B/R

2060

Fort St. George — January 1847.

Diary.

Received the following

6th January.

(1)

Resolution.

From the Offg. Secy. to Government.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 5th January 1847.

(From Bound 21st December 1846)

The Governm. Council approves of the proposition communicated in the foregoing letter and authorizes the Collector of Madras to incur the expense necessary for the removal of Cawn 1959-1/7 of Salt from Cannore to the Madras Golauns, estimated at Pagodas 5266 five thousand two hundred and sixty six.

(Signed) W. C. Montgomery
Offg. Secretary to
Government.

(1-2)

Resolution thereon.

(2)

Resolved that Copy of the foregoing orders of Government and of the Board's letter to which it is a reply be communicated for the information and guidance of the Collector of Madras with reference to his letter dated 7th ultimo.

Mr. Huddleston will be pleased to adopt early measures for removing to Madras for sale on account of Inland Consumption 1909-1/7 Garces of Salt out of the quantity now in store at Cannore.

H.

Thursday 7th January 1847

At a Meeting Present

J. D. Drury Esquire Senior Member

A. Robertson Esquire Second Member

A. Maclean Esquire Acting Third Member

and

J. Goldingham Esqr. Offg. Member

Walter Elliot Esquire Third Member

absent on leave

Minutes of the last meeting

read and approved.-

Read the following letter

To

The President and Members

of the

Board of Revenue

Gentlemen

3

From the Offg. Secy. to Government.

I am directed by the Governor in Council to call your attention to the orders of Government contained in the concluding para of the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 6th February 1846 No. 167 in the subject of granting some provision for the maintenance of the Zemindar of Bezerah and to request that an early report on the subject matter may be submitted for the consideration and orders of Government.-

Fort St. George
2d January 1847.

(Signed) H. G. Montgomerie
Offg. Secy to Govt.

Ordered

Fort St. George 7th January 1847

Ordered that the following

letter be sent in consequence

To

The Acting Collector of
Masulipatam

3-4

The Collr of Masulipatam 6th March 1846.

Sir.

With reference to the concluding Para of Mr. Porter's letter of the 6th March 1846 No. 4 I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request that you will submit the report therein promised regarding the provision to be made for the maintenance of C. Lutchmeenarsamah Zemindar of Bezerah at an early date.

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George
7th January 1847

(Signed) J. Pycroft
Secretary

Read the following letter

To

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

5

From the Collr of Rajahmundry Para 1

With reference to your letter of the 29th June last desiring me to inform the Board of the decision of the Court of Sudder Adalut with respect to the objections raised by the ex-proprietors of Morgollah to the trial of the appeal by the Civil Court at Rajahmundry to report how many

Fort St. George 7th January 1847

and Moogoolah against their former Ryots and replying the Board's letter of the 29th June 1846 on the same subject

many Suits have already been decided by Subordinate Court in favor of the Expropriators and the amount decided in each case, to what Suits of a similar nature are still pending before that Tribunal and what is amount under litigation, and to inform persons against whom actions for arrears claimed by Expropriators are pending or hereafter be instituted that they must not look to Government for the defence of such Suits but that they must act for themselves and conduct their own defence. I have the honor to state that a letter from the Court of Suds Adalut under date the 13th of last was received by the Civil Judge directing him to decide the above appeal suit on the merits and declaring that there appeared no sufficient reason for striking it off the file. I therefore request to the instructions of the Board if any may be communicated to me on the subject.

2. The number of Suits decided by the Subordinate Court in favor of the Expropriators and the amount decreed in each case are shewn in the Margin and

Of Moogoolla

	Amount of each decree including Costs C.Rs.	A.	P.
1 Suit No. 17 of 1845	65	12	
1 Ditto No. 40 of Do.	21	5	10
1 Ditto No. 41 of Do.	46	9	7½
Of Canjah			
1 Suit No. 32 of 1845	36	4	4½
1 Ditto No. 71 of Do.	85	5	10
1 Ditto No. 72 of Do.	109	15	11½
1 Ditto No. 73 of Do.	161	1	2¼
1 Ditto No. 74 of Do.	137	14	6

Fort St. George 7th January 1847

and beg leave to state that no further suits are now pending before that Court of a similar kind. The appellants in the suits in question were informed that they must defend their appeal suits at their own risk and on their own responsibility but as they expressed their inability to do so, I called on them to repay the amount already advanced on their behalf by the Circar after deducting the value of the Stamp papers. They then agreed to present their separate pleadings at their own cost provided the sum already paid by the Circars were not demanded from them, and they filed them accordingly with that understanding as it appears that the ryots are unable to pay the sum advanced by this office in order to encourage them to carry on these suits and to prevent other proprietors from bringing similar suits against the ryots in the Government Estates. I request that the sanction of Government may be obtained for charging in my accounts the following sums already disbursed from my Treasury before the receipt of the Board's orders of the 29th June last, Viz.

Amount paid in the suit preferred by

Fort St. George 7th January 1847.

by the Exproprietors of Moggollah
as per Enclosure No 2 in my letter
of 4th June 1846, Vizt.

Value of the Stampt papers on account of Motions &c. — 11-2-
other Costs of Suits — 21-2-
32-4

Ditto Ditto by the Exproprietors of
Cauzah as per my letter of the
5th May 1846, Vizt.

Value of stampt papers on account of Motions &c. — 46-8-
other Costs of Suits — 50-8-
96-

Amount of the Value of Stampt paper used on account of Motions &c. presented by the Collector to the Civil and Sub Courts in the above suits — 1-4

Rupees — 129-2-

3. Take this opportunity to report that some of the Exproprietors have given me intimation of their intention of filing similar suits against their former ryots but it is probable that they will await the final decision of the Civil Court in the appeal suits now pending before them.

Rajahmundry District — Ceanada 8th December 1846. /Signed/ T Prendergast Collr

Fort St. George 7th January 1847

Ordered that the following
letter be sent in reply.

To
The Collector of
Rajahmundry

(5-6)

To the Coll.r of Rajahmundry

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th Ultimo on the subject of the suits brought by the Exproprietors of Cauzah and Moggollah against their former subtenants, and in reply to inform you that the Board have applied to Government for sanction for the amount disbursed by you to the ryots to enable them to proceed with their appeals being Rupees 129-2-

From your letter the Board are led to infer that the several parties have already filed their appeal Petitions, according to the Draft which accompanied your letter of the 14th June last. but if otherwise

Fort St. George 7th January 1847

I have to request that the modifications
made by the Board in that Draft, as
now transmitted to you may be adopt

Revenue Board office
Fort St. George
7th January 1847

/Signed/ J. Pycroft
Secretary

Read the following letter

To

J. Pycroft Esqr.
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

(7)

From the Collr. of
Rajahmundry

Sir,

In reply to your letter
of the 14th Instant I have the hono
to state that there is no public
Building at Nursapoor allotted to the
Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate
for his Cutcherry but that they are
accommodated at his private expence

Rajahmundry District,
Rajamuggur,
24th December 1846

/Signed/ T Pendergast
Collector.

Under

Fort St. George 7th January 1

(7-8)

Resolution thereon-

Under the explanat
given in the foregoing letter the Bo
sanction the extra tent allowance
80 days drawn by the Sub Collect
Mr. Forbes, whilst residing at N
poor his Head Station.-

Read the followin

Statement.-

Remarks-

achment for arrears
d under orders from
nt bearing date
l 1842.

rwarded to Governm
her sanction dated
ber 1846.

was sold in public
brought in on
Government as
to the Board under
December 1846

Kistbun

514.

Kistbundy of

7th January 1847.

Rajahmundry for July 1265.

Number of Estates	Names of Kist dairies on the	Sixth Kist due on the 15th March 1846	Seventh Kist due on the 15th April 1846	Eight Kist due on the 15th May 1846	Ninth Kist due on the 15th June 1846	Remarks.
		Cks a p	Cks a p	Cks a p	Cks a p	
1	Peddapore	31,765 8 "	21,177 " "	10,588 8 "	10,607 8 "	Under attachment for arrears of Revenue under orders from Government bearing date 11th April 1842.
2	Cottam Mr	5092 8 "	3395 " "	1697 8 "	1701 " "	
		30858 " "	24572 " "	12285 " "	12308 8 "	
3	Pettapore Z	48502 8 "	32375 " "	16187 8 "	16188 8 "	
4	Gollaprolu	4882 8 "	3255 " "	1627 8 "	1673 8 "	
		53445 " "	35630 " "	17815 " "	17780 " "	
5	Estate Zen	12070 8 "	8047 " "	4023 8 "	4023 7 "	This Estate reverted to Government as per sanction dated 10th November 1845.
6	Ramachend	11292 " "	7528 " "	3764 " "	3760 9 "	This Estate was sold in public auction and brought in on account of Government as reported to the Board under date 9th December 1845.
7	Jalikicherla	178 8 "	119 " "	59 8 "	70 " "	
8	Goondapur	178 8 "	119 " "	59 8 "	70 " "	
		357 " "	238 " "	119 " "	140 " "	
9	Villahze	273 " "	182 " "	91 " "	80 8 "	
10	Venkatay	367 8 "	245 " "	122 8 "	108 8 "	
11	Valumpot	2358 " "	1579 " "	789 " "	792 3 "	
12	Vaganem	1638 " "	1092 " "	546 " "	560 " "	

514.

Kistbundy of

7th January 1847.

Rajahmundry for July 1255.-

Number of Estate	Names of Kist-dars on the	Sixth Kist due on the 15th March 1846	Seventh Kist due on the 15th April 1846	Eight Kist due on the 15th May 1846	Ninth Kist due on the 15th June 1846	Remarks.
		Cᴿˢ a p	Cᴿˢ a p	Cᴿˢ a p	Cᴿˢ a p	
		31,765 8 "	21,177 " "	10,588 8 "	10,607 8 "	Under attachment for arrears of Revenue under orders from Government bearing date 11th April 1842.
		5092 8 "	3395 " "	1697 8 "	1701 " "	
		36858 " "	24572 " "	12285 " "	12303 8 "	
		48502 8 "	32375 " "	16187 8 "	16188 8 "	
		4882 8 "	3255 " "	1627 8 "	1673 8 "	
		53445 " "	35630 " "	17815 " "	17730 " "	
1	Peddapore					
2	Cottam M[illegible]					
3	Pettapore Z[illegible]					
4	Gollaprolu					
		12070 8 "	8047 " "	4023 8 "	4023 " "	This Estate reverted to Government as per sanction dated 20th November 1845.
5	Estate Zen					
		11292 " "	7528 " "	3764 " "	3760 9 "	This Estate was sold in public auction and brought in on account of Government as reported to the Board under date 9th December 1845.
6	Ramachend					
7	Jalikicherla					
8	Goondapur					
		178 8 "	119 " "	59 8 "	70 " "	
		178 8 "	119 " "	59 8 "	70 " "	
		357 " "	238 " "	119 " "	140 " "	
9	Villahz[illegible]					
10	Venkatay					
11	Valumpol					
12	Vaganema					
		273 " "	182 " "	91 " "	80 8 "	
		367 8 "	245 " "	122 8 "	108 8 "	
		2358 " "	1579 " "	789 " "	792 3 "	
		1638 " "	1092 " "	545 " "	580 " "	

Fort St. George

7th Janr

Number of Estates.	Names of the Zemindaries or Estates.	Number of Villages.	Names of the Zemindars and Proprietors.	Summa on each Zemindary or Estate for Fusly 1255.	First Kist due on the 15th October 1845.	Remarks.	Zemindars &c.	Summa of each Zemindary or Estate for Fusly 1254.
				Chs a p	Chs a p			Chs a p
13	Jaulemoody — Do —	1		287 " "	17 8 "			
14	Velasa — Do —	1	Pillalah Bahnegee Ramurse Zemindar	1490 10 6	93 4 "			
15	Janoopulla — Do —	1		218 6 8	13 8 "			
				1995 " "	124 " "			42171 "
16	Pannungepully Do —	1	Subiniah Venkiah Sogiah Nagumnah and Gopanthow Joint Do	854 " "	52 8 "			11977 " 402
17	Seerasavilly Sannaram Dz	1	Pillalah Mooreingayarow Bhanoo — Do —	300 3 11	17 12 "			18 50
				1154 3 11	70 4 "			
18	Koondaswarapooram Estate		Gannoojee Venkataramam	637 " "	38 8 "			
19	Buntoomilly — Do —		Nate Zemindar	200 " "	12 8 "			381
				837 " "	51 " "			
20	Mookamalah Agraharam	1	Doorey Venkoosomiedavaniah Do	133 " "	14 " "			
21	Nadanapully Estate —	5	Agnegoondalah Suttummah Proprietor	3190 " "	200 8 "		Cheraw and guarantee arow — Do —	1401
22	Gootendevy — Dz —	1	Agnegoondalah Suttummah and Totaty Booches Sutchumamah Joint Proprietor	1178 12 "	49 " "			2143
							annamalah Do	966
								1471
23	Inggumpettah Estate	20		33211 8 "	2075 8 "			2419
24	Pontamooroo — Do —	2	Rajah Row Venkatarow Proprietor	3248 " "	203 " "		annamalah Do	19807
25	Rayanaram — Do —	3		1998 8 "	120 " "			20870
				38458 " "	2404 5 "			40388

Fort St. George

Kistbundy.

7th January 1847.

Numbers of Estates.	First Kist due on the 15th October 1845		Second Kist due on the 15th November 1845.		Third Kist due on the 15th December 1845.		Fourth Kist due on the 15th January 1846		Fifth Kist due on the 15th February 1846.		Sixth Kist due on the 15th March 1846		Seventh Kist due on the 15th April 1846		Eighth Kist due on the 15th May 1846		Ninth Kist due on the 15th June 1846.		Remarks
	Rs	a p	Rs	a p	Rs	a p	Rs	a p	Rs	a p	Rs	a p	Rs	a p	Rs	a p	Rs	a p	
12	2460	8	2460	8	4921		4921		7381	8	7381	8	4921		2460		2450		
13	176		176		352		352		528		528		352		176		174		
14	2636	8	2636	8	5273		5273		7909	8	7909	8	5276		2638		2624		
15	421		421		842		842		1263		1263		842		421		412	13	The Proprietor having died and his son being a minor these Estates were placed under the management of the Collector Vide Board's Orders dated 20th August 1846.
16	3284		3284		6568		6568		9841	12	9841	12	6557	8	3284		3257		
17	749	4	749	4	1498	8	1498	8	2247	12	2247	12	1498	8	749	4	748	4	
18	115	8	115	8	231		345	8	345	8	231		115	8	115	8	233	2	
19	60		60		92		138		138		92		60		60		64	10	
20																			
21	85	8	85	8	175		262	8	262		175		85	8	85	8	175	15	
22	133	8	133	8	267		400	8	400	8	267		133	8	133	8	271	4	
23	59		59		118		118		177		177		118		59		63		
24	92		92		184		184		276		276		184		92		91	8	
25	151		151		302		302		453		453		302		151		154	8	
26	1239		1239		2478		2478		3717		3717		2478		1239		1222		
27	1680		1680		3360		3360		5040		5040		3360		1680		1680		
28	2919		2919		5838		5838		8757		8757		5838		2919		2918	8	

Fort St. George 7th January

Number of Estates	Names of the Zemindaries or Estates-	Number of Villages	Names of the Zemindars and Proprietors-	Jummah on each Zemindary or Estate for July 1255	First Kist due on the 15th October 1845.	Second Kist due on the 15th November 1845-	Remarks-		
				Cks a d	Cks a d	Cks			
37	Ganapavaram	Do. 17	Cotcherlacota Seetaramu = chendraroo Do.	4,877 3 "	305 " "	305 "			
38	Jangareddy Goodam	Do. 1	Cotcherlacota Seetaramu = chundraroo and Peddy ramu	499 10 "	31 4 "	31 "			
39	Gopalaseeramu	Do. 11	Woopputapanty Jogy Jug = gunnadahramu Do.	19,308 8 "	1211 " "	1211 "			
40	Takey	Do. 3	Dantla Peda Soondariah and Do. Chinna Soondriah Joint Proprietors	12243 " "	763 " "	763 "	Under attachment-		
41	Casanacurroo	Do. 5	Duntoobory Boochia Croostnumaiah Do.	11,873 " "	741 8 "	741 "	One of the Joint Proprietors	8 "	
42	Cranpale	Do. 4	Cuma Appanah and Antoo: coory Appulraiu Joint Proprietors	8509 " "	407 " "	407 "	Cumah Appanah having died this Estate was registered in the names of	8 "	
43	Potoreoorroo	Do. 1	Goonoopoody Ramudah Proprietor	913 " "	57 " "	57 "	A Appalraiu and Cumah	2 "	
44	Anundavarapandoo	Do. 2	Eroogunty Pada Chinna row and Do. Chinna Chin naarow Joint Proprietors	3895 8 "	245 " "	245 "	Reddamah window to	15 11	
45	Capalaswarapooram	Do. 1	Balsoo Survaroydoo Do.	9,463 7 8	591 8 "	591 "	Appah as reported to Board under date 10th December 1845-	8 "	
46	Bheemaloo	Do. 3	Three Rajah Soobraiu and Appaiow Bahadoor Proprietors	3031 " "	189 " "	189 "			
47	Veravilly pollem	Do. 1	Row Rumarow Proprietor	3545 8 "	220 8 "	220 "	Under attachment-		
48	Ingeram	Do. 3	Cumoonooty Jogiah Do.	3,255 8 "	204 " "	204 "			
49	Vungalapoody	Do. 3	Vandravoo Croostnaiah Do.	381 10 "	238 " "	238 "			
50	Changullaa	Do. 1	Chitrapoo Venkatachellum Do.	3,10 12 10	231 8 "	463 10			

	14	2
	5	1
	29	

Fort St. George 7th January

Number of Estates	Names of the Zemindaries or Estates	Number of Villages	Names of the Zemindars and Proprietors	Summah on each Zemindary or Estate for Fasly 1255	First Kist due on the 15th October 1845.	Second Kist due on the 15th November 1845.	Remarks.	Fasly
				Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p		
37	Gunapavaram	Do. 17	Cotcherlacota Seetaramu Chendraroo Do.	4877 3 "	305 " "	305 "		
38	Innugareddy Goodem	Do. 1	Cotcherlacota Seetaramu Chendraroo and Peddy ramu	4991 0 "	31 4 "	31 "		
39	Gopalapooram	Do. 11	Wooppalapauty Joggy Jug gunnadahramu Do.	19308 8 "	1211 " "	1211 "		
40	Jaky	Do. 3	Dantla Peda Soondariah and Do. Chinna Soondriah Joint Proprietors	12263 " "	763 " "	763 "	Under attachment.	
41	Cavanacurro	Do. 5	Putchaloory Soobbarayadoo Do.	11873 " "	741 8 "	741 "		
42	Cranpaly	Do. 4	Curra Appanah and Cantoo Coory Appulraz Joint Proprietors	6509 " "	407 " "	407 "	One of the Joint Proprietors Curra Appanah having died this Estate was registered in the names of	8 "
43	Potoocoorroo	Do. 1	Goonoopoody Narasiah Proprietor	913 " "	57 " "	57 "		5 "
44	Annadavarapandoo	Do. 2	Eroogunty Pada Chinna row and Do. Chenna Chiw warow Joint Proprietor	3895 8 "	245 " "	245 "	A Appatrauze and Curra Reddamah window to	2 "
45	Capelaswarapooram	Do. 1	Balsoo Suroroydoo Do.	9403 7 8	591 8 "	591 "	Appah as reported to Board under date 10th December 1840.	15 11
46	Bheemoloo	Do. 3	Stree Rajah Soobbarayadoo Apparow Buhadar Proprietor	3031 " "	189 " "	189 "		8 "
47	Veravilly pollem	Do. 1	Row Ramarow Proprietor	3545 8 "	220 8 "	220 "		
48	Ingeram	Do. 3	Cunnoomoory Jogiah Do.	3255 8 "	204 " "	204 "	Under attachment.	14 2 5
49	Tungatapoody	Do. 3	Vandravoo Croostinaloo Do.	3817 10 "	238 " "	238 "		
50	Changulloo	Do. 1	Chitrapoo Venkatachellum Do.	3710 12 10	231 8 "	463 10		14 29

Fort St. George

Histbundy.—

Number of Estates.	First Kist due on the 1st October 1845.		Second Kist due on the 15th November 1845.		Third Kist due on the 15th December 1845		Fourth Kist due on the 15th January 1846		Fifth Kist due on the 15th February 1846.	
	Rs	a p	Rs	a p	Rs	a p	Rs	a p	Rs	a p
37	143	8 ″	143	8 ″	287	″ ″	287	″ ″	430	8 ″
38	199	8 ″	199	8 ″	399	″ ″	598	8 ″	598	8 ″
	30	″ ″	30	″ ″	60	″ ″	60	″ ″	90	″ ″
39	129	8 ″	129	8 ″	259	″ ″	388	8 ″	388	8 ″
	133	″ ″	133	″ ″	266	″ ″	399	″ ″	399	″ ″
40	112	″ ″	112	″ ″	224	″ ″	224	″ ″	336	″ ″
41	1450	″ ″	1450	″ ″	2912	″ ″	2912	″ ″	4368	″ ″
42	57	8 ″	57	8 ″	115	″ ″	172	8 ″	172	8 ″
43	110	″ ″	110	″ ″	220	″ ″	330	″ ″	330	″ ″
	150	″ ″	300	″ ″	300	″ ″	300	″ ″	450	″ ″
44	34	″ ″	34	″ ″	68	″ ″	68	″ ″	102	″ ″
45	750	″ ″	750	″ ″	1500	″ ″	2250	″ ″	2250	″ ″
46										
47	7914	8 ″	58435	″ ″	115818	″ ″	117820	″ ″	173583	″ ″
48										
49	th December 1846.						C.C. Jr.			
50										

7th January 1847.

Sixth Kist due on the 15th March 1846.		Seventh Kist due on the 15th April 1846.		Eight Kist due on the 15th May 1846.		Ninth Kist due on the 15th June 1846.		Remarks.
Rs	a p	Rs	a p	Rs	a p	Rs	a p	
430	8 ″	287	″ ″	143	8 ″	129	8 ″	
399	″ ″	399	″ ″	199	8 ″	231	″ ″	
90	″ ″	60	″ ″	30	″ ″	31	4 ″	
259	″ ″	259	″ ″	129	8 ″	115	8 ″	
266	″ ″	266	″ ″	133	″ ″	140	″ ″	
336	″ ″	224	″ ″	112	″ ″	187	″ ″	
4308	″ ″	2912	″ ″	1456	″ ″	1400	8 ″	
115	″ ″	57	8 ″	57	8 ″	121	0 ″	
220	″ ″	110	″ ″	110	″ ″	2252	″	
450	″ ″	150	″ ″	150	″ ″	152	15 ″	
102	″ ″	68	″ ″	34	″ ″	35	8 ″	
1500	″ ″	1500	″ ″	750	″ ″	750	″ ″	Under attachment.
171715	″ ″	115020	″ ″	57415	8	58430	14 2	

(Signed) J. Prendergast
Collector.

Ordered

Fort St. George 7th January 1847.

9-9a

Order thereon- Ordered to be recorded.
Read the following Report-

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

10

From the Collr of Masulipatam. Submitting report on the Settlement of Minor Estates for Fusly 1255. in the Zillah of Masulipatam-

Sir,

Purat- I have the honor to sub=
=mit my report on the Settlement and affairs
of the Estates belonging to the Minor Z
=mindars of Deevy and Mooneyal for
Fusly 1255. The usual Statements exhi=
=biting the details of the Settlement enume=
=rated below are also submitted-

A.D. 1845-46.

No. 1. Abstract Jamabundy Settlement of Deevy Purgunah for Fusly 1255-
2. Comparative Statement for Fus 1254 and 1255-
3 Account Current-
4. Statement shewing the Demand Collection and Balance of Peishc
5. Statement shewing the increase & decrease in the Settlement of ea Village for Fusly 1255 compared with Fusly 1254-2

In the Native Language-

2. The following Abstract exhibits the total Settlement of the Deevy Estate for Fusly 1255 compa with 1254- A.D. 1845-46.

Estate

520

Fort St. George 7th January 1847.

Estate	Settlement for Fusly 1254	Settlement for Fusly 1255	Increase	Decrease
	Che as P	Che as P	Che as P	Che as P
Deevy Purgunah	60,941 11 0	58,413 3 4		2527 7 8

The settlement, it will be ob=
=served, shews a decrease below that of Fusly
1254 by Rupees 2527-7-8. which has occasioned
in the wet land revenues and which may
be attributed to the following causes-

A.D. 1846-47.

1st At the commencement of the
Season Viz. from June to the end of July
there was no rain; In August the rain fell
but partially; In September there were a=
=few heavy falls, and it was not till about
the middle of this Month, at an advanced period
of the year, that the wet cultivation was for the
first time commenced. In October the rain was
again partial, and a further deficiency was ex=
=perienced in the following Month from the
failures of the N. E. Monsoon- It might at
first be supposed from the situation of this
Estate that the Wet cultivation depended
rather on the independent sources of irrigation
than on rain which as above shewn was
barely sufficient even to yield the produce
which

which was ultimately obtained. But the Kistna the principal source of irrigation did not sufficiently overflow its banks, though the supply received by the Tanks through the supplying Channels in some degree made up the loss which would otherwise have been very severe.

5. The demand on dry lands in the Estate under Quinquennial lease

	Rs. a. p.	
Rent amount for fasly 1255 under Quinquennial lease	32455--	for the fasly under report amounted after deducting the amount of the loss sustained by the encroachments of Kistna Vegr Vegr under conditions entered into with the Renters as well as the usual remissions	813-14-6	
Net	31641-1-6	shewn in the Margin to Rupees 31641-1-6. To this sum is to be added Rupees 642- on account of the items enumerated in the Margin making a total of Rupees 32283-1-6.
Tax on Jungles	518-4--	
Do on land used for making bricks	22-10--	
Sist on land brought under cultivation in the hamlet of Nerrepollium in excess of that included in the rent	21-2--	
Cuttobady tax on the Zemindar's Gardens	80-0--	
	642---	
Total	32283-1-6	32283-1-6

6. I shall now proceed to notice the settlement of Wet lands under Cumamy and the manner in which it was effected. The extent of Cultivation in fasly 1255 was C. 247-5-2. (after deducting C. 23-4-3 the crops of which perished for want of irrigation) being less by C. 108-10-7½ than in fasly 1254. The outturn thereof, which amounted to C. 2645-6-38 exhibits a diminution of C. 1935-0-2¼ being above one third below the quantity of fasly 1254.

Fasles. C. F. P.
1254-355-15-9½
1255-247-5-2
Decrease-108-10-7½

Fasles. C. F. P.
1254-4581-6-¼
1255-2645-6-38
Decrease-1935-19-2¼

In Para 2 of their Proceedings dated 3d August last, the Board remarked that my report in regard to the settlement of the Wet lands was not very explicit. It appeared by the Board the Produce was rented to the Head Ryots according to an Estimate of the crops. These Estimates are generally framed by the Zilladar and the Villagers on the standing Crops, checked by the Tahsildar about the same time or soon after the crops are reaped and put in Stacks. The settlement is concluded with reference to those several Estimates, the past and present capabilities of the Villages, as well as the Current prices, after

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after which an internal arrangement is entered into among the Ryots by which the demand is regulated on a division of the produce amongst themselves subject to the supervision of Circar Servants with the view of bringing to account any excess which may then be found, care being taken to ensure to the cultivators their respective shares.

8. The settlement for fusly 1255 on the estimated Circar share of the produce assumed on the above principles which are adopted in all lands under annany reference being had to the prices of the year was concluded for the sum of Rupees 20,646-9-6. Prices having risen by about 7 Rupees the decrease was not as more than 1040 Rupees instead of about Rs 9000 which would have been the amount of decrease had they remained Stationary. Inclusive of the ready Money Collections the settlement amounted to Rupees 23574-1-7 To this being added the sum of Rupees 59-0-6 on account of Sist on land situated within the Tank at Cholaveram, and Rupees 471-10-9 being the

1254-21687-5-6
1255-20646-9-6
Decrease-1040-12-0

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difference between the Summabundy and actual selling prices on the disposal of the Circar share of the produce received in kind, raised the demand to Rupees 24,104-12-10. less by Rupees 2378-6-6 than that of fusly 1254/1844-45

Fustes. Cks. a p
1254-26493-3-4
1255-24104-12-10
Decrease-2388-6-6

9. Independently of these there are other items of Revenue specified in the Margin which amounted to Rupees 2027-5-0 shewing a decrease of Rupees 263-14-8 which has occurred in the Zemindaris Savarums in wet lands.

	Cks a p	
Sist on the Minor Zemindaris Savarum lands	1357-12-3	
Sist on the Zemindaris Garden lands alienated before the permanent Settlement after deducting Cuttoobady	104-0-0	
Do Do subsequent thereto	482-0-0	
Do Do on spontaneous Chayrots	44-0-0	
Do on late reeds	18-0-0	
	2005-12-3	
Extra Revenue	21 8 9	
Total	2027 5 0	
Fusly 1254	2291 3 8	
Decrease	263-14-8	

10. The aggregate demand on the dry and Wet lands including the above

above items, amounted to Rupees 58,415-3-4 of which the sum of Rupees 54,888-9-6 was collected to the end of October last leaving a balance of Rupees 3,526-9-10. Of this, Rupees 1,540-8-11 are due from the Renters of dry lands. Rupees 1764-1-11 on account of the settlement of wet lands, and Rupees 221-15-11 - on account of Savarum &c. a sum of Rupees 272-1-9 has since been realized, and the remainder will be collected in due course.

11. The Tuccavy advances amounting to Rupees 2,089-5-11 as also Rupees 335-5-7 on account of the Inaamut &c. Disb were collected in full before the end of October last.

12. In Para 5 of the Proceedings dated 3d August last, the Board remarked as to the non realization of the arrears due by the Quinquennial Renters for fusalies 1253 and 1254 amounting to Rupees 5,189-13-5 and Rupees 3,003-12-7 respectively. Of this the sum of Rupees 1824-4-6 has since been collected, which reduces the total balance to Rupees 6369-5-6. To the circumstance of the failure of Jonna Crops is mainly to

On account of Fasly 1253 Rs. 888-7-3
Do. 1254 935-13-3
Total 1824-4-6

to be attributed the fact of Balances still remaining uncollected and no exertions were left unused towards their realization short of the resort to the extreme measure of the sale of the property including the Agricultural Stock of the defaulters. It will be satisfactory however to observe that in the Fasly under report the amount of Quinquennial lease was collected with the exception of Rupees 1,540-8-11. The above balances must be collected from the Renters from the future surplus resources from dry lands or other available sources without trenching on the Current Revenue.

Total arrears on account of Wet and Dry lands up to Fasly 1252. 55884-9-4
Do. on account of wet lands only for Faslies 1253 and 1254. 2726-5-11
Total 58261-3-3

13. Including Inaamut Disb the arrears on account of former Fusles amounted to Rupees 58,261-3-3. of which Rupees 48,708-11-9 accrued during the Zemindar's Management and Rupees 9,192-7-6 under that of Circar. A sum of Rupees 1553-11-5 was collected before the end of October, which reduced the balance to Rupees 56,707-7-10 to be gradually recovered from the future surplus resources of the Ryots.

14. The following abstract will show the Demand Collection and Balance on account of Peishcush Current and Arrears.

Items

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Items.	Current fusly 1255	Arrears up to the close of fusly 1254	Total
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Demand	47,887 - -	99,380 8 7	147267 8 7
Deduct Collection within the fusly	41,318 14 -	11,145 13 -	52,464 11 -
Balances to the close of the year	6,568 2 -	88,234 11 7	94,802 13 7

15. It will be observed therefrom that of the Demand of Peishcush Current and Arrears amounting to Rupees 147267-8-7 the sum of Rupees 52,464-11-0 was collected within the fusly leaving a balance at its close of Rupees 6,568-2-0 and Rupees 88,234-11-7 respectively. Of which was collected up to the end of October last a sum of Rupees 4,000 on account of the former, leaving a balances of only Rupees 2,568-2-0. The arrears Viz: Rupees 88,234-11-7 is due for the period noted in the margin.

Fuslies	Rs.	as.	P.
1243	22,109	9	3
1244	12,387	-	-
1245	11,231	2	4
1252	19,887	-	-
1253	22,620	-	-
	88,234	11	7

16. Account Current No. 3 will shew the Receipts and Disbursements of the year, and does not call for any remark.

The

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17.

Peishcush	47,887 - -	
Settlement	58,415 - 3 - 4	
Increase	10,528 - 3 - 4	

The settlement of fusly 1255 exceeds the Peishcush by Rupees 10,528-3-4, whereas if the usual extent of Wet lands are brought under cultivation the revenue from that source alone should have nearly doubled.

18. With reference to Para 8 of the Board's Proceedings dated 3d August last in which explanation is desired, as regarding to the circumstances of the Dry lands being under rent, why a Charge of Rupees 754-10-7 was incurred on account of Mahasoldars, I have to state that this Charge consists of wages to Kadeens and Sevoy Motads or Naikwadies and to Mahasoldars who are employed for the ordinary duties performed by them in the Village as well as for watching the produce in wet lands, the Management of which was conducted under Aumany till the produce is actually settled on Estimate subject to the Usual check. This Charge, as all others on account of Anchanadars, Kyledars, Malabdars &c is reimbursed by the usual Contributions

contributions made by Ryots and the receipts under that head which amounted to Rupees 166-13-6 are included in the Collections of land Revenues.

19. In Para 5 of the Minutes of Consultation dated 29th September last information is desired as to the cause of the Collections of fusly 1254 having been appropriated towards the payment of the past year's balance of Peishcush before the current demand was discharged in full, as would appear to have been done from the amount of Peishcush not having been discharged in full although the proceeds of the year were sufficient for that purpose, while on the other hand the amount credited in part of the balance of fusly 1253 A.D. 1843/44 is nearly double the sum realized of the arrears for that year. In explanation of this it is to be observed, that there was a balance of Rupees 4841-1-9 on hand at the end of fusly 1253, which, with the arrears

Collected within the year up to 11th July	Rs. 3522-9-7	Rupees 3522-9-7 collected on account of that year is within the fusly amounted
Subsequently	421-9-3	to Rupees 8363-11-4 of this
Vide account current fusly 1254	3944-2-10	

Rupees 7200-0-0 were carried to the credit of the

Balance of Cash at the close of fusly 1253		4841	1 9
Collections within fusly 1254 or from 12th July 1843 to 11th July 1844			
Current fusly 1254	4195-10-9		
Arrears. 1253	3522-9-7		
1252	739-12-11		
1251	36-3-3		
		5114	4 6
All other receipts except Tuccavy		6332	11 3
Tuccavy advance		2272	8 0
		64940	9 6
Subsequent Collections up to October 1845.			
Fusly. 1254	8011-14-7		
" 1253	421-9-3		
" 1252	126-10-2		
" 1251	4-0-3		
	8564-2-3		
Other receipts	86-1-10		
		8650	4 1
		73590	13 7
Deduct Disbursements			
Charges ordinary and of a general nature except Peishcush	9934-6-11		
Tuccavy Advance	2272-8-0		
Extraordinary	5480-2-6		
	17687-1-5		
Credited to Peishcush.			
Fusly. 1254	38905-3-0		
" 1253	7200-0-0		
" 1252	300-0-0		
	46405-3-0	64095	4 5
Balance as per account Current of fusly 1254		9495	9 2

the arrear of that year, and the remainder was absorbed in the Disbursements and no part of the Current Collections of fusly 1254 A.D. 1844/45 up to 11th July 1844 was carried to the Credit of Peishcush of fusly 1253 A.D. 1843/44 as surmised by Government. With the view of illustrating the subject more clearly a Memorandum is annexed, which will shew the Balance of Cash at the close of fusly 1253, the Collections within the fusly 1254

contributions made by Ryots and the receipts under that head which amounted to Rupees 166-13-6 are included in the Collections of land Revenues.

19. In Para 5 of the Minutes of Consultation dated 29th September last information is desired as to the cause of the Collections of fusly 1254 having been appropriated towards the payment of the past year's balance of Peishcush before the current demand was discharged in full, as would appear to have been done from the amount of Peishcush not having been discharged in full, although the proceeds of the year were sufficient for that purpose, while on the other hand the amount credited in part of the balance of fusly 1253 (A.D. 1843/44) is nearly double the sum realized of the arrears for that year. In explanation of this it is to be observed, that there was a balance of Rupees 4841-1-9 on hand at the end of fusly 1253, which, with the arrears

Collected within the year i.e. up to 11th July — Rupees 3522-9-7
Subsequently — 421-9-3
Vide account current fusly 1254 — 3944-2-10

Rupees 7200-"-" were carried to the credit of the

Balance of Cash at the close of fusly 1253		4841-1-9
Collections within fusly 1254 from 12th July 1843 to 11th July 1844		
Current fusly 1254	47195-10-9	
Arrears. 1253	3522-9-7	
1252	739-12-11	
1251	36-3-3	51494-14-6
All other receipts except Tuccavy		6332-11-3
Tuccavy advance		2272-8-"
		64940-9-6

Subsequent Collections up to October 1845.

Fusly 1254	8011-14-7	
" 1253	421-9-3	
" 1252	126-10-2	
" 1251	4-"-3	
	8564-2-3	
Other receipts	86-1-10	8650-4-1
		73590-13-7

Deduct Disbursement

Charges ordinary and of a general Nature except Peishcush	9934-6-11	
Tuccavy Advance	2272-8-"	
Extraordinary	5480-2-6	
	17687-1-5	

Credited to Peishcush.

Fusly 1254	38908-3-"	
" 1253	7200-"-"	
" 1252	300-"-"	
	46408-3-"	64095-4-5
Balance as per account Current of fusly 1254		9495-9-2

the arrear of that year, and the remainder was absorbed in the Disbursements and no part of the Current Collections of fusly 1254 (A.D. 1844/45) up to 11th July 1844 was carried to the Credit of Peishcush of fusly 1253 (A.D. 1843/44) as surmised by Government. With the view of illustrating the subject more clearly a Memorandum is annexed, which will shew the Balance of Cash at the close of fusly 1253, the Collections within the fusly 1254 &c

i.e. up to 11th July and subsequently up to 31st October 1845. and the manner in which they have been appropriated with the balance of Cash on the former date. It will be observed therefrom that instead of the Current proceeds for the year being sufficient as appears to have been supposed there was only a sum of Rupees 38908-3-a available, after deducting ordinary charges, to be carried to the credit of Peishcush, tho' by subsequent Collections from 12th July to 31st October last which were brought to account under the Board's orders conveyed in their Proceedings dated 8th January 1846. as Current Collections, a balance of Rupees 2495-9-2 was left in the Treasury, which could not have been credited to the Peishcush as received within the 11th July 1845, the Statement of Demand, Collection and Balance having been made up to the close of the fusly. This explanation will I trust be considered satisfactory.

20. As regards the objectionable charge of 20 Rupees for making Poojah to the Kistna River on the occasion of its overflowing into the Tanks of the several Villages in Deeny remarked upon by Government in Para 6 of the Minutes of

of Consultation dated 29th September last, I have only to state that the charge in question was incurred on similar occasions during the Zemindar's Management and had hitherto invariably continued while under Circar Management whether for arrears of revenue or on account of the present Zemindar's minority, and sanctioned by the Board and Government as part of the disbursements of the Estate; and under this circumstance I did not feel myself justified in discontinuing it. In conformity to the Board's orders now conveyed in Para 4 of their Proceedings dated 26th October last, I have given orders to stop future payments on this account.

21. I take this opportunity of supplying the information called for by Government in Paras 3-4 and 5 of the Minutes of Consultation dated 3d March 29th September last relative to the rapid decline of revenues of the Deeny Estate in fusles 49 1252/1842/43 and 1253/1843/44 and the improvement of which it is susceptible. In the above Paras it is remarked that the result of the Management of fusles 1252/1842/43 and 1253/1843/44 fell very considerably below those of the preceding

preceding Fusles. and the inference appears to be drawn that the expectations held out in my letter dated 27th July 1843, that the Zemindary in ordinary seasons and under a careful System of Management would yield a clear surplus of Rs. 23,000 per Annum which would free the Estate from all embarrassment were fallacious - In that letter the data on which I found my opinion were clearly laid down - From Para 2d it will be observed that during a period of 42 Years the revenue had fluctuated between Rupees 155262 and Rupees 32450 of which the average revenue from wet lands under cultivation 372 was 46179 11-2 at Rupees 20 per Candy while that from dry lands including Money rented and Garden lands was about Rupees 25854-6-2 independently of Rupees 9963-6-7 on account of ready Money Collections.

22. In Para 7 I observed that the wet cultivation in this Estate is mainly depended on timely freshes from the Kristna and seasonable falls of rain, and that the failure of both or either would cause a decrease in the revenue - By ordinary seasons I meant of

of course those in which an average advantage may be derived from both rains and freshes combined - The unfavorable result in Fusles 1252/1842-43 and 1253/1843-44 particularly the latter was owing to the failure of rains, the combination among ryots, to the freshes of Kistna not having come down and the Tanks depending thereon not having received the usual supplies, and to the advanced period of the year at which the cultivation was carried on, from which causes it could not but be expected that the return would be scanty - In the Margin is shewn the comparative extent of wet land cultivated in each Month during the seasons of Fusles 1251 to 1259/1841-42 1255/1845-46 with the quantity of produce in each, from which it will be apparent that some of the above several causes over which there was no control had operated to diminish the

Months	Fasly 1251	Fasly 1252	Fasly 1253	Fasly 1254	Fasly 1255
	C	C	C	C	C
August	175	"	"	48	"
September	334	58	32	238	91
October	43	220	45	59	161
November	7	16	14	13	18
	559	294	91	358	270
Deduct Perished by drought	"	"	6	4	23
Net cultivation	559	294	85	364	247
	Candies	C	C	C	C
Produce	8508	2139	451	4581	2648

the actual cultivation in the year under remark compared with others.

		Fusly 1251	Fusly 1252	Fusly 1253	Fusly 1254	Fusly 1255
Hykaipully	Land	54	27	8	39	40
	Produce	784	218	55	240	258
Davercottah	Land	111	86	"	39	1
	Produce	1094	540	"	233	3
Six Islands	Land	14	10	"	10	1¼
	Produce	227	145	"	114	3
Vinnacottah and Gurdewadah	Land	296	305	261	386	318
	Produce	5114	5156	3114	5512	5275

23. It will be also observed from the examples here given that the wet lands in the neighbouring Estates suffered equally if not in the same proportion during the period in question. It is also to be observed in reference to the observations of Government relative to the rapid decline of revenues from 40,795 to Rupees 234 &c., that this is not the only instance on record for, it would appear from the statement which accompanied my letter dated 27th July 1843, a counterpart of which is submitted as required by the Board, as shewing the revenue from wet lands for a series of years - that during the period of 42 years in 8 the revenue had fluctuated still more and was even so low as the sum of 669-13-3 as noted in the margin: and that this rise or fall instead of being gradual and stationary was only temporary, for in the years antecedent and subsequent thereto the revenues rose to the same amount or thereabouts as what was considered the chief sources of the Estate. That such was the case will appear from my report on the settlement of fusly 1254 which has already been reviewed and considered satisfactory by Government in the Minutes of Consultation dated 29th September last 24.

No. 6.

Fusly	C.Rs	as	P.
1216	4682	3	3
1216	3126	11	0
1222	2514	0	9
1234	1739	0	0
1239	5095	6	0
1243	669	13	3
1248	1330	1	6
1253	2346	13	6

As regards the Dry lands, it will on the other hand be observed that the lease offered for a term of 5 years amounted to the annual

Rs.
annual sum of 32,455 whereas the Average Jistee thereof never before exceeded Rupees 27,776. and that although in the Demand for 3 years amounting to Rupees 97,365. there was a balance of about 8,000 Rupees, there remained an annual clear revenue from that source of not less than 30,000 Rupees per annum, giving an increase above the average revenues assumed in my report in connection with that from wet lands. That the revenue of the Estate is liable to great fluctuation has long since been noticed by the special Commission in their letter to Government dated 28th October 1805 and the Statement which accompanied it as also in the report of a former Collector of this District on the Settlement of that Estate for fusly 1237 / 1827/28 dated 30th 1829.

25. I regret that I have not as yet been able to report from personal inspection in company with the Civil Engineer on the means of irrigation in this Estate and the method by which they may be improved. Since the Month of September last when the Engineer joined this part of the District, we have been round the Eastern part of the district examining the sources of irrigation in the Soonnedy &c. Estates which needed much

much attention, and from a little outlay one of which much good may be expected - I trust however that I shall be able without much further delay to lay before the Board a detail of the improvements required for the improvement of the Deevy Estate.

26. The Minor Zemindar of Deevy continues to prosecute his studies in the Native and English languages and as far as I am informed with success.

27- In reference to the Board's Proceedings dated 21st May and 26th October last, calling attention to Paras 13 and 14 and Para 7 of the Minutes of Consultation 3d March and 29th September last respectively in which information is required on the affairs of the Moonegal Zemindary. I beg to state in reply to Para 13 that when the arrangement by which the management of the Estate was to be placed in the hands of the Manager was made there was an excess charge against the Estate of Rupees 1913-15-9 Viz. Rupees 1363-15-9 on account of advance made for the Zemindar's subsistence &c and Rupees 550 on account of taxe for fusly 1252 (1842-43) which with the arrears of Peishcush up to the end of that year Rupees 7763-14-6 amounted to

Para 2
Para 5
October 1843.

to Rupees 9677-14-3. This the Manager agreed to pay by 5 annual instalments as reported in my letter to the Board dated 15th November 1843, and accordingly paid on the dates noted in the Margin, the sum of Rupees 2000 being the amount of the 1st Instalment which was carried to the credit of the Excess charge abovementioned as well as to the arrear of Peishcush of fusly 1250 (1840-41) independently of the sum of Rupees 3099-1-6 paid by him on account of Peishcush of that year credited to that head. As the Manager assumed charge of the Estate in November under the above arrangement and paid in January a sum of money in part of the 1st instalment, he was not able to commence the payment of the Current Kists till the Month of March, and the payment of Rupees 2000 has necessarily merged in the recovery of the advance forming the portion of the amount for which the manager held himself responsible. The

		On the 4th January 1844	946	6	6
		7th September	54	9	"
		5th November	999	"	6
			2000	"	"

	Fusly 1253			Fusly 1254			Fusly 1255			Total		
	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p
Peishcush	4497	8	"	4497	8	"	4497	8	"	13492	8	"
Subsistence	2244	8	"	3366	12	"	3366	12	"	8978	"	"
Instalment on account of arrears	2000	"	"	1500	"	"	"	"	"	3500	"	"
Grazing taxe to the Nizam's Government	550	"	"	550	"	"	550	"	"	1650	"	"
	9292	"	"	9914	4	"	8414	4	"	27620	8	"
							Average			9206	13	4

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The Manager paid on account of Fusslies 1253. 1254 and 1255 within the year and subsequently thereto a sum of Money, making his total Payments during three years of his Management not less than Rs. 27,620-8-0 giving an annual average of Rupees 9,206-13-4 - more than sufficient to meet the charges of the year, whereas during a like period immediately preceding

	Fusly 1250			Fusly 1251			Fusly 1252			Total		
	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p
Under Circar Management Collections	6289	13	0	5936	1	7	3794	4	5	16020	3	0
Deduct Payments												
Peishcush	2617	10	6	2810	15	0	300	0	0	5728	9	6
Subsistence	3366	12	0	3366	12	0	3366	12	0	10100	4	0
Proportion of wages to the Moggas Gomastahs and the Collectors Commission	348	10	10	154	10	9	101	8	2	604	13	9
	6333	1	4	6332	5	9	3768	4	2	16433	11	3
							Average			5477	14	5

under Circar Management the actual Collection and average payments did not exceed Rs. 16020-3-0 and 5477-14-5 respectively as shewn in the Margin, the same being inadequate to meet the Disbursements of the year.

28- From this it will seem that during the first mentioned Period the Manager had paid an average annual sum of Rupees 3728-14-11 above the payments during the latter by which not only the Peishcush Quinors subsistence and grazing tax, was paid in full for

Fort St. George 7th January 1847.

Of this Rupees 1000 has since been fixed.

the three years, but that a sum of Rupees 3,500 was paid on account of the 1st and 2d instalments of arrears. There is now a balance due according to his stipulations of Rupees 2,500 on account of the 2d and 3d instalments for the payment of which he has repeatedly been called upon, but the demand remains still unsatisfied from the badness of seasons in Fusslies 1254 and 1255. this has been ascertained beyond doubt to be well founded. The seasons of Fusly 1256 promises a return which it is hoped 1846/47 will enable him to pay the sums due as well as to make the current payments.

