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5221

Fort St. George 2d April 1855.

To,

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

64

B. No. 822

From I. Mayer Esqre
Chemical Examiner

Forwarding Analytical Results of Re-examination of the Salts of Southern India.

Sir,

My task as an analyst having as far as regards the Salts of Southern India, been brought to a close, I have the honor to forward for submission to the Revenue Board the accompanying details connected with the subject generally. In these papers, I have endeavored to condense as far as possible all the information I was master of, or could obtain from undoubted authorities. I trust the Revenue Board will do me the honor to receive these details, as a proof that I have honestly devoted my best energies to the subject, for which indeed I claim no merit, as it one of deep and varied interest and in its relations to scientific Chemistry is intimately connected with the progress of arts and Manufactures - and therefore with the progress and civilization of the human race - The length to which the paper has extended, altho' not embracing any organic compound of Chlorine or Sodium, except Cyanogen compounds, is much greater than I had anticipated - but without altering its scope entirely which was to group together all the more important

important Compounds formed by the two elements composing Common Salt, it could not be avoided

Madras 23d. March 1855. } Signed J. Mayer
Chemical Examiner.

Analytical Results, to whatever Compound or Product they may refer, when carefully worked out in the Laboratory and clearly stated on paper are certainly capable of affording accurate and satisfactory information on many important points, such as the nature and quantity of the various Kinds of matter under examination - pr. ff. as in the present instance the chief question is, how much of one particular Compound is contained in each Specimen or Sample of the substance under examination? Such Results afford explicit and satisfactory answer, and to the Subordinate question what are the impurities present? they will give an equally satisfactory reply. A great many other questions may also be answered by reference to the details of such results, or which, of all the Specimens is the purest? or which the least pure? &c. &c. -

For all these, and other purposes, it is believed that the Tabular Statements of the Results of Analysis of the various samples of Salt

Specified

Specified, will be found in all respects sufficient, but there are other questions and other points of scarcely less importance, regarding which these Results can afford no information - To supply this deficiency I have appended to the Results of Analysis - a brief Summary of all the more important facts, connected with the Natural History Manufacture, Uses, and Applications of Common Salt - I am not aware of the particular object held in view by the Board of Revenue, in Calling for these investigations but whatever that may be, I am led to believe, that by giving at one view, and as concisely as possible, the main facts included under the heads Specified. I shall in no way lessen the value of the Special results, and may perhaps in some small degree further ulterior views. -

The Natural History of Salt should Contain an account of the various Sources from which it is obtained - Its Geographical and Geological Situation, and its physical properties - These divisions of the Subject Considered in Connection with the object of this paper, will however require separately but very brief

notice

notice. The sources of Common Salt are the Ocean and all its Seas - Salt Lakes, Brine Springs, Salt marshes and Solid Deposits occurring in various parts of the World both on the Surface of the Earth at various depths below it and altitudes above it. -

The waters of the Ocean which is the grand Storehouse of Salt, and those of the various Seas, have been found to contain Chloride of Sodium (Common Salt) in about the proportion of 27 per Cent - Dr. Schmeitzer's Analysis is taken from Dr. Turner's Chemistry M. Regnault's given in his Course Elementaire de Chimie, and that of M. Laurens quoted by Dr. Pereira in his Elements of Materia Medica, show that this is the Case. -

Dr. Schmeitzer's Analysis -

English Channel. Grains.

Water	964.743
Chloride of Sodium	27.053
" Potassium	0.765
" Magnesium	3.666
Bromide "	0.029
Sulphate	2.295
" Lime	1.406
Carbonate "	0.033
	1000 parts nearly.

Nat

M. Regnault's.

Not Stated. Grains

Water	90.470
Chloruree de Sodium	2.700
" " Potassium	0.070
" " Magnesium	0.360
Sulphate	0.230
Chaux	0.140
Carbonate	0.003
Bromuree de Magnesium	0.002
Perte	0.025
	100.000

M. Laurens's

Mediterranean. Grains

Water	95.920
Chloride of Sodium	27.206
" " Potassium	0.01
" " Magnesium	0.14
Sulphate of Magnesia	7.02
" " Lime	0.15
Carbonate of Lime and Magnesia	0.20
	1000.

These three Analysis made by Chemists of high reputation, though differing in certain particulars, all agree in making 1000 Grains of Sea water contain 27 Grains of Chloride of Sodium. 27 Grains may therefore fairly be regarded as the average percentage of Common Salt in Sea Water.

Dr. Knapp in his Technology Vol: 1. Page 257, gives three Analysis which makes-

make the average percentage something less, but they are not so recent as those I have cited nor are they quoted by Dr. Knapp to shew the average percentage of Chloride of Sodium but to prove the variation in the total amount of Solids in the same weight of water taken from different seas. This difference is still more clearly shewn by Dr. Kaff, he finds that in ..

		100000 Grs of Sea Water The Solids contained are
German Ocean	Mediterranean	410. Grs
	English Channel	380.-
	at the Island of Fohr	345.-
	Norderney	342.-
	Frith of Forth	312.-
	Ritzebuttel	312.-
Baltic Sea	Apenrade Sleswick	210.-
	Keil Holstein	200.-
	Doberan Mecklenburg	168.-
	Travemunde	167.-

From these figures it will follow that the average amount of Solids in 100 parts of Sea water is from 3 to 3½ per Cent Dr. Pereira regards 3½ as nearly approaching the truth

Dr. Ure in his Dictionary of Arts and Manufactures

Manufactures (3d. Edition. Page 1087), states that Sea water contains, in one thousand Grains 25 of Chloride of Sodium 5.3 of Sulphate of Magnesia 0.1 Sulphate of Lime besides 1/2000 of Sulphate and Muriate of Potash - it contains also traces of Iodide of Sodium and Bromide of Magnesium - if these separate Amounts be added together they give a total of 34. and a fraction or 3½ per Cent nearly. Salt Lakes, Salt Marshes and Brine Springs all contain a much greater per Centage of Chloride of Sodium, (as well as of other Solids) than that found in Sea water, but they all differ one from the other, therefore no average Amount of any particular constituent or of total Amount can be arrived at - For each of these, if the Amounts of Chloride of Sodium or of other Solids, Contained in a Known quantity be required, a separate Analysis is necessary. -

Solid deposits of Chloride of Sodium Known as Rock Salt, are found in each of the great Divisions of the Earth as well as in the smaller portions of it -

Europe contains in Germany, Austria, Stiria, Hungary, Poland, Moldavia, Walachia, Tyrol -

Tyrol and Spain, deposits of Rock Salt. The most remarkable are the Mine of Wieliczka near Cracow in Poland and the Hill of Cardona in Spain which is said to be 300 feet high the Salt mine of Wieliczka has been worked for 800 years.—

England contains in the Counties of Cheshire, Staffordshire and Worcestershire considerable deposits— the larger of these is met with in the former Country at Northwich in the vale of the Weaver. here the Rock Salt consists of two beds together not less than 60 feet thick, which are supposed to consist of masses about a mile and a half long and about 1,300 yards broad. There are other deposits of rock salt in the same valley but of inferior magnitude. There are found at Middlewich and Nantwich.

In Staffordshire Salt is found at Sherleywich and in Worcester-shire at Droitwich. Most of these Salt districts contain Brine Springs which are met with above and below the level of the Beds of Rock Salt.

Asia Contains deposits of Rock Salt in various places. One of considerable extent occurs near Iena Tayerskaya in the desert between the Volga and the Uralian Mountains another

at

at Iletzkoi near Astracan and there are several in Siberia which according to Pallas are in certain localities so hard as sometimes to snap the pickaxes used in quarrying he particularly mentions the salt found near the River Jaik as an instance of this. In Tartary deposits of salt have in several places been met with. In Persia great masses of Rock Salt are found as also in Caramania. In some parts of Arabia Rock Salt is so abundant and the atmosphere so dry that the inhabitants use it for building houses. The Island of Ormuz situate in the mouth of the Persian Gulph is stated to be in some measure composed of Rock Salt. In the valley of Cashmere rock salt is again met with and in Lahore there is reported to be a Hill of rock salt equal to that of Cardonna in Spain, the salt of this Hill, is cut into dishes, plates, stands for lamps &c.

The numerous localities in Southern India which have furnished the samples of Rock or Earth Salt analysed shew clearly that deposits of this substance are not confined to the country of Lahore or to any particular part of India.—

Africa. On both sides of the Atlas Mountains vast quantities of Rock Salt occur. In the

valley

valley of Egremont beds of Rock Salt rest on Gypsum. On the chain of Limestone mountains that bound the desert of Lybia on the North, there is an immense plain of Rock Salt extending for Miles. South East of Abyssinia there is a plain of rock salt, that it requires 40 days to cross, this plain supplies all that country with salt, and probably is the source of those cubic pieces of salt which pass in some parts of Abyssinia as money. At Tegazza and other places in Sahara, large beds of pure rock Salt occur beds of salt also appear at Darfar and in the Country of Congo.

America has, like the three Continents which formed the Old World, large deposits of salt. On the elevated parts of Peru, rock salt is found in vast quantities, and in this locality it is very hard and of a violet Color. On the Cordilleras of New Granada rock salt occurs at an elevation of 2000 toises. In Louisiana it is again met with in large quantity and in parts of California. —

New Holland, like the other great Divisions of the earth contains deposits of Rock Salt in considerable quantities, particularly on

the Eastern Coasts. —

The wide distribution of salt which has been just traced out, can scarcely fail to strike the most Casual observer; why this beneficient provision has been ordained by the All Wise Creator, will be seen, when the uses and applications of salt are described — at present, referring to it's Geographical situation, it is sufficient to observe that it is confined to no region or Geographical Division. — If however instead of proceeding superficially the situation of salt Deposits be traced from the surface of the Globe towards it's Centre, i.e. if we proceed to seek it's Geological situation, we find it stated by Sir Henry de la Beche, that it (Rock Salt) has not been hitherto found in the oldest Stratified Rocks — but is met with in all later formations, Rock Salt or brine Springs occur in certain parts of the United States in the old transition Slate Rocks — in England in the Coal measures and the Old Red Sand Stone Group. The salt of Ischel in the Austrian Alps belongs to the Oolitic Group, as does that found in the Lias of Switzerland — the Salt near Cardona in Spain is in the Cretacious Group — that of Wieliczka in the Supercretacious.

To

Fort St. George 2nd April 1855.

To make the foregoing references to Geological Situation intelligible the accompanying tables of Divisions adopted by Modern Geologists are inserted. The formations are arranged according to the order in which they are found beginning with the most modern which is also generally most superficial.

Contemporary Formations.

1st Group. — Alluvial Soils which fill the valleys of the Rivers. — Modern Volcanos extinct and burning. —

2d Group. — Tertiary Soil Superior. — Beds of Sand and ancient alluvians, and soft gravel with fossil bones Eruptions of Trachytes and Basalts.

3d Group. — Tertiary Soil. middle. — Calcarious beds with Sand Stones or agglomerations often Containing liquids.

4th Group. — Tertiary Soil Inferior. — Marls with gypsum and bones of the Mammiferous animals. The larger Chalk formations Plastic Clay with liquids

Superior

Tertiary Rocks.

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Secondary Rocks

5th Group. — Superior chalk formation. Loose layer of chalk termed Craie, with beds of Silex interposed. Sandy loose chalk

6th Group. — Quartzy sand aggregate of a greenish Color Ferruginous Sands.

7th Group. — Chalk beds more or less compact or mixed with marl, alternating with beds of clay. These are divided into superior and inferior layers, the upper is termed, Olitic chalk, and inferior Lias Quartzy sand aggregate below the lias. —

8th Group. — Marls of various colors containing often masses of Gypsum and rock Salt. Chalk containing a variety of shells called mussel chalk. Quartzy sand aggregate of various Colors. —

9th Group. — Pudding stone rock and Quartzy sand aggregated.

10th Group. — Layer of chalk mingled with slate-layers Layers or beds of Pudding stone with Quartzy sand aggregate

Carbonferous

Stratified Rocks

Primitive Rocks

Carboniferous Rocks

11th Group — Quartzy sand aggregate slaty schists with beds of Coal and carbonated Iron.

Carboniferous Chalk - or blue chalk with beds of coal.—

12th Group — Extensive beds of Quartzy sand aggregated containing beds of anthracite

13th Group — Chalk beds slate schists, Quartzy sand with large grains aggregate called Grannwacke.—

14th Group — Compact chalk, argillaceous schists which often have a Crystalline texture.—

15th Group — Granites and Gneis forming the principal part of that portion of the interior of the Globe accessible to our observation.

These Tables which are taken from M Regnaults Cours de Chimie and which may therefore be regarded as faithful guides, not only confirm the general statements previously made but shew that the Geological range of position of Chloride of Sodium is unlimited, till we reach the oldest stratified Rocks, Chloride of Sodium

besides

besides being met with in a more or less pure state in the form of deposits, beds &c., is found associated with other minerals Volcanic-sal-Ammoniac contains a small proportion of it. some kinds of Glauber salt — some specimens of nitre and Carbonates of soda also contain it.

Klaproth says that Egyptian Natron contains 15 per Cent of Common salt — Lampadius says that the Natron of Hungary contains 22 per Cent — Dr Rees says that the Natron Lakes on the Delta of Egypt contain a large portion of Common salt in solution — Common salt is also found in the juices and ashes of Plants, but these obtained it during life like all other inorganic ingredients from the soil or the sea and therefore, even if they afforded it in abundance (which they do not) they cannot be truly ranked among the source of Common salt. The same holds good respecting animal fluids, or ashes in both of which however it (Chloride of sodium) can be detected.

Manufacture and preparation of Common salt from sea water.

The extraction of Common salt from sea water is effected by 2 processes which depends on

the

the Latitude of the place where the salt is to be prepared. In Tropical Regions, spontaneous Evaporation is the method resorted to - In Polar Regions, refrigeration, and the Consequent Conversion of part of the sea water into Ice is the mode, employed - By both these means, a quantity of water that is pure, is separated from that which is Saline - which thereby is no longer able to hold the common salt in solution - this is in consequence deposited and Bittern, or residual Sea water is left - this by appropriate treatment is made to yield some valuable products. In carrying out the latter method, only natural agencies can on the large scale be adopted, but when the former is resorted to different processes are in use - but all will come under the following Division -

1. Natural Evaporation
2. Artificial Do
3. Combination of Natural and Artificial Evaporations. -

The first of these methods is the one, used in this Country - the principal conditions required, are besides the temparature a dry air and ex-

tended

tended surface, these are secured by choosing the hot season, and by filling every shallow reservoirs, ponds or basins formed of the soil with the salt water - The basins into which the salt water flows first should be a little higher than the second set and so on, by this means, a gentle flow in a determinate direction can be obtained when desired In the first set of basins the impurities partially subside in the second, Concentration goes on as in the others and according to Circumstances a pellicle is observed to form on the surface - this after a little time subsides to the bottom, and when a sufficient deposit has thus been formed the crude salt is raked to the sides of the basins it is in this state, more or less impure and Colored - fresh solution and recrystallization though in the same or similar earthen basins, are the means used to procure a purer product -

During the month that I stayed at Pinore while staying there on sick leave I took the opportunity of inspecting the salt pans on an Island in the Black water there, the above description I found to embody every thing worthy of notice in the process - the people who were working informed me that after the water is let into the pans it requires about

4 days

days before the first product of salt is deposited
The evaporation must be very rapid, if this
statement be correct. To form clear ideas of the
results of the evaporation of sea water, as
effected by the Natural Agencies of solar heat
and a dry air - it is necessary to refer to the
Constitutions of sea water and the peculiar
properties of Chloride of Sodium with
regard to its solubility - when compared
with the solubilities of the other constituents
these will be found to be if reference be
again made to the before given analyses Chloride
and sulphate of Magnesia - together with
Chloride of Potassium, and Sulphate of Lime
(the other salt are in such inconsiderable
quantity as not to require notice) now all these
salts have differing solubilities - thus it is found
when evaporating sea water 1st. that insoluable
Lime salts deposit 2d. Chloride of Sodium
deposits, and so on. It is clear then that
the preparation of Chloride of Sodium
from sea water is not merely a process
to get rid of the watery particles -
but it involves a separation from the
other salts which most important -
action depends on the relative
solubility of the salts found in the sea
water

Cocar's Elementaire
De Chimie
par
M. V. Regnault
Voyez pages 577
et 6e article
entier sur
la Combinaison
du Sodium
avec le Chlore
Tome deuxième

water - The order in which these salts are
deposited, is so admirably given in the
work quoted in the margin that I have
extracted from it the following statements - "Sea
water submitted to evaporation deposits first
their carbonate of Lime - which is generally
colored by the hydrated per oxide of Iron -
derived from the soil the curious play of
affinities by which it is produced is thus
lucidly explained The Oxide of Iron of the
soil on which the evaporation of the sea water
is taking place is originally in the state of
Peroxide, but in consequence of the decomposition
of the organic matters of the sea water and which
is evident by the appearance of numerous Confer
it (the peroxide) is reduced to the state of
protoxide - The Conferva appear when the
sea water has been evaporated to a density
Corresponding to 5° or 6° of the aræometer of
Beaumé - The protoxide of Iron acted on by
the Carbonic acid present becomes Carbonate
of Protoxide thus in the presence of the same
acid in a free state is soluable - but as the
evaporation goes on the Carbonate is under
the influence of the Oxygen of the air again
decomposed, parting with the Carbonic
acid and assuming a further quantity
of Oxygen thus with an equivalent of water be-
coming Hydrated per Oxide which deposits along
with the Carbonate of Lime.

When

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When the sea water has been evaporated to 15° or 18° of the Arcometer a quantity of sulphate of Lime is deposited - this sulphate is Hydrated and has the same crystalline form as gypsum A singular Circumstance Connected with this salt is that when deposited from sea waters that have been Concentrated by fire, it always comes down as the double salt technically known as schlot, which is a double sulphate of Lime and Magnesia, when the evaporation is natural, no such double salt is found - it is always the hydrated Sulphate of Lime only - as soon as the waters have been Condensed so as to mark 25° of the Areometer, not a trace of Lime salt can be detected in the water. -

At the degree of Concentration, just named or there about - the deposition of the Chloride of Sodium takes place and Continues till the Concentration indicated by 30° of the of the instrument is reached It is not safe to push the Condensation further as the Chloride of Magnesium being about this degree of Concentation to deposit

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deposit this is evident to the sight by the appearance of small dead white crystals, which are those of chloride of Magnesium this deposit is peculiarly hurtful to the product sought for as it causes the deliquescence so observable in all impure specimens of sea salt - To prevent this deterioration the residual salt water (or Bittern) is now drawn off and a fresh supply of sea water pumped up from the reservoirs into the pans. -

The salt gathering or Crop is heaped up in small masses to get rid of the bittern after a long drainage, the salt is generally pure enough for all ordinary purposes. -

Products obtained from Bitterns. -

The Commercial value of the Bittern or residual sea water, after the extraction of the Chloride of Sodium is a question of Considerable importance the Bittern is I believe in this Country always thrown away yet if it be worth the notice of the French Government and of some of their most distinguished Chemists it may perhaps in a Country like India where labour is cheap be deserving of attention

The Composition of Bittern will always

always vary according to the decree of Concentration - they vary also in some decree according to the locality from which they have been taken thus the bitterns of the Mediterranean Contain in 100 part.-

Chloride of Magnesium ——— 16.6
" Sodium ——— 4.6
Sulphate of Magnesia ——— 2.0

The Bittern of Montiers contain in 100 part.

Chloride of Magnesia ——— 4.8
" Sodium ——— 20.8
Sulphate of Magnesia ——— 9.5

The Concentration of these Bitterns as practised in the South of Europe, is dependent on those months of the year when though the sun is hot in the daytime, the nights are cold at such times the evaporation goes on during the day in consequence of the temperature, and during the night a deposit of sulphate of Magnesia takes in consequence of the refrigeration - thus from the first comes the Chloride of Sodium is deposited during the day

and from the second sulphate of Magnesia during the night - These deposits form generally upon the same place so that the Crystals of Chloride of Sodium are encrusted together by those of the sulphate of Magnesia which being less soluable in a Concentrated solution of Chloride of Magnesium then in water precipitates as the richness of the solution in Chloride of Magnesium increases.

When the Bitterns are Concentrated so as to make 34° of the areometer they begin to deposit sulphate of Potassa but not alone, it is in the form of the double salt sulphate of Potash and the sulphate of Magnesia with 6 equivalents of water.-

If the Bitterns are further concentrated so as to mark 36° of the areometer they deposit a new double salt Viz. Chloride of Potassium and Chloride of Magnesium - but this is difficult to obtain in the Crystalline state as the Chloride of Magnesium is so delinquescent.-

When

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When the Bittern mark 40° of the areometer it contains little besides — Chloride of Magnesium and if it be desirable to Collect this salt it should be done by artificial heat.—

I presume of the above facts is the following — by which it will be seen that the Bitterns give three different series of products.—

1st Mixture of sulphate of Magnesia and Chloride of Sodium

2nd Mixture of double sulphate of Potash and Magnesia

3rd Mixture of double Chlorides of Potassium and Magnesium.—

It would be foreign to the present purpose to enter into the details relative to the various methods

Fort St. George 2nd April 1855.

of dealing with the three products above specified they are varied according to the wish of the Chemist or manufacturer — it is however necessary to state that sea water, besides affording chloride of Sodium, and the 3 series of Products from Bittern yields still after all these have been extracted, an uncrystalizable liquor which contains Bromides of magnesium Potassium and Sodium these Bromides may be made to give up their Bromine if the liquor containing them (ie the residual Bitterns) be sufficiently concentrated and that then, it be distilled with sulphuric acid and Binoxide of Manganese, the Bromine is set free and passes into a receiver surrounded by ice or a freezing mixture by which it is condensed into a fluid — Bromine is the only fluid non-metallic simple body known — Sulphates of Alkalies or alkaline earths and of Manganese are left in the Retort — The action that takes place is thus represented by symbols and is the following —

$K Br \times 2\, SO_3 + Mn O_2 = K O, SO_3 + Mn O, SO_3 + Br$ set free.

Sketch of the Products obtained from sea water —

Sea Water { Lime Salts; Chloride of Sodium; Bittern }

Bittern { Sulphate of Magnesia; Potash Salts; Bromine }

Among

Among the products obtained from sea water, Lime Salts are only remarkable in reference to the question of Solubility, they are of little or no Commercial value and are of such inconsiderable amount as to require no further notice. Chloride of Sodium the grand inorganic product afforded by the Sea, occurs next in the List of Saline deposits, whether it be regarded on account of the part it plays in the grand Laboratory of the world, whether it be viewed as one of those natural products which under the influence of Modern Science conduce to national wealth and prosperity, or whether it be merely considered in relation to Domestic uses and Commercial value - Common Salt equally demands the attention of the States-man the public economist and the man of science. It does not belong to my province to make any further reference to either of these relations except that of its applications under the direction of scientific Chemistry. That these may be easily understood, it will be necessary to describe the chemical characters, properties, and constitution of Common Salt. From whatever source obtained the salt of Commerce contains generally more or less of

of impurity even after several crystallizations, filtrations and washings. These impurities are Lime and Magnesia Salts, and though in the better kinds of salt they are mere traces still few specimens are quite free from them, indeed this is so well known to Chemists that when pure Chloride of Sodium is required it is commonly prepared synthetically by means of a solution of the purest carbonate of Soda and Hydrochloric acid, the carbonic acid is expelled - the Hydrogen of the Hydrochloric acid combines with the Oxygen that was originally united with the Sodium and the binary compound formed by the Elementary Substances Chlorine and Sodium remains in Solution, after sufficient evaporation it appears in the shape of beautiful white shining crystals of the cubic form having a specific gravity of 2·557 (Mohs) The crystals contain water in their interstices mechanically, but they contain no water in Combination - If Common Salt be dissolved in urine it crystallizes after evaporation, not in cubes, but in the allied form of the octohedron. Common Salt is remarkable for being nearly as soluble in Cold water as in hot - If a saturated solution of Common Salt be exposed to a temperature of

of about 5 i. e, about 25 degrees below = Fahrenheits freezing point, it is deposited = in Hexagonal tables. In damp weather = pure chloride of Sodium is deliquescent, it dissolves largely in rectified spirits, scarcely in absolute alcohol. — Rock Salt is peculiarly diathermanous as it is termed i e it transmits the rays of heat with very little impediment When heated each variety of Salt decrepitates owing to the small quantities of water contained between the crystals heated further fusion takes place and at a high temperature it rises in vapour. The Binary constitution of pure Chloride of Sodium just referred to is proved by the fact that the metal Sodium introduced into a jar of pure Chlorine takes fire and the results of the combustion is chloride of Sodium only. =

The tests of the presence of Chloride of Sodium, are for the Base, the powerful yellow flame afforded when the colorless flame of the spirit lamp is made to impinge on a platinum wire dipped into a solution of Chloride of Sodium or of any Soda Salt: the absence of any insoluble double Salt of Soda and Platinum when a solution of any Soda Salt

Salt is treated with Bichloride of platinum — For the acid, the curdy white precipitate pro = duced by Nitrate of Silver when added to a solution of common Salt and the readily solu = bility of this precipitate in Ligure Ammonia — Besides these, the facility of obtaining from common Salt, by appropriate methods either Chlorine or Hydrochloric acid, afford ample means of ascertaining its presence. —

The two last mentioned reactions na = turally lead to the consideration of the products derived from common Salt — In the 17th Century Glauber discovered the method of preparing the salt that goes by his name, it is the residue left in the retort after the process of preparing Hydrochloric acid, this is given off in the form of a gas when = common Salt is acted on by oil of Vitriol aided by a moderate heat, the gas is conducted into a receiver containing water by which it is condensed, the solution thus obtained is the acid of Commerce, the spirit of Salt &c. Thus the first derivatives from common Salt are Hydrochloric acid and Sulphate of = Soda (Glaubers Salt) The economy of mo dern Chemistry is well seen in the uses to which the first =

first of these products is applied i.e in large manufacturing establishments where Liblone's process or some modification of it, is carried out, for the purpose of converting chloride of Sodium into artificial Soda, as it is termed. Before Leblone's process was invented no other kind of Soda was known, but that obtained from marine plants by incinneration nearly the whole of which was furnished by Spain. When the Wars of the Republic cut off this supply the inventive genius of all the Chemists in France was employed to find some natural Source capable of supplying a dificiency that was painfully felt by the nation, the results of this mental effort was the admirable process now to be described.—

Liblone first converts chloride of Sodium into Sulphate of Soda by the agency of Sulphuric acid and heat— The chloride of Sodium and the acid are placed in leaden pans placed at a distant part of the floor of a Reverberatory Furnace, in these the decomposition is effected in a pan or rather fire brick- chamber nearer the furnace, all the free acid is expelled the salt smelted and the first stage of the process completed— The Sulphate of Soda thus obtained

obtained is then converted into Carbonate by heating to redness with Charcoal and carbonate of Lime— Wood is seldom cheap enough to be used for this purpose— Small or refuse coal Saw dust &c. is substituted, though nothing is so good as Charcoal— any kind of Lime Stone or Chalk may be employed— The original proportions as given in Dr. Knapp's. Technology were for 100 lbs of Sulphate of Soda as much Chalk with 55 lbs of charcoal but he states that they may be increased to 110 or 120, the more intimate the mixture of the ingredients the more complete and rapid is the action, for this reason they are ground and sifted, then heated in a Reverberatory Furnace, the chambers are oval and slightly Concave, about 10 feet long, the charge that they contain is stirred continually, as soon as the heat is sufficiently great, the surface of the charge begins to soften and break up into balls, and the whole must be in this state before the process can proceed, when the whole has reached the consistence of Dough the chemical Decomposition begins— Bubbles of gas burning with a blue flame are evolved as well as the combustable vapours given out by the coal, these set

set the whole mass in motion, while the stirring assiduously continued, at last the entire mass melts and from the evolution of gasses seems to boil. this however gradually ceases, and the whole becomes tranquil and the ball Soda as it is called is ready to be raked out.

Two Decompositions take place during the roasting, the charcoal is Oxidized at the expence of the Oxygen that was united to the sulphur of the Sulphuric acid, as well as by that united to the Sodium. 3 equivalents of Oxygen are united to 1 of Sulphur and 1 of Oxygen to 1 of Sodium. to withdraw these 4 equivalents of Carbon are required and 4 equivalents of Carbonic Oxide (the gas that burns with the blue flame) are evolved. while this takes place 1 Equivalent of Sulphuret of Sodium is formed by the union of the 1 of Sulphur and the 1 of Sodium. The reaction is thus represented by Symbols.

$Na\,O.\,S_3 + C_4 = 4\,Co + Na\,S.$

Sulphate of Soda — Charcoal i.e. Carbon — Carbonic Oxide — Sulphuret of Sodium.

When this stage in the process is completed, the action between the Carbonate of

of Lime (chalk) and the Sulphuret of Sodium commences, by this action (i. e. the play of affinities at the high temperature employed) the Carbonic acid and the Oxygen of the chalk are transferred to the Sodium, forming Carbonate of Soda, while the Sulphur that was combined with the Sodium is transferred to the Calcium forming Sulphuret of Calcium. Shortly shewn by Symbols.

$Na\,S. + Ca\,O.\,CO_2 = Na\,O.\,C.\,O_2 + Ca\,S.$

Sulphuret of Sodium — Carbonate of Lime — Carbonate of Soda — Sulphuret of Calcium

It has been found by experience that a part of Carbonate of Lime becomes Lime i. e. loses Carbonic acid before the first step in the process is altogether accomplished, and in this state it is not suited to the purpose for which it was intended, it is to obviate this partial action that excess of Carbonate of Lime is recommended, as well as to transform the sulphuret of Calcium into a double Salt, composed of 3 Equivalents of Sulphuret of Calcium and 1 of Lime, i. e. an Oxysulphuret, which is insoluble in water and thereby permits the separation of the Soda from the Lime Salts. The success of this operation depends greatly

greatly on the nice management of the fire a great deal is required, yet as little free Oxygen as possible should exist in the flame which would inevitably reconvert the Sulphurets into Sulphates or some lower Oxide of Sulphur. that this does generally to some extent take place is well known. Sulphites, Hypo-Sulphites and Sulphurets of Sodium being commonly found in the crude or Ball Soda, which results from this process.

The Equation given by M. Regnault in his work so often quoted, to represent the entire action that takes place during this process is the following.

$2(Na\,O.SO_3) + 3(Ca\,O.CO_2) + C_9 = 2(Na\,OCO_2) + 2(Ca\,S + Ca\,O) + 10\,CO$

2 Equivalents of Sulpate of Soda — 3 Equivalents of Carbonate of Lime. — 2 Equivalents of Carbonate of Soda. — 2 Equivalents of Sulphuret with 1 of Lime. — 10 Equivalents of Carbonic Oxide.

and if these symbols are reduced to proportional weights assuming Hydrogen to be unity they give the following numbers.

$Na = 23$

$O = 8$

$SO_3 = 40$

$\frac{71}{}$ Weight of 1 Equivalent of anhydrous Sulphate

Sulpate of Soda multiplied by 2 = 142, for the proportional weight of Sulphate of Soda employed.

$Ca = 20$

$O = 8$

$CO_2 = 22$

$\frac{50}{}$ Weight of 1 Equivalent of Chalk multiplied by 3 = 150 for the proportional weight employed.

