incorrect, for Major Munro having found on examination that the entries did not correspond with the existing state of the land, rejected it altogether and founded his settlement on the Shist and Shamil demand of Tippoo-

Mems. Anns. 1 Para 2-3

57. Various attempts to introduce more accurate accounts of extent and produce were made by the first Collectors Messrs Read and Ravenshaw but "they were not prepared from "any measurement of the land "or from any account that had been "previously made, but were written "by the Shanbhogs at the dictation of "the Ryots- These were checked by surveying a few Wurgs here and there each

Mems. Anns. 1 Para 4

56 Para 5

Fort St. George 18th November 1813.

each year and ascertaining their pro-
=duce, but the latter were afterwards
discovered to be inconsistent with
each other, the degree of productiveness
differing in different years and the
standard of measurement not being
always the same. Neither are the
whole of these Chittas, such as they
are, now forthcoming. Mr. Thackeray
when sent as Commissioner in 1216/1806/7
tested their accuracy by drawing up
an Estimate of produce of the Province
from the seed stated to be sown accord
-ing to them. Against this he set
the average consumption of the po-
=pulation and the quantity of
grain exported, and the result
made the quantity thus ob=
=tained to exceed greatly that
that

D.S.

Fort St. George, 18th November 1813.

that calculated from the Beejwaree accounts.
On these grounds the Sheristadar with re:
=ference to several calls from the Boards for
such accounts, came to the conclusion, that the
"there are no authentic accounts of the Beejwaree
"of the lands of the Zillah."

58. 2d The Coolawalla or Produce accounts
are either those of the Groß possible pro:
=duce (or Rivaj Coolawallee) of the actual
produce, after deducting waste, short produce
&c. (or Hogen Coolawallee) or of the Net
produce (Guny Coolawallee) shewing what
the Landlord should receive as Rent from
his tenants. Accounts of this description
were not employed in the earlier settlements
after 1209 Fusly 1799/1800 A.D. but in 1218 Fusly 1808/9 A.D. the Collector
ordered the Rent produce of each Estate to
be entered in the Summabundy Chittah.
For this purpose he took the actual rent of
the Guny (or Rented) lands and calculated
it from the Groß produce of those retained
by the Proprietor, but the total produce
of each Wurg only was noted in the Jabok
and Koozoor accounts, the details remaining
with the Shanbhogs. These were not derived
so much from actual scrutiny as from the
verbal Statements of the Ryots and "cannot
therefore be received as true," for no Ryot will
give

Memo: Answer p. 5 p. 1.

(Page 41) 5b p. 2

(Page 41) 5b p. 3

(Page 8) 5d. par.
(Page 12) and Answer 8.
(Page 46) Answer 6 p. 8.

See the Town Mayor
Minute 9th Nov. 1800
P. 6.

give his real produce nor mention the rent he pays to the Proprietor. Jeeny Chittas are often not given at all, or if they are both Mirasdar and Jeenydar combine to evade their production and to understate the amount contained in them-

p. 42 Answer 6 p. 5. 56 A conviction of their inability and the adoption of a new principle of Settlement in the Taroor Sub Mr Harris to discontinue the employment of the Hootawalla Statements in Fasly 1229 A.D. 1819/20 but they were again resorted to in 1235 Fasly 1828/26. A.D. p. 42. Ib. p. 6. The uncultivated land and Crops injured or destroyed were deducted so as to shew the exact amount (Hazer Hootawallee) only received by the Ryot in each year. Those

p. 44 Ib. Shanbhogs who retained the accounts of 1218 1808/9 contented themselves with transcribing the old Hootawallee as then ascertained those not having access to them took the Statement of produce given to them by the Ryots. Their insufficiency is shown by the course pursued in the case of Sales of land by Decree of Court. The existing accounts being notoriously unworthy of trust, a more careful examination is always made on such occasions which is found not even to approximate

(P. 39) Ans. amount 5. to the account before taken, so greatly does

the Hootawallee discovered exceed what it was before rated at."

Ib. It is by means of the produce accounts also that the amount of remission is regulated. The Shanbhog prepares an Estimate on inspection of the cultivation and produce which is checked in case of doubt by another Shanbhog or Monegar deputed for the purpose. Having determined the reduction to be allowed for the different causes stated, the sum of the whole is entered under a single head without specifying the particulars, which are returned to the Shanbhog and no record of them kept. The Hootawallee returns were again discarded from the Jummabundy accounts by Mr Trevanion in 1243 Fasly 1833/34. A.D. but the Extra establishment sanctioned in 1836 made use of them in testing the accounts of Estates alluded to above in paras 17 and 26.

(P. 49) Answer 6 p. 9. No. 15. See also Ans. 3 p. 6. p. 31. From Dt Collr 30th Septr 1834 Para 12. Proceedings 11th Jany 1836 Para 15. No. p. 12.

Ib. The preceding testimony of a by no means incompetent authority is supported by numerous others. Mr Thackeray who was sent as Commissioner in 1806 says "the settlement of Canara" is made annually on an imaginary settlement of Sippoo which is at least "one lakh of Pagodas more than the Country "can pay, and as the Collector annually re-"vises and lowers the assessment according

to

"to circumstances and to the means of the
"Ryots upon this inadequate standard, his
"settlement is an arbitrary as if there was
"no standard." Tho' the whole amount of Tejsood
standard was never fully imposed and the
a reduction of nearly a lakh and a half
of Rupees was made in 1819, Mr Stokes the
From Commissioner Stokes 12th Jan 1823 Para 5 also Para 50.
Commissioner in 1831 seems to have found no
improvement. "Either" he remarks "the above
"of any detailed accounts has, of course, made
"it a matter of difficulty to ascertain the
"exact bearing of the assessment on the re-
"sources of the Province." And in the En-
closure to the letter from which the above
Enclosure A Examination of Seeruvay Row on the Ryotwar and Chanloga duties in Salem Dist.
Bd of Rev. 15th Sept 1831 B. 29.
to be quoted will be found some details strong
by corroborative of the Head Sheristadar's
Memorandum. The Board also observed in
1831 on "the very imperfect nature of the
"information furnished to them in regard
"to the annual settlement of the land
"revenue which they considered to be attributa-
"ble to the defective system of account that
"had obtained for many years and to the
"destruction and mutilation of the old Records"
adding that it "had been a frequent sub-
"ject of complaint with them of late years."
On this occasion they endeavoured to introduce
a better system of Account. Particular instructions
were

To the Bd of Coll. 8th in Cons. 8th Feb. 1833
From Mr Comr Stokes 12th June for Cons. 11th Feb. 1833.
Paras 2-3 and Encl. A. Letter to Bd of Coll. of 30th November 1832.
were transmitted to the Collector together with
four improved Forms prepared chiefly by their
late Head Sheristadar. At the same time
their then 3d Member selected from his intimate
Knowledge of the province to proceed there as
a Special Commissioner engaged to superin-
tend the introduction of the new system.
But notwithstanding the pains and trouble
devoted by him to the purpose, the attempt
was unsuccessful.

Thus it has been shewn that there
62. is no regular system of account in the
Districts that those in use are inaccurate
and that the different plans of settlement
From Major Munro 9th Nov. 1800 P. 7 & 9.
founded on them have been failures. It was
known from the first that the oldest standard
were unequal in their distribution. Even had
the Pukka been founded on accurate data
From Bd Coll. 18th June 1830 Para 11.
which it was not, the extra Cesses composing
the Shamil were limited only by the ability
of the Ryots to bear them. The principle of
the Jarow was liable to similar objection, for
a tax regulated by past collections alone
must fall to a great degree on the means
and industry of the cultivator, not on the
lands. It was laid down both in the Jarow
and the reversion that tho' the demands was
never to rise above the maximum of former
collections

Collections it might be redressed as required so that Estates maintained by extraordinary exertion and hard labor in a flourishing state were taxed accordingly and those reduced by temporary causes obtained an immunity from future demand- The general inequality has been promoted by the causes enumerated in detail in the Sheristadar's Memo under 14 Heads many of which are still in operation-

(Page 67 Pharoah's R. 11-

63- But the assessment as a whole - according to the concurrent testimony of all the best authorities is extremely moderate and if fairly distributed easy to be borne To what then must be attributed the want of success in the attainment of this end? The settlement of 1800 pronounced exclusive in certain cases by its author Major Munro ultimately admitted to be so by his successor Mr. Read and that opinion confirmed by Colonel Munro on revisiting the District after 17 years absence, ought to have been remedied by the large remissions granted on the introduction of the Tarom. The expectations formed of that measure however have not been realized and its revision also has proved unsatisfactory. The exposition of

From Major Munro 9th Nov. 1806 P. 8 & 6th Note in June 6th From Coll. 2nd Sept. 1817- From Bd. Coll. 2nd Sept. in Cons. 11th Augt. 1820 P. 24-

From Mr. Comr. Lushington 12th Jan. 1833 P. 7 & 14 & C. 50-76.

* From Bd. Coll. 18th June in Cons. 1st July 1830 P. 16-

From Bd. Coll. 31st Augt. in Cons. 19th Novr. 1833. & 23. 28. 30th Octr. in Cons. 30th Octr. 1834-

x From Coll. 27th Augt. in Cons. 15th Novr. 1819 Inclosure 1- 4th Remark

of the fallacious nature of the accounts have been the cause of this repeated failure and therefore the further prosecution of schemes founded on the same data must necessarily lead to similar disappointments-

III. Remedies proposed- His conclusion brings the Board to the consideration of the third point proposed by them Viz. in what other manner these evils are to be remedied- Three plans have been suggested for this purpose at different periods 1st By means of a Registry of all sales and transfers

1607 Fort St George 16th November 1813

transfers of lands &c

which the true descrip-

tion and the actual

rent produce must necessarily

be recorded — 2dly by reform-

-ing the Regulations &c

-counts and 3dly by the

introduction of a

Survey. —

The

1608 Fort St George 16th November 1813

From Major Munro 9th November 1800 Para 4th

No. 1. "The first plans was originally proposed by Major Munro who on the course of his settlement having experienced the utmost difficulty in ascertaining the true produce or value of the lands, declared that "my plan to a survey the best way of gaining "this knowledge would be by keeping a "Register for some years of the rent & land "produce of all lands that become the "subject of litigations. There is always "something or other on such occasions "which induces one of the parties to bring "forward a statement of the produce &c. "there is therefore no difficulty in discovering "it and as these disputes are so very fre-"quent, a great number of examples "might soon be collected from each "district and the average produce of those "lands might be taken as that of the "whole district." Mr Thackeray advocated a similar practice and pointed out the additional effect it would have in checking litigations. The Registry "of all deeds, leases and mortgages" he observes "would be proper. The "Regulations of 1807 does this in some measure

From Mr Cumming from Thackeray 4th September 1807

Beyqwar and Kotawullee Jurisdictions were not advanced in consequence and seem never to have been completed. Besides the interest of the Native Revenue officers as has been* and will be further shewn by and by° are too intimately interwoven with the existing abuses to admit of dependance being placed on their agency. The only way in which the Beyqwar could be restored so as to prove of use would be to ascertain the basis of the Pedna Pekha and having laid down the extent of land corresponding to a given quantity of seed to remeasure all the land by that standard. This in fact would amount to a new survey, an antiquated plan unaccompanied by any of the improvements since introduced into such operations proceeding on principles differing from those in use in every other district and now became obsolete in Canara itself

6. 3. But a new survey is the third plan already suggested. The want of one was felt from the first. Major Munro soon after reaching the District

* Para 15
° Para 70

From Capt Munro 4 May 1800 in Par 48 & 70 Part

From 31 May 1800 Para 33

says, "The Lands of this Country never "having been surveyed, the extent of culti- "vated and waste being unknown and "the fields being so mixed and divided "that hardly any body but the owners "knew to whom they belonged, I saw that "without surveying one District it would "be impossible to form any judgment "of the rate of Assessment. On another occasion he observes, "It is scarcely "possible to ascertain the produce or "value of land from the owners or "Cultivators. Long experience has taught "them that concealment is their best "defence against new exactions" x x x. "A "Careful survey would however yield "us a great deal of useful information"

From Major Munro 9 November 1800 Para 6

x x x. "A Survey however cannot be made "without a heavy expense, and there is "no other mode of acquiring so much "knowledge of the state of the Country" x x x. Excepting in the case of the Baracot Talook commenced by Major Munro but of which it is believed few traces now remain, no further attempts at a Survey were made, till 1820 when Mr Harris finding a difficulty in

Beyware and Kolawalla Spintiantum were not advanced in consequence and seem never to have been completed. Besides the interest of the native Revenue officers as has been* and will be further shown by and by° are too intimately interwoven with the existing abuses to admit of dependance being placed on their agency. The only way in which the Beyware could be restored so as to prove of use would be to ascertain the basis of the Pedna Pekha and having laid down the extent of land corresponding to given quantity of seed to remeasure all the land by that standard. This in fact would amount to a new survey on an antiquated plan unaccompanied by any of the improvements since introduced into such operations proceeding on principles differing from those in use in every other district and now become obsolete in Canara itself

67. 3. But a new survey is the third plan already suggested. The want of one was felt from the first. Major Munro soon after reaching the District

* Para 15
° Para 70

From Capt Munro 4th May 1800 in Letter 5th Dec Para 7

From 31 May 1800 Para 33

says, "The Lands of this Country never "having been surveyed, the extent of culti- "vated and waste being unknown and "the fields being so mixed and divided "that hardly any body but the owners "knew to whom they belonged, I saw that "without surveying one district it would "be impossible to form any judgment "of the rate of Assessment." On another occasion he observes, "It is scarcely "possible to ascertain the produce or "value of land from the owners or "Cultivators. Long experience has taught "them that concealment is their best "defence against new exactions" x x x. "A careful survey would however yield "us a great deal of useful information" x x x. "A Survey however cannot be made "without a heavy expense, and there is "no other mode of acquiring so much "knowledge of the state of the Country"

From Major Munro 9 November 1800 Para 6

Excepting in the case of the Barcoor Talook commenced by Major Munro but of which it is believed few traces now remain, no further attempts at a Survey were made, till 1820 when Mr Harris finding a difficulty in

in applying the principles of the Jarow to Ankola and the Blaghat Talooks began a survey of a part of Sunda the whole process including the assessment was only completed in 5 Maganies and the settlement then made has continued in force ever since.