In reference to Paras 14 it is to be observed, that the remaining Kists of Fusly 1254, though not paid by the date of my report dated 7th June 1845 were realized by the end of August of that year. The nature of Settlement of Manager with the ryots is chiefly on a division of produce, and the interests of Zemindar are so inseparable from those of the Ryots, that there appears no reason to apprehend his failing eventually to fulfil his engagements. The comparative advantages between the result of the Manager and the Circar Management during a Period of three years

years as above exhibited, will I trust convince the Board and Government that the arrangement proposed and which was recommended in consequence of the unfavorable results of fusly 1252 / 1842/43 and of the preceding years in regard to the resources of the Estate and the trouble and loss to which the ryots were exposed consequent on the disputes with the Nizam's people relative to the question of Grazing tax is calculated to secure the interests of Government and the Minor and the well being of the ryots and considering the great distance at which the Estate is situated from the Hooz-oor station, it is by all means desirable that unless serious objections oppose it the Management should be left to the Manager who is competent, not only by Law, but also by ties of consanguinity to the Minor to be vested with it. This step is also necessary adverting to the speedy expiration of the Zemindar's minority which will take place in the month of August 1848 before which it would be inexpedient to disturb a system which has been in force with comparative success up to the present period.

30. There was a debt due to Private Creditors from the Estate at the date it was taken under charge of the Court of Wards of Rupees

Rupees 22971 - 5 which has been reduced by payments in fusly 1250 / 1840/41 to Rupees 11,986-12-11. This sum the Creditor, T. Venkatachaloo, to whom all other claims have been transferred, agreed to receive from the surplus revenues of the Estate and the Government are therefore in no way responsible for the discharge thereof. I am not aware whether any fresh debt was incurred during the minority. An application was made to me in the year 1845 by the Manager for an advance of 3000 Rupees for the Marriage of the Minor, and rejected by me on account of the Public liability with which the Estate was encumbered. The Marriage had however taken place. The property is taken care of by the Manager at present in the same manner as it would be incumbent on him to do under Regulation V of 1804. and the difficulties which present to the Management being conducted in strict conformity to the enactment can be found in the delay, trouble and abuses incident on the dilatory system in an Estate situated as it is on the frontier of the District, which influenced Government in assessing it with only one third of the Permanent Jama in contradestinction to the mode adopted in regard to almost all Estates in this District.

31. Having stated all

Fort St. George 7th January 1847

all that appears to me to demand explanation in reference to the observations of Government — I wait their orders for my guidance as to the course to be pursued in regard to the future management of this Estate which I request to be favored with as early as may be practicable.

The

Fort St. George 7th January 1847

32. The Proceedings of the Board forwarding Extracts from the Minutes of Consultation to which the above explanation is offered were received by me on the 30th May and 4th Instant respectively, and my wish to await the result of the settlement of Fusly 1255 / 1845/46 the account of which had just been completed, caused me to defer offering these explanations, which I should otherwise have submitted separately.—

Masulipatam
Collr's Cutcherry
30th November 1846

(Signed) R. T. Porter
Collector.

Abstract

Fort St. George

7th January 1847.

Statement of Minor Estates of Deevy Purganah in the Zillah of Masulipatam for Fusly 1255.

Hamlets				Total		Sources of Irrigation					
						Tanks			Large Wells		
Popu-lated	Depo-pulated	Total	Popu-lated	Depo-pulated	Total	In repair	Out of repair	Total	In repair	Out of repair	Total
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
81	1	82	97	2	99	55	4	59	5	-	5

(Contd) River channels			Charity	Tanks		anicuts			Total sources of Irrigation		
	Out of repair	Total	In repair	Out of repair	Total	In repair	Out of repair	Total	In repair	Out of repair	Total
4	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
6	-	6	77	18	95	6	2	8	424	30	454

Fort St George

7th January 1847.

No. of Ploughs			No. of Ryots			Houses		
of Resident Ryots	of non Resident	Total	Resident Ryots	non Resident Ryots	Total	Tiled Roomed Houses	Tiled Houses	Thatched Houses
36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
2,232	417	2,649	2,052	361	2,413	1	103	2798

Population							
	Men			Women			
Total	Aged	Boys	Total	Aged	Girls	Total	Total Population
45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
2,902	5,084	2,449	7,533	4,633	1,521	6,154	13,687

Cattle &c.a												
Cows and Bullocks				Buffaloes								
Cows	Bullocks	Calves	Total	Female	Male	Young She Buffaloes	Total	Sheep	Goats	Total Cattle	Village Moonsuffs	Head Inhabitants	Enlisted Curnums	Sumpraty Curnums or Kade who keep the corresponding accounts
53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67
4,377	3,364	3,447	11,188	1,840	1,188	1,359	4,387	3,026	981	19,582	17	45	47	4

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7th January 1847.

Total computed Extent of land	Deduct Poramboke or Barren land	Remaining Extent of land fit for cultivation			Cuttoobady		Deduct Enams			Deduct Saiva Doombala Enams			Total Enams		
		Dry	Wet	Total	Dry	Wet	Total	Dry	Wet	Total	Dry	Wet	Total	Dry	Wet
68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79				
Cultees ⅞ ℔	Cultees ⅞ ℔	Cultees ⅞ ℔	Cultees ⅞ ℔	Cultees ⅞ ℔	Cultees ⅞ ℔	Cultees ⅞ ℔	Cultees ⅞ ℔	Cultees ⅞ ℔	Cultees ⅞ ℔	Cultees ⅞ ℔	Cultees ⅞ ℔				
3855 5 ¼	1677	6 15 2½/10	1033	97½	1144	49 5½/10	2177	14 13½/10	17 14 ¼	93 ¼	27 1 ¼	101	9 14¼	95	7 5 5½/10	197	1 3 9½/10	119	7 14¼

Total Enams (Contd)		Deduct Saveram lands			Total Enams and		Saveram	Remaining Sary land Rented out for one year			Rented out for 5 years		
Wet	Total	Dry	Wet	Total	Dry	Wet		Total	Dry	Wet	Total	Dry	Wet
80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93
Cultees ⅞ ℔	Cultees ⅞ ℔	Cultees ⅞ ℔	Cultees ⅞ ℔	Cultees ⅞ ℔	Cultees ⅞ ℔	Cultees ⅞ ℔	Cultees ⅞ ℔	Cultees ⅞ ℔	Cultees ⅞ ℔	Cultees ⅞ ℔	Cultees ⅞ ℔	Cultees ⅞ ℔	Cultees ⅞ ℔
104 10 5 5½/10	224 2 3 9½/15	25 14 4	26 2 8	52 ¼ 12	145 6 2¼	130 12 13 5½/15	276	2 15 9½/10 ¼ ¼ ¼	1013	7 12	1013	7 12	888 3 5¼ ¼ ¼ ¼
													888 3 5¼

Fort St. George

7th January 1847.

Remaining Sary land (Contd)

Total			Wet land which was settled			For one year's Rent with reference to the Produce yielded						
			Extent of Sary land Cultivated under Varavut	Quantity of Sary Produce in the wet lands		Deduct					Remaining Produce	
Dry	Wet	Total		Quantity of Sary Produce deducted from the Enam lands at one usual Pantage and carried to the credit of Sary Produce	Total	On account of Pagodas, Brahmins, Village servants &c.	On account of Bandoo Enams or undefined spot of land	On account of Ryots share	Total			
94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	
Cullies	Cullies	Cullies	Cullies	Candies	Candies	Candies	Candies	Candies	Candies	Candies	Candies	
888 3 5/4	1,013 7 12	1,901 11 1/4	247 5 2	2,640 19 20/4	4 7 17/4	2,645 6 38	113 14 34/2	77 23/2	1,307 9 6 2/10	1,498 6 4 2/10	1,147 - 33 4/10	

Wet land which was settled for one year's Rent with reference to the Produce of the current year (Contd)

Rokkadayem				Total		Samabundy Sist as per Rent settled for one year				On the Items not included in the rent			
Sist on the Ambaram Grain	Items included in the Rent	Items not included in the Rent	Total	Amount of the Items included in the Rent	Amount of the Items not included in the Rent	Sist estimated at the settlement of the Rent	Rented Sist	Excess Sist on the Produce which was found on inspection to be in Excess as per Condition of the Rent	Total	Profit gained by the sale of Tumbarum Grain of Fusly 1255	Sist of the Produce yielded on the Land in the Bed of Kodavaram Village which was deducted from the Sary land under Rent	Total sist of the Items not included in the above Rent	
106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119
CRs a P	CRs a P	CRs a P	CRs a P	CRs a P	CRs a P	CRs a P	CRs a P	CRs a P	CRs a P	CRs a P	CRs a P	CRs a P	CRs a P
20,646 9 6	2,848 4 4	530 11 3	3,378 15 7	23,494 13 10	530 11 3	24,025 9 1	23,028 10 5	23,073 12 -	500 5 7	23,574 1 7	47 10 9	59 - 6	530 11 3

7th January 1847

Sist on Dry land for Fusly 1255 which was settled for 5 years from Fusly 1253 as sanctioned by the Board of Revenue

Grand Total Sist of the wet Cultivation	Sist on Dry land	Items deducted from the Rent: On account of the land washed away by the River at Polegoodda and Goddala=kunka	Sist on account of waste land at Chodaveram Village as also the Dry land under dusara as well as the land in the Poddackervoo	Sist on the Produce of the Wet land Cultivated in the rented Dry lands of Chodaveram Village	Total	Remaining Rented sist on Dry land	Extra Items not included in the above rent: Sist on the land which was cultivated more than that engaged in the rent situated at the mouth of the river at Murrypollem	Sist on the spot used for Brick=kilns	Sist on the Produce in Jungle	Cuttoobady sist on the Gardens lands of the Minor Zemindar	Total	Grand Total Sist on Dry land
120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132
C Rs a p	C Rs a p	C Rs a p	C Rs a p	C Rs a p	C Rs a p	C Rs a p	C Rs a p	C Rs a p	C Rs a p	C Rs a p	C Rs a p	C Rs a p
24104 12 10	32,485 - -	694 13	79 5 -	5 11 -	779 13	31,675 14 9	21 2 -	22 10 -	518 4 -	80 - -	642 - -	32,317 14 9

collectable on the Purganah

Deduct on account of Bandoo Enams of Yeddalaluc=kah	Remaining Sist	Sist on wet and Dry land	Sist of the Extra Items: Sist on spontaneous chay=root	Sist on Date Reeds used for making Baskets	Sist on the Garden lands of the Minor Zemindar: Cuttoobady sist on Garden lands alienated prior to Fusly 1212	Sist on account of the subsequent Gardens	Total	Sist on the Saverams of the Minor Zemindar	Sist on the Extra Items	Total
133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143
C Rs a p	C Rs a p	C Rs a p	C Rs a p	C Rs a p	C Rs a p	C Rs a p	C Rs a p	C Rs a p	C Rs a p	C Rs a p
34 13 3	32,283 1 6	56,387 14 4	44 - -	18 - -	104 - -	482 - -	586 - -	1357 12 3	2005 12 3	58393 10 7

Fort St. George

7th January 1847.

Arrears

of Zemindar's Management.

Extra Revenue Comprising the Sirkar and Jaghire Fees	Total Jamabundy List of Fusly 1255	Amount recoverable on account of the Maramut or Moiety of sums disbursed for the repairs of Tanks and Water Courses in Fusly 1255	Advance for Cultivation	Total Demand of Fusly 1255	Fusly 1235
144	145	146	147	148	149
C Rs a p	C Rs a p	C Rs a p	C Rs a p	C Rs a p	C Rs a p
21 8 9	58,615 3 4	335 5 7	2,059 8 -	60,840 - 11	27,233 4 -

Fusly 1236	Fusly 1237	Fusly 1238	Fusly 1239	Fusly 1240	Fusly 1241
150	151	152	153	154	155
C Rs a p	C Rs a p	C Rs a p	C Rs a p	C Rs a p	C Rs a p
4,167 - 3	762 13 -	1,349	153	2,247 3 5	1,988 12 11	4,090 5 2

Of Aumanie Management

Fusly 1242	Fusly 1243	Total	Fusly 1244	Fusly 1245	Fusly 1246
156	157	158	159	160	161
C Rs a p	C Rs a p	C Rs a p	C Rs a p	C Rs a p	C Rs a p
5,081 - 9	1,848 5 -	45,768 11 9	1,223 5 4	594 1 7	526 11 4

Fusly 1247	Fusly 1248	Fusly 1249	Fusly 1250	Fusly 1251
162	163	164	165	166
C Rs a p	C Rs a p	C Rs a p	C Rs a p	C Rs a p
23 10 10	214 11 2	463 11 5	1,579 9 -	655 3 3

Fort St. George

1st January 1847.

Arrears (Cont.)

Of Aumanie Management (Cont.)

Sist	Fusly 1252 Maramut Nissub or Moiety of sums on account of repairs of Tanks and Water Courses	Fusly 1252 Total	Fusly 1253	Sist as per Jumabundy Settlement of Fusly 1254	Fusly 1254 Profit gained by the sale of the Umbaram Grain	Fusly 1254 Total	Maramut Nissub or Moiety of Sums disbursed on account of Tanks and water courses	Total
167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175
C Rs a p	C Rs a p	C Rs a p	C Rs a p	C Rs a p	C Rs a p	C Rs a p	C Rs a p	C Rs a p
1090 9 8	764 4 4	1834 14 -	7,604 - 1	5735 1 8	9 10 4	5744 12 -	4 13 7	5749 9 7

Collection up to the 31st October, 1846

Total Aumanie Management Sist	Maramut Nissub or Moiety of sums disbursed on account of repairs of Tanks and Water Courses	Total	Total arrears Sist	Maramut Nyfsub or Moiety of sums disbursed on account of repairs of Tanks and Water Courses	Total	Total Sist
176	177	178	179	180	181	182
C Rs a p	C Rs a p	C Rs a p	C Rs a p	C Rs a p	C Rs a p	C Rs a p
19,520 5 4	749 1 11	20,269 7 3	68,289 1 1	749 1 11	69,038 3 -	1,26,704 4 5
As per abstract of Fusly 1254/51			68,279 6 9	749 1 11	69,028 8 8	
Add amount of profit gained by the sale of Umbarum grain or Ceran share of Fusly 1254			9 10 4	- - -	9 10 4	
			68,289 1 1	749 1 11	69,038 3 -	

Demand of current and arrears

Current

Maramut Nyfsub or Moiety of sums disbursed on account of repairs of Tanks and water Courses	Advance for Cultivation	Total	Sist	Maramut Nyfsub or Moiety of sums disbursed on account of repairs of Tanks and water Courses	Advance for Cultivation	Total
183	184	185	186	187	188	189
C Rs a p	C Rs a p	C Rs a p	C Rs a p	C Rs a p	C Rs a p	C Rs a p
1,084 7 6	2,089 8 -	1,29,873 11	54,888 9 6	335 5 5	2,089 8 -	57,313 6 11

Fort St.e George 7th.n January 1847.

Collections up to 31st.o October 1846 (Contd.)

Sist	Arrears Fusly 1254 Maramut Nis=sub or Society of sums disbursed on account of Repairs of Tanks and Water Courses	Total	Sist of Fusly 1253	Fusly 1252	Fusly 1251	Fusly 1250
190	191	192	193	194	195	196
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
3096 1 11	4 13 7	3100 15 6	2762 8 4	82 14 7	9 2 .	5 13 3

Total Collection of arrears Sist	Maramut Nis=sub or Society of sums dis=bursed on account of Repairs of Tanks and Water Courses	Total	Total Collections of Current and arrears Sist	Maramut Nisub or Society of sums disbursed on account of Repairs of Tanks and Water Courses	Advance for Cultivation	Total
197	198	199	200	201	202	203
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
5956 8 1	4 13 7	5961 5 8	60,845 1 7	340 3 .	2,089 8 .	63,274 12 7

Balance

Sist	Current Maramut Nisub or Society of sums disbursed on account of repairs of Tanks and Water Courses	Total	Fusly 1235	Fusly 1236	Fusly 1237
204	205	206	207	208	209
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
3526 9 10	- - -	2 3526 10 -	27,283 4 .	4167 . 3	762 10 .

Of Zemindars Management

Fusly 1238	Fusly 1239	Fusly 1240	Fusly 1241	Fusly 1242	Fusly 1243	Total
210	211	212	213	214	215	216
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1349 15 3	2,247 8 5	1,988 12 11	4090 5 2	5081 . 9	1848 5 .	48768 11 9

Fort St George

Balance /Cont.d/
Arrears
of Aumanie

Fusly 1244		Fusly 1245		Fusly 1246		Fusly 1247		Fusly 1248	
214		218		219		220		221	
CRs	A P	CRs	A P	CRs	A P	CRs	A P	CRs	A P
1223	5 4	594	1 7	526	11 -	2310	10	214	11 2

Total Aumanie Management						Total	
Fusly 1253	Fusly 1254	Sist	Maramut Nissub or Moiety of sums disbursed on account of repairs of Tanks and Water courses	Total	Sist		
228	229	230	231	232	233		
CRs	A P	CRs	A P	CRs	A P	CRs	A P	CRs	A P	CRs	A P
4641	7 9	2648	10 1	13563	13 3	744	4 4	14308	1 7	62332	9 -

Masulipatam
Collector's Cutcherry
1st November 1846

C. C. Jr Asst

7th January 1847.—

/Cont.d/
management.—

Fusly 1249		Fusly 1250		Fusly 1251		Fusly 1252- Sist		Maramut Nissub or Moiety of sums disbursed on account of repairs of Tanks and watercourses		Total	
222		223		224		225		226		227	
CRs	A P	CRs	A P	CRs	A P	CRs	A P	CRs	A P	CRs	A P
463	11 5	1573	11 9	646	1 3	1007	11 1	744	4 4	1751	15 5

arrears.

Maramut Nissub or Moiety of sums disbursed on account of repairs of Tanks and watercourses—		Total		Grand Total Balance of Current and arrears— Sist		Maramut Nissub or Moiety of sums — disbursed on account of re=pairs of Tanks and watercourses		Total	
234		235		236		237		238	
CRs	A P	CRs	A P	CRs	A P	CRs	A P	CRs	A P
744	4 4	63076	13 4	65859	2 10	744	4 6	66603	7 4

/Signed/ R. T. Porter
Coll.r

Comparative—

J. G. B.

rt St. George

No. 2. Comparative Minor Estate of

Varavut of the Current fusly-

7th January 1847.—

Deevy Purganah in the Zillah of Masulipatam for

Sist in Teeravut which was Rented out for five

Names of the Purganah-	Fuslies	Extent of Cultiva=tion in sary land	Extent of Varum or Year Care.	Rocka =dayem or Ready Money Collec=tion.—	Total Sist	Sist as per Jamabun=dy Set =tlement	Rented Bariz	Deduct Sist of the land washed away by the Kistna River at Poolegudda and yeddla lanka.—	Deduct Sist on account of waste land at Chodava=ram Village as also the Dry land under ansara as well as the land in the Peddacharuvoo	Deduct Sist on the Produce of the wet land cul=tivated on the rented Dry lands which was deducted from it and included in the wet land.	Total.
		1	2	3	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
								CRs A P	CRs A P	CRs A P	CRs A P	CRs A P	CRs A P
		Cutties 0 Rs 28 a P	CRs A P	CRs A P									
1. Deevy Purganah	1254	355 15½	7 5 6	4,805 13 10	2,649 3 4	2,649 3 4	3,245 5 "	"	812 11 9	79 3 "	"	10 "	892 10 9
	1255	247 5 2	4 6 9 6	3,378 15 7	2,402 5 9 1	2,410 4 12 10	3,245 5 "	"	694 1 3	79 5 "	3 "	11 "	779 1 3

Fort St. George

7th January 1847.

fasliees 1254 and 1255.—.

years as per Sanction of the Board of Revenue.— Sist Collectable on the Purgunah.—

Remaining Rented Sist	On account of other items not included in the Rent	Total	Deduct usual re=missions on account of yeddalanka Baw=doo Crops	Remaining Jamabandy Sist of the Dry land	Sist of the Spontaneous Shay Root.—	Sist of Date Reeds—	Sist on Garden lands of the Minor Zemindar	Sist on account of the Savarums of the Minor Zemindar	Total	Total Sist including other items—	Extra Revenue Consisting of fines and forfeitures	Total Jumma=bandy Sist—
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
CRs A Rs P	CRs A Rs P	CRs A Rs P	CRs A Rs P	CRs A Rs P	CRs A Rs P	CRs A Rs P	CRs A Rs P	CRs A Rs P	CRs A Rs P	CRs A Rs P	CRs A Rs P	CRs A Rs
31,562 5 3	630 12 "	32,193 1 3	34 13 3	32,158 4 "	44 " "	18 " "	586 " "	1,591 " 8	2,239 " 8	60,890 8 "	52 3 "	60,942 11 "
31,675 14 9	642 " "	32,317 14 9	34 13 3	32,283 1 6	44 " "	18 " "	586 " "	1,357 12 3	2,005 12 3	58,393 10 7	21 8 9	58,415 3 4

Arrears On account of the Zemindars Management

Amount recoverable from the ryots on account of Maramut Nisuf or Moity of sums disbursed for repairs of Tanks and water Courses—	Advance for Cultivation—	Total Demand.	On Account of the Zemindars Management	Balance of arrears outstanding up to fusly 1254—	Amount of Profit in the sale of Umbarum Grain	Total
33	34	35	36	37	38	39
CRS A P	CRS A P	CRS A P	CRS A P	CRS A P	CRS A P	CRS A P
370 3 2,272 8	63,585 6	248,768 11	9	187,793 9	18 1 7	187,975 4
335 5 7	2,089 8	60,840	11	48,768 11	9	195,101 11
					9 104	195,205 4

Aumanie Management.—

Deduct Amount of loss in the sale of Umbarum Grain	Remainder	Maramut Nesaf or Moity of sums disbursed on account of repairs of Tanks and water Courses.—	Total	Total arrears of Aumany and Zemindar's Management	Total Demand of Current and arrears.
40	41	42	43	44	45
CRS A P	CRS A P	CRS A P	CRS A P	CRS A P	CRS A P
170 14 7	18,626 6 9	1,060 11 10	19,687 2 7	68,455 14 4	132,041 4 6
" " "	195,205 4	749 1 11	20,269 7 3	69,038 3 "	129,878 3 11

Fort St. George

7th January 1847.

	Collection.—							Balance						
	Current.—			Arrears.—				Current		Arrears.—				
List	Maramut Nisuf or Moiety of sums disbursed on account of repairs of Tanks and water Courses	Advance for Cultiva=tion	Total	On account of the Zemin=dar's Manage=ment	On account of Aumany Manage=ment	Total	Grand Total Current and Arrears	Maramut Nisuf or Moiety of sums disbursed on account of repairs of Tanks and water Courses	Total	Of the Zemindar's Manage=ment	Of the Aumanie Manage=ment	Total	Grand Total Balance of Current and Arrears
46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
CRs. A P	CRs. A P	CRs. A P	CRs. A P	CRs. A P	CRs. A P	CRs. A P	CRs. A P	CRs. A P	CRs. A P	CRs. A P	CRs. A P	CRs. A P	CRs. A P	CRs. A P
55,207 9 4	365 5 7	2,272 8 "	57,845 6 11	" " "	5,167 4 11	5,167 4 11	63,012 11 10	57,351 8 4	13 7	57,365 1 11	5,153 4 8	768 11 9	5,921 14 5	63,286 15 4
54,888 9 6	335 5 5	2,089 8 "	57,313 6 11	" " "	5,961 5 8	5,961 5 8	63,274 12 7	3,526 9 10	" "	3,526 9 10	48,768 11 9	14,308 1 7	63,076 13 4	66,603 7 4

Masulipatam
Collector's Cutcherry
1st November 1846

E. E. Jr. /Signed/ R. S. Porter
Collr.

Dr.

St. George 7th January 18

of C. Jagun — nathan row Gopalr

Cr.

6Rs AP

9495 9 2

1846 July 11th By Cash paid
By Dr. for Sad — 2,307 " "
— 816 6 "
By amount ordinary — 3168 6 "

By Cash paid — 878 6 7
of the accoun
By Cash pai — 242 11 4
By Dr. for wors — 20 " "
extraordinary — 1,141 1 11
ry Extraordinary — 4,309 7 11
its preferred —
By Cash paid
by B. Narsin — 3 8 "
By Cash paid — 2,089 8 "
By Cash paid — 370 12 "
— 299 13 11
— 670 9 11

March 1837 Viz.
By Cash paid — 2,614 14 "
Subsistence to to — 1,494 " "
Servants Wag — 280 " " — 4,388 14 "
Amount sanc

By Cash pa
In part of — 4,318 14 "
In full of the — 8,978 13 "
In part of the — 2,167 " " — 11,145 13 " — 52,464 11 "

By amount — of the Private
Demands — surplus revenue — 453 " "
thereof agr — Disbursements — 64,379 10 10
— Balance — 9,108 12 9
nys Rupees — 73,488 7 7

6,848 1 7

265 1 10
ary — 6,110 3 5
— 2,089 8 "

35 5 6
4 13 7 — 340 3 "
— 453 " "

1 — 73,488 7 7

Masulepatam Cotton Statement.

Fort St. George 7th January 1847.—

No 4

Statement shewing the Demand Collection and Balance of Peishcush of the Minor Estate under the Management of the Collector in the Zillah of Masulipatam for fusly 1255.—

Name of the Zemindar	Name of the Estate	Demand Collection and Balance	Balance of Current fusly 1255.	Fusly 1254	Fusly 1253	Arrears — Fusly 1252	Fusly 1245	Fusly 1244	Fusly 1243	Total	Grand Total of Current and arrears
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			CRs. A P	CRs. A P	CRs. A P	CRs. A P	CRs. A P	CRs. A P	CRs. A P	CRs. A P	CRs. A P
G. Gopaulrow Juggunnatha row Minor Zemindar		Demand —	4,887 " "	8,978 13 "	24,787 " "	19,887 " "	11,231 2 4	12,387 " "	22,109 9 3	99,380 8 7	147,267 8 7
		Collection from 12th July 1845 to 11th July 1846	4,318 14 "	8,978 13 "	2,167 " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	11,145 13 "	52,464 11 "
		Balance —	6,568 2 "	" "	22,620 " "	19,887 " "	11,231 2 4	12,387 " "	22,109 9 3	88,234 11 7	94,802 13 7

Masulipatam
Collector's Cutcherry
12th July 1846

E. E. 7br/ Signed/ R. T. Porter
Collector.—

Statement

Fort St.e George 7.th January 1847.

(10-10a)

Order thereon.—

Ordered to be brought forward at a future Meeting.—.

Read the following report

To.

T. Pycroft Esq.re

Secretary to the

Board of Revenue.

(11)

From W. Elliot Esq.re
Third Member B.d of Rev.e

Sir,

I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of my final report on the affairs of Guntoor recently transmitted to Government, which I request you will do me the favor to lay before the Board of Revenue.—

Fort St.e George,
15.th May 1846.

/Signed/ W. Elliot
3.d Member B.d of Rev.e

To

Fort St.e George 7.th January 1847.

To

J. F. Thomas Esq.re

Chief Secretary to Government

Fort St.e George.

Sir,

Para 1 — Having already forwarded reports on the Debts of the Guntoor Zemindars and on the Survey to be introduced into the district, I propose in this paper to submit the result of my enquiries into the present disorganised condition of the permanently settled Estates.

2 — The points independent of those above mentioned, to which attention was particularly directed by Extract Minutes consultation 17.th January 1844, were —

Paras 1 to 5 — First. To investigate the causes of the present depression of the Zemindaries and to state the measures to be adopted for their restoration to a state of prosperity.—

Para 6 — Second. To ascertain as far as practicable the balances due by the Ryots to the Zemindars.

" 10 — Third. To submit my opinion on the best method of final settlement with each family, whether by the restoration of their entire Estates eventually or by a perpetual money pensions or by a grant

grant of Villages either at a nemenal rent or rent free.

3 The circumstances of all the Estates are so similar that I have not judged it necessary to submit a distinct report on each. A glance at the Map accompanying will show how completely the Villages belonging to the different proprietors are intermixed with each other. They have partaken of the same benefits and shared in the same calamities They have been subjected to the same policy and experienced the same consideration. The owners have in the main been actuated by the same motives, and by following the same course have entailed upon themselves the same consequences. A seperate account of each therefore would only involve needless repetition while circumstances peculiar to individual families requiring seperate notice can be mentioned more conveniently as the occasion arise without risk of obscurity or confusion.

I of the causes of the present depression of the Zemindaries

4 The present state of depression under which all the Estates labor has been accounted for in various ways

(1) The Zemindars attribute it to the pressure of the Permanent Assessment, and

/2/

(2) to the effects of adverse seasons and other natural calamities (3) the Collector to the imprudence and maladministration of the Proprietors. But this the latter will by no means allow. On first arriving in the district I had frequent communications with them both personally and in writing to induce them to furnish me with detailed accounts of their administration during which they invariably repudiated every allusion to their own mismanagements, appealing triumphantly to the still more rapid decline of the Collections since the Estates had passed under the authority of the Collector and declaring that they themselves could have realised a much larger revenue. These assertions, which were certainly not contradicted by the facts of the case rendered it necessary to extend the enquiry to the latest possible period, and a further subject of investigation (4) was thus opened, in resolving to undertake which I only anticipated the orders of Government contained in Extract Minutes Consultation 24th June 1844 subsequently received. The first subject will —

Paras 11 & 12

therefore

therefore be treated under the four heads above mentioned taking them in the order in which they stand.

1. Of the Bearing of the Permanent Settlement -

5 The Circumstances of Guntoor differ in many respects from the rest of the Northern Circars - when the other four Provinces were added to the British possessions it constituted the appanage of one of the Nizam's Brothers Bassalut Jung and therefore was not included in the grant obtained by Lord Clive from Delhi in 1765 - Bassalut Jung died in 1782, but his Jaygeer this ceded by a previous treaty with the Nizam was not actually assumed till 1788, and did not come therefore within the scope of the labours of the Circuit Committee by which the permanent settlement was concluded in the other four Circars - On the cessions

cessions of Guntoor the investigation of its revenue and resources was committed to Mr Sadleir the Chief of Masulipatam - After Collecting all the information procurable of the administration of the Nizams

Note. -

A Committee of Gentlemen with a Secretary was appointed in the first instance, of which Mr Sadleir was one, but he alone actually conducted the investigation Mr Andrew Scott who as Collector subsequently carried out the permanent settlement was the Secretary -

Foujdar who had managing the 7 years immediately preceding and finding it unsatisfactory, he assembled all the Curnums of Villages and from their original accounts as far as they were forthcoming prepared an average of the gross revenue which regulated all the subsequent settlements made afterwards served as the basis of the permanent assessment - The following is an abstract of the results thus obtained

Statement No 1

Names

No.	Names of the Zemindaries	Collections of 7 years from Fus: 1191 to 1197 according to the Curnums accounts	Average per year	Deductions ⅓	Remaining ⅔	Increase made at the time of Permanent Settlement	Total of Colls. 7-6 being the amount fixed by Mr Sadlier in 1789	Estimated ⅔ Peris derived from the Produce in 1801	Amount of offer made by the Zemindars in 1801.	Amount finally settled as the Permanent assessment	Equivalent in star Pagodas	Equivalent in Rupees
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Pagodas	Pagodas	Pagodas	Pagodas	Pagodas	Pagodas	Pagodas	Pagodas	Pagodas	Pagodas	Pagodas	Rupees
1	Chintapilly Talook	1016123	145166	48386	96773	666	91379	118062	120000	111627	122790	429765
2	Repully Do	410261	58608	19536	39072	220	35622	34111		32122	35335	123672
3	Pachoor Do	333181	47597	15863	31731	220	35622	33440	60000	29620	32583	114040
4	Chilkalamparu	194785	70683	23561	47122	294	47417	33764	36001	32909	36200	126700
5	Talampilly	399012	57001	19000	38001	237	38238	33563	36001	32909	36200	126700
6	Goondacherla Immacondah	291434	41639	13879	27759	176	28521	30518	28000	58243	64068	224238
7	Venkatia Goondacherla Bellamcondah	303766	43394	14464	28929	176	28521	30456	30000			
8	Collur	38396	5485	1828	3656	20	3677	4637	5000	4592	5050	17605
	Total	3286998	469571	156523	313047	1955	315801	318540	315002	307005	332206	1162721
9	Emmola Jagheer of the Cazee	678	96									
10	Nabobs Levy Lands	690	98									
11	Proceeds of the Layer of Gumlivar Custom Chokey	6300	900									
	Total	7668	1095									
	Grand Total	3294666	470666									

assuming as the Jaghire & the Permanent settlement

Nizampatam Circar	17600	62600
Canamalacherla Do	178	623
Garekapaud Do	146	513
Total	350130	1225458
	Rs	Rup
at	385 per	100

The

6 The ostensible data for the Permanent Settlement were —

1 The average of 29 years Collections from Fusly 1169 to 1197-

2 The average collections of the 7 years of the Nizam's last Fouzdar Seif Sung

3 The Curnums accounts for the same period rendered to Mr. Sadlier.

4 The accounts of the 12 years of the Company's management from Fusly 1198 to 1209-

5 The estimated produce calculated on the Despondees assessments of the area and cultivation from Fusly 1203 to 1208, at an average rate per Cawnee converted into money. Of these the two first were not authenticated returns. the fourth exhibited a lamentable falling off owing to the incapacity of the Collectors and the dishonest proceedings of their Dubashes the last was a mere estimate apparently made to tally with the 3d the only one that really rested on any thing like a certain foundation even this depends on the value of the accounts that the Curnums were willing to produce, and it cannot be supposed that they would voluntarily lay open the whole of the Village affairs or that they

To Collr 1st April 1801 para 5

*From Collr 11th July 1819 paras 10-12

they would disclose the true amount of Extra Collections which under the name of Village charges have been constantly exacted in addition to the public revenue in Guntoor &c is pretty clear therefore and in fact it has never disputed that these accounts fell short of the revenue actually drawn from the Country. The Zemindars too must have used their influence to keep the authorities in the dark notwithstanding the measures taken by Mr. Sadlier to neutralise it, for the Vauredoly. then the most powerful and intelligent of their number procured the entries for the Chintaputly Estate to be made far below the truth

*To the Coll. 9th Nov. 1798 Para 7

x Comp. Coll. 7 and 9 also see From the Honorable D. Cochrane to 2nd April 1792
From Collector to Lord Hobart 24th September 1795-
From Collector to Board of Revenue 25th September 1795 No. 432
From Collector to Dt. 15th October 1796 -
From Collector to Mr. Branfill -
From Collr of Masulipatam 15th Dect 1797

*To the Coll. 29th Dect 1801 Paras 22 & 26 & 42 - 3

Statements Nos 2 3 - 4 - 5 and 6 -

Such however was the desire to make the permanent Peiz moderate, that it was in most cases fixed below the sums recommended by the Collector on the basis of the accounts and also below the offers tendered by the Zemindars themselves. The object in conceding such favorable terms was that the proprietors might have the means of improving the Country generally and thereby of benefitting the people as well as themselves. Nor in the first instance was this expectation disappointed, at least as regarded the Zemindars. To shew these statements have been prepared of the Collections realized by the latter from the date of the Permanent Settlement to the present time. These will be found in the Appendix and an abstract of them is given below

Names -

Fort St. George

7th January 1847.

Names of Zemindaries	Names of Talooks	No. of Villages	Cheshvenah	For 10 years from fusly 1212 to 1221			Average For 10 years from fusly 1222 to 1231.			For 10 years from fusly 1232 to 1241			For 12 years from fusly 1242 to 1253.		
				Years	Collections	Per Centage	years	Collections	Per Centage	years	Collections	Per Centage	years	Collections	Per Centage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		No.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Vaseredoddy Zemindary	Chintapully	266	4,29,765	3	7,19,977	x 68	10	5,39,125	x 23	12	2,63,641	— 39			
	Nezampatam Circar	38	61,600	"	"	"	10	83,707	x 36	12	45,629	— 26			
	Vungeporam Vuntu	22	31,144	"	"	"	7	31,094	x 15	10	36,645	x 17	12	19,217	— 39
	Cattoor	6	17,605	"	"	"	1	4,385	x 42	10	19,418	x 10	12	10,361	— 40
	Karamalacherroo	1	623	"	"	"	4	16,865	x 5	10	1,936	x 18	12	213	66
	Total	333	5,40,737	"	"	"	1	848	x 37	10	136	x 18	12	15	66
Mulraz Zemindary	Vencondah and Pellum-condah	231	2,24,238	10	4,26,994	x 90	10	2,80,568	x 25	10	2,58,982	x 15	12	1,27,831	— 43
	Rachoor	88	1,14,040	10	15,045	x 32	10	1,43,071	x 26	10	1,49,671	x 31	12	80,059	— 30
	Garchapaud	4	3,14	4	1,036	x 160	8	1,023	x 160	10	1,111	x 116	12	543	x 6
	Total	323	3,38,792	"	5,78,499	x 71	"	4,24,962	x 25	"	4,09,764	x 21	"	2,08,433	— 38
Mundra Zemindary	Chilkalurpaud	79	1,26,760	5	1,75,890	x 39	10	1,86,893	x 47	10	1,96,451	x 55	11	91,028	— 28
	Sattanepilly	80	1,26,760	5	1,85,260	x 46	10	2,12,342	x 67	2	1,87,719	x 48	10	94,594	— 28
	Rapilly	66	88,537	"	"	"	6	1,29,034	x 46	10	1,15,377	x 30	11	55,187	— 15
	Pundarpilly	1	992	"	"	"	6	6,195	x 58	10	4,968	x 28	12	1,169	— 71
	Total	67	94,529	"	"	"	"	1,35,229	x 46	"	1,20,345	x 30	"	56,356	— 8
	Grand Total	882	12,25,458	"	"	"	"	17,70,117	x 44	"	15,84,910	x 29	"	8,09,681	— 34

These

These Accounts which certainly fall short of the truth prove that the Vaseredy and Mulraus Estates yielded for some years a clear profit of from 70 to 90 per cent above the Peishcush. The Chilkaloorpat and Repilly families were improvident and distracted by dissensions from the first, and their accounts of the early periods of the Permanent Settlement are more imperfect than the rest but such as are forthcoming prove that they likewise realized from 60 to 65 per cent above the Peishcush and the Moozoomdary Villages are known to be the most valuable in the Circar.

From Collector 13th November 1801
To Assistant Collector in charge
8th July 1803 - 18th July
From Collector to Board 11th June 1803
From Collector 4th August 1803 —
30th October 16th November
- ber 21st December
From Collector 30th August 1st Octo-
- ber 1804
From Collector 13th March 1810
From Collector 16th & 28th August 1810
From Collector 11th March and 3d June
1816 and 27th May
From Collector 11th and 17th April 1817 -

The condition of the Proprietors corresponded with this view of their finances. They increased rapidly in wealth, but instead of husbanding their resources — all

all of them lived up to the extent of their means Encouraged by the weakness of former Governments and emboldened by impunity they imitated the State and exercised the power of Petty Rajahs and were little fitted to appreciate the Policy of the permanent Settlement or to understand that the object of the Government in rendering them independent was to raise up a Class of provident and improving land lords - not to perpetuate the license of an usurped authority inimical to good order and to the interests equally of the people and of the state - The Collector (tho' the Statement is considerably over charged) reported on one occasion "that they (the Zemindars) support a Sawary and patronage" "which by an estimate now transmitted and said to be under-rated amount to considerably more than the permanent assessment payable to the Company Viz.

From Coll. 27th April 1794

	Current Pags.
Vaseredy, Retinue per Annum	121781 - 21 - 18
Goonda Rows (Mulraj)	37620 - " - "
Sequestrated Zemindaries (i.e.)	
Repilly, Chilkaloorpaud &c. then under attachment	60548 - 11 - 32
	219450 - " - "

From Coll. 27th April 1794

an expense nearly equal to 2/3 of the whole revenue and equivalent to the maintenance of 13 Battalions of Native Infantry reckoning the expense (i.e. of each Battalion) at star Pagodas 1,100 a Month. Vencatadre Naidoo the Vaseredy Proprietor in addition to his family estate of Chintapilly, —

acquired

acquired posession of the Vungalapooram district being a quarter of the Repelly Estate in a settlement of debts due to him by its late proprietor and of those of Collore and Nizampatam sold for arrears by order of Government. He removed in disgust from his family residence of Chintapully because it was judged necessary to curb his turbulence by placing a Garrison in the Fort, and built a new town with Palaces and extensive Gardens at Amaravathy. He also erected residences at Chebrole and other places and built a lofty Gopuram (or temple tower) at Mangulgery besides numerous Pagodas. At Amaravathy Chebrole &c he set up 108 pillars of brass each richly gilt, and 30 feet in length at the Principal Shrines throughout his domain and twice he distributed his weight in Silver and once in Gold to Brahmins. He performed pelgrimages to Ramaswaram and Benares, during the latter of which he presented costly offerings to the ex-Peishwa Bajee Row and lavished large sums on the priests. Before setting out he paid up his Peishcush in advance and deposited nearly 2 Lacks of Rupees more in the public Treasury to meet his drafts on the road. The title of Nanoot Sultan was purchased from the Nizam by a Nuzzur of a Lakh of Pagodas, and he spared

no expence in his marriages and festivals, so that the fame of their magnificence is still a subject of wonder, and at his death he left property valued at upwards of 50 Lakhs (or more than £500,000) - yet with all this he never once fell in arrears and paid up his full revenue in spite of the famines of 1791 and 1802, of the fall in price in 1796 and 1797, and of the ravages of the Pindarries in 1816. In the manner Mutrauz Vencata Goonda Row purchased the Rachoor Talook forfeited for arrears contracted by the Repelly Family, tho' he had been reduced to great distress by the ruinous management of his Cousin and predecessor Pedda Goonda Row. "Even without referring to the accounts," observes the Collector in 1819, "there are ample grounds to form a right judgment on the Subject - I allude to Vencata Goonda Row's Condition previously to his being put in possession of these districts - He formerly lived in a wretched habitation and was distressed for the means of liquidating the Company's balances - Since the permanent Settlement he has built a Palace, has always paid his rents with regularity and has seldom been

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Note - On the latter occasion he withheld a balance for a time in hopes of getting a remission, but paid it at length without difficulty.

been possessed of less than forty Elephants with Camels and horses in proportion. The debts due to him at his demise were not less than a Lakh of Current Pagodas (£ 40000) and his Jewels are of great value while his extravagance has been proverbial for years.

From Coll.r 11th July 1819 P 45.

8

The more the subject is considered the more evident does it appear that the permanent assessment was fixed on the most moderate and benevolent Considerations. Not only was it taken at a low estimate of the usual public revenue, but all former balances due to Government were remitted, the proprietors were relieved by law from a load of private debts stated to amount to 50 lakhs, and they were exempted from liability to the full demand for periods varying from 1 to 8 years, during which their payments were gradually increased by moderate instalments. The merits of the permanent assessment never had a fairer trial than in Guntoor.

2d The effects of adverse Seasons and of the Calamities.

9 " A more plausible explanation of the reduced state of the Circars is afforded by the effects of adverse seasons and the recurrence of natural Calamities, such as famine, pestilence

impression created by an appalling infliction of Providence is not soon effaced, and can appeal to the famine of 1837 and the epidemic fever produced by the exposure and want that followed it, is readily admitted long after the real effects of the evil have passed away. It must not be forgotten however that the Northern Circars are subject to periodical visitations of the same nature and to great fluctuations of Season. In the report on the survey it has already been explained that the great Guntoor plain in particular, from its position between the two Monsoons, receives a less than ordinary supply of rain in favorable years, while the clayey nature of its soil is peculiarly adapted to such a Condition. The effects of extraordinary vicissitudes of Climate on a tract so situated are too evident to need description. Though partial droughts are little felt it is not exempt from the dearths that follow an absolute failure of the Monsoon, and in fact is more liable to suffer from their frequent recurrence. On the other hand the ground cannot absorb an abundant fall of rain which necessarily

From Head Asst. Collr. in charge 3d Circuit 1836
From Collector 9th August 1836.

To the Chief Secy. 18th December 1845.

necessarily gives rise to inundations and floods favored by the general inclination of the Surface. To go no further back than the Company's rule, famines of greater or less severity occurred in 1791-2 in 1798 in 1807 and 1803-4 in 1807. 1817. 1819. 1823. 1833-3- and 4 inundations in 1797. 1800 1817 - 1819 - 1826 - and 1842.

10 The first period from 1790 to 1804 seems to have been the most desas- trous on record - so severe was the famine of 1791-2 that the Collector in describ- ing it appeals to the evedence of all who have seen the human skulls which are every where spread over the surface of the Country from Nellore and especially between this (i.e Guntoor) and Ongole, that the effects were dreadful and that not less than one sixth of the poorer and most useful sort of the inhabitants perished thro' want "under the sense of these sufferings several projects were devised for improving the irrigation and the Governor Sir Charles Oakly in a minute

† From Collector 18th of May 1799
" Do 27th July 1804
" Do 20th June 1812
" Do 11th July 1819 P75
" Do 27th Septr " P13
" Do 3d Feby 1824
" Do 13th Feby 1824
" Do 11th March 1824

* From Collector 6th May 1798 D.C.B. Sheet
" Do 6th July 1799
" Do 3d May 1801 - Remark on Station
" Do 29th May 1801 -
" Do 11th Decr 1801 Encls.
" Do 9th Novr 1817 -
" Do 25th August 6th Novr Para 3 & 7 4th Novr P2-3-4-10.
" Do 7th October 1820 - P-3-
" Do 8th Septr & 20th Novr 1825 - P 5-
11th March 1824

on the subject appointed the Honorable Comp: Engrs Astronomer Mr Topping to survey the valley of the Kistna and report on the feasibility of the several plans with the express view of preventing the recurrence of such Calamities in future.

The damage done by the floods in 1797 was very great. "In that year" says the Collector "three fourths of the produce of the eastern Villages was washed away, half the Cat- tle died, and the water remained knee deep for weeks upon the ground, so that the grain stored in Patras (or pits) was entirely putrefied and lost, all which is attested by the letters in 1797 sent with the paper of Demand Collection and Balance for April dated 6th May 1798, and which on strictest examination by the Company's Officers I was unable to disprove in any particular -" and in the very same letter he adverts "to the excessive drought of the Season, not a single shower of rain having fallen from the end of august 1797 to the beginning of June last (1799)-

From Collector 6th July 1799 in Cons 11th July

From Collector 18th in Cons 23d May 1799
" Do 6th July " "
From Collector to the Board of Revt No 1853 dated 13th December 1799

In addition to these adverse occurrences the price of Grain fell nearly so as

as low as it has done of late recently so that the parallel holds throughout.

Fusly	Rupees		Fusly	Rupees
1205	80	the Garce	1250	100 per Garce
1206	56	"	1251	76 " "
1207	56	"	1252	56 " "
1208	72	"	1253	44 " "
1209	"	"	1254	54 " "

11- Yet it was during this period that the permanent settlement was fixed, a demand which the Zemindars not only gladly accepted but also punctually discharged for a long series of years afterwards. It is true that the Vaseereddy proprietor alone has paid his revenue with regularity up to and during that time, but the real cause of the others having failed is abundantly shewn by the records of the time to have been owing more to their own mismanagement than to the natural causes above mentioned. This was notoriously the Case with the Elder Goonda Row and with Bawa Narrain Row of Rapilly while the Inoozoomdars were continually agitated by the disputed successions and divisions of property incident to a Bramin family. To refer the existing state of depression under which these estates now labor therefore to the famine of 1833 and the fever of 1834 is to attribute to such visitations an influence Contrary to all experience. Fifteen years have

From Chief and Council of Masulipatam 2d July 1792 in which W. Sadleir reported Venkatadrietaroos reading 5/6 to pay 2/3rds of the 7 years average for 315000 Current Pagodas for 3 years after the famine and proposed in that he should be put in possession of the whole Circar on these terms.

(1st of Chittlaloopand and Salamapilly)

3. The administration of the Proprietors

elapsed since the one event and 13 since the other, and it is pretended, that the District has exhibited none of the elasticity in recovering from its misfortunes that it did on former occasions. An examination of the returns of Population and of Agricultural stock lead to the very opposite conclusion. They shew a regular and steady improvement from Fusly 1245 to the present time particularly in the Case of the Cattle, which generally equals and in some cases exceeds the Corresponding proportion before the famine. That the population has not progressed in the same rates is owing to the migratory habits of the Ryots which will be more fully explained hereafter. Enough however has been adduced to prove that the decay of the district is not referrible to physical Causes.