$C\,6 \times 9$ for the number of Equivalents, gives 54 for the proportional weight of Carbon employed and if these 3 numbers are reduced to per Centage numbers, i.e. if 100 parts of the Sulphate of Soda are taken instead of 142 of Course the other two numbers must be proportionately reduced thus.

if $142 : 100 :: 54 : X = 38.5$ and

if $142 : 100 :: 150 : X = 107.1$

the percentage values then stand as follows

Sulphate of Soda $(Na\,O\,SO_3) = 100.0$

Carbonate of Lime $(Ca\,O.\,C\,O_2) = 107.1$

Charcoal ..... $C = 38.5$

and if these numbers theoretically obtained, be compared with proportions previously recommended as the results of experience, it

it will be evident that they are nearly the same, especially, if due allowance be made for the other matters in the Charcoal besides pure Carbon, and the necessity for having some excess both of Carbon and Carbonate of Lime. The Ball Soda after having been with drawn from the furnace is crushed between upright Mill Stones, sifted, subjected to the action of watery vapour, and is lastly dissolved in water in order to save the expence of evaporation, as far as possible, the same quantity of water is treated with repeated quantities of Soda, till it is quite Saturated. the Soluble Salts are taken up, but the Sulphuret of Calcium with Lime remains undissolved. If the Soda lye be evaporated to dryness all the Soluble impurities remain with the Carbonate of Soda. to avoid this it is evaporated in Leaden pans, upto the point when Mono-hydrated crystals of Carbonate of Soda begin to form and fall to the bottom of the pans these are scooped out by a Shovel with holes

holes in it, allowed to drain and then dried. thus all the Caustic Soda and the Sulphuret with Sulphites &c remain in the liquor, this is evaporated to dryness and heated to redness after having been mixed with Saw dust, coal dust, &c, the Sulphur is got rid of as Sulphuretted Hydrogen, and the Carbonic acid formed by the burning of the Carbonaceous matters, is fixed by the Caustic Soda, thus Carbonate of the Soda is produced. This method can be employed in the first instance, but this is not so economical nor is so good a product obtained as by the method here given. Carbonate of Soda by means of which all other Compounds of Soda can be readily prepared, crystallizes from weak Solutions with 10 Equivalents of water equal in weight to 62 per cent.

Many ingenious modifications of Leblancs process have been proposed, but none have been so generally employed as the original one, the ultimate object in every case has been the production of the Carbonate of Soda. while some have endeavoured to utilize the Hydrochloric

Hydrochloric acid that is formed in the first step of the process- Messrs. Tenant of Glasgow, appear to have adopted the most successful of these modifications. They convert the Hydrochloric acid into chlorine in the very commencement/ thus setting aside Glauber's original process/ by heating the Common Salt with Binoxide of Manganese and Sulphuric acid, they obtain as a residue Sulphate of Soda /as in Glaubers' method/ and Sulphate of manganese with some free acid, while the gas chlorine is given off. This gas is employed in converting moistened Lime into Bleaching powder. The free acid left in the Retort with the two Sulphates, is likewise converted into Sulphate by neutralizing with a fresh portion of Common Salt, the small quantity of Hydrochloric acid gas evolved by this neutralization is condensed by water. after the evolution of this small quantity of acid gas has ceased the Sulphates of Soda and manganese left in the Retorts are placed in Iron pans and are heated to redness in a current of air- The Sulphates of manganese and Iron are by this heating decomposed, and then

the Sulphate of Soda can be separated from them, by water, this Solution of Sulphate of Soda is then evaporated to dryness and subsequently treated as Leblanc proposed in the reverberatory Furnace- Before the acid Derivatives from common Salt, chlorine and Hydrochloric acid are further considered. it will be advantageous to notice those derivatives obtained from the carbonate /Na O C O2 + 10 H O/ they are as follows.-

Na O, H O. the Hydrate, obtained from the carbonate by boiling with half its' weight of Hydrate of Lime and five times its' weight of water.-

2 Na O, 3 b O2 + 4 H O the Sesqui carbonate, it cannot be prepared at pleasure, but exists in nature particularly on the Banks of the Soda Lakes, in the province of Sukena in Africa.-

Na O. C O2 + H O C O2, The Bicarbonate obtained by passing a stream of carbonic acid Gas into a saturated solution of the neutral carbonate.

Na O. S O2 + 10 H O the Sulphite by passing Sulphurous acid gas through a solution of

of Carbonate of Soda.—

Na O. S2 O2 + 5 H O the Hypo-Sulphate prepared by Saturating the carbonate with Sulphurous acid gas, and then digesting the Solution with Sublimed Sulphur at as high a temperature as may be without ebulition, gentle evaporation affords crystals, of the above formula.

Na O. So3 10 H O the neutral Sulphate though formed generally as the residue of the manufacture of Hydrochloric acid and as the primary Step in making the artificial Carbonate, can also be made by acting on the carbonate by / H O So3 / Sulphuric acid.—

Na O. So3 H O So3 + 2 H O the Bisulphate is obtained by adding to a Solution of the neutral Sulphate an equivalent of Sulphuric acid.—

Na O2 So3 the anhydrous Bisulphate which is obtained by heating the ordinary Bisulphate carefully, at first 2 H O are given off and lastly one H O. this Salt by Heating in a retort abandons half its acid in the anhydrous State.—

3 / Na O So3 / + H O So3 + 2 H O is the Double Sulphate of Soda and water obtained by adding to a Solution of the neutral Sulphate small quantities of very weak Sulphuric acid.— Na

O. N O5, nitrate of Soda, or Cubic nitre formed artificially by neutralizing the carbonate by nitric acid, naturally on the Surface of parts of South America and some parts of this Country. It is employed / on account of the larger product obtained / in lieu of Salt petre for making nitric acid, while the residue in the retort is still Sulphate of Soda so valuable for its use in Leblones process.—

Na O C O5 chlorate of Soda is obtained indirectly by first converting the carbonate into Bitartrate and then acting on this with the chlorate of Potash, double decomposition ensues, Bitartrate of Potash and chlorate of Soda, being the results.—

Phosphates of Soda.

1st 2 Na O H. O Po5 ordinary Phosphate obtained by neutralizing the acid Solution which results from treating the white ash of burnt bones by Sulphuric acid, with carbonate of Soda.—

2d 2 Na O Po5 Pyrophosphate obtained by Submitting the first phosphate to a heat strong enough to fuse it.—

3d 3 Na O Po5 Subphosphate obtained by adding carbonate of Soda to a Solution of

of the Pyrophosphate.

1th 2 H O Na O P05 Biphosphate obtained by adding hydrated Phosphoric acid to the ordinary Phosphate.-

5th Na O P05 the meta phosphate obtained by subjecting the Biphosphate to fusion.-

These and other Phosphates form a highly interesting class of Salts valuable on many accounts but especially as an illustration of the fact that acids can unite chemically with more than one particular quantity of water.-

Na O2 Bo3 + 10 H O Biborate of Soda /Borax/ is a natural production found in the water of certain Lakes in Tartary, China, Thibet, &c. from which it can be obtained by evaporation. It is imported from India in a crude state under the name of Tenkal. A pure Salt is now manufactured in England by neutralizing the Boracic acid brought from the Boracic Lagoons of Tuscany by carbonate of Soda. Borax is

W.H.

useful

useful in all operations before the Blowpipe, and in many of the Jeweller's operations and in soldering generally as it largely dissolves a great number of Oxides.—

3 Na O. 2 Li O. 3 Silicate of Soda, crystallized /Fritzsche/ is a compound formed by dissolving Silicic acid in caustic Soda or Carbonate of Soda, a concentrated solution of caustic Soda /Hydrate/ at a high temperature and under pressure is found capable of dissolving Flint or sand freely, a similar silicate being the result, it is applied to harden plasters and cements and to form artificial stone— a great variety of silicates of Soda may be formed, more or less feasible, and soluble in water if 30 parts of Silicic acid with 1 of Soda be exposed to the most intense heat, fusion does not ensue partial agglutination is all that takes place On the other hand if 15 parts of silicic acid be fused with 8 of Carbonate of Soda, a compound is obtained which when

reduced

reduced to fine powder is soluble in
1 or 5 parts of boiling water, though
it is not acted on by Cold water, this
solution is known as soluble glass
and is now largely applied as a varnish
to wood, stuffs, Cottons &c. by which
they are not only defended in a great
degree from the atmospheric influences,
but are to a certain extent rendered
incombustible.—

Professor Graham in the 1st
Vol: of his yet unfinished work on
Chemistry, has the following remarks
on Glass.—

Alkaline Silicates cooled—
quickly or slowly never exhibit a cry-
stalline structure but are uniformly
vitreous, they are the Bases of
ordinary kinds of Glass which—
contain earthly Silicates besides, but
appear to owe the Vitreous character
to the silicates of Soda and Potash.
Silicates of Lime and Iron—
crystallize on cooling so does Silicate
of Lead, unless much oxide of Lead
be present, but if Silicates of Soda
or

or Potash be added, they lose this power
Silicate of Alumina diminishes it con-
siderably. If silicates of Soda or Potash
are strongly heated for a long time, the
alkalies being volatile are in part—
driven off, and if other bases exist in
the compound, it often takes on the
crystalline structure on coolling— The
alkaline Silicates by themselves are—
soluble in water and decomposed by acids,
Silicate of Lime is also decomposed by—
acids, but the double silicates, resist the
action of acids particularly when they
contain an excess of Silicic acid and
thus form an available glass.—

Silicate of Soda and Lime is the
common window glass / Dumas and—
Faraday / Superior Bohemian Glass, as—
analized by Mr. T. Rowney is a—
Silicate of Potash, Soda, Lime, and—
Alumina. Mems: Chemical Soc III 299—

The various Specimens of plate
Glass Analyzed by Mr. Brazier and—
myself gave the following results.—

Sp: Gr:	A 2·319	B 2·242	C 2·408
Silica	77·36	78·68	77·91
Potassa	3·01	1·35	1·71
Soda	13·06	11·63	1·236
Lime	5·31	6·10	4·85
Manganese			trace
Sesquioxide of Iron	0·92	trace	
Alumina	trace	2·68	3·60
	99·66	100·44	100·44

A, from the British Plateglass company at St. Helens, B. from the London Thames Plateglass company at Blackwell, C. from the London and Manchester Plateglass Company at St. Helens. Water dissolved only traces of the finely divided samples after 24 hours digestion. The analyses in which the alkalies were estimated by means of hydrofluoric acid, gave in 100 parts, the numbers above.—

From these numbers we calculated for A. and C. the formula 3 R. O_1 9 Si O_3: and for B. 3 R. O_1 8 Si O_3 wherein the potassa, alumina and Sesquioxide of Iron are disregarded. If these latter, however, be taken into consideration, the three Specimens appear to be mixtures of 2 R. O_1 5 Si O_3 with available quantities of R_2 O_3, 3 Si O_3.— See Translation of Liebig and Kopp's Progress of Chemistry by Professor Hofmann and Dr. Bence Jones Volxij Page 155. I can now only refer to this work, as I have no copy by me of the original paper published for the chemical Society.—

These

These Analyses as well as some of the following details shew that many most valuable glasses are chiefly Soda glasses such are—

English Crown glass

for which the mixture used is

	lbs.
Sand	560
× Chalk	154
Carbonate of Soda	119.
Sulphate of Soda	63
Arsenic	2
△ Cullet	448

× or quick lime that has fallen to pieces.

△ Fragments of broken glass cleaned and ground at.

German sheet glass.

Carbonate of Soda	34
Sulphate of Soda	30½
× Chalk	47
Sand	100.

Bottle or Green glass is a Silicate of Soda or Potash, Alumina, Iron and Magnesia.

The mineral called Lapis Lazuli, from which by mechanical means the splendid pigment Ultra Marine is extracted is a natural Silicate of Alumina and Soda,

Soda, with small quantities of Lime, Iron, Sulpur, Chlorine and Sulphuric acid - it owes its beauty and price to the Soda it contains. This pigment can be formed artificially, by first forming a polysulphide of Sodium which is then calcined with prepared clay and protosulphate of Iron, the last product in fine powder is heated in a muffle with exposure to air for some hours, when it becomes in succession brown, red, green, and blue; if Potash be substituted for Soda in this process, the compound instead of being blue, is without color -

The natural Silicates of Soda, are thus given by Professor Plattner in his excellent work on the Blow pipe -

$\underline{NaO, SiO_2 + Al_2O_3 3SiO_2}$ Albite or Soda Felspar -

$NaCl + Al_2O_3 + 2/3 (NaO, SiO_2) + 2/3 (Al_2O_3 SiO_2)$ Sodalite

$3/(NaO, SiO_2) + 2/(Fe_2O_3 SiO_2)$ Achmite.

$3(\underline{NaO, Si_2O}) + 4 Al_2O_3, 2SiO_2)$ Soda Spodumene

$\left.\begin{matrix} 2\,NaO \\ 2\,KO \end{matrix}\right\} SiO_2 + 2\,Al_2O_3\,2SiO_2$ Nepheline.

$NaO\,SiO_2 + Al_2O_3 SiO_2 + 3\,CuO\,SiO_2 + Al_2O_3 SiO_2 + 6\,aq$ Labordorite.

$3\,NaO, 2\,SiO_2 + 3(Al_2O_3, 2SiO_2) + 6\,aq$ Sod Tourmaline or Analcime -

Before

Before concluding this section of the subject, I cannot omit a passing reference to Faraday's paper on optical Glass, in the Philosophical Transactions for 1830. The defects of this kind of Glass were found to depend on the formation of Bubbles and Strise, the former arising from Gas not perfectly extricated by the stirring, the latter from the layers of Glass being respectively more or less dense - constituents of the mixture used for making Optical Glass, were a heavy Glass containing Lead and a Potash Glass which in spite of stirring, it was found impossible to diffuse equally thro' the pot, especially as a great difference in temperature at the sides and bottoms of the Pots (as much as 1000° C or 1832° F) was observed - These two causes and their effects were carefully investigated by Faraday, and he states that he found on examining Pots containing Glass not more than 6 inches deep, made from the usual materials, and retained at a full red heat for 24 hours the following differences between -

between the tops and Bottoms—

	A	B	C.	D.	E.	F
Top	338	330	328.	321.	345	373
Bottom	404	337	385.	352.	380	463.
	G	H.	I	J	K	
Top	385	381.	331	331.	330.	
Bottom	474	475	475	399.	374.	

Farady in order to overcome the evils arising from the different densities of the different parts of the contents of the Pots, proposed to manufacture a heavy uniform glass, from Boracic acid, Oxide of Lead and Silica, in fact he formed a Boro-Silicate of Lead very suitable to the purpose, but from the costliness of the apparatus / large Platinum vessels being required / it has not been found available in practice. Fraenhofer had previous to Faradays experiments succeeded in making large lenzes free from stria, but he kept his process a secret. At last Bontemps invented a successful process, which has been published by the Academy of

of Paris the mixture he employes comprises 200 lbs. of Sand, 200 lbs. of pure minium and 60 lbs. of Soda. So that the solution of this difficult problem, and the formation of the most valuable of all kinds of glass seems to depend on the substitution of Soda for the Potash formerly used.—

Had the Basic Derivatives of common Salt been only available in the beautiful art of Glass making, so invaluable a means of prosecuting almost every department of scientific Research, as well as, of adding to the comfort and luxury of the world at large could scarcely fail to impress on the minds of all who reflect the great and peculiar value of the sourse from which, they / these / Basic Derivatives / are obtained; and it is almost unnecessary to add that such an impression will acquire new force when it is found that the manufacture of soap also depends largely on these same Basic Derivatives and their Source.

The

The great utility of this art, can-
scarcely be overstated or estimated, it
furnishes a product which is so essential
to health and comfort that no civilized
people can now dispense with it, in
the graphic language of Leibig, it may
be said "that the quantity of Soap
employed by a nation, may be taken
as the test of its progress in civili-
-zation" In order to shew, in what way
Chloride of Sodium and its Basic
Derivatives, come to be of such value
in the art of Soap making, it is
necessary, to describe the constitution
of Oils and Fats which with the
hydrate and Carbonate of Soda form
-all the hard Soaps in ordinary use-

In 1823, Chevreul publish-
-ed his Recherches Chimiques Sur les
Corps gras &c. with which he had
been occupied fourteen years. it
appears but that homage to the dead
can never be deemed an impertin-
-ence to be almost such, to speak
in

in praise of these admirable Papers
Suffice it, that they have placed their
Author above all praise, and contain almost
all that is known on this subject- They
and all that has been done since in this
path of enquiry, demonstrated that Fats,
and Oils are mixtures of two kinds of
matters, each possessing very similar
characters, but which differ chiefly in
their forms of aggregation, some being
solid at common temperatures, and
others fluid- The names given to the
solid compounds by Chevreul were
Stearine and Margarine to the fluid
one, Olein- this was found capable of
dissolving Stearine and Margarine
(unless they were present in too great
a proportion) and of thus forming
a fluid compound which we term
an Oil, when the Stearine and
Margarine are in too great a propor-
-tion to be dissolved by the Olein, these
bodies form what we term a fat-

The

The recently examined fats of the Cocoanut and plam, called cocine and palmatine, have been found to be varieties of Stearine.—

Each of these proximate principles Stearine Margarine and Olein, is composed of two distinct bodies thus—

Stearine is composed of { Stearic acid and / Oxide of Glyceryle

Margarine is composed of { Margaric acid and / Oxide of Glyceryle

Olein is composed of { Oleic acid and / Oxide of Glyceryle

Oxide of Glyceryle is supposed to act the part of a Base to the fatty acids, and is identical in a great number of fats although the acids differ, it is when separated from these acids, commonly known as the sweet principle of oils, it is without colour, sweet to the taste, and has none of the characters of the fats and is soluble in water

Oxide of Glyceryle occupying in the Oil or Fat, the place of a Base forms

forms with the fatty acid a compound having the constitution of a salt i. e. Supposing the general definition of a salt to be admitted, Viz^{t} a compound by the union of an acid and a Base in other words Fats and Oils are Salts, being composed of one or more fatty acids combined with Oxide of Glyceryle and if this view be correct a stronger base than Oxide of Glyceryle, should in accordance with the general laws of Chemical affinity, deprive it of its acid - this is found to be the fact - Basic Metallic Oxides do deprive, oxide of Glyceryle of the fatty acids, thereby setting it free and forming with the fatty acids, new Salts which are termed Soaps - The kind of action which takes place may be illustrated in this way -

Fats and Oils are mixtures of Stearine and Olein

Stearine is a compound of Stearic acid and Oxide of Glyceryle Olein is a compound of Oleic acid and Oxide of Glyceryle

in other words

Stearine means a Stearate of Oxide of Glyceryle

and Olein means an Oleate of Oxide of Glyceryle

lastly

Fats and Oils { being [Stearates and Oleates] of Oxide Glyceryle

when

when, acted on by a strong Base suffer decompo=
=sition and thus form Soaps.

The action may be represented thus.

Fats and Oils i.e. [Stearates and Oleates of Oxide of Glycerole] + Potash or Soda

[Stearates and Oleates of Soda or Potash] + Oxide of Glycerole

/ i e. Soaps /

Tallow, Olive Palm- Cocoanut Oils and resin with Soda are used for the preparation of hard Soaps. Train Oil and Seed Oils with Potash for soft Soaps. Carbonated alkalies convert fats and oils very slowly into Soaps, for this purpose Caustic alka=lies must be used. To transform Carbonated into caustic alkalies, Slaked lime is employed, it is boiled with the carbonates, they part with their carbonic acid which goes to the Lime, while it gives its water of Hydration to the alkalies, thus the re= result is carbonate of Lime and Caustic / hydrated / alkali. After the alkali has been made Caustic the fats or Oils to be converted into Soap are boiled several

several times with lyes of increasing strength, till the conversion into the neutral Salt / Soap / is complete- this is a gradual proceſs and generally ocupies six or seven days, when finished and after cooling the soap is taken out of the first boiler and put into another with a somewhat concentrated Solution of common salt, which on boiling / according to its strength / deprives the soap of a portion of water, and at the same time converts any potash soap present, into a Soda Soap, the chloride of Potassium form= =ed, remaining in solution in place of Chlo= =ride of Sodium. The action of Solutions of common Salt, on ordinary Soaps is peculiar and interesting- These compounds it has been found, refuse to dissolve in water containing more than $\frac{1}{100}^{th}$ part of its weight of common Salt The Soap after this last boiling has acquired a firmneſs and consistence which would otherwise be wanting. After keeping some time it is cut into cakes squares $\frac{1}{2}$ and is fit for use.-

The

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The action of water on Soaps, is so purely chemical, / as indeed is every fact connected with the manufacture or beha=viour of this important compound / that even at the risk of lengthening this paper I will endeavour to explain what takes place - To do this satisfactorily it is necessary to consider the various function of water, which is not only a solvent, but is capable of acting chemically speaking, several parts It is under ordinary cir=cumstances an indifferent body having neither acid or Basic properties being merely a neutral Oxide, but if this neuteral Oxide be brought into contact with a strong base it acts as an acid and if it is in like manner brought into contact with a strong acid, it acts as a Base. This view has been beautifully developed by Professor Graham as is recognized by the best che=mists of the day - its value and applicability to many phenomena constantly occurring is seen in the present case -

If

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If soap be exposed to the action of a strong acid, it is according to the ordinary laws of chemical affinity immediately decom=posed, the fatty / weak / acids being deprived of the strong base Soda or Potash, with which they were united, a weaker acid effects the same thing tho' not so quickly: and lastly, water which is only capable of assuming to some extent the functions of an acid, does in part decompose - the Soap, which it is to be remembered is a natural Salt - Water, it is true cannot entirely deprive the fatty acids of their Base but it acts as an acid so far, as to convert a neutral into an acid Salt it effects this by combining with half the base. Before this action can be ren=dered quite clear it is necessary to state the general fact that Organic acids are capa=ble of combining with and neutralizing one, two, three or even in some cases more than three atoms of Base stearic acid is capable of combining with and of neu=tralizing 2 atoms of Base, the neutral

Salt

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Salt thus formed is written $St + 2\,NaO$, and the reaction of water on $St + 2\,NaO$, is thus symbollically represented.

$St + 2\,NaO + 2\,HO = St + NaO + NaO.HO$ set free

the same action expressed at length.

Soap i.e. Stearate of 2 atom of Soda + 2 atom of water = neutral Salt.

Stearate of 1 atom of Soda + 1 atom of Hydrate of Soda
acid Salt (set free)

It is this action which causes the turbid appearance when Soap in the neutral stearates of Soda or potash are acted on even by the purest water.—

The portion of alkali set free by this action is that which affords the means of removing fatty matters and other impurities and which in fact effects those objects for which Soap is needful. The Soap suds i.e. the acid stearate of Soda is further subject to decomposition when acted on by a large quantity of water 3 atoms of the acid Salt splitting into 1 of the original neutral salt and 1 of a still more acid salt

the reaction is represented as by

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by symbols thus.—

$3(St + NaO) + 3\,HO =$ { $St + 2\,NaO$, Neutral Salt. ; $2\,St + NaO + 3\,HO$, acid Salt }

3 St NaO + 3 HO
acid Salt

It would be beside the present purpose to enter more at length into the details belonging to the manufacture of Soap. All that has been attempted, has been to convey an idea of the Kind of combination which takes place between the fatty acids, and the Basic Derivatives of common salt. The superior value of Soda when compared with Potash, for this purpose depends in a great measure on the strong affinity of Potash for water, which gives to all potash Soaps more or less of that character which is expressed by the term soft, it is needless to add that these soaps are less valuable than those of greater consistency.

The composition of most of the better Kinds of Soap as given by Dr Ure page 1145 of his Dictionary of arts 3d Edition proves that they are nearly all Soda Soaps. These are as follows

London Curd Soaps in 100 parts

Fat	52
Soda	6
Water	42
	100

Foregoin

Foreign Castile Soap

Soda	9·0
Oily Fat	76·5
Water	14·5
	100·0

English Castile Soap

Soda	10·5
Fat	75·2
Water	14·3
	100·0

Perfumers White Soap

Soda	9
Fatty Matter	75
Water	16
	100

Glasgow white Soap

Soda	6·4
Tallow	60·0
Water	33·6
	100·0

Glasgow brown rosin Soap

Soda	6·5
Tat and rosin	70·0
Water	23·5
	100·0

London

London Cocoanut Oil Soap

Soda	4·5
Cocoanut lard	22·0
Water	73·5
	100·0

Poppynut. Oil hard Soap

Soda	7
Oil	76
Water	17
	100·0

The Soap known in France by the name of Soap in Tables.—

Soda	4·6
Fatty water	50·2
Water	45·2
	100·0

Marseilles Soap

Soda	6
Oil	60
Water	34
	100

This portion of the subject has already occupied a greater space than was intended, I shall therefore pass over several of the less important applications to which the Basic Derivatives

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Derivatives of common salt are subservient, and proceed to consider those for which the acid / represented by Chlorine / and its derivatives, are available.

Chlorine, the gaseous constituent of common salt, may be obtained by acting in an appropriate way either on the Sodium or Hydrogen compounds, for if common salt / the Sodium compound / be mixed with the Binoxide of Manganese, and then the mixture be acted on by Sulphuric acid, Chlorine is set free - or if Hydrochloric acid / i.e. the Hydrogen compound / be acted on by the Binoxide of Manganese, Chlorine is also set free.—

The actions are thus represented by symbols

1st $Na\,Cl + Mn\,O_2 + 2\,H\,O\,SO_3 = Na\,O\,SO_3 + Mn\,O\,SO_3 + 2\,H\,O + Cl$ set free.

2d $2\,H\,Cl + Mn\,O_2 = 2\,H\,O + Mn\,Cl + Cl$ set free

or if it is wished to set the whole of the chlorine free, sulphuric acid must be added, thus.

3d $H\,Cl + Mn\,O_2 + H.\,O\,SO_3 = Mn\,O\,SO_3 + 2\,H\,O + Cl$

The above processes are those generally employed, but it is possible to obtain Chlorine, by a great variety of processes, for most chlorides, when

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when, mixed with any peroxide, and acted on by sulphuric acid aided by a gentle heat, evolve it. hence the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia directs that Chlorine be obtained by acting with $H.\,O\,SO_3$ on $Pb_3\,O_4$ / Red lead / and common salt, the action is.

$Pb\,O_4 + 4\,H\,O\,SO_3 + Na\,Cl = 3\,Pb\,O\,SO_3 + Na\,O\,SO_3 + 4\,H\,O + Cl$ set free

Again the London Pharmacopœia directs for certain purposes that Chlorate of Potash + Hydrochloric acid, should be employed, in this case, the action is as follows.—

$K.\,O.\,Cl\,O_5 + 6\,H\,Cl = 6\,H\,O + K\,Cl + 6\,Cl$ set free

If the common bleaching powder — i.e. Ca Cl + Ca O. Cl O / i.e. the Chloride of Calcium and Hypochlorite of Lime be acted on by $H.\,O\,SO_3$ the same result is obtained at least — as far as relates to the setting free Chlorine how this is effected is shewn below.—

$Ca\,Cl + Ca\,O.\,Cl\,O + 2\,H\,O\,SO_3 = 2\,(Ca\,O\,SO_3) + 2\,H\,O + 2\,Cl$ set free

Common water, even Sea water added to bleaching compounds sets free the chlorine, tho' slowly or if Labaraques bleaching liquid which contains

contains a mixture of chloride, Hypochlorite and Bicarbonate of Soda, be acted on by sulphuric acid; Chlorine accompanied with Carbonic acid are given off, the latter gas in no way interferes with the ordinary uses of this liquid the action is as follows.—

Labaragues Liquid, $Na\,Cl + Na\,O.Cl\,O + 2\,Na\,O,2C_2 + 4\,HO\,SO_3$

$= 4\,Na\,O,SO_3 + 4\,H\,O + \underbrace{4C_2 + 2\,Cl}_{\text{set free}}$

Again Nitric acid mixed with Hydrochloric acid Sets free Chlorine, according to the reaction below

$H\,O.NO_5 + 2\,H\,Cl = 2\,H\,O + N_2 + 2\,Cl$ set free.

or if these agents be in the form of Salts and be acted on by $H\,O\,SO_3$ then Cl will be evolved, thus $Na\,O\,NO_5 + 3\,Na\,Cl + 4\,H\,O\,SO_3 = 4\,Na\,O\,SO_3 + 4\,HO + N\,O_2 + 3\,Cl$

and lastly, there is the method of burning Hydrochloric acid gas at the expence of the common air, the Hydrochloric acid gas + air is introduced into a chamber containing red hot bricks the results of combustion are passed through water and the Gaseous products employed for making chloride of Lime the reaction may be thus represented

represented.—

$H\,Cl$ + air { a mixture of Nitrogen and Oxygen } vapour ie $N + O = H\,O + N + Cl$

the presence of the Nitrogen does not interfere in the manufacture of Bleaching powder for which purpose the gaseous products are employed—

Numerous as are the methods for obtaining Chlorine, it is to be observed, that every compound made use of for this purpose, is derived more or less remotely from common Salt—but whatever method, for evolving it may be had recourse to, Chlorine is chiefly employed on account of its disinfecting and bleaching properties. Its power as a purifying and disinfecting agent depends mainly on its strong affinity for Hydrogen, in virtue of which it decomposes all gaseous compounds containing Hydrogen, it also seizes on the Hydrogen of many fluid organic compounds and even that of some solids now decomposing matters whether solid or fluid, are constantly sending abroad gasious compounds of a poisonous nature containing Hydrogen by the abstraction of which and its union with Chlorine to form Hydrochloric acid,

these

these gaseous poisons are decomposed, and the jail Hospital prison, Cabin or other confined locality purified. The most approved method of slowly effecting the liberation of Chlorine for disinfecting purposes is that of Faraday, he recommends that 1 part of the common Salt by weight 1 part of Mn O_2 and two parts of $H O S O_3$ mixed with one of H. O. and allowed before using to become cold, (of these by weight) give off gradually Cl for 4 days.

According to Dr. Pereira, Balli was the first who used Chlorine as a disinfectant, but Gayton Morveau powerfully advocated its general employment We do not however hear that either of these public benefactors was in any way rewarded which seems the more remarkable, as we find that Parliament awarded to Dr. Carmichael Smyth, the sum £5000 for introducing into practice Nitric acid vapour to be employed as a disinfectant Vs. an agent of insignificant power when compared with Chlorine

In medicine the uses of chlorine are numerous

numerous. it is employed in many shapes both externally as a wash. Bath, Vs and internally as a Gargle, and as a gas to be inhaled when properly diluted.-

The general properties, powerful affinities, and extensive relations of chlorine demand for it a special description. It is a gas of a pale yellowish green color, and peculiar odor and suffocating action on the animal Organism when undiluted causing coughing and irritation of the air passages. of Density 2.470 air being 1. under a pressure of 4 atmospheres Chlorine condenses into a liquid of specific gravity 1.33 water being 1. Water at 60° F. dissolves twice its volume of this gas. Water near the freezing point forms with Chlorine a hydrate which Faraday says contains 10 atoms of H O Chlorine combines directly under Sunshine and under the influence of other agencies with Hydrogen, but not directly with oxygen although it does indirectly form several compounds with O_2 and only one with Hydrogen. It is not known to combine directly with

Nitrogen

Nitrogen or Carbon, Chlorine supports the combustions of some substances, already set alight, though in a peculiar manner while for some metals its affinities are so strong, that it unites with them evolving heat and light. Chlorine is absorbed by alcohol and by other organic substances from which it generally eliminates Hydrogen. it arrests the decomposition of many animal matters, and bleaches vegetable and animal coloring matters, and their colors are destroyed. Chlorine passed into dry ammoniacal gas produces a jet of flame. If chlorine be passed into strong Liquor Ammonia, Hydrochloric acid is formed and Nitrogen set free. but this reaction must be employed with caution, lest the most explosive substance known Chloride of Nitrogen should be formed. to prevent this the ammonia, must be in excess. Chlorine is recognized by appearance odor bleaching property, and by forming with Nitrate of Silver white insoluble compound, this compound is soluble in ammonia but not in boiling

Nitric

Nitric acid, it is turned black by day light Chlorine combines with metals forming chlorides those of Silver and Lead are insoluble as is the Sub Chloride of mercury. Chlorine is the type of the class termed Halogens. Chlorine forms double Chlorides and Oxy Chlorides. Chlorine is absorbed by solutions of alkalies, carbonated alkalies and alkaline Earths.