But the plan of assessment was considered defective and a revision was ordered by the Board which has never been carried into effect. The whole of the 3 Talooks seem however to have been measured.

68. In addition to the operations undertaken in Bahyghat Mr Babington the Principal Collector in his settlement Report for 1230 / 1820/1 Fusly stated with reference to the rest of the District that "from the "lax manner in which the accounts had "been kept for a series of years and "the destruction alteration and forgery "of them by the Shanbhogs from the "old accounts where genuine have "been framed more with reference to the

Bds Proceedings 30th April 1827
From Govt 28th March 1828
Inl Cons 10th April —
Proceedings 10th in Cons 10th April 1829
Proceedings 15th September 1831
Paras 53 & 67
From Coll Wm 24th Augt 1825 Para 34
in Cons 30th April 1827
Scrishtadar & Meerasdar Answer 9 Para 10
(Page 87) in the Collectors Letter
18 June 1830.

From Coll 15th Augt 1828
Para 5 to 60
In Cons 18th September —
From Govt 9th December 1828
Para 5.
In Cons 11th December "

the circumstances of many "individuals than of the land; "and from the great inequality of the Assess- "ment on the different wargs, a thorough "revision of them was absolutely necessa- "ry to enable the Collector to frame a "settlement that would prove satisfactory "to the Board or himself" and that for "this end a survey was necessary equally "on account of the interests of Government "and of the Inhabitants" On the Report of the following years settlement Mr Babington just before quitting the dis- trict repeated his opinion that "it "would be impossible for the Officer "at the head of the Revenue of the "Province either to make a settlement "with the Ryots that would be satis- "factory to himself or to transmit any "accounts of the Immunabhundy that "would meet the wishes or expectations "of the Board" The Board deferred the consideration of this important question in expectation of a special report promised by Mr Dickinson who

From Coll 28th January 1829
In Cons 5 Feby Para 15

Proceedings 30th October 1828 Para 15
Do 16th June 1830 " 14
Do 17th Do 1830 " 16

who succeeded Mr Babington as Principal Collector, but the subsequent troubles in the
From Pl. Cll. 19 Oct 1829 District and Mr Vivears his advocacy
Jud. 29 — do. —
Paras 21/27 & Encl. DE of a revision of the Taraw prevented
this design being ever fulfilled.

69— The only decided remedy whereby would enable the Revenue officers to introduce a more equable and fair settlement is a survey, founded on an entire measurement of the lands. The advantages of such a measure considered by itself are indisputable, the objections urged against it which must not be overlooked are its expence, its interference with the existing state of property and of conveyances executed in anticipation of the permanency of the present state of things and the dissatisfaction and distrust which would be thus engendered amongst a people so easily excited to
Coll.r's letter P 62 as the Canarese. The expence no doubt will be considerable but it will be compensated in some degree by the increased Revenue derived from concealed
From Pl. Cll. 24 Aug.t 1825
Jud. Con. 30 April 1827 Para 19
Do — 15 Aug.t Rev. Cons.
18 Sept. 1828 Para 54 and misappropriated Lands. On the other hand the Government are in no way pledged

pledged to the permanency of the present state of things and the prevalence of fraud and encroachment so amply testified by the voluminous records referred to in these Proceedings is sufficient to deprive any objections under the second head of all force. The third objection might possibly be got over by conciliation and decision.

70— In equalizing the assessment it is essential to the welfare of the Province that the Landlords' rights should be maintained preserving them where extant and restoring them where invaded by the pressure of over assessment. care should be taken
Grant Khoolawlee power to fix the Moolgars Rent at less than 50 per cent. This will form the basis of the Government demand more than ordinary degree of care and vigilance would be required in conducting the survey operations of lands belonging to Proprietors who have profited at the expence of the public Revenue. It is not to be expected that such Parties would cheerfully

cheerfully submit to have their advantages diminished by such a process and as the owners of the most profitable Estates are almost all men of wealth or connected with the public service, it is to be expected that the whole weight of their influence would be exerted to thwart and nullify the results to be expected from a faithful survey. Instances of this influence have been quoted above and a former Principal Collector does not scruple to aver that the accuracy of the Jarahs was materially affected by such motives on the part of Mr Harris's Head Sirkhadar.

From the Pt Coll. 18th June No. Cont. 1st July 1830 Paras 11 and 19

Meantime the unsatisfactory working of the present classification of Estates has convinced the Board that no benefit can be expected from persevering in it. They are of opinion that pending the adoption of some more permanent system the distinctions of Khurdee and Runkhurdee should cease and that

Caunder to be superseded until a plan for the future fiscal administration is determined

settlement should be formed anew other districts with reference to the resources of the land in each Estate. The Jummabundy accounts should be prepared according to the forms transmitted by the Board under date 8th February 1830 and care taken to ascertain the actual turn of all Estates unable to pay the full Jarab by special inquiries conducted under the supervision of a responsible Government Officer, who should depart to measurements of the land in all doubtful cases. Of course all Cowles given to Estates to bring them up to the Jarab would remain in force. In the surveyed Talooks, the survey accounts should form the basis of the settlement as at present. It is desirable moreover with reference to the fluctuations of property before adverted to and to the concealment practised for the sake of Remissions that the Jummabundy Chittas should specify the proprietor of each

Copies of the Forms to be sent as Inclosures to these Proceedings

Vide Letter supra Para 15

whose

whose name it is now entered is the actual & only the ostensible owner.

72.— In concluding these Proceedings the Board are desirous of offering a few observations on a point which can hardly fail to attract observation in the perusal of them. They have had occasion to refer repeatedly to the opinions of the most able Revenue officers, on the subject of the moderation of the existing Assessment, and in doing so to express their own concurrence with them. They have also had to notice the existence of a spirit of discontent among the agricultural population evinced in general and combined movements for the redress of grievances among which the right of the Land Tax occupies a conspicuous place a fact that appears at first sight to be inconsistent with the opinions above mentioned. There is no reason to doubt the correctness of the assumptions, that the Land Tax of Canara as a whole is light and easy in comparison with that of other Districts, but the assessment

attention, does not appear to have been given to two other circumstances in connection with it. Viz^t. the great inequality with which it bears on the different members of the Community, and the sweeping revolutions which have entirely changed the circumstances of the province within a comparatively recent period. Until 1763 the people were governed by their own princes, whose common origin, habits and faith procured for them a cheerful submission while their limited power and confined dominion deprived them of the means of indulging in oppression. The Revenue, as we have seen, not exceeding 32,000 Pagodas was levied with ease and the Country exhibited unequivocal signs of prosperity. At once the taxation was doubled. The Mysore princes imposed a minimal demand of 870,000 Pagodas. tho' their actual settlement did not exceed 600,000. But this rapacity defeated its object. The acts of oppression to which they resorted rendered the people still less able to bear the weight of taxation. Numbers were forcibly carried off by Tippoo, others emigrated to escape his tyranny and

and the lands so deserted when not
forced upon the survivors were rapidly
destroyed in a Country so liable to change
from the violence of the Elements Sir T.
Munro wished to strike at the root of
the Evil. The demand which he
felt it his duty to impose equal
led that of Mysore. He recom-
mended a reduction with
relief from certain other exac-
tions. Unfortunately his measures were not
adopted and his successors instead
of diminishing the demand added
to it. In the reiterated assertion that
the assessment was less than in the
other Districts under the Presidency no
regard was paid to the different
circumstances of each. The fact
was overlooked of the latter having
been acquired after centuries of op-
pression had broken the spirit of the people
and so subverted all traces of their rights in
the soil, that the very name of the
proprietary institutions had well nigh
perished and only afforded subjects
for the researches of the antiquary
But in Canara a single generation

× "as much is now drawn from the Country under the head of Revenue as both the Revenue of Tippoo Sultan & the emoluments of his Servants amounted to" Vide para 27 Major Munro's letter under date 28th June. Fort St. 28th August 1800.

Ellen'g inquiry into Meerasy rights

had barely passed away and many
still alive had partaken in the strug-
gles which they had mainly made
against their recent oppressors.
73. The moderation and equity
of the British Rule and the attention
paid to private rights afforded
immediate relief from the more crying
evils and induced a peaceable de-
=gree in a demand which the
not less onerous than that of the
preceding Governments was unattended
by acts of arbitrary interference. But
when it came to be enhanced by
monopolies on the first necessaries of
life and accompanied by a system
of judicial administration that with
all its merits has ever been distaste-
=ful to the feelings of the people, une-
=favorable comparisons began to be
drawn between the present and those
better times the memory of which
was still fresh in every mind. The
discontent so engendered in a hardy
and independent race accustomed to

Fort St George 15th November 1843

to the possession and a portion of well defined rights was not confined to mere

From the Coll[r] 29th Dec[r] 1810 & Jud. Cons[n] 10th Jan[y] 1811

a general combination of the Ryots, for the purpose of obtaining a reduction of rent in the year 1811, called forth a

Dated 10th Jan[y] 1811

proclamation in the name of the Board specifying the terms on which indulgence would be granted. The large

× by Coll[r] the Hon[ble] T. Harris[d].

remissions in 1820 × contributed to the maintenance of tranquillity, but the depreciation of agricultural produce in 1829 and 30 combined with an unfavorable season led to the assemblage of mobs of the cultivators who without breaking out into open violence, mutually sustained each other in a general demand for relief. The outbreak of 1837 was the most serious of all and apparently the least provoked by circumstances. Enough however has been said to explain how such a spirit may co-exist with a land Tax neither oppressive in amount nor difficult of realization.

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Extract from the Board's Proceedings be submitted to Government.

Fort St. George 18th November 1843.

Read again Letter from the Principal Collector of Canara dated 10th October 1842 reporting on the Settlement of his District for Fusly 1251.

(Vide entry No 84)

Proceedings thereon Para 1. In all that regards the season the prospects of the District were extremely favorable, but it shared in the general depression of price noticed in all the Settlements already submitted to Government for the year under review. This was in some degree counteracted by the increased export of rice and of the garden produce. It is gratifying to observe also the success of the sugar cane cultivation in the Balaghat and to notice the benefits derived by the Agricultural classes from the improvements recently effected in the means of internal communication. The increased export of Sooparee and pepper seems fairly attributable in a considerable degree to the formation of the new Cart road from Soor into the Dharwar District, formerly only practicable for bullocks. 102 Carts laden with Sooparee were dispatched from

Relative to the Settlement of the Land Revenue in the District of Canara for Fusly 1251

Sd/ Jon[n] Lind 15th Oct[r] 1842 & Sd/ Jon[n] Lind 4th Oct[r] 1842

Sub Coll[r] Report Para 2.

58

Sarsi

to the possession and a portion of well
defined rights was not confined to a mere
general combination of the Ryots for
the purpose of obtaining a reduction of
rent in the year 1811, called forth a
proclamation in the name of the Board
specifying the terms on which indul-
gence would be granted. The large
remissions in 1820 contributed to the
maintenance of tranquillity, but the
depreciation of agricultural produce in
1829 and 30 combined with an un-
favorable season led to the assembling
of mobs of the cultivators who neither
breaking out into open violence, mutu-
ally sustained each other in a
general demand for relief. The out
break of 1837 was the most serious
of all and apparently the least provoked
by circumstances. Enough however has
been said to explain how such a spirit
may co-exist with a land Tax
neither oppressive in amount nor
difficult of realization.

Ordered that a copy of the
foregoing Extract from the Board's Proceedings be
submitted to Government.

From the Coll[r] 29th Dec[r] 1810 In Con[n] 10 Jan[y] 1811

Dated 10 Jan[y] 1811.

× by Coll[r] the Hon[ble] J. Harris[n].

Read again Letter from the
Principal Collector of Canara dated 10th October 1842
reporting on the Settlement of his District for Fusly 1251.

(Here enter No 84)

Proceedings thereon Para 1. In all that regards the season
the prospects of the District were extremely
favorable, but it shared in the general depres-
sion of price noticed in all the Settlements
already submitted to Government for the year
under review. This was in some degree com-
pensated by the increased export of rice
and of the garden produce. It is gratifying
to observe also the success of the Sugar
cane cultivation in the Balaghat and to
notice the benefits derived by the Agricul-
tural classes from the improvements
recently effected in the means of in-
ternal communication. The increased
export of Sooparee and pepper seems
fairly attributable in a considerable
degree to the formation of the new
Cart road from Sirsi into the
Dharwar District, formerly only
practicable for bullocks. 102 Carts laden
with Supare were despatched from
Sirsi

Relative to the Settlement of the Land Revenue in the District of Canara for Fusly 1251 F.D. 1841-42.

15 to 20 Para Coll[r] Report Dated 10 Oct[r] 1842

Sub Coll[r] Report Dated 2.

58

Sub Coll.r Rept Para 6.

Sarsi to the Dekhan in $\frac{1251}{1841\text{-}42}$ Fusly A.D. and it cannot be doubted that when the route from this emporium of the spice districts to the Sea, is opened for wheeled carriages thro' the Neeloond Ghat, on the necessity of which all seem agreed, the prosperity of the Balaghat Country will be materially improved.

Para 17. 2 The gross Jumma of the year (or the Tharao which corresponds in some measure with the cultivation or Fusly Dittum of other districts) was 20,99,936. Rs. 6-1. from which the deductions under the following heads being taken,

	Rupees	
1250	18,32,553	1-7 a Settlement of 18,41,413.
1251	18,41,862	3-2- 1-9 or including Inam rent of 18,41,862-3-2 re-

9,309-1-7 Rs. manned, shewing a Nett increase of 9,309-1-7 over that of the preceding Fusly.

3 In their Proceedings recorded separately under this days date, on the general condition of the Land Revenue of the Province, the Board have recommended that

that the whole of these deductions should undergo Scrutiny at the Settlement and receive full explanation in the annual accounts as is usual in other districts instead of the business of the Jummah-bundy being confined to the determination of a few petty claims of remission for waste remitted in 1251 Fusly - - - - } 4,619-4-6. waste, failure Short produce or failure of Crops - - - - - - } 1603-4-8 of Crops &c. &c. according to this

Rupees 6222-8-11. view the following Table prepared from the Enclosure marked E will exhibit an Abstract of the Settlement.