12- The Officers of Government have generally Charged the present Condition of Guntoor upon the system of management pursued by the Zemindars. That it has contributed to that end is undoubtedly true. But in justice to the reclamations of this latter it is necessary to examine the extent to which it has really operated and to ascertain whether it is responsible for the whole

whole of the evils under which the District labors.-

13.- The more Complete Control of the Zemindars over the public Revenue of which they had hitherto been only the Collectors, began under the Nizam's rule - The system of management was professed by an annual Settlement on an Ancham or estimate of the produce, but it appears to have partaken somewhat of the nature of a rent, for the accounts in the Hydrabad Duftar show the same Beriz to have formed the demand of several Consecutive years

For Example.	Hons
Beriz of Chintapilly for 2 years from Fusly 1171 to 1172 under Munsoor Jung	70,400
Do Do for 3 years from Fusly 1174 to 1176 under Rajah Brijnath	68,103
Do Do for 6 years from Fusly 1183 to 1188 under Rajah Brijwandas	70,650
Do Do for 2 years from Fusly 1191 to 1192 under Sicf Jung	10,6223
Do Do for 5 years from Fusly 1193 to 1197 under Ditto	120,809

what the Conditions of these engagements were and how far they were observed we have no means of learning, but we know that the Sir Soobah annually exhibited large balances outstanding against the Zemindars - In this however he only consulted his own interest, for it was his object to get as much as he Could for himself and to credit as little as possible to the Surkar - His average Demand for 7 years ac-

From Mr Sadlier to Govt 18th Jany 1789
To Lt Col Read from the Board 17th Novr 1795
P. L. a. 8.-

Hyderabad Accounts was in Current Rupees		
Sayodas	330,312	or 132,1368
His average Collections	250,959	= 100,3320
His average balances	79,382	= 317,528
His own accounts admit the Collections to have been	293,801	= 1175,204
While the Zemindars themselves declare their actual payments to have been	31,542	= 126,168
Their Average balances	69,120	= 276,480
By Mr Sadlier's examination of the Village a/c prove the real Collections to have been	469,571	= 1878,284

These facts shew that a Con-
stant Struggle was Carried on between the Sir Soobah and the Hydrabad Sirkar on the one hand, and the Sir Soobah and the Zemindars on the other, while these again had a similar game to play with the Village Officers and Ryots the whole giving rise to a general system of evasion and deceit.-

14.- During the first years of the Companys rule from 1198 to 1209 the same system of agreements (or Cabooleyats) for the Government share of the produce taken from the Zemindars for a given Beriz and founded on annual Anchamals, Continued with this difference, that the Collectors of these days, unaccquainted with the

the language of the people, and with the details of a revenue administration, fell into the hands of private Confidential agents or Dubashes who reaped a rich harvest thro' the ignorance and supineness of their principals - The average receipts of Government during these 12 years was Pagodas ——— 231220
with an average balance of ——— 17,113
Making the demand amount only to — 278,333
such a State of things did not tend to diminish the habits of duplicity and Concealment engendered by the previous administration.

15. After the permanent Settlement the newly created landlords at the instance of the Collector introduced a fixed money assessment, professedly by means of graduated rates varying with the quality of the Soil, but in reality regulated by no uniform principal whatever - sometimes received in money sometimes in kind and subject to all the former abuses of annual Estimates of produce and interference with the Ryots affairs - The favorite mode of Settlement was by rents of one or more Villages for a single Season or for a term of years, at a fixed or a gradually increasing Beriz, Concluded with the head inhabitants

of whom the Curnums generally became the responsible parties - or more rarely, — with Capitalists unconnected with the Village where rents were not given, great pains were taken to maintain and extend the Cultivation Takkowie or money or grain was liberally distributed from the Zemendars funds or on his Credit thro' the Village Banker (Shroff) to whom a priority of repayment from the incoming crop was secured - No ryot could take Enam land till the engagements for the Seri (or Government) lands had been completed - If they objected to the standing rates of assessment waste land (Togada) was thrown in gratis - If they still stood out they were subjected to all manner of annoyances - Persons were brought forward to offer higher terms for their farms; their Cattle were not allowed to graze on the Common, they were dunned for old arrears and if they sought to escape by flying to another Village the persecution followed them - The Collections were regulated solely by the ability of individuals - Stated hints there were none, but half the demand was levied before the grain was cut, the rest before it was removed from the field - To prevent the abstraction

abstraction of produce, Watchers (Maksoolears) were sent to every Village and quartered on the Ryots - In Mukhta Villages the Charges were borne by the Grama Khurch or Village Contingent fund, but in sharing and renting Villages they were defrayed by a separate Collection - In seasons of failure, time was given and a portion was allowed to stand over, but no remissions were allowed on this or any other pretext, and the demand was invariably enforced on the next good Crop - A good year was the signal for exaction - If no former balances were outstanding substantial landholders were cajoled into the payment of Voluntary Contributions (Nuzzerana), particularly on marriages, births or other great occasions in the Zemindars family or simply to secure his good will and escape future Annoyance - The poorer Ryots were compelled to join, however unwilling or needy they might be - The Proprietor had the means of ascertaining accurately the Circumstances of every individual - It was useless therefore to plead poverty the

+ Note Called "Ilakal Khorak" "full subsistence under the Mahomedan Government"

the land was ever so poor or the Crop barely sufficient for the wants of his family, if he could pay from his dairy, from the produce of his live stock or from any other source - Pretexts were not hard to find, when just demands were wanting - The land on occupation for Example was inserted in the undefined local measures, and if the Crop proved good it was easy to raise the demand on the plea that a greater extent was enjoyed than the accounts specified, which was established by the Zemindar sending his own Surveyor with his own measuring rod to decide the point - The great object of the Zemindars was to extract as much as possible from the people, of the people to withhold all they could secure for themselves - The proprietor however was seldom hard on the poor tho' he never spared the prosperous - The Consequence was that few Ryots acquired wealth or rose above the general level of the Community - On the other hand the Zemindar kept strict watch over his own Servants and allowed no one to oppress but himself - Under this system the revenue was kept up to a high standard but the Country did not improve - The people

+ See From Coll.r 11th July 1819 Para 29 a 31

From Coll.r 26th May 1817 Para 6 & later

people unable to enjoy the fruits of their indus-
try or to acquire Capital depended for the
security of their precarious profits on their
means of eluding the vigilance of the
proprietor and Continued as prone to
Chicanery and deceit as before. It subsisted
in apparent force for a Considerable period
after the introduction of the Permanent Set-
tlement, but when feeble or dissipated
proprietors succeeded or when minorities
or disputed successions intervened its
inherent weakness at once became ap-
parent, and the resources of the Estates
rapidly exhibited signs of decay.

See Mr Oakes report on the Mulraz Estate in 1819

16. The affairs of the Proprietors generally began to fall into disorder after the inroad of the Pindarries in 1816. About this time Vaspereddy Vencatadri Naidoo died leaving his vast possessions to two adopted sons one of them a Minor. The succession was dis-puted between them and when the elder died the suit was maintained by his widows and is still pending before the Queen in Council. In the Confusion created by these events the available treasure of the late Zemindar was speedily dissipated partly

From Collector 12th Nov. 1818 Para. 10 From Collector 5th May 1826

embezzled by his confidential Servants partly
squandered in legal expenses. The nature of
these may in some degree be understood from
the facts elicited in the enquiry into the Vaspered-
dy Debts submitted on the 9th August 1815 money
was raised whenever it could be obtained on ru-
inous terms without a thought of repayment. In pro-
cess of time the creditors had recourse to the Courts.
The Zemindars were generally cast and precepts
issued to the Collector to recover the sums decreed
from their Estates. These were in Consequence assumed.

Note

It is notorious that Vencatadri Naidoo's
two confidential Servants Potoor Caledas and
Subnees Antana Puntoolo appropriated large
sums from their late Masters effects. Their des-
cendants are now the most wealthy individu-
als in that part of the Country, and one of
them, Pootoor Coothal Ramiah is shewn in
my report of the 9th August 1815 to be the
chief Creditor not only of the Vaspereddy but
of several other proprietors. Large sums are
due to him also from the Zemindars of Mas-
sulipatam. The blind remittances of a Lakh
and a half of Rupees by Rammath Baboo
in a period of Six Months to advance his
suit at the presidency described in the
same report, is but a single instance of the

assumed wholly or in part - The Agency employed for this management consisted of such temporary Servants as Could be found on an enquiry - aware of the precarious tenure of their Employment and of the little check that the Collector could exercise over them; these persons were led to turn the influence of Office to their own advantage and to extract as much as possible from the Inhabitants for themselves - with such opportunities it could hardly be expected that they should act otherwise - The effect there-

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the extravagance and gullibility that have attended the progress of this Cause - of 20 years continuance - Nor is the depositions confined to the Zemindars of Guntoor nor even to their Class generally - The pronenss of native suitors to forward the ends of their litigation by such under hand means was well exposed some years ago in the Supreme Court of Calcutta by Mr Cuttar Fergusson who obtained possession of an intercepted letter connected with a cause of inheritance in which he was retained, by means of which he traced the expenditure of 2 lakhs of Rupees by one of the Suitors to bribe the Pundits and to purchase the nuntrums of the priests, the very explanations given for the remittances of Ramanatha Baboo

fore was that the people instead of being exposed as under the Sway of the Zemendar to the exactions of one man were subjected to the rapacity of the whole Establishment - for under such a system all must share that the Silence of all may be secured - The mischief would have been less apparent had the attachments been rare and of short duration, but when once the Affairs of the proprietor become involved the Collector was called upon to interfere again and again

The

Altho' his fathers movable property was worth half a million sterling his elder brother in less than two years after Vencatadry Naidoos death was obliged to strip off the silver plates that covered the pillar of his palace at Amravaty to meet the pressing demands against him, and altho' he did not survive his father five years he had already borrowed so largely and had so completely exhausted the Credit of the family that Ramanatha Baboo has been able to raise Comparatively little since his succession - The Report on the Debts shews how greatly the amount of the Bonds granted by Jaggunnatha Baboo, exceeds that of those executed by Ramanath Baboo

Statt. No. 7.

The accompanying table has been prepared to shew the dates of assumption and release of each Estate or portion of Estate within the period referred to. It explains better than words the unsettled nature of the Revenue administration.

17. In a very few years the consequences of such alternating authority added to the incapacity of the Proprietors became apparent in the accumulation of balances, the shifts and expedients of the Zemindar and the ruin of the Estate. The Collector reported in 1820 that "the lands of Jagannath Baboo had been very ill managed and the Inhabitants reduced to the greatest poverty." In 1824 the Estate was still described as impoverished and it was averred that "most assuredly the Rajah was in a state from poverty and distress that no Zemindar ought to be" frequent references being at the same time made to his incapacity and indolence. That this embarrassment was solely the result of improvidence is equally certain, for the negociated Talooks of his Estates rapidly improved under the Collectors management and yielded a considerable surplus revenue. In 4 years the Jamma of these rose from 4,54,000 to 5,62,000 rot as the Board observed "from Causes of a temporary nature" but with the prospect of a still more extended Cultivation

From Collr. Vizg. inbound 31st July 1820.
From Collr. 31st Octr. inbound 16th Novr. 1820.
From Collr. 20th Novr. 1821.
From Collr. 5th inbound 27th May 1824.
From Collr. 20th Novr. 1821.
From Collr. 27th Octr. inbound 1st Novr. 1824.

Guntoor, Coorpaud and Amartaloor.

From Collr. 22d. inbound 15th Decr. 1825. To Collr. 20th April 1826.

(+ from the 3 Talooks only)

From Collr. 6 & 15 inbound 22d May 1826.
From Collr. 20 Novr 1826
From Collr. 9 Decr

From Collr. 5 Feby 1810
25 Augt 1810.
Proceedings 20th Septr 1811
7th Octr 1811

+ Note. His father Venkunnah Row has been adopted by a paternal great uncle.

From Collr. 21st March 1815

in future years" and the Collector requested instructions regarding the investment of a clear surplus of 1,30000 Rupees which he added "would be more than doubled in a few months". In 1826 the same Officer brought to notice the injurious management of Ramnath Baboo, his Collusive rents, his anticipation of the Collections, his demand of Nuzzerana &c. At last the property was permanently attached by order of the Sudr adalut and continued under the Collectors charge till 1836.

18. Nor were the other Estates more fortunate. The exproprietors of Chickloorpaud after its division in 1799 were amongst the most improvident of the Zemindars. They together with the Repelly chief were contemually in arrears till the time of the permanent Settlement, and their Estates generally in the hands of the Collector. After their restoration on the new footing the Chelkapoorpaud Estate was enjoyed uninterruptedly till 1809, when on Narsimmah Row's death the succession was contested between his widow and his Nephew Venkata Krishna Row the latter producing a will which the former declared to be a forgery and a series of intrigues ensued which continued long after the recognition of the nephew. The latter died in 1815 and the Estate was taken under the Court of

From Coll.r 6th Sept.r 1825.

of wards - The Collector very soon had occasion to animadvert on the Conduct of the temporary Establishment appointed by himself and to remove the manager for mal practices but eventually, and in spite of all disadvantages it improved greatly, and a Considerable Surplus was invested in the publick Securities - The minority expired in 1827 - In 1832 it was attached for arrears and a few months later the proprietor (who had greatly mismanaged the property) was murdered by one of his Servants - On this event a claim to divide the Estate between the widow and brother of the deceased, was in the first instance amicably settled and they were put in possession accordingly - But they did not long agree and new disputes breaking out, the property again fell in arrear was a second time attached and remained under the Collector till October 1836. when the parties having been reconciled were placed once more in possession - On the death of Vencunnah Row in November 1810 his portions finally passed under the Officers of Government as did his Sisterinlaws likewise two months later on account of mismanagement.

19.

From Coll.r 8th Feby 1834.
From Coll.r 21st July 1834.
To Coll.r 11th Augt 1834.

From Coll.r 15th Augt 1810.

The proprietor of Sattanapelly, with whom the permanent Settlement was concluded being a man of feeble Character committed the task of management to his son Apiapa Row of

* Note This man, Tota Kistnamah was the lately deceased father of the Chabrole Tolukdar.

From Coll.r 17th April 1835
From Coll.r 6th Sept.r 1835
From Coll.r 18th Janry 1833
From Coll.r 19th Augt 1833
Proceedings 11th June 1835 P. 7.

To Coll.r 30th Sept.r 1810.

the death of the latter in 1810 the Zemindar represented himself to be incapacitated by grief from active exertion, and requested that the Estate might be taken under the Court of wards - But the Board of Revenue considering the proposal to have emanated from an anxiety to escape the heavy embarrassment under which the property was known to labor, refused their consent The Zemindar lived till the beginning of 1816 paying the Peishcush with difficulty and not without partial attachments - a few days before his death he rented the whole Estate to his relation Patra Kistniah who had latterly transacted all his affairs - The rent was confirmed by the Court of wards on whom the charge of the property devolved during the minority of his infant Grandson who was pronounced the next heir, not however without the assertion of a Counter claim on behalf of a younger son of the old man by a second marriage also a minor - The Renter to serve his own ends employed the influence he possessed over the minor in thwarting the Collector's authority, and at last carried his opposition to the length of open resistance which was only overcome by military interference - The minor having been with-drawn from the power of his evil advisers Patra Kistniah abused the trust confided

From Coll.r 1st 4th Augt 1815.
From Coll.r 11th March to 2 April 1816.
To Coll.r 27th May 1816.

* Note He had married the Zemindars daughter and his adoptive sister was the Zemindars first wife.

From Coll.r 21st Nov.r 1821
To Coll.r 28th Nov.r "

From Collr 28th July 1817. Proceedings 17th March 1817. To Govt 20th July 1818.

From Collr 20th April 1820. To Collr 20 April 1820.

From Collr 16th October 1834.

From Collr 29th October 1835.

From Collr 5th April 1835.

From Collr 19th May 1835.

To Govt 15th June 1835. From do 29th June 1835.

confided to him by the late proprietor and failing to pay the Peishcush the Estate was attached in 1817 and taken under direct management. The Minority expired 1820 and the Zemindary was made over in good order and continued in the possession of the proprietor till the attachment for arrears a few weeks before his death in 1834. The succession was then contested between the widow and the Uncle of the deceased the latter of whom had been asserting his claim to the property during the preceding 16 years. On the death of the widow soon afterwards the claim of the opponent (the present Zemindar) was recognized and the attachment withdrawn.

20. The original possessions of the Repelly family comprehended both Rachoor and Repelly, which were divided between two branches of the family in 1792. The disputed inheritance of the former led to so shameful a scene of falsehood perjury and intrigue in support of a forged will that the Government refused to extend the same consideration to the family that was shewn to the other Zemindars and was therefore sold for the arrears that stood against it and passed into the hands of the Mulkanguiris. After the permanent Settlement Bara

From Collr 29th April 1834.

From Collr 28 Dec 1824. To do 3rd June 1835. To do 15th Nov 1827. From do 5th April 1828. From do 19th Nov 1834.

From Collr 13th October 1835.

not hitherto been a permanent Manager despatched his Peishcush regularly till his death in 1824. He was succeeded by his widow after some opposition on the part of his brother who himself inherited in 1827 and on his death in March 1828 leaving an infant son, the Estate passed under the Court of Wards and was administered by a temporary Establishment. The minority expired in November 1834 but arrears to the amount of 129.000. having accumulated during the famine the property continued under the Collectors Superintendence till 1836.

21. There is little to say regarding the Inubrauz Zemindary which was made over to Government by Venkata Goonda Row in 1817 shortly before his death. The terms were never formally accepted but it continued under the Collector till 1826 when Lutchmuns widow of Goonda Row Petitioned the Government for its restoration with permission to adopt a son as the successor of her late husband and her request was

Conceded

from Coll.r 15 Nov. 1832 To Govt 11th July 1833 From Do 30th Augt. 1833

conceded - In 1832 it was attached for arrears and within a few months was again propo
sed to be entrusted to the Zemindar who how
ever failed to give security for the payment
of the Peishcush and it has ever since
remained under the Officers of Government.

22 The preceding hasty sketch
es of the fortunes of the different families
furnish without farther comment an
intelligible explanation of the condition
to which they have been reduced Under
the fresh stimulus of the permanent
Settlement which at once relieved them
from large arrears of public revenue
and a heavy load of private debt and
elevated them from petty administrative of
ficers into great landed proprietors, they applied
themselves Sedulously to extend
Cultivation and improve the other
sources of revenue - After a longer or
Shorter period dependent on individual

character these exertions were relaxed and instead
of superintending their affairs in person they
entrusted them to Dewans or fell into the
hands of interested advisers - Each lapse
in the inheritance became the source of
litigation, debts accumulated the revenue
was forestalled, and arrears and difficulties
ensued - Instead of husbanding their resour
ces to meet the demand of unfavorable
seasons, they squandered them in Law
Suits, in ceremonies, in parade and a
year of dearth or misfortune completed
their ruin -

40 of the Amano. Management -

23 This leads to the last of the
causes alledged in explanation of the state
of the circar. Viz.t the effects of the Amanee
Management after the control of the
proprietors had ceased - By the Zemindars
who first urged it, it was applied solely to
the occurrences of the last three or four
years or to such part of them as had
elapsed since they gave up their Sunnuds
of Milikee & Istemrar, but it embraces in
reality the period since the Estates became
irretrievably overwhelmed with the arrears
which led to the last attachments - when
they were subsequently entrusted to the
care of the Proprietors they were committed

to

to them in trust only - The Zemindars were
in fact managers on the part of Government
and were bound to render a true and
faithful account of their Stewardship -
For these reasons the present head of inquiry
embraces the time that has elapsed since
the famine - a period to which the im-
=mediate labors of the Commission were
more particularly directed and for which
the materials are consequently more
abundant and exact -

24. The accounts previously rendered
by the Zemindars being unworthy of credit
my first object was to ascertain from other
sources the true amount of the past demand
and collections - For this purpose the cur-
=rents of about 100 of the Villages nearest
to Guntoor and belonging to all the Estates
were sent for and ordered to submit the
detailed accounts of the preceding 12 years
for examination in the Commission Cutchery
without an exception they declared that none
such existed, that some had been rendered
to the Zemindars who had not returned them
that their houses had been burnt and all
their records destroyed, that they had
not been in charge of the Office during
the whole period, with other excuses
of a similar nature - after more than

three weeks spent in evasions on the
one hand and vain attempts to bring
them to reason on the other the suspicions
awakened by such conduct were confirmed
by information from various quarters of
the existence of Grand Cundahs which
would be brought to light by a compliance
with my requisition. Formal depositions
had in the mean time been taken from
all the Cunnums in which they declared
that they professed no other accounts or
documents than those already brought
forward and that the discovery of others
would justly subject them to the severest
penalties of the law and to the forfeiture
of their Offices - At length certain intelli-
=gence was obtained of the places of
concealment of the accounts of two Villages
the Cunnums of which had protested
their inability to produce them - Search
Warrants were procured and the whole
of the records of Takellapad a Village
close to Guntoor were seized but the
information regarding the other having
transpired, the Officers who executed
the warrants were just too late - The
Natives in the first mentioned Village were however
fully convicted not only of having withheld public
documents

documents committed to their charge but es-
likewise of speculation and over collection
to a large amount and were immediately sen-
tenced by the Acting Collector to
heavy fine and imprisonment under Regu-
lation IX of 1822. This example had the
desired effect and in a few days many more
Curnums came forward and rendered their
accounts, all admitting the fact of their
having made Extra Collections to a greater
or less amount. It would have been too
much to expect that they should tell
the whole truth, what was elicited how-
ever was sufficient to prove that the
practice prevailed to a very great extent.

25. No sooner was attention drawn
towards the right direction by the disclosures
of the Curnums than the public Servants
took the alarm and made use of every exertion
to stifle inquiry and counteract my pro-
ceedings. The facilities enjoyed by them for this
purpose were very great though not at first
apparent. It was not till after the investi-
gation had been prosecuted to some extent
that the prevailing corruption was proved to be the
result of a general and well organised combination
of the Collectors Establishment. They were thus at once
enabled to act with vigor and concert throughout every

part of the district before the full measure
of their misconduct was known or even suspected.
Meantime other obstacles to the success of
the ... inquiry presented themselves.
The effects of the first example were off. the
Curnums were encouraged in their contumacy
Promises threats restoration of exactions and
bribes all were employed and generally
with success to check disclosures and
deter from complaint. The Collector and
the Head Assistant were obliged to go into
distant parts of the district for the business
of the Settlement and my duties called me
in an opposite direction
and unfurnished with any direct authority
to exercise either Revenue or Magisterial
powers I was unable to act on the infor-
mation that was daily brought to me. The
Collector had, it is true issued the most
positive injunctions that my orders were
to be obeyed by all the public Servants,
but united as they were and having but
too good cause to fear the result of inquiry
application to them was worse than useless.

26. From the Acting Collector
himself I received every support. On the
28th April 1815. Mr White suspended the
Deputy Sharistadar and on the 2d May
1815

Appendix A

Appendix A - 18:19

1845 the Head Serishtadar. Both these Officers however continued at large and their more critical position and their relief from duty only made them redouble their exertions to resist the danger. The Head Serishtadar's house was a scene of constant intrigue for the next four months. All the disaffected assembled there and every Carnum or Ryot sent for to my Office was summoned before him. He declared to them that he was certain of being reinstated that he had twice before been removed but his powerful interest at the Presidency had always restored him. Petitions were got up by him from many of the persons who had voluntarily given information retracting all they had said and stating that their former evidence had been extorted by the violence and harsh treatment of the Commissioner and Acting Collector. These representations were forwarded to the Board of Revenue and to the Government and the most confident success was predicted from them. His endeavours to work on the people however were only partially successful and at last he took the extreme step of going out himself to the Villages to bring his influence to bear more immediately on the spot but this was

checked by the Acting Collector who threatened to place him in charge of a peon if he persisted. Neither this measure however nor any other of the slightest restraint was employed and he was treated throughout with a degree of consideration of which his conduct shewed him to be little deserving.

27. Under these disadvantages the investigation was prosecuted until every Village in the four Estates of Tadepadoo Sattanathellay Sulkalooroo and Pothili (54) in number had been examined as thoroughly as the means at my disposal would allow. The success varied according to circumstances. In every instance the Carnums produced original accounts of 2-3- or more years of unauthorized collections. Sometimes there is reason to believe that these documents shew the full amount of extortion. But far more frequently they exhibit only a part, often only a very small part of what had actually been practised. Numerous attempts

attempts to palm off fabricated docu-
=ments were detected, and some such
may have been received that defied the
scrutiny to which they were subjected
Instances occurred in which false ac-
=counts had been written years before
and kept ready to meet unforeseen con-
=tingencies. In some cases the true
accounts were discovered to have been
destroyed by immersion in Tanks and
Wells or to have been torn or burnt
and on one occasion the house in which
the most active of my Gomastahs had
hatched for the night was set on fire
and this he himself escaped with some
difficulty a number of accounts perished
in the flames. The extent of malversation
brought to light falls very far short
of the reality but enough has been
discovered to expose the source and

working of the various intrigues.

28 Several Villages of the Cu-
=dapah Estate were subjected to the
same ordeal without much advantage
being gained. The length of time they
had been under direct Amanee Manage-
=ment had enabled the Collectors to
introduce a better System of adminis-
=tration. Their accounts had been
investigated up to a Comparatively
recent period. The old Jemmabundy balan-
=ces had been adjusted and written off
under the sanction of Government. There
seemed to be no subject of investigation
therefore that fell directly within the
original scope of my instructions. But
as I felt sure of the existence of recent
abuses during the preceding two or three
years a careful inquisition was made
into the affairs of about 30 Villages
when nothing material having been
elicited

elected notwithstanding the suspension and punishment of some of the Canungos for the few acts of malversation that were detected, the farther prosecution of the inquiry in this Estate was relinquished.

Of the Amanee Management of the Proprietors as Amils.

29. The plan of entrusting the insolvent Proprietors with the management of their Estates was formally recommended to Government by the Board of Revenue in the case of the Tasredy Zemindary in 1836 and having been approved was ordered to be introduced generally. It was supposed that an impoverished Estate would sooner be improved "under the Manage-ment of the Zemindars whose interest was "bound up with its welfare and whose future "fortunes must depend altogether upon the "success of his efforts to retrieve his circum-"stances and that thus it would be his object "to relieve the property with the least "practicable delay from its embarrassment "while it would be that of a Stranger "to retain it as long as possible under

From Letter 28th September 1834
Pro 18th June 1835
Pro 4th March 1836
From Govt to Letter
To Do 7th July —
From Do 18th July —
Circulars Letter
4th Aug "
Court's Dispatch
9th May 1838
in Govt Letter 4th Feb 1839
Paras 78 & 79 & 80

his own Management &c.

30 How far these expectations were realized will be made apparent by the following facts. The avowed collections during the period of their Management were 35,20,864. of which 27,89,023. only reached the public Treasury and the balances were raised from 15,7,188. to 34,23,252. The sum sanctioned for the Maintenance of the Proprietors and for Charges was exceeded by 2,39,435 which added to the Extra Collections proved against them makes a total of 3,81,090 Rupees with which in breach of the confidence reposed in them they had made away. Thus no Signs of improvement were exhi-bited. The Collections remained Stationary

See Statement No. 8

91655

arrears in 1245: 15,47,88
addition to 1252 = 1,76,044
34,23,232

Stationary and the arrears were more
than doubled - Instead of furnishing
the annual accounts of their Manage-
=ment the Collectors Settlement
Report in each successive year
contains a repetition of the same
complaint of their neglect and
dilatoriness in spite of every warning
in defiance of every remonstrance - Sums
as were ultimately received had been
prepared for the occasion and were
so framed as to make the result
tally with the proprietors Representation

In reply to my requisition
for the true accounts, Ramnath Babu
gave in a Statement Supplementary
to the accounts already rendered to me
of certain items collected annually
for himself under the Sanction of long

usage under the terms of Kodi Kattay and
Nuzzerana from every village whether
great or small and amounting to Rupees
10,312 for the five years of his Management
from 1246 to 1251 Fusly - But on examining
the Original Village accounts this was found to include
a portion only of his exactions which were
Established

Note - Kodi kotary 2 Rupees on cutting
2 Rupees on thrashing the crop
Nuzzerana 4/8 Rupees
Rupees per Village
Of this Rupees 5,407 - 12 - 1 are
found in the Village accounts
taken by me but the rest
do not correspond with the
Village entries & the Gur:
-nums were unable to
account for the additional
sums stated to have been
received from them - The
Babu was proved to
have collected so much
more than he admitted that these
have probably been merged in
other larger items

established on good evidence to the amount of 32458. The two Widows, co-proprietors of the Chilkaloorpand Estate likewise after some hesitation furnished Statements of the Sums collected up to the death of the late Zemindar in excess of the accounts rendered to the Collector. They amounted to 2263-1-10 for the same period of 5 years after which both divisions passed under the charge of the Collector. This is probably pretty near the truth. For the Sum ascertained from the Village accounts with the assistance of these admissions was 22707-14-8 a difference too slight to call for notice tho' the items exhibit some want of agreement.

The

Note. Thus the amount that tallied was only 18528-13-9 leaving 4182-4-1 not admitted by the Curnums who on the other hand accounted for 4273-0-11 not found in the proprietor's Statement. a discrepancy probably attributable to the irregular manner of keeping the accounts.

The

The other Proprietors declared that they had received nothing beyond the collections shewn in the accounts rendered to the Collector.—

31. The Village Accounts however told a different story the result of which abstracted from a fuller statement is exhibited in the following Table.— Statement No. 9

Names of Zemindaries	Permanent Assessment	Amount of Nuzzer and Collected by Proprietors during their Management as per accounts rendered by the Curnums to the Commissioner: No. of years under the Management of Zemindars	Amount of Nuzzer and	Average per year	Per Centage of the Collections on the Peishcush	Amount of Extra Collections Estimated according to the more accurate account of Chilkaloorpand: Amount	Average per year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rupees	No.	Rs	Rs	Rs a p	Rs	Rs
1 Chilkaloorpand	1,26,700	5	22,802	4,560	3 9 8	22,806	4,560
2 Suttanapully	1,26,700	8	17,074	2,134	1 11 "	36,480	4,560
3 Repully	92,529	8	14,122	1,765	1 14 6	26,680	3,335
4 Vasreddy	5,40,737	6	32,458	5,410	1 " "	116,940	19,490
Total	8,86,666	"	86,456	13,869	1 9 "	2,02,902	31,945

The

The extra collections actually ascertained were 86,456 Rupees, giving an annual average of 13,869 Rupees, but taking into consideration the difficulties experienced in procuring the rough accounts the relative proportions of the discoveries in the several Estates, the larger amount exhibited against the only one in which the returns are known to approach the truth, and the notorious fact of the far greater rapacity and profusion of two, at least, of the other proprietors, (Sattanapilly and Vasireddy.) it is not assuming too much to reckon that their illicit gains must, at the lowest computation, have borne the same rates as those admitted by Chilkaloorpaud, in which case the amount proved will hardly exceed 1/3rd of their actual receipts.—

32. The general term for the exactions of the Zemindars was Nuzzeranah—It was applied to any voluntary contribution or free will offering and must not be restricted to the petty collections from each Village acknowledged by Rannah Baboo which were established fees of small amount, forming a regular item of the Village charges, The occasional indefinite levies now more particularly alluded to, varied in amount from 10

10 Rupees to 800 (in one instance they reached 1600 Rupees) according to the size of the Village, and were demanded on various occasions every two or three years or oftener according to circumstance as the temper of the people and the state of the season allowed—In making the arrangements great care was taken not to let the transaction get wind and thus it happened that independent and sturdy individuals threatening to complain were enabled to offer a successful resistance to it nothing was taken from those third whom the collection was made as the Carnum or Head man, but sometimes a renter, to save himself from the loss that would have been caused by such collections from the Ryots of his Farm, paid the Nuzzer himself—The following are some of the principal pretexts devised for extracting Nuzzers—Villages were rented for less than their real value, with secret conditions for the payment of an additional sum fixed with reference to the mutual advantage of the Zemindar and the Ryots, the former crediting the ostensible beriz faithfully to the Circar and appropriating the rest to himself—In this case the payment of the Nuzzer was a fixed annual charge) and was often secured by a bond executed as

See App.t B.t 18-21
& Accounts of Peddaud Kompaud Telapad Honzganshaun Mampad Nizamputtam Chundole Peddun Ganjam &c &c &c

as if for a debt due by the Renters.—

See Accounts of Motad Kemara = pad Seerepody &c.a

On the marriage of the Zemindar or a Member of his family as on that of Ramnath Baboo's daughter in 1849 and 1250 Fusly and that of the Repully Proprietor at the latter end of his minority in 1243 and 1244 on which occasions Nuzzers were collected in nearly every Village of their Estates. likewise for the marriage of a relative or dependant as in that of the daughter of the Repully Deevan in 1251 Fusly.

See Appendix B. N.o 15 in Repully in 1246-8-50

3.

On the occasion of other family incidents as the birth of a child, the boring of a daughter's Ears, the commencement of her education instances of all which will be found in the Appendix

4.

For the performance of religious ceremonies as on the occasion of yeegnya by the

See Mongopad Depositions.—

Sattanapully Chief in 1247 and of a Puttabishek or the investiture of the Repilly minor in 1245; from all his Villages.—

5.

For the erection or repair of public buildings as for that of the Sattanapilly

See account of Pennally Nadendla &c.a—

palace in 1251 for the repair of the Repully fort gate in 1248 which however is still in ruins the money having been otherwise appropreated.—

6.

For the purchase of Cattle as of an Elephant in Repilly in 1250, of horses in 1247 and of Bullocks in 1247 of a horse at

Kukkinanoor Depositions Cusba N.o D—15 Sattanapilly Chennapilly Woorakokkelapad &c.a N.o 22 Nadendla Aspalpad &c.a Comawa &c.a—

Sattanapilly in 1247.—

For making plate as of an

7.

See Gollapad Depositions.

attardan at Sattanapilly in 1247.—

To relax the pressure of

8

the demand for arrears as in Motaraka of the Vaserreddy and Wokadora of the Sattanapilly Estates.—

Ramnath Baboo gave a

9.

Cowle for the cultivation of waste in 1251 Fusly to the Ryots of Manegodaparem and then withheld it until induced by a Nuzzer to fulfil his original engagement.—

Vencat Gopal Row of

10

Sattanapilly took a Nuzzer from the Wealthy Village of Ocpanl pand in 1249 and 1250 to give up the fixed money /Makhta/ Assessment for a division of the produce and by the same in argument he was induced to lower the rates in Vellator, Pachelatadie paroo &c.a—

The Enamdars in the Vaseredy

11.

Estate were required to pay a contribution under the name of Bedge before the Zemindar would

See the Deposition of the Pitchunda Curnam.—

issue orders /Doombala/ permitting them to cut their crops in 1246 and 1247 Fuslies.—

In sharing Villages a fee

12.

called Pootta kurch was levied in all the Estates on the measurement and division of the Produce at the rate of a Rupee for each Pootee or Candy.

Candy of grain.—

13. Besides these examples of contributions voluntarily raised by the Ryots for special occasions- Nuzzers were levied from the wealthiest Villages without any specified object, as in Bapetta and Collesparos &ca Vaspereddy Estate, in Oopatoor, Commoor, Satanapilly Estate, in Donapoody, Goondlapilly Petere &ca Repilly Estate, and in all the Villages of Chilkaloorpaud as admitted by the Widows- The Zemindars likewise during their Management frequently appropriated sums from the collections and appropriated them to the Village Accounts under the Head of Nuzzeranna and sunnud warie expenses as in Peddacondoor, Cotapilly, Rewantinpaud, Bontepad, Byawarum, and other instances in all the Estates.—

33. The Suttanapilly Zemindar was further proved to have appropriated exclusively to his own use the whole of the Circar share of the Wet lands in several of the finest Villages of the Estate and to have kept back the rent derived from the cultivation of land not brought to account in the Demand In Repilly in several Villages and in Oopatoor of Suttanapilly and 1 poorpolem of Chilkaloor paud.

Oopatoor, Irlapad Goolapad, Comparo &ca— See Nadandla deposition Appx Bot 10—

Coverhalee Rent Rs
Oopatoor — 2067
1 poorpolem 10 — 1000

paud the proprietors took possession of a considerable extent of assessed (or Seri) land on pretence of its being their old private property or Savarani all the Zemindars were besides in the habit of alienating the public (Seri) lands sometimes in their own favor as in Cusbas Repilly and Suttanapilly or in the names of their servants but for their own benefit as in Penmoody, Waraganee Patera &ca or for the bona fide use of their dependants as for the Repilly Dewan in numerous Villages for a favorite dancing Girl of Vencat Gopal Row of Suttanepilly in Oopalpaud &ca or for charitable grants to Bramins, Chatrams, Jungums or for service to Cattoobadies Shroffs Carnams &ca or to Sowcars and others who had lent them money- When the Chilkaloorpaud property came under the Court of Wards in 1250 a Village named Nandigam was held on a rent of 3066 Rupees a year- The family after the Estate had been taken out of their hands destroyed the original lease in consideration of a bribe of 400 Rupees and rendered accounts shewing a rent of 2,379 Rupees at which it was given over to the Collector under whom it has since fallen still lower- In

Appendix Bot 19.

In two other Villages of the same Estate /Solari and Modpoor/ the collections to the amount of 210 and 604 Rupees respectively were lying ready for remittance to the public Treasury on the same occasion but were retained by the family and entered in their accounts as arrears against the Villages and so they still remain — Instances were also met of Fictitious Rents on easy terms given by the Zemindars in the names of their servants in order that they themselves might enjoy the profits — Such were those of four Villages in Koorpand granted by Ramnath Baboo first to Patre Krishnama a relative of the Head Sheristadar and then on his death retained by him on his own account, and of Selalpoor in Rajapetta Panah. —

See to From Collector 8th January 1842 Para 5 —

34 Some of the Zemindars went even a step farther and executed antedated leases with the reservation of a beneficial interest to themselves after the surrender of their Estates in 1843 This was proved to have been the case in two Villages of Repilly Budam and Nedemanoor the latter of which was discovered and cancelled by Mr. Stokes soon after the transaction had occurred by the former only came to light during the enquiries of the Commission — The same fraud was successfully practised in 4 Villages of Suttanapilly and detected in a fifth

See Appendix B. No 9. No 2120

Iyunda Gudda Kattapad Tademada Gondemada —

(Cazoo)

Note. The leases though antedated were given prior to the actual delivery of the Permanent Sunnads which were withheld to the last moment but the conditions were observed after the surrender. The Sattanapilly leases were executed on the attachment of the Estate in January and were antedated about 18 days. The Sunnads were made over in April though the terms of Government had been accepted before hand —

(Cazoo) by the Collector at the time. These instances of bad faith leave room for considering how far the parties to them are entitled to claim the term of the surrender the conditions of which they have so wantonly broken. —

It thus appears that so

35 far from the Proprietors feeling their interests to be identified with those of their Estates they were actuated solely by the desire of drawing as much advantage as possible from them to minister to their immediate selfish wants. The inferences of their probable conduct drawn from the universal law of self interest have been signally disappointed and the reason is not so inexplicable as might at first appear. The Zemindars have been brought up in habits of profuse expenditure. They had been accustomed to consider themselves as petty princes and lived in the state of ostentatious display befitting such an assumption. As Managers on the part of Government they were limited to a moderate fixed allowance having reference to the embarrassed circumstances of their Estates. Unable to adapt themselves to their altered condition they maintained the same retinue as in their more prosperous days and lost all sense of prospective advantage in present gratification. At the same time they were overwhelmed with debts contracted when

See Statement 8 —

Fort St. George 7th January 1847.

when their affairs first fell into disorder and exposed to the importunity of impatient creditors whose claims had already been too long deferred. In addition to these more pressing motives they felt the utter impossibility of relieving the Estates from the heavy arrears due to Government and rendered reckless by the load of difficulties under which they laboured, they seem to have thought that the only benefit accruing to themselves from the arrangement was that of turning it to the best account whilst it lasted. —.

Of the Amanee Management of the Collector.

36. The exactions of Ramanath Baboo attracted the attention of the Collector so strongly in $\frac{1251}{1841\text{-}42}$ Fusly that he determined on attaching the Vaspereddy Estate at once, and accordingly took it under his own management in January 1842 Chilkaloorpaud was already under his authority in consequence of the death of the last proprietor without heirs. at the close of the following year the Honorable Courts orders for the future disposal of the Zemindaries were transmitted to the Collector. The Mulrauze proprietrix was the first to comply with the terms of the proposed Surrender on the 15th January 1843 as did both of the Chilkaloorpaud widows a few days afterwards on the 25th Idem the Vaspereddy war notwithstanding the previous attachment

Courts Dispatch 21st June – 1842 with Board's Proceedings 21st November 1842.

From Collr 10th Feby. 1842

Fort St. George 7th January 1847.

attachment and byepaul row of Suttanapilly who had on the 10th January likewise been deprived of his trust keeping back his remittances as well as the Repilly Chief all with held their compliance nor did they yield until advertisements had been published for the sale of their Estates. The Suttanapilly man tendered an unwilling consent, on the 3d April and the other two on the 23d and 28th of June, the latter only two days before the date appointed for the sale. the Collector's servants had however been in possession of Repilly since 17th April, and the others, as already explained had been previously attached. —.

To Collr 13th March 1843. Extract Mem. of Cons 18th May — 1843. To Collector 22d May — " From Collr 24th 29th 30th June — 1843.

37. The Vaspereddy and Chilkaloorpaud Estates had thus been four years and the other two years under direct Amanee management on the appointment of the Commission but the Mulrauze property had been under the Collector's charge since 1842 Fusly. The Collection of Fusly 1250 were 8,32,700 those of the three subsequent years were. — .

1251	7,49,973
1252	7,04,527
1253	5,54,298

Permanent Settlement 1225458.

the two last of which only were wholly Amanee. The Estates therefore instead of improving by the change.

change continued gradually to get worse - The defalcation was attributed by the Collector /Mr. Stokes/ chiefly to the seasons and the fall in the price of grain, but by the former Acting Collector /Mr. Lockhart/ to the further effects of certain changes in the revenue Administration introduced by Mr. Stokes - which will be more fully noticed hereafter - With this amount of information the business of the Commission commenced, but it soon became apparent that these causes had exercised but a very secondary influence in the matter - At an early stage of my proceedings the true cause was traced to combination of the Native public Servants already noticed and to their schemes for renting Villages on favorable leases and for the collection of the outstanding balances on their own account - The Board of Revenue in consequence of the imperfect knowledge of the value of the Villages as received from the Zemindars had recommended the Collector to settle them by Annual rents until the survey should afford means for a more accurate estimate of their resources - Instead of this the Villages were given on leases

From the Commissioner to the late Acting Collr March 29th 1845 - Appendix A No. 12 -

Statement No. 10 -

leases of three years on the plea that they could not otherwise be restored from the low ebb to which they had been brought by the state of the market and the effects of the Collectors reforms -

That the revenue of the rented Villages had greatly fallen was a fact to consequence to be doubted, but the reasons advanced in explanation were not equally clear - Reference to the Collector of Masulipatam shewed that far better terms had been obtained for Villages in that District previous & similar in all respects and only separated by the Kistnah from those of Guntoor - The Sequestration of the Jaghire accounts proved that in this case at least a gross fraud had been practised - The suspicions thus awakened were confirmed as the investigation proceeded till it became evident that the whole was the result of design - To this scheme both the public Servants and the inhabitants were privy - The Amuneen and Talook Establishment acting under the instructions of the Head Shirastadar began by neglecting to enforce the collections and then reported that the Ryots were unable to discharge the balance owing to the state of the market and the season - In return they received a per centage on the

Extract from Consn. Letter No. 205 dated 25th Sept. 1845 with 30th July 1845 Appx. No. 24 and answer dispatched from Consn. and Revenue Selection Proceedings dated 1st Appx. B

the arrears thus left outstanding and the remainder was considered the Ryots share so that the whole was lost to the Sirkar. At the same time taking advantage of Mr Stokes order for the freedom of cultivation, great quantities of land was thrown up and then an offer for a rent at a reduced berij was made by the inhabitants backed by a second donation to the Native Servants. Persons sent by the Collector to inspect the true circumstances and Condition of the land being generally some Member of the Head Sheristadars Cutcherry or at any rate individuals selected by them confirmed the truth of the Summens representations and the proposal was accepted, as soon as the lease was secured the deserted lands were reoccupied and immediately afforded a clear profit to the Renter.

38 Most of the rents given by the Zemindars when managing on their own account had been fixed with a due regard to the real value of the Village It became therefore an object with the inhabitants to get them cancelled that they might bring forward new proposals for lower terms and they gained their end by bribing the Summens to report the old lease as a rack rent extorted by the

the Rapacity of the Zemindars & which the outstanding balances served as a sort of proof This statement with the accounts on which it was founded being referred to the Adzoor Cutcherry, was confirmed by the Head Sheristadar and the Collectors assent obtained. The rents which had been conferred by the Zemindars as matters of favor on their friends and relatives were likewise turned to a profitable account. There are persons not content with the ample profit left to them after defraying the stipulated demand took advantage of the times to appropriate the public money also and purchased the forbearance of the Servants when pressed for payment. Of this description were the arrears contracted by the Renter of the Siripoody named Kalangal Sooby a and by Manipoody Parentab who held several Villages in Coorpand Taloke.

It would swell this report to too great a length to detail all the modes adopted for raising money at the expence of the Revenue the expedients varying as the Land s were rented on hold on the usual money Mukhta rates or on a division of produce. A few have therefore been briefly selected to serve as Examples.

Examples—

When Competition for the rent of a Village arose the offer of the wealthiest and most respectable bidder was not preferred but that of the one who would pay the highest bribe— These persons were often little better than Paupers whose securities were in the same condition after embezzling the Collections they fell in arrear and when held responsible for the rent they were found to have neither property nor credit— such were the renters of Condal Moody, Ipurpelly, Veparla Cadapoody, Vedampoody &c. &c. (see Disposition of Panagapa Chr. Examn Appx B No 8)

In other cases when a bonafide rent had been concluded with a person too independant to submit to the demands of the Cutcherry the Ameen fomented disputes between the Renter and the Ryot and thus endangered the cultivation and consequently the success of the speculation— By this means the Predatory renter was made to feel his dependence on the authorities and was compelled to conciliate their good offices a remarkable instance of this was fully developed in Bheemaveram—

(See Appendix A No 6 B No 6.)

In a few cases it was proved that the Ameen themselves held shares in favorable Rents of Villages in the names of others, as in Yellamurroo &c. as in Raga-volu Chendolu &c. 6 Villages in Bapatla Taluk attached to No 57 for having under rented Appx A No 13 as in Chelloor Vilaga-poody &c. in Kerroor Taluk Guntoor Dist. Appx B No 57. as of the Tahsildar of Gantasaid and Canongo.

As in Wadiconda the two Roodra-varams &c.

As in Pedda Condoor Guntoor &c.

as Bashecarloo Ameen of Corrapaud in Talook of Serungapalum Rachawar Roodraveram and Sota Krishnama of Chebrolu in Veerapolem—

Many Villages in the Bapatla Taluk which had been irrigated by the recent Construction of Channels from the Kistna were leased on the amount of their old dry Assessment and in them no allowance was made for new cultivation or for waste converted into Gardanovation or for waste converted into Gardanovation but such improvements were well known to have been made and provided for in the Rent terms of the Lease—

40 In Aumanee Villages the Servants were paid to pass the Curnums accounts without too minute a Scrutiny to recommend the Remission of Land said to be lost waste, to get sequestered Villages restored to procure the release of property distrained for arrears to obtain Remissions under false pretences as on the score of inundation, to procure the Settlement of a boundary dispute, to get the old Mukhta or fixed money rates reduced, to obtain permission Doombalas to cut their grain to allow the money Mukhta Rates to be changed to a division of the produce &c.

41. In the Shaving Villages bribes were taken to underestimate the Crop or when

the

as in Pu-
=naka
as in Pandica-
=lapooty

the auchana was proved by the actual measure-
=ment of the Grain to have been too low to settle
the demand in the former instead of the latter-
To give a lower conversion rate for Government
share than the selling price of the season. Snow
Village named Attalore, all these frauds were
practised in the same year 1253 Fusly / The Ryots
first got a settlement for a diviision according
to a false Estimate and then had it converted
into money at a rate less than the Market price
When the grain has been measured, divided, heap
and the Rate fixed, it is as good as revenue actually
collected- A pretext however was found for dealing
with it even in this condition by representing that the
state of the Market had impeded its sale and
that in consequence it had been spoilt by
keeping- It was then pronounced an irrecoverable
balance- sound times the Ryots were prevailed
into the payment of a douceur by making
-estimates or they were harassed by refusals to
grant permission / doombalas / to cut the grain
by delays in measuring and by the apprehension
of the damage it would sustain if left on
the field after a new season of cultivation
had begun.

Nullore Pedda
Condoor Mahtor
Jea

Appendix B
No 16

See letter to
Bd. Dt. 25th
May 1815
Appendix A
No 2 and Account
of Coloor
Pacamoor
Tegarpaut Jea

42. Besides these other contributions of
more special nature

occasions. It was usual for the Coloor Servants
to raise a Fund for the Immmabundy expenses of
every Talook they came to settle, part of which
was contributed by the Talook Establishment
at the rate of one, two and sometimes three Months
Salary, part by the Villagers. This fell particularly
heavy on some of the inferior Servants such as the
peons and in a manner compelled them to reim-
-burse themselves from the Ryots. The practice
was fully proved in the Poorpaud, Chebrole
Repilly, Tenally, Chilkloorpaud, Kapetta Talooks
and was no doubt universal. Levy was made
likewise partly from the public Servants, partly
from the Villages, by the Naib Sheristadar to
build a Chouttry at Mungalgerry- The facts
were fully proved before Mr White and he
was dismissed in consequence- Another collection
was projected for a similar institution to be
erected by the Head Sheristadar at a sacred spot
on the Kistna, but it was stopped by the appoint-
-ment of the Commissioner- On the occasions of
Marriages in the families of the Ameens of
Poorpaud Repilly and Pattanapilly- Funds were
likewise collected from the Servants and
from the Villages-

See letters to
Bd. Dt. Appendix
A No 6
6-9-10 Jan.