Of the various combinations of Chlorine, after common salt the parent of all the others, Hydrochloric acid claims the first place not only on account of its antiquity having been known to Gebier the Arabian Chemist in the 8th century, but an account of its general utility. The ordinary mode of formation has been mentioned, but it may be formed by the direct union of its elements as already hinted at, thus, if Chlorine and Hydrogen are brought into contact (in the dark) with spongy Platinum, union takes place, often with explosion, the same occurs under the influence of the electric spark or Sunshine. Hydrochloric acid is an invisible

gas.

gas but forming white fumes with the moisture of the atmosphere. by great pressure it can be condensed into a liquid of Sp gr. 1.27, it is irrespirable is readily condensed by water, 1 Vol. of water condensing 418 of the gas. if Oxygen be exploded in the Endiometer with Hydrochloric acid Gas water is formed and Chlorine is set free. Taking the combining Volume of Hydrogen for 2 Volumes i.e. double that of Oxygen, 2 Vols of Hydrogen combine with 2 Vols of Chlorine without condensation, therefore the Sp gr of one Vol is the fourth of the weight of the 4 Vols of Gases going to form Hydrochloric acid gas.

Chlorine = 2.4210 × 2 = 4.8420.
Hydrogen = .692 × 2 = .1384
4 | 4.9804.

Sp. gr of Hydrochloric acid = 1.2451. Gas Hydrochloric acid Gas when dissolved in water, is the long known, spirits of Salt, muriatic acid &c. of commerce, the employment of an excess of

Sulphuric

Sulphuric acid in the manufacture, i.e. sufficient to convert the residue left in the Retort into the Bisulphate of Potash permits of the escape of the Hydrochloric acid gas at a lower temperature, and enables the operator to extract the acid salt without breaking his retort.

The behaviour of the strong acid if distilled, is remarkable, it gives off acid vapours in excess of watery vapour until it has reached a Sp. gr. of 1.100 or thereabout, it is then distilled over unchanged, this acid contains according to Dr. Clark, 16 atoms of water. The impurities present in this acid are generally, Iron, Sulphuric and Sulphurous acid 1st. detected by neutralization either by Potash or Ammonia, and then the addition of Infusion Galloe, Sulphide of Ammonium 2nd. by the soluble salts of Baryta, and the 3d. by the Protochloride of tin. This acid is recognized in the wet way by the same agents as chlorine, but it does not destroy poisonous vapours as chlorine does, nor does it exhibit any bleaching

properties

properties. It is the type of Hydracids — and in almost all instances, forms only Chlorides of the metal; if Potash be acted on by this acid, water and the Chloride of the metal are formed this is however not the case with the alkaloids, for with them, it forms not Chlorides but Hydrochlorates this is also the fact, with some few metallic Oxides, under certain circumstances. Metals which when acted on by Sulphuric acid, evolve Hydrogen do the same when acted on by Hydrochloric acid, — tho' in the first case the water is — decomposed and in the second the acid itself yields the Hydrogen. Such acids as those which contain 5 — atoms of Oxygen are reduced by yielding up a portion of their Oxygen to form water with the Hydrogen of the Hydrochloric acid. The uses of Hydrochloric acid are two manifold even for bare enumeration, it is largely employed in the arts and manufactures in — chemistry

chemistry and in medicine.

Chlorine forms with Oxygen a very remarkable series of acids, the first of these is hypochlorous acid, formed by the union of 1 Equivalent of Chlorine and one of Oxygen it is obtained by agitating the red Oxide of mercury with a little water in a jar of chlorine gas. An Oxy Chloride of the metal is formed while Hypochlorons acid (ClO) is set free. The best method of proceeding is to pass the Cl over Hg O. in a tube - the yellow gas is liquified in a bent tube immersed, all but the exit extremity in a mixture of Ice and Salt. This compound is a powerful bleaching and Oxidyzing agent, it has a peculiar order, and is very corrosive, and is very easily decomposed - heat, light even angular bodies produce this effect. Hypochlorous acid unites with bases to form Hypochlorites, but the solution of the acid is strong - Chlorates and Chlorides are formed. Chlorine being evolved. Thus

Thus the Hypochlorite of Potash may be formed by neutralizing the acid in solution and it may also be formed by acting on a weak and cold solution of Potash by Chlorine, in such case the Chloride and the Hypochloride of Potash are formed, both of which salts remain in solution.-

$2\,Cl + 2\,KO = \underline{K\,Cl + K\,O.\,ClO}$

The composition which has been found for this Gas, was that assigned by Davy for his Euchlorine acid of Sp. [illegible] upon the Chlorate of Potash, aided by gentle heat, the results are a mixture of gases.-

Solid Hypochlorite of Soda may be formed by acting on the hydrate of Soda by Chlorine - or if the dry efforesent carbonate of Soda be taken and submitted to the action of Chlorine, a white powder possessed of bleaching properties is obtained.- its composition is chloride, and Hypochloride + the Bicarbonate. the following Equation represents its formation.-

$4\,(Na\,O.\,ClO_2) + 2\,Cl = Na\,Cl + Na\,O.\,ClO + (2\,Na\,O\,2\,CO_2)$

this powder in solution in the bleaching liquid of Laburaque-Chloric acid is obtained by acting on a strong solution of caustic Potash, the Chlorine is absorbed and forms at first Chloride and Hypochlorite, this solution now bleaches by and bye it loses this property and becomes a mixture of Chlorate & Chloride

$6\,KO + 6\,Cl = 5\,K\,Cl + K\,O\,Cl\,O_5$

The Chlorates are remarkable for their explosive properties when heated, or otherwise decomposed in the presence of combustibles - they are largely employed in the manufacture of matches, &c. &c. &c. and in many ways in the Laboratory.-

A still more highly oxidized acid may be obtained by acting on the Chlorate of Potash by heat at that point when the fused mass becomes pasty and the evolution of the Oxygen is beginning to be violent, the fused Salt contains a large quantity of perchlorate, the operation must be stopped -

the

the mass cooled, powdered, and dissolved in boiling water. On cooling the perchlorate deposits, the action is thus expressed by symbols.-

$2(KO.ClO_5) + Heat = KO.ClO_7 + K.Cl + O_4$

If the perchlorate be prepared by the humid method, which however is extremely dangerous the action is

$3(KOClO_5) + 4HOSO_3 = KOClO_7 + 2(KOSO_3HOSO_3) + 2HO + 2ClO_4$

The only tolerably safe method of proceeding is first to powder the Chlorate finely (it being quite dry) and throw it by a few grains at a time into an open basin containing Oil of Vitriol.-

The perchlorate of Potash does not detonate so violently as the Chlorate, it is the type of a small class of acids having 7 Equivalents of Oxygen.-

Chlorous acid ClO_3 which is analogous to NO_3 being obtained by various processes of deoxidation of ClO_5 as NO_3 is by the deoxidation of NO_5 — M Millon obtains this gas by acting on arsenious acid with

with Chlorate of Potash and $HOSO_3$ the liquid or thin paste must fill the flask to the neck, and then it must be heated in a water bath with caution - this Compound bleaches, has the power of combining with Bases and forming salts it is however of more theoretic interest than of practical importance as are the Derivatives or Compound acids formed from it Viz.-

Chlorochloric acid $2ClO_5 + ClO_3$

and

Chlorperchloric acid $2ClO_7 + ClO_3$

The Compounds of Chlorine it has been shown have generally 'bleaching' properties, but few appear to posses these properties a more exalted degree than Chlorchromic acid, a peculiar Compound in which Chromic acid is united to the ter-Chloride of Chromium - it has the formula $2CrO_3 + CrCl_3$ and the reaction by which it is obtained is

$3(KOCrO_3) + 3(NaCl) + 6(HOSO_3) = 3(NaOSO_3) + 3(KOSO_3) + CrCl_3\,2CrO_3$

it has the advantage of having a large supply of Oxygen not held in Combination by a powerful force and therefore readily

liberated

liberated while the agencies of the Chlorine are also active This Compound is largely employed in the bleaching of Fats and other such similar bodies.-

The ag Regia is another Compound that owes its peculiar effects in great measure to the Chlorine set free, it has long been employed in the solution of a large class of metals such as Gold, Platinum and others which resist the action of ordinary solvents, it has also the title of Chlorohydronitrous a the formula for which is $HO_3 + ClO_2$ to form it 2 Eqs of HCl and 1 of HO_5 are employed several other Compound acids of this Class are known, such as Chloro Sulphurous a $SO_2 + Cl$ Chlorides of Sulphur of Phosphorous of Carbon, Silicon, Boron of Iodine and of Nitrogen the most explosive body known, are Compounds all of interest and value but at present not of sufficient importance either for Commercial or manufacturing purposes, to induce me to extend a paper which is now in its present

Reduced

reduced form has far exceeded the limits at first Contemplated-.

The appended Table shows at one view the Basic and Halogenous (standing in the place of acid) Derivatives of the two Elementary Bodies Sodium and Chlorine.-

Sodium and Chlorine

Two elementary Bodies forming when united (Na Cl) Common salt.

From Na Cl all the Sodium Compounds Can be obtained, in like manner from the Compound Chlorine and all its Compounds can more or less directly be obtained.-

Derivatives containing the Basic Element Sodium or its Oxide known as Haloid and oxygen salts.-

Haloid Salts

Chloride	Na Cl
Oxy Chloride	$Na\,O.Na\,Cl + PbO.PbCl$
Double Chlorides	Na. Cl. Hg. Cl.
	Na. Cl. Au. Cl_3
	Na Cl Pt Cl_2

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Sodium	Na S.
Double Sodides	Na S. Pt S$_2$
	Na S an S$_3$
Bromide	Na Br
Double Bromides	Not well known
Fluoride	Na. F.
Double Fluorides	Na F. H. F.
	Na F. B. F$_3$.
	3 Na F$_2$ Si F$_2$
	Na F Ti F$_2$
Cyanide	Na Cy.
Ferro Cyanide	Na$_2$ Cfy
Ferri Dº	Na$_3$ Cf$_2$ y
Nitro Dº	Na$_2$ F Cy$_5$ No + 4 O.
Sulpho Dº	Na. Cy S$_2$

besides

Orbalts
Nickels
Chroma
Mangans
Platins
Uridris
Palladis
and other Cyanides

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Double Cyanides	Na. Ba. Cfy.
	Na$_3$ Fe$_2$ Cfy
	Na cy ag cy.
	Na cy am cy$_3$
	Na. cy Pt cy$_2$
Sulphides	Na S.
	Na S$_3$
	Na S$_5$
	Na S H S
	Na S C S$_2$
Double Sulphides	3 Na S as S$_5$
	2 Na S as S$_5$
	Na S as S$_5$
	Na S Mo S$_3$
	3 Na S. Sb S$_5$
	Na S. Ti S
	Na S ace S$_3$
	Na S Pt S$_2$
	Na S. Sn S$_2$

Compound, not termed Salts formed by Sodium and different Amounts of Oxygen - Called -

Oxides	Na. O
	Na O. H. O
	Na O$_3$.

Oxygen Salts.

Chlorate	Na O ClO5
Per Chlorate	Na O Cl O7
Chlorite	Na O Cl O4
Hypo Chlorite	Na O ClO
Sodate	Na O SO5
Per Sodate	Na O SO7
Bromate	Na O Br2O5
Cyanate	Na O Cy O
Fulminate	2 Na O Cy2 O2
Cyanurate	3 Na O Cy3 O3
Nitrate	Na O NO5
Hyponitrite	Na O NO3
Sulphate Anhydrous	Na O SO3
Hydrated Sulphate	Na O SO3 10 aq
Bisulphate	Na O H O SO3
Double Sulphate	Na O SO3 Al2O3 3SO3
Sulphite	Na O SO2
Hyposulphite	Na O S2 O2
Hyposulphate	Na O S2 O5

Phosphates

Tribasic	3 Na O PO5
	2 Na O H O PO5
	Na O2 H O PO5
	2 Na O PO5
Bibasic	Na O H O PO5
Mono Basic	Na O+PO5
Micracosmic Salt and other Phosphates and Phosphites-	NaH4 O Na O H O, P O5 + 8 aq

Arseniates

Tribasic	3 Na O As O5
	2 Na O H O As O5
	Na O2 H O As O5
	2 Na O As O5
Bibasic	Na O, H O As O5

Bromites

Mono	2 Na O, H O As O3
	2 Na O As O3

Chromate	Na O Cr O3
Bichromate	Na O2 Cr O3

Borate	$Na\ O\ BO_3 + 8\ HO$
Biborate	$Na\ O, 2\ BO_3 + 10\ HO$
Octohedral Biborate	$Na\ O, 2\ BO_3 + 5\ HO$
Carbonate	$Na\ O\ CO_2$
Do Crystals	$Na\ O\ CO_2 + 10\ HO$
Do do Do	$Na\ O\ CO_2 + 7\ HO$
Bicarbonate	$Na\ O, 2\ CO_2$

Silicates

Artificial — all the better kinds of glass as before explained.—

Natural

Soda Felspar	$Na\ O, Si\ O_2 + Al_2O_3, Si\ O_2$
Sodalith	$Na\ Cl + 2(Al_2O_3) + 2$ potash $Si\ O_2 + 2(Al_2O_3, Si\ O_2)$
Achmite	$3(Na\ O, Si\ O_2) + 2\ Fe_2O_3, Si\ O_2$
Soda Spodumene	$3(Na\ O, Si\ O_2) + 4\ Al_2O_3, 2\ Si\ O_2$
Nephelme $\begin{Bmatrix} 2 & Na\ O \\ 2 & K\ O \end{Bmatrix}$	$Si\ O_2 + 2(Al_2O_3, Si\ O_2)$
Labradorite	$Na\ O, Si\ O_2 + Al_2O_3, Si\ O_2 + 3(Ca\ O, Si\ O_2 + Al_2O_3, Si\ O_2)$
Analcime	$3\ Na\ O, 2\ Si\ O_2 + 3(Al_2O_3, 2\ Si\ O_2) + 6\ aq$

Besides the foregoing which are nearly all Inorganic Compounds, there are a great number of valuable Oxygen Soda Salts formed by the aid of Vegetable Organic acids such as acetates Oxalates, Citrates Tartrates Formiates &c and Form by Organic acid derived from animal sources such as Margarates and Stearates i.e. the Soaps, Oleates, Mates Lactates and cholates.—

64-65

Do No. 2820 Proceedings thereon

The Board of Revenue desire to record their thanks to Professor Moyer for the valuable and detailed Report forwarded by him on the various kinds of Salt and other Compounds wherein Chlorine

or

Fort St. George 2nd April 1855

or Sodium from an important element

2 With respect to the several analyses

of Sea Salt and Earth salt which Dr.

Mayer has kindly undertaken

for the Board, they are aware how

heavily these operations must have pressed on his

time occupied as

that is on matters

most immediately con-

nected with his official posi-

Fort St. George 2nd April 1855.

Resolved that the following

letter be despatched—

66

B. & P. 813.

To the Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

In Extract Minutes Consultation 4th January 1854. the Right Honorable the Governor in Council was pleased to sanction a revision of the assessment charged in the Trichinopoly District on scattered trees in unoccupied land. On receipt of the above orders the Board addressed the Collectors of the other Districts with a view to ascertain, whether rates similar to those sanctioned in Trichinopoly might not with advantage be applied elsewhere, and they desire me now to submit the following propositions for the consideration of Government.

To the Chief Secretary to Government. Submitting with reference to G. O. C. of 4th January 1854 the Board's opinion relative to the assessment charged on scattered trees in unoccupied land.

Circular 30th January 1854 Issued 30th January 1854 No. 10.

Mango Trees	4 annas
Jack	4 "
Tamarind	4 "
Elloopay	4 "
Cocoanut	2 "

From Chingleput 22nd Feby. 1855 No. 6. March 1855 No. 708.

2 In the District of Chingleput the sum realized in Fusly 1262 from scattered trees (Palmyras) excepted was Rupees 6,043-6-8 as shown in the margin

	Rate As	Revenue Rs a p
1 Tamarind	4	426 4 0
2 Cocoanut	4	555 0 0
3 Mango	2	396 2 9
4 Elloopay	2	699 15 0
		5918 5 9
5 Jack	4	6 0 8 11
6 Plum	2	110
7 Lime	2	0 0 0
8 Cashew	1	2 9 0
9 Orange	2	6 9 0
		125 1 11
		6043 7 8

The Board propose retaining the present assessment on the first four kinds of trees and giving up the tax on the other

other fruit which are apparently few in number. The revenue thus abandoned would have amounted only to Rupees 125—1—11 in Fusly 1262.

3 The Palmyras in this district are more numerous and valuable than in Trichinopoly and the Board think may with justice continue subject to assessment. The amount realized in Fusly 1262 from them was Rupees 1702. The Collector recommends a uniform rate of 4 fanams on each productive tree, and the Board beg to support this suggestion which cannot involve any serious loss of Revenue.

4 The ladder tax referred to by the Collector is a Moturpha collection from the Toddy drawers and is in fact a professional tax. In the present state of the Moturpha question, the Board feel themselves precluded from making any recommendation in favor of its abolition. The amount collected on this account in Fusly 1262 was Rupees 1539.—

5 The entire Revenue in the Salem District from scattered trees amounted in Fusly 1262 to Rupees 23506—11—7. It has been customary in this District to tax

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tax trees in "Patent" land whenever the aggregate assessment on them exceeded 1/5 of the land rent; but when it fell short of this proportion to exempt them, except in the case of Palmyras. This extra tax will hereafter be abandoned on the principle recognized by Government in para 2 of the Extract Minutes Consultation above referred to. The amount thus given up is stated by the Collector to be Rupees 2145—1—10 on the Revenue of Fusly 1262 and includes apparently the tax on Palmyras and all other trees on such lands.—

6 Excluding the above item the assessment on the 5 kinds of trees taxed in Trichinopoly amounted to Rupees 6746—11—7, while, at the rates fixed for the latter district, it would have been Rupees 8891—2—11, a difference to the disadvantage of the people of Rupees 2144—6—5. The Collector recommends the adoption of the rates fixed in Trichinopoly; but as the object of Government is not to increase the assessments but to render it uniform and simple in each District, the Board are not inclined to support this proposal. They would suggest as instead, an uniform rate of

8891—2—4
6746—11—7
2144—6—5

3

No. 4161 From Coll. 31 Oct. to 6 Nov. 1854

	Number	Present Revenue	Do. at proposed rates
* Tamarind	30644	5674	5745
Mango	2610	432	489
Jack	343	102	64
Elopay	2444	441	458
Cocoanut	11830	1954	1478
		8605	8234.

8605
8234
371

3 annas on each of the first 4 kinds* and of 2 on Cocoanuts. The result of this arrangement is shown in the margin, and the loss of immediate Revenue it will be seen would have been (in Fusly 1262) only Rupees 371 to which must be added Rupees 461 the assessment on the trees which it is proposed to exempt of all other kinds, except only Palmyras.

7 The Revenue from Palmyra trees amounted in Fusly 1262. to Rupees 14139. and the Board concur with the Collector that this should not be abandoned. The rates now vary from 2 to 6 pice for each tree producing only leaves and Palmyras, and from 6 pice to 3 annas for those which yield toddy. The Collector proposes an uniform rate of 3 pice on the former and 1 anna on the latter. The financial result of this reduction is not stated; but the Board apprehend that the decrease of revenue cannot be considerable, and they would therefore advocate the change for the reasons urged in para 11 of the Collectors letter.

The

	Rs.
Net Revenue on Taxed Trees Revenue of Fusly 1262	371
Loss on trees to be exempted	461.
Do. from giving up Trees as stated in para 5	2145
	2977.

8 The marginal Memorandum shows the result of the Boards propositions for the Salem District with the exception of the loss consequent on the reduction of the tax on Palmyra trees recommended in the preceding para.

No 4070 From Sth Arcot 23 Oct. 1854 to 2d Nov. 1854.

9 The Rates in force in North Arcot vary considerably in the Northern talooks of the District and in some cases are said to be "exclusively heavy" In the Southern talooks the rates are uniform as shown in the margin, and these the Collector proposes to apply to the whole district, the rates for the two last being reduced to 9 Pie. The Board concur in this proposal and request sanction for its being carried out. Trees in a ryots puttah land will hereafter be exempt from separate assessment and the Board propose also to remove the existing restriction on the number of trees which may be exempt in a backyard &c. The Collector states that

	As.	P.
Tamarind	3	0
Mango	1	9
Cocoanut	1	9
Elopay	1	9
Jack	3	0
Palmyra & Date	1	3

that this restriction brings in little revenue and is only vexatious to the people.—

From Tinnevelly 29 Dec. 1854 in Cons. 10 August 1855. 2750. Board's Proc. 16 June 1857.

10 The tree tax in Tinnevelly was revised in 1851, and the only changes which the Collector seems to consider necessary now are the abandonment of the tree tax when the land on which the trees stand is cultivated, and the introduction of the same tax on Cocoanut as now prevails in Trichinopoly. The justice of the principle involved in the first point has been already admitted by Government, and it therefore only remains for the Board to support the 2d proposition. The tax on Cocoanut trees was not revised in 1851 and now varies from 1 A. to 6 A. there being 7 intermediate rates. The uniform rate proposed by the Collector Viz. 2 annas, would in Fasly 1262 have caused a decrease of Revenue to the extent of Rupees 2058, but the Collector expects that more extensive planting will lead to a reimbursement in part of this loss. The present collections give an average of less than 3 annas each, showing that by far the large number of trees pay less than that rate, and as the Collector considers the

existing tax in general very high the Board trust that Government will sanction the more liberal measure proposed. The entire loss consequent on the above proposition on the Revenue of Fasly 1262 is shown in the margin. The Collector will be requested to consider whether an uniform tax might not be substituted for the varying rates on other trees fixed in 1851.—

	Rs	A	P
Loss by abandonning tree tax on lands undergoing a assessment	3782	12	3
Do on Cocoanut trees	2058	13	1
	5841	9	4

4591 From Kurnool 11 Novr. 25 Novr. in Cons. 4 Dec. 1854.

In the Kurnool District scattered trees are included in the Rent for groves which in Fasly 1263 amounted to Rupees 2721 8. The Agent considers that the introduction of a rate as in Trichinopoly would be desirable, but does not state the amount of tax which he would recommend. The Statement he forwards shows a total of 35978 trees, but the Board consider that those in Columns 3, 4 and 5 should be exempt of the trees entered in Column 2, they think that it would not be worth while to tax any but the first 2. Viz. Mango and Tamarind, the number of which is 20057 an average rate of 4 annas as in Trichinopoly would amount to Rupees 5164, while the whole rent in Fasly 1263.

was

were only 2721–8 The Board would under the circumstances fix on 2 which would give a revenue of Rupees 2582 as a fair rate for the present, leaving the Agent hereafter to propose a lower if found necessary The above sum is Rupees 139–8 less than the Revenue of Fasly 1263.—

No. 853 From Madura 13 instr. 20 March 1854.

12 The Collector of Madura has furnished a statement of the trees taxed in that District; but as trees in topes are included in it the Board are unable to make any specific recommendation in regard to the 5 Kinds taxed in Trichinopoly They have however no hesitation in recommending that the trees noted in the margin should hereafter be free from tax leaving it to the Collector to exempt from this rule such as are included in topes. The loss of Revenue in Fasly 1260 supposing no deduction necessary on this account would have been only Rupees 735.—

		Rupees	A.	P.
4	Sweet Orange	178	15	2
5	Lime	263	7	3
7	Orange	64	4	4
9	Nuts	49	5	5
10	Cotton	76	14	4
11	Gooseberry	27	12	7
12	Wood apple	12	2	9
13	Pomegranate	1	6	10
14	Jouvee	2	6	11
15	Pumplenose	"	8	5
16	Wild Orange	30	2	9
17	Wild Gooseberry	"	5	11
18	Camula	"	3	5
20	Bayroo	19	9	1
21	Cheyakoy	"	2	3
		735	"	8

13 The Collector will be requested to furnish a revised Statement of scattered trees

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trees in unoccupied land of the 5 kinds taxed in Trichinopoly and give his opinion as to the advisability of taxing Palmyras at all, as at present they seem to yield only Rupees 343 though it is known they abound in the District and yield considerable profit.—

No. 2478 From Coimbatore 6 July in Cov. 14 August 1854.—

14 In lieu of the rates now in force, the Collector recommends an uniform rate of 2A–4P only on the kinds of trees taxed in Trichinopoly The entire loss on the Revenue of Fasly 1262 would at this rate have been only Rupees 382–5–7 With the exception of Cocoanuts the greater number of trees already pay this sum and the Board would be disposed to recommend an uniform rate of 2A which on the Revenue of Fasly 1262 would have caused a decrease of only Rupees 730. The Palmyra tax will remain as at present.

No. 714 From Tanjore 1st Dec. in Cov. 9 March 1854. 1395 From Tanjore 27 April in Cov. 1st June 1854.

15 The rates in this District are still somewhat numerous, but the Collector states that before long the uniform tax fixed by Mr. Harris will prevail throughout the District In a subsequent communication Mr. Forbes is inclined to recommend an alteration of the System. The Board will dispose of the question separately as regards Tanjore rather than delay the submission of this report any longer.

In

788	From Ganjam	3d	in Cot.	13th March 1854
910	From Vizagapatam	17th	in Cot.	23d " "
1510	From Rajahmundry	2d	in Cot.	18th May "
394	From Masulipatam	6th	Feby in Cot.	22d March 1855
3473	From Guntoor	13th	Sept. in Cot.	12th Octr. 1854
1020	From Nellore	30th	March in Cot.	3d April 1854
830	From Madras	15th	in Cot.	20th March "
662	From South Arcot	2d	Feby in Cot.	2d March 1854
1347	From Cuddapah	10th	in Cot.	16th Novr. "
2073	From Bellary	13th	in Cot.	19th June "
667	From Malabar	18th	Feby in Cot.	2d March "
2583	From Canara	14th	in Cot.	24th July "

15 In the Districts noted in the margin the rules sanctioned for Trichinopoly are not considered applicable or necessary. The Board propose leaving it to the Collectors hereafter to recommend on similar measures for their respective Districts when the necessity for their introduction arises. From the marginal abstract of the rates now proposed, it will be seen that the object of the Board has been merely to substitute an uniform for a varying system of taxation in each District, and to get rid of the tax altogether on those trees that are very thinly planted. They have not attempted to fix an uniform rate for the whole Presidency for so independently of such a measure as involving a greater loss of Revenue than will follow their present suggestion

	Tamarind	Mango	Jack	Ebony	Cocoanut	Palmyra	Other Trees
Trichinopoly	4	4	4	4	2	"	
Chingleput	4	2	4	2	4	4	
Salem	3	3	3	3	2	3 4 a	1 0
North Arcot	3 1/2	1 3/4	3 1/2	1 3/4	1 3/4	9 0	
Tinnevelly	1 1/4 1/3	5 1/4 1/3	"	5 1/2 4 1/3	2	"	
Kurnool	2	2	4	4	"	"	
Coimbatore	2 0 4	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4	

Chingleput	125	1	11
Salem	2977	"	"
Tinnevelly	5841	9	4
Kurnool	139	8	"
Madura	735	"	"
Coimbatore	730	"	"
	10548	3	3

suggestion, and which do far as they can now ascertain, will exceed Rupees 10000. It stands to reason that the same kind of tree may bear a different value in different Districts.

The reductions now proposed

17 will undoubtedly afford a certain amount of relief to the people, but the Board do not anticipate that any great impulse will be thereby given to the planting of trees. The subject is one of considerable importance and the expediency of holding out every reasonable degree of encouragement has been admitted on different occasions both by Government and the Honorable Court.—

Cf. B. B. page 443.

18 The Topé Rules of 1848 hold out sufficient encouragement for the formation of new Topes, and although perhaps the people have not yet taken advantage of them so fully as was anticipated, the Board do not advise the offer of more liberal terms.—

19 But while provision is thus made for the future planting of trees the Board have great reason to apprehend that the old Topes are in many cases, from the heavy assessment imposed on them neglected

neglected and suffered to decay.—

From Coll: 23 October in Con 2d Novr: 1854 p 4.

20 The Collector of North Arcot states that owing to this cause many topes belonging to private individuals were abandoned, and thereafter treated as

From Coll: 13 in Con 20 March 1854 p 5.

government property and rented out. The Collector of Madura also strongly urges a reduction of taxation as the only measure likely to effect their preservation, and truly remarks that the object of government (which is to encourage planting) is as much defeated by the decay of the old as by the failure to plant new Topes. In fact, little increase in the number of trees can for some time be expected from the operation of the new rules, as the loss from the decay of the old Topes must first be replaced.—

To Govt 11 July 1854.

21 The Government are so fully aware of the importance of Trees in this country, and their bearing on the comfort of the people, that the Board deem it unnecessary to dwell on this part of the question. They would strongly urge that the principle of taxing only the land and charging for Government water where used should be applied

applied without delay to the old Topes still existing, and that the present heavy assessment on them should thus be reduced.

22 The Board are not at present in a position to state what the financial effect of this measure will be, but if the Government admit the justice of the principle which is now being acted on in all other cases they will at once proceed to make the necessary enquiries. The Board are satisfied that the immediate loss of Revenue will not be considerable, and they have no doubt that the sacrifice will be only temporary while the benefit to the people will undoubtedly be very great. It must also be borne in mind that the Revenue derived from the old Topes is now on the decrease owing to their deterioration from over assessment and that unless timely relief be afforded it will ultimately be lost to the state.—

* In the Trichinopoly District the alteration will cause a loss of only three or four thousand Rupees and the Coll: has been instructed to make arrangements for introducing it while the assessment is also revised.—

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George. 2d April 1855.—

Signed J. B. Cumleffe Secretary

Received

Received the undermentioned Miscellaneous letters and Statements.—

67
Mr. No. 707.
From the Collector of Malabar.— Statement shewing the Quantity of Salt sold and the wastage on the quantity stored for July 1263.—

68
Mr. No. 700.
From the Collector of North Arcot. Monthly Return of Persons charged before the Collector &c with Offences under Regulation IX of 1822 for February 1855.—

69
Mr. No. 696.
From the Collector of South Arcot.— Informing that no Return of persons charged under Regulation IX of 1822 was forwarded for November 1854 as there was no entry to make &

70
Mr. No. 691
in it.—
From the Collector of Coimbatore.— Reports the &

71
Mr. No. 685.
absence of certain Returns for February 1855.—
From the Collector of Canara.— Informs that the Return of persons charged under &

72
Mr. No. 692.
Regulation IX of 1822 for the month of February is blank.—
From the Collector of North Arcot.— Return of Village Officers suspended or dismissed from employment under Regulation VI of 1831 for the month of February 1855.—

From

Mr. No. 701.
From the Collector of Tanjore.— Return of Village

73
Officers suspended or dismissed under Regulation VII of 1831 for the month of

74
February 1855.—
Mr. No. 693.
From the Collector of Coimbatore.— Return of Village Officers suspended or dismissed under

75
Regulation VII of 1831 for the month of February 1855.
Mr. No. 697.
From the Actg Collector of Nellore. Statement shewing the quantity of Salt in store and ready for exportation on account of the &

76
Chittagong Indent.—
Mr. No. 698.
From the Actg Collector of Nellore. Statement shewing the quantity of Salt in store and ready for exportation on account of the &

77
Government Indent.—
Mr. No. 699.
From the Actg Collector of Nellore. Statement shewing the quantity of Salt in store and ready for exportation on private trade.—

78
Mr. No. 695.
From the Collector of Masulipatam.— Reports that as no Imports or Exports of Gold and Silver Bullion and specie have taken &

79
place the usual Returns are not submitted.—
Mr. No. 702.
From the Collector of North Arcot. With reference to Boards letter of 15 March enumerates the

80
Mr. No. 702. the letters &c. that remain unanswered.
From the Collector of Tanjore. Register of Petitions

81
Mr. No. 694 referred by the Board of Revenue and
From the Collector of Coimbatore. disposed of for February 1855.—
Register of Petitions

82
Mr. No. 703. referred by the Board of Revenue and
From the Collector of Canara. disposed of for February 1855.—
Register of

83
Mr. No. 708. Petitions referred by the Board of Revenue
From the Ag. Collector of Nellore. and disposed of for February 1855.
Requests the speedy despatch of the Salt certificates indented for.—

Thackeray

"

W. H. Dudley

"

Comp. W. Williams

1
Br. No. 868
From the Secretary to Government... Requesting with reference to the opinion expressed by the Board in respect to Regulations XII. of 1816 and V. of 1822. to lay before Government succinctly a sketch of the amendments which they would propose with a view to the revision of those enactments.—

Diary

Received the following Papers.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, under date the 29th March, 1855

Read the following letter from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue—

Submitting with reference to Extract Minutes Consultation dated 9th and 19th February, 1855 the Boards remarks upon the Draft act for the Establishment and maintenance of Boundary marks in this Presidency.