Items

Poor & Pr. George 16th November 1843.

Names	Description of Property	Quantity	Consideration
		Acres Roods Perches	£ s d
Brought forward			
Thomas Hall	Land in Hall Street	0 0 14	0 10 0

4

From the above it is seen that there is an increase in the Sarow of private Estates and a falling off in that of those belonging to Government. the difference between which gives a Net increase of 526—12—6. This agrees exactly with the amount attributed to the recovery of Wasagannee or land not previously brought to account. And if there is any ground for the often repeated assertion that the Private Proprietors enlarge their Estates at the expense of the public lands, it may be inferred in explanation of the above that the whole sum of 526 Rupees is so derived. In addition to this there appears an item of reduction on Moolputtahs or Cer=tain Estates conferred in fee simple or private individuals amounting to 129—4—2. making together 656—8. But besides these there is no explanation of the remainder of the increase and decrease.—

Increase in private Estates.	1,616—10—0
Decrease in Sirkar Ditto	1,089—13—6
	526—12—6

Decrease by encroachments	526—12—6.
By Reduction in Moolputtahs	129—4—2
	656—8.
Remain unexplained	433—12—10
	1,089—13—6

+ See Statt. A Col. 14.

Neither are the details of these consistent in themselves. Reductions in the Moolputtahs being made on admitted cases of over assessment in escheated Estates, to make it worth the while of private proprietors to hold them on the terms of Moolki lands, ought from their very nature to be permanent. The subjoined list of particulars of such reductions shows that in many instances they are not final for it would seem that sums reduced in 1250 Fusly (1840/41 A.D.) have been brought to account in 1251 Fusly (1841/42 A.D.)—

Comparison.

Names of the Talooks.	Fusly 1250			Fusly 1251.			Increase			Decrease.		
	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P
1 Mangalore	15	12	10	15	12	10	"	"	"	"	"	"
2 Bekul	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
3 Buntawail	3	3	7	3	3	7	"	"	"	"	"	"
4 Codepee	"	"	"	9	10	6	9	10	6	"	"	"
5 Barkoor	117	13	2	21	1	7	"	"	"	96	11	7
6 Cundapoor	195	8	"	196	12	9	1	4	9	"	"	"
7 Honaver	12	4	"	12	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
8 Ankola	705	7	1	799	1	2	93	9	7	"	"	"
9 Soopah	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
10 Sondah	171	4	"	91	"	5	"	"	"	80	3	7
11 Bilghire	28	"	"	229	10	6	201	10	6	"	"	"
Total	1,249	5	2	1,378	9	4	306	3	4	176	15	2
							Net Increase			129	4	2

When

5. When a Wury has been thus conferred with a reduced Moolguttah it ceases to be entered among the Circar Gueny Estates. Refer-
Inc: No 3 Col 6. -ring to the list of these exhibited in Statement No 3. and comparing it with the corresponding entries of the preceding year, the alterations therein exhibit-ed are not found to correspond with the results obtained in the tabular Statement of the preceding para: as will be observed by comparing it with the following one.

Names of the Salooks.	Fusly 1250. Bhurtee Estates No.	Combute Estates No.	Total No.	Fusly 1251 Bhurtee Estates No.	Combute Estates No.	Total No.	Increase No.	Decrease No.
1 Mangalore	262	66	327	266	61	327	"	"
2 Bekul	297	83	380	306	82	388	8	"
3 Buteeal	862	1,678	2,540	895	1,631	2,526	"	14
4 Codepee	385	134	519	405	113	518	"	1
5 Barkoor	279	89	368	283	83	366	"	2
6 Cundapoor	198	246	444	204	240	444	"	"
7 Honever	408	769	1177	416	767	1183	6	"
8 Ankola	811	1113	1924	808	1114	1922	"	2
9 Soopah	1864	1707	3571	2003	1573	3576	5	"
10 Soondah	324	613	937	346	591	937	"	"
11 Belghee	94	148	242	96	146	242	"	"
Total	5784	6645	12429	6028	6401	12429	19	19

For instance in Cundapore Taloork a reduc-tion of Rupees 1—4—9 appears to have been made (it is not easy to surmise the circumstances requiring so trifling an alteration) yet no Estate appears to have been removed from the head of Circar Gueny to Moolee since the previous year and in Belghi where the reduction was more considerable the numbers of Circar Gueny Estates in the two years are exact-ly the same.—

6. The Board have followed out the particulars of these Circar Gueny Wurgs as affording proof of the unsatis-factory manner in which the Settle-ment is concluded and of the imper-fect results exhibited by the account under the system now in use.—

7. These objections would be obviated by adopting the practice of other districts according to which all items except in diminution of the Moolberij or full authorized demand undergo investigation at the annual Settle-ment and receive explanation, in the

the Tunnahbundy Report according to this system all the items appearing under the head of Deductions in the Table entered above (Para 3) would be subjected to yearly revision. Even if the whole amount of these were to demand the Collector's attention, his labor would not exceed that of a Collector of an average district. But there are several items which would occupy but little of his time such as the Wydah Estates, which like Cawle lands are not subject to interference unless there is a failure of conditions. In fact Mr. Blair states that the whole of the Estates of the 3rd Class (Tunkha Wargs) as well as those of the 4th in which permanent reductions have been recommended actually receive this notice at this hands and in this case it would only be necessary to change the form of the report by dispensing with the existing classification of Wargs and considering the Tarom as the full demand from which no deduction should be made without

Stat E. Col. 176 Rs 234,839-13-11.

Stat E. 154.

From Pt. Coll. July 30th 1842 Inst. 18th Augt. Para 29.

without full explanation.

8. It does not seem necessary to pursue this subject, tho several other important points have not been touched upon, such as the reduction of Rupees 7,305—5—10 in the amount of "ancient Waste" but whether by extended Cultivation (and if so on what terms) or otherwise is not apparent; nor are the Board placed in possession of the particulars of the adjustment of Rupees 12,141—14-1 which have been removed during 1841/42 Fasly from the head of "Beriz to be disposed of after enquiry"—

Vide Min Para 3.

Ibid

9. On a former occasion the Board requested to be informed with respect to the Estates in the 2nd Class (Wydah) whether the whole amount of the expected instalments was actually assessed upon and recovered from the several Estates. The result is shewn in Para 23 of the Report and in a Hindi Statement marked I. from which the following is abstracted.—

Para 23.

Items.

Fort St. George 16th November 1843.

Items	No.	Summahundy Sarrow Beriz / Beriz	Summahundy Beriz of Fusly 1250.	Remaining	Instalment of Fusly 1251.
		Rs. A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
Instalment Estates originally classed	2,361	133,771 13 10	116,869 6 8	16,902 7 2	5,489 11 0
Estates subsequently transferred to Instalments.	501	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	2,081 14 8
Total	2,862	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	7,571 9 8

Deduct Khurtee Estates
for Fusly 1251.—

Of which Instalments fully formed Accounts	2,686	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	6,279 3 11
Ditto partly Ditto		" " " " " "	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	285 14 4
Total	2,686	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	6,565 2 3

Remaining

Instalments due in full.	121	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	701 1 10
Do Do in part	55	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	305 5 7
Total	176	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	1,006 7 5

From this it will be seen that 2862 Estates were under engagements to discharge

Fort St. George 16th November 1843

discharge instalments amounting to Rupees 7,571—9—8 of which 501 the instalment on which amounted to Rupees 2,081—14—8 had been originally entered under other class and subsequently transferred to Wydah. Of the whole number 2,868 fulfilled their engagements leaving 176 that failed, 121 of them wholly and 55 only in part. The omission to state the Sarrow or Full Beriz of all the latter has rendered the comparison less satisfactory than it would otherwise have been.

It should be explained how such Estates are elapsed after having so failed. They cease to be Wydah, they are not under enquiry or recommended for reduction and it can only be surmised that they are admitted to the indulgence of a fresh Cowle.—

Para 24. 10. More fully to elucidate the alterations made in the classification of Estates since the preceding Fusly, a different forms of Tabular arrangement is subjoined.—

Items.

Fort St. George 16th November 1843.

Items.	Number	Sarrow Tseriz	Summabundy of Fusly 1250.	Summabundy of Fusly 1251.
		Rs. a p	Rs. a p	Rs. a p
As per last Fusly	40,864	14,20,768 2 6	14,20,768 2 6	" " "
Deduct decrease. Brought to Instalment.	249	12,537 8 10	12,537 8 10	11,081 2 2
Permanent reduction allowed	2	13 11 7	13 11 7	7 10 5
Under Reference or Sankhee.	20	208 2 "	208 2 "	126 14 5
No Ryots to Cultivate fully	71	1,047 15 3	1,047 15 3	466 6 5
Exchange of Estates.	3	" " "	" " "	" " "
Total	345	13,807 6 8	13,807 5 8	11,682 1 5
Remaining for the current Fusly	40,519	14,06,960 12 10	14,06,960 12 10	14,06,960 12 10
Estates brought to account. From Instalments.	619	32,120 13 5	30,546 4 11	32,120 13 5
From the Rs. of permanently reduced	2	89 2 "	82 3 7	89 2 "
From reference or Sanahee.	324	7,123 6 1	5,974 5 6	7,123 6 1
From Exchanges	10	" " "	" " "	" " "
Total	955	39,333 5 6	36,602 14 "	39,333 5 6
Estates newly brought to cultivation	15	110 7 2	" " "	110 7 2
Total	970	39,443 12 8	36,602 14 "	39,443 12 8
Total Current year	41,489	14,46,404 9 6	14,43,563 10 10	14,46,404 9 6
Net Increase	625	25,636 7 "	22,795 8 4	" " "

The

Fort St. George 16th November 1843.

The general result is an addition of 955 Estates to the Head of Tarrow or full assessment but the Net increase is only 625—345 which paid in full last year having been withdrawn.— Of these 249 are entered under the Head of Wydah or Cowle— The circumstances that rendered this step necessary in so large a number of instances at a decrease in revenue of Rs. 1456—6—8 ought to have been shown and the new conditions of their tenure specified— as also the extent of indulgence accorded and the period for which it was to last.—

11. In reviewing the Settlement of the previous year the Board had occasion to remark the large number of Estates (129) of this description placed in an inferior or Kumbhurtee class in the Talook of Barcoor— It is observed that 3 more belonging to the same Talook received similar remissions in the year under review, having been settled in 1250/1840/41 at Rs. 121—2— and the following year at 111—10— or less 9—8— But as the proceedings above adverted to were transmitted subsequently

Pro: 17 Nov. 1842. Para 6.—

Hindi Statt I Col. 69 & 72.—

to

1764 to 1765 — Fort St. George 16th November 1843.

to the date of the present report it is unnecessary to pursue the subject at present. It is further observed from the same Statement that one Estate in Honawer Talook entered as Kumburtee at Rs. 11 7 in 1250 / 1840/41 appears at the same sum as Bhurtee in 1251 Fusly. / 1841/42 A.D.

* Stat I Col 23 24 & 25.

" 26. 12. Ninety seven Wungs entirely waste have been brought under cultivation but under what circumstances or how closed do not appear.—

" 27. 13. It was suggested on a former occasion that Estates able to bear the full Jarrow but unoccupied should be entered as capable of paying the full demand (Bhurtee) but uncultivated from want of Ryots. Advantage has been taken of this to place 793 Wungs under a 5th head of which 71 were last year paying the Jarrow but have this year received a remission of Rs. 581—8—10. or upwards of half. While other considerable reductions have been made in the Estates of the 2nd and 4th Classes as shewn underneath.—

Rs. 1,047—15—3.
Rs. 466—6—5.
Rs. 581—8—10.

1764 6. Fort St. George 16th November 1843.

Items.	Nos.	Jarrow Bearing	Summah: bundy of Fusly 1750	Summah: bundy of Fusly 1751.
		Rs. a p	Rs. a p	Rs. a p
1 From Bhurtee Estates of last years	71	1047 15 3	1047 15 3	466 6 5
2 Do Instalment of Do.	9	362 15 3	281 15 3	260 11 3
3 From referred to Board do	713	1493 11 9	8617 14 5	9023 8 6
Total—	793	15,904 10 3	9947 12 11	9750 10 2

This is very irregular and quite contrary to the Board's intentions and opens a wide door for further confusion.

29 14. Of the total Demand Rupees 18,183 62-13-1 were collected within the Fusly and Rupees 16,256 8-7 Subsequently leaving a balance of 6796-2-1 reduced by the Demand Collection and Balance sheet of 30th June 1843 to Rupees 2782-1-7. It is observed that while the Settlement according to the Summah bundy accounts is 18,418 62-3-2 it is entered as 18,456-2-6—

Sec 17

in

17647 Fort St. George 16th November 1843.

in the Demand Collection and Balance Statement.

Para 31 — 15.
" — 32 —

Items	Balance of Fusly 1250	Balance preceding to Fusly 1250	Total
	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
Balance outstanding at the Commencement of Fusly	1,90,411 5	38,351 5	2,28,772 10
Collection	1,69,014 10	14,284 15	1,83,301 9
Balance	21,140 11	24,066 15	45,206 15
Remission	332 11	9,311 9	9,643 10

Pro: 17th Nov 1842. 16.
Para 13.

The old arrears are shown in the Margin-Sanction is requested for writing off a Rs 643-10-5, but the Collector has not explained whether he has ascertained that the remaining still outstanding will be realized.

The decrease in the number of Puttahs issued to Ryots which was noticed in the preceding Fusly is again apparent in that under consideration. The number of these documents granted during the last three years is as follows.

	No. Puttahs issued	Decrease
Private Estates	43,034	8,016 35,018
Sircar Estates	12,429	4,916 7,513
	55,463	12,932 42,531

17648 Fort St. George 16th November 1843.

follows.