43. The mode of levying these sums
was by a general contribution levied on the
Ryots

as in Pennamaka — as in Pondicherry

the anchana was proved by the actual measurement of the grain to have been too low to settle the demand in the former instead of the latter. To fix a lower conversion rate for Government share than the selling price of the season. Some Village named Attalore, all these frauds were practised in the same year 1253 Fusly. The Ryot first got a settlement for a division according to a false Estimate and then had it converted into money at a rate less than the Market. When the grain has been measured, divided, and the Rate fixed, it is as good as revenue collected. A pretext however was found for dealing with it even in this condition by representing that the state of the Market had impeded its sale and that in consequence it had been spoilt by keeping. It was then pronounced an irrecoverable balance. Sometimes the Ryots were forgiven into the payment of a douceur by making false estimates or they were harassed by refusals to grant permission / doombalas / to cut the grain by delays in measuring and by the approach of the damage it would sustain if left on the field after a new season of cultivation had begun.

Nullore Reddy Condoor Attalore Seea

Appendix B No 16

See letter to Sec.y Coll.r 25th May 1846 Appendix A. No. 6 and Account of Condoor Pagoda &c.

42. Besides these other contributions of more special nature

occasions. It was usual for the Sooroor Servants to raise a Fund for the Summabundy expenses of every Talook they came to settle, part of which was contributed by the Talook Establishment at the rate of one, two and sometimes three Months Salary, part by the Villagers. This fell particularly heavy on some of the inferior Servants such as the Peons and in a manner compelled them to reimburse themselves from the Ryots. The practice was fully proved in the Poorsaud, Chebrolee, Repilly, Tenally, Chilkaloorpaud, Bapetla Talooks and was no doubt universal. A levy was made likewise partly from the public Servants, partly from the Villages, by the Nair Sheristadar to build a Choultry at Mungalgerry. The facts were fully proved before Mr White and he was dismissed in consequence. Another collection was projected for a similar institution to be erected by the Head Sirishtadar at a sacred spot on the Kistna, but it was stopped by the appointment of the Commissioner. On the occasions of Marriages in the families of the Ameens of Poorsaud Repilly and Tattanapilly, Funds &c. were likewise collected from the Servants and from the Villages.

See letter to Coll.r Appendix A. No. 6

43. The mode of levying these sums was by a general contribution levied on the Ryots

ryots under the name of Jackiseum from the Arabic Jackseem a term identifying the usage with Mahummedan Rule. From long impunity it has become an admitted practice in Guntoor. The ryots submit to it readily and it will require the greatest vigilance on the part of the collector to check a habit so hurtful to the revenue and so full of temptation to the Native butchery. A Jackessum or subscription is assessed at a certain rate on the land the Assessment, the produce &c. Thus the rates varied from 1 Rupee to 14 Rupees for each boochal of Seri or Government cultivation

See Account of Anantavaram Santavavoor &c. Betapoody Mulloor Chuntalapoody Palparroo Carchela Buttlapad &c. &c. &c. Appendix B passim.

	Annas	Rupees	Annas	Rupees	
In Pedda Hakanie	2	"	to 8	"	per Pagoda
" Yanamadala	4	"	"	"	
" Goorwaroo	2	"			

Enam lands were likewise subjected to the same demand as in Chilpaleyor where the rate was fixed at 4 Rupees the boochal. Those on the Beriz were assessed either on the Pagoda or the Rupee. A third kind was on the Candy of produce and

Hoorpaud Jalook 1 to 1 Rupee per Pagoda

	As. Ps. at		As. Ps. at		
In Pehilly Jalook	1	8	to 4	6	per Rupee
" Lakanapilly	"	8	to 4	"	
" Chilkaloorpaud	"	6	to 2	6	
" Chebrole	1	3	to 8	"	
" Bapetta	1	"	to 3	"	

	Ps. a	Ps.	As.	
In Pehilly at Doogral Resident Ryots	1	"	"	" per Candy
Pyeaaes	"	8	"	"
" Lakkanapilly Jalook	"	4	to 1	8
" Chilkaloorpaud Do	"	4	to "	12
" Chebrole Do	"	2	to "	4
" Jenally Do	"	4	to 1	"
" Bapetta Do	"	8	to 1	8
" Hoorpaud Do	"	4	3	to 1 "

	Ps.	As.	Ps.	As.	
In Pehilly	"	8	to 2	"	per Candy
" Lakkanapilly	"	"	to 1	"	
" Chilkaloorpaud	"	4	to 1	12	
" Chebrole	"	4	to 1	8	
" Jenally	"	2	to 1	8	
" Rajapett	"	4	to 2	"	
" Bapetta	"	4	to 3	"	
" Hoorpaud	"	4	to 4	"	

From 4 Annas to 1 Rupee per Candy In general and also Pradindla Nudicondoor &c.

In Bayapoorum Bundarpilly Yanamavaram Goorgoole Pobbeloor &c.

As in Tadcherog

A fourth rate was that on each plough In many Villages it was a mere discretionary levy with reference to the means of the ryots varying from 4 Annas to 10 Rupees a head In some instances it was imposed on the land left uncultivated either from want of rain or to get a low rent and for which remission was obtained notwithstanding the profit derived by the ryot from it as pasturage

In other villages it was taken from the concealed land. In others it was taken from the common pasture land instead of profits of the common pasture land instead of making a separate rate It was paid out of the Renters profits in Donawa, Pedagoor, Anantavarum Leakerajpatam, Betapoody Innaie out of the Monies collected by the Renters for the Sirkar rent in Melavarum Chenapalavaroy Pammody Denapoody Peddapalavaroy Alapa Codelapa &c. In Appecutta Dondamoody Tewal gudda Pedda Mukkana Cavoor and many others the Renter borrowed a sum of money on his own credit or made use of the Sirkar collections to meet the Jakeessum. These three last expedients were merely adopted to delay the exaction from the Ryots to a more convenient season, which sometimes never

At 3 to 4 annas per Rupee in Thalampacky
" 1/2 to 3 ——————————— in Pedda Pavoor
" 2 to 3 ——————————— in Vylore Keerpauk
1 year 1 year

never came. Another device was to apportion the total on the outstanding balances by which means relief from importunity was purchased and the demand became recoverable.

44— Regular accounts of the receipts and Disbursements of all such Extra Collections were kept by the Curnums one set prepared for general terms as a sort of public record the other for their private information. In the one appear many false items and the amount of the true ones is ever changed. The fictitious particulars and the cases are credited to their true heads in the other. The particulars detailed in the preceding para have been taken at random from these documents to which have been obtained in a greater or less degree of completeness from every Village. The Curnums always endeavoured to withhold them and it was only after making examples that the more timid were induced to bring them forth under the influence of a Caning that others were compelled to do so when the Curnums family was divided and the truth was extracted by playing the all pow-

See Chattas of Pratteepad Ba-
= danam Crapa-

† Asia Bradaully Wallicher Karr Gom-
= Laudly &c.

* As in Pennsylvania
* Asia Appearance

‡ See account of Cadavanad Jallie Dharmakarta to Allen Dora

of one party against the other - All the accounts however are original documents the authenticity of which has been tested. This was done the more scrupulously in consequence of the attempts made to palm off documents freshly written and on paper as genuine accounts many of which were rejected altogether. Those admitted are transmitted in thirty duftars and 3 bundles of palm leaves with this report accompanied by a separate list. The entries of the disbursements are very curious. Long practice and frequent detection have made the Curnums expert in keeping them in such a form as to conceal their true import in the event of discovery. To a large portion of the amount so raised was paid to the public servants the names of the individuals receiving it are rarely found. The most common entry on such occasions is the Telugoo word "Pad" or "Padoo" ಪಡು Signifying a "time" or occasion". At other times the Arabic word Daffa (ದಫ್ಫ) having precisely the same sense is used — other disbursements appear as "Mubham Kurch" — "Sundries" or "general expenses" from the Arabic Mubham concealed, ambiguous: some Curnums put them down to "religious expenses" (Deva Kurch) or charitable expenses "Dharma Kurch) others to Jimmabundy expenses others simply to Katta the amount shewed how much they exceeded any such possible charge a very usual figment was that of altering pro per names to make them appear applicable to mendicant Brahmins as in Maidoo- fully the term Swadhanni (a religious beggar) was

was employed to designate the Ameen Yegnas-
wara Swadhinbeand Bashyam Vedantac barlo
in Diriged for Bashacarlo Ameen of Coorpad
In Yenagandla Boochee Vastroolo was written
for Sheej Boochya the Ameen and Yucala
Sastroolo for Yencatasaamy the Samuldar
Sometimes the Initial of the party only
is written + or the occasion written + any name
is noted as "suspended at the time of getting
the rent" in Tangalmoody Kalarka &c &c
or "to Gunloor thro' Bazar &c in Roena fully-

45 To explain these obscure phrases de-
-positions were taken from the Curnums in which
the true names of the parties referred to were
explained - These of course rest on no better
evidence than the assertion of the Writers - But
of the general authenticity of the disclosures
there can be no doubt - In the cases
investigated under the most favorable
circumstances the correctness of the lists
were satisfactorily established and these
were the instances in which the greatest
amount of speculation was proved - This
however was only exhorted by the
pressure of circumstances favorable
to enquiry - Where such did not exist it is
certain that much was successfully concealed - But putting
aside

+ Avoi Cavoi
Yanamadala
Heyoor Sootlam
Patcha &c

aside the authenticity of the statements altogether,
the fact is indisputable that a large propor-
-tion of the public revenue throughout the Dis-
-trict was annually intercepted before it
reached the public Treasury - It is equally
certain that this could not have been done thus
generally to so large an amount without the
knowledge of the public servants and that if
they did not denounce the practice they must
have participated in it - But in several cases
evidence has been obtained sufficient to esta-
-blish the moral certainty if not the legal
conviction of such guilty participation on the
part of the highest and most confidential
Native Public Officers - It is fair therefore
to assume that the general inference drawn
above is not over strained -

46 The amount for which good documentary
proof in the shape of the original accounts and explana-
-tory depositions above mentioned has been obtained
since the surrender of the Estates is 51,158 - its alleged
disposal being as follows -

See Statement
No. 11.

To the Head Sheristadar	1290	
Naib Do	1798	
Assistant Do	1775	
Hoozur Moonshees	943	
Goomastahs	5246	
Total Hoozur Servants		11092
To Ameens of Taloks	19020	
Peishcars of Do	8259	
Samaladars	6144	
Muddutgars	4556	
Total Talook Servants		38289
Grand Total		51458

Fo

This sum it must be repeated bears no proportion to the known defalcation of revenues and forms but a small part of what has been drawn from the district - The difficulties before mentioned explain in part why more was not ascertained The strong feeling inherent in the Native mind against the disclosure of such dealings affords a farther reason - The preservation of Secrecy and the observance of good faith in transactions destitute of every principle of truth and honesty is a point of honor in Native Society the breach of which subjects the offender to general obloquy and contempt - Hence the Ladis connected with the Village Rents the most profitable source of corruption which were in the majority of instances negociated with a few individuals of superior Station and respectability remained in a great measure undiscovered - The fact however was notorious tho' not susceptible of direct proof - The lists embrace the names of all ranks and nearly of every individual employed on the Collectors Revenue Establishment - In this respect the malversations offer a remarkable contrast to those of the Zemindar's time - The close supervision maintained by the latter over their dependants allowed no one to plunder but themselves - Under the Collector the fear of detection made it necessary to secure the silence

of all concerned. The preceding list affords no criterion of the amount or proportion actually received by each person the Collections being generally made in the first instance through the inferior agents whose names alone appear in the Cumums Memoranda -

47- To illustrate and at the same time support the preceding Statements a table exhibiting resources as far as ascertained of 12 of the Rented Villages has been drawn up, in which the true collections for 12 years are contrasted with the terms accepted for the rent - A glance at the average of each displays at once the inadequate nature of the latter - In addition to these a single case has been solicited for a Statement in greater detail - It is that of the Village of Neidoopilly (in the Baspetla Tavah of the Vasreddy Estate -) one of the richest in the District - which had been rented in 1246 fusly by Ramnath Baboo to certain of the Cumums on the following terms -

Support No 12

Fuslies	Rent	Collections	Real Demand and Collections
1246	17601	17352	19330
1247	18001	18001	22917
1248	18501	14498	16673
	54103	53851	58920

Items in 1248 Fusly for which Credit was claimed 252 / 54103

Value of Chagroot not included 2893

Total proceeds of first farm 61813

being a clear profit of 7961

* Note. This item was kept out of the original accounts but was discovered during the Commissioners enquiry -

Well aware of the real value of the Village

Village Paminath Baboo on the expiration of the first lease executed a second for 4 years at something more than 20000 Rupees a e.n year making 80604 for the whole - The amount paid by the renters however did not exceed 67385 for the entire period - Meantime the Estate had been attached while upwards of a year had yet to run and the adjustment which remained to be made by the Collector had not been completed when I took up the enquiry -

After experiencing much evasion and delay on the part of the Curumms to the production of their accounts I requested the Acting Collector to proceed against the renters for the amount on which seeing no other means of relief they gave up the true accounts of the Farm but with held the secret expenditure of the Grama Kurch Fund - The following is an abstract of the former -

Years	Rent	Paid to Government.	Actual Demand and Collections according to the rough accounts -
1249	20001	20001	20101
1250	20101	14981	18552
1251	20201	16002	15932
1252	20301	16401	17800
	80604	67385	72885

See Statement of both leases No. 13 -

Receipts less than rent — 13219
and less than true Collections - 5500

From this it is seen that the Cupidity of the Zemindars had pitched the rent too high on the second occasion and likewise that the arrears were not so large as the alleged amount for the rough account shewed an item of Chay not with held as in 1248 -

Finely of the value of	1743
Do Due by Ryots	451
Do appropriated by the renters	3105
In all Rupees	5499

So that the actual loss on the rent was only Rupees 7720 -

On the attachment in 1842 A Sooba Row the lately dismissed Deputy Sheristadar was appointed Ameen of the Taunah and directed to examine into the circumstances of the Rent - On that occasion he took a statement from the Renters to the effect that they had paid 751 Rupees in the first rent and 1248 Rupees in the second as Nuzzerana to the Zemindar - This was artfully done in accordance with the impression on the Collectors mind of the large Collections made by Paminath Baboo under this denomination which has led to the attachment - For admitting this explanation the Ameen received 200 Rupees - He did not however make a formal report being shortly afterwards restored to his former Office and succeeded by another Ameen who on the 27th December 1843 recommended a new rent to be given to the same parties as follows -

For 1253 — 12615
1254 — 15015
1255 — 17015
1256 — 17025
1257 — 17035

But in consideration both of the inadequacy of the offer for the first year and of the unadjusted liabilities of the preceding lease Mr Stokes very properly refused his consent - The consequence was that the Demand under Cumuance for fusly 1253 was further depreciated to 11688 Rupees of which only 10728 Rupees were collected being

being a loss of 1887 Rupees on the very insufficient offer voluntarily made by the inhabitants themselves.

The examination of the true accounts delivered to the Commissioner's Office proved that those taken by N. Soob Row were altogether false. The truth was that though a Nuzzer of 892/16 had been raised for Ramnath Baboo in Fusly 1219 the remainder and even more making in all 3105 Rupees had been embezzled by the renters themselves. This they were therefore required to make good and failing to do so were placed in confinement. Seeing no way of escape they were driven at length to bring out the accounts. The genuineness of these was carefully tested and fully established. The facts disclosed by them were likewise supported by other evidence and appeared to me to afford ample grounds for the conviction under Regulation IX of 1822 of several of the Collector's principal servants including the Head Sheristadar. The witnesses however were tampered with before they reached the Collector's Office and under the opinion of Mr. White the case was dropped.

48. Further particulars of the circumstances attending the Rent of individual Villages will be found in Appendix A containing copies of letters addressed to the Collector as per margin and in Appendix B consisting of translations.

From Commissioner to Actg Collr 10th May 1845 — Ditto Ditto Ditto 6th June 1845.

Translate of this document forms statement No 14.

No 6 of 15.

No 2 of 11-1927 of 29.

Note. Several other cases failed in like manner and as it became evident that my position did not admit of my proceeding effectively against any of the delinquents I gave up the [illegible]

translations of the evidence of Curnums ryots and others on the same subject.

49. All the frauds discovered were in the land Revenue but there is reason to believe that considerable speculation prevailed likewise in the Inoculpha. This circumstance was brought to the Collector's notice in my letter of the 5th July 1845.

Appendix A No 17.

50. It may at first sight seem strange that such wide spread corruption should have escaped detection by the Collector for nearly two years. But on the other hand it must be remembered that the whole of his servants were leagued against him and that they made common cause with the people. Both parties participating in the advantages gained at the expense of the Revenue.

51. The origin of so extensive combination is attributable partly to causes connected with the state of the district which render it always liable to corrupt practices and partly to casual circumstances which called them more directly into action.

1. Permanent causes

52. The tendency of the oppressive rule of former Governments and of that of the Zemindars since the Permanent Settlement to produce habits of deceit and evasion has already been noticed. From long practice all classes of the people whether Revenue servants Curnums or Ryots are adepts at dissimulation. Accounts are fabricated with a ready ingenuity, Sunnuds, deeds

and

and legal instruments forged with surprising =
nicety, and the moral sense in a Country where
it is never high, has in Guntoor, been debased to a
lower standard than usual - Again the absence
of a uniform and steady system of administra=
=tion for a long series of years has introduced
a lax system of control and careless habits
of business - One important consequence of this
is manifested in the decay of the Village In=
=stitutions - The different classes of society
are no longer in just subordination to each =
other - The Curnums have got rid of the =
Seeks employed elsewhere for the control of
the Office, and have concentrated all the Village
functions in themselves - They have thus obtained
an undue degree of influence and being of
the same caste and often nearly related to
the public servants are always ready to play
into their hands - Lastly when the proprietors
were required to surrender their rights for an
indefinite period a large extent of Country
with which the Collector had little previous
acquaintance was thrown upon his hands
and an extensive establishment composed not
of tried and experienced servants but of persons
accustomed to the licence of precarious and
temporary employment under former attach=
=ments - There was no uniform system of
revenue

Revenue management - The money advan=
=ments introduced at the permanent settlement
were extensively replaced by Rents and a
division of the Produce - The Cultivation was
forced - The collections made before the pro=
=duce was got in - The revenue accounts rendered
by Proprietors were made up to suit their own
views, and only forthcoming for a recent period
while those of the Curnums were unworthy of
Credit - The lands were unregistered or at
least so incorrectly described as not to be
recognized in cases of disputed possession.
so that the Collection was wholly at the mercy
of the public servants and Curnums -

2 Immediate causes

Such a state of things demand=
=ed all the vigilance of the superior revenue
Officers, but unfortunately at this juncture
the Cutcherry was distracted by party spirit
which after occupying the time of the Col=
=lector and impending his more important
duties for more than four years ended in
one faction obtaining the upper hand - The
successful party instead of co-operating with
the Collector in carrying out the necessary
measures of reform were led to employ the
superiority they had obtained in turning the diffi=
=culties of the District to their own benefit -

The circumstances connected
with these dissensions which arose out of the

the appointment and continuance of Sashagerry Row as Head Sheristadar of Guntoor have al= =ready been partly before the Government, but a short notice of them is again required in this place to preserve the unity of the detail - I have the less difficulty in touching on this subject because it so happened that I was absent from the Board of Revenue on every occasion of dis= =cussion between that body and the Collector, and consequently took no part in the matter -

Note. On 3 Occasions employed on other duty once on leave and once on sick Certi= =ficate to sea -

On the death of the former Head Sheristadar in October 1837, Mr. Gold= =ingham nominated a person called sub= =sequently Venkata Kistna Row to act as his succes= =sor but the Board of Revenue on learning that he had never before been in the Public ser= =vice with the exception of officiating as an ameen for a Month or two in an attached Talook of the Vasereddy Estate, that his only employment had been that of Vakeel to the Masulipatam Nawab, and his family were de= pendants of the Vasereddy Zemindar refused to confirm the selection - About the same time a

From Coll.r 10th October 1837 To Collector 9th November

From Coll.r 24th Nov.r

J. Coll.r 18th Dec.r

Petition was presented to the Board from a creditor of the Vasereddy Estate complaining of the interference of the New Sheristadar with a large amount of

Petition No. 18 of 1837 dated 19th December 1837 Endorsed referring to Civil Court 1st February 1838 - The attempt to get possession of the property under the authority of the Magistrate was persevered in and afterwards came under the notice of the Court of Sudr Udalut in their Proceedings dated 23d March 1840 -

deposit with him - Mr. Goldingham reiterated his recommendation without success and then made him Nair Sheristadar (in place of the former incumbent removed on a charge of malversation from that office to a Talook Ameenship) and Acting Head Sheristadar until he could find a fit person on an arrangement to which the Board also objected - But no change having been made the Board recalled attention to their former orders and on a more peremptory repetition of them Sashagherry Row then Assistant Sheristadar was appointed by Mr. Goldingham and Confirm= =ed by the Board -

From Coll.r 22d May 1838 - To Coll.r 5th July To Coll.r 27th Sept.r To Coll.r 25th Oct.r

Meantime the Collector's Pro= =ceedings against the late Nair under Regu= =lation IX of 1822 having been reversed on ap= =peal by the Board, Mr. Goldingham addressed the Government thro' the Board against his ac= =quittal and against the Board's interference with his nominations which led to a represent= =ation of the whole matter being laid by the Board before superior authority - The Govern= =ment expressed their approbation of the Board's Proceedings and at the same time transmitted a Petition from the Nair in which he complained that he had been removed to make room for Kistna Row and ordered him to be immediately restored -

Board's Pros. 10th December 1838

Pro. 24th Jany 1839 -

From Govt. 18th June 1839 - J. Coll.r 27th June Court's Despatch 27th April No. 6 Para 8 -

After this Kistna Row acted as Head Moonshee until the Commencement of the following year when Mr. Goldingham obtained the sanction of the Board to appoint him Nair Sheristadar the lately restored Deputy

From Collector to "in Con.r 18th February 1840 -

From Coll.r 25th in Cons.n 7th Dec.r 1840.

Deputy being transferred to an equivalent situation in the Talooks. Towards the close of the year Mr. Goldingham announced his appointment to the Head Sheristadarship in the place of Sheshgerry Row reduced to his former post of Assistant Sheristadar for incompetency and intrigue against Kistna Row as detailed in two separate Proceedings that accompanied his letter. From a perusal of these papers it appears that Kistna Row had all along performed the duties of Head Sheristadar and that in consequence a mortal enmity had been produced between him and Shashgerry Row who could not brook being set aside.

Coll.r Pro.s 17th Jun.y Petition of Shasheshgerry Row in Ag. Coll.r letter 18th Aug.t 1842.

Pro.s 7th Dec.r 1840.

The Board disapproved entirely of this course and ordered that regular charges should be exhibited against Shashgerry Row. And with reference to the opinion of Government already expressed positively forbade the employment of Kistna Row as Head of the Office.

From Collector 10th Dec.r 1840.

Mr. Goldingham admitted the exclusion of Kistna Row to be final but reiterated his objections to Sashegerry Row which the Board requested him to bring forward in a definite shape. This he did in a voluminous record some months afterwards. The Board commented on these

To Coll.r 11th January 1841.

From Coll.r 19th Oct.r 1841.

Pro.s 16th Dec.r

Proceedings with much severity and expressed their entire disapprobation of them, but with reference

the absence of unanimity between the Collector and his Sheristadar they intimated their readiness to sanction a new arrangement provided the latter was suitably provided for elsewhere but they at the same time directed the absolute removal of Kistna Row from the Hoozoor and desired that a new selection should be made both for the post of Head and Deputy Sheristadar Mr. Goldingham accordingly appointed both to Talook Ameenships and nominated Lutchmeenarsoo formerly removed from the same situation in Rajahmundry to the head of the Office. But the Board considering the provision for Sheshgerry inadequate refused to confirm it.

From Collector 30th November 1841.

Pro.s 16th December 1841.

Soon after this in February 1842 Mr. Goldingham was appointed Collector of Chittoor and the acting Collector finding no one in charge of the Office immediately restored the original Head and Deputy Sheristadars Sheshgerry Row and Soob Row to their former places.

About a month or six weeks before leaving the District Mr. Goldingham had attached the Vuttredy Estate and appointed Servants to take charge of it. The acting Collector proposed a considerable reduction in this Establishment and also removed the individuals already selected on the ground that all with a very few exceptions were new and untried Servants replacing them by others who had formerly been employed on the same duty.

From acting Coll.r 11th April 1842.

A.

A short time previously Sheshgerry Row had presented a Petition to the Board Complaining against his own continued exclusion from office in favor of Kistna Row and accusing Mr. Goldingham of having signed blank orders of appointments for the abovementioned servants which Kistna Row had been allowed to fill up at his pleasure. Mr. Stokes the new Collector in consideration of the violent party spirit prevailing did not Consider it advisable to pursue the investigation of the matter to the full extent but stated sufficient to shew that the accusation was generally false tho' it was true that the Collectors' list of candidates had been partially altered. The Peons likewise had not been chosen from the Collectors' list of Candidates but had been selected by the Sereshtadar Lutchmee Narsoo himself.-

From Coll.r 18th August 1842.-

The Board exonerated Mr. Goldingham from all knowledge of such Proceedings and Conveyed a severe reproof to Sheshgerry Row for preferring such serious charges on mere reports. At the same time with reference to the violent animosity prevailing between the two factions in the District they positively forbade the employent of Kistna Row / now ameen of Rachoor / or of Lutchmeenarasoo in that District in any capacity whatsoever.-

The factious spirit however had broken out and continued to vent itself with unabated virulence in another direction. Of the nature of the connection if

indeed any existed previously between Sheshgerry Row and the then Moonsiff of Chebrole named Cotum Royeel Naidoo. I am not aware. From the Proceedings of the Court of Sudr Adalut it appears that the Moonsiff had several years before exposed the dishonesty of the Zillah Court Servants and drawn down upon himself the enmity of those who were punished in consequence.-

Proc.s Sudr Adalut 22d April 1833.

Ec. Mo. 6. 1st October 1830.

In 1832 they brought charges against him of which he was acquitted by the Sudr Adalut with the addition of the following observation "that a spirit of malice existed against the District Moonsiff on account of the part he took in bringing to light the corrupt practices of the native servants of the Zillah Court of Guntoor." In 1840 a new accusation was preferred against him to the Collector by one Vutrigoonta Venkiah a notorious informer who stated that a deficiency existed in his cash chest a similar charge being at the same time laid before Government by a person who had intermediately / in 1836 / presented a complaint of the same nature to the Northern Provincial Court which had been dismissed on investigation. The Moonsiff attributed the last attack to the ill will of Kistna Row / then employed under the Collector / by whom the charge had been brought to Mr. Goldinghams notice. The Sudr Adalut pronounced the Moonsiff to be "innocent" and the charges "to be the result of Combination and intrigue" adding that the Moonsiff had stirred up a host of enemies by acts which had justly

Proc.s of the Sudr Adalut 7th March 1842.

Note

This man's brother P. Soobiah a man of similar Character himself a witness against the Moonsiff also brought numerous accusations against the public servants to me as he had done before to Mr. Goldingham. After a time I discovered his real Character and forbade him the Cutcherry.-

justly gained him the applause of his Superiors and lastly of the Government" and they concluded by apponting him to a higher situation in another District.-

Pro. Nos. P.C. Court 14th Septr. 1842.

Immediately afterwards Kistna Row and two others were indicted [No. 41 of 1842] by order of the Sudr Udalut for a Conspiracy to bring false accusations against the Moonsiff. After a twelve Month Spent in fruitless investigation the assistant Judge of Guntoor recorded his Conviction" that the charge was to be assigned to the spirit of faction exciting in the District of which the the 1st Prisoner [V. Kistna Row] is the head of one party — and the several witnesses the dependants of the other party [that is to Sheshgerry Rowe] and released the Prisoners.

From Govt. to 28th Augt. 29th to 31st Sept. & 26th Oct. 1843.

Such as
Lota Kristniah late Ameen of Chabrole.-
Somayejooloo Soobiah late Asst. Sheristadar
Amburkhana Poorooshottama Son in law of
Sheshgerry Row and late Hoozoor Naddutgar
Potrigoonta Venkiah
—"— Soobiah &c.

57

From Coll. 25th October 1842.

To resume the History of Sheshgerry Row Mr. Stokes being desirous of introducing a better system of Revenue management into his District made certain propositions to the Board such as allowing the ryots to exercise a perfect freedom in the extent of their Cultivation abolishing the practice of estimating the crops in Mucta lands discontinuing the doombalas or permission to thrash and house the grain and deferring the instalments of revenue until the ryots had time to carry their various produce to market. In submitting these he expressed "his fear that he should not be able to do much without the assistance of a servant trained in a better school than the Northern Circars and capable of more enlarged objects than the success of his private intrigues." "The present head of this Office" he adds is clever and possessed

certain kind but he is utterly incapable of appreciating sound revenue measures and is so wedded to the crooked and oppressive practices now in force that nothing but opposition is to be looked for at his hands in any departure from them-" Along with this letter Mr. Stokes transmitted certain written observations of the Sheristadar on the points at issue exhibiting opinions at variance with his own views.-

To Coll. 10 Nov. 1842.

In reply the Board concurred in the general principles laid down by the Collector but impressed on his Consideration "that where a wrong but impolitic System had been Confirmed by long and usage, it was necessary to use circumspection in introducing even wholesome innovations." They recommended caution in carrying out some and the further Consideration of others- In the Sheristadars remarks they observed that they saw with some matter of a Contrary character, a good deal of what was practical and judicious especially in the first answer.-

From Coll. 10th November 1843.

About a year subsequent to the above the Collector forwarded a Petition backed by his favorable recommendation from V. Kistna Row praying that the prohibition against his re employment in the District might be withdrawn- It is my deliberate Conviction "observed Mr. Stokes" and appears to have been that of the joint Criminal Judge that the virulent clamour against V. Kistna Row as evinced in the Petitions

to

to the Board resulted solely from the vindictive = ness of a faction whose share of the patronage of the District and the perquisites of office had been abridged thro' his influence."

I do not mean to maintain that Kristna Row has been faultless or that in the state of the District 14 months ago his employment would have been desirable." + + + But "The spirit of party in the Cutcherry is now allayed and I have no fear that Kristna Rows' restoration to Office would revive it" The Board however still considered his presence in the District to be objectionable and declined Compliance.

I have thus endeavored to give a faithful statement of all that appears in record regarding the District factions. It is clear that no office could be satisfactorily conducted while such heart-burnings and jealousies continued at work. The District was kept in a continual ferment for four years. Each side endeavored to strengthen his own party to the utmost. Both were possessed of considerable local influence independent of the service, the one descended from the most trusted depen= =dant of the late Veddy family the other connected by marriage with the Manoor wars of Sattanapilly. Each had numerous dependants and partizans and these they increased by every means in their power. The removal of the Vadereddy attaching Establishment in 1842 and the other changes simultaneously made in the Hoozoor paralysed the strength of Kistna Rows

faction and gave a corresponding preponderance to that of his rival whose influence was further confirmed by the number of his followers introduced into the new Establishments raised for the other Estates surrendered in 1843. So numerous were his dependants latterly that according to a list given to me at Guntoor for the correctness of which however, I cannot vouch but which is probably not far from the truth, 74 Servants of all grades were his own relations or connected with him by family ties independent of a still larger number attached to him by friendship or the bonds of gratitude and common interests. So hard indeed was it to find individuals free from his influence that the greatest difficulty was experienced in checking the systematic op= =position employed to counteract the business of the Commission. When the Ameen and his Deputy the two head Servants of Sattanapilly Talook had been removed at my request as being relations both of the suspended Shereste= =dar and of the Zemindar, it was found that the Zemindars own brother in law* and another also a near connection by marriage still remained in the two next most important Offices and on making a similar arrangement at Chilk alone had the individual appointed to act as Peishcar from another Talook turned out to be the son inlaw of the suspended Ameen.

These facts show the facilities that ex= =isted for leaguing together and they were employed to their full extent. The class of public Servants in the Northern Circars are certainly the most corrupt and unprincipled I have ever dealt with

+ Thoomalrow Lutchmeenarsoo Ameen.

V Manoor Kristniah Deputy Ameen (Manoor is the Zemindars family name)

* Patro Bangaraiah Head Gumdaulgar Patro Venkatasem Peishcar.

Appendix A. No 11-12.

with - In this respect there is little to choose between the two parties lately opposed to each other - Notwithstanding the high opinion entertained both by Mr. Goldingham and Mr. Stokes of Kistna Row, I regret to say that I obtained proofs perfectly satisfactory to my own mind of his delinquency - It is not surprising then that persons of this description should be ready to fall into temptation or should exhibit but little forbearance in embracing opportunities of gratifying their vindictive feeling In the present instance Sheshgerry Row felt the insecurity of his position at the head of the Collectors Establishment - he had twice been removed by Mr. Goldingham and tho' Mr. Stokes treated him with kindness still the reference to the Board on the change of measures proposed by that Gentleman and the subsequent recommendation of Kistna Row's return to the service seem to have deprived him of all confidence in the continued support of his superior - He therefore resolved to unite the improvement of his somewhat precarious prospects with the Collectors' ruin and hoped by attributing the deficiency of the revenue caused by his own machinations to that effect reforms to procure his removal to another District - Unfortunately Mr. Stokes health failed at the time that it was most necessary for him to cope with these designs and when it finally gave way the appointment of his acting Successor proved still more favorable to the development of the Conspiracy - Mr. Lockhart's inexperience of

of the Northern Circars and his ignorance of the State of parties in Guntoor induced him to lend a ready attention to the representations of the Sheristadar and believing the large outstanding balance to have been caused by the injudicious measures of his predecessor he reverted in all respects to the old usages of the District - This answered Sheshgerry Rows views exactly

Statement No 10.

He carried out the renting system of periods of three years with vigor and by recommending Mr. Lockhart to accept the very low offers made for the first years of the leases while those at the close came nearly up to the former beriz he hoped to fill his own pocket and to confirm the impression that the depreciated terms had been occasioned by Mr. Stokes innovations - He had been accasioned by Mr. Stokes innovations - He at the same time took steps to promote the collections which had been left in so untoward a state at Mr. Stokes departure and though his own corrupt procedure did not allow him to enforce them rigidly he still contrived to exhibit a marked improvement

	Rupees	As	P
Permanent Settlement of Fusly 1253	12,25,458	7	7
Collections within the Fusly	50,1228	9	"
Subsequent Collections under Mr. Stokes till 18th August 1844	"	"	"
Do Do under Mr. Lockhart till February 1845	53,087	11	5
Total Collections	5,54,016	4	6
Balance	6,71,442	3	2
Permanent Settlement of Fusly 1254	12,25,458	7	7
Collections within the Fusly	63,875	15	"
Subsequent Collections up to the end of December Fusly 1255	4,30,69	10	9
Total Collections	6,19,345	9	9
Balance	5,46,512	13	10

Mr. Lockhart who was barely six months in charge

Charge was entirely deceived and expressed himself in high terms of Sheshgerry Raws ability and honesty.

60 Similar Combinations among the native Servants are by no means unprecedented in Guntoor: passing over the disorders that prevailed under Messrs. Hughes and Ram the first Collectors before the permanent settlement which are rather attributable to the Custom then in vogue of transacting business thro' Dobashes or private Confidential Agents we find that the District was brought into a condition very similar to that in which it is at present in the Collectorship of Mr. Garrett, between 1806 and 1818.+ The disposition showed itself again under Mr. Oakes but the long period during which that Gentleman and his successor Mr. Whish continued in Office tended greatly to check the spirit of intrigue and to keep it under control.

A few Extracts from the earlier records thrown

* Note. The present Servants were Conspicuous actors in these very Scenes and others of them are the Sons or near relations of persons who were then dismissed the service.

Mr. Oakes from 24th October 1811 to 20th Septr. 1821. Mr. Whish October 1821 to 24th June 1831.

+ Note. The dishonest Conduct of Vencataramiah the Doobash of Mr. Hughes in 1792-1793 and of Attoory Atmoory Vencatachelem the Servant of Mr. Ram appointed in 1794 hold a prominent place in the old Correspondence. The latter individual continued to exercise a pernicious influence in the District for many years after the removal of his patron in January 1800. See Mr. Scotts Report 7th May 1802 and Mr. Collector Garretts letter to the Board of Revenue 6th April 1809 and to Sir G. H. Barlow Govr. in Cont. July 1

thrown together in Appendise C. will illustrate the propriety of the above remarks.

We must not however infer from these facts that the people of this District are naturally more prone to falsehood and dishonesty than those of other Provinces. The fault is in the System under which they live. Their Conduct is the Consequence of Causes which must always produce the same effect. Such are the influence of the great proprietors always ready to purchase the good offices of the Servants with the Collector, the insufficient pay and precarious employment of the latter the large remissions and balances under Amanee Management the alternation of authority from frequent attachments the limited powers of Collectors of Settled districts, the impunity of Currums under Regulation XXIV of 1802, the difficulty of convicting of offences against the revenue &c. all of which hold out inducements to attempt and facilities to perpetrate frauds too inviting to be resisted.

That

+ Note. Sheshgerry Row the late Head Sheresthdar for many years bore a very high character. In the earlier periods of his service he obtained the highest testimonials from Mr. M. Lewin Mr. A. F. Bruce Mr. J. M. Bell and other Gentlemen not likely to be deceived under whom he was employed.

That

62 That the true causes of the decay of this District are referrible to maladministration rather than to seasons or to the state of the Corn market cannot I think be disputed - It had been shown that the assessment was moderate that it was easily paid by the Zemindars with whom it was concluded that it fell in arrears under their successors in consequence of family disagreements and frequent litigation, that on attachement under all the disadvantages of temporary Establishments it immediately recovered and yielded a Surplus that Continued dissensions and improvidence again reduced it to a State of depression from which aggravated by natural Calamities it did not rally, and that after it was taken out of the Proprietors' hands the public Servants joined in an extensive System of peculation with the connivance and participation of the Village Officers and Ryots which brought it lower than it had ever been before - The fall in the price of agricultural produce was not Confined to Guntoor but was felt and certainly to an equal degree throughout the whole Country - The late Principal Collector of the adjacent province of Nellore made the most urgent repre-
sentations

From Principal Collector of Nellore 7th October 1843 - Representations
Settlement Report of 1252 Fusly Para 12 - - - - - - - - - - for the extension
From Ditto Ditto 6th February 1844 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - of extraordinary
From Ditto Ditto 16th March 1844 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - relief to the Ryots

of his district at the very same juncture, but the depression was temporary and passed away with the improvement of the Market - The permanent assessment of Guntoor, it must be remembered by no means includes the whole of its available Resources - It was fixed at @ 2/3rds of the Net Revenue only, the recent collections should therefore be compared with the whole sum and not merely with the Deishcah - It will then be seen that of late the collections have seldom exceeded one third of the fair demand - No doubt the general vicissitudes of the seasons the importation of grain from the Eastward and the Reduced demand for it throughout Southern India generally contributed to this state of things, but it appears an error to consider these as being the sole or even the chief causes of the decay of the Revenue -

Permanent Assets 1838, 187-
Collections with arrears -

Fusly	Rupees
1246	5849978
1247	6023358
1248	7082476
1249	7745328
1250	8327400
1251	7498970
1252	7045274
1253	6554208
1254	6363074

No 15

63 The general Results of the investigation into the actual Collections of the last 12 years are exhibited in the accompanying Statement - It shews the total amount of Extra

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Extra Collection ascertained during my enquiry from the commencement of Fusly 1242 to the end of Fusly 1253 to have been 50526 or about 8⅓ percent in excess of the Collections according to the Collectors Accounts. This is exclusive of the Village Charges partially ascertained in Fusly 1254 Amounting to 7534* Rupees making a total of Rupees 57,2801 newly brought to light.

64 It is not to be expected that a Country under such circumstances as have been described, should exhibit signs of improvement we accordingly find that not only has it made no advance in prosperity but that on the contrary it has retrograded in revenue, in cultivation and in population.

65 The flourishing condition of the first previous and for many years subsequent to the permanent Settlement is apparent from the observation on the financial branch of Report. The data for determining the extent of cultivation are not so complete but there is no doubt, it greatly exceeded the land at present under Village and must have borne some proportion to the amount of Collections then

* Note. This amount has been Collected besides which the arrangement made for many Villages for the Jackaram or subsistence then had been deserted till the Ryots sold their Grain and the proceeds not having been realized was not included.

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realized. At what precise time it began to fall is to be determined but it can be shewn that the decay rapid within a comparatively Recent period

The following is the Return

Statement 1-16 Cultivation in the original Munro Estate having been Rented for 1236 Fusly Compared with 1252 Fusly

		Land	Charges	Total Demand	Land	Charges	Total Demand
		1236 Fusly			1252 Fusly		
		Cochils	R	Rs	Cochils	R	Rs.
Dryland	Bellumconda	1887	32	60147	1175	26	30723
	Veneconda	2278	26	60421	1304	20	26958
	Poloor	2541	48	122139	1791	41	73241
Garden	Bellumconda	32	41	1338	13	63	822
	Veneconda	103	83	8632	53	68	3610
	Poloor	17	88	1557	10	72	702

This would make it appear that not only has a great extent of land been Relinquished but that what continued in occupation was held on a much lower assessment than formerly. This does not arise from the best lands having been Relinquished because too highly assessed but from the Assessment on such lands having been reduced. In fact the unsettled habits of the poorer Ryots have enabled those in better circumstances to exchange their proportion of inferior land for the best of that relinquished by the others thus monopolizing the most eligible fields to the discouragement of those Lets

lets favorably situated and thereby curtails at the same time both the Cultivation and the Revenue. A Statement has been prepared Statement N°14 explanatory of this operation in a single Village taken at random. It shews the gradual abandonment of the lands under tillage in 1237 Fusly and the mode in which a few Ryots were enabled to select from the holdings of others opportunities offered each change of hands involving a reduction of Assessment. Thus of 60 Cultivators in 1237 Fusly reduced to 31 in 1263 Fly 8 of the original individuals remained

	Land	Sist Assessment	
They held in 1234 Fusly	Cocks	Kies As	Ps
They have left	10	13¼	563-14
They have kept	7	8½	424 14
They have got Remission in this of	3	4¾	144
They have taken up afresh	4	...	18 9
But they have Reduced it by remission to	5	8,393	7
		2½	3½

That this lowering of the demands has not been occasioned by their poverty is quite clear because in that case they would have contracted their Cultivation but this they have not done Their holdings are nearly as extensive as before and are composed instead of the richest lands in the Village they have simply got rid of their less profitable fields. The remaining 23 Cultivators now present are entered as new Ryots who

who have taken up the land Relinquished by ex-
former occupants also on reduced terms. Is it to
be inferred from this that these are strangers
who have come from a distance to settle apuredly
not. They are the same people as their represent-
atives who have thrown up their old farms and
taken others on better terms. Both these illustrations
are from the Mutrayze Estate which has always
been managed by the Collector and has been much
less subject to deteriorating influences than the
others. But as it is the only one for which de-
tailed accounts of former years are procurable it alone
furnishes the means of making such comparisons.
Did facilities exist for deducing the same particulars
in the other Estates, a still more striking difference
would be found. Lastly referring to the population
Statement N°18 Returns we find that altho' these have only been
prepared of late years and that there has been
a gradual increase during the comparatively recent
period since 1244 Fusly it is still considerably
below the point to which it had attained previous
to the famine This cannot be owing to
physical causes for agricultural stock has multiplied
much more in proportion with

	Bullock	Cows	Sheep Buffaloes	Goats Buffaloes	Sheep	
1240	81,000	1,12,000	69,000	29,000	307,000	
1258	62,000	176,000	60,000	27,000	383,000	

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with the exception of Plough Bullocks which of course depend on the ~~number~~ of Cultivating Ryots. It may be inferred therefore that the natural advance of the population if unchecked by moral influences would have been greater. The deficiency is explained in some degree by the number of persons who have gone temporarily either to other districts or other Villages to avoid oppression or to take advantage of the low terms held out by renters as inducement to draw cultivators to themselves. A proportion of the people have thus acquired unsettled and wandering habits that have prevented them from being included in the returns at all. The number of these brought to light during the Ryotwar inquiries into the balances if was very considerable but accurate returns of them are not procurable. There is also reason to believe that many Ryots have been induced by similar reasons to abandon agriculture for stock farming. No account is kept of the exports of Cattle but private inquiries satisfy me that the number of Bullocks despatched for sale to the Deckhan was annually increasing.

66 If these facts are correct it follows that the Circar instead of having improved during the long period it has been subject to the

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peaceful sway of the British Government is actually in a worse state now than it was when ceded by the Nizam upwards of 50 years ago. It therefore becomes important to consider the measures required to restore it to a healthy condition and to give free scope for the development of its many natural advantages.

67 Without attempting to enter on the merits of the Permanent Settlement or to specify what share of the existing evils is chargeable on it and on the neglect of the principal stipulations devised for its observance, the following may be enumerated as the most important of the reforms demanded in the existing state of things.

1 A correct register and description of all the lands

2 A complete revision of the assessment with the introduction of improved rules for conducting the Settlement.

3 The restoration of the Village Institutions to a state of efficiency and amongst these in particular the Regulation of the Office of Curnum.

4 The abolition or restriction of the Collection of Revenue for Village Charges.

5 An examination of all rent free tenures and the resumption of those held without good titles

6 A new territorial distribution of Villages without reference to the limits of Estates

The

+ Regulation XIII of 1802
§ VIII
Regulation XXV of 1802

7 The records both native and English to be arranged and placed under proper Control.

8 The Establishment of public servants to be increased both as Regards numbers and emoluments.

1st Register of the Land

67 It is unnecessary to dwell on the advantages of the two first points which will be amply secured by the survey now about to be prossented. The necessity of an accurate description of all the subdivisions of the land that is of every field, in a country where the settlement of the Revenue is made with a multitude of small farmers all holding directly from the Government is sufficiently obvious. But to make a Register is not enough. It must be preserved from interpolation and change afterwards. The Revenue survey accounts in many districts have been seriously injured or altered or sometimes wholly lost the boundary stones in some places having never been put down at all - in others they have been displaced and all traces of them obliterated. The great object therefore is to secure the permanency of the results that may be obtained. This would be greatly promoted by the execution of Village Maps and by basing the Revenue Measurement on the trigonometrical survey

survey which could be done without extra trouble or expense simply by requiring that the details of the former should coincide with the points already fixed for the latter.

2 The Assessment and Settlement

68 A well devised survey assessment will secure the great object of equality and moderation in the demand. But the whole of the machinery by which it is apportioned and collected requires also to be remodelled according to the practice of the best ryotwar districts. This will no doubt be done under the supervision of the Board of Revenue but it may be well to draw attention to a few of the most prominent points.

3 The Cultivation

69 The great number of small holdings and the conflicting interests of so many small farmers require that every facility for the adjustment of disputes and for the enlargement or contraction of farms should be afforded at the time of Cultivation. This is much neglected at present. The Villages are not visited at the commencement of the season nor are agreements taken from the Ryots for the extent they agree to occupy. Neither is sufficient attention paid to the subsequent examination of the land before the settlement to see if all the Ryots have fulfilled their agreements and to hear any complaints that individuals may have to make

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make against their first engagements. The adjustments of these is in fact the summahbundy for where a fixed field assessment prevails no other is required, and each Ryot unless good reason is shewn to the contrary pays according to the number of fields he has undertaken to cultivate, which often does not vary for years. Neither of these processes however are gone thro' in Guntoor and in consequence the settlement is impeded by a mass of objections for the disposal of which no information is forthcoming

In connection with this part of the subject may be mentioned the practice so prevalent in the District of bringing to account large tracts of waste land year after year, from which no revenue is derived and which is continued in the Demand over and above the large extent of unsettled and unsown lands annually deducted.

The following statement shews the amount for the two years preceding the commission with the Inam proportion Recovered in each year.

Fusly

II Retention of waste in the Demand Fusly

Fort St George 7th January 1847.