(Hereunto 1st March 1855 No. 182.)

Referred to the Board in Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 9th & 19th February No. 114 & 136.—

Para 1. In this letter the Board of Revenue submit their observations upon the Bill for establishing and maintaining Boundary marks in the Presidency of Fort St. George and upon the points noticed by the Legislative Member of Council for Madras, in his letters of the 25th January and 7th February last.

2. The points raised in Mr. Elliots letters are three in number and are all noticed by the Board—They as as follow—

Section IV of the Bill

I. Whether in the case of unoccupied fields the cost of fixing the boundaries shall be levied on Ryots subsequently taking them, or shall be entirely borne by the Government—

Section V of the Bill

II. Whether where boundary or survey

Survey marks have been erased, removed, or injured, and the offender cannot be discovered, the cost of restoring them shall or shall not be chargeable on the owners or occupants of adjacent lands, or apportionable among the Ryots of the Village generally.—

III Whether Regulation XII of 1816 shall be now amended.—

3 On the first point, the Board express their decided opinion that the latter part of Section IV should stand, Viz^t that the cost should be recoverable from future occupants— In support of this opinion, they urge two reasons;— 1st that otherwise many ryots would throw up their holdings till the Survey should be completed, in order to avoid the charge of fixing the boundaries, and 2d that it is no greater hardship on a future than on a present holder to pay that charge.—

4 On the first of these reasons the Right Honorable the Governor in Council must remark that it seems a most extraordinary supposition that Ryots should be willing to abandon their holdings and with them in general their whole means of living for the sake of avoiding the trifling cost of fixing boundary marks to the land such

such cost would be trifling, for it cannot be supposed that field boundary marks except of the cheapest description would be required, and the Government are not aware that others have been proposed— Bearing in mind how much the possession of land is valued, His Lordship cannot in any degree join in expecting such a result as that anticipated by the Board—

5 As to the 2d reason given His Lordship in Council is of opinion that there is a real — difference between requiring a man to pay for bounding a field which he has held and enjoyed the profits of for years, which is indeed his, which he has improved, and in which he feels all the interest of owner=ship, and requiring him to pay a similar charge for land which he only intends to take, from which he has hitherto obtained nothing, and which must to a greater or less extent be improved by his labour or outlay, before it will yield him any thing— There seems to be a real difference between the two cases, so that what is proper in the one, is not so necessarily in the other.—

6 Adverting indeed to the objections anticipated by Mr Elliott, His Lordship thinks it probable that under the extremely small money

money value of unoccupied land, the charge, inconsiderable as it would be, might have the effect in some degree of deterring from the occupation of such land - But the evil would be extremely minute, because such influence would operate almost exclusively on those who have no capital, and who therefore ought not to pretend to become occupiers of land - But the Government think there would be another and more important practical difficulty viz. that of Keeping an account for an indefinite duration of time, of the exact cost of marking and remarking every separate field - This would cause much trouble, and might probably involve abuse and peculation, and yet it does not appear how it could be avoided, without confounding distinctions and making the charge at so much an acre, and then it would not be a fair or bonafide charge.-

7 Lastly, it is to be observed, that the Section in question refers only to "unoccupied fields of which the ownership is not at the time claimed" - This excludes all the land held by Ryots, though not paid for and perhaps not

even entered in their Puttahs - On all such land whether this Section is maintained or not, the costs must be paid by the Ryot who claims them as his "Keepti" or whatever else may be the local term, failing that, he will entirely lose his lien on it - Thus the enactment is confined to land really waste and unoccupied, and unclaimed by any private individual, and much of which may not be brought under cultivation for the next fifty years, and such being the case, the Government see no objection to the latter part of the Section which provides for the recovery of costs from future occupants, being struck out -

8 The Board's remark on the earlier part of this Section deserves notice. They advise /para 2/ that the cost shall be made chargeable on "the Government revenue", instead of

of "on the revenue of the Village" as the Section now Stands. The latter course would involve the necessity of Keeping accounts, which might probably become excessively detailed & lengthy of the revenue of each Village, the Sums thus charged upon that revenue, and the amounts recovered from time to time out of such sums on the occupation of the waste lands; and those transactions might extend over many years. all this labor and Minuteness of detail would in truth be useless, for it could not be of any real consequence to debit the charge, to the amount of Government revenue received from this or that particular Village. If the latter part of the Section is omitted, indeed, the inconvenience of this arrangement will be lessened, but still, it would involve much detail labor, all of which would be mere waste. The charge should therefore, in the opinion of this Government be debited to the General Revenue, and be included among the costs of the Survey.—

9 On the Second question Viz.ᵗ the

the recovery of the cost of replacing or repairing marks wilfully removed or injured, where the actual offender cannot be found, the Board agree with Mr. Elliot that the text of the Bill should stand. They argue / para 4 / that if the community be made responsible, the offence will rarely occur. The opinion seems to the Government to be sound. It is necessary that the marks should be protected, but the Government cannot have officers constantly everywhere present to watch them, and therefore it is necessary to give the Village body an interest in doing

doing so. The offender will generally be known, or at least discoverable, by the Village Ryots, and if they choose to denounce him, they may escape the penalty of his offence. It is to be remarked too, that the penalty proposed to be made chargeable on the neighbours or the Village community, is not the fine or punishment of the offence, which may be imposed on the offender if found, but simply the cost of repairing the damage done.—

10 On the third point, viz^t whether Regulation XII of 1816 should be revised the Board express the opinion that it needs revision, but they think the present Bill should not be delay for that purpose because

as they truly observe the Act is needed for the authoritative demarcation of boundaries not disputed and in the great majority of cases there is no dispute. They therefore propose to add a general enactment on the subject in a clause which slightly modified may answer very well. As regards the actual mode in which boundaries disputed or otherwise will be determined, the Government think there will probably be no difficulty in practice. In general, even where there are disputes they may be settled amicably by a little care and tact on the part of the Superintending Officer, except sometimes where Zemindars are concerned. But obviously there ought to be means in existence of determining such cases both with authority and with promptitude, where conciliation and mediation may be unsuccessful.

11 Referring to the opinion expressed by the Board in respect to Regulation XII of 1816 & V of 1822 the Government request that the Board will lay before them succinctly for consideration a sketch of the amendments which they would propose, with a view to the revision of those enactments.—

Ordered that a copy of the above letter and of the Resolution thereon be forwarded to Mr. Elliot in reference to his letter of the 25 January and 7th February last: and that a copy of the Resolution be furnished to the Board of Revenue for their information and in view to their acting on the order conveyed in Para 11.—

True Extract

Sign^d J. D. Bourdillon
Sec^y to Govt.

Seal

Sent the following letter.

(1-2)

Bd. No. 823.

To the Chief Sect. to Government

To

The Chief Secretary to

Government

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to offer for the consideration of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council some explanation of a part of their letter dated 1st March 1855 on the subject of the new Survey Boundary Act, in which they seem to have been misunderstood by Government, who, in para 4 of Extract Minutes Consultation, under date 29th March 1855, are pleased to observe with reference to the Board's proposal for relieving the Ryots from the charge of putting up field Boundary marks, "On the first of these reasons the Right Honorable the Governor in Council must remark that it seems a most extraordinary supposition that Ryots should be willing to abandon their holdings and with them in general their whole means of living for the sake of

In Dy Cons. 5 April 1855.

of avoiding the trifling cost of fixing boundary marks to the land. x x x x Bearing in mind how much the possession of land is valued, His Lordship cannot in any degree join in expecting such a result as that anticipated by the Board?

Perhaps the Board may be permitted to refer Government to the words that were actually used by them "Many ryots will be induced to throw up temporarily their holdings during the progress of the Survey with no other view than relieving themselves from the impending cost" and they regret that these expressions should have been construed to mean that the Board anticipated total abandonment, and consequent starvation to the people.

Every one acquainted with the character of the people knows their peculiar unwillingness to lay out the smallest sum for any purpose which to their eyes does not hold out an immediate palpable pecuniary &

return

return. The Government will, it is hoped, allow the Board to refer to the late correspondence regarding the Municipal act XXVI of 1850 as some support to the above opinion. When respectable Householders from one end of the country to the other refuse to pay a trifle for such benefits as the Municipal act holds out the Board request leave to submit that it is no "extraordinary supposition" to contemplate the probability of many needy Ryots (for it was not of ale Ryots they spoke) temporarily relinquishing their petty holdings to evade an expence which however trifling it may appear to some is a matter of Considerable importance to them. Not that the Board intended to go so far as to say the Ryots would rather give up their whole means of living — for independent of the supposition that they would take up their holdings after the Survey had passed by, the Board have reason to believe that such mere holding

holding is not his entire livelihood & many of the poorer classes engage themselves as labourers and have their patch of ground also as one, but not always the only means of subsistence —

Government will probably remember
Fort St. George 17th Augt. 1854. that in the last General Report which the Board had the honor to lay before them, it was shewn that 60 per cent of the Puttahs in Ryotwar Districts were under 10 Rupees each, so that allowing a more than usual share of the produce to the Ryot, these 1,87,000 persons obtain about 1 Rupee a month profit each, and the Board trust it will not be considered an exaggerated view to refer to this as tending to shew that their Puttahs are not the whole means of living. The same statistical record may also lead to the reasonable inference that the "possession of land" is of no great value to the mass of the Ryots. If it were, it would be saleable which it rarely is. Both Members of the Board do also

their

their Secretary have served in both
direct the District to which the
present Survey correspondence has at
the moment more particular refer=
ence and as far as they are in a
position to form an opinion it is this
that many of the smaller ryots will
rather than pay for boundary marks
relinquish their holdings during the
brief period when the Survey is
proceeding in their individual Village
In many other districts this probability
is greater in consequence of the still
larger disproportion between the extent
of the available land, and the number
and means of the people, & & &
& & & & & & & & & & & &
The Jummabundy reports shew
what extensive quantities of land
are now annually thrown up as
after a brief occupancy and it was
their duty the Board thought in for=
ming an act which is intended to be
of general application, to consider
the state of the less advanced Districts
as well as of those in which land
is in more request and held in steady occupancy. In

offering these observations the Board
of course defer to the judgment
of Government and do not wish to assert
they must be right. Their object is simply
to shew that there is reasonable ground
of difference of opinion, and that though
their view may be erroneous it is not so
entirely unfounded as the Government
seem to consider judging from
the terms in which that view
is characterized in the Extract
Minutes Consultation of 1st March
1855.

Revenue Board Office
Fort St George
4th April 1855.

Signed J B Cunliffe
Secretary

3

B.d No. 903.
From the Collector
of Salem

No. 11.

To
H. A. Brett Esqre
Collector of Salem

Sir

I beg the favor of
your submitting my application
for 15 days Leave of absence under
section XIII of the absentee Rules
to proceed to the Presidency
on

5323 Fort St George 5 April 1855

on private affairs.—

Salem Sub Collectors Office
on 28th March 1853.
} Signed J.W. Cherry
Sub Collector

The Collector of Salem begs to recommend that the within application for leave of absence from Mr J.W. Cherry Sub Collector may be complied with.—

Salem Collectors Office
Salem
30 March 1855.
} Signed H. A. Brett
Collector

Order thereon (3-4) Ordered to be submitted through the channel of the Civil Auditor for the favorable consideration of Government.—

A1

5324 Fort St George 5 April 1855.

At a Meeting Present.

Thursday 5 April 1855. } E. Maltby Esqre Member
and
W. H. Bayley Esqre Member

I. Goldingham Esqre First Member
Absent on duty (As Commissioner &c &c &c)

Minutes of the last meeting read and approved.—

Read the following Papers

(5)

No. 399.

B/ No. 853.
From the Chief Secy to Government } Extract from the minutes of Consultation in the Public Department
Dated 23 March 1853.

Read again Despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors Dated 17 January 1853. No. 4 published in the Fort St George Gazette &c Dated 16 March 1853 page 347.—

x x x x

Para 6 The attention of the Government of India will also be called to the very heavy charge under the new rates

5325 Fort St George 5th April 1855.

rates for the transmission of packets of books, pamphlets &c. from one Indian port to another. On the occasion of the last Steamer (the "Bombay") arriving at Madras from Calcutta, the charge for 10 packages for the Government Office alone, containing principally Books, Official Reports, and Returns was Rupees 188 the charge it is understood for "British postage" being one shilling for the half ounce. At such rates it will be necessary to confine the transmission of packages by Steamer Post to such as are of small size or of emergent importance and to find other means of conveyance for such as are more bulky and of less consequence.—

The attention of the Heads of Public Offices will also be called to this circumstance, and they will be directed to reduce the official correspondence transmitted by the Steamers within the smallest limit consistently with the exigencies of the public service

5326 Fort St George 5th April 1855

service.—

True Extract
(Signed) T. Pycroft
Chief Secretary

5-6

Order thereon — Ordered to be recorded

7

B. No. 930.

From the Secy to Government

No. 387.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 4th April 1855.

(From Board 2d April 1855.)

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council sanctions the defence in the first instance at the public expense of the O.S. Nos 63 and 64 of 1854 instituted in the Subordinate Court of Madura against the 2nd Collector of that District but will determine, when a Copy of the Decree is submitted, whether the costs if any, be adjudged against the SubCollector, shall be borne by him, or by the Government.—

(Signed) J. D. Bourdillon
Secretary to Government

7-8

B. No 837

Order thereon — Ordered to be communicated to

5329

Statement exhibiting the actual Charges incurr
Fusly 1263 in the Dist

Description of Servants-	Estimate for Fusly 1263- Number of Servants-	Rate of Pay-	Amount of Pay	Period of employment-	Estimated Charges	Actual Charges for Fus 1263-
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Land Revenue						
1 Additional Goo: =mastahs for pre: =paring Jummah =bundy Accounts &c	4	10	40	3	120 " "	120 "
2 Mahasooldars	20	2½	50	3	150 " "	148 12
Total	"	"	"	"	270 " "	268 12
Salt Revenue-						
1 Peons	70	2½	175	4	700 " "	723 5
1 Doorgapooloo or 2 Measures	4	2	8	12	96 " "	186 8
	12	2	24	5	120 " "	
					216 " "	
Total					916 " "	909 13
Total					1186 " "	1178 10

Vizagapatam, Collector's Office, 6th September 1852.

True Copy

55.-

nt of Additional Establishment for
Vizagapatam

sion between ns 6 & 7.		Dates of previ: vious correspond: =ence in which the employment of similar establish: =ment has been au: =thorized.-	Remarks.
e Decrease		9	10	11
" " "	8	" " "	25th September 1838.
	8	" " "	15th June 1846. Circular Letter of the Board of Revenue 3rd May 1851.
	7	" " "	Letter from the Board of Revenue Conveying Sanction
	8	" " "	of Government 6th January 1854.-
	3	" " "	
	11	" " "	

The cause of increase is that, as several additional detailed accounts are to be prepared according to the new forms received from the Commis: =sioner and Board, the employment of additional Servants is indispen: =sably necessary for a longer period, the Permanent Establish: =ment being otherwise engaged in the Current Year's business. Their services are further required to draw out abstract accounts of Village Service Mouniems and those exceed: =ing 2 Cawnies.-

An increase in the Manufacture in this Fusly being necessary under Circular Order of the Board of Re: =venue a large Estimate is required. hence the increase.-

E. E. The (Signed) P. B. Smollett.
Acting Collector.

No. 2

5327. Fort St. George 5. April 1855.

to the Collector of Madura
with reference to his letter
dated 21st March 1855.

No. 12.

To
B. Cunliffe Esqr.
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

Sir I have the honor
to acknowledge the receipt of your
letter of the 15th Instant and to inform
you in reply that the Statement
of additional Establishments
actually employed in Fusly 1263 and
that proposed to be entertained
in Fusly 1264 were forwarded for
the approval of the Commissioner
&c. &c agreeably with his Circular
letter dated 5 April 1854 Copies
of the same are however now submitted
as requested by you.

I have &c.
(Signed) P. B. Smollett
Acting Collector

9

B. No. 920.
From the Acting Collector of Vizagapatam
to acknowledge the receipt of your

Vizagapatam District
Bimlapatam Collectors Office
28 March 1855.

5328 Fort St. George 5th April 18

No. 1.

Estimate of Charges proposed to be incurred on Account
Fusly 1264 in the District of V

Number	Description of Servants.	Estimate for Fusly 1264. Number of Servants.	Rate of Pay.	Amount of Pay.	Period of employment.	Estimated Charges.	Actual charges in the preceding Fusly 1263	Increase	Compare Colum
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	
	Land Revenue.								
1	Additional Goomastahs for preparing Jummahbundy Accounts	4	10	40	8	320 " "	120 " "	200	"
2	Mahasooldars	20	2½	50	3	150 " "	148 12 4	1	3
	Total	"	"	"	"	470 " "	268 12 4	201	3
	Salt Revenue.								
1	Peons	80	2½	200	4	800 " "	723 5 5	76	1
2	Doorgapooloo or Salt Mea:	4	2	8	12	96 " "	186 8 4	49	
	Surers	14	2	28	5	140 " "			
						236			
	Total	"	"	"	"	1,036 " "	909 13 9	126	
	Grand Total	"	"	"	"	1506 " "	1178 10 1	327	

(Signed) A. Roher
Collr

(True Copy.)
Vizagapatam Collector's Office 6th September 1854

Fort St. George 5th April 1855.

Account of additional Establishment for
f Vizagapatam -

parison between Nos. 6 and 7.		Dates of previous Correspondence in which the employment of Similar Establishment has been authorized.	Remarks.
rease	Decrease		
8	9	10	11

5331

Fort St. George 5th April 1855.

11-12

Order thereon.

Ordered to lie over.-

No. 40.

To,
B. Cunliffe Esqre.
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue.
Fort St. George.

13

Bd. No. 922.
From the Actg Collector
of Vizagapatam.

Sir,

Adverting to the 2d Para of your letter of the 16th November last, I have the honor to inform you that Maharatta is not in use in this District and that no difficulty will be experienced in dispensing with the Native accounts.-

Vizagapatam District
Bimlipatam, Collector's Office,
28th March 1855.

(Signed) P.B. Smollett
Acting Collector

Ordered to be recorded.

13-14

5332

Fort St. George 5th April 1855.

No. 41.

To B. Cunliffe Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George.

15

Bd. No. 923.
From the Actg Collector
of Vizagapatam.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th January last and to inform you in reply that no immunities are made on account of religious, charitable, and personal grants of any description by deductions from the Kisthbundy Bariz in the Taluks of Gillah.-

Vizagapatam District
Bimlipatam, Collector's Office,
28th March 1855.

(Signed) P.B. Smollett.
Acting Collector.

15-16

Order thereon.

Ordered to lie over.

No. 42.

To B. Cunliffe Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George.

17

Bd. No. 924.
From the Acting Collr
of Vizagapatam.

Sir,

With reference to the Board's Circular of the 25th September last I have the honor to forward a Statement of Fibrous plants produced at present in this District.-

These returns are made from the Accounts furnished by the several Heads of Police, but as the greater portion of the District is possessed by private Zemindars little reliance can be placed on them.-

It may be inferred however that the District generally does not now produce any Fibrous plants yielding an article suited for the European Market & there does not seem at present any disposition in the Merchants settled here to speculate in the growth of such articles.-

Vizagapatam District
Bimlipatam Collr's Office,
28th March 1855.

(Signed) P.B. Smollett
Acting Collector

Statement

5333

Fort St. George

No. 1. Statement of Fibrous plants in the District of Vizagapatam.

5th April 1855.

Names of Fibre	Description & Extent of land Cultivated. Dry Cawnies	Dry Rupees	Wet Cawnies	Wet Rupees	Estimated produce per Candy.	Selling price of Fibre per Candy.	Remarks.
Janoomopr Hemp	564	3727	308	3901	2¼ Candies	12¾ 14 Fs. Candy	This is used in making ropes and in weaving Gunny Puttahs for sale.
Gogoo or Cannabis Sativa	211	1971	63	1654	3½ Do.	4 Rupees Do.	The leaf of this plant is used as vegetable and the Fibre is made into ropes for domestic purposes.
Cotton plants	181	1579	199	4144	"	"	After reaping the produce the plant is thrown away not knowing the quantity of the Fibre.
Plantain Do.	65	895	"	"	"	"	after reaping the produce the plant is thrown away not knowing the value of its Fibre.
Cocoanut Do.	13	68	2	10	"	"	The Fibre is used in making ropes in some places but it is in some places thrown away.

Vizagapatam, District, Bimlapatam

Collector's Office 29th March 1855. Signed J. B. Smollett
Acting Collector.

Ordered.

5334 Fort St. George 5th April 1855.

17.18

Order thereon. Ordered to lie over.

To, B. Cunliffe Esqre
Secretary to the Board of Revenue.
Fort St. George.

No. 45

19

Bd. No. 919.
From the Actg. Collector of Vizagapatam.

Sir,

Para 1 In reference to the Board's proceedings under date the 21st September 1854, I have the honor to state that the extent of Cultivation and the land revenue exhibited in the Statement issued from the East India House dated the 8th May last merely embraces the lands actually in cultivation during Fusly 1263 in the Talooks of Surwasiddy and Goloogondah, omitting Palcondah and other Estates held by the Government, and omitting likewise all the Zemindary and Proprietary Estates throughout this Collectorate. The lands assessed to the revenue only are included in this Return, the Ograharum Enams &c. are not entered.—

2. There are no means available to furnish correct returns of the land under cultivation and barren or waste in this District. There is a vast extent of Mountain and jungle which is wholly incapable of being brought under the plough, possibly one half of the whole area of the District. In the North Western Provinces of Bengal one fourth of the whole land only is supposed to be barren, which shews the superior fertility of that favored Land

Vizagapatam District
Bemlipatam Collector's Office
29th March 1855.

Signed W. B. Smollett
Acting Collector

Order thereon.

Ordered to lie over.

19-20

To

5335 Fort St. George 5th April 1855.

No. 12.

To. B. Cunliffe Esquire
Acting Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George.

21

Bd. No. 550.
From the Collector of Bellary.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d Ultimo No. 170, requesting me to submit at as early a date as possible my opinion on the probable effect of the proposed Modification in removing the obstacles which I have encountered in the attempt to introduce the Act XXVI of 1850 for the improvement of Towns within this District, and to give my views generally as to the causes of the difficulties of introducing the Act into this District, and as to the proper mode of obviating them. In reply, I have the honor to express my opinion that if the improvement of Towns in general is to depend upon the application of any body of the inhabitants and upon their willingness to tax themselves—

Fort St. George 5th April 1855.

themselves for that object; the Law mill in the Bellary District remains a dead letter. The improvement of towns must, I think, be made Compulsory and be carried out by Government officers aided by the inhabitants. Should the Moturpha tax, as contemplated, be abolished, it would be a fit opportunity for substituting a local improvement tax to be levied on the people of the towns, which being moderate would be agreed to without much hesitation. As it would be the assessing of a less sum on the inhabitants, to be applied solely for their benefit, in lieu of a heavy taxation now levied as part of the general revenues of Government.

Bellary Collector's Office, On Circuit, At Asphree 19th February 1855. — (Signed) C. Pelly, Collector.

Order thereon — Ordered to lie over.

21.22

T.D.J.

To

Fort St George 5th April 1855

No 10

To, B Cunliffe Esqr
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St George

23

Sir,

Bc No 906.

From the Agent to the Governor at Kurnool, Dated 8th March 1855 No 564.

As directed in the 2nd Para of the Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, I have the honor to transmit herewith in the prescribed form the Tabular Statements No 1 and 2 shewing the additional expenses of the Establishments consequent on the proposed formation of the new Collectorate of Kurnool and the Zillahs Court of Nundial.-

2 I beg to bring to your notice that Rupees 21-4-- have been added to the Statement submitted by Mr Conway; some Servants required in the Hoozoor Treasury as specified in the margin having apparently been inadvertently omitted. The extra Servants for the Head Assistants Cutcherry, as noted in the Margin, will also be required, as that Officer is to be stationed at Nundial.-

	Rs a p
1 Ructavan	3-4--
1 Masalji	4--
1 Sweeper	3--
	10-4--
1 Ructavan	3-8--
1 Masalgee	4--
1 Sweeper	3-8--
	11--

The pay of a Duffadar Vez 3 Rupees 10-- which ought to have been entered in Judicial charges has been erroneously charged in revenue and Magisterial. This will render the increase under the Head "Peons &c Magisterial branch" Rupees 14-8-- instead of Rs 4-8--, but the allowance of Rupees 10-- having also been entered in the list of the proposed establishment approved of by Government and the Board no alteration in that list seems necessary, but the number of Servants to be handed over to the Court will be 8 instead of 9.-

Kurnool Government Agents Office, 29th March 1855 - - - - - - (Signed) L. A. Darcell, Agent to the Governor

Revenue

5338

Fort St George 5th April 1855

	Revenue		Charges		Total		Net	
	Ordinary	Extra-ordinary	Ordinary	Extra-ordinary	Revenue	Charges	Surplus	Deficit
1851/52	9,31,804	16065	14,1095	7,000	9,47869	14,8095	7,99,774	-
1852/53	8,68663	13,861	13,6676	12,309	8,72,524	14,8985	7,23,539	-
1853/54	7,55796	14,386	13,4981	9,675	7,70,182	14,4656	6,25526	-
1854/55	7,95400	16,154	13,3015	15730	8,11,554	14,8745	6,62809	-

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation

Minute which the proposition refers

No	Date	Nature of Charge	Present Scale	Proposed Scale	Proposition: Permanent Increase per month	Proposition: Permanent Decrease per month	Proposition: Temporary Increase per month	Proposition: Temporary Decrease per month	Casual or extraordinary	Grounds of Proposition	Local Governments recommendation	Orders of the Government of India: Home Department	Orders of the Government of India: Financial Department	Remarks	Orders
226	17th February 1855	Sheristadar's Establishment													
		1 Head Sheristadar	Rs 280	1 Head Sheristadar Rs 280											
		1 Naib Sheristadar	140	1 Naib Sheristadar 175											
		1 Head Goomastah	40	1 Head Goomastah 40											
		1 Goomastah	26	1 Deputy Dº 30											
		1 Dº	25	2 Goomastahs @ 25 Rs each 50											
		1 Dº	21	4 Dº @ 22 Rs each 88											
		1 Dº	20	6 Dº @ 21 Rs each 126											
		1 Dº	18	4 Dº @ 16 Rs each 64											
		5 Dº @ 17½ Rs each	87	8											
		2 Dº @ 15 Rs each	30												
	15		687	8-20										853 - -	165 8 -
		Treasury Department													
		1 Treasurer	70	1 Treasurer 100											
		1 Head Goomastah	30	1 Head Goomastah 35											
		1 Goomastah	18	2 Goomastahs at 40 Rs each 40											
		1 Dº	16	2 Dº @ 18 Rs each 36											
		1 Head Shroff	30	1 Head Shroff 40											
		2 Shroffs @ 18 Rs each	36	2 Shroffs @ 20 Rs each 40											
		2 Gollars @ 7 Rs each	14	1 Dº 16											
				3 Gollars @ 7 Rs each 21											
	9		214	13										330 - -	116 - -

Extraordinary

For the Establishment of the Collectorate of Kurnool

English Department

1	Head Accountant	85-	1	Head Accountant	100-
1	Deputy Dº	50-	1	Deputy Dº	45-
1	Assistant Dº	35-	1	Copyist	35-
2	Copyists @ 25 Rs. each	50-	3	Dº at 20 Rs each	60-
1	Head Writer	45-	1	English Record keeper	40-
1	Writer	30-	1	Translator	70-
1	Moorchy	14-	1	Head Writer	40-
1	Dº	10 8-	1	Writer	30-
			1	Dº	25-
			1	Dº	20-
			1	Moorchy	14-
			1	Dº	10-
9		319 8-			489- - 169 8-

5339

Fort St George 5th April 1855

Magisterial Department. Moonshee Department

1	Teloogoo Recordkeeper	25 - -	1	Teloogoo Recordkeeper	35 - -		
1	Assistant D° ———	7 - -	1	Deputy D°	20 - -		
			1	Goomastah	15 - -		
2		32 - - 3			70 - -	38 - -	
1	Head Moonshee ———	60 - -	1	Head Moonshee	65 - -		
1	Deputy D° ———	25 - -	1	Deputy D°	30 - -		
1	Goomastah ———	16 - -	1	Assistant D°	25 - -		
1	——— D° ———	15 - -	2	Goomastahs @ 20 Rs each	40 - -		
1	——— D° ———	12 - -	2	D° @ 15 D°	30 - -		
1	Persian Moonshee ———	50 - -	1	Hindoostanie Moonshee	50 - -		
1	Assistant D° ———	25 - -	1	Goomastah ———	25 - -		
1	Goomastah ———	15 - -					
8		218 - - 9			265 - -	47 - -	
	No separate Establishment for this Department.		1	Javabnevis	40 - -		
			1	Deputy D°	25 - -		
			3	Goomastahs @ 17 Rs each	51 - -		
			1	English Writer	25 - -		
			1	D° ———	20 - -		
7		———			161 - -	161 - -	

Maramut Department

1	Head Maistry ———	35 - -	1	Head Maistry	50 - -		
1	Deputy D° ———	25 - -	1	Deputy D°	25 - -		
1	Assistant D° ———	28 - -	4	Assistants D° at 20 Rs each	80 - -		
1	Junkeedar ———	10 - -	1	Maramut Goomastah	35 - -		
1	Goomastah ———	10 - -	1	Assistant D°	18 - -		
5		108 - - 8			208 - -	100 - -	
				Peons &c on magisterial branch			
2	Duffadars ———	36 - -	1	Jemadar	18 - -		
12	Deloyets @ 7 Rs each —	84 - -	3	Duffadars @ 7 Rs each	21		
21	D° D° @ 6 D° ———	126 - -	35	Peons @ 4½ Rs each	157 8 -		
			39		196 - -		
				Peons &c on Revenue branch			
			1	Jemadar —	18 - -		
40	Peons @ 4½ Rs each —	180 - -	1	Duffadar —	10 - -		
			12	Deloyets @ 7 Rs each	84 - -		
			12	D° @ 6 D° —	72 - -		
			12	D° @ 5 D° —	60 - -		
			38		244 - -		
75		426 - - 77			440 8 -	148 -	

5340

Fort St George 5th April 1855

			Dufterbunds Sweeper &c.	
Sheristas Cutcherry	1 Ructavan	5	2 Dufterbunds @ 5 Rs each	10
	1 Farash	6	1 Ructavan	5
	1 Masaljee	4	1 Masaljee	4
	1 Sweeper	4	1 Sweeper	4
4		19		23 4
Cry Circle Moonshee Cutcherry	1 Ructavan	3 4	1 Dufterbund	5
	1 Masaljee	4	1 Ructavan	5
	1 Sweeper	38	1 Masaljee	4
			1 Sweeper	38
3		10 12 4		17 8 6 12
Huzoor Treasury	1 Ructavan	3 4	1 Ructavan	3 4
	1 Masaljee	4	1 Masaljee	4
	1 Sweeper	3 4	Sweeper	3
3		10 4 3		10 4
Assistant Agents Cutcherry			1 Ructavan	38
			1 Masaljee	4
			1 Sweeper	38
			3	11
			Increase in addition to the List forwarded with the letter dated No 6 2nd Oct. for 1854	21 4
130		Total 203 4 12 165		Total 284 4 8 438

Kurnool Government Agents Offices
29th March 1855

(Signed) L. D. Daniell
Agent to the Governor

Charges

5341

Fort St George 5th April 1855

Year	Charges Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total
1851 – 52	10,871	5,969	16,840
1852 – 53	10,889	4,905	15,794
1853 – 54	10,882	3,949	14,831
1854 – 55	10,920	3,700	14,620

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation		Office to which the proposition refers	Nature of Charge	Present Scale	Proposed Scale	Proposition Permanent Increase per Month	Proposition Permanent Decrease per Month	Proposition Temporary Increase per month	Period	Proposition Temporary Decrease per month	Period	Casual or Extraordinary	Grounds of proposition	Local Orders of the Govern. Government of India. Home Department	Financial Department	Remarks	Orders
Number	Date																
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
226	17th February 1855	Judicial Department	1 Manager	40	1 Sheristadar —	100											
			1 Criminal Moonshee	25	1 Naizer —	45											
			1 Civil Dº	20	1 Civil Recordkeeper	35											
			3 Goomastahs @ 15 Rs each	45	1 Criminal Dº —	30											
			1 Translator	60	1 Dº Moonshee	28											
			1 English writer	30	1 Head Writer —	70											
			1 Duffadar	10	1 Writer —	35											
					1 — Dº —	21											
					1 — Dº —	17	8										
					1 — Dº —	14											
					1 Goomastah —	21											
					1 — Dº —	15											
					1 — Dº —	12											
					1 — Dº —	10											
					1 — Dº —	10											
					1 Government Pleader	21											
					1 Shroff —	10											
					1 Duffadar —	10											
					4 Peloyets @ 7 Rs each	28											

For Service of the Civil and Sessions Court of Nundidal Taluk from 7th June Mint of Cond dated 17th February 1855.