	Private Estates		Sircar Estates		Total	
Fusly	No.	Puttahs	No.	Puttahs	No.	Puttahs
1249	42,723	42,723	12,455	12,455	55,178	55,178
1250	42,966	82,006	12,429	5,009	55,395	13,215
1251	43,034	8,016	12,429	4,916	55,463	12,932

The cause of the discontinuance of the practice to so great an exctent during the last two years should be stated.-

17. An omission to supply an item of information regarding the Beriz of 1246 Fusly 1836-37 A.D. has recently been brought again to the recollection of the Board.

Exct Minutes 6ons 31st Augt 1838.

In para 5 of their Proceedings the assessment of the year is stated at Rupees 1,84,003-3-9 exclusive of Devadoyem and Salt pans exchibiting an increase of Rupees 1787-5-8 over that of the preceding year. A comparison

is

From Ft. St. George 16th. November 1843.

is then instituted between the Peria of the year compared with those of preceding years before the acquisition of the Coorg Talooks for which reason the revenue of that Districts was deducted in the year under review. But owing to a clerical error this was not correctly stated. The Peria exclusive of Coorg thus appeared as 1,81,499 and that of the latter districts in the following para was shown to be Rs. 74,010 Composed of Atyen Rs. 67,504 and Devadoyen Rupees 6,506 Rupees 74,010 while the former amount of Rupees 1,81,499 should have been inclusive of those districts.

18. It remains to make some observations on a few passages of the Sub Collectors Report which bears marks of having been drawn up in a manner very creditable to Mr. Lushington's zeal and research.

Sub Coll.rs Report Paras. 19. With reference to his remarks on the excessive Tariff rate at which the duty on Cardamums is fixed, the Board observe, that the matter was settled in their Proceedings

From Ft. St. George 16th November 1843.

Proceedings 1st Apl. 1841 Coll.r Coorg Mins: Cons.n 18th May 1841 Parah. in Cur.r 31st.

Proceedings on the Settlement of 1248 Fasly / 1838-39 with the sanction of Government on which occasion the Principal Collector was invested with power to make the necessary alterations.

13-14-15- 20. The growing independence of the agricultural labourers evinced by their endeavours to assert and maintain their own freedom of action is a proof of the silent influence of the law in gradually ameliorating the condition of a class of men formerly in a state of the most abject subjection. The lowest class of the agricultural population has gone thro' the same process in most of the Southern provinces in which they have attained a degree of independence more or less complete according as the Districts they inhabit have been for a longer or shorter periods under the influence of equal laws and a just Government. It is neither possible nor desirable for the ruling power to interfere directly in such cases. The safest course is to leave them to themselves recourse being

had

had to the established tribunals whenever it may be necessary. Tho' this may sometimes occasion a temporary loss to the Proprietors, the known advantages of free labor and its effects on the general prosperity of the District will eventually lead to the profit of all parties.

16 & 20. 21. Upon the propriety of permitting Garden lands to be converted into rice fields the Board would be glad to receive the opinion of the Principal Collector. The decay of the former must depend on some general cause which remains to be ascertained. It is difficult to account for the general expression of a desire contrary to the interests of the parties, who would it may be presumed rather try to retrieve their circumstances, than permanently to reduce the value of their lands. Besides the difficulties in treating such cases.

cases that have presented themselves to the Sub Collector the Board would advert to that of reducing the Garden assessment of a Warg composed as most of them are of all the 6 kinds of land or Byl Betta Magat and Magar; when by the System in force the demande has been fixed on a general consideration of the whole. It may also be observed that tho' it may be possible to change the cultivation of the Gardens situated in the open Country, this could not be done in the case of those so numerous in Caverys placed on the declivities

17653. Fort St. George 16th November 1843.

declinatures of bills on a
wreck it would be im-
possible ever to
raise a Crop of rice &
The Principal Collector
however will give the Subject
such consideration as he
may deem necessary.

Ordered that a Copy of
the foregoing Extract from the
Board's Proceedings be submitted
to Government; and a transcript of the
same be forwarded to the Prin-
cipal Collector of Guntur for
his information and guidance.

Read

17654. Fort St. George 16th November 1843.

Read again Letter from the
Collector of Masulipatam, dated 20th Octoberi;
and entered in Consultation 2d Instant;

Ordered that the abovementio-
ned Letter be submitted with the following address

To The Chief Secretary to
Government.

Sir,

To the Chief Secretary to
Government.

With reference to an
order of Government, under date the 15th
July 1843, I am directed by the Board of Revenue
to submit for the orders of the Most Noble
the Governor in Council the accompanying
letter from the Collector of Malabar enclos-
ing / with a plan / a communication
from his Head Assistant, reporting on
the ground proposed to be taken up as
a Military Cantonment at Paulghaut-
-cherry.

2. It will be seen from Mr.
Silver's letter that the expense to be incurred
in the purchase of the land required
and in making compensation to those
parties whose huts are to be removed
&c &c will amount to Rupees 1004-9-2-
exclusive of the price fixed upon the
three

Fort St. George 16th November 1843

three Tanks, the Board however agree with Mr. Cordly, that it will not be necessary that these should be included in the purchase.

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George 16th Novr. 1843.

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

Read again letter from the Collector of Madras Dated 1st and entered in Consultation 9th Instant,

Ordered that the above mentioned letter be submitted with the following draft letter to the Chief Secretary to Government.

To, The Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

To the Chief Secretary to Government

60

Sent Collector 4th November 1843

I am directed by the Board of Revenue, to request that you will submit for the orders of the Most Noble the Governor in Council the accompanying letter from the Collector of Madras reporting that V. Nuneapah Moodelly, M. Arnooga Moodelly, and others have applied to him, for the purchase of certain ground the property of Government situated at Peddoo Naick's Pettah in Black Town. This spot is valued at Rupees 38-10-9 and the Collector requests authority

Fort St. George 16th November 1843.

authority to advertise and put it up for sale, by public auction at that price which the Board recommend may be granted.

2. In reference to Para 3, of the Collector's letter, the Board propose to fix the day of sale for Monday the 8th January 1844.

Revenue Board Office Fort St. George 16th Novr. 1843.

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

Sent Collector 13th December 1843.

Read again Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under Date 28th July 1843, transferred from the Department of Public Works under Date 11th September 1843.

Here enter No 803.

Read again also from Secretary to Board, Department of Public works 22d November 1841.

61

Proceedings thereon Para 1. The subject of Dusweundum Enams for the repair of Tanks in Salem, has been noticed in the correspondence noted in the Margin, The Board were led to enquire, into the state of these Grants, in 1824 in consequence of an offer made by several Mootaldars to relinquish their Estates on receiving Dusweundum Grants for the Tanks newly constructed by

Proceedings of the Board 3d May 1824 from the Collector 28th August in Cons 15th Octr. 1827

from 18th Septr. 1827 in Cons 27th March 1828.

Proceedings of the Board 22 Septr. 1830. from the Principal Collector 26th april in Cons 5th May 1836.

Recording observations on the subject of Dasuendum Enams for the repair of Tanks in the District of Salem stating that any extension of the Dasawundum Rules to Districts where they are now unknown, and even where they exist their further application to new works is unnecessary but

Fort St. George 16th November 1843.

but that existing Dasawundums should continue undisturbed so long as the original terms on which they were granted were fulfilled

From Collr. of Salem 2d Septr. 1830 No. 13.
From Dt. 18th Septr. in Cons. 2d Octr. 1830 No. 8.

Proceedings 2d Septr. 1830.

by them. The Collector in reply transmitted statements of their number Vizt. and represented the whole of the Tanks dependent on them to be exceedingly out of Repair, to provide a remedy for which he added it had been found necessary to sequester Nine tenths of the land and to apply the collections thro' the Agency of the Government Officers. The Board conceiving that such cases of failure should be dealt with, according to the degree of ~~its~~ Neglect manifested in each particular case called for farther information. They also observed that from the accounts already transmitted many of these Enams appeared to be held with [illegible] summuds or regular titles, that many had been granted by subordinate Officers at recent periods without due sanction and that no enquiry seemed to have been made into the Necessity for conferring them at all, not any investigation instituted into the observance or neglect of the conditions where stipulated, on which they had been bestowed.

From Pr. Collr. 26th April in Cons. 5th May 1836

2. The reply of the Collector states that the grants enumerated under the Native Governments, and consisted either of ¼ of the land irrigated [illegible] Khundas] or where partial improvements only

Fort St. George 16th November 1843.

only were effected, of ¼ of the Government share of the produce, Shamilat Parties unconnected with the original speculators, who restored and those who extended the first improvement & received Enamems of smaller amount in proportion to the benefits accruing from their outlay. The Shamilat Grants were resumed by the British Government, the Khunda still continue. In a few cases in which Shamilat Grants had been resumed, land, on the usual terms has subsequently been conferred in lieu, and in others where recent improvements have been made, payments of money have been allowed by the Collector. The number and Value of Deeswundums in 1836. was as follows.

	No.	Ayacut Ac. Gona Rs. a P.	Enamdars share Ac. Gona Rs. a P.
Enamee Lands	385	1262 32 27 15 37 45	217 22 9 12 14 56 2 4
Jaee Inaotahs	106	4 00 43 8 11 24 7 42 32	52 32 6 32 4 8 9 5 "
Jageer	4	228 14 8 10 7 9 18	29 3 6 12 13 8 8 2
	495	1637 6 5 59 7 38 9 3	272 6 12 11 14 0 8 3 1 5 6
Money payments granted by Collector			9 7 14 7
			14 1 8 1 4 1
Deduct Jodigy paid by a few Dusabundhindars in Kistnagerry Talook			13 7 12 8
Remain			14 0 4 6 1 5

Fort St. George 16th November 1843.

See para 17.

or about 14½ per Cent on the survey assess-
ment of the irrigated Ayacut, tho' the pro-
portion is very different in different cases,
varying from 2 to 66. per Cent. A careful exa-
mination of the Dusswundum works in the
Government lands shewed them to be generally
neglected. In a few cases cultivation had ceased
Out of amount of Estima. altogether. The sum
repair Enam under Ted.
them Repairs required to restore
220..... Rs 4359 — " — Rs 23077 — " those out of repair
was estimated at

Rs 23077 — 7 — 8 — or 475, per Cent of the proceeds
of the Enams, which would absorb the whole
of their incomes for periods varying from 1 to
50 years, about 1/3d would be recovered within
5 Years 1/3d within 10 and the remaining 1/3d
would require from 1 to 50. years. Those in the
Moatahs were not escammed but were supposed
to be in good order. The number granted without
sanction subsequent to the survey was 32,
Dusswundums and 15 of Minor value, and
the conditions of the latter had not been
always fulfilled.

3. The Collector recommended
that all these works should be repaired at
once at the expense of Government that Enams
under 10 Rupees annual value should be
exempt from further responsibility as an
equal to the object for which they were
granted that 3/4 of all above 10 & below 20 Rupees in
which

Fort St. George 16th November 1843.

which the holders were unable or unwilling
to execute the repairs, should be resumed in
perpetuity, and that those above 20 Rupees
should be attached until the expense of
repairs should be reimbursed, if this could
be effected in 10 Years, - otherwise to be perma-
nently resumed, which also should be done
wherever cultivation had ceased to be carried
on by means of the work.

From Offg Secy to Govt 29th August 1834 in Cons 18th Letter with Revenue letter of 5th July 1834 Para 19. inform 8th Sept. 1834 Circular 6th Nov. 1834.

4. Meantime the observations
of the Honorable Court of Directors on the
earlier Statements of the Collector of Salem
above noticed, induced the Board to issue a
Circular requiring Collectors to report on
the condition of the Dusswundum Enams
in their Districts and transmitting copies
of the Rules established in the Ceded districts
with a view to ascertain their general
applicability - and to ensure uniformity and
completeness in the replies. The information
elicited however is of little value. In
Six provinces the Collectors simply state
that nothing of the kind exists in their
Districts. In four more tho' the practice
is unknown, the Collectors were disposed
to think the rules might produce a good
effect. While in five others tho' a very few
instances of such Grants had occurred

Canara 28th Nov. to Cons 18th Dec. 1834
Malabar 22nd Cons 15th Dec. "
Chingleput 15th Cons 29th Dec. "
Salem 22nd Nov. to Cons 11 Dec. "
Rajahmundry 23rd March to 1st May "
Masulipatam 26th Cons 11th Dec. "
Tanjore 19th Nov. to Cons 1st Dec. "
Trichinapoly 25th Nov. to Cons 8th Dec. "
Madura 17th Cons 27th Nov. "
Tinnevelly 28th Nov. to Cons 15 Dec. "
South Arcot only 26th Feb. to 4th May 1835
Coimbatore 26th Sept. to 13th Feb. "
Nellore 34 some petty works. 28th Nov. to Cons 11th Dec. 1834

the

Fort St. George 16th November 1843

Guntoor 4th Rules 22d Decr 1834
Vizagapatam 31st Decr Rules 19 June 1835
a few Number not specified

the opinion of the Revenue Officers is divided some considering them advantageous with or without modifications & others inapplicable. The practice has been most prevalent in the Ceded Districts, Salem, and North Arcot. The number of works constructed in Cuddapah far exceeds those in Bellary where 120 only serve for purposes of irrigation, and these in the opinion of the Principal Collector, the existing Dasawundems are inadequate to keep in a state of repair, but the works for the convenience of the Villagers and on cattle are kept up efficiently. In Cuddapah on the other hand - Sir T. Munro's Rules, have been employed to enforce repairs and the lands sequestered until the expenses incurred have been defrayed. It is unnecessary to refer again to Salem after what has been noticed above, further than to notice that even there the Grant of Dasawundums is confined to a few Talooks. The Collector of North Arcot states that Money payments have been substituted for Land endowments in a great number of cases and he considers that in future the privilege should be confined to 1/4 of the produce of

Fort St. George 16th November 1843.

of land cultivated in the year.

5. On a review of the whole subject it appears that the practice of granting Dasawundum is not only not general but is confined for the most part to particular portions of a few districts only; that they differ in their nature and conditions in the same district; that the works dependent on them have been neglected in very many instances and that Government have rarely interfered to enforce the observance of the stipulations.