Taluks	Fusly 1252 Villages	Fusly 1252 List of waste lands			Fusly 1253 Villages	Fusly 1253 List of Waste lands		
	No.	Rs.	A	P	No.	Rs	A	P
Guntoor	2	294	8	10	2	368	13	11
Kurnoul	7	857	9	3	14	394	2	1
Bapetla Copalour belonging to Sattanapilly but placed under the Ameen of Bapetla	1	291	11	5	4	5089	3	"
Bapatla	11	799	8	6	3	2664	3	10
Vinukonda	42	1318	10	10	30	812	11	3
Bellumcondah	59	3620	5	5	44	1892	11	"
Prakam	1	"	"	"	10	4642	10	2
Rachoor	"	"	"	"	9	2199	10	"
Yedlapilly	16	540	4	4	30	8599	7	"
Chilkaloorpaud	32	1157	11	2	50	26631	3	2
Sattanapilly	3	159	14	"	11	2125	15	10
Repalle	"	"	"	"	29	13505	4	2
Total	173	15040	3	9	237	87925	12	8
Of which Collected		4180	7	7		2319	6	7
Balance		10859	12	2		85606	6	1

Fusly

This arises partly from neglect of the preceding precaution partly from other Causes- one of them which exercised the most extensive influence was the intentional abandonment of Cultivation to get easy Rents- It was the main cause of the large Amount exhibited in Chilkaloorpaun and Repaly- The large sum in the Malaz Valook is attributable to a different Reason- Mr Golding- main in 1248 and the following year effected reductions in the mukhta rates of these with a view to equalize and moderate the assessment- To Compensate for this relief the Ryots agreed to cultivate an equivalent of waste land and gave Agreements to that effect- Few of them however fulfilled their engagements and the land still continues to be charged to them- Three Villages of Rachoor which received Reductions of from 12 to 25 per cent in 1248 Fusly without which they declared they would not cultivate- Notwithstanding so great an indulgence again threw up the whole of their Cultivation in 1253 together with Six others in the hope of extorting further Remission- When a Ryot formally undertakes to pay revenue on a certain extent of land he is fully bound to

Yedavilly Rachoor Bellumcondah

From Coll. 20 Oct. 1830 Para 64

to do so and if he attempts to evade his engagement the law has provided means of enforcing its fulfilment- If therefore it is necessary for the preservation of order and good faith to insist on the performance of the original Agreement it should be executed in every case to carry it through in the small number of instances noted above and overlook it in the rest is equally unjust and injudicious and only holds out encouragement to farther evasion and breach of Contract-

III Wandra-

The remission allowed at the 71- Summahbundy under the name of Syagaree or Wandra to Cultivators of certain previlegged Castes is another source of great abuse- The Curnums in many Villages were found to have possessed themselves of large tracts of land which they sublet to other Ryots from whom they collected the full Assessment while they claimed and received the wandra deduction for themselves+- The remission in its restricted sense purports to be granted in consideration of the inability of certain Castes to engage in manual labor but it proceeds on a false principle and is only supported by a sanction of usage- If its justice was admitted it should

+Note- In Cuttack Quantity the amount Claimed in 1252 Fusly Rs 33,5-7- or a fourth of about 1200 Rs worth of land, mostly entered in the names of the Curnums.

Mr Which found exactly the same thing in the Mulcavoy Estate in 1838 Fusly. See his Settlement Report dated 2d Nov 1826- P-8-

should be regulated by the proportion which the labor of the person claiming the indulgence and the Members of his family (supposing them not to be from other circumstances above the necessity of working with their own hands) bears to his whole land. But in practice a deduction of ¼ is allowed on the entire farm whether the extent be great or small. The Custom however has prevailed time out of mind in all Districts and its summary suspension might by considered objectionable. It ought however to be restricted to the Narrowest limits. The rule established by Sir Thomas Munro in the Ceded Districts excluded all Curnums Bhatwartidars or any one possessed of Enam Land* and the same limitation might with advantage be fixed in Guntoor.

Another

*Note. Mookummanah issued to adoni Talook after the Establishment of the assessment in 1216 Para 7.

"Tyazjan shall be given to Brahmins, Mooselmans and Comaties who do not themselves hold the Plough nor have entered into partnership with the Ryots and who are not possessed of Enam Lands. So long as they Cultivate only by means of hired labourers they shall pay only ¾ of the Survey assessment the remaining ¼ being annually deducted at the Summabundy.

IV. Poollery or Pasture Tax.

72. Another subject connected with the Annual Settlement which has always proved a fertile source of abuse is the rent of Pasture lands; the value of these in a Country so famous for its Cattle and where a large proportion of the agricultural community have herds of breeding Stock is very considerable so that in some instances waste lands were found paying the full Mukhta teerwah of the Village. But the true amount is rarely credited to Government and the fluctuating nature of the item has rendered it one of the most fertile sources of abuse. The Average revenue of three years according to the Collectors account was ₹1330-11-7. that for a single year 1253 Fusly prepared from separate data and including the Poolleries of rented Villages as far as it could be ascertained was 59,754-15-8. in the previous year it had been 60360-14-11. But judging from the discoveries made during

No remissions shall be given except on this principle and shall not be allowed to Curnums Zemindars or holders of Bhatwartis

during the investigation of particular Villages the real annual revenue cannot be for short of a Lakh of Rupees. The best mode of realizing it appears to be by renting out the waste to the highest bidder. The extent available can easily be ascertained in the course of the season. No land is usually taken up after the Middle of August. The right of grazing should then be sold by public auction taking care not to encroach on the Village common or to interfere needlessly with the rights of the resident ryots who are entitled to a proportion of waste as pasturage at the full List under the name of Maddad Beedu.

	As per Amount as Estimate for the rent	As per original Survey produce to Commissioner
Shoondoor	28	794
Muttoor		
Muddad bedu	83	741
Toonal bedu	88	315 1/2
Maguni bedu	"	46 1/4
Wardgany	144	264
Cakarnoor	31 1/2	160
Muddad bedu	"	917 6/16
Ameenbad	44	54 3/4
Muddad bedu	"	205 15/16
Ks Ca Ks Ca		

See two Depositions of Nelamurroo Curnum appendix B. No 9.

V. The Cowl. Ramah

73. The Cowlenamah demands revision. At present there is but one set of terms for the whole District, and these of a less indulgent character than usual, though some of the richer and deeper black lands are far more difficult to reclaim than others and therefore

require more liberal consideration. This revision might be made to coincide with the Survey and Classification which will afford accurate information on which to proceed.

VI. The Annual Settlement.

74. The Settlement itself should be conformed more to the usage of the best ryotwar Districts particularly as refers to its conclusion with each individual, the terms of whose holding may differ from those of the preceding year. This has been little attended to hitherto. Few ryots seemed to know the relation in which they stood individually to the Circar or could tell the precise nature of their engagements as they were entered in the Koolwar Account. Regulation XXX of 1802 has been a dead letter and in the examination of the balances I enquired in vain for Puttahs and receipts which except in a very few instances appear never to have been given.

VII. Estimates and Measurement of produce (Anchamas and Kyle.)

75. The use of Estimates of produce and the Measurement of the grain afterwards will of Course be wholly superseded by the new assessment. Meantime they should be used as sparingly as possible. The known

From Coll.r 7th Oct.r 1842.

known Sentiments of the present Collector on these subjects afford the best guarantee for his exertions to circumscribe such injurious practices.

VIII. Village rents.

76. In our present imperfect knowledge of the real resources of the surrendered Estates the Board of Revenue were of opinion that until the completion of the Survey the Settlement should be made by annual rents of Villages. The objections to this System as lately Employed in Guntoor proceeded as much from the conduct of the public servants as from its inherent faults but even with every precaution it is liable to much abuse. The parties chiefly engaged in it are the Village Curnums whose interests are thereby brought into direct Collision with their duty. Instead of Crediting every item of revenue as the public accountants it becomes their object to withhold as much as possible for their own benefit as Renters. They have however been allowed to interfere in such Settlements for many years past, and the Custom has been productive of much mischief. The renters in virtue of the powers secured to them by their leases have been enabled to reduce their own Sists and those of their friends and to obtain possession of

Note. On this account the Board formerly issued strict orders for the exclusion of Curnums from all participation in Rents see To Coll.r 7th March 1803.

of the best lands by the vexations treatment of the other Ryots which drove them to leave the Village or throw up in disgust. To keep up the Revenue of the Village, Cultivators were invited from other places by the offer of reduced sists and by giving land on a division of the produce. If any deficiency remained it was supplied by a subscription (Jakipeem) In almost every case which I was able to investigate thoroughly the great body of the ryots expressed themselves most averse to the continuance of this mode of Settlement. After the expose of the affairs of Takella and the inhabitants voluntarily consented to a demand in excess of the rent concluded by Mr. Lokhart a few Months previously, rather than be again exposed to the vexations control of a renter. Translations of Depositions taken from some of them will be found in Appendix B. as likewise of those of some Ryots of Chinna Kakoni in the Pulivelly Talook with

See letters to the Coll.r dated

See appendix B. Nos. 26. 27.

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* Note.

The amount agreed to by the Ryots who appeared before me was Rs. 2971-5-9. but there were a few absentees who could not be consulted and who would probably engage for a farther amount of 45 Rupees making in all 3016-9-9.

The cancelled rent was- 1254 Fasly ——— Rs. 2260.
1255 Do. ——— " 2350.
1256 Do. ——— " 2540.
Average ——— " 2383.

Nos 28-29-

With a view of exposing fully the working of the renting system Minute Ryotwar accounts of the affairs of the latter Village were drawn out shewing the particulars of the land in the occupation of every Ryot for a series of years- Eight of the old established Cultivators who had been driven into exile were recalled and the lands were redistributed by the whole body amongst themselves with due regard to the rights and interests of each- The result of the Settlement thus cheerfully concluded without external interference is contrasted with the rent in the subjoined table,-

Note. Of those who had fled into other jurisdictions several had left their families and effects in their houses Most of them had lived for several generations in Rhonie-

Rent	Fasley	Extent of land agreed by Ryots to Cultivate.	Amount of Assessment	Pondicherry Measure	Total	Amount of Rent	Collection up to the date of Commissioners Inquiry	Net Balance against Ryots	Remarks
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9.
		Cawk	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	1251	40	1013	337	1350	1351	1351	"	
2	1252	36	894	332	1226	1393	1364	28	Under Rent.
3	1253	33	829	280	1109	1493	882	610	
4	1254	23	576	268	845	1543	312	1230	
5	1255	39	926	344	1270	"	"	"	Settlement by the Commissioner

The

The cultivation which had been reduced one about one half was immediately raised to nearly its former amount with the joint security of the whole Village Community for its payment, whereas the sum received from the renters in the last year of their lease was only 312 Rupees out of 576-14-2- the remaining rupees 264-10- having been appropriated to their own use- The subscription demanded to cover deficiencies rose with the falling off the resources- In Fusly 1251 the rate was Rupees 1-5-0 per Pagoda- In 1252, it reached the enormous extent of 2-12-8- or according to the Ryots' Verbal Statements 3- Rupees the Pagoda i-e- from 70 to 75 per Cent on the demand-

Note. The Ryotwar Statements shewing the increase and decrease of Cultivation, the amount of subscription of each individual will be found among the tabular Statements marked No 19-

The facts above quoted are not selected as extreme cases, but are taken as they occurred with a view to expose the abuses to which the renting system is liable- the only check that presents itself is the one already suggested, to settle with the whole Village Community and to allow each individual to have a Voice in the arrangement-

This

The plan which was recommended by me to the acting Collector was tried successfully in several Villages, and was gladly accepted to avoid a new rent on the old system - After the ryots had arranged among themselves the details were examined in my Cutcherry and each ryot stated his share of the Common burthen and entered into an agreement to be responsible for the whole berry jointly with his fellow Cultivators - more trouble is entailed on the Collector, but it ensures as large a revenue as the best arranged Rent with greater certainty of collection and more happiness and comfort to the inferior ryots -

IX Collection of arrears.

77. The Policy observed by the Zemindars of never relaxing the Demand has led to a general practice of collecting arrears simultaneously with the Current revenue - The practice has long been proscribed in unsettled Districts, but the urging into the old balances of the permanent assessment led to instructions being given to the Collector for the recovery of a part of them during the Current Fasly - any portion that may still remain due by

Ryots at its close, should be written off altogether (leaving those on account of rents and Sodegi to be recovered hereafter) after which the standing orders on the subject should be carefully observed for the future -

Other particulars might be mentioned - several of which have been noticed in my correspondence with the late Acting Collector, but being matters of detail they will readily suggest themselves to the Collector and be remedied on reference to the Board -

Appendix D.

3 Reform of the Village institutions -

78. The Establishment of hereditary municipal Officers is not complete in any Village of the Guntoor Circar - The Office of Potail or Headman is almost unknown and that of Taliari or Watchman is even more defective - The former is in some degree supplied by the institution of Moonsiffs under Regulation IV of 1816. but there is no one to fill the place of the latter - In the Village economy the Police duties should depend chiefly on these two - They are now performed by Vettivanlos or Pariahs - The Mohtad, a functionary peculiar to the District appears at first sight to answer in some respects to the Taliars, but his Employment is confined exclusively to revenue duties -

Re

The office is of recent origin and is principally filled by Mahomadans. The various denomina=
=tions of Village Servants in the whole
District will be found in Statement No. 20.
Statement No. 20.
Statement No. 21. The emoluments it will be seen are as elsewhere
partly in land, partly in Money, and partly
in fees of Grain; but they are distributed very
unequally. In the original Mulrauz Estate
the service lands are

The proportion of those enjoying lands

		Village	Cumum
in the Vafsereddy Estate		2	118
in the Mulrauze Do.		—	29-250.
in the Chilhalcoor land Do.		—	5-48.
in the Sattanapilly Do.		—	7-29.
in the Repilly Do.		—	3-33.
	Total	882	46-478.

very considerable and exceed the proportion enjoyed in the other Talooks. In many Villages however co there is neither land nor Money, and the Parties subsist entirely on fees derived from the Ryots.

79. The Curnum Office as in the Ceded District has been divided and subdivided to an inconvenient degree, among the different branches of the family and all these claim to perform the duties and to share in the income of the Office. A certain number are selected by Government to keep the accounts but they receive no additional remeration and are by way of supporting themselves on their

their quota of the common emoluments. The rest of the Copartners perform no service but still enjoy their share of the proceeds even to a participation in the Mera or grain fees. Although the Officiating Members are thus without acknow=
=ledged advantage over their fellows the privilege is highly prized for the opportunity it affords of benefitting themselves indirectly. The Grama Khurch or Village Contingent fund is under their Control. They exercise unlimited Sway in the Village performing the duties both of Potail and Curnum. They are also generally the renters under that mode of Settlement co which still farther adds to their influence.

No Correct list exists in the Collectors Office of the Duskhat or appointed Curnums. They are generally nominated verbally at the time of Settlement. Some of those stated to be Duskhat do not act at all. Others Officiate who do not seem to have any direct authority for doing so. The number employed varies in different Villages. Generally there are three or four co sometimes 10 or 12.

80. The Moonsiffs appointed under Regulations

Regulations IV. and XI of 1816 are mere ciphers, all power being vested in the Curnums. They have no emoluments and the Office is rather honorary than profitable and carries with it no weight. In some few Villages (46 in number) Manians are enjoyed by the head ryots or Peddatanadars but the instances are rare; these are probably the remnants of the Head men who doubtless at one time presided over every Village.—

81. The only trace of the Office of Taliar that could be found was in a few Villages of the Bapetla Taluk where the Office is held by individuals of the Yanadi Caste, a wild aboriginal tribe inhabiting the Jungles between the Cortelar and Gundlakama rivers. There are however a number of Cuttoobuddy or Village Peons paid in land, who as well as the Maktoos might be dispensed with, should it be resolved to have an efficient Establishment of Taliars.

82. The following is an Estimate of a complete Establishment of Details, Curnums and Taliars for the whole of

of the permanently settled Villages.

	No. of Villages	Number of Persons	Total Persons	Estimate. Monthly pay to each	Total Monthly pay	Per Annum	Estimate on the Beriz.	Comparison. Increase	Decrease
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Curnums	747	1½	1120½	5 " "	5602 8 "	67230 " "	62038 13 3	" " "	5191 2 9
Totails	747	1½	1120½	3 " "	3361 8 "	40338 " "	41359 3 6	1021 3 6	" " "
Taliars	747	2	1494	2 " "	2988 " "	35856 " "	36763 12 "	907 12 "	" " "
Total	747	"	3735	" " "	11952 " "	143424 " "	140161 12 9	1928 15 6	5191 2 9
							Net Decrease	3262 3 3	

Peons attached to Agraharums 118.
Survaun Do — 9.
Monomuthy Villages 4.
Motursha Do 4.
Total - 882

It is calculated that the duties of all the Villages both great and small might be efficiently performed by about 1100 Totails, the same number of Curnums and about 1500 Taliars according to the proportion of other Districts, the present and prospective Charges on account of whom are as follows:—

Present

5th & 6th Geo. 4th Session 1824.

Sec. 1 Be it enacted that all the Lands &c
for now subdivided would be rendered
available for the settlement of the individuals
admitted to Officiate, and even that the
amount falls short of the Estimate by Reason
thereof - But the returns required
in the District from which Made Calculations
have been made Years to be far from accurate -
Key includes also presents of Cloths which
the Governors used to make at the Settlements
& Pers Centage on Branch Expenditure - Mondays
Sec. Returned No 22 remissions and others objectionable items -
82.
The state of the law with reference to
Customs is extremely defective - By Regulations
the imposition thereof is now by no
means limited and it goes far to explain
the present anomalous condition of the Offices
of the Governor & the Collectors relating for their
the Penalty thereof may be sued for
in the District or Inferior Court of Regulation
(VI of 1831.) stating Record the Sums of the Collector
in Arrears Villages by transferring the Jurisdiction
of Claims to the Offices from the Civil Courts to the Revenue
Officers

State	Gross Amount of Duties	Estimated Charges of Collection	Net Revenue
1	2	3	4
Georgia	1824	1824	1824
Alabama	1824	1824	1824
Louisiana	1824	1824	1824
Mississippi	1824	1824	1824
Tennessee	1824	1824	1824
Kentucky	1824	1824	1824
Ohio	1824	1824	1824
Indiana	1824	1824	1824
Illinois	1824	1824	1824
Missouri	1824	1824	1824
Arkansas	1824	1824	1824
Michigan	1824	1824	1824
Florida	1824	1824	1824
Total	1838/39	11 5-5201/12	8372/58 3 8 2157/0 11 4 1107/86/11 8	6 " 7 10 1106/61/12 9 5288 3 5 2091/3 5-4

Total Amount — 29374 11 1

Ans

Department and also declared the Official emoluments to be inalienable - But this is not enough - they should be declared to be indivisible also, and the enjoyment should be exclusively confined to those who really officiate - This has not been overlooked in Bombay where the Office particularly in the Dekhan, differs in no respect from the same institution in this Presidency - Section XX Clause I Regulation XVII of 1827 of the Bombay Code provides that allowances of hereditary District or Village Officers whensoever [illegible] shall in future be considered strictly as the Official remuneration of the person filling the Office and as such shall not be liable to alienation by any incumbent, and clause 2d that the portions of Co-Sharers should revert to the Head of the family and should thenceforward follow the provisions of the preceding clause - The Sections which regulated the duties of the Office having been found insufficient, the rules were made still more stringent by Act XI of 1843 - The Copartners were required to select one of their number to officiate for life or for a period of not less than 5 years, subject to the approval

approval of the Collector; in whom was vested a power of dismissal for misconduct or incapacity with authority to appoint a competent individual or a deputy in certain cases. Section IX provides for confiscation of the Maniem under the orders of Government on conviction of fraud or malversation before the Sessions Court, and that part of the emoluments assigned for the support of the Officiating Officer was exempted (by Section XIII) from Civil process of any Court of Law. A new enactment providing for these and such other points as may be found necessary is now and has long been urgently required in Guntoor - A striking representation of the state of the Village institutions made by Mr. Whish shortly after his appointment to the District is applicable in every particular to their condition at present - It will be found in the Appendix D -

From Coll. 3d Dec. 1822
4. Extra Collections or Grama Khurch fund.

83. The habit of making extra Collections to defray what are called Village charges has prevailed from the earliest times - It is found in every District in every part of India, and

was

was originally meant to afford a fund for trifling expences incurred on behalf of the whole community which did not fall properly on particular Individuals - such were religious festivals, batta to the Village Officers when absent from home on the public business, alms, presents to Jugglers, Mountebanks, and others exhibiting for the public amusement &c &c. By and by it degenerated into a source of abuse, and was employed to purchase exemption from oppression or to obtain favorable Settlements but still professedly for the advantage of the whole Village. Still later it became an engine of fraud and corruption in the hands of the Curnums or Renters for the furtherance of their own particular views. It seems first to have been diverted from its legitimate objects under the farming System introduced by the Mofseulman Government. The regular or Government Sibbendy was then discharged as being no longer required and the renters threw all the charges of Collection &c on the Village Fund. It was thus described by the Collector when the Province was ceded by the Nizam and was distinguished from the Etalick Khorah or occasional charges

(From Coll.r (Hughes) 29th Sept.r 1789.

× Mungamie Sibbendy
⊛ Hayeena Sibbendy

for temporary Establishments as the perma= nent Charges of the fixed Establishment - = Complaints were made by the people to the Committee of Inquiry in 1790 against the = exactions perpetrated under this head, "for the "support of the peons and other Sibbendy who = "have hitherto been accustomed to collect their "own batta from the Inhabitants." The com= =missioners considering that it would be "only "a loss of time and labour to attempt to = "regulate such an abuse" abolished it together and directed that all necessary expenses of = Establishment should be defrayed from the = public Treasury. They even went a step further and proposed to recover the amount so collected in the preceding year from the Zemindars. = The prohibition of the obnoxious charges however was not enforced, for the next Collector in = recommending the Talooks to be rented to the Zemindars for 5 years makes use of the Argu= =ment that the heavy Charges called Grand = Church* "would thereby be avoided." "These" he adds "for the sequestered Talooks+ only amounted under Seif Jung to 58,000 M. Pagodas or 25 per Cent on the Gross receipts, and under Mr. Cochrane to 20,000 Rupees

From Coll.r (Rams) 31st augt 1790. Appendix E.

From the Honble Basil Cochrane 2d April 1792.

From Coll.r (Rams) 19th October 1794

* Note another word does not appear in the Manuscript =
+ Repilly Pachoor Sattanapilly and Chilkaloor paid.

Rupees or 3l per Cent of that Gentlemans Col-
From Coll.r (Crawford) 18th July 1804 P13
To Do 31st July 1804 Para 6.
=lections for those Talooks - In the report on the Settle-
=ment of Palnad for 1214 Firstly the Collector states
that he had in vain forbidden the levy of Extra
Collections, and that all the precautions he had
employed to prevent them by insisting on the delivery
Para 12 of receipts for every item taken from the people
had failed - He characterizes them as "a
"source of great and lamentable injury to
"the poor and ignorant ryots, the most mater-
"-al obstacle to the improvement of the Country"
and he encloses a List of the most usual
Appendix E. items, specifying those which might be continued
under proper Superintendence and those which should
be discontinued - The rest of the District was at
this time under the control of the Zemindar but
there is no doubt the same practices prevailed there also.
From Coll.r (Smith) 21st June 1806 - In fact the Collector shortly afterwards in reply to certain
queries concerning the working of the Zemindary system
states that "from the information he had obtained the
"irregularity called Grama Kurch is still existing as
"formerly without any diminution whatever" - Another
From Coll.r (Oakes) 11th July 1813 Para 6 - attempt was made to abolish the practice in Palnad by
From Coll.r 1st Dec.r 1814. Mr. Oakes in 1813 - and in his report on the Triennial
Settlement he again adverts to the subject - About

the same time the Minority of the Sulkalcoorpaud
and Sallanapully Proprietors having brought their
To Coll.r 10th March 1817 P8 - Estates under the Collectors Management the Court of
Wards called his attention to the subject of Grama
Kurch and directed him to take effectual means for
promulgating throughout the Zemindaries that all
such exctraordinary Collections were illegal and could
not be made without the consent of the Ryots -
From Coll.r (Oakes) 30th Sept.r 1818 - Paras 15 & 16 - Mr. Oakes in reply enters into a lengthened
account of their origin and uses, and his
description will be found to apply very
accurately to the disbursements under the same
See Appendix F. head discovered in the late enquiry:-

84. Thus it is seen that the practice of
making Extra Collections to an Extent highly detriment-
=al to the Revenue and the well being of the Com-
=munity has prevailed according to authentic records
for a period not far short of a century and
probably much longer - It has now become a
settled usage with which the people are as
familiar as with the payment of the authorized
assessment and in which from long habit they
acquiesce with the same docility - It will
not be an easy task therefore to effect a
cure and will demand the care of the

Collector

Collector for a length of time proportioned to the confirmed character of the disease. The first step is to determine whether there shall be any Village Charges at all, and if they be admitted the next thing is to keep them within legitimate bounds. There can be no doubt that some such fund has always existed and that it is a part and parcel of the peculiar form of Society which confines the wants and enjoyments of the people to the Circle of their own Village. In so limited a sphere there is naturally a tendency to raise funds for the accomplishment of common objects. This necessity was admitted in the Settlement of the Districts conquered from the Peshwa in the Dekhan and a small sum was sanctioned for each Village determined on an average of the payments under such heads in the accounts of the preceding ten years, as were considered unobjectionable. The amount was included in the Demand and debited annually at the Settlement, its disbursement being left to the discretion of the people themselves. It included the purchase of Stationery for the Curnums, Charges of batta, occasional expenses for the amusement of the whole Village &c. Expenses for Pagodas and festivals if sanctioned by long prescription were

were carried to the head of Endowments and disbursed from the Treasury as distinct charges. All others were forbidden. The people were not debarred from raising extra subscriptions among themselves for occasional ceremonies or other purposes, but they were required to do so with the knowledge and consent of the executive Officers and to furnish a list of the contribution of each individual to the Amildar. Without this its is impossible to check the rayotwar collections or to ascertain the bonafide existence of arrears or the fact of remissions having reached their intended objects. for nothing is more easy in the absence of such previously furnished information than to account for Extra payments which the activity of the Collector may have detected by such explanations. In most if not all the Districts under this Presidency however the Collection of any authorized fund for Village charges is disallowed. That they are nevertheless raised in all Districts cannot be doubted. The question is whether it is most advisable to abolish or to regulate the practice.

5. Enam Lands. Statement No. 23.

85. The next subject is the present condition of the Enam lands, and it is one full of difficulty. In no other District is the information regarding the former extent of the rent free

free tenures so defective nor is there one in which a tolerably exact Register of their extent and value in former times does not exist - In Gunjam it does not appear that accurate returns of them have ever been prepared -

86- Shortly after the district came under the authority of the Board of Revenue on the abolition of the Provincial Councils instructions were despatched to the Collector directing him to procure all the particulars respecting Enams Mocasahs and other lands exempt from tax or paying reduced rent to the Circar and also unauthorized alienations of land whatsoever calling on the Zemindars for their Statements of them, and then ordering all persons holding Sunnuds to produce them on pain of forfeiture if afterwards discovered." This was followed by a series of rules defining what were to be considered valid titles - It was likewise in contemplation to assess all valid Enam lands at the

Circular to all Colls &c.

Note. Viz. Those resting on Sunnuds emanating from competent authority or possession for 30 years & upwards since 1765 or 23 years anterior to the Cession - This was 14 years subsequent to the date fixed by the Circuit Committee for the other Circars which was 1760 or 24 years previous to their coming into our possession. Regulation XXXI of 1802 has determined 26th February 1768 as the date for all

the full terms paying the holders an annual allowance in Money calculated at the average of ten years clear profit of the land -

The Collectors attention was again called to the subject in 1798 - and a Voluminous return contained in Eight folio Volumes purporting to be a complete Register in English of all titles was transmitted to the Board the following year. This does not appear to have been considered satisfactory, for no further notice appears to have been taken of it, and immediately afterwards the Collector (Mr. Ram having in the interim been superceded for incapacity and mismanagement by Mr. Gordon) was ordered to prosecute the inquiry, it being presumed that great progress had been made in ascertaining all alienations under the Boards orders of 9th August 1798" on the passing of Regulation XXXI of 1802 - Mr. Crawford who had succeeded as Collector issued a proclamation bearing date 22d December 1803 for a registration in conformity with Section XV, but as appeared afterwards, no one came forward -

To Colls 9th Augt 1798.

From Colls 20th Sept 1799.

General instructions to Colls prepared under orders from the Governor General in Council dated 4th Sept 1799 P22 and 28

To Colls 15th Oct 1799 -

From Colls 9th July 1800.

From Collector 8th March 1804 Paras 6 & 7.

To Government 30th July 1804 P. 10 & 12

From Government 17th August 1804. Para 6.

To Collector 8th September 1804 - Para 3.

The only other mention of the subject that occurs about this time is in Mr. Crawford's Report on the Enams of the Palnad the enquiry into which was suspended until the

District

District should be brought under the Jurisdiction of a Zillah Court before which alone the Validity of titles could be tried.

In 1807 Mr. Byng Judge of the Zillah called on the Collector for a Copy of the Register in conformity with Section XIX of the Regulation on which the latter reported to the Board of Revenue that no register was in existence and that no notice having been taken of Mr. Crawford's proclamation 1803 he had repeated it on the 30th March and proposed that in the event of parties again neglecting to come forward, he should proceed against them in the Court and levy full assessment agreeably to Section XVIII. But this attempt was hardly more successful than the preceding one, a few persons only having conformed to the notice. The subject seems to have attracted no further attention till 1823. with the exception of occasional mention of the Enams in Salvaud, Mr. Oakes' description of which if correct, must have been still more applicable to the permanently settled Estates. "Jaws the more anxious" he observed, that a committee should be appointed to settle in perpetuity the district now under Enams as I should then feel confident that nearly the whole of the present maniums would be

From Coll.r 14th May 1807.

From Coll.r 11th July 1813 Paras 5-13-14-34-& 35.

resumed and the illegitimate profit now enjoyed by a Set of vicious and intriguing Brahmins be brought to Government account while I am persuaded that years will elapse before the actual Demand is defined if this subject is left to the decision of the Court." Many of the Agraharums "he adds. "are held on the most questionable documents, the Sist fluctuating with the produce; &c.a.

From Coll.r 9th in Cons.n 17th April 1823.

In 1823 Mr. Whish brought to the notice of the Board that Enams deducted from the permanent Jumma had escheated to Government by the extinction of the families of the Incumbents and requested sanction to attach them. A few Months later he reported that he had engaged an Establishment to conduct a thorough enquiry into all the Enams of the District having found "that the †Register was not at all to be depended on," and he stated that up to that time his examination of the Mulvauze Estate only, made it appear that about ¼ of the whole were held on doubtful titles. These measures received the sanction of Government.

From Coll.r 26th June in Cons.n 3d July 1823.

† Note. He alludes to the Respondees.

To Coll.r 26th June 1823.
To Govt. 24th July 1823.
From Govt. & Sundry 4th August 1823.

The next notice appearing in the records is found in a report by Mr. Whish on the Mulvauze Estate in 1826 in which he takes an elaborate review of the Enams

From Coll.r 14th June 1826 Paras 32-& 50.

in

in that Zemindary Comparing these actual condition with the various accounts or Registers hitherto prepared, showing the discrepancies between each and all of these and pointing out their unfaithfulness and imperfections-

87. The oldest account of the Lands of the Zillah in existence is a Statement (not noticed by Mr. Whish) which appears to have been furnished to Mr. Sadlier by the Principal Despondee of the Condavid Samat. It is entitled an Abstract of the lands for 1198 Fusly and contains a list of all the different descriptions of land in each Village of the Repelly, Chulkaloorpaud and Sattanapilly Talooks of Vasireddy Estate exclusive of Nizampatam- But the total of the Enam Lands only is shewn without any specification of individuals or of the proportion held by each- according to this document the Enams in 1198 Fusly were coochals 6275-4-8- Those now enjoyed in the same Villages according to the Settlement account of 1253 Fusly are Coochals 7,501-6-4- being an increase of about 19½ per Cent. But at the time the Despondees account was prepared, the Zemindars kept up large bodies of armed men to defend themselves against each

× Swarza Bhukaud Kilaca Samvatsara-

1788-9-

See Statement No. 23-

From Coll. 8th in Cons. 19th March 18 Para 6-

other and to resist the encroachments of the Nizam's Fowzdars- These troops were paid in land on Cuttoobuddy tenure most of which has since lapsed- If this were deducted, the percentage of the excess now enjoyed would be 63 per Cent- But some of the Cuttoobaddies are still in existence.—

Ayeen Enams in Despondees Accounts	4601-14-8-
Cuttoobuddy tenures	1673-2-0-
Total	6275-0-8-

Although this account has been altered in several places, and rubbed with Chunam to receive the fresh writing, these erasures seem to have been made at the time, for the totals in most of the Columns are unaltered and the abstracts of the whole are free from erasures and bear the Despondees Signature-

Note- They are called Gudicut Samjayshee account.

88. The next accounts are those of the Despondees of all the Samats for 6 years from Fusly 1203 to 1208 A.D. 1793-4. 1798-9. and appear to have been drawn up either by order of Mr. Ram for the English Register transmitted in 1799- or perhaps by Mr. Scott for the permanent Settlement- They are prepared in Cawnies the measure adopted by both these Gentlemen in writing to the Board, but which is never used in the District nor does it occur in any

Fort St. George 7th January 1847.

any subsequent accounts They consist of 8 Tabular Statements containing 31 heads of 4 or 5 Columns and exhibit the state of all the lands, waste and Cultivated, assessed and Enam, together with the population, ploughs, produce, rents, Charges, balances, Sayer, & Salt &c. for each Village - The Gross Enam land of the Village only is shewn as in the preceding Statement without any particulars of individual grants.

The mode in which the Cawnies were obtained is learned from a Note on a Telugu Estimate in the Collector's Office prepared for the permanent Settlement and dated 30th April 1801 in which it is stated that "the Guntoor Coochel contains Cawnies Coontahs Tell
22 — 5 — 4 - in conformity with which the returns of one Despondee for Chilkaloorpaud, Sattenapilly for 1203 Fusly only which had been prepared in Cochel = loo were found to have been turned into Cawnies.

At this rate (i.e. Caw 22 2/10 per Coochel) the Despondees Statements for 1203 reconverted into Coochaloor and compared with the Settlement of Fusly 1253 give an increase in favor of the latter of 3709-6-9. or 34 3/4 per Cent without reference to reduced Cuttubadies & former Sayer &c.

Note. The Nuzumpatam Enams are taken from the accounts of the permanent Settlement in 1209. They fall short of the present Enams by 21 per cent.

Fort St. George 7th January 1847.

The original Statements of the Despondees are not fair copies. They are much blotted and corrected, sometimes a whole Column has been pasted over the original writing. But there is no reason for thinking that these were not made at the time of their first preparation. Some have the signature and seal of the Despondee of the Division, but they are altered equally with the rest and there are a few General abstracts of the whole, some of which have been signed by the Despondees of all the Divisions.

For Fasslies 1203-1204 and 1207.

Despatches to the Board 20th September 1799.

89. No traces remain to shew how, or on what data, or even at what exact time Mr. Rans English Register was framed. There are no corresponding Telugu Statements in the Collectors records nor any Clue to such ever having existed. The Statements fill 8 folio Volumes and contain a list of the individuals in actual enjoyment of Enams in each Village specifying the name of the present holder, his relationship to the grantees, his titles, the description of the land and the proportion it bears to that not in possession of the Claimants - But no particulars are given of the latter (i.e. of land not enjoyed) which is simply

deducted

† Note. It amounts to upwards of 2500 Coochels and may refer to parties absent or not making applications to have their lands registered.

deducted in the Lump. The original Office Copy having been found by Mr. Whish to be inaccurate, the fair set was obtained from the Board and is now in the Collectors Office. It contains a few omissions but is otherwise clear and complete. Mr. Whish who carefully examined its details in the Mulbagal Estate observes that the lands of Agraharums and Enams are not entered in full, that the gunt rent and Bedega are under stated, that the amounts correspond neither with the Summons nor with the demand accounts of the same year that a large extent (740 Coochels) is entered in names of persons who never possessed any, and the situation of which cannot even be pointed out. Of 4463 Coochels the whole extent found by him to have been registered, 547 had escheated and were assessed (as seri) with a heriz of 22783 Rupees but in addition he discovered 3806 Coochels in actual enjoyment, of which no mention was found in the Register but most of which appeared to be old. The Total extent enjoyed at the date of the Register

From Collr. 11th June 1820 P. 45.

* Note. The Names of eight or ten Villages in Sattanur pilly and Repilly have been omitted, and the Column of land actually enjoyed in Malapaud of Vencumbum Talook is blank &c.

See Statement No. 23.

Register compared with that in the possession of individuals in 1253 falls short of the latter by 56 per cent. But the proportions differ greatly in different estates.

The list of lands deducted from the permanent Settlement was prepared from the Despondees accounts already described merely by converting the Cawnies into Coochelos as stated in the Note beforementioned. It seems to have been simply an average of the whole 6 years in which the Enams vary but slightly from one to another.*

Enams of 1203 Fusly } Cawnies 240297-15-14 Coms.
Deducted in Permanent Settlement } 240167-38-14

The accounts prepared under the proclamation of 1807 and known as the Register of 1217 Fusly are contained in 9 folios, but they are nothing more than a list of Applicants for Registry in the order in which they presented themselves and have never been arranged or reduced

90.

* Note. Mr. Whish seems to have been under an impression that the waste land (Bedu) had been omitted in the assets of the permanent Settlement because the Despondees accounts exhibit four heads of deduction viz. "Bidu" or waste "Kandalos" or Hills "Cheravoolo" or tanks and "Grama Kantalos" or Village Sites. But on a careful revision of the original account this idea proved to be without foundation, the three last only having been deducted by Mr. Scott and the waste all included.

reduced to any order- I caused an abstract of the whole to be prepared which gave the following results

	Cocheloo	V	P
Dry Land	1820	4	13
Wet Land	39	—	—
	1859	4	13.
Of which there in actual enjoyment —	614	2	8.
Remaining —	1245	2	5

or not a tenth part of the actual alienations - of little value as this Register is thus shown to be, it has been made the ground work of extensive frauds- A copy of it was taken for purposes of Comparison by the Establishment appointed by Mr. Whish in 1823 which is now found to display considerable discrepancies when compared with the original of which they purport to be a transcript. The so- called original Book No. 2 in particular is totally different; as appears by the following Abstract

	No. of Enamdars	Cochel.	V.	P.
Extract in Book No. 2 as per Copy made in 1823	106	171	9	"
Do. in so called original Compared with above less in extent	"	1	4	"
Less in No. of Persons and of Land	41	55	8	"
Remaining —	65	114	13	"
Additions in extent	"	"	8	"
Do. Number of persons and extent	49	112	15	"
	114	228	4	"

being a Net difference in excess of 8 persons and Cost V. 56-12- but in truth 90 individuals and 169 Cocheloo are found in the one that do not occur in the other.

On looking into the causes of this difference it is found that Book No. 2 contains the Registry of most of the Enamdars of Cusba Guntoor who claim lands not only there but in other Villages also to a considerable extent and that the object has been to obtain the registry of more than they were entitled to. Being in habits of daily intercourse with the Collectors Servants they continued to get the whole of the original book removed and a new set of leaves inserted- This must have been a work of time, to effect which the Book must have been removed from the Cutcherry with the connivance of the Record keepers- That the copy made in Mr. Whish's time is the genuine register is proved beyond a doubt by comparing the Extracts given to many individuals under Mr. Oakes administration which tally exactly with the latter and never with the former- The fraud however is

See from Collector Examination of Sheristadar dated 8th September answers 122-124-126-

† Note. Mr. Oakes granted Extracts from this and from the English Registers to all who applied for

is of little consequence owing to the faulty character of the original itself and is related as much for the light it throws on the affair of the District as to prove the absence of accurate returns of the Enam Lands.

91. The enquiry commenced under Mr. Walsh was prosecuted for some time, but does not seem to have been completed. The returns were prepared very much in the manner of those of 1217 fusly. That is to say every thing was entered that the Enamdars themselves brought forward, but the materials were never scrutinised to test their authenticity nor the whole digested into an approved shape. The original Statements however such as they are, are forthcoming for the following Villages.

Number

for them, but these unauthenticated documents having been received in the Court as valid evidence against the Collector himself the Board forbid the issue of them in future. See correspondence

From Collector 26th January 1847.

To Collector 26th February 1847.

	Conferred = ots	Mutt = tauge	Chattrams = Land	Cattrams = fully	Pedi = tally	Total
Number of Villages in each Estate	333	323	79	80	67	882
Villages in which no enquiry was made	"	"	39	80	67	186
Remaining Villages which were investigated	333	323	40	"	"	696
Of these, the accounts have since been lost in	"	"	"	"	"	114
Remain in the Office						582

So that the whole of the Conferred Mutt = reddy and Mutt = tauge Estates were completed and half of Chittaloor Land, leaving the other half and the whole of Cattanapilly and Pedipilly to be examined.

The preceding details show in how defective a state this important subject has been left. No examination of the validity of the numerous titles to exemption appears ever to have taken place, and from the Comparison of such data as can now

now be found, it is not improbable that from 1/3d to 1/2 will be proved to be de-
defective- A thorough revision of the whole
subject is indispensable, but it is difficult
to suggest the proper Course to be a-
Section II adopted- Regulation XXXI of 1802 limits
the enjoyment constituting a prescriptive title
of lands in the Mootezanger (Quantor) Circar
held previous to 26th February 1768- No a-
Section VIII. length of possession commencing posterior
to that date can bar the right of Government
to resume, but such rights can only be
Section XVIII. established in the Civil Court, a process
so tedious and uncertain as to be wholly
unsuited to an evil of such magnitude-
It is further provided that persons ne-
glecting to register their titles during a
one whole year from the time of publish-
-ing the notice of the Collectors

Collectors render their lands liable to assessment-
and it is undoubted that a great number of Enamdars
did neglect this injunction in 1798-1804-1806-1823 and
1826. But it is questionable how far the provisions of
a regulation so much overlooked by the minis-
-terial officers of Government can be held bind-
-ing on the people. No authenticated Register to
which the people could appeal as a standard
of authority has ever been prepared, neither
has a revision of titles taken place every five
years as required by Section XV-

From Govern-
-ment to 9th Augt
1804
Para 6-

93. The easiest and most effective
mode of conducting an inquiry of this kind is to
attack all Enams and throw the onus of proving
their titles on the claimants, but this could not
be done without a new enactment. The course of
proceeding however is laid down in the Regula-
-tion which has reference only to permanently
assessed districts in which all rights whether
public or private must be maintained by a
Civil Suit. But Government affirmed the
same principle to be binding also in unsettled
Districts by a resolution in 1804, except in the
case of "Lands appropriated to the compensa-
-tion of public offices." In the mean time
it may be desirable to learn what extent
of

of exempted land is liable to assessment and this could be ascertained by a preliminary enquiry the result of which would afford grounds for determining the proper course to be pursued. The number of escheats must be considerable and the alienations subsequent to the permanent Settlement all of which are illegal are known to be very large. Data may still be procured for pronouncing at once on a great many of these. The annual accounts of Demand and Settlement generally contain schedules of the alienated lands and when sold date all Enams not specified in them may fairly be assumed to be of recent origin. Thus in the Vasireddy Estate we have the subdivision accounts of Cistnapilly from Fusly 1216 to 1225 containing authentic information of the alienations at that period. The Chilkaloorpad widows, whose readiness in furnishing accounts I have before had occasion to notice, furnished me with a list of Enams in all the Villages of their Division, Except six for the Fuslee year 1210 (1790/1) of which the following is an abstract.

	No. of Villages	as per account of Fusly 1200.	as per account of Fusly 1235	Increase	Per centage
	Nos	Kuck o p	Kucks o p	Ks o p	Kucks
Accounts of Villages in which the extent of land is entered	73	916 3 .	1312 41	396 1 1	43½
Do not forthcoming	6	. . .	89 14 6	. . .	"
Total	79	" " "	1402 27	" " "	"

As

As examples of the large alienations of late years the following may be mentioned which came to notice without attention being particularly directed to the subject. The new Inamdars conferred by the Kattamanchy Zemindars since 1245 Fusly were proved in 26 Villages to the following extent Viz.

	Cochs	O	Acres	Cents.
New Grants	19	11	or 497	9
Inferior lands exchanged for better	9	8	239	37

Permanent remission of Sodeg 7 Rupees and in the large Village of Upatoor alone.

	Cock	O	Acres	Cents.
New Grants & Serve Enam	17	12	or 542	17
Sodee Enam	5	4	180	17

Inferior Lands exchanged for better-

Serve Enam	9	.	275	2
Sodeg Enam	4	12	145	6

The Repilly Proprietor in like manner bestowed grants of a Cochal of land in a considerable number of Villages in his Estate on his Deevan the late Nanjaya Chetty and likewise endowed a Choultry in the neighbourhood of Guntoor with a Cochel of land in several Villages in Brimakhta tenure. All such would be brought under assessment without difficulty to say nothing of the increase that may be expected from the measurement of lands acquired

acquired by encroachments and from escheats.

93 The standing order against the acquisition of land by the public servants in the districts in which they serve has been entirely overlooked. They pretend that they were not aware of its existence; but the publication of the Circular of the 7th August 1826 was proved beyond a doubt by the inquiries of the late Acting Collector. Mr White also caused an examination to be made of the Enam Lands in possession of the Head Sheristadar which showed that all of them had been acquired within a comparatively recent period in most cases subsequent to the famine. The entries under this name in the Register prepared in conformity with a late order of the Board was Cawchals 12-5-8 in seven Villages but on being surveyed the real extent proved to be Cawchels 18-12-6½ among these was a field of six Coontas in Cummanoor a Village of the Yedlapilly Talook and was said to have been purchased in the height of the famine for 6 Rupees but the land being at a distance from the Village had been since exchanged for another spot more convenient situated. Another Cawchal in Carchole a Chilkalorepad Village was also under the

About 403 Acres

See Appendix Depositions and

sence of Court in 1834. The Grantee likewise held half a Cawchal of land in addition which was regained by a Well. Sheshagerry Row purchased the part put up at the sale and took forcible possession of the whole.

6. Amended distribution of Villages for Revenue and Police purpose.

94 The necessity for a new territorial division is at once apparent by a glance at the Map accompanying this Report. The Zemindaries not being ancient estates or Samasthanams, but merely subdivisions of the Havelie or Government lands by the hereditary District revenue Officers among themselves are not made up of contiguous Villages contained within well-defined boundaries. The Villages were selected according to their value without reference to their situation and this explains the motley aspect of the Map and the absence of proximity in the possession of the same Proprietor. The inconvenience resulting from an adherence to these arbitrary divisions is easily conceived. The Ameens in visiting their scattered charges lose much time and have to pass thro many Villages not subject to their authority. The police Jurisdiction is distinct from the revenue and distributed in a totally different manner. as for instance the Villages of the Repelly Talook in the same revenue charge and under eight different police Tannahs and those of Rajapett under Kurnoor & Mr Stokes

From Coll.r 25th May 1843

some

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some time ago proposed a new distribution and answered the objections arising out of the probable restoration of the zemindaries and the Courts orders for keeping the account of each separate. such arrange=ments are best left to the local officers.

From Coll.r 29th March 1823

From Coll.r 12th January 1824

From Coll.r 29th March 1823

Do. Do. 12th Janry 1824.

Govt. Ltr. 7th July 1840 Board's Ltr. Cor. 2d April 1840

In connection with this subject may be mentioned the intermixture of the Southern frontier Villages with those of Salem as exhibited in the Map which has on several occasions been under consideration but has met with obstacles from local prejudices. In any general measures for the im=provement of the Villages satisfactory transfers might be effected without much difficulty

95. The whole of the Record Department is in great confusion so that it is with the utmost diffi=culty former accounts or other documents can be found besides which they have been so ill kept that as in the case already related of the Cuddapah register they have been falsified so as to destroy all confidence in them. The English Records are in tolerably good order up to the end of 1838 Registers kept in conformity with Section IV Regulation XXIII of 1802 are forthcoming, the last being dated 8th September 1838 and signed by the Assistant Judge. From that time they have been much neglected no tests have been made nor have the Drafts been fair entered [illegible]

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The native records are in a much worse condition. The last tests are those for 1213 / 1803/4 Fusly. The account of twelve Fusleis falling about 4,000 Duftors remain to be assorted. During the latter period also papers taken for reference from the previously arranged bundles instead of being returned to their proper places have been tied up in cloths by themselves and thrown into the Record Room. The present record Keepers stated that they were often unable to discover the papers which ought to have been found in particular Duftors according to the lists. An enquiry into the frauds supposed to have been committed in this department was made by the Collector in 1840 and the Record keepers and their Assistant were dismissed, but no discoveries were made beyond the fact of the extent of interpola=tions. The whole have continued in the same state to the present time. One of the late Record Keepers presented a Petition to me in which he detailed the va=rious frauds committed in the Office which he laid to the charge of both of the factions which have been at the head of the Cutchery and of course pro=claims his own perfect innocence. It is so far useful as directing inquiry to particulars which do not seem otherwise liable to suspicion.

See Appendix E.

To reduce the whole of the Records to

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to order will require the services of a separate Establishment for a considerable period. The Record Keepers stated that to arrange and Register each Duftrum would require the labor of 2 persons for 2 days and by this calculation 10 Goomastahs would be required for 4 or 5 years to bring up the arrears. It is not usual however to prepare such elaborate Registers in unsettled districts and in particular the entry of every item in the Persian language required by the Regulation is quite useless.

96. The inferior scale of Salaries in permanently settled Districts was determined on the understanding that all revenue charges would fall on the proprietors. We have seen however that in reality the whole labor and responsibility of management has been as frequently thrown on the Shareholders of the Collector and his servants as discharged by the proprietors. The additional remuneration provided for such occasions from the funds of the Estate has been very inadequate.