		10 Peons @ 5¼ Rs	528 -
		1 Moochy	7 - -
		1 Ructavan	3 - -
		1 Masalgee	4 - -
		1 Sweeper	3 - -
		1 Fouzdaree Translator	50 - -
9	230 - 37		653 - - 423 - -

Kurnool Government Agents Office
29th March 1855 - - - - - - -

(Signed) L. D. Daniell
Agent to the Governor

5342 Fort St. George 5th April 1855

Bd. No. 844

Proceedings thereon.- 1. Resolved that the foregoing letter and its accompaniments be submitted to Government with reference to Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated

23.24

In Con. 8th March 1855.

17th February 1855.-

2 It will be observed that certain slight changes has been made in the Statements as explained in paras 2 and 3 of the Agent's letter.-

T.P.J.

To

5343 Fort St. George 5th April 1855.

No. 13.

To B. Cunliffe Esqre
Acting Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George.

25

B No. 480

From the Collector of North Arcot, dated 1st Instant.

With reference to the Board's letter of the 22d Ultimo No. 170 states that Messrs Binning and Sullivan who have had some experience in the working of Act XXVII of 1850 have given it as their opinion that the proposed Modification of the act is not sufficient to ensure its quiet working.-

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 22d Ultimo No. 170, I have the honor to state for the information of the Board that having requested Mr. Binning, the Sub Collector, and Mr. Sullivan the Head Assistant, who have had some experience in the working of Act XXVII of 1850 in this District, to favor me with their opinion as to the effect that the proposed modification of the Act was calculated to have, in removing the obstacles which have prevented its introduction into this District, both these Gentlemen have given it as their opinion that the proposed alterations is not sufficient to ensure the quiet working of the Act.-

2. Mr. Sullivan whose careful but ineffectual attempts to remove the obstacles, which he encountered

in

Fort St. George 5th April 1855.

in its introduction into the town of Vellore, from the prejudices of the people led him to witness the determined nature of the opposition made to it, has given a decided opinion that no modification whatever of the Act will remove the opposition it has encountered.

3. The short period in which I have been in this District has prevented my ascertaining personally the feelings of the people on the subject in questions.-

4 Mr. Sullivan's letter being already before the Board, I have forwarded only Copy of that received from Mr. Binning.-

North Arcot,
Collector's Cutcherry
Chittoor 17th February
1855.

} I Signed I C. Whittingham
Collector

Encl. No. 1.
No. 20

To

C. Whittingham Esqre
Collector of North Arcot

Sir,

Para 1. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter

Fort St. George 5th April 1855.

dated the 31st Ultimo, enclosing Copy of a communication from the Board of Revenue, relative to the modification of Act XXVII of 1850, and desiring me to state my opinion regarding the probable effect of the proposed modification.

2. In reply, I beg to state that the attempt made by myself to introduce the provisions of the act, above-mentioned, into the town of Arcot, proved utterly abortive, and I fully believe that as long as its adoption depends upon the general consent of the people, the attempt will always be in vain, in spite of any efforts made to convince the inhabitants of its utility and advantages - On the measure being proposed at Arcot; the people, one and all, evinced a most decided unwillingness to aid the project, by raising any contribution, or voluntarily submitting to any tax, however trifling - They doubtless would not object to have clean streets, well made thoroughfares, and a wholesome atmosphere, if these blessings were to be obtained gratis; but they entertain

entertain an insuperable repugnance to any expenditure for the sake of such conveniences; and I believe that the wealthiest among them, would choose to live in the midst of all manner of filth, obstructions and miasma, rather than expend the smallest sum in introducing cleanliness and salubrity.

3. The notorious supineness and apathy of the people in regard to every thing like improvement suggested for the common welfare; their absence of public spirit and mutual sympathy; their universal practice of looking up to Government for all amendment in their condition without making the slightest exertion themselves; added to their filthy habits and ignorance of the value of cleanliness, will sufficiently account for the failure of measures hitherto adopted for the introduction of Act XXVI of 1850 but this is a topic on which it is needless to enlarge, suffice it to say that in my opinion

unless the introduction of the Act is made in some measure compulsory, I can entertain but little hopes of seeing it in operation in this part of the Country.

4 I am of opinion that a small tax might with great propriety and advantage be imposed upon all the wealthier inhabitants of towns, for the purposes of improvement as set forth in the Act alluded to. This assessment should be as low as possible, but sufficient for the purpose; and all persons whose income is limited, and means small - say for example, all who have not, or cannot usually earn more than 8 or 9 Rupees monthly - should be exempt from this tax - some such measure as this I believe to be necessary; for if left to the suffrage or choice of the people, I am convinced that all attempts to introduce improvements of this kind will result as they have hitherto done; in failures.

My

5348. Fort St. George 5th April 1855

5. My late visit to Madras for a few days on leave of absence will account for my not having answered your letter more promptly.

North Arcot,
Sub Collector's
Circuit Cutcherry
Doosey. 13th February
1855.

/Signed/ R. M. Binning
Sub Collector

/True Copy/

/Signed/ C. Whittingham
Collector.

(25.26)
Order thereon

Ordered to lie over

To

5349. Fort St. George 5th April 1855.

No. 28.

To,
B. Cunliffe Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue.
Fort St. George.

Sir,

(27)

A after
Bs. No. 854.

From the Collector of North Arcot.

Under the circumstances stated suggests that the Government should be applied to, to suspend for the present the orders given to the subordinate Court to sell the Chuttrum pu'd Tripulty claimed by Rajah Narraindra Bahadur.

Contract Minutes Copy: 19th Dec. 1853. To Board 18th January 1854.

Finding from an urzee addressed to me by the Government Vakeel, dated the 21st Instant, that the subordinate Court of Chittoor did not consider that sufficient reasons had been alleged to justify the Court in postponing the sale of the Chuttrum claimed by Rajah Narraindra Bahadur which has formed the subject of the correspondence noted in the Margin, I transmitted to the Government Vakeel copy of the accompanying Diary Order, with a takeed directing him to endeavour to obtain from the Court some delay in proceeding to a sale of the property.—

+ Copy enclosed

2. I have written to Mr. Bushby, the Resident of Hydrabad, requesting him to inform Rajah Narraindra Bahadur, that it is necessary for him to prove his claim to the property in question.—

The

3. The concluding portion of Clause VII Section XVI Regulation III of 1802 directs, that should no claims be preferred within twelve Months" to unclaimed property in temporary Charge of the Court," an inventory of the property and report of the circumstances of the case is to be transmitted to the Governor in Council for his orders-"should the Board consider it proper or advisable to apply to Government to suspend for the present the orders given to the subordinate Court, to sell the property in question and should the Government see fit to comply, that opportunity to prove his claim to which Raja Narraindra Bahadur seems in justice to be entitled would be secured to him.-

4. Translation of the Sub Judge's, Diary order is herewith enclosed.-

North Arcot Collector's Cutcherry, Chittoor, 28th. March 1855.

(Signed) C. Whittingham.
Collector.

Diary

Enclosure No. 1.

Diary Order

Read two Urzees from the Government Vakeel, dated 15th. and 21st. Instant, No. 37 and 43, as well as the accompanying Copies of the Court's Diaries, intimating that in the Court's opinion, sufficient grounds have not been stated in a motion made, by the Government Vakeel under instructions from the Collector, regarding the suspension of the order for the sale of the Chuttrum, built by Rajah Bala Presad Chund, father of Rajah Narraindra Bahadur and which, being in the possession of the late Naunk Buksh of Tripitty, was at his death, included with his Estate, in the property placed in charge of the Court, as unclaimed, in conformity with clause VII Section XVI Regulation III of 1802. The Collector on referring to the correspondence which has taken place on this subject, finds that the claimant of the Chuttrum, Rajah Narraindra Bahadur

Bahadur, has not yet been made acquainted with the proper course for him to pursue in this matter, which has been pointed out by the subordinate Court, Viz.t, to prove to the satisfaction of that Court his claim to the property in question, as required in the above quoted Regulation - The Collector therefore resolves to write immediately to the Resident at Hydrabad, to request him to intimate to Rajah Naraindra Bahadur the necessity of his substantiating to the satisfaction of the subordinate Court his title to the property he claims. Rajah Naraindra Baha: =dur cannot be expected to be acquainted with the Madras Code of Regulations and the proper course to be followed has never been pointed out to him - He was moreover led to suppose that no effort on his part was neces: =sary, and that the error that had occurred could be rectified without his interference. The Collector trusts that the subordinate Court will see in this sufficient reason to postpone the sale, till the result of the

the above intimation to Rajah Naraindra Ba: =hadur is known. The Collector resolves to send a Copy of this diary order to the Government Vakeel, with a takeed directing him to move the subordinate Court to grant the delay prayed for -

Chittoor
28th March 1855.

(Signed) C. Whittingham.
Collector.

(Tru. copy)
(Signed) C. Whittingham.
Collector.

No. 2.

No. 104. -

To
G: A: Bushby Esq.re
Resident
Hydrabad.

Sir,

I have the honor, with reference to your letter of the 15th Ultimo, and the enclosed documents, to request that you will be so good as to inform Raja Naraindra Bahadur, that he should, with as little delay as posible, prove to the satisfaction of the subordinate Court of Chittoor his claim to the property in question. -

Clause VII Section XVI Regulation III

of

of the Madras Code of Regulation constitutes the Civil Court of the Zillah the temporary Guardian of unclaimed property, and requires that the Judge should be satisfied of the title of a claimant to such property, before it can be delivered up.-

North Arcot,
Collector's Cutchery,
Chittoor,
25th. March 1855.

(Signed) C. Whittinghame.
Collector.

(True Copy)
(Signed) C. Whittinghame.
Collector.

No. 3.

Extract from the Sub: Court's Diary of the 17th. March 1855.-

Read Urzee from Sazir No. 60, intimating that necessary orders have been issued for bringing to sale all unclaimed property attached in 1853, except the Muttum or Monastery &c. in Triputty, the sale of which is objected to by the Collector, that also in a motion made by the Government Vakeel, Mis P. No. 42 of 1854, with reference to the claims alleged by Naraindra Bukish Bahadur of Hyderabad vague allusion is made to a Muttum &c. that

no detailed information is given regarding the late Nanah Bukish, and requesting orders may be issued for bringing to sale, all sundry pro-perty leaving unsold the Tripatty Muttum with its' appendage, the thatched Cotty or shed, or for not bringing to sale the property of Nanah Bukish, that now remains after what was sold formerly-

Resolved that the sale of all the property deposited in the Court, as belonging to the late Nanah Bukish, be suspended, pending the disposal of the question referred to in the Collector's Takeed to the Government Vakeel dated 20th. January last.

Resolved that the Government Vakeel be directed to inform the Collector that subsequent to the Court's order of the 3rd. Instant, regarding the property in question the sanction of Government has been received for bringing the property to sale, and this sanction has to be carried out,

and

and the Court, therefore, should be informed, as early as possible, of the reasons on which the objections of the Collector are founded; the property in question being otherwise brought to a Public sale, in conformity with the above sanction received from Government.-

3. Resolved that copy of Extract from this Diary be furnished to the Government Vakeel to enable him to communicate the same to the Collector.-

/True Extract/
/Signed/ J. H. Goldie.
Sub Judge.

/True translation/
/Signed/ C. Whittingham.
Collector.

27.28

B. No. 841.

Proceedings thereon.

Forwarding with reference to Extract Minutes Consultation of 19th December 1853 Copy of their Proceedings regarding the sale of certain property in Triplicate.-

According to the information afforded by the Collector, the Chuttrum and land in question were made over to the Civil Court under Clause 7 Section 16 Regulation 3 of 1802 among the property of

of one Nanah Buksh who died in 1852 leaving no heirs, and it appears that the Court has obtained the authority of Government to sell the property as unclaimed, a year having expired since it came under the Courts' trust.

2. Under these circumstances, the Board of Revenue cannot doubt that the Court would postpone the sale if it was explained that the Collectors application for this purpose is made at the instance of Government, on a representation from the Resident at Hyderabad, on behalf of a claimant to the property, and they wish Mr. Whittingham to present a new motion to the Court through the Government Vakeel, entering into this detail.-

3. The Board are also of opinion that if Rajoonand Nonth Oodalsey, who is mentioned in the letter of the Officiating Resident at Hydrabad, can be found, he might be given a copy of that letter and directed

directed to apply to the Court under Act 19 of 1840 to be put in posession of the Mehutt and the land attached to it.-

4- At the same time the Board must feel some doubt whether the Court is acting or under the particular enactment quoted by the Collector, Viz.t. Clause 7 Section 16 Regulation 3 of 1802, as it is escpresly limited to personal property, and would not authorize the sale of a building and the land connected with it. The Board therefore desire more information on this point, especially with reference to the law regarding escheats laid down in Regulation 7 of 1817.-

Resolved that copy of these proceedings be forwarded at once to Government in reference to Esctract from Minutes of Consultation 19th December 1853, as it appears that the Sub Judge has received orders direct from Government regarding the sale of the property in question.-

In Cons.: 27th Feby. 1854.

JBJ

To

No. 41.

To B Cunliffe Esqr.
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

29

Bd No. 718.

From the Collr. of Tanjore

Reporting on the probable effect of the proposed modification of act XXVI of 1850.-

Sir

I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 22d. of January No. 170, requiring me to report on the probable effect of the proposed modification of Act XXVI of 1850 so far as to remove the provision requiring the Consent of a majority of the inhabitants of a Town to its introduction and to give my views generally as to the Causes of the difficulties of introducing the act into Tanjore and as to the proper mode of obviating them.

2 No application for the introduction of the act has been received from any Town in Tanjore since the law was first passed and there is more than one serious difficulty to be overcome before the law will become popular. First I do not think that the people admit that its advantages are sufficiently great to be worth paying much for they would be well pleased to have their towns cleaned

cleaned lighted and watched at the Govern-
-ment expence but they are not I think willing
to pay for these advantages themselves. It
is within my own knowledge that lately a public
spirited individual placed a light in a street
at Combaconum opposite his own house inviting
his neighbors to follow his example so that the whole
street might be lighted; he was told by one and
all that the light he had put up was sufficient
for their purposes and that although they were
glad to take advantage of what he had done
it would not suit them to take any part in his
proceedings. Secondly I think there is a deep feeling
of distrust of one another among the people of
this district which will always prevent their feeling
the smallest confidence that public funds entrusted
to any body of men are rightly and properly
expended. This unhappy feeling has gained
very great strength since the management of the
Pagoda funds was made over to the people. The
edifices themselves are never repaired. The
religious ceremonies are scantily and, in many
cases never performed, and in several
instances valuable property belonging
to the Pagodas has wholly and entirely
disappeared. Complaints of the
dishonesty of those entrusted with
the property of the institutions are

general and I do not think that anything
would implant in the minds of the people
a feeling of confidence that money subscribed
for municipal purposes would not be
similarly misappropreated. Thirdly party
feeling runs higher in Tanjore than in any
other Province I have known in many villages
there are rival factions and that one party
should wish for a measure is generally cause
sufficient for the other party to oppose it
where these feelings do not exist there is
great independence and very little of the
disposition to follow the lead of others
which is seen in other districts. On the
contrary there is much jealousy of any one
individual who may put himself for-
-ward in any movement (and an indisposition
to give him consequence by following his
lead.

3 For the introduction of the act
I think that it is necessary that steps
should not be laid on a spontaneous
expression of a wish for it by the inhabi-
-tants of large towns, if the European
authorities of the district were to
take the lead to hold meetings to
associate themselves with the people

and

and to form part of the commission for carrying the provisions of the law into execution I think it probable that as long as this combination exicted the Act might be efficiently worked but it is not popible that the magistrate & himself as required by the present law should be part of the working commision in all the great towns In Tanjore almost all the large towns have the benefit of European resident at Myaveram is the Sub Collector at Combuconum are the three Judges the Zillah Surgeon the officer Commanding the detachment and the master of the Government Provincial School, at Tanjore is the Durbar Surgeon of His Highness the Rajah and the Commanding Officer and the residence of the Collector and Resident is near At Munnargoody resides the special assistant Collector At Nagapatam within two miles of which is Negore the Head Assistant Coller and the officer Commanding lives, and at Tranquebar are the Assistant Collector the Civil Surgeon the Chaplain and some Danish and French gentlemen At all the towns excepting Munnargoody there are also resident

Section VII

are the only large towns in which there are no resident Europeans Of the Judicial Officers the Subordinate and Assistant Collectors the Chaplain the Zillah and Civil Surgeons the master of the Provincial School and the Officers Commanding detachments were all to be considered ex officio members of the municipal Commission of the Towns in which they generally reside the missionaries being associated with them whenever it might be in accordance with their wishes and the magistrate the President of each Commission as the organ of Communication with Government, I am inclined to think that party feeling would be kept down that the funds would be honestly appropriated and that jealousies would not appear and the system having been set on foot and kept at work with the aid of European guidance a sufficient time for a due appreciation of its value by the people the authorities of the district might gradually withdraw from interference and the people be left to the sole management of their own municipal affairs.

The proposed alteration of the law

law by enacting that the concurrence of a majority of the inhabitants shall not be a necessary preliminary to the introduction of this provision into any town will not in my view of what has hitherto prevented its adoption by the people be correct remove existing obstacles what has occurred in the management of the Pagodas will be in the memory of the 34,488 inhabitants of Combaconum whether the municipal act be desired by 30,000 persons or only by 10,000 and the latter number will no more trust any one of their body than the former number would. The smaller number would be sufficient for jealousies to arise among and although of two factions in the town the minority asking for the introduction of the act might all belong to one, the task of carrying out its provisions against the wishes of the majority would hardly be simplified in consequence.

5 I think that the people may probably be induced to follow the lead of the European authorities and that perhaps when they have practically tested the advantages of the municipal system they may carry it on themselves but I do not think that left to their own spontaneous action they will take any step for its introduction.

Tanjore
Vellum 14th March 1855 } Signed W. Forbes
Collector

order thereon
29.30

No 44.

To B. Lounsliffe Esqre
Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Bd No 767.
From the Collector of Tanjore
31

Sir,

In September last the owner of a Vessel shipped at Trincomalee a quantity of paddy for Jaffna paying Rs 36 as the export duty thereon, and having occasion to touch at Tuticorin, he found the scarcity of grain so great, and the wants of the people so urgent, that he was induced to land his grain, and sell it on the spot. He has now applied for a refund of the duty paid, and under circumstances of the case, I have the honor to request that I may receive sanction for its payment.

Tanjore
Vellum
16th March 1855 } Signed W. Forbes
Collector

Bd No 840
Proceedings thereon
31.32

Resolved that the letter above recorded be submitted for the information and orders of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council with the Board's recommendation that sanction may be granted for the refund of Rupees 36, being the Amount of export duty levied on a quantity of Paddy shipped at Trincomalee for Jaffna, but afterwards landed and sold at Tuticorin in consequence of the scarcity of the Grain and the urgent wants of the people at that place.

For

No. 48.

To B. Cunliffe Esqr
Secretary to the Board of Revenue
Fort St. George.

33

Bd No 860.
From the Collector of Tanjore.....

Sir,

I have the honor to return an extract from the Board's Proceedings dated the 6th instant No 531. which appears to have been inadvertently sent to me, as I cannot find on record any thing to which it refers.

Tanjore.....
Ammahpettah
24th March 1855

Signed H. Forbes.
Collector.

Bd No 836.
Proceedings thereon.

33-34

The sanction of Government forwarded to the Collector of Tanjore with the Board's Proceedings of 8th March 1855. was applied for in Mr Forbes letter to the Board in the Department of Public Works dated 4th December 1854 No 360. The Copy of the Board's Proceedings returned by the Collector is forwarded to him with this explanation.

No 20.

To B. Cunliffe Esquire
Secretary to the Board of Revenue.
Fort St George.

35

Bd No 484.
From the Collector of Madura.....

Sir,

1. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22 January last, desiring me to report my opinion on the probable effect of the removal of the provision in Act. XXVI of 1850 for the improvement of Provincial Towns, which requires the consent of the Majority of the inhabitants to its introduction, and the expression of my views generally as to the

causes of the difficulty of introducing the Act into the Madura Districts.

2. It appears to me that some such an Act is urgently required, and that if made compulsory would be acquiesced in, and eventually approved of by the body of the people.

3. I am informed that their objection to it at present is the idea that it is the duty of Government to keep the Towns clean, but I believe that their feeling would be more correctly expressed by stating that they are accustomed to look to some central authority to devise Rules for their guidance, and find it less troublesome to obey, than themselves to consider and arrange. No doubt also they have a great dislike to incur the burden of a new tax, and are apathetic and blind as to the great advantages it will purchase for them.

4. The clearing out and improvement of the Town of Madura was very unpopular at its commencement and required to be carried out with a higher hand than a Magistrate in these Districts would at present venture to employ. Yet its benefits are now universally acknowledged, and the prices of building ground have risen in value immensely.

5. The Board will perceive from the foregoing remarks that I consider that the native inhabitants of Towns in their present state, require to be imperatively Commanded to do even what is obviously necessary for their own welfare, and if I were to suggest any alteration in the Act it would be to give the Magistrate the power of deciding that a course should be pursued against the opinion of the Commissioners, but I would check this power by requiring that he should in such instances

obtain

obtain the consent in writing of the judge, and fully record all the circumstances for the information of Government should it think proper to call for an explanation.

6. In my former Report on this subject I recommended that the necessary Funds should be raised by a house Tax, and that the measure should at first be introduced in a few Towns only, often visited by European Officers.

7. I would only add that although I would suggest that the Law should grant the Magistrate ample powers, I would recommend at the same time that he should be particularly instructed to proceed with great circumspection, and feel as it were, the public pulse before carrying out his measures. There would be some danger of individuals carrying out particular fancies involving considerable expense such as lighting with Vegetable Gas and erecting fountains, in Towns too poor and too backward both in condition and intelligence for such improvements. I am disposed to think therefore that as regards such innovations the concurrence of the majority of the commissioners should be made absolutely necessary, or some other check devised.

Madura ..... } Signed R. D. Parker,
14th February 1855 } Collector.

(35-36)
Order thereon:-

Order to lie over.

Vide letter
To Board of Revenue
6th December 1850

No. 71.

From B. Cunliffe Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue,
Fort St. George.

(37)

Br. No. 618
From the Collector } Sir
of Tinnevelly ... }

x
Dated 20th Jany 1855.

From Board 11th July 1836
To Ds - 21st Octr "
From Ds - 29th Decr "
To Ds 23d Jany 1837
From Ds 3d April "
To Ds 21st - Ds - "
From Ds 15th March 1838
To Ds - 30th April "

I have the honor to forward enclosed an Original Urzee with translation from the Trustee of the Trichendoor Da= vastanum claiming a right in favor of the Pagoda to a participation in the profits of the Pearl Fishery off the Coast of Ceylon and to request with reference thereto and to the correspondence noted in the Margin that the Board will pass such orders on the subject as they think proper.

Tinnevelly ..... } Signed C. J. Bird,
28th February 1855 } Collector.

No. 1.

Translation of an Urzee presented to C. J. Bird, Esqre Collector of Tinnevelly by Thalavoy Comarasawmy Moodelliar, Trustee of the Trichendoor Soobramoneyasawmy Pagoda.

The Carnatic rulers granted to the said Pagoda a Maniem of one

Dhony

Thong and 5 Stones during every Pearl Fishery. For the continuance of the same for ever a deed in copper plate was executed in the days of Shree Vezia Coomaramoottoo renga Chockaliuga Sheroonaly Naicker. Ever since or during the reign of the Carnatic and Subsequent rulers, and in the Company's days the people of the Pagoda under the orders of the Circar, used to go and receive the Maniem (during all the fishing days at the Ceylon, Manar, and Tuticorin Fisheries) according to the tenor of the copper deed, at the rate of one Thong and 5 Stones a day, and the proceeds derived from the same either under Dumany or by renting it, were applied to making jewels &c. ornaments &c. to the Sawmy of the Pagoda.

I now hear that a Pearl Fishery is to take place about the end of February at Manar belonging to Colombo. When the Dawastanum was under Circar Management, the Malattar &c. of the Pagoda used to go and receive the Maniem under the permission of the Circar, but now although the Dawastanum is not under the Circar Management yet as

as the place where the Fishery is to take place belongs to another Government I request your honor will be pleased to write about this to the Madras Government requesting them to communicate with the Ceylon Government on the subject.

As this is a charity, and as the Maniem is in continuance in favor of the Pagoda since a great length of time from the days of the Carnatic rulers at the rate of one boat and 5 stones per fishing day, and as the same should now be continued by your honor who is merciful, I beg to repeat my request that your honor would be pleased to inform this circumstance to Government.

Translation of the copper deed and the Certificates &c. in English granted in support of the continuance of the Dhony Maniem in question at every Fishery are herewith produced after referring to the same I request your honor will be pleased to issue orders.

(Signed) Thalavoy Coomarasamy Moodly
Trustee

(True Translation)

(Signed) C. J. Bird
Collector

Bt. No. 842
Proceedings thereon.
(37-38)

Resolved that the letter above recorded be submitted for the consideration and orders of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

2. In their letter of the 10th August 1837, the Board submitted a report of the Pagoda Institutions in Tanjore Tinnevelly and the Ramnad Zemindary in Madura which claimed a right to participate in the pearl fisheries carried on in the Gulf of Manar - this would appear to have been forwarded to the Ceylon Government who admitted the privileges claimed by the Madura Devastanams on the explanations forwarded by the Zemidar of Ramnad, but with reference to the Tanjore and Tinnevelly Pagodas called for further information explanatory of the circumstances under which the native Princes who made the grants acquired the right to do so, as well as of the circumstances under which those privileges were enjoyed - A reply was forwarded

From Govt 6th March 1838
Inclos 5 to do

To Govt 28th June 1838

forwarded to this on the 28th June 1838, wherein it was shown that the privileges claimed by the Devastanums in question rested on certain Copper deeds granted by the then ruling native princes, and that their authenticity had never been questioned.

3. No further correspondence appears to have taken place on this subject since the above date, and as the matter has thus been laid before Government, the Board solicit orders as to the reply to be given to the Petitioner.

4. It still appears to them that the most advisable means of adjusting the claim now preferred will be the grant of a commuted Money allowance to be paid by the Ceylon Government, amounting to Rs 1,343 per fishery on an average of three fishings, or Rs 338 per annum on an average of 32 years, but it is right

See to Govt 10th August 1837 para 2 marginal
Statement from Tinnevelly 25th April 1837 Inclos 4th May do

right to state that this mode of adjustment was formerly proposed, but strenuously refused by the Malattars of the Pagoda. It might again be offered, if Government concur, with a declaration that beyond this they are not inclined to interfere.

WSA

No 109.

To

B. Cunliffe Esqre

Secretary to the Board of Revenue

Fort St George

39

Bd No 925

From the Collr of Tinnevelly

Sir

With reference to the printed Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated the 28th Ultimo, and to Copy of correspondence thereto prefixed, I have the honor to inform you that 1150 Copies of Regulations IV and V, and 850 Copies of the purport of Regulation XI of 1816 will be required for distribution among the Curnums and Village Moonsiffs in this District both in Government and Zemindary Villages.

Tinnevelly
Trichendoor
31st March 1855

(Signed) C. J. Bird
Collector

Order thereon

(Ordered to lie over)

39-40

No 165

To,

B. Cunliffe Esqre

Acting Secretary to the

Board of Revenue

Fort St George

41

Bd No 112.

From the Collector of Coimbatore

Sir,

I have the honor to forward the usual Statements of the Land Revenue Settlement of this District for Fusly 1763 prepared in the form and upon the principles adopted in 1762.

Forwards the Statements connected with the Land Revenue Settlement of Fusly 1763 amounting to Rupees 2333.606. 2-8 or 8195-13-5 less than the preceding Fusly reports on the state of the season affords explanation with reference to the state of the season and shews the Demand Collection and Balance

Result of the Settlement

2 The Settlement of the present year amounts to Rupees 2333.606 — 2 — 8 — and exhibits in decrease of Rupees 8195 — 13 — 5 — below the Demand of the preceding Fusly as will be observed from the following

Memorandum

Mems

5376 to 78 Fort St. George 5th April 1855
Comparison

Items	Fasly 1263 Increase	Decrease	Fasly 1262	
Ryotwar	230,265 8 1	" " "	230,983 1 2	8577 14 10
Shotwar Sodeya &c.	951 " 9	" " "	951 " 9	" " "
Dubash	3,309 15 9	82 1 5	3,284 14 4	" " "
	230,530 8 10	82 1 5	234,082 6 3	8577 14 10
Polygars Peiscush	28019 9 10	" " "	28019 9 10	" " "
Total	233,3349 2 8	82 1 5	251,2102 " 1	8577 14 10
Deduct Decrease		82 1 5		
Net Decrease			8495 13 5	

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Where Conducted 3. The Summabundy of each Talook was conducted in the Cusbah Town and Puttahs distributed accordingly with three exceptions, the Neilgherry Talook was settled chiefly at Coonoor, and the Puttahs given at Ootacamund. Those of the Parindoray were issued both at Errode and Avenashy, with reference to the distance of Villages from each of these Stations to obviate the assemblage of a large body of people at Parindoray, where Cholera was then prevailing. The Puttahs of Collegal were distributed both in the Cusbah as well as in the two principal Stations of Hanoor and Cowdully to meet the convenience of the Ryots.