6 It appears to the Board therefore that any extension of the Dasawundum Rules to Districts where they are now unknown and even where they exist their further application to new works, is unnecessary. Experience has not proved their Value even where defined rules have been long established - The means of scientific supervision and control immediately under the orders of Government, have been greatly extended and improved of late years and may be expected to be carried much further and it is clear that all projects of general improvements will be more beneficially planned and executed under such superintendence than if left to partial

and

Fort St. George 16th November 1843.

and desultory private efforts.

7. With regard to existing Dasumundums the Board are of opinion that they should continue undisturbed as long as the original terms on which they were granted are fulfilled but in all cases of neglect or failure, either past or future, that they should be permanently resumed and the repairs entrusted to the Maramut Department.

Order thereon.

Ordered that the foregoing Proceedings be submitted for the orders of Government and a transcript of the same be transmitted to the Secretary to the Department of Public works for his information and guidance.

Read the following letter.

(61-62)

(63)

To C. C. Lovell, Esqre
Acting Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

Sir,

From the Collector of Sea Customs at Madras } Para 1

I have the honor to request that you will obtain the sanction

Fort St. George 16th November 1843.

sanction of Government for the Disbursement of Rupees 374—1—0, being 2/3ds of the Hire of 21 Bandies employed for conveying 161. Barrels of Cotton seed as Directed in your Letter of the 16th Instant, to the different Collectors as noted in the Margin.

2. I have furnished to the Madras Agricultural and Horticultural Society Five Barrels of each description of Cotton seed.

3. When on the point of forwarding the Cotton Seed to the Collectors in the interior, I received a request from Messrs Parry & Co. to give them a portion of the Cotton Seed which they proposed to cultivate on their Farm in Wynaud and as no portion of this Cotton was directed by the Board of Revenue, to be sent to the District of Malabar I have detained one small Barrel of each description of the Cotton seed and solicit the permission of the Board to make them over to the Firm as I see reason

Fort St. George 16th November 1843.

reason to hope that both the soil and climate will be suitable to its growth and I am led to believe it is the desire of the Board that the seed should be tried in every available locality.

Sea Custom House, Madras 28th October 1843

/ Signed / W. E. Underwood
Collector of Sea Customs

Resolution thereon

64

The Board authorize the Collector of Sea Customs to deliver to Messrs Parry & Co the two Barrels of Cotton seed which he has reserved for them.

Further Resolution thereon

63-65

Resolved that the sanction of Government be solicited for the above Charge of Rupees 374-1-3 being 2/3ds of the hire, of 21 Bandies employed in conveying 161 Barrels of Georgia Cotton seed to the Provinces in pursuance of the orders of Government under date 22d September last.

The Board have authorized the Collector of Sea Customs to deliver to Messrs Parry & Co the two Barrels of Cotton seed which he has reserved for them.

Read

Fort St. George 16th November 1843.

Read the following letter

To The Secretary to the Board of Revenue

Sir,

From the Sub Treasurer

Dated the 7th Instant

66

In transmitting to you copy of a letter from the Sub Assistant Commissary General, together with the Indent therein mentioned I have the honor to request that you will be so good as to obtain for it the sanction of the Most Noble the Governor in Council for the cost of 250 Boxes supplied to this office being Company's Rupees 656-4-0 / Six hundred and fifty Six and annas four

Fort St. George
General Treasury
9th November 1843

/ Signed / A. J. Cherry.
Sub Treasurer.

No 1.

To A. J. Cherry Esqre
Sub Treasurer,
Fort St. George

Sir,

I have the honor by desire of the Commissary General to request you will be pleased to obtain the sanction of Government to the enclosed Indent for 250 Treasure Boxes supplied to your Department the cost of which being Company's Rupees 656-4-0 / Six hundred and fifty Six and annas four.

This Document you are requested to return to this Office.

Commissary General's Office
Madras 4th Novr 1843

/ Signed / I Shepherd
S. A. C. General Indent

17666 Fort St. George 15th November 1843.

Proceedings thereon,

(66-67) Rupees 656-4-0 Submitted for sanction on
with reference to the orders
of Government Dated 28th July 1843, published
at Page 630 of the Official Gazette.

Received the undermentioned
Miscellaneous letters and statements

From the Deputy Accountant General - - - - - } Indent on the Commissary
(68) General for articles required for the use
of the Military Department of his Office.

Order thereon.

(68-69) Ordered that the original
Indent be passed and returned.

From the Collector of Ganjam. (70) Satt Account Current
for the quarter ending 30th September last.

From the Collector of Ganjam } (71) Reporting that certain returns
for the quarter ending 30th September last
are not sent there being no entry to make.

From the Collector of Ganjam } (72) Indent for stationery and
sundries required for the use of the
Collector and his Assistants Cutcherries
for the year 1844.

From the Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George at Ganjam } Indent of Stationery and sundries

17665 Fort St. George 15th November 1843.

Indent on Captain S. J. Bower, Assistant Commissary General at Madras
No. 2
for the following Articles required for the use of the General Treasury as per Letter
dated 14th November 1842.

Articles — No. — What purpose wanted — Admitted

Received the above mentioned Articles
Indent.

Fort St. George
General Treasury
6th January 1843

Fort St. George
General Treasury
6th January 1843

Received the above mentioned Articles
Indent.

Received and signed A. J. Cleary
Pay Steamer
Pay Steamer

Received and signed A. J. Cleary
Pay Steamer

Forwarded with Indent No. 2 to the Commissary General at Madras
Fort St. George 14th November 1842

17667. Fort St George 16th November 1843.

sundries required for the use of the Governor's Agent and his Assistants' Courts for the year 1844.

From the Collector of Guntoor ... } Forwarding a revised

(74) Indent in Duplicate for the year 1844.

Order on the three above-mentioned Indents ... } Ordered that the

(72-75) original Indents be passed and transmitted to the Secretary to the Military Board.

From the Collector of Guntoor } Return of Persons

(76) charged with Offences under a Regulation IX of 1822, for the month of October last.

From the Collector of

(77) Masulipatam } Abstract of Demand Collection

17668. Fort St George 16th November 1843.

Collection and Balance for the month of September last.

From the Collector of Masulipatam } Statement shewing

(78) the average Bazar wholesale prices of Grain and Salt for the month of September last

From the Collector of Malabar } Statement

(79) shewing the quantity of smuggled Tobacco recommended for confiscation for the month of September last.

Order thereon- Ordered that the confiscation and

(79-80)

Fort St. George 16th November 1843.

and sale of the smuggled Tobacco enumerated in the abovementioned Statement be authorized.

From the Principal Collector of Nellore (81) } Reporting that no Persons were tried nor in confinement under Regulation IX of 1822. for the month of October last.

From the Acting Principal Collector of Salem (82) } Transmitting Returns of Persons charged with Offences under Regulation IX of 1822. for the month of September last and stating that no persons were in confinement under the above Regulations.

" Knox

" Robertson

" Walter Elliot

Compd
J. C. Boyle
Asst Secy.

Fort St. George 20th November 1843.

No Diary.

At a Meeting Present.

Monday 20th November 1843 } John Dent Esqr. Senior Member
A. Robertson Esqr. Second Member
and
Walter Elliot Esqr. Third Member

Minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

Read the following Extracts.

From the Chief Secy to Government } Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 14th November 1843.

Read the following letter.

(1)

To G. D. Drury Esqre
Chief Secretary to Government
Fort St. George.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1075 dated the 3d Instant, forwarding Copies of documents called for by my communication No. 101 dated the 2d ultimo.

2. As the enclosures of the letters referred to have not been sent, I am directed to request that you will supply the omission at your earliest convenience.

I have &c.
(Signed) J. R. Davidson
Offg. Secy. to the Govt.

Fort William 21st October 1843 }

Resolved.

Fort St. George 20th November 1843.

Resolved that the Board of Revenue be requested to furnish for transmission to the Government of India Duplicates of the enclosures submitted to Government with the Board's communications of the 11th March and 8th April 1841 Nos. 100 and 157 on the subject of improving the efficiency of the Village Police of the Districts of North Arcot and Coimbatore which are required for transmission to the Government of India.

(Signed) G. D. Drury
Chief Secretary.

Order thereon.

1-2

Ordered that duplicates required in the foregoing Extract be transmitted accordingly.

To The President and Members of the Board of Revenue.

Gentlemen,

From Chief Secy. to Government.

3

I am directed by the Most Noble the Governor in Council to request that you will at your earliest convenience prepare and submit the following Statements.

1st

A Statement shewing the extent of the sales (Home & Inland) of Salt with the price per Garce, from the years 1216 to 1251. The years wherein a change of price has been made may be taken as an Average.

A.

Fort St. George 20th November 1843.

2d

A Statement of the average price of sales in the several Districts for the same period.

Fort St. George, 14th November, 1843.

(Signed) G. D. Drury
Chief Secretary.

Ordered that the following letter be sent in reply.

To The Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

To the Chief Secy. to Government.

No. 172.

3-4

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th Instant, and to forward the Statements* therein required.

2. The Statement No. 2 it will be observed only goes back for a period of 27 years, no accurate accounts of prices being discovered of an anterior date.

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George, 20th November, 1843.

(Signed) E. C. Lovell
Actg. Secretary.

* Statement.

1672.

Fort St. George 20th November 1843.

No. 1 Statement Shewing the Extent of the Sales of Salt for Home and Inland Consumption with the Monopoly price for Garce from Fusly 1216 to Fusly 1251.

	A.D.	Fusly	Home consumption. Quantity	Home consumption. Amount	Inland Consumption. Quantity	Inland Consumption. Amount	Total. Quantity	Total. Amount
			Garce	Rs.	Garce	Rs.	Garce	Rs.
At 70 Rs. per Garce.	1806/7.	1216.	8005	5,60,350	15920	11,14,400	23,925	16,74,750
	1807/8.	1217.	10,645	7,45,220	19,778	13,84,460	30,424	21,29,680
	1808/9.	1218.	11,170	7,81,900	19,842	13,88,940	31,012	21,70,840
	1809/10.	1219	9,307	9,77,235	14,517	18,24,285	23,824	25,01520
	1810/11.	1220.	10,989	11,53,845	16,676	17,50,980	27,665	29,04825
	1811/12.	1221	10,971	11,51,955.	15,344	16,11,120	26,315	27,63,075
	1812/13.	1222	10,716	11,25,180	17,596	18,47,580	28,312	29,72,760
	1813/14.	1223	10,804	11,34420	16095	16,89,975	26,899	28,24,395
At 105 Rs. per Do.	1814/15.	1224	11020	11,57,100	14,799	15,53,895	25,819	27,10,995
	1815/16.	1225.	12490	13,11,450	13,030	13,68,150	25,520	26,79,600
	1816/17.	1226.	11,769	12,35,745	11,487	12,06,135	23,256	24,41,880
	1817/18.	1227.	12,382	13,00,110	14,296	15,01080	26678	28,01190
	1818/19.	1228.	13,216	13,87,680	14,897	15,64,185	28,113	29,51,85
	1819/20.	1229.	14,782	15,52,110	13,660	14,34,300	28,442	29,86,410
	1820/21.	1230.	19,582	13,67,590	16,868	11,80,760	36,405	25,48350
	1821/22.	1231	18,919	13,24,330	20,877	14,61,390	39,796	27,85,720
	1822/23.	1232.	20,839	14,58,730	17,369	12,15,830	38,208	26,74560
	1823/24.	1233.	20,880	14,61600	17,265	12,08,550	38,145	26,70,150
At 70 Rs. per Do.	1824/25.	1234	23655	16,55,850	16,701	11,69,070	40,356	28,24,920
	1825/26.	1235	24,086	16,86020	18,724	13,10,680	42,810	29,96,700
	1826/27.	1236.	21,641	15,14870	16,004	11,20,280	37,645	26,35,150
	1827/28.	1237.	22,139	15,49,730	16,966	11,87,620	39,105	27,37,350
	1828/29.	1238.	20,139	21,14,595	14,585	15,31,425	34,724	36,46,020
	1829/30.	1239.	20,384	21,40,320	16,315	17,13075	36,099	38,53,395
	1830/31.	1240.	19,800	20,79,000	14,134	14,84,070	33,934	35,63,070
	18,31/32.	1241.	19,728	20,71,440	14,579	15,30,795	34,307	36,02235
	18,32/33.	1242	17,453	18,32,565	11,961	12,55,905	29,414	30,88,470
	18,33/34	1243	20,192	21,20,160	14,941	15,68,805	35,133	36,88,965
At 105 Rs. per Do.	1834/35.	1244	19,776	20,76,480	14,351	15,06,855	34,127	35,83,335
	1835/36.	1245	18,939	19,88,595	13,213	13,87,365	32,152	33,75,960
	1836/37.	1246	18,404	19,32,420	14,104	14,80,920	32,508	34,13,340
	1837/38.	1247	19,222	20,18,310	17,441	18,31,305	36,663	38,49,615
	1838/39.	1248	19,866	20,85,930	17,527	18,40,335	37,393	39,26,265
	1839/40	1249	19,591	20,57,055	17,970	18,86,850	37,561	39,43,905
	1840/41	1250	18,873	19,81,665	16,187	16,99,635	35,060	36,81,300
	1841/42	1251.	18,854	19,79,670	16,791	17,63,055	35,645	37,42,725

Average

1792.

Ohio & Georgia 20th Stream Rec. 843.

No. 2 Average Rising Rivers of all the States.