The principal Salaries compared with those of

	Settled Rs.		Unsettled Rs.	
Head Serishtadar	200		280 to 700	
Deputy Do.	70		175	
Assistant	70		175	
Amens or Tashseldars	45 to 60		100 to 200	
Sherishtadar in Guntoor called Reshcar	14 to 25		35	
Deputy Amen for Reshcar only one in Guntoor	30		40	
Gomastahs and Harkoolus	7	0 to 5	10 to 17	
Samastadars and Zillaholders	10	0 to 17	25	

Amanee Districts are shewn in the Margin with such reduced emoluments to

a more efficient Establishment

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attachments and minorities are equally numerous, or rather more so from the absence of the order and regularity with which the affairs of a Zyghir Collectorate are conducted. One of the first acts of the Collector must be to submit a revised moyan Zabitah, commensurate with the present state of his charge. It is also very desirable that the Collectors hands should be strengthened by adding to the number of his European Subordinates. The present duties of the office alone are sufficient to overwhelm the powers of a single officer aided as now by one Head Assistant only, in a climate so trying to the European Constitution, and where these are added the different subjects calling for reform and the severe and watchful supervision demanded for the control of such district and Village officers as have been described, it is evident, that even with the additional assistants proposed

recommended

recommended his powers will be taxed to the utmost. The separate charge of a Sub Collector is far more rejoiced in Guntoor than in many of the old ryotwar Districts. It is also desirable that some of the special objects of investigation above mentioned, such as that of the Rent Free Tenures, should be entrusted to separate hands.

There is one more consideration of great importance to the success of the various measures under consideration and that is that means should be adopted to secure if possible the continued services of the same officers for a length of time in the District. The province has never been flourishing as during the twenty years that Messrs Bal-

and Nash presided over it. Since the removal of the latter Gentleman to Nellore 14 years ago and without reckoning Assistants left temporarily in charge, 16 Officers have been appointed acting or permanently to the Office of Collector many of them utter strangers to the institutions and manners of the Northern Circars who left Again before they could possibly have rendered themselves familiar with the peculiarities of the District or independent of the local knowledge and information of their Native Servants. The Honorable Court of Directors seem to have been fully alive to the importance of a more permanent supervision when in their despatch of the 21st June 1842 Para 11 they suggested a higher rate of Salary for the Guntoor Collectorate.

A. F. Bruce Esqr	From 21st July 1831. To 2d January 1832
W. Mason Esqr	To 20th December 1832
C. P. Brown Esqr	To 24th March 1833
J. Blackburne Esqr	To 19th Decr 1833
N. Lane Esqr	To 11th June 1834
M. Lewin Esqr	To 18th May 1835
N. A. Neave Esqr	To 31st October 1835
P. Grant Esqr	To 10th January 1836
A. F. Bruce Esqr	To 19th October 1836
E. B. Glass Esqr	To 2d July 1837
J. Goldingham Esqr	To 14th Febry 1842
R. S. Mathieson Esqr	To 21st April 1842
H. Stokes Esqr	To 23d November 1842
W. C. Lockhart Esqr	To 16th February 1845
D. White Esqr	To 18th October 1845
H. Stokes Esqr	From 9th February 1846

† From Oct 11th 1842 to Examination of the old Balances

97 Having completed the first Head of inquiry into the causes of the decay of the district the result of the investigation of the old balances is

is now to be explained.

In describing the Zemindars mode of administration it was stated that they never granted remissions nor wrote off balances whilst they made other Collections under the name of Nizzerannah for which no credit was given, nor any reduction allowed in the Demand of arrears. For this reason it is difficult to decide what amount is actually due by those against whom balances are exhibited. In general when the ryots were asked what proportion of such demands they were prepared to pay they either indignantly declared that they had paid all or protested against the justice of the demand itself but as they had neither pottahs nor receipts to shew and the Cummums accounts were not to be trusted, it was impossible to ascertain the truth of their assertions. The transactions were still more complicated by the Extra Collections of later date, made by the public servants which of course were never intended to be recorded, and by the Bribes given to escape the payment of arrears which left the balance as heavy as before. Instances have been adduced of the misappropriation of

See circumstances of the disputes between the Zillah and Village accounts in appendix A. No. 10

See Para 32 and 33

bonafide collected but which is recorded in the accounts as being still due. Sums are entered as arrears which never formed part of the demand such for example as those outstanding against rented Villages attached after the famine of 1242 fusly and placed at once under Amaun when of course the rent was cancelled and the subsequent demand should have been regulated by the actual outturn and not by the former rent. A balance of Rupees 6879 accrued in a single Village (Collour) in 1248 Fusly from a dispute between the Ryots and Ramanath Baboo as to the rate of conversion of the Circar share of the Crop. The proceeds have long since been spent by the people and tho' they acknowledge the claim it is impossible to recover it at this distance of time. For these reasons the investigation of the balances proved a most unsatisfactory and hopeless undertaking. Added to this much difficulty was experienced in procuring the attendance of the ryots from the circumstance of the duties of the Commission having been carried on at the most unfavorable time of the year in a season of unusual severity from the violence of the land winds.

Statement No. 24

A Statement has been prepared from the more detailed accounts transmitted to the Collector shewing the total amounts of arrears the amount that underwent investigation and the proportion that appeared to be recoverable of which the following is an Abstract.

Zemindaries	Balance of Rent at the end of Fusly 1253	Balance at the end of the demand of the current Fusly	Balances which could not be investigated	Balances of which the investigation is complete	Of which Recoverable
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Vasireddy	2826379	686487	57106	629381	85762
2 Chilkelooripaud	645022	393652	52240	388412	54464
3 Sattenapilly	711704	279649	36830	198819	38858
4 Repilly	383301	109146	26139	38307	37489
Total	4566406	1719234	172315	1546919	216573

The

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The amount outstanding according to the demand, which has long fallen short of the permanent assessment, was 77½ Lakhs of which nearly 16 Lakhs were remitted and of this 13 per Cent were set down as recoverable and 83 per Cent pronounced to be desperate, the former is farther devisible under the following heads

Due by Ryots/Annamee- 12,63,446 or 16¼ per Cent of the
Dº by Renters- - - - - 7696-7-10 or 99¾ Dº - Dº
Dº Agraharms- - - - - 325 0-9 or 4 5/16 Dº - Dº

The proportion of the Loonacide remitted was much greater than is shewn above but the percentage is reduced by the fictitious demands retained after the famine. In like manner the Renters of many of the Villages were released from their responsibilities after the last registrations in 1842 and 1843 by the abrupt transfer of their lands to Annamee Management under the express orders of the Collector but the Demand was not reduced in the accounts. All the recent balances against Agraharams have been retained but those due for the years immediately subsequent to the famine have been virtually remitted by the lengthened

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postponement of the demand and should I think be relinquished.

The arrears of the Mahraj Estates from 1228/1818/19 Fasly to 1247/1837/8 Fasly amounting to 10,39,578 a 3-9 a ∞ were written off under the authority of Government conveyed in the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 8th August 1842.

The last communication addressed to the Acting Collector on this subject was closed with the following observations. "The first and largest item" (alluding to the Ryotwar balance) "will probably be only recovered in part- Many of the parties by whom it is due were not present nor could their presence be procured. The probability of the recoveries was also influenced in a great measure by the rise in the price of Grain towards the close of the Fasly (1254) which induced the parties to state with more confidence that such sums could be collected. The large amount of Extra Collections proved against the village Officers likewise renders it probable that some part of this has already been realized by them from the ryots. I consider therefore that the demand should not be rigidly enforced but that you should proceed with caution referring

From the Commissioner to the Acting Collector appendix A No 7

To the Acting Collector appendix A No 7

"referring particularly to the circumstances
"of the ensuing season and giving ready
"attention to any representations on the part
"of ryots who may allege that they have already
"paid in full - The rented balances ought to
"be more strictly enforced and those due
"from Agraharems should be exacted with-
=out fail."

The present season tho' unfavorable generally from the failure of the monsoon has been propitious in Guntoor Grain there=fore has borne a high price and I understand that most of the above balances have been recovered.

III 98- The last subject to which my attention is called in my instructions is the best mode of final Settlement with each family whether by the restoration of their entire estates eventually or by a perpetual money pension or by the gift of a Mootah or certain number of Villages in perpetuity either on a nominal rent or rent free=

The first point is to ascertain the exact position of the parties referred to particularly as it is one on which much

99. The term Zemindar is applied indiscriminately to all great land holders who are more accurately distinguishable into the three following classes, ancient Zemindars Zemindars or Mootahdars re=created by the Permanent Settlement and hereditary district officers or Zemindars pro=perly so called - The first comprehend ancient Hindoo families of distinction who maintained their independence generally in mountainous and inaccessible parts of the Country at the Mohommedan invasion and never yielded more than a nominal submission and a small tribute to the conquerors and whose principalities are most correctly de=signated by the Hindu terms Samadhanam The Mootahdars were of our own creation being those to whom the newly formed estates were sold at the time of the Permanent Settlement - The last are the Revenue and Police officers of the former native Govern=ments and to them the Guntoor Zemendars belong.

The information now procurable attributes the institution of these offices to the Mahommedans, but tho' all now in existence

existence derive their origin from that power it is highly probable that the conquerors con- -tinued the agency which they found in use among their predecessors, for the names of the offices are many of them of Hindu origin and the duties attached to them are merely an extension of the village in- -stitutions to circles of villages or districts.

also called Desmukh

Nadgowda- Shwdri &c.

or Canongo Desmuck Deshkharanee &c.

likewise Red Talwar

The Desee, whom the Mohummedans style Le Chori from the valuation of his charge at a crore of dams, is the Potel of a district the Despondi is the provin- -cial superintendant of the village Talliars and district Canongo, and the Desavaloy Mannawar is the police. They were paid in land, money and fees. The first consisting of six Maneems in each Village se- -cured their presence in every part of their charge the second which was a percentage on the collections identified their interest with those of the Government and the last derived from the produce of the rent made them in some degree dependent on the good will of those immediately under their authority. To all these the Mahommedans applied the general term Zemmindar-

The Guntoor Zemmindars date from the conquest of the Dekhan in the end of the 17th and beginning of the 18th century by Nizamuggee The Vazeedy family were originally Desees for Kondjeve and seem to have acquired a footing in Guntoor by lending their support in a struggle for supremacy among the

+ 1 The Mankie Mahal
2 Colloor 7 Calavaram
3 Bilkum Candah
4 Kuncandah
5 Rajapoody.

of Montazumaggur circar in reward for which they were admitted to share in their privileges - they thus ac- -quired the Mannawar office of the Chintapilly di- -vision comprising 245 villages in which they were confirmed by the Nizam. Their title deeds consist of an original summid of the Emperor Shah Alum granted thro the then Soubahdar of the Dekhan who acknowledge the nominal supremacy of Delhi dated A. D. 1761, conferring the office of Mannawar or Head of Police of five Mahals of the circar and that of Desmukh of two other small divisions Santa Rawoor and Corch poody the remunera- -tion of the former being one chawar of land in every large and half a Chawar in every small Village with a Rosoom of 3 per Cent on the col- -lections and that of the latter 2 per Cent of the Collec- -tions with the usual inam land and fees.

The Mahraj family claim to be Desmukhs of Montazumaggur circar and assert that they held formerly summuds granted by Shah Alum Pad- -shah but these are not forthcoming and the only document in their possession is a Perwannah of Basalut Jung appointing one of the family named Mahraj Vincata Runsoo Desmukh Mun- -nawar of the Perganah of Vincondah to be Zemin- -dar of a part of it referring probably to the charge of its revenue.

The pretensions of the Mankie Raos

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Rows of Repilly & antiquity are considerable They assert that they were Mannawars of the Condavid Circar for 11 Generations under the Aragoondy Rayelo and the Golacondah Kings, the latter of whom conferred the Desmookhi Mouthum upon them. Under the Dehli rule the Mannowar of Chilkalurpad disputed their rights and called in the Vasireddy of Nundigam to his assistance. The Soubahdar of the Deccan interfered and in 1710 sent the Nail of Arcot then on his way to his Government to settle the matter who attacked and took Goudavid and having reduced the province to subjection divided the Zemindary privileges between the contendering parties and admitted Vasireddy to a third share. But all they can show in support of this relation is the copies of two Firmans of Zulfikar Khan and Basharat Khan Aurungzebs Lieutenants at Hydrabad dated A.D. 1690 appointing Manchikarow Ramarow Mannawar of the whole Mouthumzanaggar Circar and Desmookhi of the same with the exception of the Vencondah Pergunna The Rofsums of the latter fixed at 1½ per Cent on the revenue Collected were set down at Rs. 10,213 per annum.

Thus two of the families lay claim to the same office on good grounds. The Vasireddy and Manikawars both produce imperial sunnuds nominating them Heads of Police of the same District.

The Manowar [illegible]

Note. The latter on the other hand maintains that the whole originally belonged to their family and that the transfer of 2/3rds took place owing to their having fallen in arrears to the Nizam.

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possession of a royal patent appointing them Mozoomdars and Sirishtadars of Circar Mouthazanuggar in the year 1707 the last year of Aurungzebs reign with a Rofsum of 3 per Cent on the Revenue. This is chiefly an imperial appointment and was intended as a check on the Despondees or former hereditary District Accountants.

The Despondees were deprived of their Offices and emoluments without compensation at the permanent settlement the Mouthum is undoubtedly the most ancient office of all.

101 Another proof that the influence of these Zemindars is more recent than they would have it believed is found in the date of the grants of land made by them to Bramins and others. I did not find one before the early part of the 18th Century & The grants previous to that era are all in names totally different. And lastly the chequered disposition of these Villages and their own admissions of the mode in which they obtained them are fatal to their claim to be considered as ancient Zemindars.

102 It seems clear therefore that whatever right they possess to the whole of their present estates is derived from the British Government and

[illegible] From the Collectors before the Permanent Settlement.

& The following are the oldest,

1	By Vasireddy Narsanah in Manchala A.D.	1725
2	By Do Narsaiah in Chebrole	1789
3	By Mulraz Soorunnah Vemaveram	1706
4	By Do Gordah Row in Sidapooram	1720
5	By Manika Row Sangannah	1758
6	By Manow Venkatakistna Row a mut of Manchala	1749

and that their interest in them previously was confined to their allowances as ministerial offic
Such being their position shall they again be placed in possession of the former or the ori
ginal terms or receive a portion of them only and be relieved from all further respon
sibility?

In the former case what guarantee can be obtained against a recurrence of the evils that have brought them to their present condition Neither their own habits and characters nor those of the Communes and people — as a settlement were not accustomed to treat them with much consideration - Those of Rachoor Pipilly Sattanoor pillay and Chilkaloorpad having fallen in arrears were so placed under restraint at Masulipatnam in 1794 whence they were despatched under a guard to Gun
=toor where the Collector declared that no endeavor had been wanting on his part (to recover the balances) having repeatedly detained the Zemindars and their Vakeels in the Cutcherry tent without refreshment from 24 to 36 hours and this for some days without intermission: From Collec
=tor 5th Feby 1794 - In 1798 Vasireddy Venkadri Naidoo was placed under a guard in Guntoor for re
sisting the payment of the Collectors Demand From Collector 6th Feby 1798

are likely to undergo any immediate change for the better - Conditions may be exacted for the maintenance of the improvements about to be introduced, but however stringently they may be expressed they cannot be enforced consistently with the maintenance of that freedom from control which is essential to the charac
=ter of an independant Land Lord - In every instance in which the experiment has been tried the Mootah
=dars Renters and others have invariably set aside the Government rates of assessment however moderate even where they had been founded on surveys as in Bellary Salem &c.

How can they be prevented from re
again falling into the same dissensions giving loose to the same habits of self indulgence or throwing the management of their affairs upon others? what confidence can we have that they will not involve themselves again in debt should Government in their liberality be pleased to relieve them from their present embarassment? —

I confess that looking to the past I see no grounds for expecting that they will adopt a different course from what they have hitherto pursued nor do the characters of the present proprietors encourage the hope that they will act differently from their predecessors

Vasireddy -

Vasruddy Ramnatte Baboo is a bankrupt in reputation and his forgeries falsehoods and want of good faith recorded in the Zillah Court and stamped on all his other transactions have brought him into universal contempt even among his countrymen in whose eyes his infancy is aggravated by his readiness to betray his knowledge of the corruptions of the public servants - He is of the Cummawar Caste and all his relations and friends are of the humblest rank in life So his domestic relations he appears to more advantage being kind and considerate to his family and simple and moderate in his way of life - He is also possessed of talents for business and is the only one of the proprietors who has looked thoroughly into his own affairs and conducted them however unfaithfully to his trust still without the intervention of Dewans -

Gopal Row of Sattanapilly is a man of dissipated habits indolent fond of intriguing and has shamefully neglected his own family - He

of my stay in the district appeared in a most unfavorable light. He not only withheld all information himself but used his influence to induce the other proprietors to do the same and in all my communications with him he betrayed an utter disregard of truth. At the same time he made common cause with the suspended Seristah and occupied himself sedulously in thwarting my proceedings - Many of his nearest relations hold inferior situations in the Collector's Establishment, his own brother in law is a Taloor & Goomastah on 14 Rupees a month

Both the Maneka Row and Mubraz were are of the Velina Caste and occupy a somewhat superior position in society but Jagganna Row of Repally is a person of bad private character and several representation of his misconduct were made to me by members of his own family whose feelings he had outraged - He was the only proprietor whom I did not see and I am therefore less able to speak of his ability to act for himself - Before the sequestration he had an able deward who managed his Estates efficiently and relieved him from all care on the subject -

Mubraz Setchimah and the two Chilkaloor

Chelkaloor had widows afforded me every aid and information in their power and appeared most anxious to conciliate the good opinion of Government. They are all without male heirs and Setchmah and the Widow of the Talore proprietor have each adopted sons with the sanction of Government. The other widow Vencat Kancomayamah is most anxious to obtain the same privilege and to choose an heir for the Palepurroo division. They are all desirous that their names and families should be perpetuated in their adopted Children, but at the same time with the example of Gopal Row's neglect of his Mother before their eyes they are anxious not to be left at the mercy of their sons, and fear that when the latter attain their majority a seperate maintenance may be provided for themselves.

Note
Such posthumous adoptions are quite contrary both to the spirit and practice of Hindoo Law. Those in this case have rather been recognized than definitely sanctioned.

My own experience of the sentiments of the people of the District does not confirm the opinion expressed by the Board of Revenue that the assumption of the Estates of Government would be generally unpopular. On the contrary the best and most respectable individuals with whom I met with, declared their anxiety to

be placed under a permanent system of administration that would protect them from the vexatious interference of the renting system and from the exactions and oppression under which they have so long suffered. As for feelings of attachment to the persons or families of the Zemeendars I could not discover that any such existed beyond the range of their immediate followers. Neither could I discover among their dependants any of those tried and faithful hereditary Servants so frequently found in old families. Not one of them can boast of the services of a hereditary Dowanee or confidential retainer whose interests are identified with those of his master. On the contrary many of them often changed former managers are amongst the most uncompromising of their creditors.

If then the conditions with which under
104 the orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors the surrender of the Zemeendaries was clogged do not render such a course impracticable I feel convinced that the most desirable arrangement both for the prosperity of the Country and

and the comfort of the Zemeendars would be to relieve them from their administrative duties and provide them with a suitable maintenance — But to this I fear there is little hope of obtaining their voluntary consent. Repeated requests were preferred by them at Guntoor for the unmerited restoration of their Estates on the plea that they had been exonerated from the charge of the conduct by the more unprofitable results of the Collectors management and on every occasion whether in conversation or in writing they pertinaciously clung to the alternate fulfilment of their own interpretation of the written stipulation of the surrender.

Supposing however that they can be brought to agree the scale of allowance to be granted to them should have reference to the admitted by Government in other cases of a similar description. This has almost invariably been 10 per Cent on the net proceeds of the Estate which seems an equitable calculation whether it is viewed with reference to the wants of the individuals or to the ancient emoluments of their Offices for it has been usual to

of Zemeendars in pecuniary numbers at 5 per Cent of the Government cultivation and the Poofsums at 5 per Cent of the collections the one nor the other ever actually attained that maximum. This allowance of 10 per Cent may be calculated either on the accounts of the permanent Settlement or the estimated survey Berej or an average of former years or on the present revenue; all of which are exhibited in Statement No. 25 where there are at the same time compared with the ancient Zemeendary allowances and with the sums at present allowed for the subsistence of the families as in the following abstract.

Stat. No. 25

	Poofsums and Savarams	Present allowances	Permanent Settlement	Estimated Survey Berej	Ten Per Cent on the 10 Years average Demand	Ten Per Cent on the 10 Years average of Fasly Collections 1251	Collections 1254
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Vasireddy	10708	29820	54673	"	"	"	34273
Mukraz	9708	12000	33879	"	"	"	21750
Chilkalorpad	9032	5400	12070	"	"	"	8735
Sattanpilly	4087	4040	12070	"	"	"	8155
Repilly	7770	2400	9252	"	"	"	3078
Total	78335	53408	122345	143000	103459	84702	78598

Of

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Of these the per Centage on the Permanent Settlement and on the revenue of 1854 Fasly alone are on the net revenue after deducting Charges. The latter comes very near the old savaram and Roosum allowances, but these it must be stated do not rest on very accurate information being derived from Mr. Sadlier's 7 years accounts - and moreover their unequal distribution among the different Districts diminishes the value of the comparison when made in detail. The Medium Estimate is that on the average demand of 10 years or in round numbers a lack of Rupees which is 8. 12. per Cent on the permanent assessment. The distribution of such a sum at this rate among the different Talooks would be as follows.

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No.	Name of the Estates	Situated in the Talook of	Extent in Square Miles	Permanent Assessment	Proportion of Permanent Assessment	Average Demand of 10 Years	Proportion of Average Demand
				Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.
1	Ramnaddy	Ramnaddy	511.037	44,130	8 4½	15,110	2 9½
2	Mudigay	Mudigay	338.117	27,043	8 2½	15,043	2 9½
3	Chittoor Division, Jaid	Chittoor	179.600	15,538	8 2½	8,933	1 12
4	Sudasivapatty	Sudasivapatty	120.500	14,338	8 2½	5,098	0 15½
5	Rajavelly	Rajavelly	92.528	7,551	8 2½	5,751	0 15½
		Total	1,241.782	108,600	8 2½	49,940	8 12

The liberality of the scale may be made to depend on the deserts of the proprietors. They have established no claims by their management of the Estates confided to them on the behalf of Government and have evinced no disposition to acquiesce in the arrangements proposed subsequently tho' these have been dictated in so liberal and beneficent a spirit towards them when they lay hopelessly at the mercy of Government - But a distinction may be made between those who assisted and thwarted the measures proposed for their good to the utmost of their ability and those who rendered a more prompt acquiescence -

105 Whatever may be adopted the amount would be most acceptable to the proprietors if bestowed in land on Servadoombala or rent free tenure. But this would be less fitted to keep them unembarrassed than a money allowance and also less conducive to the welfare of the inhabitants of the tract committed to their charge. They should however have the proprietary right at least of the Village in which they reside. The plan most likely to

maintain them in a position of respectability would be to assign the provision partly in land partly in money. On these points however there could be no objection to consult the feelings of the parties concerned

106 Before concluding I beg perfectfully to request the attention of Government to the unfavorable position in which I was placed for performing the duties assigned to me as explained in a former para. The difficulty was early felt and led to my request to be furnished with the powers of a joint Magistrate or to have an Assistant Collector placed under my orders to act under Regulation IX of 1822 In all recent Commissions involving similar enquiries the Commissioners as in Rajah-mundry and Madura were invested with the authority of Collectors which enabled them to overcome the obstacles successfully opposed to my proceedings - Had I proposed the means of acting promptly in information received not only would the condition of the District have been more thoroughly laid open but examples would have been made of the guilty - The Law however as it now stands does not provide for the special conduct of such investigations save in conversation with the

the functions of a Collector. The only authority for the appointment of a Commissioner is contained in act VIII of 1843 passed for a different object. In the present anomalous position of a Member of the Board of Revenue on deputation not only are the ends in view imperfectly attained but they are liable to fail altogether.

107. It is due to Appoo Row Head Sirishtadar of Cuddapah of whose services the Most Noble the Governor in Council was pleased to allow me to avail myself to bring to the notice of Government the high opinion I entertain of his conduct while at the head of my Office. I had no personal acquaintance with Appoo Row nor indeed ever saw him till the day he joined me at Guntoor. My selection was guided solely by his high public character and I had no cause to regret my choice. To his patience temper and industry under every difficulty and discouragement I attribute much of the success that attended our efforts and I am bound at the same time to express my sense of the honest and straightforward manner in which he aided me in the unpleasant duty of exposing individual delinquency. It will be very gratifying to me if this testimony to his merits shall elicit an expression of the approbation of Government to one of their most deserving Servants.

Fort St George —
Commissioners Office } [Signed] W. Elliot
7th April 1846 } Member Board

A.

To,

The Acting Collector of Guntoor.

Sir,

Para 1. Several circumstances have recently come to my knowledge connected with the great decrease in the revenue of this district which tho' they will receive full notice hereafter in my report. I am desirous of bringing to your immediate notice, both that you may be enabled without loss of time to repair as far as possible the mischief already done and to suspend the prosecution of a system which seems to have been already carried to a ruinous extent. I allude particularly to the outstanding balances and to the mode adopted in granting village Rents.

2. Among the few villages not exceeding 100 the accounts of which I have hitherto examined I find three instances of Wealthy Renters holding several Villages each of whom has been suffered to accumulate large balances not for the last year only but for several years. The first of these is named Godla Apoondy Letchmiah of the Village of Yenamandala in Repully. He has rented his own Village and

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and another named Condeapad for various periods since 1234 Fusly the particulars of which are entered in the enclosed Statement No. 1. From this it will be seen that Rupees 23090-1-11 are due on Jenamandala and Rupees 2654-6-7 on Condapoor. Much of this accrued under the Zemindars Management and after the disastrous season of 1242 Fusly and it may not be necessary to press the recovery of it at present. But the same cause of forbearance does not exist with reference to those outstanding since the Estate was entrusted to the Zemindar as Manager after its assumption for arrears in 1245 Fusly and most assuredly not with regard to those since the surrender of the Permanent Sunnuds in 1252 Fusly - The Renter is represented to me as being the brother of the Zemindars Dewan and a man of great wealth - He has associated with himself in the Rents the names of his son, nephew and the Capoos of the Village from none of whom any security has been taken on the score of their undoubted sufficiency to answer all demands - Another person named Maripoody Paranthala has rented 14 Villages

Fl. 1252.
190-5-10
21-12-4
212-1-10

Fl. 1253
1799-14-4
10-0-4
1809-14-8
212-1-10
2022-0-6

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Villages in the Moorpad Tana since 1247 and subsequent years and incurred balances as per Enclosure No. 2 to the extent of 4082-14-7 - He also was exempted from security and I believe there is no doubt of his ability to discharge this demand which he should be required to do without fail for the portion due since 1252 Fusly - The third instance alluded to, is that of Sooredevara Nardia who is engaged as principalor security in the rent of 4 Villages of the Cheberole Tanah the earliest of which was taken in 1246 Fusly - The amount against him is 2826-11-2 the largest portion of which is due for 1253 Fasly - This man is the chief ryot of the Cudbah and is reputed to be one of the wealthiest men in the Tanah to be one of the wealthiest men in the Tanah over the affairs of which he exercises Considerable control. -

Enc 3-

3. Besides these many of the ryotwar balances appear easily recoverable - The present season has not only been very favorable with regard to produce but has been attended with a rise in the price of Grain Several of the Curnums admit readily that a large proportion of the balances due by their Villages may be recovered if means are taken during which a Considerable part of the current harvest will find its way into the

the

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the market. The Curnums of the large Villages of Toloor and Nellepad have both given depositions to this effect.

4 The second subject which has particularly attracted my attention is the unfavorable terms on which the Villages have been given in rent. The great falling off in the terms offered is attributed sometimes to the extensive relinquishment of land in consequence of Mr. Stokes' Mookummamah of 1252 Fusly. Sometimes to the fall in the price of grain. In the former explanation confirmed as it was by the principal Officers on your establishment - I was at first disposed to acquiesce but subsequent investigation has shewn it to be without foundation. Numerous depositions are now before me, in which it is stated that the land was purposely left fallow to get a lower rent and this circumstance has not in any instance been brought to notice by the District Officers whose silence has been purchased by timely applications of the Grama Church Funds. The other cause ought not to have affected the proposals of the current year during which it is admitted on all hands that produce has borne a

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remunerating price, yet a large number of Villages have been granted at very depreciated rates and I am informed that proposals are still before you the terms of which are no better.

The first of these rented Villages that I was enabled to examine is Takallapad. It was rented by the Zemindar (Ramnath Bauboo) for 6 years from 1246 Fusly when he was put in possession as manager at a nominal Beriz of 2751 but with a Condition for the payment of additional Sums as Nuzzerana. The accounts of Collections furnished by the Renters who were the Curnums of the Village shew an average of 2633 Rupees, but the actual Collections brought to light by the seizure of the Curnums' accounts under warrant from the Head Assistant Collector exhibit an average receipt of 3734/4. The proposal accepted by Mr. Lockhart averages 2383 Rupees only and the Statement on which it is founded shows merely the Collections on account of Rent and arrears within each year which (the subsequent Collections being excluded) are less than either of the above and thus tend to produce an unfavorable idea of the resources of the village as in the following Statement.

Fusly

	Collections in the Proposals	Ditto with Arrears as per Cumnums accounts furnished to the Gomastahs	Ditto with Arrears as per Cumnums accounts	Ditto according to Cumnums accounts
Fasly				
1246	2697	3220	3522	3522
1247	2656	2763	2921	4545
1248	2451	3460	3745	3942
1249	1695	1771	2061	2995
1250	2731	2731	3478	3982
1251	2731	3053	3027	3471
Average	2544	2533	3126	3734

On the expiration of the Rents in 1251 the Collections fell greatly and the Cumnums made an offer to rent for 3 years at 2260, 2350 and 2540 on the ground that 10 Kuchalas / 250 or 300 acres / had fallen waste. A Hoozoor Gomastah sent to ascertain the truth of this statement confirmed it and the offer

1252 – 1909-
1253 – 2225-

offer tho' admitted to be so unfavorable was accepted on the ground of the state of the market and the exhausted condition of the soil. The market has however improved and it is well known that black cotton land does not require manure and is not liable to exhaustion- But besides this one of the Cumnums having informed me that the Cultivation had been understated and the waste exaggerated in the Gomastahs' report, I deputed the Tehsildar and 4 Surveyors lately arrived from Hurnoob to ascertain the real state of the case- Their report shows an excess of Cultivation of 34¾ Koochelas while only 5½ are waste the latter being left so partly for pasture partly because over run with nuth grass - The remainder had evidently been cultivated the stubble remaining. Enclosure No. 5 shows the Demand Collection and Balance the extra Collections of 1252 and 3 were not found in the Dufters and are therefore unknown- I will only instance two more Villages in which land has been purposely left waste- Numloor in Chilkaloorpad Tannah- The true Collections averaging Rupees 2805 for 12 years will be seen in Column 13 of Enclosure No. 6- The rent was given for 3 years at an average of Rs. 2776 on the ground that more than half the usual

Enc No. 4-

usual Cultivation was waste, The Curnum himself the Renter, admits with some unwillingness that this was thrown up for the purpose of getting a favorable rent and that it will all be taken up again immediately, The other Village Nedamurroo in Repully Tanah was rented by the Zemindar to his brother in law on favorable terms. On the Surrender of his estate in 1252 Fusly he renewed the lease for 6 years on still more favorable terms reducing the demand from 1012 to 800, The Collectors notice was attracted and he ordered the Chebrole ameen to measure the produce a great delay follow-ed. the grain was not examined until the beginning of the Current year after it had suffered from the storm of February 1846 and from the Commencement of the following monsoon. yet even then it yielded a return of 824 Rupees the rent was then annulled, and Mr. Stokes accepted a proposal for a rent in 1253 Fusly. In 1254 the Cultivation being greatly diminished a new proposal was made for 701 Rupees the first year exclusive of the wet lands which pay separately in kind and was accepted including the wet lands, The Curnum has deposed that the waste was left

Fusly	
1254-	701
55-	901
56-	912½

In 1253-53 Koochalas
" 1254-27 —

left purposely to get a low rent. The head ryot in whose name the rent was given abandoned the whole of his usual holding of 3 Koochalas and has now taken it up again.

These examples will shew how necessary it is to take immediate steps for checking so reckless a system. It will be necessary that you should institute careful inquiries anew into the true condition not only of the Villages for which proposals are now before you, but for those for which offers have been already accepted, and all procured by fraudulent misrepresentations like the above mentioned should be annulled. But it cannot be expected that either this object or the former one - the recovery of the balances, can be successfully Conducted by means of those officers, through whose misconduct the present state of things has arisen. I would beg therefore to submit to you whether some of the Ameens ought not to be advantageously changed to other Tanas, so as to bring a more efficient agency to bear on those where the greatest abuses appear to prevail. This would not only promote the general administration of the district but would materially further the particular objects of my inquiry. The Tanas in which as yet I have seen the greatest necessity for such removals are Repully. Chebrole Kattanapully Gedlapully and

Chilkaloorpad

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Chilkaloorpad - The Ameen of the last mentioned division has not been there many months and tho there appears much room to blame his management his removal is not so imperatively required as that of the others - The Khan accounts of the Collections and disbursements of the Chebrole Tanah implicate the Ameen to so great an extent that I think it would be very desirable to suspend him altogether from office for the present, and if this recommendation would not be productive of inconvenience to you I would strongly urge its adoption. -

29th March 1845

To,

D. White Esquire
Acting Collr of Guntoor

Sir,

In my letter of the 29th Ultimo I stated that many of the more recent Ryotwar balances appeared to have been left outstanding without sufficient reason and that by the use of ordinary means they might at least in considerable part be easily recovered subsequent inquiries have not only convinced me of the correctness of this view but likewise of the fact that a large proportion of the arrears of 1252 and 1253 Fuslies remain uncollected

Signed W. Elliot
3rd Member B. R. & Dep.

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uncollected thro absolute negligence and indifference. Many individuals have admitted to me in writing that the sums charged against them in those years are justly due and have assigned as the reasons of their remaining unpaid that they had not been demanded -

This result, which at first appeared to be the effect of carelessness or corruption or of both, has within the last few days been attributed to a new cause which calls for the most thorough investigation: several of the public servants whose integrity has lately been called in question have of their own accord and with a view to exculpate themselves come forward with disclosures to the effect that they acted merely in conformity with the wishes of their superiors who were desirous thereby of embarrassing that administration of your predecessor. I did not think it proper to attend to such vague statements when first offered but their repetition on several occasions by parties who volunteered them supported by the testimony obtained independently and without any apparent motive for misleading the Curnums and Ryots, induced me to take down the accompanying Statements of Yettoor Cotiah, Ameen of Yedlapully Bashcharloo also suspended Ameen of Koorpad and of Peshcar of Chelkaloorpad whom you were good

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good enough to remove at my request to another situation to facilitate the investigation of the Zemindari Accounts now proceeding in that Talook. In consequence of some expressions that fell from the last mentioned individual, I was induced to direct a search to be made in the publick Duftur of the Ameen's Cutcherry of that Talook in the course of which two Documents were found, which I have now the honor to enclose and which if genuine go far to establish the truth of the above representations-

It is known that Mr. Stokes differs materially with the Head Serishtadar regarding the mode of making the Collections and of regulating the Cultivation, and that he has submitted both his own orders and the objections of the Serishtadar to the Board. Mr. Stokes likewise if I recollect right represented on another occasion that the Serishtadar was thwarting him in the business of the District without, that I am aware, Specifying in what manner. To whatever cause attributable, certain it is that the orders issued by Mr. Stokes have been extensively and wilfully perverted by parties desirous of renting villages, the value of which have been in very many instances depreciated at the time of tendering proposals by the

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temporary relinquishment of land, while the absence of exertion in the realization of the revenue of Fuslies 1252 and 1253 is a fact equally indisputable-

Commissioner's Office
Tenally 28th April 1845

/ Signed / Walter Elliot
3d Member Bd Rev. on Depw

To,
Daniel White Esqre
acting Collector of Guntoor

Sir,

Having met with obstruction from some of the Curnums of the Zemindary villages in obtaining the accounts of the last ten years now under examination in my Office and thinking that the issue of a notice to the effect of that enclosed,* may produce a more ready attention to my requisitions, I should feel much obliged by your transmitting Copies of it to the different Tanahs desiring the Ameens to publish it in all the Villages.-

I have likewise the honor to request that you will remove the Mufsal Curnums of the following villages from their Offices for contumaciously refusing to produce their Accounts.-

Dameraipully
Mullavaram
Kondapandoo-

as per the enclosed Memorandum.-

The

* A proclamation warning the Curnums to produce their accounts and promising to appoint any non officiating Curnums who might produce accounts withheld by the others to the places of those refusing to do so.-

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The Curnums of Tuckallapad persisted in denying that they were in posfession of any beyond a few of the most common statements I obtained on search Warrant from the Head assist=ant Collector and seized a large Quantity of papers affording a full and Complete exposé of the affairs of the Village - Satisfactory evidence of their delinquency being thus obtained and an Example of the Consequences of such Conduct being urgently required. I am desirous of having them tried under Regulation IX of 1822 and will either forward them with the evidence to you for that pur=pose or to Mr. Newill as you may think best - In the latter case it will be necessary to delegate the Authority to him required by Clause 2 Section 3 Regulation VII of 1828.-

Guntoor Commissioner's Office 9th March 1845 } /Signed/ Walter Elliot
Commissioner.

To. The Acting Collector of Guntoor

Sir,

With reference to my letter of 5th Inst. I have the honor to forward the Curnums of Tuckallapad for trial under the 5th head of Clause 2d Section II of Regulation IX of 1822 with the witnesses and documents since the seizure of their duftars

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these Curnums have manifested no desire to repair their first fault but have steadily refused to give any further information. This is particularly observable in the accounts of 1252 Fusly for which year the dastbakee statements are unfortunately not forthcoming and it is impossible to believe that the Collections can have been so small and the balances so large as represented.-

11th March 1845. /Signed/ W. Elliot
3rd Member Bd. Revenue Depn.

To. The Collector of Guntoor

Sir,

One of the Renters of Tuckallapad the Village which formed the subject of my letters of the 7th 11th and part of that of the 29th March, presented the enclosed petition to me yesterday from an examination of which by my Seristadar with the Curnums accounts it appears that the Renters withheld also the hamlet of Vemaveram had agreed with the ryots of both Villages on a Dowle for the Current year formed by deducting 3 annas in the Rupee from that of the preceding year the result of which makes the Demand as follows

	Dowle of 1253 Fusly	Remuneration of 3 years	Dowle of 1254 Fusly	Rent
Takellapad	2995 11	561 11	2434 4	2260
Vemavarampad	333 4	62 7	270 7	240
	3328 11	624 2	2704 7	2500

The whole of this it is stated has been Collected with the exception of a few Rupees notwithstanding which the Complainant asserts that an additional Demand has been made on him for 22 Rupees to discharge a balance of the rent amounting to 90 Rupees still due to Government.-

In my letter of the 11th March I observed that no statements of the expenditure of unauthorized Collections were forthcoming From the above it is clear that a sum of

Collections 2704-9-"
Rent of 90 Pts 2410-"-"
294-9-"

294-9-" has been appropriated by the Renters and according to the verbal statement of Petitioner in payment for a favorable rent-

It further appears that part of the balance of the Amanee Beriz of 1253 Fusly has been already Collected and appropriated and the recently appointed Ameen

having taken steps for the recovery of the arrears as they stand in the accounts, the ryots who have already paid their quotas have deserted the Village to the number of 12 as per enclosed list.-

If it is your intention to annul the rent of this Village it is very desirable that steps should be taken to ascertain the true state of the arrears and to recal those ryots to the Village as the season of Cultivation may already be said to have commenced- But under any circumstances justice to the ryots demands that the arrears of the Amanee years should be accurately ascertained and the people protected from the exaction again of what they have paid before- This would easily be discovered to make an addamicar Kham Meadool inquiry* by which all these circumstances will be fully brought to light.-

*This was after remarks done under my own inspection-

30th May 1845

/Signed/ W. Elliot
Fr. Member Bd. Revenue Dept.

To, Daniel White Esqre
Acting Collector of Guntoor.

Sir,

Having reason to suspect that the rent Vutteheroo Koor in Reypully Tanah had been

been fraudulently obtained by concealing the true resources of the Village - I took the accounts of the outturn of the two preceding years as rendered by the Curnum and sent a Karkoon with 4 Surveyors to measure the extent of the lands - Next day the Surveyors returned saying the Karkoon had dismissed them and the following day he appeared himself asserting that the Curnums have admitted that they had understated the Cultivation in their proposal to the extent of 10 Kootchelas/or 250 acres/. Suspecting however from what the Surveyors told me that all was not right, I dispatched my own Moonshee with them to the Village and had the whole of the lands surveyed - The result exhibited in the subjoined Table proved my surmises to have been well founded

Land	By Curnums' accounts			By actual survey	Increase on 1st statement	Do on 2nd
	Fusly 1253	Fusly 1254 As per 1st account	Fusly 1254 as subsequently admitted			
	Kootch	K	K	K	K	K
Cultivated -----	39 1/2	28 1/2	38 1/2	48 1/2	20	10
Waste in possession of ryots for pasture -	21 3/4	32	22	07	5	15
Unappropriated ---	15	15	15	15	"	"
Total	76	76	76	100 1/2	25	25

The Darkhast was examined by Gollamoody Soobiah Head Maduigar of the Pachoor Tanah who reported the Cultivation to be the same as that which had been rendered to me above by the Courinums in the first instance -

On the return of my people I found that the first Karkoon had been bribed by a present of 25 Rupees and a Cow to forego the measurement - The Curnums admit this but alledge that the Surveyors have entered more land than they ought by using too short a standard - The standard is that indicated by their own accounts, a larger measure than usual - 40 Cubits, a larger measure than usual - They contend for 46 Cubits but without a shadow of proof -

The waste land in this Village is particularly valuable and in many instances pays the same assist as the cultivated land or 16 Pagodas per Kootchela, there is reason also to believe that the Courinums and others entitled to Mandrad have taken up more land than they cultivated and sublet it to Ryots enjoying the privilege of the deduction themselves - The Enam land exhibits an increase of 3 Kootchelas and 1 on Bilmuckta tenure of recent grant -

The renters finding their fraud fully exposed have of their own accord made the following offer to pay in -

Fusly 1254 - Rs. 2300 instead of Rs. 1900

Fusly

Fusly 1255 — Rs. 3,200 - instead of Rs. 2300 -
— " — 1256 — Rs. 3,300 — Do. — — — 3200 -
on which point I have referred them to you -
Looking to the period that has elapsed and to
the difficulty of arranging such matters in the
present state of your office it would perhaps
be found the most profitable Course to accept it -

They are also largely in arrears for
the two last Fuslies - In Fusly 1252 Rupees
483 - 4 - 11 are due and in Fusly 1253 Rupees 1320 -
12 - 3 out of Rupees 3,458 - 6 - 7 - The Curnum
declared at first that this could not be
recovered but after considerable difficulty
they have now agreed to pay one fourth of
the sum due for Fusly 1253 - Although they
have rendered themselves justly liable
to punishment and are unworthy of con-
-sideration you may perhaps consider it
the most advantageous Course to comply
with these offers which are herewith
enclosed -

Commissioners' office
Guntoor 9th May 1845

Signed Th Elliot
3d Member Bd of Revn on Depts

To,
Daniel White Esqre
acting Collector of Guntoor

Sir,

With reference to para 6 - of

the orders of Government for my guidance,
I have the honor to forward a Statement of
the old balances which appear to me to
be recoverable in the Koorapad Tanah
forming Enclosure No. 1 of this letter - The
amount outstanding since Fusly 1242
on the 15th April last was Rs. 97485 - 8 - 8
including Rs. 1629 — 15 - 7 Tuccavy of which I
consider Rs. 62 - 75 - 14 - 11 to be recoverable Of this
a small sum only Rupees 97 - 12 - 9 is due for
the earlier years of the Zemindars' time to the
recovery of which my instructions chiefly refer -

Ryotwar Rs. 87,656 - a - p
Agraharum 2232 - a - p
Jody —
Rent — 7496 - a - p

The unauthorized Collection of
Nuzzuranah and Village Charges and the
heavy balances suffered to accumulate
during the last 3 years explain why so
large a portion of the older arrears are
considered to be desperate - To attempt
to recover the whole period would ex-
-haust the slender means of the bulk of
the Ryots and injure future Cultivation
while the fact that I have ascertained
the existence of unauthorized Collections
in almost every Village and that they
include probably a small portion only
of such misappropriations leaves it to
inferred that the old arrears are really
less than they appear to be -

The above includes the
arrears of Cuddah Koorpad which require
distinct

distinct notices. They amount to Rupees 15,188-8-0 of which the people acknowledged their readiness to discharge Rupees 1284-6-6 for the 3 last years. But I had not the means of going fully into the older demands and it is desirable that this should be done at a future opportunity. No extra collections were made in the Cusbah till last year when a sum was raised to procure the countenance of the ameen to a depreciated Rent, but the offer having been rejected by Mr. Stokes the sum so raised was devoted to the fabrication of a copper idol / Garuda Vahanum / for the temples.

The fixed Quit rent due by Agraharam Villages ought not as a general rule to be remitted without special sanction Indeed as these Villages are held on very favorable tenure they should be resumed whenever the holders fail in their engagements.

The last item includes the sums due by certain renters which ought also to be recovered by resort to measures of severity if necessary. The case of Murrespoody Perintalo, one of these, was noticed in my letter of the 29th March. Two of the Villages originally under-taken by him were made over to Arumala Venkia Renter of Tallaor and another Village in the Tanah

Cumbumpandoo Parasa-

who is fully able to pay the whole and had pledged himself to that effect. A Third Village Tyaloor Sub rented with all its responsibilities to one Lingaraz is however in a different condition. The arrears amount to Rupees 703 - - - of which Rupees 219 have been appropriated by the renter to his own use. He was unable to appear before me on account of the death of his wife, but I apprehend he must be treated as a defaulter. Bellumconda Ramiah rented 5 Villages for 4 years from Fusly 1248 and died last year leaving a balance of Rupees 2[illegible] still due. Of this he had collected Rupees 787 on his own account. His son who managed all his affairs says that 600 Rupees are due by the ryots of which half may be recovered and also that with time he can pay the greatest portion of the money appropriated from the Collections.

Two Villages named Mundapoody and Coongatoor were rented to Kattragadda Soobia by the Zemindar in Fusly 1251 after having appropriated Rs. 393 of the Collections he fled to Nellore leaving a further balance of 348 Rs. in all 637 Rs. His security Soondra Ramiah is able to make good the loss and should be proceeded against accordingly. one of the Renters and both securities of Lagerpad are in Gaol for

1 Vipparla-
1 Attalore-
1 Ootcoor-
1 Garaspad-
1 Yenemedegumdla
5

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a criminal offence on which subject the acting Ameen has made a special report to you - The only other case is that of Gare=poody a Village relinquished by M. Parintal in Fusly 1251 and rented to Bundursully Samiah in Fusly 1253 - a ryot in narrow circumstances and of indifferent character whose Dirkhast was preferred and recom=mended successfully by the suspended Ameen to the exclusion of the great body of the ryots without even taking security from him By this improper conduct the balance in=curred by him in the very first year of his lease is lost and the Village thrown back many - Besides the balance of 424 Rupees he has embezzled 220 Rupees from the Col=lections and his property is so trifling as to be not worth selling -

The number of Villages more re=cently rented under the orders of the Board is 52 - Several of these appear to have been granted on much lower terms than they ought to have been but the difficulty of procuring trustworthy accounts renders it impossible to say to what extent - Enclosure No. 2 contains a list of a few of these - some however call for more particular notice and I have caused Statements marked 3-4-5-6-7-8- to be prepared in

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elucidation of the circumstances of three Villages which had opportunities of sifting with considerable success in consequence of the true accounts falling in my way. The first of these named Rayaloo Rood=ravaram had been rented by Ramanadha baboo to Venkatanatnum the substantial Owner of a Chamurtee for 5 years from Fusly 1246 who paid punctually and raised the Beriz to 401 Rupees - In the last year of his lease he was obliged, against his will through the interference of the Zemindar to admit the Head Police Duffadar Rungaraz whose family live in the Village to a share in the rent - This person's first act was to eject 3 ryots paying 98¼ appropriating their lands to himself and being entitled by his caste to Wandra or 25 per cent remission, the Beriz was reduced accord=ingly - Meantime in conjunction with the officiating Curnum, Zuckeraz Chetumbaram, who is not the Merasdydar, he had rendered annually false accounts and in Fusly 1254 made an offer to rent the Village again, for 3 years at 291 - 321 and 351 Rupees which was strongly recommended by the Ameen Bashacarloo and accepted by Mr. Stokes on the ground that some ryots paying 75 Rupees had fled to the Hyderabad Country and

25th January 1846 No. 282
27th February 1846

Fort St. George 7th January 1847

and that there was an irrecoverable balance of 35 Rupees not one word of which was true. At this very time he had received repeated communications from the Sarnuttdar named Surbatta Amuntaraw pointing out the incorrectness of the Curnum's Accounts forwarding a tolerably accurate Estimate of the true resources of the Village and sending the two Head ryots named Guddum Venkatanaraina and Ghunta Sashoo to make a higher offer To the former no answer was sent by the Ameen and the proposals of the Ryots he would not receive but induced the Duffadar to admit them to a share in the rent with which they were satisfied but which promise was not kept. Upon this they complained to the Head Assistant Collector at the Summabundy on the 30th January 1845 but not before the Samuttdar had again warned the Ameen of the danger of neglecting to ascertain the true state of the case. The reply to the complaint drawn up by the Nail Sheristadar after having seen the ryots and questioned the Samuttdar bears evident marks of having been garbled for the occasion. After dwelling on a dispute about some Garden land he asks information whether the Village was on rent in Fustlies 1251 and 52 [illegible]

Dated 10th November again 10th November 1st December 2d 4th March all in the Tamah records.