Villages and tenure 4. The aggregate number of Villages amounts to 1593 of these 33 are uninhabited and uncultivated the remainder being 1560 — 1500 of them are held under Ryotwarry tenure

Fort St. George 5th April 1855

tenure 10 as Shrotriem and Jaghire and 50 are Polliput Villages paying a Perma-nent, Peishcush to Government—

5. I beg leave to annex a Tabular Statement shewing the num-ber of Villages and hamlets under the several heads of Ryotwar, Shro-triem and Jaghire, and Poliputs in comparison with the number of the previous year, distinguishing those inhabited, uninhabited but cultivated and paying revenue, as well as those entirely deserted and classed under the head of "Bachuraj" The Board will be aware that some of the Hamlets especially those in the Hilly tracts of Collegul, Suttimungalum and and Danaickencottah are a mere name having very few huts of a temporary character remove-able at pleasure, containing only

Fort St. George 5th April 1855

only a family or two — with their labourers and cattle —

Tenure

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Fort St George

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Tenure — Whether cultivated or otherwise	No. of Villages 1262	No. of Villages 1263	Increase	Decrease	No. of Hamlets 1262	No. of Hamlets 1263	Increase	Decrease	Total 1262	Total 1263	Increase	Decrease
Ryotwary — Inhabited	1294	1293	"	1	4593	4581	"	12	5887	5874	"	13
Ryotwary — Uninhabited but cultivated	205	207	2	"	"	"	"	"	215	207	2	"
Ryotwary — Entirely deserted	34	33	"	1	"	"	"	"	34	33	"	1
Ryotwary — Total	1533	1533	2	2	4593	4581	"	12	6126	6114	2	14
Shrotriem Jaghire — Inhabited	10	10	"	"	16	8	"	8	26	18	"	8
Shrotriem Jaghire — Uninhabited but cultivated	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Shrotriem Jaghire — Total	10	10	"	"	16	8	"	8	26	18	"	8
Poliput — Inhabited	17	17	"	"	127	111	"	16	144	128	"	16
Poliput — Uninhabited but cultivated	3	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	3	"	"
Poliput — Total	20	20	"	"	127	111	"	16	147	131	"	16
Total — Inhabited	1321	1320	"	1	4736	4700	"	36	6087	6050	"	37
Total — Uninhabited but cultivated	208	210	2	"	"	"	"	"	208	210	2	"
Total — Entirely deserted	34	33	"	1	"	"	"	"	34	33	"	1
Grand Total	1593	1593	2	2	4736	4700	"	36	6329	6293	2	38
										Net Decrease		36

6 It will be perceived that although the total number of Villages remains unaltered yet there is an increase of two Villages in the items "uninhabited but cultivated," with an equivalent decrease in "inhabited" and "entirely deserted" Villages — a small Village in Danaickencottah was given up this year, and its cultivation dwindled from Rupees 30 — 13 — 8 — to Rupees 1 — 8 — ½. One in Collegal which hitherto paid no revenue to Government has recently been partially brought under cultivation — the amount being Rupees 3 — 13 — 2. this will account for variations above pointed out — Thirty seven hamlets were altogether relinquished and one newly constructed — reducing the net

× Cubbala Chettrum

+ Dundana Cutty

* Mossoor in Parandaay

net decrease to 36 as noted in the margin — The relinquishment of these hamlets has caused no loss of Revenue — It was rather a change of site, than relinquishment the Ryots who left one hamlet, have settled in another which best suited their convenience — The prevalence of Cholera and causes arising from the adverse season have also contributed to the change remarked: the deserted hamlets

	Talooks	No. of Hamlets given up
Collegal	Cirkar	13
	Jaghire and Shrotriem	8
		21
Poliput	Tulachery	4
	Checkragherry	8
	Canoor	4
		16
		37
Increase in Parin doray		1
Net Decrease		36

hamlets have been struck off the ac-
counts, as their retention seems undesirable
the number of Villages whether inhabit-
ed, cultivated, or otherwise are al-
always retained, they having separate
"Anycuts" which would eventually
be brought under cultivation —

Irrigation 7. The principal sources
of irrigation are channels branching
from the Cauvery, Bhowany, Noyel
and Amraveutty Rivers. The
irrigation channels from the Cauvery
are five, and from the Bhowany
four the streams are perennial,
and afford generally a sufficient
supply of water except in seasons
of drought when a scarcity
is sometimes experienced. There
* are 78 channels from the Noyel,
small. but the supply is precarious

* the Amraveutty has 22 channels
small with a moderate quantity of water
sometimes insufficient — "Tennellaur"
2 and "Aulias" 5, the supply in the
former is not so certain as in the
latter. Besides these, there are 107
small Jungle streams, with about 200
Tanks the aggregate number with
reference to each Talook as well as
the amount of Anycut revenue
are pointed out in the following
Memorandum an extension of the
two channels from the Bhowany
in the Suttimungalum Talook
was sanctioned some months ago and
the work is in progress —

Talooks

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Fort St. George — 5th April 1855

Talooks	Cauvery		Bhowany		Amravaty		Noyel		Aulian		Tennalar		Jungle Streams	
	Channels	Tanks	Channels	Tanks	Channels	Tanks	Channels	Tanks	Channels	Tanks	Channels	Tanks	Channels	Tanks
1 Coimbatore	"	"	"	"	"	"	9	19	"	"	"	"	12	2
2 Sultanmungalum	"	"	2	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	16
3 Danaickencottah	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	9	21
4 Collegal	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	11	20
5 Pullachey	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5	"	"	"	43	5
6 Parendoray	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5	21
7 Audoor	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	34
8 Errode	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2
9 Cheyoor	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
10 Pulladum	"	"	"	"	"	"	11	2	3	2	"	"	11	19
11 Neilgherries	"	"	"	"	"	"	13	14	2	"	"	"	"	"
12 Dharapooram	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	1	"	"
13 Congiem	"	"	"	"	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	1
14 Caroor	"	"	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
15 Cheekrageherry	"	"	"	"	9	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	6
	"	"	"	"	7	"	"	"	"	"	2	9	3	1
Total	5	"	1	2	22	3	28	35	5	"	2	9	107	157

* The Tank at Dotacamund has no cultivation under it

Total Villages	Total Trees	Anjacut 1260 Cawnies		Assessment		
21	21	11147	11 3/4	130074	8	2
2	18	10750	3/4	130774	1	.
10	21	2725	15 3/4	20345	13	8
16	20	5720	3	34104	8	9
18	5	4581	5 1/2	29654	8	6
6	21	1302	6 1/2	13599	13	8
1	34	2107	1/4	19302	2	6
1	2	6311	7 1/2	101977	11	7
15	21	1308	13 1/4	11196	2	2
3	14	2984	6 1/4	33629	7	10
1	2	100	13 3/4	445	14	.
7	1	5443	12 3/4	70267	4	6
4	.	445	9	2738	13	3
16	9	12044	4 1/2	105111	11	9
12	13	6359	.	59152	15	6
173	200	77732	11 1/2	762675	13	10

8 Nearly all the Nunjah lands under cultivation grow Paddy those that yield Cocoanuts &c. (orchard) being inconsiderable about 2 - 12 - 11 per cent it is therefore scarcely necessary to remark how desirable it is to encourage the improvement of this description of valuable product.

General Statistics.

9. No census was taken in the year under review as it is a quinquennial return and will be made in Fusly 1265 - the A.D. 1855/56 account taken in one year being considered a standard one for 5 years under the orders of the Board the population with reference to the Statements of 1260 amounts to 1153862 Souls male

	Male	Female	Total
Circar Villages	565694	565238	1130932
Poligul Do.	11434	11496	22930
Total	577128	576734	1153862

Male and Females inclusive of Polipuls and nearly 250000 of them pay revenue to Government. There has been no emigration from this District to others, or vice versa, to any perceptible extent the present population exceeds the average estimate of 3 years by about 12 per cent, and it is a matter for remark that among this mass of people not a single education=al Institution has been yet established by Government nor any aid given to existing private ones.

Fusbies	Male	Female	Total
1255	397913	391693	789606
1256	405563	399582	805145
1257	409472	402429	811901
1258	414192	407794	821986
1259	418553	415249	833802
Total	2045693	2016747	4062440
Average for 1 year	409138	403349	812485
Fusby 1260	577128	576734	1153862
Difference	167990	173385	341374

The

10. The number of Land holders and others paying revenue to Government are 24679 - or 29563 more than the average number under tenants are excluded from this calculation: the increase above the number in 1262 is 2899, it will be perceived that there is a decrease annually in the number of persons

Particulars	1262	1263	Comparison Increase	Decrease
Land and Quit rent	190081	195271	5190	"
Moturpha	53606	51310	"	2296
Sundry Small Farms	113	118	5	"
Total	243830	246729	5195	2296
Net Increase			2899	

Fusbies	Land	Moturpha & Sundry	Total	Quit rent	Total
1255	133944	74003	207947	3857	211804
1256	136611	68929	205540	3853	209393
1257	140105	69520	209625	3850	213475
1258	143129	75392	218521	3849	222370
1259	143503	81441	224944	3846	228790
Total	697292	369283	1066577	19257	1085834
Average	139458	73857	213315	3851	217166
Fusby 1263	156382	86504	242886	3843	246729
Differences	16924	12647	29571	Decrease 8	29563

persons paying quit rent, caused either by the relinquishment or resumption of enam lands from various causes

11. The Puttahs in last year were 239986 they now amount to 242886 as indicated marginally the total number of Puttahs those issued anew as well as those renewed, are also exhibited—

Items	1262	1263	Comparison Increase	Comparison Decrease
Land and Jodee	186237	191428	5191	"
Moturpha	53606	51310	"	2296
Sundry small Farms	143	148	5	"
Total	239986	242886	5196	2296

	Total Number of Puttahs	Distributed Renewed	Fresh	Total	Per centage.
Collectors Division	175700	19281	13090	32371	18
Sub Division	67186	6922	4824	11746	17
Total	242886	26203	17911	44117	18

12— In the number of ploughs, there is an increase of 1121 whilst in cattle, a decrease of 37268 head, has occurred Vide Memorandum

Items	1262	1263	Difference Increase	Decrease
No. of Ploughs	90167	91288	1121	
No. of Cattle	1197623	1160355		37268

Memorandum in the Margin—

13. The number of Garden wells in 1262 were 41488 inclusive of 6066 waste ones they now amount to 42452 showing an increase of 964 caused by the late liberal orders of Government, exempting new wells from additional taxation. the old unused wells, are also being taken up in due course, the orders of the Board with regard to the disposal of them having been promulgated throughout the District some time ago— the concession in favor of old gardens sanctioned in Extract from Minutes of Consultation of the 6th October 1854, will be a great relief to the Ryots, and place the Garden revenue on a more secure and sound basis.

Items	Fasly 1262	Fasly 1263	Increase	
Old wells in use	31972	31972	"	
New ones	450	1414	964	
Total	35722	36386	964	
Waste wells	6066	6066	"	
Total	41488	42452	964	

The

	Fusly 1262			Fusly 1263.		
	No.	Amount		No.	Amount	
1000 and upwards	2	2379	8	1	1002	9 11
750 to 1000	3	2649	7 6	2	1680	1 2
500 to 750	13	7808	4 11	11	6569	4
250 to 500	80	26730	4 3	70	22833	6 4
200 to 250	77	17046	2 8	79	17414	8 11
150 to 200	164	27884	10 6	162	27933	3 5
100 to 150	520	60467	9	489	57949	3 4
75 to 100	722	60239	4 11	725	59975	8 5
50 to 75	1968	116474	2 11	1924	112916	6
40 to 50	1910	84485	5 1	1837	81628	13 7
30 to 40	3387	111862	4 1	3302	112705	4 11
20 to 30	6491	155782	10 8	6613	160585	4 1
10 to 20	15791	219420	11 1	15994	221445	7 6
Below 10	58246	254131	11 2	60510	272013	3 7
Total	89380	1150361	12 7	94719	1150632	15 2
Joint Puttahs	62364	1023338	11 6	64663	1022010	1 7
Grand Total	151744	2175900	8 1	156382	2178643	9

15. The rent roll of the Fusly is annexed as contrasted with its predecessor no explanation as to the cause of variation in the number and the amount of Puttahs seems called for, as it has occurred under ordinary circumstances and will do so annually either by relinquishment of land, or transfer or Joint Puttahs—

The

Season and Sanatory state of the District.

15. The season in the year under report has not been favorable. The rains in March 1853 were Copious, but in the subsequent Months they were partial, and not sufficient to ensure a full Crop— In October they were heavy, but not so in the succeeding Months hence the Crops were far below the average produce, and in a majority of cases hardly sufficient to enable the Ryot to maintain himself and his labourers throughout the year. The Rivers Cawvery, Bhawany, Amravaty and Noyel, were full, but some of the Tanks were scantily supplied. remissions which were granted for waste lands, and for failure of produce amounted to Rupees 8218-8-11— The want of forage was also severely felt in some of the Talooks, especially in the South which produced disease, and the loss of Cattle, amounting to 37268 head, in many places the Cattle were kept alive by loppings from the Trees, instead of Grass and Straw—

The

16 The Sanatory state of the District, as might be expected under such circumstances, was far from satisfactory Cholera broke out, more or less in all the Talooks in my Division, and carried off 5,108 persons the number of deaths being more by 4255, than the number in the previous year a Sad malady, approaching in Character to dysentery and Typhus fever prevailed on the Neilgherries, and caused the death of 600 persons many of them Burghers, and petty Landholders.— their lands, with the standing crops, were left to destruction, and consequently, necessarily exempted from the demand of revenue amounting to Rupees 702-14-10.—

17. The Prices of Grain rose from 50—3—11 to 29—11—8 ~~per~~ Cent above the prices of 1262 the particulars of this increase, as well as variation between the commutation rate and the

Items	Description of Grain	Nos.	Commutation Prices in 1263	Increase	Per centage	Prices in 1263 increase above the prices of 1262	Remarks
			Rupees				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sunjuh	Paddy 1st Sort	1	115 12 11	22 11 9	25 9 5	90 4 10	
	Paddy 2d Sort	2	107 2 11	21 1 1	24 13 2	81 8 8	
	Average		111 7 5	22 0 3	25 0 3	86 6 3	
Do Sunjuh	Cholum	1	138 13 6	44 8 3	44 13 2	92 6 7	
	Cumboo	2	108 1 8	33 8 3	44 13 2	76 5 11	
	Horse grain	3	124 9 9	52 13 4	70 10 6	91 11 9	
	Ragee	4	105 8 10	30 12 5	41 2 5	73 10 4	
	Average		119 7 7	39 11 9	49 0 2	83 13 5	

the present prices are shown in the annexed Memorandum—

18 The average rates Set down in the periodical Statements of demand Collection and balance differ slightly from those exhibited in this Memorandum the cause of which having been explained in my report on the Settlement of the last Fasly the difference referred to is not however considerable, and

Grain	Rate as shown in the Memo:	Rate set down in D.C.B Statement	Comparison Increase	Comparison Decrease	Per centage
Paddy	111 9 8	103 5 10	8 3 7	- - -	7 13 4
Cholum	138 13 6	128 12 -	10 1 6	- - -	7 13 5
Cumboo	108 4 8	104 5 4	3 15 4	- - -	3 12 8
Horse gram	127 9 9	128 - 6	- - -	6 9 -	5 3
Raghee	105 8 10	104 4 4	1 4 6	- - -	1 3 8

usually sold, and the difference between this, and the prices of Fusly 1262 not being material, requires no comment. Vide following Memorandum.—

Months	Price per candy of wool in 1262	Price per Candy of wool in 1263	Comparison Increase	Comparison Decrease	Per centage
October	47 - -	49 - -	2 - -	- - -	4 1 1
November	47 - -	49 - -	2 - -	- - -	4 1 1
December	51 - -	49 - -	- - -	2 - -	3 11 9

20 The price of Tobacco received by Ryots from their Malabar Customers, cannot very precisely be ascertained

ascertained, but there can be no doubt that it has been more than what the Government used to pay the Ryot under the Monopoly System the increase being estimated at about 30 per Cent. I hope to be able to report a proportionate increase in the Cultivation of this product in a few years more, tho' considerable extension has already, without doubt ensued and tho' gradual, it will be permanent, and valuable.—

21. An account of the extent and assessment of land appropriated to the Cultivation of the different kinds of grain is given below. There are several other products, such as Cumminseeds, Poppy, Yea Yea &c, but the quantity of land taken up for their growth, being small, they have been excluded from the account the grains here exhibited being those most in use among all classes.—

Description

Fasly 1265 Comparison

Increase Decrease

| Description of Grains | Assessment Canarese | Assessment Canarese | Assessment | | |

Book of Accounts for January 1835

Cash Account — Cr.

Name	Amount	Cash Amount	Amount of Amount	Amount of Amount	Amount of Amount	Amount of Amount	Amount of Amount
Brought	12,512,517	11 6	11,001,201	4	12,209,907	1 10	11,918,206
Brought	6,586,534	13 11	5,603,280	12 10	6,551,317	4 10	5,191,640
Brought	6,513,148	8 8	5,191,685	1	6,611,670	6	5,161,216
Brought	2,512,941	2 1	2,191,250	5 11	2,550,704	5 3	2,718,235
Carried	52 11 2	52 11 2	21 7 8	21 7 8	" " "	" " "	31 6 6
Brought	17 7 6	17 7 6	36 9 "	36 9 "	19 1 6	19 1 6	" " "
Brought	2,003 10 1	2,003 10 1	2,395 11 6	2,395 11 6	392 4 5	392 4 5	" " "
Brought	29,073 15 9	29,073 15 9	24,253 15 2	24,253 15 2	379 15 5	379 15 5	" " "
Total	25,251,515 1 10	21,921,515 8	25,551,218 11 10	22,618,158 4 5	28,203 10 "	11,835 11 9	" " "

Cash Account — Cr.

Name	Amount	Cash Amount	Amount of Amount	Amount of Amount	Amount of Amount	Amount of Amount	Amount of Amount
Brought	10,407,917 3 3	10,280,618 6 3	10,626,699 5 3	10,395,250 9 5	21,902 " 2	11,782 3 "	" " "
Brought	6,308,11 2 1	3,513,811 10	6,329,11 13 "	5,490,57 10 11	209,710 11	" " "	2,324 " 11
Brought	6,421,571 8 1	5,760,19 10 5	6,531,409 "	5,264,792 6 7	11,251 3 3	6,452 12 2	" " "
Brought	23,176,9 4 3	20,994,469 12	8,314,902 12 9	21,14,880 10 11	33,250 14 4	1,521 10 14 3	" " "
Carried	1,742,60 6 3	7,233,213 7	1,687,907 12 5	7,045,61 7	" " "	" " "	6,052 9 10
Carried	25,720 11 10	11,999 1 "	2,223,7 10	1,063 1 "	" " "	" " "	3,145 4 "
Brought	9,190 11 7	7,148 10 8	11,261 5 8	9,164 7 9	2,070 10 1	2,315 13 1	" " "
Brought	20,917 13 8	9,178 9	20,744 9 11	9,082 10 4	" " "	" " "	1,427 3 9

Total Amount Collected

S 400

Fort St George 5 April 1855

Remissions for waste	Punjah	5822	9	6	5709	14	11	7603	14	11	7598	1	11	1781	5	5	1883	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Garden	2491	4	1	2290	12	3	3012	12	6	2934	11	"	521	8	5	643	14	9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Nunjah	8364	13	2	7104	3	10	4337	10	2	3616	3	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	4027	3	"	3488	"	2				
		16678	10	9	15104	15	"	14952	5	7	14149	"	7	2302	13	10	2532	1	9	4027	3	"	3488	"	2				
Nunjah waste remitted last Cowle retained in Pattah		"	"	"	"	"	"	6445	2	2	6028	9	7	6445	2	2	6028	9	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Total		16678	10	9	15104	15	"	21399	7	9	20177	10	2	1720	13	"	5072	11	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Remainder		2508336	7	1	2178219	6	8	2531819	4	1	2187980	10	3	23482	13	"	9761	3	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Remission for failure of produce		65	15	8	65	15	8	2789	15	4	2189	15	4	2123	15	8	2123	15	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
D° for land damaged by flood		320	13	5	300	14	8	331	5	9	278	1	4	10	8	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	22	13	4				
D° for land Struck off close to channel		"	"	"	"	"	"	545	2	7	456	1	9	545	2	7	456	1	9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Exam to Village Sibbendy		"	"	"	"	"	"	130	10	2	130	10	2	130	10	2	130	10	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Deficiency found in remeasurement		193	11	"	173	7	8	262	3	5	227	2	"	68	8	5	53	10	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Remission on lands left off by Ryots		"	"	"	"	"	"	702	14	10	"	"	"	702	14	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Cowle remission for waste		16489	1	1	"	"	"	26786	3	5	2	6	10	10297	2	4	2	6	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Fasul Cummee		34771	15	4	"	"	"	35636	12	8	"	"	"	864	13	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Turn Cummee		7607	3	12	"	"	"	7769	3	12	"	"	"	1620	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Teeva Cummee		20391	1	15	1169	13	1	20831	0	7	5466	7	11	4398	8	"	2296	10	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Total		331827	3	6	17110	3	1	352589	7	2	87502	13	4	20762	3	8	7040	10	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Remainder		"	"	"	2176509	3	7	"	"	"	2179229	12	11	"	"	"	2720	9	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

Remission on cultivation

5401

Fort St George 5th April 1855

Actual cultivation	Punjah			1027760	11	5			1038938	12	3			11177	13	10								
	Garden			55430	15	2			54362	2	1											6806	13	1
	Nunjah			52164	11	9			52602	14	5			437	9	8								
	Total			2099833	9	4			2108583	12	9			8750	3	5								
Out cultivated charge	Punjah			32342	8	3			31438	1	11											2904	6	4
	Garden			7109	6	8			5181	12	4											1927	10	4
	Nunjah			344	6	10			119	10	6											224	12	4
	Total			41796	5	9			36739	8	9											5056	13	
Profit	Punjah			32280	6	15			31419	13	9											860	8	8
	Garden			2598	14	1			2186	9	8											412	4	5
	Nunjah																							
	Total			34879	4	6			33906	7	5											972	13	1
	Total			2176509	3	7			2179229	12	11			2720	9	4								
Deduct 1/5th and 1/8th Remission to Brammins &c				608	11	6			586	12	2											21	15	4
Remainder				2175900	8	1			2178643		9			2742	8	8								
Add fixed Sowmadayem				138181	14	2			126943	8	1											11238	6	1
Pollegars Peishcush				28019	9	10			28019	9	10													
Total				2342102		1			2333606	2	8											84495	13	5

Fort St George 5th April 1855

Dittum

24 It will be found from the above Statement that the amount of cultivation with reference to the Dittum accounts of Fusly 1262 was Rs 2,99,469-12-8. In the Fusly under review it has been Rupees 2,14,880-10-11 the increase being 15,410-14-3.

25 Under the head of Poonjah there is an increase of Rupees 11,282-3-11 from extended cultivation.

26 The Garden lands show a decrease of 2,324-11-11 caused by reduced cultivation of old wells.

27 The wet cultivation exceeds that of the past year in the sum of Rupees 6,452-12-2.

28 The extent of waste lands of every description charged to Ryots at the time of Dittum inclusive of pasture grounds was Rupees 90,823-10-4 which is less than the amount of last year by Rupees 956-14-11

29 The net increase obtained in the preliminary settlement of the Talookdars including Fusly Tasty or additional rent was Rupees 14,833-14-9.

Rupees

Fort St George 5th April 1855

Poonjah

30 Rupees 2,532-1-9 were remitted for Poonjah and garden and Rupees 2,540-9-5 for Kunjah waste lands, in all Rupees 5,072-11-2 which has reduced the Talookdars Dittum increase to 9,761-3-7.

Aggregate Kunjah remission 6,078-9-7

Deduct decrease of remission below last year 3,488-11-2

Net remission 2,540-9-5

The remission for Kunjah waste was chiefly in the Pollachy Talook under the Annamalay and Cottoor channels, where in consequence of want of water it was not practicable to have carried the cultivation further than has been made, and although the demand of Revenue was given up the lands have been retained in Puttah as directed by the Board.

Remissions on account of failure of crops

31 From the unfavorable character of the Season, Scarcity of water was experienced under some of the channels and Tanks, and a remission was granted for failure of produce to the amount of Rupees 2,189-15-4 or 2,123-15-8 above the remission of 1262.

32 As connected with this subject it appears desirable to remark that the usual charge of one and two annas the

Rupee

Rupee was not for "Shavee" in the Chucklay-
gherry and Carroor Talooks, forming a
portion of the Sub Division, the attention
of the Sub Collector will be directed to
this point should the Board consider
the omission objectionable. The propriety
of making the above charge appears
however questionable seeing that it only
adds to the loss of the Ryots without any
material benefit to Government, and
I would urge its abolition it is in
fact a fractional
tax on a ruined and failing crop.

33

Amount remitted at the time of Settlement	620-5-4
Remitted this year	278-1-4
	898-6-8
Taken up for roads	367-2-5
Be for Sites of Houses	172-14-2
Inundated by water	120-10-
Swept away by freshes	34-12-3
	694-6-10

Rupees 278-1-4 were
remitted on lands
swept away by freshes
or otherwise rendered im-
practicable for pur-
poses of Cultivation, the details
of which are inserted
in the Margin.

34

Rupees 456-1-9 given
up on land close to channels is a
novel item. It will be seen from
Major Cotton's report on the Calingu-
royen channel that he considered
it a matter of great importance
for

for the security of the channel that the
ground on either side of it should be
kept clear of cultivation. Such an arrange-
ment was much required and under
these circumstances the appropriation of
ground to cultivation for a distance of 60
yards both on the upper and lower sides
of the channel was interdicted and the
proportionate demand thereon abandoned.

Under the orders of the Board
35
conveyed in Extract from their Proceedings
of the 22nd March 1853, waste lands were
granted to Villages Sebbendy in lieu of
those previously alienated for their pay,
but which from local causes were become
unproductive or unfit for cultivation. In
those cases in which no waste lands in
suitable localities were to be had the
Putcut lands of the Curnum or Monegar
were alienated and the revenue thereon given
up this year amounts to Rupees 130-10-2
Statement No 13 will show the aggregate
quantity of land granted this year to Villages
Sebbendy as well as that resumed and carried
to the credit of Government.

The amount remitted on lands
36
found

found deficient upon remeasurement below the quantity entered in the Survey accounts has been Rupees 227-2-" or 53-10-4- above the remissions of 1262, in every case in which a reduction of this character is permitted due enquiry is made and careful measurement taken by the Talook officials the correctness of which is further tested in my office at the time of Settlement.

37 Rupees 702-14-10 remission on lands left by Ryots" forms a new item, and I beg leave to explain to the Board that in consequence of the prevalence of the malady (referred to in para 16) on the neighbouring which caused so fearful a mortality among the Burghers some of the lands under cultivation were absolutely deserted, the owner having either died or deserted the Village. In such cases it was not practicable to recover the Government dues as it was clearly ascertained that the lands had never been reaped, but the grain destroyed by cattle, the remission was absolutely necessary - and considering the nature of the case, I hope the Board will approve of the measure.

The

38 The item of Cowle remission for waste includes all descriptions of Cowle, that is the difference between the fixed assessment and the amount paid according to the terms of the Cowle-nammah, and exceeds the remission of last year by Rupees 10,297-2-4- produced by extra lands taken upon Cowle the deficiency of 2-6-10 has been caused by two old gardens cultivated upon Cowle and chargable with full rent this year having been transferred to the head of Bagayet Turrn Poonjah.

39 "Fasul Cummee" is an item of ordinary occurrence and requires no elucidation, the increase of remission under this head in this year has been Rupees 864-13-4-

40 "Turrum Cummee" or the amount of difference between the former and present rates of assessment, is a nominal item and demands no explanation - it is matter for consideration whether this amount as well as the reduction to be made shortly on heavily

heavily assessed lands under the sanction of Government should not altogether be expunged from the accounts- it answers no purpose further than that of factitiously swelling the amount of remissions to be granted annually and only produces confusion in the accounts.

41 Seerva baumee or the difference between the fixed assessment and the amount actually paid comprises various items such as garden and Punjah charged with Punjah rent- Punjah lands paying grass taxe &c &c the amount remitted under this head in 1262 was Rupees 1,169-13-1 in this fusly it has been Rupees 5,466-7-11 or 4,296-10-10- on the advance- the Board may possibly require information regarding the difference between this and the entry in the preceding column Viz- Rupees 101-13-2- and I would therefore remark that the sum of Rupees 4,398-8- is the reduced demand but a further reduction having still been called for it was made accordingly and has consequently caused the difference referred to- For instance

land

land classed as Punjah but incapable of irrigation from high level was again classed as Punjah tunnr Punjah at the time of Survey and a proportionate rate of assessment fixed thereon such a rate being more than that of Punjah and less than the proper Punjah demand the payment of this comparatively high Punjah rate entitles the Ryot when the Tank or channel is full to make use of a small quantity of water for the purpose of tilling the land in this year owing to want of water it was not practicable to appropriate any water and the lands yielded far less produce in order to meet this difficulty the demand was temporarily reduced to the common Punjah rate which will account for the difference above pointed out.

42 The Net cultivation for the Fusly under report amounts to Rupees 2,10,853-12-9- or 8,750-3-5- more than the cultivation of 1262 the waste land charged was Rs. 36,739-8-9- and the gross tax demand Rs. 33,906-7-5 making in all 2,17,2-29-12-11- which exceeds the amount of last year by Rupees 2,720-9-4-

No

Fort St George 5th April 1855

Items	Fasly 1262		Fasly 1263		Increase	
	Cannies	Assessment	Cannies	Assessment	Cannies	Assessment
Sugar cane	7775	13¾ 8,488	14 11	10,50 8½	10,811	4 6 274 10⅜ 2,322
Cotton	10,701,16	5½ 1,17,526	13 2	1,13,919	1,18,343	1 10,652 11½ 3,816

43 No Indigo is grown in this District the Sugarcane and Cotton cultivation exceeds that of 1262 by 274 10½/16 and 6,872 11½/16 Cannies respectively as will be seen from Statement No 19 of which an abstract is given in the Margin. The absence of any Sugar manufactory and the consequent want of demand is the chief drawback to the improvement of the cane cultivation.

44 The demand for Sayer Gumma or Extra Revenue amounts to Rupees 18,833-2-9- whereas it was Rupees 58,718-2-4- in 1262, this deficiency has been caused chiefly by the Tobacco (the monopoly having been discontinued from the 1st of January 1853) and by reduced sales of Sandalwood.

Rupees

1274

Fort St George 5th April 1855.-

Rupees 17,994-2-1 were either recovered or remitted within the Fasly leaving a balance of 839-0-8 only at the close of it, which has been reduced by subsequent collections to Rupees 455 9-3, of this 149-14-9 are considered hopeless, for the remission of which I request the sanction of Government may be obtained. The memorandum annexed will shew the details of this item - I have no particular remarks to offer as connected with this source of Revenue, all the minor items which rendered the amount bulky, having been disposed of.

Fasles	Due by deceased	Due by Ryots not to be found	Due by Ryots in reduced circumstances	Total
1249	" " "	" " "	10 4 -	10 4
1250	" " "	" " "	8 3 1	8 3 1
1256	" " "	" " "	23 15 7	23 15 7
1260	" " "	" " "	22 15 11	22 15 11
1261	9 6 5	61 2 10	23 8 7	94 1 10
Total	9 6 5	61 2 10	79 5 6	149 14 9

45. Under the Head of Fixed Sources Income, there is a net decrease of Rupees 11,238-6-1-

The

Fort St. George 5th April 1855.

The prominent items forming this deficiency are three; 1st Rupees 11,383-10-2 arising from the exemption of Fruit Trees from taxation, the land on which they are grown paying revenue to Government, 2dly Rupees 858-14-5 caused by the remission of tax on Cattle which Died, and 3dly Rupees 201-2-5 by the discontinuance of House tax on labourers who have disappeared.

Adverting to the 2 last items I would observe that the propriety of this tax is questionable. The Ryot in addition to his land rent, is called upon to pay the tax above specified for his cattle and labour the remission of it is conditional - depending upon his taking up new land equivalent to the amount which may be remitted; this practice is not universal throughout the District, but prevails in a few Talooks

including Palmyras

Fort St. George 5th April 1855.