	Adams	Madison	Canawa	Cincinnatus	Cuyahoga	Belleny	Hamilton	Fairfield	Fayette	Ross & Pick	Scioto	Adams	Madison	Canawa	Cincinnatus	Cuyahoga	Belleny	Hamilton	Fairfield	Fayette	Ross & Pick	Scioto
1816/17	129	121	151	153	127	132	199	167	125	152	139	131	166	116	"	183	229	135	210	"		
1817/18	127	129	122	156	159	123	137	201	164	136	166	145	135	171	145	"	189	218	137	208	"	
1818/19	128	138	126	186	159	136	155	204	166	151	189	145	135	181	146	"	196	215	140	208	"	
1819/20	129	114	184	175	158	145	153	203	171	143	200	139	138	189	144	"	195	234	137	208	"	
1820/21	130	113	100	180	151	141	242	190	153	137	156	191	125	197	109	290	193	294	141	"	"	100
1821/22	131	92	92	108	105	195	124	155	184	118	150	182	126	131	115	320	182	251	139	"	"	79
1822/23	132	110	90	100	203	126	120	196	142	113	114	106	107	158	116	252	183	235	120	181		79
1823/24	102	93	97	130	124	114	201	126	134	171	129	118	167	117	116	224	193	280	122	159		79
1824/25	102	92	99	136	128	113	241	126	133	198	128	118	136	117	290	251	283	124	137	94		
1825/26	102	93	99	137	132	108	185	124	135	158	120	118	166	108	210	195	240	127	116	92		

Peak

Send the following Resolution—

From the Chief Secy. to Government—

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 11th November 1843.

From Board 1st Sept.

5

Ordered that the following Endorsement be communicated to the Petitioner Ringanadan and others—

The Board of Revenue having disposed of the complaint of the Petitioners in their Endorsement dated 7th September 1843, the Government see no reason to interfere—

/Signed/ G: D: Drury
Chief Secretary.

Order thereon—

5-6

Ordered to be recorded—

Read the following Extracts.

From the Secretary to Government—

Extracts from the Minutes of Consultation dated 11th November 1843—

7

To,
G: D: Drury Esqre
Chief Secretary to Government—
Fort St. George—

Home Dept. Marine—

Sir,

With reference to Mr. late Chief Secretary Chamiers letter of the 14th March 1842 No. 323, I am directed to transmit to you the annexed Extract /Para 18/ of a letter received from the Honorable Court of Directors, No. 8 of 1843 dated

dated the 19th July, respecting the Teak Forests in Malabar, and to request that you will be pleased to furnish the information required by the Honorable Court as to the title of the Vendor to sell the Forests—

Fort William—
The 30th Septr 1843

/Signed/ F. S. Davidson.
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India—

A

Extract from Letter No. 8 of 1843 from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Marine Department under date the 19th July—

Public Letter No. 38 dated 24th August—

8 & 10 Sanction given to the purchase for the sum of Rupees 15000 of certain Teak Forests in Malabar comprehending an area of about 80 square Miles, containing Timber fit and fit for cutting to the value of Rupees 10,772 after paying expenses and Teak saplings standing valued at 1650 Rupees besides from 6 to 1000 young teak and other valuable plants, also to the entertainment at a Monthly charge of Rupees 140 of certain persons to take charge of the same—

18. With reference to this purchase which seems to have been effected on such very favorable terms we are desirous of more precise information as to the title of the Vender who is said to have

"held

"held the forests in fee simple" and to have had the power of transferring them in perpetuity to the Government, and we moreover think it right to advert to the observations offered in our Marine Despatch No. 5 of the 30th November 1842 respecting the limits within which the forests the management of which may be assumed by Government should be confined.

/True Extract/

/Signed/ J. R. Davidson
Offg. Secy to the Govt of India.

Ordered to be forwarded for the Report of the Revenue Board in reference to their Secretary's letters dated 24th February No. 71 and 4th August 1842 No. 334.

/Signed/ J. F. Thomas
Secy to Government.

Resolution thereon. The Board of Revenue observe that the purchase of the Forests in question was not completed in consequence of doubts as to the validity of the title under which these were held by the party who offered them for sale.

From Collr of Malabar 15th July 1842

(7-8)

A copy of this Extract will however be transmitted to the Collector of Malabar, who will be pleased in reference to Para 2 of the

the Boards letter of 27th April last to state at an early date (if he has not already done so in his general report which was promised on the 11th October last) whether it will be necessary to obtain the Forests referred to for the public service, and if so what is his opinion as to the title under which they are held by Kellow Moonsiff of Calacut.

From the Chief Secy to Govt

(9)

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 11th November 1843.

Read the following Extract from the Proceedings of the Sudder Adalut under date the 4th November, 1843.

Read order of Government, dated the 12th September last, No. 494, transmitting copy of a letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India together with the Draft of a proposed Act, for amending the law concerning the registration of written conveyances and other instruments affecting Titles and other interests in land, for any suggestions the Court may desire to offer on its provisions.

17th May 1843.

On the supposition that the representation made by this Court to the Government

Government in regard to the serious inconvenience likely to result to the inhabitants of Canara and other parts of this Presidency, from the paucity of stations where registries of deeds can legally be effected, will need with due consideration in the proper quarter and at the proper period, it does not occur to the Judges of the Suder Udalut to offer any observations on the Draft Act which has now been transmitted to them.

Ordered that the Extract from these proceedings be forwarded to the Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department for submission to the Most Noble the Governor in Council.

/ True Extract /

To the Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department.

/ Signed / H. D. Phillips.
Acting Registrer

Ordered, that the foregoing Extract do lie over, until the reply of the Board of Revenue is received to the reference made to them on the subject, to which their attention will again be called.

/ Signed / J. F. Thomas.
Secy to Government

Ordered

9-10

Order thereon-

/ Vide Letter to Govt 27th November /

Ordered to be brought forward at a future meeting.

Read again letter from the Commissioner in Charge of Rajahmundry dated 27th Ultimo and entered in Consultation 9th Instant.

Ordered that the following letter be sent in reply.

To, The Commissioner in Charge of Rajahmundry.

Sir,

To the Commissioner in Charge / Para 1

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th Ultimo submitting Copies of eight Decrees passed by the late Provincial Court of Appeal Northern Division, in favour of the Collector of Rajahmundry.

11

2. With respect to the original suit relating to the Village of Cottapully the defence of which was authorized in the Board's letter dated 11th May 1829 it does not appear that the Decree of the Zillah Court was ever transmitted to the Board and authority obtained for continuing the defence in appeal you will now be pleased to furnish a copy of

the

the Zillah Courts Decree if on your records and to state whether any correspondence has taken place with the Board on the subject.

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George,
20th November, 1843.

/ Signed / E. C. Lovell.
Acting Secretary.

Read the following letter.

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

Sir,

From the Asst. Collr of Nellore

With reference to the Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 11th of September last enclosing an Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated the 9th idem respecting the location of the Huts of the men of the Detachment at Woodiagherry, I have the honor to state that the present Huts were at first erected on a certain spot where the Tahsildar's Cutcherry was held in a hired building situated in their vicinity. But a separate building having been subsequently purchased and repaired for the use of the Talook Cutcherry at Woodiagherry under the sanction of

12

ORIGINAL DESTROYED

of Government the position of the former huts became placed at a greater distance from it. This was represented to me some months ago, and the matter was taken into consideration but the only available spot near the Treasury for new huttings was in the vicinity of Brahmins houses who strongly objected to having the sepoys located there on Account of their comprising all castes not excepting Parias. These objections are not serious as the Brahmins have endeavoured to make out certainly not sufficiently so to obstruct the execution of a measure considered essential to the safer custody of the Public Treasure, and I have therefore had the new huttings erected and will be immediately occupied by the Treasury Guard.

Nellore,
Asst. Collr Cutcherry
10th November, 1843.

/ Signed / T. V. Stonhouse
Asst. Collector.

Resolution thereon,

Resolved that copy of the foregoing letter be submitted for the information of the Most Noble the Governor in Council with reference to the orders of Government under date 9th September last.

12-13

Read the following Lett.

17681

Fort St. George 20th November 1843.

No. 1

List of letters addressed to the Board of Revenue & remaining unanswered to 30th September 1843.-

Date.	(14)	Concise Abstract of their Contents.	Remarks.
8th March 1826		Relative to the Survey of the 3 Villages of Punchadoo, &c Rauzpollem and Pedda Cherkoor.	
23d May 1827		Relative to the 82 Villages recently surveyed in the Talooks of Caleyhurry, Doottaloor, &c.	
17th June 1828		Submitting a Statement of Maunium proposed to be given to the Curnums and Shroffs of the Coroo Villages.	
11th December "		Relative to the Survey of Alloor, a Village in the Talook of Jalammchy.	
18th April 1838		Requesting orders for the disposal of Poligars Roafsoons.	
13th September 1841		Regarding the giving up the Management of &c Pagodas to Trustees, and sending up Draft of Summd to the Trustees.-	
22d March 1842			
8th August "		Recommending certain measures of the general Survey of the District.-	
29th April 1843		Reporting upon the origin of the Shrotriums &c&a in the Syda= =pore Talook with recommendation for continuance or resumption of the several grants respectively &c&a &c&a-	
18th September "		Reporting the death of Nozarut Shah Beebee one of the 2 &c widows to whom the Village of Cheekavole was restored and requesting to know whether the whole Village is to continue in possession of the Surviving widow or whether one half is to revert to Govt.	
20th Do. "		Reporting the result of the enquiries into the state of the Gurgoolavar Poligars Villages and recommending that the Poligars future &c Peishcush be fixed at 2000 Rupees-	
25th Do. "		Reporting the case of Joomma Musjid at Woodiagherry and suggesting that sanction may be obtained for the esta= =blishment of Rupees 9-8-- 7th Mensem-	

Nellore Prin.l Coll.r Cutcherry
13th November, 1843-

E. E. J.r-a / Signed / T. V. Stonhouse.
Prin.l Coll.r

17682

Fort St. George 20th November 1843.

No. 2

List of letters received from the Board of Revenue and remaining unanswered to the 30th September 1843.

Date	(15) Concise Abstract of their Contents	Remarks.
19th December 1842	Regarding the Glossary of Revenue terms.	Returned parts and the remainder will be sent when received.-
23d February 1843	Desiring that the promised report on the subject of the Shrotrium revenues of the District should be submitted.	Vide remark appended to the list for the 1st quarter of this year and Para 80 of the Jamabundy report on the Settlement of fusly 1252.
27th July "	Requiring information on the subject of the Motufa taxes and Balances.	The Principal Collector has not been able yet to obtain from the local Officers the information required.
21st August "	Calling for a Statement of the receipts of the Sea Custom duties levied on Imports & Exports for the official year 1842/43.	Answered 10th Novr 1843
10th Do "	Sending 3 forms and requesting to transmit corresponding Statements of Collections for Transit, Town and Frontier duties from fusly 1248 to 1250.	Answered 14th October 1843.
24th Do "	Calling for a Return of the total gross amount of Inland, Transit and Town duties collected in the Official year 1842/43.	Answered 25th October 1843.
11th September "	Relative to the Huts of the Treasury guard at Woodiagherry.	Answered 10th Novr 1843.

Nellore,
Princl Collr Cutcherry,
13th November, 1843.

E. E. Jr / Signed / T. V. Stonhouse,
Princl Collr

Order on the 2 foregoing Lists.

Ordered to be recorded.

Read the following Statement.

Statement.

(14-16)

17084. Fort St. George 20th November 1843.

Read again letter from a Acting Principal Collector of Cuddapah preparing an Estimate of the Extra Sources of Revenue in his District for July 1252. Fasly 1843.

(19)

Proceedings Relative to the Estimate of the Extra Sources of Revenue in the District of Cuddapah for July 1252.

(Received 4th Dec. 43)

Thereon.

The Accounts of the Fasly under review as compared with those of the preceding in every branch of extra Revenue are clearly exhibited in the Statement and Para 2 of the Report. The Settlement has fallen below that of the previous Year by Rupees 22,490-10-11. There has been an increase in the revenue derived from Attumpoo and Madanapha but a decrease on all the other Sources.

Sayer.

	D.	
Fasly 1251.	2,28,080-12-4.	
" 1252.	2,07,306-9-3.	
Decrease.	20,774-3-4.	20,774-3-1. but of this Rupees 3,539-7-8-10 nominal being that portion of the inland Customs of the Bunganapilly Zaghire which was credited in the Cuddapah Accounts for 1251. but does not appear in those of Fasly 1252. the whole Zaghire having been transferred to Kurnool. The actual deficiency should therefore be stated at Rupees 17,234-11-5. and this the gratifying to observe, has not resulted from the diminished Consumption within the District of articles liable to the inland duty, but from the decrease in the manufacture of Indigo arising from the unfavorable nature of the season.

The

Fort St. George 20th November 1843.

3. The Acting Principal Collector has given in Para 10 of his report an abstract Statement shewing the condition of this important branch of taxes for the last 15 fusleis. The Board remark with much satisfaction that the average annual quantity of Indigo produced in the last four years is greatly in excess of that manufactured in the first eleven years of the series. They are also pleased to learn from Para 12. that the manufacture of Sugar for the Home Market has been introduced into the Southern Talooks of the District.—

4. The following Statement exhibits at one view the Settlement of Fusly 1257. (A.D. 1847-48) of the Abkarry Sundry small Farms, Motunpha and Stamps.—

	Fusly 1257.	Fusly 1252.	Increase.	Decrease.
Abkarry	106673 " "	110375 " "	" " "	3702 " "
Small Farms	16406 14 4	15402 11 "	" " "	1004 3 4
Motunpha	138401 " 4	139286 14 10	885 14 6	" " "
Stamps	21363 15 4	23467 12 "	2103 13 "	" " "
Total	282844 13 8	288128 5 10	2989 11 6	4706 3 4.
		Deduct Increase		2989 11 6
		Net Decrease		1716 7 10.

The falling off in the abkarry is ascribed to the unusual high rents obtained in the preceding year. That in the small farms to the circumstance of the Collector

Fort St. George 20th November 1843.

Collection of the Pagoda of Jeruja which amounted to Rupees 1600-10-9 in Fusly 1257 (A.D. 1847-48) having been discontinued in Fusly 1252 (A.D. 1842-43) The increase in the revenue derived from Stamps and Motunpha does not call for remark.—

5. The current Demand on all branches of extra revenue had been realized in full at the date of the report.—

6. There are no arrears due on account of former fusleis with the exception of Rupees 250-11-2. outstanding as Motunpha for Fusleis 1248-49-50-51. Of the above the sum of Rupees 141-12-3. appears to be irrecoverable and the Board beg to concur with the Acting Principal Collector in recommending that it may be struck out of the public accounts.—

7. The Board desire to record their entire approbation of the manner in which this Department has conducted this branch of his important duties whilst in charge of the Cuddapah District.—

Fusly

1787

Abstract of Receipts & Payments for the Year 1852.