5th July 1844

Dated 3d January

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being the Sirishtadar on the spot with all the before him and with respect to the alleged resources of the Village adds that the Ameen was at liberty to make enquiries of he thought proper. The following Table shews the Accounts presented by the Curnum the true accounts obtained from the former renter and the actual Cultivation of the Village in the 2 Amany years ascertained from the Ryots.

Years	Rent	Curnum's Accounts	Renter's Accounts	Ryotwar Enquiry
	Rupees	Rupees		
Fusly 1247	251	265	305	"
" 1248	265	278	336	"
" 1249	291	312	383	"
" 1250	321	366	341	"
" 1251	461	336	385	"
			24	"
			409	
Add Wandra		272		332
" 1252		268	first prepared	337
" 1253		313	288½	337
" 1254				

The advantages obtained by the ~ different parties were the difference between the true and declared collections or 330 Rs. in Fusly 1252

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1252 and 81 Rupees in Fusly 1253 with ½ a Cootchela of Circar Cultivated Land appropriated by the Curnum from the fields of Gudden Venkatanaina and considerable reductions in the Mamool Shist to the Ryots to the extent exhibited in the last Column. Besides this a second set of false accounts for Fusly 1253 was found in the Curnums possession prepared in Duplicate and exhibiting even a less Beriz than the above. These had been written for delivery to the Circar with a view to future speculation but the Renter Runaraujo desiring to obtain possession from certain ryots of the only Garden land in the Village caused the Curnum to draw up a second set which were those actually given in - in which as the Shist on it was raised from Rupees 17 to 64. It was not the Renters intention to demand the increased assessment at present and the holders of the Enam were entirely ignorant of it. But by bringing it forward at the end of his lease he hoped to eject the present occupants whose protestations would then little avail against the public accounts of the preceding 3 years which

i.e. the amount between the accounts of 1251 and 1252-3.-

x 288½ Rupees

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which would of course be referred to as the test of an actual demand.-

The renter Rungaraz admits the truth of the above Statements, says that he acted under the orders of his immediate superior the suspended Amen who is his partner in the rent. and though there is no evidence of the fact it is difficult to explain his conduct on any other supposition.-

One of the five Villages rented by Bellumenda Ramiah for 4 years is attached to the Cootchela of Gudden Venkatanaina on the death of the renter in 1252 Fusly. He agreed with the ryots to share produce and the following is the result:-

Year	Rent	Double	Collections paid to Government	Collections made by renter & Co.	Remarks
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	
	1101	"	1101	1282	Including Arrears
Fusly 1249	1101	"	1032	1063	Rs 1747.
" 1250	1175	"	732	790	Including Arrears
" 1251	1251	"	740	930	Rs 1191-
" 1252	1301	188	680	831	
" 1253					

The true accounts were obtained through a division among the Curnums. The outturn of Fusly 1253 thus stated was Rupees 1112-5-3 but the other Curnums only admit

admit Rupees 931–3–5 of which they assert Rupees 56–14–9 have been remitted by an agreement with the ryots in the Pollary tax – The Ambarum was examined by the Samuttar Polapeddy Nagia, (now removed to Guntoor,) by the Head Madutgar, and the Peishcar and by all of them understated, (as appears by the original accounts now produced) to the extent of 70½ Rupees for which the Villagers state they paid 20 Rs. to the Peishcar and 10 Rupees to the Head Madutgar – The Samuttar embezzled a sum of 7 Rupees from the Collections leaving a written acknowledgement that he would repay it but he has never done so. –

The above two cases are cited as instances of the difficulty of getting true accounts in this District to which many other examples might be added as those of Valoorpoor Metapolem &c.a in which the rents offered and paid exceed the revenue shewn in the accounts. The third is given injustice to a respectable and deserving man reduced to difficulties by the treatment of the Public Servants – The Village Bheemavaram was rented for 5 years by Demacherla

Collapa. – In Fenely 1252. he fell in arrears and his effects being confiscated he brought Bungariah Renter of the neighbouring Villages of Abboor and Comperlapad as he security who paid the balance and released the property – The following year Bangariah insisted on the renter paying up some of the collections he had appropriated to his own use on which the man, a Cummawar, went off to the Nizam's Country taking 4 other ryots of his Caste with him. Bungaria who is noted for the regularity with which he fulfils his engagements instead of meeting with the aid of the Tanah authorities seems to have been thwarted in every way. The circumstances are detailed at length in his written Statement given in full Cutcherry and vouched for by all around and I have no doubt of their correctness. At length he obtained an order from the Huzzoor desiring the Aumin to report on the truth of his story and whether he might be relieved from his security. To which the reply was that he might. No relief however has yet been afforded to him. I am at a loss to conceive on

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on what grounds it was proposed to release a substantial security from his engagement to make good the public revenue with the common support from the Ameen to which he was justly entitled he would doubtless have discharged the whole but as the facts stated by him are matters of notoriety some indulgence might be shewn to him by relieving him from the balance of last year on condition of his making good the rent of succeeding years - and with this he would probably be satisfied

In addition to the general proofs of mismanagement evinced by the balances and by the improper rents recommended by the Ameen Bashacarloo he levied contributions in Fuslies 1253 and 1254 from the public servants under his authority at the rate of 1 - 1½ - 2 and even three months pay in the year, for the various alledged objects of the Dummahkundy expences, his daughters marriage, procuring situations, &c.

The particulars of these are detailed in the Enclosure No. 9. The same Statement shews similar levies to

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to have been made in Fuslies 1251 and 1252 by his Predecessor - Vetcha Lutchmiah and another

Ameen - These are supported by ample Depositions and some collateral evidence - The amount* must be considered as much below what has actually been realized - But there is enough to shew the extent to which such a pernicious practice is carried - The petty sums extorted from the inferior servants, as Ghat peons and others on very small pay, are particularly grievous and it would I think have a good effect if you could take means for recovering and repaying them to these poor people -

* Submitted herewith

From what has been said it is explain that the Ameen suspended, at my request on the 19th March, cannot be restored to that Office - It will be for you to consider whether it is desirable that he should remain in the service at all. -

The opinion I have formed of his Talents from my examination of his most unfavourable - He is undoubtedly able, but corrupt, deceitful, dissipated, and regardless of the public interests when by sacrificing them he can promote his own -

His two chief agents in the

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Redamby Ramandyar - charloo - Soniayapoola Sastroloo -

the course he pursued were the Peishcar and Head Madutgar - Both these men are very unpopular and on the Evening that I left Coorapad the assembled ryots besought that they might be removed to another Talook in consequence of the oppression exercised by them - The Acting Annuen who was present also stated his Anxiety for their removal - There is perhaps sufficient matter in the attalore Kyle Accounts to dismiss them at once - at all events they ought to be removed -

The Samuldar of attalore named Polapeddy Nagiah is represented to be a man of bad Character. He is now Samuldar of Guntoor and has been convicted of embezzling 7 Rupees out of the Collections in his charge - The conduct of the Police Duffadar is detailed above - He is described as an active Police Officer, but if retained in the service he should not be allowed to remain in the Koorapad Tannah where he has undue influence thro his caste connections - The state of the Ghaut peons demands your attention - They seem to have been entirely overlooked of late years and when summoned to give evidence appeared to be a set of old worn out men, many of

Note. This is independent of sums said to have been paid to him from the Gramakuls of the different villages in Common with all the other public Servants The above sums was taken from the Collections on their way to the Treasury and the Road Pattah altered accordingly.

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them having been left so long in the same Village that they have engaged on agricultural pursuits to the neglect of their proper duties - Several of the Samuldars appeared very inefficient and were entirely ignorant of the circumstances of the Villages under their charge. The only one who seemed thoroughly to have minded his business was Sarbada Arcantavaru of Velpoor -

Commissioners Guntoor Office 9th May 1845

/ Signed / Walter Elliot
3rd Member of the Board of Revenue on Deputation

To
The Acting Collector of Guntoor -

Sir,

Being desirous of tracing the process by which some of the Rented Villages in this District have fallen so rapidly to decay, I have examined a few of them in detail during the Course of which the ryots of Chinna Kakani in they finally Sanctioning agreed to a favorable settlement for the succeeding year, I have taken the liberty of submitting the following particulars for your Consideration -

In 1251 Fasly the Zemindars Manager

Manager rented the Village to the principal inhabitants on a gradually increasing heriz for five years. The first year the engagements were strictly fulfilled but immediately on its transfer to the Officers of Government they began to be infringed. The leading ryots first threw up their inferior lands in contravention of the general rule regarding the occupation of good and bad land and then levied a contributions of 5 annas 3 pie per Rupee on the community with the concurrence of the late Ameen to cover the deficiency and to satisfy the demands of the public servants. The following year this system was carried farther and to cover the increased deficiency a still heavier subscription of Rupees 329-11-as Viz.te 415 15/16 Rupees for decrease of Cultivation and 112 9/4 for Darbar Khurch was proposed, but the body of the ryots demurred to so heavy a rate as 11 Annas and 2 Pie in the Rupee or nearly 70 per Cent. and in consequence after having attended the Ameens Cutcherry for some time at Walloor and Yenemandla, they complained to the Collector who disapproved of the rent being made good by such arbitrary means. On this the Complainants

See Enclosure.

right in member were expelled from the Village and the heriz was still farther reduced to the Amount of their Cultivation, leaving a Sist of 345 Rupees only to meet the following years rent of 1543 Rupees. The renters now conceived themselves released from responsibility, and took possession of the most productive of the relinquished lands retaining them on Mukta or on share with reference to the state of the market the deficiency of the rent being thrown on the Circar in the shape of a balance. On examining these details with the aid of Mungaya Chartered the Zemindars late Manager he attributed the loss entirely to the absence of attention on the part of the Revenue Officers at the season of Cultivation. The expelled ryots were old inhabitants, whose ancestors had cultivated for several generations, altho' they were compelled to retire with their cattle

and

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and undertake small portions of land in the neighbouring Villages, they left their families at Kakari. They now expressed their anxiety to return provided they were ensured against oppression and exaction in future. The whole body of ryots were then desired to submit a proposal for the ensuing Cultivation on these terms, which they engaged under written Moochelkas to raise the Bereij from 846 Rupees to 1270 on condition of having their puttahs or Cowles ratified under your seal. These I beg to submit for your consideration and if you approve I would recommend that they should be issued to the parties without delay to enable them to commence their preparations for the ensuing cultivation. The renters have also agreed to make good the actual balances 1252 and 1253 amounting to 341-6 with the exception of an allowance of 6-9 per Annum to the Nerguntie who attributes the water to the Mungany lands. This seems reasonable and the remainder 341 may be adjusted on the release of their produce for the Current year which they are desirous should be done at once. Strict orders should be issued against any attempts to make this good by again resorting to the favorite practice of a subscription or Takhtjeem as they call it.

Dated 14th May 1846

/Signed/ W. Elliot
Commissioner

Fort St. George 7th January 1847.

To

The Acting Collector of
Guntoor.

Sir,

On the 21st April I received an argee and a bundle full of wet fragments of papers sent by one Bheemiah now officiating Kurnum of Mede Condoor in Chelkaloorpad Tanah who states that he and two others one of whom is an officiating Curnum standing on the bund of the Tank saw three other Curnums named Bhattaprole Soobiah, his son Krishnamah and Veeratachellam the latter likewise being in the list of officiating Curnums, come to the tank with 3 packets of paper which they threw into the tank saying they were waste paper - after their departure the witnesses of the transaction collected the fragments and sent them to me.

On examining the pieces, they were found to relate to two Villages of the Koorpad Tanah Valoor and Takellapad, which were rented for 4 years from 1248 Fusly to 1251 Fusly by Goolam-moodi Pardese, whose agent was the Prisioner Bhattaprole

Bhattaprole Soobiah had already noticed in my inquiries at Koorpad that the former of these Villages had been given on lease for 3 years from 1253 Fusly at a greatly depreciated rent and that the renter had thro the undue favor of the Ameen obtained other advantages and thereby reduced the revenue of the other Village of Takellapad - But the facts not having been fully proved by evidence, I did not allude to them in my letter of the 9th Instant - The circumstances are shortly as follows - The rent of Talore Villages which had paid in former years 2500 Rupees tho it afterwards fell off again had been brought up to 1501 in Fusly 1251. The ryots then with a view to get a favourable lease for themselves began according to the Custom of this district to deteriorate the resources of the Villages and throw up lands of the value of 345 Rupees and on the remainder incurred a balance of 300 Rupees

	Rent of 1251 Fusly 1501	
Aumam Doule of-		Cullr
1252	1157-	822
Rent of 1253	831-	
54	934-	
55	1121-	

They then made a proposal to rent at this reduced rate but the Ameen recommended in preference the offer of Artimal a Venkiah a ryot of another village

28th Nov. 1843. No. 103
19th Dec. 1843. No. 215
13th April 1844. No. 368

Village with whom the Talore ryots assert the Ameen to be in partnership Mr. Stokes at first declined the offer in a very proper order but afterwards accepted it by the Ameen's recommendation on having both parties before him - But it is clear that the true state of the case was never explained to him for it was known that the Cultivation was not fully entered in the accounts, a remark to that effect being written recommending the land to be measured on the Summah bundy Sist Zabitah 1251 Fusly accordingly - the Renter immediately did institute a measurement and at once added 252 Rupees to the Beriz tho he did not levy the whole.

The Curnums are also Merassedars of Takellapad and Seerangapalem the latter a deserted Village the lands of which are grazed by the Takellapad ryots who are great Cattle breeders and pay poollaey - In 1254 the Ameen against the remonstrances of the Samutdar and Curnums preserved the rent of Seerangapalem to

Rent in actual outturn
1247 — 138 — 147
151 — 173
161 — 200
171 — 202
191 — 261
Present rent
161
181
201

to be given to Artimala Venkiah — already in possession of Talore. It had yielded on a former rent with Takellapad 200 Rupees a year, and the immediate effect of the present arrangements has been to reduce the Beriz of the latter to the extent of 60 Rupees which the Takellapad ryots now pay to the Renter of the former, thereby increasing his collections by that amount —

There can be no room to doubt that the defaced documents are the true Village accounts of Talore and Takellapad, which it was judged prudent to destroy when my inquiries at Korrpad showed that suspicions had been awakened regarding the authenticity of those produced. under all the circumstances I have resolved to send the case to you for such notice as you may consider proper —

Dated 26th May 1846 } Signed W. Elliot
Commissioner &c

To
The Acting Collector of
Guntoor

Sir,

I have the honor to forward herewith a Statement of the examination of the balances of Tanah Chebrole made in conformity with para 6 of my instructions —

As in Korrpad the heavy balances of the two last years render it impossible to count on the recovery of those of earlier years accruing under the management of the Proprietors —

Annuance — —	61235 — 13 — 1.
Rents — — —	94309 — 1 — 1.
Agraharums —	57 — 14 — 5.
S. Nursiah's arrears —	10292 — 6 — 9
Codandrayapollem Ves —	8361 — 10 — 4
3 Absent Villages —	3522 — 8 — "
Rayapoody — — — —	17501 — " — 6
	39677 — 9 — 7

The arrears since 1242 Fasly — amounted on the 15th April last to Rupees 155,602 — 12 — 7 of which — I have already brought to your notice a portion due by Sooridevar Nursiah, the renter of the villages in my letter of the 29th March last. The circumstances of two more, Codandrayapollem and Lengayapolem formed the subject of my communication of the 24th April. The Cummums of 3 Villages were &c &c absent —

absent in attendance on you and accounts were not examined and Rayapoody a large Village in which the arrears are very heavy requires a separate and more careful investigation.—

The portion of the remainder or Rupees 15,925–3–. which I consider may be recovered without occasioning distress is 13936–5–10 as per Telegu Statement accompanying. Of this amount Rupees 3209–10–6 only belong to the Zemindar's administration. The arrears of Rented Villages are you will observe particularly heavy. The very object of this mode of settlement is to secure a certain revenue. But the System pursued in this district of placing such farms under annamie on the first alledged failure of the Renter to fulfil their engagements, of neglecting to enforce the responsibility of Sureties and the absence of resort to distraint of the property of Renters and Securities, have rendered the plan in a great measure abortive. For

Annamie-8385-2-7
Rents--5,533-2-11
Agrahrams 18--4

connection with this subject I beg your attention to what appears to be a very mistaken mode of attaching property prevalent in this Collectorate the certain effect of which must be to defeat the object intended. Instead of ascertaining the amount of the defaulters goods and then giving the usual notice of sale the notice is sent first and no steps are taken to secure the effects until the prescribed term has expired, when as might have been expected nothing is forthcoming. This seems contrary both to the letter and the spirit of Section V of Regulations XXVII and XXVIII of 1802 and has originated probably from confounding section IV of Regulation XXVIII which relates solely to the demand with the following clause which provides for a resort to distraint after the demand has been made, as it generally has been repeatedly before extreme measures are ordered.—

Of the 28 Villages recently rented in Chabrole twelve. the particulars of which are exhibited

exhibited in the accompanying Telugoo Statement appear to have been granted improperly for the reasons stated opposite each - The highest heriz engaged for the last or third year is in some cases less than the declared and their average collections of the preceding 12 years and far below the best years of that series, which was subject to considerable fluctuations in consequence of adverse seasons and the effects of the famine - The general object in making proposals for rents seems to have been first to depreciate the value of the Village by throwing up land and withholding collections, and then having obtained a lease on such reduced terms, the cultivation was immediately restored to its usual extent, so as to render the first and generally the second year of the rent extremely profitable. As an example of this system the Village of Poorpalem may be cited, the Demand of which was Rupees 132 7 in 1251 Fusly - It was reduced to Rupees 27 7 in 1252 Fusly

Fusly of which 213 only were collected - the cultivation in the former year amounted to 17 11/16 Koochelas in the latter it was all thrown up except 4 3/16 - Having been rented under these disadvantageous circumstances the cultivation was immediately restored to 14 11/16 Koochelas the very same year (1253 Fusly) Kristnapollem in like manner was reduced from 129 8 Rupees which it paid in 1250 Fusly to 60 8 Rupees and was then rented for 825 Rupees - and subsequently for 901 and 1001 Rupees - and although other parties were prepared to offer more The Renters themselves who are generally the Village Curnums admit in many cases that the land was left waste intentionally In Muddoor the former Renter being a cattle breeder found it more profitable to graze the lands which served as a reason for a new lease on reduced terms - In other cases, as Yerepolem, the Villagers alledge that they were deterred from coming forward with offers because the Aumeen had an interest in the lease through his grandson

One Ravoor Narsiah deposed to this effect -

The

The Village of Royapoody is one of the finest in the district and formerly yielded a revenue of upwards of 9000 Rupees - It had been rented by Vapsareddy shortly before the sequestration soon after which instead of enforcing the terms of the lease it was taken under Government Management - With a view to get the old lease cancelled and a new one granted on most favourable terms recourse was had to the usual plan of large balances and relinquishment of land - The rent in 1252 Fusly was 5501 Rupees of which 1920 only were paid - The following year the collections were 2132 out of 5531. The Curnums admit that they caused 18 Coochelas in 1252 Fusly and 21 in 1253 Fusly to be left waste all of which would have been taken up immediately if their proposal for a rent had been accepted - In this however they have been disappointed and the propriety of the refusal has been shown by the fact of the new Ameen having already collected about 2,700 Rupees under the

the disadvantages abovementioned for the current year the offer for which was only 2052.

An Inwar enquiry into the State of the balances has been made by the Acting ameen on the spot but has not been satisfactorily executed -

The balances of 1253 were still further increased by the delay that occurred in making the Kyle of some of the sharing villages of which the following are instances -

Villages	Began	Ended	Result		
Pencomaly	22d May	12th August	134	14	6 3/4
Chelom	12th Do.	23d Do.	293	19	13 4/16
Sharancolah	23d April	30th June	161	7	15 3/16
Yerrapolem	27th Do.	2d June	48	16	11 1/2
Sichecalapolem	18th May	18th Do.	36	9	11 1/2
Venealapolem	21st April	29th July	116	17	9 1/4
Tornalom	8th Do.	2d June	53	2	14
Nookaky	4th May	8th July	471	10	3/16
Peddapurree	11th May	11th Do.	51	6	3

The Crops in Penmaka a sharing Village settled on Anchama were not delivered to the Ryots till the 2d September 1254 Fusly after which date nearly all the Collections of 1253 were received

received - It is needless to point out the ruinous effects of such a system both on the cultivation and collections of the succeeding year. The practice as far as I can learn is not confined to Chebrole but prevails more or less in other Tannahs. —

Dated 28th May 1845

Signed W. Elliot
Commissioner

To
The Acting Collector of
Guntoor.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit a State= =ment of the Balances that appear to be recoverable in the Tenally Tanah. —

Amanee - 5866-6-10
Rents — 4047-15-7
Agrahar — 422-7-—
99,517-13-5

The amount outstanding on the 15th april last was 99,517-13-5 of which the portion that I consider to be recoverable is 21155-9-6. —

Amanee - 20,422-6-2
Rent — 310-12-4
Agrahar — 422-7-—
21155-9-6

Nearly the whole of this is due on account of the circar share of the produce made over to the inhabitants at the selling= price of the day and allowed to remain uncollected from

Amanee 13378-15-2
Rents - 230-3-10
Agrahar - 1.7-11-—
13687-7-—

from various causes. The sum due for the Zemindari administration is 13657-1-— of this a large proportion stands against the Village of Callon, the demand on which in 1248 Fasly was unusually large (1986 Rupees) on account of the favorable price of Grain - The inhabitants after some dispute regarding the Commutation price paid 901.2 Rupees, leaving the rest outstanding which was afterwards adjusted by the Collector in 1253 Fasly and agreements taken for the payment of Rupees 6879-8 by annual instalments. These have not been observed fully but the parties still acknowledge their liability for the remainder and the money have been actually received by them. I have retained it as recoverable tho it is to be feared that so large an amount will hardly be discharged en= =tirely from the resources of future years - The reason of the small proportion of rented balances pronounced recoverable is that most of them accrued in the years imme= =diately succeeding the famine and that to press their recovery after the lapse of so long an interval would be produc= =tive of much distress - There is also —

1243 - 12897-13-3
1251 - 17980-7-1
1255 - 4650-7-—
35533-11-4

Fort St. George 7th January 1847-

Callespara Lunkah 4575-8-11

a considerable sum due the rent of a Lunkah farmed by the Cunnumdar and Ryots of Callespara in 1260 Fusly but the management was taken out of their hands the following year according to the practice prevalent in this Zillah - after such a step the real proceeds only should have been charged in the demand instead of which the whole of the abrogated rent has been annually brought to account. The amount due from agraharams is connected with peculiar circumstances. On the 4th June 1838 Mr. Goldingham issued a circular order that all cultivation of the Grama Cuntums or of purumpoke &c. deducted from the assets of the permanent settlement or from Enam Villages should be brought to the Credit of Government. This was done whilst he remained in the district but has since been discontinued a sum of 926-6-5 is now in deposit in your treasury received from this source. at present such items are entirely struck out of the Demand in some Villages and remain as balances in others as in this Perame. A uniform rule should be adopted and a reference if necessary made to the Board of Revenue.

Fort St. George 7th January 1847-

In another agraharam Warahapooram the difference between the Sodigie entered in the publick accounts 196 Rupees and that asserted by the Enamdar to be the proper demand or 80 Rupees has been left outstanding to the Amount of 421½ Rupees. There seems no ground for the claim thus set up which is only supported by five occasional statements of dubious authenticity found among the records a Goditcut Keifeyat 3 Jummabundy Wasool Bakee Chettas and a Jummabundy Goshwara Chettah none of them Confirmed by superior authority and opposed to all the regular accounts which exhibited the larger sum. There is generally a disposition to favor agraharam Brahmins and this appears to have been the case in the present instance. The amount should be collected and it is entered as recoverable accordingly-

Only 8 Villages have been rented in this Tannah two of which have been given on somewhat easy terms-

	Average Demand of last 12 years	Average Collection	Average Balance	Collection of last year viz Fusly 1246	Collection of 1252	Do. of 1253	Rent of 1254
Coochipoody - -	1199	1071	1097	3691 1250F	1097	416	625
Chinna Rauoor -	730	693	744	1371	1016	338	585 Bal

But these are only given for one year. The accounts of Chinna Rayon were obtained from the Sherishtadar of the Cummum from which the produce of the Current year was ascertained to have been 118 Candies actually Kyled. The value of the Sircar share of which according to the Merick at the beginning of the season was 82 ½ making the heriz with paiery and other items 93 ½ but at the conclusion of the Season the Renter must actually have Kyled and sold in all 1122. The Estimated revenue in the proposal for the rent submitted to the late Acting Collector is stated at 335 Rupees of which 379 were for the Government share of the produce. This at the then Merick would only give a produce of 62 Candies or half of what it actually proved at the Kyle.

One of the unofficiating Cummums of Sanjanigaud informed that a large quantity of Jeerel produce had been falsely represented to have been swept away by the Fishery in 1253 Fusly and a remission to the extent of Rupees 737 ½ on the produce of 1180 Candies obtained in consequence. The Mofsal Cummum could not deny this and admitted that they had received at least 320 Rupees of the amount alledged to

have been lost. This should be recovered and Credited to Sevai Jimma. I have likewise to request the favor of your entering the name of my informant Nunderaz Nursiah in the list of officiating Cummums according to the terms of your proclamation of the last.

The accounts of arrears in a few Villages as borne on the Sannads accounts were found to differ remarkably from those in the Hoozoor. Thus in Kallapara-

	Demand	Balance in Hoozoor accounts	Balance in Sannads accounts
	12349		
	7722	670	490
	3314	183	178
1245-	7493	276	79
	10762	91	199
	6508	277	375
	21488	1958	2162
	6048	119	363
1250-	9082	976	1024
	7658	1937	1043
	8601	1822	1824
	6424	2602	2602
		10318	10344

This practice is exctremely irregular and leads to great Confusion as well as affords ample facilty for fraud.

Dated 27th June 1845

Signed W. Elliot
Commissioner
To

Fort St. George 7th January 1847.

To D. White Esqre.
Acting Collector of
Guntoor.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit a Statement of the Balances that appear to be recoverable in the Fasly Sanah.

Amanee	58667	6 — 10
Rents	40427	15 — 7
Agrahar	422	7 — u
	99517	13 — 5
Amanie	20422	6 — 2
Rent	310	12 — 4
	21155	9 — 6

The amount outstanding on the 15th April last was 99517-13-5 of which the portion that I consider to be recoverable is 21155-9-6.

Nearly the whole of this is due on account of the Circar share of the produce made over to the inhabitants at the selling price of the day and allowed to remain uncollected from various Causes. The sums due for the Zemindars administrations is 13657-1-u of this a large portion stands against the Village of Collour the demand on which in 1248 Fasly was unusually large (1956 Rupees) on account of the favorable price of Grain.

Amanee	13378	1 — 2
Rent	230	3 — 10
agrahar	47	14 — u

Fort St. George 7th January 1847.

Grain. The inhabitants after some dispute regarding the Commutation price paid 9017 Rupees leaving the rest outstanding which was afterwards adjusted by the Collector in 1253 Fasly and agreements taken for the payment of Rupees 6879-8-u by annual instalments. These have not been observed fully but the parties still acknowledge their liability for the remainder and the money having been actually received by them. I have retained it as recoverable tho it is to be feared that so large an account will hardly be discharged entirely from the resources of future years. The reason of the small proportion of rented balances pronounced Recoverable is that most of them accrued in the years immediately succeeding the famine and that to press their recovery after the lapse of so long an interval would be productive of much distress. There is also a considerable sum due for rent of a Limkah farmed by the Curnums and ryots of Collepara in 1250 Fasly but the management was taken out of their hands the following year according to the practice prevalent in this Zillah after such a step the real proceeds only should have been

1243	12897	13-3
1244	17980	7-1
1245	4650	7-u
	35533	11-4

4575-8-11

Fort St. George 7th January 1847

been charged in the demand instead of which the whole of the abrogated rent it has been annually brought to account. The amount due from agraharams is connected with peculiar circumstances. On the 4th June 1838 Mr. Goldingham issued a circular order that all cultivation of the Grama cuntum or of purrumbokes &c. &c. &c. ected from aspects of the permanent settlement or from Enam Villages should be brought to the Credit of Government. This was done whilst he remained in the district but has since been discontinued and a sum of Rs. 926-8-5 is now in deposit in your Treasury receipts from those sources. At present such items are entirely struck out of the demand in some Villages and remain as balances in others as in this Taramangalam a uniform rule should be adopted in this respect and a reference if necessary made to the Board of Revenue. In another agraharum Waralaperam the difference between the Jodigee entered in the public accounts (176 Rupees) and that ascertained by the Enamdar to be the proper demand (or 80 Rupees) has been left outstanding to the amount of 421/2 Rupees. There seems no ground for the claim thus set up which is only supported by five occasional Statements of dubious authenticity found

Fort St. George 7th January 1847.

found among the records Viz. a Goodient &c. Peiseyet & Jumma Wasool Bakee Chittas and a Jummabundy Goshwar Chittas none of them Confirmed by superior authority and opposed to all the regular accounts which exhibits the larger sum. There is generally a disposition to favor agraharum Bramins and this appears to have been the case in the present instance. The amount should be collected and it is entered as recoverable accordingly.

Only 8 Villages have been rented in the Taluk two of which have been given on some at easy terms.

	Average Demand of last 12 years	Average Collection	Average Balance Do.	Collection of last year 1845 Fusly	Collection of 1252 Fusly	Do. of 1253 Fusly	Rent of 1254 Fusly
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Kovel-poody	1199	1071	1097	3691 1250 F	1097	446	625
Chinna Ramon	730	693	714	1371	1015	338	585

But these are only given for one year. No accounts of Chinna Ramon were obtained the Curnums from which the produce of the current

Current year was ascertained to have been 118 Candies actually Ryled the value of the Sirkar share of which according to the Estimate at the beginning of the season was 829½ making the heriz with poolery and other items 934½ but at the existing merits the renter will actually net 1370 and in all 1422 Rupees. The Estimated revenue in the proposal for the rent submitted to the late Acting Collector is 531 Rupees of which 379 were for Government share of the produce. His at the then Merits would only give a produce of 62 Candies or half of what it actually proved at the Ryle.

One of the unoffiating Cummums of Janpani gave information that a large quantity of Tarah produce had been falsely represented to have been swept away by the Kistna in 1253 Fusly and a remission to the extent of Rupees 737½ on the produce of 1180 Coontahs was obtained in consequence. The Mirsal Cummums could not deny this and admitted that they had received at least 320 Rupees. This should be recovered and credited to Sena Jumma I have likewise to request the favor of your entering the name of my informant Nunderaug Nursiah in the list of officiating

officiating Cummums according to the terms of your proclamation of the last.

The accounts of arrears in a few Villages as borne on the Tannah accounts were found to differ remarkably from those in the Hoozoor. Thus in Hollapore-

Commissioners office
Guntoor - - -
9th May 1845 - -

(Signed) W. Elliot
3d Member of the Board of Revenue
on Deputation

To The Acting Collector of Guntoor

Appendix A
No 1

Sir,

I have the honor to forward a Statement of my examination of the balances of the Chillakoorpad Tannah, as per statement enclosed No 1-

Amanie 223-28-13-11
Rents 163-390-3-6
agrahars 1221-9-3
Rupees 3927-63-11-3

The balances from 1242 Fusly to the 15th March last amount to 3927-63-11-3 of which the following sums were stated to be recoverable-

Amanie	Fh. 119 - 15 - 1	2022-14-"
Rents	621 - 8 - 4	1342-13-8
agrahars	702 - 6 - 5	218-5-10
	1443 - 13 - 10	Rupees 3582-1-6

of this however only the small proportion noted in the Margin is due from the time of the Zemindar

Fort St. George 7th. January 1847.

Zemindar's management. But though the few inhabitants who were present admitted the above sums to be justly due. I do not think it will be possible to recover so large an amount now that the opportunity has passed. They thought that a portion might be collected from last year's produce then under charge of the Tannah authorities and probably this has to some extent been effected but for what remains they must not be pressed too severely.

Of all the Tannahs I have examined the Collections seem to have been most neglected in this one. It is unnecessary to refer to the causes in this place which are connected with the Systematic attempt to discredit Mr. Stokes' management on which I have already furnished you with most of the information that has reached me.

I was unable to obtain the attendance of the Renters of Palpurroo. The same parties have held it on successive leases for many years and have incurred arrears amounting to 16,100-11-2 one of them is represented as being in good Circumstances. His name Jumpani Venoo. The balances due on the last rent from 1247 to 1250 Amounting to Pn. 3296-11-1 seems fairly demandable. The same holds

Fort St. George 7th. January 1847.

holds good with regard to Poosaloor, the renters of which for a series of years owe Pagodas 1035-10 and one of them Vepajanie Basava is said to be a man of substance.

Unfavorable as the rents given in this District have been those in Chillaloor pad seem to have been settled with a greater than usual disregard of the interests of Government. The enclosed list No. 2 shows the rents given since 1253 from which you will observe the depreciated conditions that were accepted in many cases, such as Palapurroo, Pallepad, Vamellapad, Nambeor, Vengandla, Poosaloor, Cherkoor, Carlapalem and others. The same document likewise bears out the statements of the Curnums formerly sent to you of the neglect of the Collections and systematic depreciation of the resources of many Villages which is particularly the case in the two last enumerated. Cherkoor & Carlapalem.

When the latter was rented anew in 1253 there was still a year of the old rent to run. This was a sort of joint arrangement among a number of the ryots. 32 in number who are great Cattle breeders & who therefore were able to turn the relinquished Cultivation to

Note. It is true however that Mr. Goldingham by an order dated 6th June 1841 (12-110 directed the Ameen to place this Village in a similar list of difference between the Demand and the Collections was still entered as an arrear of rent and the renters acknowledge their liability though it would not be right to hold them to the full Conditions.

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to good account. yet no demand was made for Poolleay on the lands thus employed for pasture. Among the rented Villages is Iroonepully which was nominally let to Ramachendra Curnum of Allore in Bapetla Tannah but in reality to Bamah and Sudarshanam Curnums of Candamudy men of so notoriously bad characters that Mr. Stokes is said to have forbidden their participation in any renting transactions in future. I have not seen the order in question but if it was given it proves how much attention is paid to the Collectors authority. The Extra Collection account of the Village shows that considerable sums were paid to secure these arrangements. Some of the entries being debited "to expenses at Guntoor" which the Curnum states were for payment to the Sheristadar.

In my letter of 25th April I requested you to suspend the Ameen until I had completed my enquiries on account of his endeavours to thwart my proceedings. This however did not altogether produce the desired effect for such is the Community of interest pervading the whole Native Service in this District that

Fort St. George 7th. January 1847

that it is almost impossible to find an independent individual unfettered by the ties of relationship or party. Thus in the present instance I discovered some time after the arrangement had been made that the Peishcar ordered by you from Palnad to take charge of Tannah was the suspended Ameen's son in law and that both he and the head of Police at Prattipad played zealously into the Ameens hands an influence which I have reason to know is still exerted in getting up Petitions from the Village officers contradicting the disclosures made before me. after the state of things I have described I cannot recommend that this person should be restored. The Corruption of his administration and that of his predecessor Akeraj Boochia is manifested not only by evidence but by the ruinous condition of the Talook. His reemployment would be a certain sacrifice of the public — — — interests.

This Tannah is I believe the only one in which a Revenue Ameen and a Head of Police have been retained with their separate offices at the same Cutcha. Of the necessity for the Continuance of this arrangement I

Fort St. George 7th. January 1847

arrangement now that the whole country is under the Collectors management as I am not aware the retention of such an office in addition to that of Revenue Ameen seems to be a needless expence-

Desp. 11th. August 1845
with 2 Telugu Enclosures
10th. August

To The Acting Collector of Guntoor-

Sir,

The Balances of the Sattanapully Taluq are 229648 of which 30830 were not collected owing to the absence of the Villagers and Curnums- The amount noted as recoverable is 28858-3-9 of which 11300-1-9 belong to the Zemindars time and more than half that sum is due by Renters.

Several of the agraharam defaulters did not attend- of the seven who came, nine denied the justice of the demand and claimed exemption and two others were so poor that the responsible parties had left the District- These claims all demands enquiry and if necessary should be reported to the Board- The Villages of those who have absconded should be also

Fort St. George 7th. January 1847

also be reported and sanction procured to resume them-

Two Villages were rented in 1253 Fusly and 25 more in 1254 Fusly- Some of the latter on very inadequate terms a list of them will be found in Enclosure No 2 of these Nadendla is greatly under rented and Kankanalpully, Inlapaud, Canapurroo, Singamgoopta, Cherkoor, Pavoor, adtela are all given on too easy terms-

The Extra Collections brought to light in Nadendla are very large- Rupees 861 were collected for Poollery in 1253 Fusly. but of these only 471 were credited to Government- a taffrick on subscription of 224 Rupees was also raised the same season- all this has been fully admitted by the Sarnuttdar and Curnums- In Common the ryots who were present proved that they had paid Extra Collections to the Amount of Rupees 328 in 1252 and 1253 Fusly- The Sarnuttdar at first denied this, but three receipts given by himself for 14-11 were produced and thus he was fully convicted- The Zemindar received Nuzzarana to the extent of 331 Rupees out of the Collections in 1250 and 202 in 1251 an Extra Collection of 600 Rupees was further raised in 1260 by a rate 6 annas per Pagoda on the Beriz all these exactions being illegal and to

to the prejudice of Government -

The important Village of Nepatur tho now managed by the Bajeetta Ameen, is properly a part of this Estate - The accounts were carefully examined on the Spot in Conjunction with a ryotwar enquiry from which the following facts were elicited - The balances from 1242 to 1250 amount to Rs 57823 - 11 - but of this the portion accruing in 1242-3 is not included in the District accounts but was got from the Curnums - The balance in the Collectors accounts is only 27640-6-1 since 1241 Fusly - The amount recoverable is Rs as p 11.90 - 6 - 9 of which 936-10 are of the Zemindars time - Of the remainder the Zemindar is proved to have appropriated to his own use Rupees 8699-1-1 a farther sum of Rupees 1109-5-7 was collected for bribes to the public Servants from 1251 to 1254 Fusly - the Village charges for the whole period are 1866-2-4 - The greatest part of these sums was raised by Extra Collections, to which of course the arrears are so far attributable but part was also debited to the Collections already made and the amount entered as a balance in the Circar accounts - The sum debited to the Zemindary Charges is very large being 15145-1-8 but whether

whether this was all included in the accounts of Expenditure rendered to your office it is impossible to ascertain - because the full accounts of the other Villages have not been ascertained and because the Zemindar failed to render any accounts himself in some years - The Sanutdar was privy to all these proceedings and joined with the Curnums instead of checking them - He is the same person who was employed under the Zemindar with whom he is Connected by family ties and was very improperly reappointed when the District came under the Circar -

The whole of these Circumstances were proved on the information of the new officiating Curnums who are therefore entitled to be placed in the mirasi according to the proclamation issued by you on the March - They gave the whole of this information to the former Ameen of Satanapully in October 1843 (1253) but no notice was taken of it - I would also recommend that a new Sanutdar should be appointed to look after the interests of so fine a Village -

Fuslies	Cultivation
1252	316 Coochelo
1253	180
Collection	
1252	10937 - 10 - 3
1253	4775 - 13 - 11

Half the land was thrown out of Cultivation in 1253 Fusly with a view of getting a rent and the Revenue fell off in proportion -

A part of the balance has been recovered in Fusly 1254 -

Fort St. George 7th January 1847

A great quantity of land has been given away as Enam in this Zemindary. In the 26 Villages examined the extent ascertained to have been alienated since 1216 Fusly is:-

By new Grants		17	11
By exchange of land for good		14	14
By land restored that had lapsed or been resumed		9	8

Besides which in Tupatur alone-

By new grants on Sunna Enam tenure		17	12
By Do. Jodee Do.		5	4
By exchange of land for good		7	
By Do. Do. Jodee		4	12

Notwithstanding the assertions you so kindly made to facilitate my enquiries by the temporary removal of the Ameen and Head Madatgar the former a near relative the latter brother-in-law of the Zemindar the family interest among the remaining servants was still too powerful to allow of a successful prosecution of my investigations. The Deputy Ameen who remained Manoor Khristnaik, is likewise a

Fort St. George 7th January 1847

a Member of the Zemindars family and several of the inferior servants as the Tupatur Sumutdar before mentioned are related to him- This Combination so favorable to the interests of the Zemindar has doubtless arisen out of the family connection between him and the suspended Head Sheristadar-

30th July.

To The Acting Collector of Guntoor

Sir,

The Balances in the Dupt:-la Talooks from 1242 Fusly to 15th March 1254 amount to Rupees 125792-2-4 of which only Rupees 13054-4-7 appear to be recoverable, the portion of which belonging to the time of the Zemindars management is Rupees 9552-14-10-

Enclosure No 1

The following items have not been examined and are not included in the adjusted amount-

On account of Dunja Nallon the Curnum of which did not attend		1,532	12 2
On account of Rents of Villages (Vellanic & Maladivi)		2533	11 2
On account of Choy root farm Patsulam		37	6

Shortly before the Vaseredy Estate

Fort St. George 7th January 1847.

Estates were attached, the Zemindar had rented a number of Villages on what were supposed to be depreciated leases - Mr. Goldingham on taking possession of the District in January ordered 16 out of 20 so situated to be placed under charge of the Ameen and their resources ascertained - Five of these were released by Mr. Mattison in March soon after Mr. Goldingham's departure on the representation of the late Ameen Rowleswara Avadhanlu. Ten more were given up by Mr. Stokes in April on an enquiry conducted by Mr. Cook Raw the suspended Nair Sheristadar acting as Ameen of Bapetla but who had in the mean time been reinstated at the Hoozoor by Mr. Mattison. Chandolu the last of the 16 was likewise restored by Mr. Stokes in May. In all these instances the Salook authorities had recommended the measure on the grounds that the outturn of the Villages was little more than the stipulated rent - The accompanying Statement No. 2 shows how far these reports were from the truths - The annual excess of the actual Collections from the ryots has been clearly ascertained to be at least 30 per Cent in above

Fort St. George 7th January 1847.

Rents 121,13 Rs
Hd Items
Collections } 16175 -

above the rents - In one Village alla paroo - the Collections are less than the rent but the following year they far exceeded it being swelled by the arrears which should fall properly within the Comparison - Excluding this Village the Collection of the rest are nearly 45 per Cent above the rents -

Some of these Villages derived a Considerable benefit from new channels of irrigation brought from the Kistna - The wet lands of Bapetla are distinguished from those irrigated from Tanks (Cheru Nagamu and those depending on the rivers only (nad Nagamu) the latter have always been included in the Rents, the former have been reserved and the produce divided between the ryot and Government - In ten Villages the renters have enjoyed the full benefit of the irrigation - and as it was not their business to stand in the way of their own interests the Government will probably have to suffer the loss of a Considerable revenue from the neglect or dishonesty of its own servants in not having brought the matter to the Collectors notice - This Amounts in one Village

Enclosure No. 3

Nagaram

(Nagaram) alone to 2590 Rupees from Puntlai land newly brought under irrigation in Fusley 1267-2-3-

The rents concluded in Baja the in Fusly 1251, leave in several instances lower as little advantageous to Government as those already noticed in other Tamahs- I may quote particularly Chandolu Allaparoo Palispatla Perla Yadapilly Peddaluka

Enclosure No 4

in the accompanying statement showing the rents of 1253 and 1254 Fusleis- Two of these Allaparoo and Palispatla have been given nominally to the Son-in-law of the pensioned Zemindar of Vizianagaram and Circar, but in reality to the Zemindar himself- There is good reason to suspect that the officers were improperly recommended by the Ameen, the Style account of Palispatla produced to me by the Cummum shew a return of nearly double the Anchana forwarded by the Ameen to the Hoozoor- This might perhaps be considered a sufficient ground to annul the rent, if the Renter was a party to it- The terms fixed for Allaparoo when compared with past collections are most inadequate and I ascertained that the Ameen with his Cutcherry was residing in the house of Venaut Narasana Row the Zemindar when the proposal was framed and dispatched to the

Acting

abt
Octr. Novr
Decr 1841.-

Acting Collector for acceptance- By the correspondence in your and Dupter between the Ameen and the Hoozoor regarding the rents of Perla you will observe that offers were made to give as much as 1500 Rupees the first year if the Cattle of two influential Ryots of Cazepatam who are great Breeders were prevented from grazing over the Chayroot and Soapnut plants of the Perla jungle- and notwithstanding a fair representation of the circumstances made by the Ameen the Hoozoor brought an order direct from the Hoozoor to graze the land as usual and the rent was accordingly reduced to 826 Rupees- No demand for Poolery even has been made against the Cazepatam Cattle owners- This should still be investigated and the demand enforced if you see sufficient grounds-

Yadavalli on some other points connected with the protection of the revenue of this Tamah have been forwarded to your office such as Garden lands planted and enjoyed free of demand without authority- the formation of extensive plantations of Palmeira Trees, the Cultivation of Tamahi lands not

noticed

Fort St. George 7th January 1847

noticed in the accounts all of which demands care-
=ful examination.

Despatched on 22d August 1846
with 4 Telugu Enclosures.

To The Acting Collector of
Guntoor

15th august

Sir

I have the honor to forward the
result of my enquiries into the last of the divisions
of the Vaspreddy Estate. Rajapatta Jamab.

The amount outstanding on the 15th
March was Rupees 174394-15-10 of which Rupees
21391-1-3 have been entered as recoverable, a
large proportion being on account of former rents.
The sum due for the period of the Zemindars
management is Rupees 1281-9-5 as per Enclosure No 1.

Rents-15339-8-11
amani 5703-10-8
agrahars-317-13-8

Twenty seven Villages have been rented
since 1263 Fusly most of them in that year and
only 2 in 1262 and some have been given to parties
who do not seem to have sufficient means to
fulfil their engagements. The principal renter
of Yadanpudi is very poor and owes a balance
from former rents of 2780 Rupees. The renters of
Tangerpully, Goontpully, Talerlapilly, Punaga
pad &ca are similarly situated. The renter of
Punagapad has incurred a balance the first
year of his lease. Cudala Rajapatta Vellore
and some others have been rented on reduced

Enclosure No 2

terms

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terms on the plea of severe losses sustained by
the Storm of 8 May 1843. These have been greatly
exaggerated as was admitted before me in an
examination of the accounts of Velore and had
an enquiry into the disaster been made by trust-
worthy agents at the time the damage would
have been found comparatively small. The
loss in Velore served as cause for a remission
to the same extent the following year 1253 Fusly
and it was rented in 1254. In Mundapad
the other Village Rented the same year a great
quantity of land held on Cowle the term of
which expired in 1253 was thrown up instead
of paying the full sist according to the agree-
=ment. As soon as the lease was given which was
done without reference to the increase of Culti-
=vation this was all taken up again and the
Ryots were thus enabled to reduce the usual rate
of the Bodi Rooshel from 114 to about 100
Rupees by sharing the new land amongst themselves.

12. Conclusion 1844 1st sist

The rents given by the Zemindar
contain a condition that 25 bundles of Kitchen
or Jenaree Straw were to be Collected for every
Pagoda of the rent convertible into money at the
option of the Zemindar. This Stipulation has

never

never been observed -

Some of the Renters who have more Villages than one keep but a single set of accounts for the whole - as in the case of Pamadipad, Madepalem, Kakumalpilly in which the Hurinks wattums belong to the same individual. This is inconvenient and will lead to difficulties hereafter in calculating the resources of each Village for the Survey or other purposes.

In Baptoodi a number of deductions have been given to the Cunnums and other influential parties holding lands which appear to be the result of undue partiality thus 25 per Cent is first given on the plea of the inferiority of part of the land (Oosara) the Sist of the remainder is next reduced as being too high, then Waundra is granted and lastly balances have been suffered to lie over. One ryot has been specially allowed a more favorable proportion in some Sharing land than is either allowed by the Custom of the Village or is enjoyed by the most favored classes in it.

The office of Shroff in this and all the Tanahs of the Vasireddy Estate is held on a sort of hereditary tenure and is remunerated by

by a percentage on the Collections at the rate of 6 annas for every 100 Rupees - Mr. Goldingham stopped this and substituted a monthly salary in the proportion of that allowed to the same servants elsewhere - But soon after his departure his orders was rescinded and the old practice restored - The average profits derived from the fees abovementioned are noted in the Margin - These are evidently far above the value of the services performed and under the Zemindar they were subjected to Contributions under the name of Nuzzerana &c. which considerably reduced them - Whenever the revision of the Moyen Zabita comes under your attention this anomaly should be corrected -

1250	24	13/16 per cent
1251	27 3/4	
2	25 1/2	
3	22	
4	28	

To D. White Esqre
Acting Collector of
Guntoor.