Talooks, only. as the question, in connexion with the Maturpha Revenue in general, is before Government. I deem it inexpedient to discuss the matter further on the belief that it will be abolished ere long, the remission of tree tax has proved a great relief to the people, and the formation of Topes and Gardens is fast going on especially of Palmira* Trees.

46. I annex an Abstract Statement showing the general result of the Settlement in comparison with the preceding year, in the usual form so far as it affects the land Revenue.

Items

* a most valuable Tree for all purposes. Building scaffolding wood, Mat covering accounts, ink, records, leaves, Toddy Jaggery Fee (Juice) and when young eaten, called Nongoo is delicious

Fort St. George

Fusly 1262

Items	Bullahs	Cannies	Amount of Revenue	Bullahs	Cannies	Increase Amount of Revenue	Bullahs	Cannies	Decrease Amount of Revenue
Full rent — Poonjah	309659	4½	894915	5¼	1056368	2 7	310949	3¾	
Garden	36707	1¼	106083	7¼	521315	7 5	35898	9½	
Nunjah	"	"	50300	6¾	513982	11 3	-	-	
	"	"	1051299	3¼	2091666	5 3	-	-	
Cowle — Poonjah	5547	11¼	16032	13¾	5735	4 1	8707	6¼	
Garden	287	1½	829	11¼	1324	3 1	286	11¾	
Nunjah	"	"	360	7	1314	6 11	-	-	
	"	"	17223	-	8373	14 1	-	-	
Remission — Remission for Poonjah	"	"	"	"	"	"	445	6¾	
Bagayet Tarum Punjah	8136	11½	23575	2	34900	11 4	8772	7¾	
Nunjah paying Poonjah and Garden assessment	"	"	2718	3¾	6673	2 6	-	-	
Remission for Nunjah	"	"	8	¼	15	13 11	-	-	
Garden — Poonjah	42456	6½	122699	¼	32280	6 5	41295	15½	
Garden	737	11½	2132	.	2598	14 1	705	7¾	
	"	"	124831	¼	34879	4 6	-	-	
Total — Poonjah	357663	6¼	1033647	3¼	1094383	13 1	361398	¼	
Garden	45868	9¾	132580	4½	56139	3 11	45163	4¾	
Nunjah	"	"	53387	1¾	52986	2 7	"	-	
	"	"	1219594	9½	2176509	3 7	-	-	
Deduct 1/5 and 1/8 Remission	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Village Sibbendy	"	"	"	"	596	15 6	-	-	
	"	"	"	"	11	12 .	-	-	
Net Revenue	"	"	"	"	608	11 6	-	-	
Add Fixed Saurnadayem	"	"	"	"	2175900	8 1	-	-	
Total	"	"	"	"	138181	14 2	-	-	
Poligar's Peishcush	"	"	"	"	2314082	6 3	-	-	
Grand Total	"	"	"	"	28019	9 10	-	-	
	"	"	"	"	2342102	. 1	-	-	

5th April 1855.

Fusly 1263

Cannies	Amount of Revenue	Increase Cannies	Increase Amount of Revenue	Decrease Cannies	Decrease Amount of Revenue
898643 4½	1062490 4 9	3727 15¼	6122 2 2	" "	" " "
103746 15	509829 12 7	" "	" "	2335 8¼	11485 10 10
50483 ¼	51979 2 2	182 9½	2996 6 11	" "	" " "
1052873 3¾	2089299 3 5	1574 ½	" " "	" "	2367 1 9
25164 5¾	7886 9 5	9131 8	2151 5 4	" "	" " "
828 10½	1287 4 6	" "	" " "	1 3¼	36 11 7
664 15	2156 12 4	304 8	842 5 5	" "	" " "
26657 15¼	11330 13 3	9434 15¼	2956 15 2	" "	" " "
1287 4¼	" " "	1287 4¼	" " "	" "	" " "
25352 7¾	37688 10 4	1837 5¾	2787 15 -	" "	" " "
2767 -	6817 2 5	48 12¼	143 15 11	" "	" " "
1158 -	187 8 .	1149 15¾	171 10 1	" "	" " "
119345 5¾	314913 9	" "	" " "	3353 10½	860 8 8
2038 13½	2486 9 8	" "	" " "	93 2½	112 4 5
121384 3¼	33906 7 5	" "	" " "	3446 13	972 13 1
1044440 4¼	1101796 11 11	10793 1	7412 14 10	" "	" " "
131966 14¾	551292 8 1	" "	" " "	593 5¾	8846 11 10
55072 15¼	526140 8 11	1685 13½	4154 6 4	" "	" " "
1231480 2¼	2179229 12 11	11885 8¾	2720 9 4	" "	" " "
" "	586 12 2	" "	" " "	" "	10 3 4
" "	" " "	" "	" " "	" "	11 12 .
" "	586 12 2	" "	" " "	" "	21 15 4
" "	2178643 - 9	" "	2742 8 8	" "	" " "
" "	126943 8 1	" "	" " "	" "	11238 5 1
" "	2305586 8 10	" "	" " "	" "	8495 13 5
" "	28019 9 10	" "	" " "	" "	" " "
" "	2333606 2 8	" "	" " "	" "	8495 13 5

Fort St. George 5th April 1855.-

47. The causes of increase and de:
:crease having already been explained,
no further details seem called for.
it will be satisfactory to the Board
to observe that cultivation under the
Head of Cowle is rapidly increasing.
In last year, it was Rupees 8,373-14-1
at present, it is Rupees 11,330-13-3
showing an increase of 2,956-15-2.
or about 35 per Cent. this improve:
:ment has taken place chiefly in
the very Jungly and unhealthy
tracts of "Anamalay", Coloor, and Marche:
:naickenpollium in the Pollachy Talook,
as well as near "Wallier" on the main
western Road, which being within
the immediate range of the Southwest
Monsoon, and having also the advantage
of a light assessment, is actively
sought for, but the difficulty attend:
:ing the clearance of the heavy Jungle,
and the tillage of the land, is so
great that even the Cowle, liberal as
it

Fort St. George 5th April 1855.

it now is, gives but a moderate profit
to the Ryot. Judging from present
appearances it is probable that the
clearing will extend as far as the foot of the
Anamala Hills in the course of a few
years, and thus place the Hill tribes in
more immediate contact with the Low
Country Ryots, whose example may possibly
induce the Mulsers to adopt a less uncivilize:
:ed mode of life, and turn more and more
to agriculture.-

10-3-4

48 There is a small decrease
in the remission of 1/5th and 1/8th to Brahmins
and Mohomedans, consequent on the relin:
:quishment of land held under this tenure.
the item of Village Sibbendy, Rupees 11-12-0,
has ceased to exist, and will altogether
disappear in the accounts from the en:
:suing year. The Monigar for whose pay
the above deduction was made, being
paid directly from the Public Treasury
under

under the orders of Government.

49 I take this opportunity of report:
:ing to the Board that 30 Villages which
hitherto appertained to the Coimbatore Ta:
:luk, have been transferred to the Ta:
:luk of Danaikencottah - the arrangement
to take effect from the 12th July 1854
Fusly 1264 - It is however rather a re:
:currence to a former arrangement, than
a transfer - The transfer of some of the
Danaikencottah Villages to Coimbatore was
formerly made on account of the Tobacco
Monopoly, the preservation of which re:
:quired it, that has now ceased, and a re:
:currence to the old Division is
necessary - In consequence of the scanty
population in the Danaikencottah Ta:
:luk, and its incapability to furnish Coolies
and provisions for the repair of roads, and
use of Troops and Travellers, to and from
the Neilgherries; far from being in any
way prejudicial to the interests of the
Ryots, it has proved a great convenience

to

to them, the distance they have to travel
to the Tahsildars' Cutcherry is comparative:
:ly short; the Revenue of the 30 Villages
amounts to Rupees 7,161-8-1 for the cur:
:rent Fusly 1263.

50 In the Statements Nos 9-10
and 12, the quantity of Nunjah and
Garden as entered in the accounts of
1261, were assumed as the Survey
Standard in last year - Vide correspond:
:ence in the Margin - in the Fusly under
review, the Survey extent, and the
subsequent cultivation have been se:
:parated and inserted according to
the Board's orders - and this will
account for the difference between
the entries of 1262 and 1263.

51 The aggregate Summa for
1263, inclusive of both the Land and
extra Sources, amounts to Rupees 2538379-
6.6 or 4946.6.9-5, less than the amount of 1262, caused
as previously explained by a decrease in the land,
Meturpha and Extra Revenue - The various items
constituting the above demand are pointed out in the
following abstract as contrasted with the result of
the past Fusly 1262 in the usual form:-

Items	Demand for Fusly 1262	Demand for Fusly 1263	Comparison Increase	Comparison Decrease
Land Revenue	23,42,102 - -	1,23,33,606 2 8	- - -	8,495 13 5
Extra Sources: Abkarry	91,800 - -	92,682 14 5	882 14 5	- - -
Extra Sources: Sundry Small Farms and Licenses	2,483 12 3	2,799 2 3	315 6 -	- - -
Extra Sources: Moturpha	7,759 6 14 11	7,442 6 - 9	- - -	317 0 14 2
Extra Sources: Stamp Revenue	23,140 4 -	23,994 12 -	854 8 -	- - -
Extra Sources: Exctra Revenue	50,723 - 8	10,870 6 5	- - -	39,852 10 3
Total Extra Sources	2,45,743 15 10	2,04,773 3 10	2,052 12 5	43,023 8 5
Grand Total	25,87,845 15 11	25,38,379 6 6	2,052 12 5	51,519 5 10
Deduct Increase				2,052 12 5
Net Decrease				49,466 9 5

52 The collections within the year on account of Land Revenue were Rupees 23,17,309- 2- 5 leaving a balance of 16,297- "- 3, which has been reduced by subsequent recoveries to the 30th of November 1854 to Rupees 706- 8-10, chiefly in the Talooks of Coimbatore and the Neilgherries, for the adjustment of which measures have been adopted.

Items	Demand for Fusly 1263	Collection Within the year	Collection To the 30th Novemb'er 1854	Total	Balance
Ryotwar	23,01,265 8 4	22,87,684 9 2	13,134 13 10	23,00,819 7 -	446 1 4
Shrotrium Sodeer &c	951 - 9	951 - 9	" " -	951 - 9	- - -
Quit Rent	3369 15 9	653 14 8	2455 9 7	3109 8 3	260 7 6
Total	23,05,586 8 10	22,89,289 8 7	15,590 7 5	23,04,880 - -	706 8 10
Poligars Peishcush	28,019 9 10	28,019 9 10	" " -	28,019 9 10	- - -
Grand Total	23,33,606 2 8	23,17,309 2 5	15,590 7 5	23,32,899 9 10	706 8 10

the

53 The arrears at the com:
:mencement of the Fusly were Rupees
26,718-12-1 of which Rupees 19,016-8-5
were realized within the year - sub:
:sequent collections, Vizt, Rupees
107-7-1 have reduced the balance
to Rupees 7,594-12-7. Deducting there:
:from the remission sanctioned by
Government Vizt 5,400-6-2, the net
amount of arrears still to be re:
:covered, is Rupees 2,194-6-5 extending
over a period of 13 years, and early
measures will be taken to dispose of
the same; nearly one half of this or
amount is due on account of Quit
Rent on Houses and Compounds
on the Neilgherries, by owners
(Europeans) who go away, and
leave no address or agent.-

54 No coercive measures were
employed in the collection of Revenue in
Govt

Government Villages. In one instance,
the sale of land was recommend:
:ed, and sanctioned by the Board;
but the payment having been made
so soon as the notice was pro:
:mulgated, the sale did not actually
take place. The property of one
Ryot was sold by auction in the
Samattoor Polliput. the particulars
of which are given in the report on
the Settlement of that Estate.-

55. With regard to the amount
of arrears alluded to in para 53,
every effort will be made to re:
:cover as much as practicable
without pressing on the Ryot,
and such sum as may ultimately
prove hopeless will be recom:
:mended for remission.-

56. No advances were made
for Cultivation; that practice
having been discontinued ever
since

Fort St. George 5th April 1855.

since I joined the District, and no inconvenience, but rather good found to result, in fact it was but too often a fictitious and unsound mode of propping up a small farmer on borrowed capital, who should properly and naturally be a labourer and was also a flagrant source of peculation.

57 The Register of Landed Estates owned by Public Servants, remains the same as in the previous year; no alteration having taken place except in the Sub Division.

Vide para 20 of Sub Collector's Report.

58 As was proposed in para 49 of my report No. 101. 30th November 1853, the pay of the Village Sibbendy should be increased in certain instances. I propose to submit shortly a statement thereon.

EDG

The

Fort St. George 5th April 1855

59 The orders of Government exempting Patent lands converted into Nunjah from additional taxation in cases of improvement at the expence of the Ryot have been promulgated throughout the District and in two instances, the Ryots have already taken advantage of the above rule. one has constructed a small new Tank capable of containing water sufficient for the cultivation of 4 or 5 Cawnies of land, another is about to excavate a new channel, which will be completed shortly, both of these works are in the Pollachy Taloo. R. care will be taken as directed by the Board to restrict the indulgence to new works and not trifling repairs, tho' there may be some very "old" ruined works of 60 and 100 years condemned by the Civil Engineer on which a Ryot may be allowed, if adventurous to expend his capital.

60 It has been a practice for years past in many of the Talooks in this District to make the land holder pay for pack Bullocks employed in the conveyance of his Grain to the Market this has been partially discontinued and will be entirely so as it is without question one of those petty but obnoxious

obnoxious sources of Revenue, in which Government loses more than it gains—

61 A detailed statement of the settlement of the chuttrum Enam land is transmitted, the Revenue for the year under review amounts to Rupees 1108—15—0 which is in advance of the Bareez of 1262 by Rupees 191—3—6 produced by the attachment of the Enam land alienated to the Chuttrum at Singanellore which was reported upon to the Board of Revenue under date 15th July 1854. The Collections within, and subsequent to the Fusly are Rupees 953—14—2 the balance of 155—0—10 will be realized shortly

Items	Fusly 1262	Fusly 1263	Increase	Collections within the year	Collections subsequent	Collections Total	Balance
Chettrum lands	917 11 6	1108 15 0	191 3 6	579 8 11	374 5 3	953 14 2	155 0 10

62 A Memorandum showing the perfentage of the several descriptions of charges incurred in the year under report is added in accordance with the orders of the Board—

Particulars	Amount of Charges	Amount of Revenue	Percentage
Charges of Management of Land Revenue	199556 11 10	2580048 5 8	7 11 9
Maramut charges	37926 15 7	526140 8 11	7 3 4
Pagoda and Mosque allowance	617 65 5 7	2580048 5 8	2 6 4
Exetra sources	8145 4 9	2580048 5 8	0 5 1
	307094 5 9	2580048 5 8	11 14 8
Miscellaneous charges	37627 13 5	2580048 5 8	1 7 2
Total	344722 3 2	2580048 5 8	13 5 9
Fusly 1262			14 12 9
Decrease			1 7 0

63 The decrease of 1—7—0 in the percentage of charges in 1263 is owing to the non payment of Salary to the superintendent of the Neilgherry survey and his Establishment and to the non adjustment of the amount of charges incurred in the Anamalay Forests as in the preceding year—

64 The report of the acting Sub Collector on the settlement of the Talooks under his charge is enclosed— The practice of charging additional rent on the plantations of sugar cane plantains &c referred to by Mr Walhouse in para 10, prevails in my Division also the

1259—1873-4—3
1260—1859—2 2
1261 1975—11 —
1262—2003—10—1
1263—2295—14—6
10107—10—0
Average 2021—8—5

the amount of the additional tax being greater than that specified, this additional tax on the crops is contrary to sound principle and to the Boards late views and I beg leave at once to abolish it, the loss in Revenue will be small about 2021—8—5 upon the average—

65 It was not practicable this year to make the change with reference to Talooks settled by the Collector and the subordinates altho' the Head Assistant Collector has separate charge of 2 Talooks, the Ramanundy is always carried on with the aid of one of the sheristadars of this Office—I hope to be able to give effect to the orders of the Board on this point in a future settlement—

66 On the Ramabundy and other tours I have long made it a practice to institute enquiry into the work and results of the Vaccinators, in many instances, and places, it is satisfactory, and has I feel assured saved many lives and much suffering but in some places/especially Brahmin localities/ the people are still determinedly and unreasonably opposed to it, no persuasion overcomes their prejudice/ which is thus allowed to endanger both their own families, and the neighbouring

Villages

Villages by spreading the disease, which has in some localities been virulent—

I would strenuously urge an imperative order from Government, making Vaccination compulsory, under a penalty as suggested by Dr. Vansomeren perhaps a heavy fine would be the best as only moral and not physical force can be used—

There can be no real injustice in compelling people to save their own lives and others too by a moderate penalty, if they insist on retaining their unfounded and unreasonable conduct endangering others as well as themselves they should at least pay for it—

67 With a view to show how, our liberality to the Ryot acts on the Interests of the state and what result Government may fairly expect from the still more liberal concessions lately made by Government to the land holders of all classes by lowering highly taxed lands encouraging untaxed improvements and removing nearly all oppressive taxes/ wherever found really to exist/ I beg to annex a short separate Memorandum shewing how cultivation and the Rent Roll of this District have steadily and gradually increased under the relief and encouragement afforded

by

+ Copy enclosed

by a few necessary and permanent remissions to the extent of Rupees 117,708 during the last 5 years. By removing from the demand, some fictitious items, that swelled the balance sheet only but not the exchequer by relieving various imposts which realized little but yet prefsed heavily on poor the valuable clafses of the population, and by remitting taxes in their nature double and unfair, the energy and confidence of the cultivator has been raised and increased and more of the Mercantile clafses also are investing their gains largely in land than heretofore, There could be no doubt as to the eventual benefit, both to Government and Ryot, from all sound and liberal remissions, but it is satisfactory to see the result so early developed in increased cultivation to the full amount of the remissions, in addition to the still more valuable moral spur and motive it has given to the energies of the people at large and to any Ryotwar Collector taking interest in the advancement of a Province it is a source of gratification to the present change of system and remissions and encouragements granted which were a few years back deemed visionary and

as that on Palnaud forces the Ryots also paying

visions if proposed knowing Coimbatore from early service, 25 years ago, I may be pardoned for thus rejoicing at a new era of liberality and improvement foreign to Hookeramnamahs and old Rules - and I have no doubt whatever that the gradual and steady increase of cultivation in Coimbatore will be permanent and unfailing not a fictitious and sudden impetus, but a solid effort and investment of capital which will support the early Rent Roll of Government and enable the District better to meet any occasional years of failure and drought especially by its Wells.

68. The Assistants, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Pochin, and Mr. Thomas, especially the 2 former, have been actively and constantly employed in different parts of the Districts in Maramut, Revenue and Police duties - several new and old lines of road have been made, and repaired, under their active personal superintendence - and their several diaries and reports to me, would, of themselves, shew very creditably their energy and activity - I have every reason to be fully satisfied with them.

69 I much regret the late period at which this Report is sent, but I must beg the Board to believe, that incessant occupation has alone delayed it and for some little time, I have been alone in the District, with all its details, the Sub Collector absent on a months leave, and all my Assistants at Salem for examinations.

Coimbatore. - - - - }
28th December 1854 - }

(Signed) E. B. Thomas
Collector

Statement

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5431

No 1) Statement of the number of Villages in ea

		Names of the Talooks	Acres or Cawnies as per Ayacut	
			1	2
1	Collectorate Division	Coimbatore	206542	8 1/4
2		Suttimungalum	275419	13
3		Donaickencottah	268799	2
4		Collegal	357367	4 1/2
5		Pullachy	193515	6
6		Perindoray	168579	8 3/4
7		Andicoor	239198	10
8		Errode	96930	3
9		Cheyoor	132866	9
10		Palladum	217399	9
11		Neilghetty	222546	3
		Total	2379164	13
12	Sub Collectors Division	Dharapooram	164155	4 3/4
13		Conghucm	212818	11 3/4
14		Carroor	271173	15 1/2
15		Checkraghatty	166654	2 1/4
		Total	814802	2 1/4
		Grand Total	3193966	15 1/2

Coimbatore 11th July 1854

Fort St George 5th April 1855

Statement of the Jaloo-ok in the District of Coimbatore for Fusly 1263.-

Samut Jattas Maja -nums &c	Ryatwar Vil- -lages		Rented Vil- -lages		Amany		Shrotriem &c		Total Govt Villages		Settlmt	Settled		Pollipats		Motupha		Total		Remarks
	Villages	Hamlets	Villages	Hamlets	Villages	Ham- -lets	Villages	Hamlets	Villages	Hamlets		Hamlets	Villages	Hamlets	Villages	Hamlets	Villages	Hamlets	Villages	
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
16	174	192	-	-	-	-	7	6	181	198	-						181	198		
10	141	415	-	-	-	-	-	-	141	415	-						141	415		
9	212	167	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	167	-						212	167		
7	146	107	-	-	-	-	3	2	149	109	-						149	109		
17	127	146	-	-	-	-	-	-	127	146	-						164	200		
12	147	611	-	-	-	-	-	-	147	611	-		37	54	-	-	147	611		
10	68	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	300	-						68	300		
6	63	349	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	349	-						63	349		
7	105	322	-	-	-	-	-	-	105	322	-						105	322		
12	89	340	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	340	-						89	340		
4	6	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	54	-						6	54		
110	1278	3003	-	-	-	-	10	8	1288	3011	-		37	54	-	-	1325	3065		
11	41	311	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	311	-						41	311		
12	42	514	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	514	-						42	514		
14	83	616	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	616	-						91	655		
17	89	137	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	137	-		8	39	-	-	94	155		
54	255	1578	-	-	-	-	-	-	255	1578	-		5	18	-	-	268	1635		
164	1533	4581	-	-	-	-	10	8	1543	4589	-		13	57	-	-	1593	4700		
													50	111	-	-				

Santiaru Cattas of the Ground — Villages Ham Lets 9 6
Total for Columns 10 & 11 — 1 2
Statement for 3 Lines — 10 - 8
Permanent for 4 days here: — Total 10 - 8

(Signed) E B Thomas
Collector

Statement

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Fort St George

No 4) Statement Shewing where the Jamabundy was Coimbatore for

5th April 1855.

settled and the Puttahs distributed in the District of Fusly 1263.-

Names of the European Officers	Names of the Talooks	No of the Villages	Total Puttahs	Names of the Stations	Remarks.-
1	2	3	4	5	6
E. B. Thomas Esqre Collector	Coimbatore	181	18575	Cusbah Coimbatore	
	Suttimungalum	141	19472	Dr Suttimungalum	Puttahs were distributed at Errode and Avenashy of such Villages as are nearer to those places from the prevalence of Cholera at Perindoray.-
	Perindoray	147	18777	Perindoray	
	Cheyoor	105	13908	Avenashy	
	Pulladum	89	16035	Pulladum	
	Neilgherry	6	1436	Cooncor	
W. M. Molle Esqre Sub Collector	Dharapoorum	41	10133	Dharapoorum	
	Kongiem	42	11739	Congiem	
	Caroor	83	17236	Caroor	
	Chuckrayperry	89	11153	Dodamulcottah	
M. J. Walhouse Esqre Head Assistant Collector	Andiyoor	68	11122	Bhowany Cootab	
	Errode	63	11058	Errode	
C. N. Pochin Esqre Assistant Collector	Pullachy	127	9232	Pullachy	
E. C. G. Thomas Esqre Assistant Collector	Danaikencottah	212	7362	Secroomoogah	
	Collegal	149	14190	Collegal Condahally and Haroor	
	Total	1543	191428		

Coimbatore 11th July 1854.-

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(Signed) E. B. Thomas
Collector

Statement

5433 Fort St George 5th April 1855

No 6. Statement shewing the prices of Grain in the District of Coimbatore for Fusly 1263.

Talooks	Commutation price in the Terms originally fixed.	Commutation price converted to Rs and Madras Garce of 3,200 Madras measures	Merchants wholesale prices Paddy		Dry Grain					
			Nunjah	Punjah	1st Sort	2nd Sort	Javary or Cholum	Suzzalo or Cumboo	Horse Gram	Raggy
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1 Coimbatore	Price of Paddy 6 Rs pr Paddy Do of dry grain pr Do Viz Cholum ——— 5-8-0 Cumboo ——— 5-0-0 Raghee ——— 4-12-0 Horse Gram —— 4-4-0 19-8-0	100-0	81 4 0	109 15	105 11 7	153 13	84 4 1	123 5	114 0 5	

			(average price per Pooy Rs 4 - 14 - 4)										
2	Sattimungalum	Do		100 - -	81 4 -	108 13 1	- - -	115 7 10	90 7 7	126 - 8	91 2 10		
3	Danaikencottah	Do		100 - -	81 4 -	131 1 9	118 12 7	135 3 3	103 13 4	135 11 -	97 14 -		
4	Collegal	Do		100 - -	81 4 -	88 1 10	77 10 -	- - - - - -		82 2 10	68 1 8		
5	Pulachy	Price of Paddy for Shalagay Cfs 4½ or Rupees 1-5-2 and the dry grain for Medah - - 10-7		70 8 11	66 24	133 11 2	125 3 2	155 9 6	120 1 2	132 13 1	121 1 2		
6	Perindoray	Vide Particular to Coimbatore		100 - -	81 4 -	125 1 9	109 14 10	133 10 5	99 13 5	123 10 3	103 11 1		
7	Chedicoor	Do		100 - -	81 4 -	119 13 11	118 10 11	131 12 10	124 9 1	127 6 11	112 5 9		
8	Erode	Do		100 - -	81 4 -	101 1 3	97 10 10	114 10 3	114 4 11	111 4 8	111 14 5		
9	Cheyoor	Do		100 - -	81 4 -	137 9 2	125 1 11	145 - 4	105 10 8	135 24 -	106 15 1		
10	Pichladum	Price of Paddy 1-12-2 for Shalagay and the dry grain - - 10-7 for Medah		93 14 3	66 24	126 - 4	- - -	161 - 3	111 4 5 -	139 6 8	116 7 10		
			Total	964 7 2	782 4 8	1180 7 8	878 11 10	1272 3 8	957 5 3	1236 10 10	104 4 6 3		
12	Dharapoorum	Price of Paddy 2-10 - - for Shalagay and the dry grain - - 10-7 for Medah		82 1 4	66 24	117 3 6	108 3 1	159 1 2	126 1 11	156 10 7	124 6 2		
13	Hongeem	Price of Paddy 1-7-6 for Do and the Dry grain - - 10-7 per Medah		73 7 -	66 24	114 4 7	- - -	128 - 4	101 6 6	130 2 7	97 12 8		
14	Caroor	Price of Paddy - - 9-5 for Calum of 12 Mereals and Do at Dharapoorum Cochy - - 10-7 per Medah - The average price of dry grain Vide Dharapoorum Talook		59 6 -	66 24	98 12 -	86 11 7	118 11 8	112 3 7	139 12 11	101 9 8		
15	Chechragherry	Do of Paddy is 1-9-10 for Salagay and that of Dry grain vide Dharapoorum Talook		64 9 4	66 24	113 3 5	105 5 9	126 15 2	110 11 2	123 4 -	109 8 6		
			Total	279 7 8	264 9 4	443 7 6	300 4 5	532 12 4	450 7 2	549 14 1	433 5 -		
			Grand Total	1243 14 10	1046 14 -	1623 15 2	1179 - 3	1805 - -	1407 12 5	1786 11	1477 11 3		
			Average	88 13 8	74 12 5	115 15 11	107 2 11	138 13 6	108 4 8	137 99	105 8 10		

Coimbatore 11th July 1854 - E E for

(Signed) E. B. Thomas
Collector

Collector

Asst Collector

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Fort St George

5th April 1855

No 9. Comparative Statement of Dittum in the District of Coimbatore for Fusly 1263.—

		Fusly 1262				Fusly 1263				Increase		Decrease	
		Bullahs and Cawnies	Assessment	Fusl Jasty and Tecwa Jasty	Total	Bullahs and Cawnies	Assessment	Fusl Jasty and Tecwa Jasty	Total	Bullahs and Cawnies	Assessment	Bullahs and Cawnies	Assessment
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
During the Survey														
	Dry	35984	2 3/4	12150	54 11 6	52 14	4 2	12150	110 9 8	364	282 2 1/2	123	090 7 1 10
Nunjah Channels	Under Tanks — One Crop												
	Under Tanks — Two Crop												
	Under Tanks — Total												
	Gardens Channels — Wells — One Crop												
	Gardens Channels — Wells — Two Crop												
	Gardens Channels — Wells — Total	21390	-	32124	814 2	11 13	2	32126	011 4				
	Total Garden	21390	-	32124	814 2	11 13	2	32126	011 4				
	Under Tanks — One Crop	7052	1/2	5462	9 10	11 6	2	5464	0 7 -				
	Under Tanks — Two Crop	300	8 1/4	394	5 9 7	-		394	5 9 7				
	Under Tanks — Total	7352	8 3/4	5857	4 10 5	11 6	2	5858	6 - 7				
	Nunjah Channels — One Crop	11920	1/2	9479	1 13 11	1180	6 1	9597	2 4 -				
	Nunjah Channels — Two Crop	23578	12 1/4	39070	3 13 4	408	4 11	39111	2 2 3				
	Nunjah Channels — Total	35498	12 3/4	48549	5 11 3	1588	11 -	48708	4 6 3				
	Wells — One Crop												
	Wells — Two Crop												
	Wells — Total												
	Total Nunjah	42851	5 1/2	54407	0 5 8	1600	1 2	54567	0 6 10	21320	2 320366	9	3
										8	15 8 320375	8	10
										21320	2 320366	9	2
										8	15 8 320375	8	10
										7585	5 3/4 59704	5	10
										2	12 1 59707	1	11
										307	15 1/4 4163	4	10
										-	- 4163	4	10
										7893	5 63867	10	8
										2	12 1 63870	6	9
										12140	9 1/2 96509	1	4
										1613	7 8 98122	9	-
										23741	1/2 39334	2	9
										316	4 6 393658	8	3
										35881	10 48985	1	5
										1929	12 2 49178	1	3
										43774	- 15 55371	8	15
										9	1922 8 3 55565	1	8 1/4
										540	12 1/4 5284	6	2
										220	9 2150	5	-
										162	4 1/4 2546	6	-
										382	13 1/4 4696	11	-
										923	9 1/2 9981	1	2
										69	14 8852	6	
										69	14 8852	6	
										533	5 1/4 5066	10	11
										7	7 217	11	3
										15	15 817	15	10

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Fort St George

Fusly 1262

5th April 1855

		Bullahs and Cawries	assessment	Tussaljasty and Teerwajasty	Total	Bullahs and Cawries	assessment	Bullahs and Cawries	assessment
		Fusly 1262				Fusly 1263		Increase	Decrease
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Nuzzul Garden	Under Tanks	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Do Nullahs	975	1½	14.369	15 7	5	1 5	14.375	1 -	976	4	14.372	8 8
	Do Wells	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Total	975	1½	14.369	15 7	5	1 5	14.375	1 -	976	4	14.372	8 8
Garden	Under Tanks	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Do Nullahs	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Do Wells	24.660	1¼	335285	15 9	5	10 4	335291	10 1	24.721	13¼	334820	11 8
	Total	24.660	1¼	335285	15 9	5	10 4	335291	10 1	24.721	13¼	334820	11 8
Subsequent to the Survey Nunjah	Dry converted into wet Under Tanks	900	9¾	53423	6 -	-	-	53423	6	1051	7¾	6348	1 11
	Do Nullahs	7.904	3	71135	- 4	384	14 -	71519	14 4	8175	12¼	73491	15 1
	Do Wells	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Total	8.804	12¾	76477	3 10	384	14 -	76862	1 10	9227	4	79840	1 -
	Garden converted into wet Under Tanks	324	6	2329	13 6	-	-	2329	13 6	340	12½	2462	11 1
	Do Nullahs	1298	2¼	13620	11 1	13	9 6	13634	4 7	1312	6¼	13795	1 8
	Do Wells	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Total	1622	8¼	15950	8 7	13	9 6	15964	2 1	1653	2½	16257	12 9
	Total Nunjah	10427	5	92427	12 5	398	7 6	92826	3 11	10880	6½	96097	13 9
										24.721	13¼	334820	11 8
										24.721	13¼	334820	11 8
										1051	7¾	6348	1 11
										8175	12¼	73491	15 1
										9227	4	79840	1 -
										340	12½	2462	11 1
										1312	6¼	13795	1 8
										1653	2½	16257	12 9
										10880	6½	96097	13 9

		Increase				Decrease	
		Bullahs and Cawries	assessment	Bullahs and Cawries	assessment		
		8	9	10	11	12	13
Nuzzul Garden	Under Tanks	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Do Nullahs	1	2½	2	9 1	-	-
	Do Wells	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Total	1	2½	2	7 1	-	-
Garden	Under Tanks	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Do Nullahs	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Do Wells	61	12	"	"	443	5 1
	Total	61	12	"	"	443	5 1
Subsequent to the Survey Nunjah	Dry converted into wet Under Tanks	150	11¼	1005	11 5	-	-
	Do Nullahs	271	9¼	2406	1 4	-	-
	Do Wells	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Total	271	9¼	2406	1 4	-	-
	Garden converted into wet Under Tanks	16	6¼	132	13 7	-	-
	Do Nullahs	14	4	185	1 4	-	-
	Do Wells	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Total	30	10¼	317	14 11	-	-
	Total Nunjah	458	4 10	9656	2 7	453	1½ 3729 14 8

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Fort St George

5th April 1855

	Fasly 1262						Fasly 1263				Increase			Decrease		
	Bullahs and Cawnies	Assessment		Fasseljasty and Teeruvjasty		Total	Bullahs and Cawnies	Assessment	Fasseljasty and Teeruvjasty	Total	Bullahs and Cawnies	Assessment		Bullahs and Cawnies	Assessment	
1	2	3		4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12	13	
Under Tanks	- -	- -		- -		- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		- -	- -	
Do Nullahs	24 10	266 10	7	- -		266 10	7	24 10	266 10 7	- -	266 10 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Do Wells	- -	- -		- -		- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		- -	- -	
Total	24 10	266 10	7	- -		266 10	7	24 10	266 10 7	- -	266 10 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Under Tanks	- -	- -		- -		- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		- -	- -	
Do Nullahs	17 15	243 14	5	- -		213 12	5	17 15¾	214 5 3	- -	214 15 3	- ¾	-	8 10	- -	- -
Do Wells	- -	- -		- -		- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		- -	- -	
Total	17 15	213 12	5	- -		213 12	5	17 15¾	214 5 3	- -	214 15 3	- ¾	-	8 10	- -	- -
Total wet Gardens	42 9	480 7	-	- -		480 7	-	42 9¾	480 15 10	- -	480 15 10	- ¾	-	8 10	- -	- -
Grand Total	- -	2523941	2 1	2073	15 9	2525015	1 10	- -	2550764 12 8	24 53 15 2	2553218 11 10	- -	28203 10	- -	- -	- -
Actual collection	- -	2313769	4 5	2073	15 9	2315843	4 2	- -	2349020 2 9	24 53 15 2	2351474 1 11	- -	35630 13 9	- -	- -	- -
Caboolaty Bunjen	- -	199981	2 1	- -	- -	199981	2 1	- -	190483 4 3	- -	190483 4 3	- -	- -	- -	9497 13 10	
Nishak Dowla	- -	9190	11 7	- -	- -	9190	11 7	- -	11261 5 8	- -	11261 5 8	- -	2070 10 7	- -	- -	- -
Total	- -	2522941	2 1	2073	13 9	2525015	1 10	- -	2550764 12 8	24 53 15 2	2553218 11 10	- -	28203 10	- -	- -	- -
Deduct Putent waste	- -	16678	10 9	- -	- -	16678	10 9	- -	14954 5 7	- -	14954 5 7	- -	- -	- -	1724 5 2	
Nunjah waste brought to account the rent thereon being remitted	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	64452	- -	64452 2	- -	64452 2	- -	- -	- -
Total	16678	10 9	-	- -		16678	10 9	- -	21399 7 9	- -	21399 7 9	- -	4720 13	- -	- -	- -
Net Cultivation	2506262	7 4	2073	15 9	2508336	7 1	- -	2529365 4 11	24 53 15 2	2531819 4 1	- -	23482 13	- -	- -	- -	- -

Subsequent to the Survey Committee Nunjah Garden Dry land conv. Garden land converted into Nunjah Garden

Deduct Caboolaty Bunjen

Particulars

Coimbatore 11th July 1854.