To Balance	£ 1815 8 8.	By Balance	£ 3108 14 11.
To Rents	19918 3	" Taxes	1899 4 2
" Tithes	10534 18 3.	" Repairs	1849 12 2
" Interest	92 3 8.	" Interest	375 " 8
" Sundries	1 11 "	" Sundries	" " "
	32,000 19 9		10,101 5 7
		" Balance	19,901 2 2
	32,000 19 9		32,000 19 9
To Balance	16406 14 4	By Taxes	15,402 11 "
" Rents	2,443 14 4	" Repairs	394 10 4
		" Interest	" " "
		" Sundries	" " "
	18,850 " 8		16,048 " 5
	3,954 6 6.	" Balance	263 " 7
	11 60 3 10		2448 14 1
			2833 10 3.
	14,850 " 8		13,511 " 8
To Balance	19077 10 7	By Taxes	17714 15 4
" Rents	" " "	" Repairs	" " "
	" " "	" Interest	" " "
	" " "	" Sundries	" " "
	19077 10 7		17714 15 4

17689-

Fort St. George 20th November 1843.

Order thereon.

(19-20)

Ordered that a copy of the fore-
going Proceedings be submitted for the orders
of Government and a copy of the same be
transmitted for the information and guidance
of the Principal Collector of Cuddapah.

From Mr. W.M. Cadell. apptd. to the Collector
of Chingleput. now at Cape of Good Hope

Read letter
Submitting a Medical Certificate and requesting
an extension of leave for 12 Months from 14th March
1844 to 14th March 1845 for the re-establish-
ment of his health.

(21)

Ordered to be submitted thro'
the Channels of the Civil Auditor for the
favorable consideration of Government.

Order thereon.

(21-22)

Read the following letter

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

From W. H. Babington Esqre
Acting Coll.r of North Arcot

Sir
Para 1. "With reference to
Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of
Revenue dated 23d Ultimo, requiring me to
call on Mr. Shubrick to state what grounds
he had for writing that the spirits left
by the late Acting Renter Mr. Turner
in the shop of Mr. Rodrigues at Ranee-
pet were not intended for sale, I have
the

(23)

DISTRICT RECORDS

14088

Fort St. George 20th November 1843.

| | | |

Dated 7th Inst. 1843. No. 106

the honor to forward copy of Mr. Shubrick's reply.—

2. The Spirits were originally deposited with Mr. Rodrigues for the purpose of being sold and when Mr. Turner's rent expired the liquor ought to have been removed to his own godown. I do not think Mr. Turner's omission to remove it was intentional. He was absent from Ramepet collecting balances from the Under Renters for several months after the expiration of the last Fusly.—

North Arcot Collector's Cutcherry 10th November 1843

Signed W. H. Babington
Actg. Collector

No. 1.

To, W. H. Babington Esqre
Acting Collector of
North Arcot

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated the 23d Ultimo calling on me to state my grounds for thinking that Mr. Turner's spirits in the Shop of A. Rodrigues were not intended for sale. In reply I beg to observe that my grounds are those which were expressed by me

me in Para 2 of my letter of the 7th Ultimo viz the inability of the Abkarry Renter to allege that they were intended for sale and the fact of their belonging to Mr. Turner. It is utterly impossible for me in the absence of convincing proof to imagine for a moment that Mr. Turner would attempt to trade illicitly in spirits, and I feel assured of your agreeing with me in this respect. I can attribute Mr. Turner's omission to apply to me for a permit to remove them on the occasion of his removing his Liquor from Arcot to Ramepet to nothing but carelessness or to a belief that the Renters whom he might suppose would be aware that the liquor really belonged to him, would not apply for a warrant to have it seized. Rodrigues held a License under Mr. Turner during the past Fusly and when I issued my warrant it was under the idea that the liquor then in his premises belonged to him and not to Mr. Turner. Had I known that it belonged to Mr. Turner I should certainly have required issuing my Warrant and in preference have required him to remove it

it to his godown where his other liquor was stored.—

North Arcot District
Sub Coll.ns Circuit Chittoor
Punery 7th November 1843

Signed C. J. Shubrick
Sub. Collector.

Resolution thereon.

(23-24)

Under the above circumstances the Board authorize the release of Mr. Turner's spirits which were seized in Mr. Rodrigues premises.—

Read again letter from the Acting Principal Collector of Salem dated 27th September and entered in Consultation 2nd Instant.—

Ordered that the abovementioned letter be submitted with the following address.—

25

To The Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir.

Para 1. I am directed by the Board of Revenue to submit for the orders of the Most Noble the Governor in Council the accompanying letter from the Acting Principal Collector of Salem transmitting Copies of the Plaints preferred in the Zillah Court of Salem in three suits in which the Principal Collector Mr. J. D. Gleig is one of the Defendants together with drafts of

To the Chief Secy to Government
Submitting a letter from the Acting Pr. Coll.r of Salem transmitting Copies of certain Plaints preferred in the Zillah Court in 3 suits in which the Princ.l Coll.r Mr. J. D. Gleig is one of the defendants together with draft of the answers proposed to be filed
27th September 1843
2nd Instt.

filed in each suit respectively by and recommending that he may be empowered to conduct the defence of the several suits at the public charge.—

of the answers which it is proposed to file in each suit respectively.—

2. The first of these suits No. 280 of 1842 is brought to determine the rate of assessment payable upon certain land which the proprietor asserts should be charged only with Pomjah Teerwah tho' cultivated with garden produce, inasmuch as the water for its irrigation is derived from a well dug by himself in July 1248 / A.D. 1838/39. in conformity with the provisions of the Hoobunnamah for July 1232 / A.D. 1822/23. In his Answer the Acting Principal Collector replies. That the land in question is not watered from Well dug by the Plaintiff but from one belonging to Government. That Plaintiff did not dig his well in July 1248 / A.D. 1838/39 but in July 1251 / A.D. 1841/42. to but in direct contravention of the Hoobunnamah of 1232 / 1822/23. which expressly states that no private Well shall be dug in a field where a Government Well already exists. that it was constructed without application being made and the requisite sanction obtained from the Revenue authorities. and within the

the prohibited distance from a public source of irrigation being only 35 yards from an existing Government Well from which indeed it draws its supply. On these grounds the Acting Principal Collector contends that whatever portion of the ground is tilled with garden produce would properly be charged with garden teerwah.

3. The second suit No. 201. of 1842 is instituted by some weavers to recover possession of a plot of ground, which they were assigned many by the late Principal Collector of the District, as sites for their houses but has since been transferred to other parties. In his answer the Acting Principal Collector admits that the ground was granted to the Plaintiffs for the purpose stated in Fusly 1239 A.D. 1829-30 but the latter not having availed themselves of the indulgence, and the land having remained unappropriated from Fusly 1239 A.D. 1829-30 49/1039/40 inclusive, was in Fusly 1250 A.D. 1840-41 taken for cultivation, and is now in the occupation of the original proprietor.

4. The Plaintiff in the 3d. suit No. 302 of 1842 sues to obtain a Puttah entitling him

him to hold certain land at an annual teerwah of Rupees 78—3—. The said land being waste was as he states granted him on Cowle at the above mentioned yearly assessment of Rupees 78—3—. but he has since been charged for it Rupees 95—7—10. he also sues for Rupees 111 damages in consequence of his property having been distrained and sold in satisfaction of the demand wrongfully made upon him. The answer of the Acting Principal Collector states that the Plaintiff did indeed make an application for the land in question to be held on Cowle tenure at a yearly land tax of Rupees 78—3—. but that he was distinctly informed that such proposal could not be accepted. that in spite of such prohibition he persisted five months afterwards, in cultivating the land and was thereupon charged with the teerwah duly leviable upon it amounting to Rupees 89—1—10. which with the demand against him on another piece of ground was in all Rupees 95—7—10 and that Plaintiff not attending to receive his Puttah and having neglected to liquidate the amount of public revenue due

due by him his property was attached a
sold according to the Regulations.-
5
The above answers appe
to the Board to be good and sufficient and
therefore beg to recommend that the Acting
Principal Collector may be empowered t
conduct the defence of the several Suits a
public charge.-

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George,-
20th November 1843,---

/Signed/ E. C. Lovell
Acting Secretary

Read again letter from
the Acting Principal Collector of Salem
dated 18th Ultimo and entered in Consulta
tion 2nd Instant.-

Ordered that the following
letter be sent in reply.-

(26)

To The Actg Pl. Collr
of Salem-

To, The Acting Princl. Collector of
Salem.

Sir,

Para 1.

I am directed by the
Board of Revenue to acknowledge the
receipt of your letter dated 18th October
last submitting a deposition, and
Extracts from the accounts of the Curnum
of

Cons. 2nd Nov. 1843

Desiring him to cause the Curnum of Salem to point out on a plan the exact situation of the several spots of land about the Salem Court buildings named Vadsogum totum and

and Candacharum totum for which the Mootadar claims payment & to forward any account that may be forthcoming regarding their situations, also requesting that depositions be taken from persons who can state the names by which the several spots of land were known at the time the buildings were constructed.

In letter 6th July 43 inst. 13th D.

of Salem in regard to a Claim of Mr. Fischer the Mootadar to a further sum as the rent of land occupied by the Court buildings.-

2. It appears to be the opinion of the Curnum founded on his accounts that the Nuttum poonjah land or a portion of it is after all within the walls of the Court compound being the spot marked F in your plan and occupied by Mr. Aufrere's bungalow and that the land for which Mr. Fischer now claims payment named Vadsogum totum and Candacharrum totum, is situated to the North of it being that marked F (or part of it) and stated to be "Colonel Mr. Leod's Darah Porumpoke land."- It appears therefore desirable that the Curnum should point out the exact situation of the several spots of land and a plan similar to the above with the limits and measurement of each and the Board request that you will have the goodness to cause him to do so- and the above Extracts from the Curnums accounts appear to relate Chiefly to the Nuttum poonjah land, you will therefore have the goodness to cause further

further search to be made and if there are any further accounts forthcoming regarding the situation of the above Vadogum totum and Condachairum totum to forward them if posible in your presence.-

3. The Board would also wish that depositions should be taken from some of the ryots who are best acquainted with the subject, there must be persons still living who can remember when the buildings were constructed and can probably state the names by which the several spots of land were known at the time.-

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George,
20th November 1843.

/ Signed / E. C. Lovell
Acting Secretary.

Read the following letter.

To,
E. C. Lovell Esqre
Acting Secretary to the
Board of Revenue.
Fort St. George.

(27)

From the Actg Collr of South Arcot.

Para 1.

Sir,

The Collector of Sea Customs at Madras having recently forwarded 11 * Barrels of Cotton Seed for its gratuitous distribution, to the best Cultivators,

* 7 Barrels of sea Island — 4 D° of upland

Cultivators, I have lost no time in sending it to the Talooks for the purpose of its being distributed, this being the proper season for its Culture.-

2. The extension of the Cultivation of Cotton, having been considered to add greatly to the prosperity of the District, I am of opinion that some encouragement should be given to the Cultivators, similar to that extended to them by the Board in their letter, and I therefore request sanction may be obtained for my granting land to the ryots, who Cultivated the Cotton on the same terms, and with the same understanding as was authorized in the letter above quoted.-

× 29th June 1833.

South Arcot,
Collectors Cutcherry,
Cuddalore, 7th November 1843.

/ Signed / W. D. Davis
Acting Collector.

Ordered that the foregoing letter be submitted with the following address.-

To,
The Chief Secretary to
Government
Sir,

To The Chief Secy to Government.

Para 1.

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to submit for the orders of the Most Noble the Governor in Council the accompanying letter from the Acting Collector of South Arcot

(27-28)

1st infos 20th Novr 1843

From Govt 28th June in Dy Cons 1st July 1833-

Arcot requesting a renewal of the indulgence granted in 1833 under which half of the Government demand was remitted for Fusly 1243 (A.D. 1833/34) on all land cultivated with American cotton.-

2. The unequal struggle even in the Indian market which the narrow means and rude implements of the Native weaver are maintaining against the large resources, and consummate mechanical skill at the command of the British manufacturer is daily becoming more apparent. This decline in the manufactures of India can be compensated only by increased attention to the raw produce. In consideration therefore of the interest which the Government have evinced in the improvement of the Cotton produced in this Country by the introduction of foreign varieties, and of the paramount importance of the object in view, the Board beg to recommend that the boon sought by the Acting Collector of South Arcot may be extended for the present, and ensuing Fusly to all districts under the Madras Presidency

Presidency free of all condition on the part of the Cultivator except that he shall be bound to furnish the authorities of his district at the current market price with such seed as may be required for the purpose of ensuring an adequate supply for future cultivation. They would also suggest that as far as possible to dispel all prejudices which may be entertained by the Ryots against undertaking a new and untried description of cultivation the Collectors of the several Districts may be empowered to remit the land tax in full on land sown with american Cotton in all cases in which the crop raised may fail to arrive

17702

Fort St. George 20th November 18

arrive at maturity— It would
further, in the opinion of the
Board be highly advantageous if
premium were offered in every
District for the best specimens
of Cotton produced from
foreign seed, and presented
in the state most free from
seeds and impurities, and best
calculated to command
a preference in the British
market.—

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George,
20th November 1843.

Signed / E. C. Lovell.
Acting Secretary.

17703

Fort St. George 20th November 1843.

Read the following letter—

To E. C. Lovell Esqr.
Acting Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George.

29

From the Ht. Collr. of Tanjore.—

Reporting on the Balances outstanding at the close of Fasly 1250—

Sir

Para 1. I have the honor to furnish 4 Statements of Balances outstanding at the close of Fasly 1850 with explanations as called for by the Board in the Extract from their Proceedings under date the 1st December last.