Sir,

The arrears of the Repally Tanah from 1242 Fusly amounted on the 15th of March last to Rs. 383307 - 10 - 9 of which 37189 - 5 - 9 appear to be recoverable and of this 8044 - 5 - 7 belong to the period of the Zemindars management.

The maladministration of the Native officers in this Tanah was very fully developed

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developed but as the particulars have been communicated to your office with the details of the settlement it is not necessary to enlarge on the matter here - The particulars of the investigation of the affairs of two Villages lately remise formed the subject of my letters of the 9th and 11th May last -

I feel it however to be my duty to call your attention more particularly to the conduct of the Ameen, Yegneswara Awadhanloo now in charge of Dalawapilly Taloob) with reference to the Villages proposed to be rented in 1254 Fusly - The proposals recommended by him were so inadequate that the Collector in many cases refused to accept them, and it now appears that the available revenue was in most cases understated sometimes intentionally so - The first Village I will instance is Chandoor, half of which belongs to Pupully the other to Mulranze - The latter having been under Circar Amanie management had been greatly reduced in value through the frauds of the Curnums, but the other portion by the exertions of the Zemindar exhibited signs of Considerable improvement - We rented it out in 1249 Fusly to the inhabitants

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inhabitants for 9 years at an increasing Rent, the conditions of which were observed with tolerable exactness till it came under the Collectors authority when it suddenly fell to Rupees 2360 in 1253 - Fusly - The following year (1254 Fusly) the rent should have yielded Rupees 3825 but the Ameen got it cancelled and recommended a proposal for 2350 in 1254 -

2600 in 1255

2850 in 1256

The resources of the Village as stated by him were 2350 Rupees but my examination shewed them to have been 3207 of which Rupees 2939 had been collected before my investigations were closed, inclusive of the last balance proved against the Curnums, who also procured large remissions on account of Vandra for lands sublet by them to other Ryots One of the Curnums of Moottoor named Jauck randoo is a relative of the Ameens - a rent was procured in his favor for 2401

2701

3201

from 1254 Fusly - the double of 1252 having been 3611 of which only 252 Rupees remained outstanding and that of 1253 Fusly 3,615 Rupees with a considerably larger balance intentionally allowed to remain uncollected - A fraudulent Estimate of the

the resources of the Village was submitted by the Ameen amounting to 2490 while the actual out turn was found on examination to be 3450½ Rupees of which 234½ were remitted on account of poverty at the settlement and the remainder 3206½ was in full progress of recovery before I left. The Ameen cannot plead ignorance or misinformation in this instance for he was proved to have received a written Statement from another of the Curnums named Dakshana Burti warning him of the true state of the case and pointing out the suspicious items- In waragani the Ameen framed an Estimate shewing the value of the Village to be 1995¼ and took proposals from the Curnums for 2000-

2400

2900-

but the arrangement did not go on- meantime in the course of my enquiries I ascertained from the same Curnums accounts that the real value of the Village was 3155, for which a few deductions on account of waste land (254) they accepted Puttahs at the settlement- The Ameen's Estimate for Kakamanwas 2868 Rupees and the offers recommended by him were 2724.

3004.

3273.

But as the Zemindar had previously rented it for 5408½ Rupees Mr. Lockhart only accepted the present offer for one year- The outturn proved before me for the same year was 4088 Rupees and the Curnums after certain deductions for waste gave Caboodeats to pay 3301 which was in fair train of recovery- The Zemindar had rented Nelapad for 1489 Rupees but the Ameen having represented that owing to emigration of Ryots &c this was too much- Transmitted reduced proposals as follows—

712.-

850-

1110-

One of the Curnums named Kistnanah Raz gave information of the practices of the Officiating Curnums and on ordering a Sharkoon to proceed to make enquiries on the spot the latter took fright and produced the accounts which exhibit returns of the extent of 1382 Rupees and they willingly executed agreements to pay 1357- I shall feel much obliged by your ordering the name of Kistnama Raz to be included in the list of officiating Curnums as a reward for the information tendered by him on this occasion Similar discoveries were made in Pulivoor Bayatpoor Bayaveram Uttara Copalpaud Sooraipully Goondalapollem Ameenabad

Ameenabad, Yamaverum, Chagerlamoody, Yene=
=madala, Yanamalapenta, Budam, Koondla &c.
but enough has been shewn to establish the
utter unfitness of the Ameen who was re=
=moved to another Talook at my request and
whose conduct requires that he should be
removed from the public service. It is
hardly necessary to add that the Accounts of
Village Charges show large sums to have
been received by him in return for these Con=
=cessions to the Candidates for rents. I ascertain=
=ed likewise that he levied a Months' pay
from all the Servants for the Summabundy
Charges of 1253 Fusly—

To

4th October 1843.

The Acting Collector of
Guntoor

Sir,

The only remaineing balances in
the Permanently settled Estates to be reported
on, are those of the Guntoor Tannah.
They amount to Rupees 33,690—6—3.
up to the 15th March last of which 9948—7—6—
are recoverable Viz.t—

On account of Amanee —9419—5—3
Rents — 495 1—1—6
Agraharams 33—13—9

Of the 6 Villages composeing the Tannah—
Kullapad alone was not fully examined owing
to

to the difficulty experienced in procuring the
attendance of the inhabitants and the amount
standing against it as recoverable was pre=
=pared chiefly from the Curnums Statements—
The Curnums of Cusba Guntoor
refused from the outset to produce their
Khamy accounts, but the Ryotwar examination
of the Collections and balances showed
them to be as corrupt as those of the rest
of the District who were less scrupulous in
confessing their delinquencies. The amount
due from 1243. Fusly to the 15th March was
15803 which was reduced by subsequent
collections up to the time when I commenced
my examination to 14846—6—
Of this amount, the sums stated to be due by

Dead Ryots was 664—1—11—
Emigrants — 721—4—10—
1385—6—9

Leaving the amount due by those who were present
13460—9—9. But I was unable to procure the attend
=ance of parties owing Rupees 4328—13—7— so that the
sum actually examined was only 9131—12—2— Of this
I found that the Ryots had actually paid on drafts of the Zemindars (Summed ware Khurch— and by (last bakee) Collections given into the hands of the Curnums. } 196—5—
} 361—15—8—
558—4—

of

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Of the remainder 3686—10—6 are recoverable and ——— 4887—1—6 irrecoverable

These Curnums have from the first conducted themselves with great insubordination and not only refused to produce their own Accounts but exerted themselves to prevent the Curnums of other Villages from doing so likewise. They greatly obstructed the prosecution of the Survey and openly resisted the authority of the Ameen in his endeavours to enforce their attention to this important subject. I have therefore transmitted all the original documents connected with the examination of the amount as far as has gone that you may if you think necessary make an example of them. A case of exaction you will observe has been instituted against one of them named Narasingana for keeping possession of a portion of a Ryots Saden Kistnamah land leaving him to pay the assessment which he has latterly refused to do and has therefore incurred a balance of Rupees 38 in the last six years.

Having thus gone through arrears of each Taunah in detail it remains to add a few general remarks on the whole subject and to state the Course that seems most advisable for dealing with that portion pronounced

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pronounced to be irrecoverable. The amount of this so determined is 29653—2—11 distributed under the different heads of

Amanee ——— 12361—6—4

Rents ——— 7696—7—10

Jodgee of Agrahrams 3250—6—9.

Of these the first and largest item will probably be only recovered in part. Many of the parties by whom it was due were not present nor could their attendance be procured. The probability of the recoveries was also influenced in a great measure by the rise in the price of Grain towards the close of the Fusly (1254) which induced the parties to state more confidently that such sums could be collected. The large amount of Extra Collections proved against the Village Officers likewise renders it probable that some part of this has already been obtained by them from the Ryots. I consider therefore that the demand should not be rigidly enforced but that you should proceed with caution reserving particularly to the circumstances of the ensuing Season, and giving ready attention to any representation on the part of Ryots who may alledge that they have already paid in full. The rented balances ought to be more strictly enforced and those due from Agrahrams should be exacted without fail. A small portion of the

arrears

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arrears under the last mentioned head in Repully are due on the years 1842 and 1243 when the Estate was under the Court of Wards and the balance of Peishcush accruing in the minority was consequently remitted, but this does not release the Agraharamdars from their liability to the party in possession of the Estate and you are therefore fully entitled to recover the amount and to carry it to the Credit of the Zemindary

To

5th July 1845

The Acting Collector of
Guntoor

Sir,

I have the honor to forward a Petition and certain evidence taken upon it regarding Extra Collections of Moturpha in the town of Nuzumpatam. From the Statements of the Petitioner who appeared before me at Bapetla on the 3d Instant I understand that nearly 1000 Rupees or 2/3 of the sum formerly collected on account of this tax which had been remitted since the famine, have of late been collected tho' 500 Rupees only the reduced amount of the tax continue to be credited to Government. If you consider the subject of sufficient importance, the truth would probably be known by sending a special Karkoon to enquire into the subject on

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the spot. In that case it would be desirable to order the Ameen and the Officiating Curnums to the Woozoor that they may not impede the enquiry.

At the same time I beg to enclose a Petition presented to me at Chandole by the Village Potmakers I reserved them verbally to you, but I send their representation because I have a recollection that the Board in a recent correspondence with Mr Stokes regarding the abolition of the Boot Peiush tax and other items of Moturpha expressed a decided opinion that the Officiating Village Curnums should not be subjected to the payment of professional taxes

With 5 Telugu Enclosures.

27th May 1845

To The Acting Collector of
Guntoor

Sir,

I have the honor to forward Copies of an Anzee from the Goomastahs sent by me to prepare the accounts of Rayapetta Tanah giving cover to a Maharzumnamah from the Curnums of that Division stating their fears and unwillingness to tender their true accounts on account of their implicating the present ameen who not only formerly exercised Police authority in

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in the Tanah but is represented as being closely allied to the late Ameen who replaced him at Poloor— at the same time I received another communication from the Ameen himself repre= =senting that the Curnums desired to get rid of him that they might evade the Collec= =tions which he was pressing with vigor— Looking to the character of the Ameen which I had heard from many different quarters I am more disposed to give credit to the assertions of the Curnums than to his— But I submit the whole of the papers for your consideration.

26th June 1845.

To Daniel White Esqre
Acting Collector of
Guntoor—

Sir,

With reference to my letter of the 27th May last transmitting a Statement of the objections and fears of the Curnums of Rajapett Tana to produce their true= accounts because they implicated the present Ameen Some yazoo Soobya I beg to forward the two enclosed Statements— The first related to one of the parties who signed the— Mahazurnamah and who subsequently— produced the whole of his accounts— He has constructed a new tank in his Village of

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which he obtained a rent for three years in 1253: Fasly— In his proposal he included the wet lands for which he had procured the means of irrigation but was refused though he was told he might cultivate— them with Garden produce in virtue of his outlay on the Tank— The ground was too= wet for this and he petitioned the Collector for a reduction to the extent of Rupees 116— His case was referred to the Ameen for an enquiry and report which has never been made— Mean time the new Ameen Soobeya having been implicated by the accounts produced in compliance with my orders has distrained his property for the above sum and for the arrears of the current year 143 Rupees— The latter he was quite= prepared to pay for the former he prays your interference until his Complaint has been investigated—

The Curnums of Kancherla in like manner had no sooner been dis= =missed from my Cutcherry than their property was sequestered for a small balance of 26 Rupees which they offered to discharge in eight days— The resort to such severe= measure

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measure as distraint without the special orders of the Collector is in all cases open to serious objection, if indeed it be legal but in a Talook where the Summabundy has been closed without disposing of such complaints as those now brought forward, this authority is very dangerous in the hands of an unscrupulous Ameen such as Sama=yajoolo Soobeiya has shewn him=self to be, I trust therefore you will order the sale of these Petitioners property to be suspend=ed, until the truth of their Statements has been ascertained—

Despatched 26th D.o

With 2 Gentoo Statements,

Fort St. George 7th January 1847.

B.

To The Commissioners Cutcherry in the Villah of Guntoor

Appendix B. Deposition given by Padmaraz and Veeriah list burnoms of Attalore subject to the Talook of Koorpad dated 12th April 1845 or Fusly 1254—

2 Have you brought the whole accounts shewing Settlement and collections and charges of your Village from Fusly 1242 to 1254.[2]—

A. We have brought the whole accounts shewing the amount settled with the Ryots and that actually collected and that carried to the credit of the Circar and the Village charges &c.a from Fusly 1242 to 1256—

2 State the particulars of the balances from Fusly 1251 to 1253 in your Village[2]—

A. The particulars of the balance of our Village are as follows, after deducting what had been paid to the Circar—The Balance of Rent of Fusly 1251 ..... Rs 518—8—4

The Balance of rent of Fusly 1252— 561—8—0

We collected Rupees 7 on account of Poolley of Fusly 1253 and delivered it to the care of the Samatdar which he appropriated to himself and a few days afterwards he sent for

ps

is and took a document from us if the amount was still due by us, which we refusing to sign he got one from Kootalapad Rachunnah Bellumcondah Ritchiah &c.a the principal Ryots of the Village. But the Settlement of the Village of that Fusly having been concluded upon a division of produce there is no other balance 7-8 This is all the balance —

2 Can that balance be collected thro the medium of the Renter?

A. The Renter Bellumcondah Ramiah is dead but his son Venkiah is alive and as he is a man of influence it can be collected by his means

2 Was any subscription (Tackeseen) raised on any account in your Village during Fusles 1251 1252 and 1253 and if so state particularly how it was disbursed?

A. No subscription was raised or disbursed fusles 1251 1252 out of the said three Fusles — We are not aware what disbursements had been made by the Renter out of the Collections. The Settlement of Fusly 1253 having been made upon the Ryots and Sircar shares of the produce in the Village a sum of 70 Rupees was raised at 1 Rupee per Candy upon the Fyle to which is to be added Rupees 20 from Poollery and 50 1/4 Rupees from the profit on under estimating the crop amounting

amounting in all to Rupees 140 1/4 - 8 which we gave at four different times Rupees 39 3 a 0 to Palapeddy Nagiah the Samaldar who assured us that he would leave a profit in making the Estimate (anchanah) He besides received from us Rupees 25 0 0 to pay to the ameen we also paid Rs 22-11 a 0 to Ramah Charloo the Peshcar on this very account Rs 10 1/2 to Sonnayapoloo Sastroolu Rupees 1 to Appenacharloo the son of the Peshcar, Rupees 1 to Kistna Row the Police Peshcar and the remainder Rupees 37 and upwards we appropriated to the Village Charges. Of the balance of Fusly 1252 on account of the Rent made by Bellumcondah Ramiah, Polapeddy Nagiah the Samaldar had after the death of the renter, collected Rupees 10 1/2 from the Ryots and appropriated it to himself instead of remitting it to the Circar. The Ameen and Samaldar having stated that they would for the current Fusly 1254 make out an enchanced estimate or Anchanah and double the amount of the crop and obtain the confirmation or (Cabooleat) of the same, we with a view to have the Anchanah reduced simply collected Rupees 79 3/4 from the Ryots and paid thereof Rupees 50 to Vetsah Basheacarloo the Ameen Rupees 6 1/4 to Vencatacharloo whom he deputed for Anchanah Rupees 20 to Polapeddy Nagiah the Samaldar and appropriated the remainder Viz Rupees 3 1/2 to the

the Village charges, with these exceptions we made no other collections nor disbursements.—

2 You must produce the true account particulars for the receipts and disbursements.—

A. The following are these accounts / small chit for Rupees 10½ which the Samatdar collected in fusly 1253 out of the Rent amount of Fusly 1252 and appropriated to himself—

/ Two Sheets of Chittas shewing the particulars of the collections on account of charges of fusly 1253— an account of two Sheets shewing the names of the Ryots from whom Rupees 140¼ has been collected on account of that Fusly—

/ Account shewing the particulars of the disbursements of Rupees 76¾ out of the collection of fusly 1254—

2. You stated that the 7 Rupees which you handed to the Samatdar on account of Poollery of Fusly 1253 had not been paid to the Circar what are the proofs?

A. The Balance of fusly 1253 was collected and remitted to the Ameens Cutcherry on the 13th August of fusly 1254 and the following are the particulars thereof—

	Rs.	a	p
Pennumnany Chenchiah	"	10	"
Bundala Vencatasa Goudoo	"	1	8
Poollery Hararnamah	24	1	"
Amount realized from Tamarind	1	"	"
Total	25	12	8

We

We tied up this amount and remitted it to Koorpad with a letter to the Amildar Baskeacarlo thro Anoodala Koondah naidoo the Samatdar's Peon who was placed in strict charge over us, but the Samatdar took 7 Rupees out of it and appropriated it to himself and after having concealed our letter remitted himself Rupees 18—12—8 to the Ameen's Cutcherry with a Yadast to the address of the Ameen— A few days afterwards the Samatdar reported this circumstance to us, on which we deducted the said 7 Rupees from the Chitta of receipts by making an alteration in it and that very Chitta itself which consists of two sheets, we have produced in the present instance— A fact that would be evident if the Yadast forwarded by the Samatdar to the Taluk Cutcherry is called for and referred to—

2 The Kyfeat which you have given will be read to you Hear and tell if this is truly given by you?

A We have heard it and it is what we have given—

(Signed) Attalore Padmaraz

" ——— Veeriah

Witnesses

(Signed) Koorpad Cunniah

" Peruapad Vencatanaraeinappah

Re

Re-Examination.

2 It has come to Knowledge that a quantity of Grain belonging to Bellumcondah Ramiah the Renter is lodged in deposit in your Village, Tell what is its precise quantity, and for what purpose and by whom it was detained and placed in deposit—2

A The Renter derived a profit in fusly 1249 and a quantity of about 25 Candies Viz.t 25 Poothies of Jonnah was heaped up in pits in our Village. The Renter having been in arrear to the Circar in Fusslies 1250 1254 and 1262 Polapeddy Nagiah the Samatdar sent a Yedast to us not to give up the Grain to him but to detain it which we did accordingly. The Renter died in the interim and the grain remains in the pits in amanut. We are not aware what has subsequently passed between the son and relations of the Renter and the Samatdar Ameen, &c.a but the Grain is up to this day in amanut—

(Signed) Pedmaraz
(x) Veeriah

Witnesses
(Signed) Thoorpad Lumniah
(x) Persapad Vencatanarainappah

Re-Examined.

2 In regard to the different items of Revenue (Paloo and Ambarum Mucta pastures Poollery

Poollery &c.a of the past fusly 1253, the accounts were compared in the presence of Appiah the nephew of Paradasy the complainant and — yourself. State therefore really how much you admit and to how much you object of the amount claimed by the complainant—2

A The following are the Items the sums set opposite to them are the amounts claimed by Paradasy the complainant.

As the value of Government Share of the produce (Paloo and Ambarums	309	13 3
Amount collected at one Rupee per Pootty upon the Grain measured (Kyled Poothies stated to be for the Village charges	100	13 —
As Garden Rent (Tareeb Goollah &c as Mucta	17	5 —
As Sist on Madoopoo pasture lands	176	— —
As Poollery upon the number of Cattle	617	6 —
As value of Tamarind	1	— —
Total	1112	5 3

For this the following are what are admitted by us as per Cutch or rough accounts with us—

	Rs	a	p
The value of the Government share (Paloo and Ambarum	296	5	9
Amount agreed to by the Ryots who consented to a contribution at one Rupee per Pootty upon the Kyled Poothies on account of Village charges	80	—	—

Jareed Mucta _____ 15 1 -

Madoopoo pasture lands _____ 107 11 6

Pl a p

Amount paid by us to the Circar on the principle on which the Renter collected in fusly 1252 _____ } 56-12-9

Madoopoo pasture -

List remitted by the Zemindar on Madoopoo pasture lands and the lands continued as free of tax _____ } 56-11-9

We agree to pay whatever rate may hereafter be fixed on this by the Circar.

107-11-6

Poollery upon the number of Cattle _____ 331-1-2

Produce of Tamarind Trees _____ 1-0-0

Total 931-3-5

Of this and of the Beriz Rupees 688-10-11 as per List Habitah produced to Circar we paid into the Circar Rupees 680 a p 13 2 and the balance amounts to Rupees 7-13-9 of which Rupees 7- is with Palapeddy Nagiah the Sanatdar, and the amount due by us is Annas 13- and Pice 9. Besides which the following sums have been concealed or withheld by

by us from the true demand Pl a p

Value of Government share withheld — 70 8 7

Collected from the whole Government — Share on pretence of expences incurred } 80 - -

Value of land taken by us out of the Madoopoo pasture lands of which we reduced the List _____ } 56 11 9

Amount withheld in Poollery upon Cattle 35 1 2

Total 242-8-6

The particulars whereof are as follows

Pl a p

Amount collected from the Ryots _____ 143-12-4

Amount due by the Ryots _____ 98-12-2

Pl a p

Value of Embareum _____ 15-0-2

Amount of List reduced out of the Assessment on Madoopoo pasture lands _____ } 56 12-0

Poollery Balance _____ 27-0-0

98-12-2

Total ---242-8-6

All these particulars are true - But the following which are also mentioned in the complaint of Paradasy are not so and are introduced thro' feelings of hostility towards us - They are these Rupees 68. on account of lands stated to be in excess of those bearing Madoopoo pasture rent, Rupees 68 for Cattle stated

stated to be in excess of those for which Poollery is levied Rupees 3 added in excess of the value of the Ambarum Rupees 21 added in excess for charges said to have been collected upon the Kyled Potties Rupees 2 added in excess on account of the Jareeb lands; ea amounting in all to Rupees 180 and upwards

Q. The Kyfeat which you have given will be read to you Hear it.

A. I have heard it. It is as I stated.

(Signed) Pudmaraz
(") Veeriah

Witnesses
(Signed) Cafoy Raz
Curnum of Mootanapollem
" Rajasakaroony Gopiah
Examined before the Commissioner

Q. 2 In the account of disbursement of fusly 1234- an entry of Rupees 50 appears to have been first made with a sharp pen but again altered with a thick one, "for Vetsa Basheacarloo Ganag" what is this?

A. The Village Moonsiff Mootalapad Rajannah and Samatdar Palapeddy Nagunnah stated to us that they paid 50 Rupees to the said Basheacarloo and returned, which we accordingly entered in the account Viz- Rupees 50- In the consideration that such a

a dubious entry will confound the memory, we again on our arrival at the Commissioners' Cutcherry added the word "To Vesta Basheacarloo" which appears in a rough way- This 50 Rupees had truly been given to Vesta Basheacarloo and not otherwise-

Q. .. How the 13 Rupees to the Samatdar during the current year and the 50 Rupees to the Ameen given? relate the particulars-

A. The sum was collected from the Ryots in Cash and given to the Ameen in the presence of the Samatdar- There having been no cash to pay 13 Rupees to the Samatdar Toolapaty Rajunnah Condavity Veeriah[2], Bellumcondah Butchiah[3], Amara-nany Lashunnah[4] and Caranany Venkiah[5], executed a Bond to the Shroff Burriah for the amount and trasferring it to the Samatdar, returned to the Village- about 20 days afterwards they repaid the amount to Burriah and took their Bond from him-

Q. You say the Ameen and Samatdar were paid- What was their first Auckanah, and what was the second for which you paid them?

A. The Samatdar Polapeddy Nagiah made an Auckanah of the Jonnah Crop at 60 Candies and went away- Then the Ryots Viz. begged the Samatdar and Ameen to prepare one for 30 Candies, but we are not aware of the

the quantity entered by the Samatdar —

Q. Do you know the precise quantity of the Auchannah of the Fyra Mahasool or mixed Crops? —

A. We think 25 Candies but are not sure of the precise quantity estimated by Calakolla Perraz the Samatdar of Koorsiad who was deputed for the purpose —

Q. You say that a present of 20 Rupees was made to Vencatacharloo during the last year and Rupees 6 — a. — p. during the current year, who is he and for what purpose was this given?

A. The said Vencatacharloo is an unemployed person of Koorsiad Village He came along with the Peshcar Ramanooja Charry for the purpose of effecting an Auchunnah during the last fusly 1253; when we gave him the amount. The Ameen Basheacarloo deputed the said Vencatacharloo alone to make the Auchannah for the current fusly 1254; We are not aware what passed between Samatdar Palapeddy Nagiah and him but he collected Rupees 6 — a. 4 — p. from the Ryots and paid them to him which the Samatdar and Ryots having stated to us, we entered it in the Accounts.

(Signed) Veeriah

(a) Padmaraz

No 2.

Guntoor Zillah

Commissioners Cutcherry

Appendix E. The depositions given by Zackariah

Chetumbrum Dusthat Canoungo of Koodavaram in the Taluk of Coorsiad dated 16th April 1845 or fusly 1254 —

Q. Have you brought with you the Dust Chittah the Statement of Demand — Collection and Balance, and other accounts from Fusly 1242 to 1253?

A. I am not the Merapee Canoungo of the Village the son of my aunt having died leaving a son too young to do the duty, I have written the accounts of the Village from fusly 1249: I have not the accounts from fusly 1242 to 48, nor do I know any thing about them — I have the Statements of Demand Collection and Balance, Dust Jamabundy Chittahs and other accounts only from Fusly 1249 and only complete for fusilies 1252 and 1253 —

Q. In how many fusilies are these balances outstanding since Fusly 1251 what is the amount in each fusly and can the whole be recovered?

A. There is no balance due for fusilies 1251 for fusly 1252 there is a balance of Rupees 7 — 9 — 3 — under the head of Muctah, and of Rupees 16 under that of pasture tax (Beedoochelicaloo) making a total of 23 — 9 — 3 for fusly 1253 under the head of Muctah 11 — 17 — 9 this sum is irrecoverable — Against Condamarauz Vencamarauze this individual being an honest man the sum is recoverable wholly —

	Fusly 1252	1253	Total
Against	7 — 9 — 3	4 — 0 — 0	11 — 9 — 3

Against Gaddum Vencatanaranuppa, he being an influential man the sum is wholly recoverable ——— 3-12-0 5-12-0

Against Gunta Sashoo the sum being a trifling one is recoverable ——— 2-0-0 2-0-0

Against Condarauz Venkama Rauz under the head of pasture tax (Bedoochelicaloo) but this having been levied and appropriated for bribes &c. cannot be recovered

Against Condarauze Chinchoo Rauz the sum being a small one is recoverable ——— 9-0-0 9-0-0

Rupees 7-9-2-11-12-9-19-6-0

The sum is recoverable Viz. Rupees 19-6-0 ———

2 Is it customary in this Village to levy Tackipsim or contributions from the Ryots to meet particular expences —

A I do not know the custom from fusly 52 but I know what has taken place since I began to do duty — In Fusly 52, the said contribution was not levied but out of the Dustoo, or the actual Collections 8 Rupees were given to Vecha Lutchmiah the ameen 10 Rupees to Anantah Ramiah the Samatdar and 2½ Rs appropriated for Sundry Village expenses — In Fusly 1253 likewise the contribution alluded to was not levied, but there was a sum of 18 Rupees collected under the head of pasture tax & another sum was levied from the Ryots by subscription

subscription proportionate to their respective circumstances and out of these 15 Rupees were given to Vecha Bashcarloo the Ameen, 10 Rupees to Anantah Ramiah the Samatdar and 2½ Rupees to Ramanoojah Charry the Peishcar and certain other disbursements were also made for Village purposes — The sum of 16 Rupees however levied under the head of pasture tax has been entered in the accounts as still due by the Ryots — This is all my deposition —

2 The deposition given by you is now read for you hear is it correct —

A I heard it and it is all right —

(Signed) Curnum Chuckaroya Chetumbrum

Witnesses
(Signed) Mugnapoody Lutchmiah
Munala Venkatanarainappah

No 2

Guntoor Zillah
Commissioner's Office

Deposition given by Chuckaraz Chetumbrum Duskut Curnum of Rajoola Roodravarum in the Tamiah of Coorpaud dated 20th April 1848 or Fusly 1254 —

2 It would appear that the Village having been taken under amanee management during Fusslies 52 and 53 in consequence of the large balance due for Fusslies

Fort St. George 7th January 1847.

Fusles 49. 50 and 51, the lands were falsely represented to lie waste with a view to procure a low rent while in reality there was a considerable quantity under cultivation, and that rent was accordingly concluded for the period of three years commencing from fusly 52 at a very reduced rate was this really the case?

A. I cannot answer the question at present I will consult the Accounts and give the information within (3 Yaumms or) 9 hours

2 What prevents you from stating simply what took place, and what need is there for consideration?

A. I believe that certain frauds were practiced in fusles 52 and 53 I will then so answer the question (as it requires an examination of the accounts) within the said time

2 The deposition given by you is read before you hear, is it correct?

A. It is correct

(Signed) Chetumbrum

Witnesses

(Signed) Madala Achiah

(") Athalakee Appiah

Further Examination on 21st April

2. You said yesterday that you would after referring to accounts particularize the frauds

Fort St. George 7th January 1847.

frauds practiced in your Village give them a detailed explanation thereof.

A. There were no other frauds committed excepting that an extent of land which was taken under Cultivation by the Rajeelus in Fusly 52, and ¼ of the Shist to which it was subject or Rupees 39-4-3 was deducted under the head of Wandra, the same practice was followed in Fusly 53 and further the Pullary Tax which amounted to 51 Rupees in Fusly 51 was reduced for Fusly 52 to Rupees 27 and for Fusly 53 to Rupees 30 in virtue of an agreement according to which the Collections were made in the Village. With the exception of the reductions made in the two ways above described, there have been other irregularities practiced in the Village up to the present date.

The relations of the Renter & the Renzoo etc.

2. Has the full Shist of the land entered as pasture (Pedoochelicaloo) or Wandra been levied in the Village or not? Has the land on which Wandra was allowed been cultivated by the Rajeelus themselves - has it been under the cultivation of the Ryots and never entered as being under that of the Rajeelus? and have you reported the circumstances either to the Aumeen or to the Renzoor Sherestadar or not?

The

Fort St George 7th January 1847.

Fusties 49. 50 and 51, the lands were falsely represented to lie waste with a view to procure a low rent while in reality there was a considerable quantity under cultivation, and that rent was accordingly concluded for the period of three years commencing from fusly 56 at a very reduced rate was this really the case?

A. I cannot answer the question at present I will consult the Accounts and give the information within (3 Kaummus or 9 hours)

Q. What prevents you from stating simply what took place, and what need is there for consideration?

A. I believe that certain frauds were practiced in fusties 52 and 53 I will therefore answer the question (as it requires an examination of the accounts) within the said time

Q. The deposition given by you is to be read before you hear, is it correct?

A. It is correct

(Signed) Chetumburum

Witnesses

(Signed) Madala Achiah

(") Athalakee appiah

Further Examination on 21st April

Q. You said yesterday that you would after referring to accounts particularize the frauds

Fort St George 7th January 1847.

frauds practiced in your Village give there a detailed explanation thereof.

A. There were no other frauds committed excepting that an extent of land which was thrown under Cultivation by the Rayotts in fusly 52 and 4 of the Shist to which it was subject on Rupees 39-4-3 was deducted under the head of Waindra, the same practice was followed in fusly 53 and further the Pullary Tax which amounted to 51 Rupees in fusly 51 was reduced for fusly 52 to Rupees 27 and for fusly 53 to Rupees 30 in virtue of an agreement according to which the Collections were made in the Village With the exception of the reductions made in the two ways above described, there have been other irregularities practiced in the Village up to the present date.

Q. Has the full Shist of the land entered as pasture (Pedoochelicaloo) or Waindra been levied in the Village or not? Has the land on which Waindra was allowed been cultivated by the Rayotts themselves - has it been under the Cultivation of the Ryots and never entered as being under that of the Rayotts and have you reported the circumstances either to the Annexure or to the Hoozoor Shirestadar or not?

A. The

5 The relations of the Renter & the Ryots

A. The land in question was not cultivated by the Ryots. In Fusties 52 and 53 it was cultivated by the Rajoolos but it was not certainly cultivated by Ryots and entered under the heads of Rajoolos Cultivation. On my bringing this circumstance to the notice of Nachiellapully Soobaw Row who had been deputed to the Village for the Jemabundy and of Veteha Bashicarloo the then Amein, they directed the Wandra to be allowed, and with regard to the pasture (Budoochelicaloo) Items, no higher Collection was made than what was settled by the agreement.

Nachiellapully Soobarow is the Dfr. Shiristadar.

2. From the accounts produced by Gunta Sashee and Boochiah Younger Brother of Gudden Vencatanarayia Ryots of the Village and from their depositions it would appear that for Fusties 52 and 53 a Kararnamah was executed by which Gunta Sasee was bound to pay 43 Rupees and Venkatanaraniah Rupees 101, and that these sums continued to be levied accordingly. but that only Rupees 32 on account of Gunta Sashee and 72¼ Rupees on account of Venkatanaraina were entered in the Circar Accounts and the rest embezzled, what have you to say regarding this?

A. I have levied from Vencatanarain no more than 76¼ Rupees and from Sashee only 32 Rupees I do not know what irregularities were practiced in the Village by Nungarauze. To my knowledge there was none.

2. From the documents produced by the Brother of Gudden Vencatanarain it appears that about the time of settling the rents for Fasly 54 he had it in contemplation to make a higher offer but that you advised him not to do so, but to refrain from bringing to light the frauds carried on in the Village, to allow the rents to remain as it was formerly settled, and to conclude bargains favorable to the Rajoolos and that you wrote a letter to that effect. Here is the document read it and say by whom was it written? and what do you know regarding it?

A. I have looked at the paper this I have written myself Gudden Vencatanarain and Gunta Sashee had been at Coorpaud on Circar business and said to me that one Coondarauze had tendered a Durkast for the Rents of that Village and that in the event of its being accepted they would enjoy the rents in conjunction with him and desired me to write a letter to the above effect and as Coondarauze himself was present on the occasion, I wrote as it was dictated by both the

The Renters Nephew

the parties. But I confess, that I have not been guilty of any irregularity in the transactions.

Produce all the accounts in your possession.

Shist accounts.

Shist Jabetah of 1249 ——— 2.
Do. ——— of Fusly 1250 ——— 1
Do. ——— of ——— 1251 ——— 2
Do. ——— of ——— 1252 ——— 2
Do. ——— of ——— 1253 ——— 1
Do. ——— of ——— 1254 ——— 3

Total ——— 11.

Accounts of Collections (Dustoo) for Fusly 52.

Chittah ——— 1
Dustoo Summaturchoolo ——— 1
Kuthavances ——— 3
Remittance Rolls ——— 4
9

Accounts of Dustoo Vencr. for 53.

Dustoo Summaturchoolo ——— 1
Kuthavances ——— 1
Chittahs ——— 2
Remittance Chits ——— 2
6

With regard to Fusly 54 as I was not desired to write the accounts of Collection for that year I have not got the said accounts in my possession. If on subsequent

subsequent enquiry it be proved that I have withheld from you other accounts, I will forego my Merasy Curmumship and submit to any punishment that may be inflicted upon me.

2. Your deposition is now read before you pay attention to it, and is it correct?

A. Yes it is all what I related.

(Signed) Chetumbrum.

Witnesses.

(Signed) Coorpaud Chinna Venkatadri

Dubash Mayetha.

Further Examination on 22nd April.

2. What are the particulars that you say you wish to note?

A. In the depositions given by me either on the 16th April or 21st of that Month I did not represent the true state of things. With a view to obtain the Village on a rent lower than the settlements of Fusly 52 and 53 things Raze the Head Duffadar prevailed upon me to understate the rent Beriz and Vechar Bashcarlo the Annees and Lutchmiah also were secretly bribed for that purpose granted me authority to act in strict obedience

to

to the directions of Ranga Raze. Accordingly I prepared the accounts as I was directed to do and gave them to the Ameen under the fear that by disobedience to high functionaries of the Talook I could not at all get even as Curnam of the Village. The Ameen continued to affirm and confirm the Accounts delivered to him and making but a small addition to what I entered, sent the Durkast of Veeranna Raze father of Ranga Raze to the Hoozoor, and obtain sanction for the Conclusion of the Rent in his name for 3 years terminating with 1256 Fasly. Gunta Sashee and Guddeny Veeranna complained to the Hoozoor against the above proceedings but the Hoozoor Servants having been privy to them, they continued to refer those Complaints to the Ameen himself for investigation. Venkata Nathanne who rented the Village from Fasly 1246 to 51 suffered no loss by the bargain but rather was a gainer by it. but I understated in my Accounts the results of those years having been prevailed upon to do so. at the end of the term of rent in Fasly 51.

Veeranna Raze the father of Ranga Raze and Narayanaz managed this Venkatarathnane to get the Peria represented to be Rupees 401, and deducting the Wandea or privileged remission

the

the rent was obtained for Rupees 401 the sum was accordingly levied for that year the whole land was under cultivation in Fasly 52 and 53 during which the Village was under arrange and in Fasly 54 there was no portion allowed to be waste. if there was any waste land it was in some way counterbalanced that these irregularities were practiced in the Village is true. I used to write the accounts just as I was directed to do by the Circar servants who were privy to the matter. I did not commit any fraud of my own will. nor did I appropriate for my own use the Money derived from it. The Money collected during 3 years used to be paid first into the hands of Ranganaz and Veeranaraze his father, and often discharging the Circar demand the portion embezzled was appropriated in the following way. I complained to the said individuals of the discontinuance of a certain Enam due to me as Curnam to recover therefore the emolument in question they allowed me 20 Rupees per year for three years they took upon themselves the disposal of the remainder. In Fasly 52. 25 Rupees were

were given to Veeda Lutchmiah the Annem. 12 Rupees to Annantah Ramiah 8 Rupees to Rungacharloo the Peishcar 3 Rupees to Appla Charloo the son of that Officer. 2 Rupees to Muddutgar Shastrooloo. 1 Rupee to Venkata Nataikistnamah the Muddutgar in all making a total of 51 Rupees. In July 1853. 30 Rupees were given to Bashcarloo; 10 Rupees to Annantah Ramiah the Sarnatdar. 4 Rupees to Ramanujah Charloo the Peishcar. 3 Rupees to his Son, 2 Rupees to Shastrooloo. 1 Rupee to Cullegara Narrenmuntah Row the Koozoor Goomastah. These disbursements we have made in the presence and with the knowledge of Runga Rauze and the other individuals and what remained after these disbursements Runga Rauze appropriated for his own private use. I do not know the amount of bribe and to whom Runga Rauze gave it to secure the confirmation of his offer for July 54. Runga Rauze did not inform me of it. as the Village is a small one. I kept only a Copy of the accounts delivered to the Circar in which understated entries were made and we were guided by our memory with regard to the Collections

Collections and Balance Vea. and kept no accounts destined for that purpose. If I be asked to state in detail the particular items of understatements, I am prepared for it. Being apprehensive of the punishment I would have to incur by refusing to represent the true state of things. I have voluntarily come forward before your Cutcherry and stated what are facts I therefore beg of you to forgive all my past conduct.

2. You say you have not kept detailed accounts for fasties 1852 and 53 but that you would state from memory state them in what fasties in what manner and under what heads understatements were made in the Circar accounts and you are required to adduce proofs so that your assertions may be credited.

Vr. a.p.

A. The sums for which Venkata Ratnam submitted the Village for Fasly 1851 Venkatarauze and Narayanauze. The individual accounts for 400. 8. . that year are in the possession of Venkatarat namah will therefore state from my memory

The details of understatements made during Fasly 52 or the year before last during which the Village was under Amanee

Wm. a. Wm. a.

the Amount thus entered
in the accounts was Rupees ——— 771 15 3
Of which sums were deducted ——— 179 " 9
as follows

Viz. deducted under the pretence of its being Vundra ——— 39 9 1

This allowance of Vundra used formerly to be allowed to the Rajeloos but had been discontinued.

The sum fraudulently entered under the head of Curnum ——— 15 " "

Remainder ——— 74 7 8

Details to the same.

Deduction made in the name of Guddum Venkata Narayana by under Statements made in the suit and land of that individual ——— 13 12 "

Do. in the name of Gunta Sashoo in the same manner ——— 6 " "

Do. Do. in the name of Venkiah 2 8 "

Amaiah ——— 3 " "

25 12 "

Deduction of suit upon the land at present under Cultivation ——— " " "

The Ryots having been forced to

Wm. a. Wm. a.

to give up the lands formerly occupied therein, these were conferred on the Rajeloos at reduced rates ——— 48 11 8

74 7 8

Total deductions made ——— 179 " 9

The deductions made out of Rupees 401 in July 1853 according to the orders of Vc in the Bashcarlu under the head of Vundra Amounts to 39 4 " Certain other deductions were also made by understatements in the accounts of the past year with regard to the Same extent of land Vc all amounting to 268 9 "

In this way understatements were made in each year and accounts delivered. Ranga Rauze and others have moreover represented only a portion of the settlement as having been realized and the rest as remaining still due by the Ryots. I am prepared to make out the accounts for Fuslies 52 & 53 exhibiting the settlement Collections Balance Vc. and I believe that if an individual investigation be instituted the Ryots would confirm the Statements therein

therein contained I had before refrained from
divulging these circumstances being of opinion
that it would be imprudent to bring to light
the irregularities of the Circar Authorities and so
I had suffered them to escape the Circar notice
that I never committed the frauds in question
of my own accord and did not appropriate
the money so divided for my own use will
be apparent from the detailed accounts that
I am about to produce: I therefore request
that I will be kindly pardoned and protected.
These is all my deposition.

2. Your deposition is now read before you here
and see if it is carried.

/ Signed / Zuckarauze.

Chetambrem.

Witnesses.

/ Signed / Ponnagundy Seeroptey Bya

Dedea Ammiah.

Further Examination on the 27th April

2 On questioning the Ryots of the Villages
of Koodravarum as to the amount of Shist
that used to be paid for Fasles 52. 53 and
54, from their depositions, detailed accounts
of receipts &c. and from the accounts of
settlement, collection &c. of the year of said
rent

rent produced by Venkata Ruttnam the late
Renter a great difference is observable between
them and your own accounts. How do you
explain that circumstance.

A Kept exact Copies of these accounts
only which were delivered to the Circar and
no detailed Accounts &c. I therefore tried to
record from memory the above particulars
as correctly as possible, from this circumstance
as results the difference in the Collections as
entered in the two accounts alluded to having
now Compared the Statements of the Ryots
now taken down the accounts given to Circar
and the accounts now produced, the true
Of the Fasly 1252 for Arrangement thus:

	82 a.r.	82 a.r.
The whole Amount levied accord		
ing to the settlement for Fasly 1251		385 6 9
The details of the same by which		
the settlement fell short for Fasly 52.		
Decrease in Pallam rent	13 " "	
Do. under waste land	9 8.	
Which which Amounted to 11. 6. 6 in Fasly		
last was reduced on account of Ja:		
gadee Venkanimmarauze	6 4 6	
	28 12 6	

Vernamden

	Rs. as. p	Rs. as. p
Remainder		356 10 3
Increase of Shist for the present fasly owing to an Increase of Assessment	2 8 0	
		359 2 3
Details to the said Amount.		
Pullary of abandoned Lands	7 0 0	
Pullarce from Goats	2 0 0	
Shist	39 0 0	
	330 2 3	
Viz. taken by the Ryots	173 0 0	
Taken by the Rajeelocs	156 10 3	
Viz. as per their agreement	129 8 9	
as per Shist of 1251 Fasly but to which the Rajeelocs did not agree	27 1 6	
	156 10 3	
	330 2 3	
	359 2 3	
Out of this the Shist Entered in the Shist Zabitah delivered to the Circar of the said fasly	272 3 3	
Of which remains undischarged up to the present date	23 9 3	
Paid to Circar	248 10 0	
Remains still due to Circar	110 8 3	
Details of the said Amount.		
Balance of admitted Shist	23 9 3	
Disputed balance on account of reductions caused by Rajeelocs collected from the Ryots but embezzled and therefore recoverable	59 13 6	
	110 8 3	

Amane

	Rs. as. p	Rs. as. p
Amane Muzgeemeh of Fasly 1253		
The Beriz according to the accounts of the last Fasly 1252		359 2 3
No decrease for Fasly 53.		
Increase in the said fasly in the assessment		2 8 0
Increase in the Pullary Rent	3 0 0	
		364 10 3
Details in the said Amount.		
Shist agreed to by the Ryots	176 0 0	
Shist agreed to by the Rajeelocs 179 8 9		
Not agreed to by them 27 1 6		156 10 3
Cattle Grazing Tax Mendeh Ulwee	30 0 0	
Sheep pasture Tax Gollapullarce	2 0 0	
		364 10 3
Of which credited in the Sist Zabitah.		
Delivered to the Circar for the said fasly		268 0 9
Of which again under the head of balances there remains		11 12 9
Actual Amount paid to the Circar therefore		256 14 0
Remaining due to the Circar therefore		108 6 3
Details of the said Amount.		
Balance due under the head of Beriz		11 12 6.
Remaining to be levied from		

Do

York Dt. George 7th. January 1847.

		W. ar W. a
the Rajeelooe for unauthorized ex-		
deductions in their Shist. from		
the Beriz of July 51 though the		
same quantity was cultivated	2 7 16	
Levied from the Ryots, but em-		
bezzled without being included in		
the demand	69 8 0	
	103 6 3	
Amount of Shist. brought to		
light by investigation for July		
54 during which Candarauze ex-		
Venkanarauze rented the Village	34 10 0	
Decrease below the Beriz of		
July 53.		
Decrease occasioned in the		
on account of waste lands	10 9	
Viz. due by		
Guddame Venaty Narayana	6 u u	
Gunta Sasho	3 u u	
Telatelu Narayana	3 u u	
Timma Rauz	u 8 u	
Chenchu Rauze	u u 9	
	11 9	
Decrease in the Pullaree rent	10 u u	
Remainder	22 9	
Increase in the present July	34 10 0	
Details:		
Cultivation of waste Lands	18 u u	
Details to the same		
Chichu Catapah	12 u u	

York Dt. George 7th. January 1847.

		W. ar W. a
T. Narayna	6 u u	
	18 u u	
Increase in the Shist.	4 8 u	
Viz. from		
G. Annaiah	3 8 u	
G. Sashoo's land Cultivated by		
Timma Rauze	1 u u	
	4 8 u	
	22 8 u	
Total	364 96	
Details of the same		
According to the Ryots agree-		
ments	180 8 u	
Ryeelooe Shist.	162 16	
According to their Agreements	136 u u	
Deductions claimed by them		
but not allowed in the ex-		
rent for July 54	2 7 16	
	162 16	
Nanda Pullaree	20 u u	
Gotta Pullaree	2 u u	
	22 u u	
	364 96	
Due by Venemma Rauze for the		
rent concluded in her name		
for July 54	291 u u	
Remainder	73 96	
Deducted for the Shist. agree		
to by the Rajeelooe	27 16	
Increase agreed to by the Ryots	46 8 u	
	73 96	

Shist

Jaffna 1st to 7th January 1847.

These accounts have been proved by the depositions of the Ryots. In Jan 1851/52 and 53 the amount deducted by the Rajakaar from their Shist amounts to 56 — 3 — 0 the Money from which paid by them to the Circumference to 83 — 6 — 9 in Jan 1852 and Rupees 81-4-0 in Jan 1853 Shave produced the accounts of Kchurch or Disbursements in detail. In order to verify what Shave now detailed there are no accounts in my profession formerly prepared as Jan 1854 is a year of Rent, the accounts of Collection and other documents are in the possession of the Renters all details respecting them should therefore be learnt from him.

2. The deposition taken down from you is read now Sean and say whether it is

A. It is all right.

(Sgd) Kachcheray Chetumbram

Witnesses

(Sgd) Casseraya Lutchmiah

Chamar the Venkatarutnam.

Further Examination on 1st May 1848.

2 Do looking over what you have stated in writing it does not appear that you have produced any Ryots or Kchurch accounts

Jaffna 1st to 7th January 1847.

accounts, you are likewise required to produce the same for Jan 1851/52 and 53.

A. Yes I will.

2. On looking into my Dates Chittahs found in your Daftar, in some of them 372 as 0 stands entered, in another 358 — 10 — 0 stands entered, how do you account for this difference.

A. The new Shists were imposed upon Goyala Maraikals and Chetties Colappa thier in difference. When I was about to deliver the accounts in which Shad entered 372 as 0 and 358 — 10 — 0 on Jagadukee Condaraiz & other persons Connected with the Renter said that the Shist was to be increased owing to an excess of land discovered by measurement the Shist has consequently now up to 313 — 10 — 0

2 Were the Ryots first informed of the circumstance and was their consent procured before entering the said Amount in the accounts?

A. No the Ryots were not told of it nor was any document of Consent taken from them I entered the amount as

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York St. George 1st January 184

as I was directed by the Renter – On
complaint being preferred by the ab
parties, Bashearloo the late umpire
-pected an accommodation between th
and the Izaradar and 3/4 Rupee was
pieced on each Coorlah of land a
the Shist was levied according by th
regard to Gaddam Venkatnaraina a
Chicka Cotapa the practice of fo
year was adhered to.

2 What reason do you assign f
having given in false accounts bo
during the year of Rent and Assess

A. ---- As it is the practice in every
to prepare false accounts and deliver
same with a view to obtain remis
-sion Terms, I have been following t
example.-

[signed] Zachariaz Cheltenbrum

Given before me this first day of J
1845 at Coorjaud.-

[signed] Walter Elliot
Commis