2. The total balance exhibited in Statement No 1 amounts to Rs. 27845 9 8 3/4 of which Rupees 91019—13—1 have been carried after due consideration to the heads of Rs. "Recoverable" and "Doubtful" and the remainder 18,826 39 Rs. 4 P. to the head of "Irrecoverable" under the various descriptions of Settlements to which the Balances belong—

3. Columns 8 to 16 refer to Balances standing against parties either dead or not forthcoming the amount against them being Rs. 1644—10—2. The land on which nearly half this sum 817—9—2 has accrued as Balance is now waste and no available property has been left by the defaulters— The Merasy lands formerly occupied by the deceased or deserted owners are as shewn by

arrive at maturity— It would further in the opinion of the Board be highly advantageous if premium were offered in every District for the best specimens of Cotton produced from ea foreign seed, and presented in the state most free from ea seeds and impurities, and best calculated to command ea a preference in the British market.

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George,
20th November 1843.

/ Signed / E. C. Lovell.
Acting Secretary.

Read the following letter—

To E. C. Lovell Esq.
Acting Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George.

(29)

From the Asst. Coll. of Tanjore.

Reporting on the Balances outstanding at the close of July 1250—

Sir,

Para 1. I have the honor to furnish 4 Statements of Balances outstanding at the close of July 1850 with explanations as called for by the Board in the Extract from their Proceedings under date the 1st December last.

2. The total balance exhibited in Statement No 1 amounts to Rs. 2784 59 8 3½ of which Rupees 914 9 13 I have been carried after due consideration to the heads of "Recoverable" and "Doubtful" and the remainder Rs. 1870 4 39 D° to the head of "Irrecoverable" under the various descriptions of Settlements to which the Balances belong—

3. Columns 8 to 16 refer to Balances standing against parties either dead or not forthcoming the amount against them being Rs. 164 4 10 2. The land on which nearly ½ of this sum / 81 9 2 / has accrued as Balance is now waste and no available property has been left by the defaulters. The Meirasy lands formerly occupied by the deceased or deserted owners are as shewn by

by the Statement in part under the occupation of others and partly waste, but of so little value that scarcely any return is received from them beyond what pays for the expences of cultivation. Under these circumstances they are considered unsaleable.—

4. The Amount of Balance standing against Meerasdars who have no means of payment is Rs. 2086—15 a of this Rupees 5—3—10 is on land unfit for sale, and Rupees 628—13—8 the sum remaining as Balance after the sale of all the landed property of the defaulters The remaining sum entered in Col. 19 stands against the original Meerasdars of Perova-landum and Serpary, whose lands were sold in public auction to Reddy Row Diwan of Travancore, but on an appeal they were taken for a time under the Circar Management, and subsequently restored to the original Meerasdars, whereupon Reddy Row sued the Government in the Provincial Court and obtained a decree in his favour, afterwards confirmed by the Sudder Court, and in order from Government replaced the lands in his possession, paying him from the Treasuary the amount of Meerasswarum which was due during the interval the lands were in the Meerasdars possession,—

Col. 17 to 20

+ Rs A P
1452—13—6

and their restoration to Reddy Row. The whole property of the Meerasdars having been disposed of, they have no means of liquidating the Balance against them paid on their account to Reddy Row.—

Rs. A. P
7246—2—7

5. The amount in Col. 21 is merely the difference of the amount for which Amaury grain was sold, and that at which it was estimated and entered in the Jummabundy Account.—

6. Col. 22 to 24 exhibit a balance of Rs. A. 749—8 against the former owners of Shotrium and Rocagootah lands which were left waste in consequence of desertion or death. These lands were for a time held under Amaury in the expectation that their owners might reclaim them, but no one being forthcoming, and the produce falling short of the standard, they were carried to the Head of Tarriff.—

7. The total Amount of Balance in consequence of lands being left waste is Rupees 135,288—5—1, of this Rupees 15933—8—11 is on Neerarumbum and Rupees 119,354—12—2 on Cadarumbum. A reference to the account will shew that of the amount in Neerarumbum Rupees 8658—7—8 is on land left waste in Fusly 1241, a season of unprecedented drought, the remainder

Col. 25 to 27

Fort St. George 20th November 1843.-

remainder to be shared between 10 other fusles. Part of this land has been left waste from its situation being above the ordinary level, from the changes in water courses &c. and inability of the Meeraſdars to bring it under cultiva=tion in all seasons.-

6. The Board require further explana=tion in the 14th para of their Proceedings on the Settlement of Fusly 1249 regarding the Caudarumbum waste, "whether these Villages "were settled according to the strict terms of "the Woolung Rent and whether the exctent "of land left waste by failure of rain for "which remission is claimed falls short of the "limit Viz. 30 ℘c. Cent. within which the "Ryots have no just claim to remission, if such "be the case they desire to know what proportion "the waste bears to the 30 ℘c. Cent and on what "grounds the Ryots ask for a deviation from the "terms of Settlement in their favour." The Caudarumbum Villages, the Board are aware, were under a Kutgootah Settlement made by Mr. Cotton for 5 years from Fusly 1232 at an annual Beriz of 40,515 and thus regularly collected till the expiration of the Rent when it was superseded by the Woolung in Fusly 1237 at a Dittum of 60,170 Rs. the Collections were made under

Fort St. George 20th November 1843.-

under this system for 4 years, when it was upset by Mr. Kindersley and a Kutgootah amounting to Rupees 50798 substituted in its stead, in consideration of the inapplicability of the Woolung, to lands circumstanced as those of the Caudarum=bum Villages, the Nunjah lands having no means of irrigation, the Crops being grown from the moisture retained on the land from the fall=ing rains, enclosed by embankements round the fields. Mr. Kindersley's Kutgootah was disap=proved of by the Board and set aside, the Woolung being again brought into operation and acted upon up to this time, tho' with one most material difference between it and the Wooling of the rest of the District, namely the commutation price being fixed, and not va=riable with the state of the Markets. In all other respects it is the same, no deviation being allowed from the standard land and grain Dittum, however much the exctent of land cultivated falls below the Dittum exctent, exctra cultivation being made a permanent de=demand. In these Villages the Dittum exctent of land being the demand, it is brought to account and remission allowed when claimed on short produce only, under the limits men=tioned in the Boards Proceedings, where

remission

remission is not allowed, the demand stands against the waste, and it is the Beriz on the uncultivated land brought to account according to the Wooling System, which forms the largest Item of the outstanding arrears, and the proportion this waste has brone to the cultivated lands is shewn in Col 29 of the Statement. The assessment made in July 1237 so enhanced the teerwah, on Poonjah and Soornadayum cultivation in particular on which no remission can be claimed, that the extent of cultivation has doubtless fallen short in consequence, and the inferior nature of the Cadarumbum lands, leaves the Meerasdar no means of paying for the waste, in addition to the heavy demands on that land which he has cultivated.—

In Fusles 1238 and 1239 the commencement of the Wooling System in these Villages, a remission of 2839—10—4 and 8103—15—6 was made and a division of the crop in Kunjah is allowed yearly when from drought or flood the produce falls below 70 ⅞ths Cent.—

Rs. A P
1207—4—7. 9. Col.s 32 to 50 will, I trust, be sufficiently explained by the headings, and should be struck off being a nominal balance only.—

Columns

10. Column 52 exhibits a Balance of 31032—9—8, the difference between the standard, and the produce on lands harvested under Circar Management, when Meerasdars refused to cut their Crops on their own responsibility, this being an actual loss sustained, has remained a balance.— In further explanation of the origin of this Balance, it has thus arisen, the produce of damaged lands have been estimated and the outturn calculated at more than 70 ⅞ths Cent, but still left uncut by the Meerasdars, on the pretext that the estimate had been made too high.— On the Crops being subsequently cut under the Circar superintendence, the actual produce has been found to be less than the estimate, but the whole demand carried to account, under the impression that the deficiency the quantity had been caused by the neglect of the Meerasdar himself, in leaving the Crops on the ground, where they sustained damage from over ripeness.—

11. Col.s 54 to 60 exhibit a nominal Balance of Rs. A P 948—9—4 entered in the accounts as Tarruff but subsequently in adjustment found to be Enam.—

12. The Balance of Rs. A P 74.33—11—8. in Col 62

Fort St. George 20th November 1843.

Col: 62 stands against Pagoda lands, the greater portion of it Rs. 5983-4-6 being an arrear of 15 years standing, and entered as irreconcilable in consequence of the poverty of the institution to which the land belongs, the arrear has arisen from the failure of crops and short produce, and there is no chance of its being realized.—

13. Statement No. 2 shews the amount of Balance against Land Revenue alone under the different description of Villages in the several years of its accumulation, and No. 3 the Balance of Succany amounting to Rupees 1815-8-4 outstanding for upwards of 15 years, which it is desirable should be written off.—

14. No. 4 shews an apparent difference in the amount of balance as entered in the Talook accounts compared with that in the Demand Collections and Balance Statement in the Huzzoor. This difference has arisen in consequence of Collections made on other accounts being carried to the head of Syer, and entered in the Statement of the general Collection of the District, afterwards to be adjusted on comparison with the account Particulars

Fort St. George 20th November 1843—

from the Talooks— In Woolung Villages also,— the kists are collected according to the Stand- =ard rates for the first few Months, and on settling the Jummabundy Kurruck, it often happens that a Ryot has paid in excess of what should be the proper Demand from him— This excess being entered in the general Statement of Collections, reduces the Balance as per it, and adds to that of the Talook Account Balance of the next year as compared with the Demand, the excess Collection of the former year being allowed to the Ryot in payment of the current year's— kist— since July 1251 an arrangement has been made by which every irregular entry of the different Items

Items can be rectified, on the receipt of the remittances from the Talooks, and the Accounts kept uniform and clear.

15. The accumulation of Balances is much to be deprecated, hanging as they do like a Millstone about the neck of the cultivator, and when they have arisen as most of the outstanding Balances have from causes over which the defaulter has no control, I would earnestly advocate their speedy adjustment, the retention of their entry in the Accounts tending to no good. It may be said that a portion of the amount recommended for remission might be realized, which is true, but not without bringing the Meerasdars to complete impoverishment, by the sale of property and stock, their only mea-

of subsistence.

16 It was my intention to have reported fully on the condition of the Cudavumbum Villages with a view to some modification being recommended in the System under which they are settled, but the last 2 years have been so unusually unfavorable, that it would have been difficult to arrive at any arrangement bearing equally on the side of the Government and the Ryot.

Sanjore ....
Vellum ....
31st October 1843

Signed J. F. Bishop
Acting Collector.

Statement

Fort St. George

...nt Shewing the amount of Balance of the Land Revenue ... 20th November 1843

... up to Fasly 1252 in the Province of Tanjore —

	Amount Balance up to 11th July 1843 or at the close of Fasly 1252 as per Abstract of Demand Collection and Balance up to that date.	Amount Balance on the 11th July 1843 or at the close of Fasly 1252 as per Tuloke accounts —	Deduct			Particulars: Balance against the Meerasdars who are either deceased & against those whose land is partly occupied by others and partly left waste —			Against those who posess means.	
			Recoverable	Doubtful	Total Columns 4 and 5	Amount Balance against those whose land has been left waste and who have no moveable property.	Balance against those who posess no moveable property —	Balance against those whose whole available property had been sold for the liquidation of their arrears —	Balance against those who posess small means to pay.	Estimated value of their property.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rupees a ps	Rupees a ps	Rupees a ps	Rupees a ps	Rupees a ps	Rupees a ps	Rupees a ps	Rupees a ps	Rupees a ps	Rupees a ps	Rupees a ps
1222	972 2 3	988 8 5	" " "	" " "	" " "	988 8 5	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
1223	2800 13 4	2,801 12 8	" " "	" " "	" " "	2,801 12 8	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
1228	2090 9 11	2,192 15 5	" " "	" " "	" " "	2,192 15 5	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
Total	5863 9 6	5983 4 6	" " "	" " "	" " "	5983 4 6					
1240	34,360 11 4	46,262 1 3	4917 7 11	23743 9 5	28,661 1 4	17,600 15 11	223 11 "	102 6 2	" " "	" " "	" " "
1241	26,726 3 9	33,529 15 2	741 8 1	11,783 5 "	12,524 13 1	21,005 2 1	64 4 8	54 8 10	21 5 "	" " "	" " "
1242	20,113 7 4	23,557 12 9	220 6 7	9331 8 7	9,551 15 2	14,005 13 7	100 15 4	59 13 "	" " "	" " "	" " "
1243	36,258 14 1	37,893 " 10	313 14 2	12,419 14 9	12,733 12 11	25,159 3 11	32 3 10	64 15 10	" " "	2 4 "	2 4 "
1244	13,902 7 4	15,708 13 1	251 " 7	3,015 5 11	3,266 6 6	12,442 6 7	54 10 7	53 7 4	" " "	" " "	" " "
1245	28,504 10 7	30,372 5 6	575 15 11	6118 13 "	6694 12 11	23,677 8 7	41 5 10	27 5 6	" " "	" " "	" " "
1246	20,221 10 9	21,103 11 6	911 " 8	5,307 10 6	6,218 11 2	14,885 " 4	35 12 "	13 15 "	" " "	" " "	" " "
1247	16,022 14 8	16,944 1 5	253 14 8	3809 13 "	4,063 11 8	12880 5 9	35 13 4	11 6 8	" " "	" " "	" " "
Total	196,110 15 10	225,371 13 6	8,185 4 7	76530 " 2	83,715 4 9	141,656 8 9	588 12 7	387 14 4	21 5 "	2 4 "	2 4 "
1248	15052 2 3	15,052 2 3	186 3 5	2059 4 4	2,245 7 9	12,806 10 6	137 1 11	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
1249	154 68 2 3	15,468 2 3	686 4 3	1989 7 9	2,675 12 "	12,792 6 3	37 3 2	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
1250	16584 1 11	16,584 1 11	66 2 7	2317 2 "	2,383 4 7	14,200 13 4	34 7 6	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
Total	47104 6 5	47,104 6 5	938 10 3	6365 14 1	7,304 8 4	39799 14 1	228 12 7	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
	243215 6 3	272,476 3 11	9123 14 10	81895 14 3	91,019 13 1	181456 6 10	817 9 2	387 14 4	21 5 "	2 4 "	2 4 "
	249078 15 9	278459 8 5	9123 14 10	81895 14 3	91,019 13 1	187439 14 4	817 9 2	387 14 4	21 5 "	2 4 "	2 4 "