E E Tym

(Signed) E. B. Thomas
Collector

Comparative

5437

Fort St George

5th. April 1855

№ 10. Comparative Statement of Cultivation in the District of Coimbatore for Fusly 1263.—

according to the Survey at the time of Survey

		Fusly 1262				Fusly 1263				Increases		Decreases	
		Extent of Land	Assessment	Fussulgusty and Peerwajasty	Total	Extent of Land	Assessment	Fussulgusty and Peerwajasty	Total	Extent	Assessment	Extent	Assessment
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Garden under Tanks	Dry	35 7663	6 1/4	1209012	7 2	52 14 2	1209065	5 4	36 1308	1/4	1222912	3 7	17 2 5	1222929 6 -	3734 10	13864 - 8	- -	- -
	One Crop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Two Crop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Garden under Channels	One Crop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Two Crop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Garden under Wells	One Crop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Two Crop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	21323	2 1/4	320288	15 1	11 13 2	320300	12 3	21215	4 1/2	318796	11 4	8 15 8	318805 11 -	- -	- -	107	13 3/4 14 95 1 3
Total Garden		21323	2 1/4	320888	15 1	11 13 2	320300	12 3	21215	4 1/2	318796	11 4	8 15 8	318805 11 -	- -	- -	107	13 3/4 14 95 1 3
Tanks	One Crop	6802	15 3/4	52325	13 10	11 6 2	52337	4 -	7394	1	58483	15 1	2 12 1	58486 11 2	591	1/4 6 14 97 2	- -	- -
	Two Crop	291	14 1/2	3859	9 7	- - -	3859	9 7	302	14 1/4	4070	2 8	-	4070 2 8	10	15 3/4 210 9 1	- -	- -
	Total	7094	14 1/4	56185	7 5	11 6 2	56196	13 7	7696	15 1/4	62551	1 9	2 12 1	62556 13 10	602	1 6360 - 3	- -	- -
Wet Channels	One Crop	11542	15	92399	11 9	1180 2 3	93579	11 -	11890	5	95021	11 8	1613 7 8	96635 3 4	347	6 30585 4	- -	- -
	Two Crop	23380	14 3/4	387792	15 4	408 4 11	388201	4 3	23650	1 1/4	391796	2 3	316 4 6	392112 6 9	269	2 1/2 39112 6	- -	- -
	Total	34923	13 3/4	480192	11 1	1588 7 2	481781	2 3	35540	6 1/4	486817	13 11	1929 12 2	488747 10 1	616	8 1/2 6966 7 10	- -	- -
Wells	One Crop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Two Crop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Wet		42018	12	536378	2 6	1599 13 4	537977	15 10	43237	5 1/4	549371	15 8	1932 8 3	551304 7 11	1218	9 1/2 133268 1	- -	- -

5438

Fort St George

5th April 1855.

		Fasly 1262						Fasly 1263				Increase			Decrease		
		Extent of Land	Assessment	Fussul Jasty and Seerwajasty		Total		Extent of Land	Assessment	Fussul Jasty and Seerwajasty	Total	Extent	Assessment		Extent	Assessment	
		1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11		12	13	
Net Garden	Under Tanks	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	
	Under Nullahs	969 4½	14278	11 6	5 1 5	14283	12 11	976 4	14372	8 8 5 1 5	14377	10 1 6	15½	93 13 2	-	-	
	Under Wells	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	
	Total	969 4½	14278	11 6	5 1 5	14283	12 11	976 4	14372	8 8 5 1 5	14377	10 1 6	15½	93 13 2	-	-	
Garden	Under Tanks	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	
	Under Nullahs	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	
	Under Wells	24545 7½	333592	13 2	5 10 4	333598	7 6	24448 ¾	331591	5 2 15 - 5	331606	5 7 -	-	- -	97 7¼	1992	1 11
	Total	24545 7½	333592	13 2	5 10 4	333598	7 6	24448 ¼	331591	5 2 15 - 5	331606	5 7 -	-	- -	97 7¼	1992	1 11
Dry Cultivation into Wet	Under Tanks	892 15½	5286	15 9	- - -	5286	15 9	1043 6¼	6301	- 1 - - -	6301	- 1 150	6¾	1014 - 4	-	-	
	Under Nullahs	7860 10¼	70670	2 5	385 1 10	71055	4 3	8139 ½	73203	4 11 434 - 7	73637	5 6 278	6¼	2582 1 3	-	-	
	Under Wells	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	
	Total	8753 9¾	75957	2 2	385 1 10	76342	4 7	9182 6¾	79504	5 - 434 - 7	79938	5 7 138	13	5596 1 7	-	-	
Garden converted into wet	Under Tanks	324 6	2329	13 6	- - -	2329	13 6	337 11	2439	10 2 - - -	2439	10 2 13	5	109 12 8	-	-	
	Under Nullahs	1278 8½	13416	7 5	13 9 6	13430	- 11	1301 6	13657	3 10 24 4 3	13681	8 1 22	13½	251 7 2	-	-	
	Under Wells	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	
	Total	1602 14½	15746	4 11	13 9 6	15759	14 5	1639 1	16092	14 - 24 4 3	16121	2 3 36	2½	361 3 10	-	-	
	Total Wet	10356 8¼	91703	7 1	398 11 4	92102	2 5	10821 7¾	95601	3 - 458 4 10	96059	7 10 461	15½	3957 5 5	-	-	

According to the Survey subsequent to Survey Mat

Fort St George

5th April 1855

		Fusly 1262			Fusly 1263				Increase		Decrease	
		Extent of Land	Assessment	Fussulgasty and Tseruvagasty	Total	Extent of Land	Assessment	Fussulgasty and Tseruvagasty	Total	Extent	Assessment	Extent	Assessment
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Punjah converted into Wet Garden	Under Tanks	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	Under Nullahs	24 10	266 10 7	- -	266 10 7	24 10	266 10 7	- -	266 10 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	Under Wells	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	Total	24 10	266 10 7	- -	266 10 7	24 10	266 10 7	- -	266 10 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Wet Garden converted into Wet Garden	Under Tanks	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	Under Nullahs	17 15	213 12 5	- -	213 12 5	13 4	155 8 9	- -	155 8 9	- -	- -	4 11	58 3 8	
	Under Wells	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	Total	17 15	213 12 5	- -	213 12 5	13 4	155 8 9	- -	155 8 9	- -	- -	4 11	58 3 8	
	Total Wet Garden	42 9	480 7 -	- -	480 7 -	37 14	422 3 4	- -	422 3 4	- -	- -	4 11	58 3 8	
	Grand Total	- -	2505734 15 6	2073 15 9	2507808 15 3	- -	2533068 2 9	2437 1 -	2535505 3 9	- -	27696 4 6	- -	- -	
Net Revenue	Deduct Remission at the Settlement	- -	- -	- -	331908 7 2	- -	- -	- -	356862 3 -	- -	24953 11 10	- -	- -	
	Cultivation	- -	- -	- -	209922 4 13 10	- -	- -	- -	210799 7 -	- -	877 2 9	- -	- -	
	Waste brought to account including Grass Rent	- -	- -	- -	76675 10 3	- -	- -	- -	70646 2 -	- -	- -	- -	6029 10 1	
	Total	- -	- -	- -	2175900 8 1	- -	- -	- -	2178643 9 -	- -	2742 8 8	- -	- -	
	Add Quit rent &c as according to Statement No 15	- -	- -	- -	138181 14 2	- -	- -	- -	126943 8 1	- -	- -	- -	11238 6 1	
	Peishcush	- -	- -	- -	28019 9 10	- -	- -	- -	28019 9 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	
	Total Settlement	- -	- -	- -	2342102 - 1	- -	- -	- -	2333606 2 8	- -	- -	- -	8495 13 5	

Coimbatore 11th July 1854. E E fm

(Signed) E B Thomas
Collector

Statement

5240

№ 11) Statement shewing the Particulars of L

		Land left		
		Dtt		
		Bullahs	aff	
		2		
Coll Collector	1 Coimbatore	514	5	16
	2 Suttimungalum	223	8 3/4	7
	3 Danaikencottah	32	6 1/2	1
	4 Collegal	346	8	10
	5 Pullachy	1613	15	4.9
	6 Perindoray	204	6 3/4	72
	7 Chedicoor	47	5 1/2	16
	8 Erroade	114	6 3/4	35
	9 Cheyoor	212	2 3/4	72
	10 Pulladum	1339	12 1/4	370
	11 Neilgherry	47	1 1/2	8
	Total	4695	15	1423
Sub Collector	12 Dharapoorum	2000	6 1/2	560
	13 Kongicm	1895	4 1/2	468
	14 Caroor	1713	15 1/4	443
	15 Chuckeraghery	877	8 1/2	246
	Total	6487	2 3/4	1717
	Grand Total	11183	1 3/4	3140

Fort St George

5th April 1855

Coimbatore for Fusly 1263.-

Vittam Bunjer or waste charged in the district of

waste by the Ryots through neglect.

for grazing cattle.

Land left waste not-withstanding the existence of water-

Assessment	Garden Bullahs	Assessment	Total Bullahs	Assessment	Garden Bullahs	Assessment	Total Bullahs	Assessment	Cawnies	Assessment
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
42 15 7	28 15	385 14 11	543 4	2028 14 6	1335 4¼	4279 10 3	36 2¼	492 1 11	1371 6½	4771 12 2	" "	" "
51 6 7	- 5	3 11 -	223 13¾	755 1 7	1619 14	5811 8 8	58 3¾	771 3 8	1678 1¾	6582 12 1	" "	" "
1 13 1	" 6½	3 14 -	32 13	115 11 1	772 13	2559 8 10	26 11½	299 8 8	799 8½	2859 1 6	" "	" "
31 10 11	10 13¼	100 7 8	357 5¼	1132 2 7	1368 14½	2876 7 2	3 9	36 - 2	1372 7½	2912 7 14	" "	" "
13 2 10	32 1	494 9 11	1646 -	5437 12 9	2131 9¾	7756 6 "	15 9½	231 12 2	2147 3¼	7988 2 2	" "	" "
6 1 11	21 13½	271 14 5	226 4¼	998 - 4	2396 2	9865 6 7	85 14½	1104 7 11	2482 ½	10969 14 6	" "	" "
7 - 11	- 2	1 10 6	47 7½	168 11 5	585 13¼	1794 11 6	31 4½	399 7 -	617 1¾	2194 2 6	" "	" "
7 5 1	6 12½	66 8 10	121 3¼	417 13 11	1953 3¼	7866 13 -	61 1½	813 12 2	2014 4¾	8680 9 2	" "	" "
7 12 6	37 8½	453 7 7	249 11¼	1181 4 1	1477 15¾	6111 - 4	60 15	740 9 7	1538 14¾	6851 9 11	31 6	277 11 1
0 8 8	293 8½	4840 12 11	1633 5	8541 5 7	6100 11¾	18327 5 10	135 9½	2159 7 5	6236 5¼	20486 13 3	20 15½	187 9 7
0 3 8	- -	- - -	47 1½	80 3 8	973 5¼	1416 18 8	2 9½	15 4 7	975 14¾	1435 4 3	- -	- - -
4 1 9	432 5¾	6622 15 9	5128 4¾	20857 1 6	20715 10¾	68665 13 10	517 10½	7066 11 -	21233 5¼	75732 8 10	52 5½	465 4 8
82 9 5	69 11	1048 5 9	2070 1½	6650 15 2	4880 4¾	14264 5 1	70 7¾	1083 1 7	4950 12½	15347 6 8	- -	- - -
2 3 8	30 1¼	480 9 2	1925 5¾	5162 12 10	6372 15¾	16283 1 11	28 12	465 4 2	6401 11¾	16748 6 1	- -	- - -
8 12 8	26 12	402 9 1	1740 11¼	4841 5 9	6690 13	19155 6 1	36 -	529 1 4	6726 13	19684 7 5	- -	- - -
2 4 -	44 3½	727 1 10	921 12	3179 5 10	2636 3¼	7759 11 2	52 9½	836 15 8	2688 12¾	8596 10 10	- -	- - -
- 13 9	170 11¾	2658 9 10	6657 14½	19834 7 7	20580 4¾	57462 8 3	187 13¼	2914 6 9	20768 2	60376 15 -	- -	- - -
15 6	603 1½	9281 9 7	11786 3¼	40691 9 1	41295 15½	126128 6 1	705 7¾	9981 1 9	42001 7¼	136109 7 10	52 5½	465 4 8

5441 Fort St. George 5th April 1855.

Lands allowed free of Tax in consequence of the failure of water				Cowle Land left waste				Total	Total Assessment
				Poonjah		Nuncy Nunjah			
Cawnies	Assessment	Bullahs	Assessment	Cawnies	Assessment	Cawnies	Assessment		
16	17	18	19	20	21			22	23
106 9½	1145 6 1	255 3	630 5 5	- -	- -			630 5 5	8576 6 2
67 10¼	747 2 5	- -	- -	- -	- -			" " "	8,085 " 1
10 3¼	60 8 -	- -	- -	- -	- -			" " "	3035 4 7
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -			" " "	4,044 9 11
606 6½	4,158 6 7	1007 12	2,366 3 1	- -	- -			2,366 3 1	1.9950 8 7
- -	- -	5 -	17 10 1	- -	- -			17 10 1	11,985 8 11
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -			" " "	2,362 13 11
7 2¼	133 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -			" " "	9231 7 1
3 4	24 4 1	- -	- -	- -	- -			" " "	8,334 13 2
16 7½	176 7 -	- -	- -	3 ¼	13 4 8			13 4 8	29,405 8 1
- -	- -	14 2	51 5 4	- -	- -			51 5 4	1566 13 3
817 11¼	6445 2 2	1282 1	3065 7 11	3 ¼	13 4 8			3078 12 7	106578 13 9
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -			" " "	21998 5 10
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -			" " "	21911 2 11
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -			" " "	21,525 13 2
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -			" " "	11,776 " 8
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -			" " "	80,211 6 7
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -			3078 12 7	186790 4 4
817 11¼	6445 2 2	1282 1	3065 7 11	3 ¼	13 4 8			on Lands vide Col 17	6445 2 2
								Remainder	180345 2 2

Deduct amount of Tax allowed free

Coimbatore 11th July 1854. E. E. 7fr

E. E. 7fr /Signed/ E. B. Thomas
Collector

Comparative.

From Ft. St. George.

No. 12.

Comparative Statement of Cultivation and Assessment including Fusly and Sunsty

6th April 1855.

in the District of Coimbatore for Fusly 1263

	Dry												Dry Garden					
	Fusly 1262			Fusly 1263			Increase			Decrease			Fusly 1262			Fusly 1263		
	Land	Survey assessment including Fusly and Sunsty		Land	Survey assessment including Fusly and Sunsty		Land	Survey assessment including Fusly and Sunsty		Land	Survey assessment including Fusly and Sunsty		Land	Survey assessment including Fusly and Sunsty		Land	Survey assessment including Fusly and Sunsty	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1 Coimbatore	27123 1/4	102276	12 3	27800	13 1/4	104588	6 5	653 13	2311 10	2			1994	2 1/4	28067	5 2	1992	1	28038	1 10
2 Sattimungalum	21581 5 1/2	57649	11 1	22531	4 1/2	91807	- 2	949 15	4157	5 1			1407	6 1/4	18410	13 10	1425	15 1/4	18519	6 1
3 Dannaikencottah	10655 9 1/2	39362	3 3	10926	7 3/4	40371	11 11	210 14 1/4	1009	8 8			494	12 1/4	5759	4 4	492	9 1/4	5754	13 11
4 Collegal	13968 1 1/2	50800	7 8	13934	2	50767	- 11						31	15 1/2	33	- 9	43	12	482	7 -
5 Pullachy	38186 4 1/4	131773	13 11	38347	3	131357	3 11	160 14 3/4	- -	-			43	1/2	474	2 9				
6 Parindoray	26462 6 3/4	106348	6 3	26916	2 3/4	108384	3 9	453 12	2035 13	6			671	11 1/2	19838	10 4	675	8 1/4	19905	2 10
7 Andiour	16303 2 3/4	58831	- 9	16155	13 1/4	59515	6 7	- -	684 5	10			2610	1 1/4	34999	2 8	2607	11 1/4	34958	5 6
8 Errode	15813 1 1/2	82078	3 8	16163	3 1/2	83016	8 1	350 2	938 2	5			147	7 1/2	-	- -	323	3	4312	5 11
9 Cheyoor	16079 11 1/4	65308	11 8	16471	12	66845	4 9	392 3/4	1470 9	1			-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	- -
10 Pulladum	40410 6 3/4	133620	1 11	40375	5 1/4	133493	7 4	- -	- -	-			-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	- -
11 Neilgherry	445 10 1/2	8235	15 10	4158	5 1/2	7795	8 4	- -	- -	-			-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	- -
Total	231072 14 1/4	840241	2 3	233806	8 1/4	857935	12 2	3231 7 3/4	12613 6 9				2610	1 1/4	34999	2 8	2607	11 1/4	34958	5 6
12 Sharapooram	22786 3 1/4	66759	6 2	23289	11 1/4	68056	13 6	483 7 1/2	1297 7 4				147	7 1/2	-	- -	323	3	4312	5 11
13 Sangiem	35022 1 1/2	86332	8 2	35206	8 1/2	86506	8 9	184 6 3/4	174 - 7				1008	1 1/4	14262	3 1	996	13 3/4	14153	3 8
14 Baroor	40466 1 1/4	111703	7 9	40549	10 1/2	111971	15 3	839 1/4	268 7	6			-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	- -
15 Bhubraphory	28316 1 1/4	97928	12 -	28565	9 1/2	98458	4 4	249 8 1/4	529 7 4				2853	2	37864	8 -	2812	15 1/2	37763	5 7
Total	126590 7 3/4	362724	3 1	127501	7 1/2	364993	9 10	1000 15 1/4	2269 6 9				35	1 1/2	126	10 7	4199	13 1/4	45412	3 5
Grand Total	357663 6 1/4	1209065	5 4	361398	1/4	1222929	6 -	4232 7 1/2	14882 13	0			283	5	436	7 6	-	-	-	- -
								13734 10	13864 -	8			497	13 1/2	1018	12 10	15899	8	230328	3 -
													-	-	-	- -	703	6	14475	12 3
													-	-	-	- -	1758	5	29389	10 11
													-	-	-	- -	931	12	14802	5 6
													-	-	-	- -	2030	3 1/4	31301	12 7
													-	-	-	- -	5123	10 1/4	89972	9 3
													497	13 1/2	1018	12 10	21323	2 1/4	320300	12 3

	19	20
1 Coimbatore	1992	1 28038 1 10
2 Sattimungalum	1425	15 1/4 18519 6 1
3 Dannaikencottah	492	9 1/4 5754 13 11
4 Collegal	43	1/2 474 2 9
5 Pullachy	2607	11 1/4 34958 5 6
6 Parindoray	323	3 4312 5 11
7 Andiour	996	13 3/4 14153 3 8
8 Errode	2812	15 1/2 37763 5 7
9 Cheyoor	-	- - - -
10 Pulladum	-	- - - -
11 Neilgherry	-	- - - -
Total	2607	11 1/4 34958 5 6
12 Sharapooram	323	3 4312 5 11
13 Sangiem	996	13 3/4 14153 3 8
14 Baroor	-	- - - -
15 Bhubraphory	2812	15 1/2 37763 5 7
Total	4132	7 3/4 54613 1 4
Grand Total	6735	8 1/4 109052 10
	15852	5 1/2 229652 1 5
	708	12 1/4 11503 1 6
	1727	9 3/4 28279 1 7
	933	2 14819 9 3
	1993	7 33889 13 8
	5262	15 89153 9 7
	21215	4 1/2 318805 11 -

For Parish Gauge

5th April 1855

Increase.					Decrease.					Net Tenty 1262		Net Tenty 1263				Decrease					
Land		Survey assessment including Fufsub Tausty			Land		Survey assessment including Fufsub Tausty			Land	Survey assessment including Fufsub Tausty	Land	Survey assessment including Fufsub Tausty			Land		Survey assessment including Fufsub Tausty		
14		15			16		17			18	19	20	21			22		23		24	25
"	"	"	"	"	12	1¼	29	3	4	5706	7¼	7167	15½	74197	7	11	261	8¼	2796	15	9	"	"	"	"	"
18	9	238	8	3	"	"	"	"	"	5026	9½	111868	6	10	5761	6¾	114127	10	8	137	13¼	2230	3	10	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	4	2	3	4	6	5	602	11¼	5149	10	9	652	10	5573	3	7	119	14¾	423	8	10	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	11½	8	4	3	2735	12¼	17351	12	8	2735	12	17341	11	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
3	12¾	66	8	6	"	"	"	"	"	2434	14¼	16803	9	5	2498	12¾	17050	11	10	63	14½	246	11	5	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	2	6	40	13	2	738	14½	8159	1	6	826	7	9189	11	14	87	8½	1030	6	10	"	"	"	"	"
6	9	80	12	9	"	"	"	"	"	656	14	7000	8	14	1041	3¼	11005	15	10	384	15¼	4005	7	6	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	11	3½	78	15	5	4677	13¾	94611	"	1	4090	1½	94885	11	2	12	3¾	374	11	1	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	10	2½	101	2	5	691	8½	6952	9	3	762	9	7352	3	11	71	½	399	10	8	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	14	5½	799	2	1	2039	3¼	23795	8	11	2124	5½	21701	15	1	85	2¼	906	6	2	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
28	14¾	385	13	6	76	1¼	1061	15	1	25910	2½	360992	14	4	27064	3¼	375025	11	11	1454	1	1263	2	1	"	¼	10	1	6
5	6¼	89	5	3	"	"	"	"	"	3082	5½	144452	8	11	3090	7	44140	7	14	8	1½	"	"	"	"	"	12	1	7
"	"	"	"	"	30	11¼	510	9	4	200	3¾	1321	8	"	219	7	1432	3	9	19	3¼	110	11	9	"	"	"	"	"
1	6	17	3	9	"	"	"	"	"	8048	6¼	82018	1	6	8007	5½	81771	9	3	"	"	"	"	"	14	¾	276	8	3
"	"	"	"	"	36	12¼	114	5	4	4777	10	47162	15	1	4835	14¾	48034	14	8	78	14¾	871	5	7	"	"	"	"	"
6	12¼	106	9	"	67	7½	925	8	8	16108	9½	174985	1	6	16173	2¼	175078	9	"	105	9½	982	1	14	14	¾	288	9	10
35	11	492	6	6	143	8¾	1987	7	9	12018	12	537977	15	10	13237	5½	551304	7	11	1259	10½	13625	3	5	14	1	298	11	14
					107	13¾	1495	1	3											1218	9½	13326	8	1					

5444

Fionn Fe George

5th April 1855

Wet Garden as Covenant Trees &ca

Decrease

Dry converted into Dry Garden

Land		Survey assessment including Fufsub Tausty			Land		Survey assessment including Fufsub Tausty			Land		Survey assessment including Fufsub Tausty		
Finsty 1262					Finsty 1263					Increase				
26		27			28		29			30		31		
776	5¼	11109	13	11	782	4¾	11190	7	6	5	15½	80	9	7
90	15½	1874	8	3	90	15½	1874	8	3	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
60	6	792	1	4	60	6	792	1	4	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
40	4	491	5	10	41	4	504	9	6	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	13	3	7
967	14¾	14267	13	4	974	14¼	14361	10	6	6	15½	93	13	2
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1	5¾	15	15	7	1	5¾	15	15	7	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1	5¾	15	15	7	1	5¾	15	15	7	"	"	"	"	"
969	14½	14283	12	11	976	14	14377	10	1	6	15½	93	13	2
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

Land		Survey assessment including Fufsub Tausty			Land		Survey assessment including Fufsub Tausty			Land		Survey assessment including Fufsub Tausty		
Finsty 1262					Finsty 1263									
32		33			34		35			36		37		
"	"	"	"	"	1876	15¼	21232	5	9	1886	9	21344	14	8
"	"	"	"	"	1707	3½	20629	14	1	1701	10	20566	12	1
"	"	"	"	"	1070	5½	11400	2	3	1068	11	11359	12	9
"	"	"	"	"	918	9½	8745	"	11	925	12¼	8531	12	10
"	"	"	"	"	1435	7	20511	10	9	1430	8	20455	"	11
"	"	"	"	"	2985	2¼	37557	"	2	2987	15½	37612	9	9
"	"	"	"	"	851	13¼	10226	3	4	849	12¾	10145	1	8
"	"	"	"	"	1348	13	17605	13	3	1382	12	17928	"	1
"	"	"	"	"	2213	10½	27701	9	9	2212	14	27702	14	"
"	"	"	"	"	2772	15¼	43127	3	9	2747	6	42689	13	"
"	"	"	"	"	41	2½	505	10	5	80	13¼	589	14	3
"	"	"	"	"	17282	½	222242	"	5	17274	11¼	221905	15	9
"	"	"	"	"	1772	15	26754	15	10	1758	6¾	26533	6	"
"	"	"	"	"	1795	7½	28070	6	6	1745	14½	27259	3	2
"	"	"	"	"	1455	1	21320	6	7	1449	14¼	21252	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	2239	15½	35210	10	2	2220	6½	34635	12	8
"	"	"	"	"	7263	7	111356	7	1	7174	"	109900	5	10
"	"	"	"	"	21545	7½	333598	7	6	21448	¼	331606	5	7
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

5445

Fort St. George.

5th April 1833.

Increase						Decrease						Finally 1262					
Land		Survey assessment including Fussul Fausly				Land		Survey assessment including Fussul Fausly				Land		Survey assessment including Fussul Fausly			
38		39				40		41				42		43			
9	9 3/4	111	14	11		"		"	"	"		496	1	1,714	14	3	
"	"	"	"	"		5	9 1/2	62	8	"		3158	6 1/4	31,779	13	2	
"	"	"	"	"		1	9 1/2	40	5	9		231	11 1/4	1,224	2	6	
"	"	"	"	"		22	13 1/4	213	4	1		469	14	1,680	"	4	
"	"	"	"	"		4	15	56	9	10		841	12 1/4	4,210	"	5	
2	13 1/4	55	9	7		"		"	"	"		30	6	356	3	"	
"	"	"	"	"		2	1/2	81	1	8		100	13	872	9	1	
33	15	322	2	10		"		"	"	"		490	15 1/2	6,280	13	7	
"	"	1	4	3		"	12 1/4	"	"	"		87	12 1/2	592	11	3	
"	"	"	"	"		25	9 1/4	437	6	9		81	13	722	2	7	
8	15 1/4	61	3	10		"		"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	
55	5 1/4	555	3	5		63	5 1/2	891	4	1		5996	8 3/4	52,433	9	3	
"	"	"	"	"		14	8 1/4	221	9	10		1495	14 3/4	15,111	1	1	
"	"	"	"	"		49	9	811	3	4		64	3/4	383	6	"	
"	"	"	"	"		5	12 3/4	68	6	7		1007	14 3/4	7,356	5	4	
"	"	"	"	"		19	9	551	13	6		189	2 3/4	1057	15	2	
"	"	"	"	"		89	7	1656	1	3		2757	1	23908	10	7	
55	5 3/4	555	3	5		152	12 1/2	2547	5	4		8753	9 3/4	76,342	4	"	
"	"	"	"	"		97	7 1/4	1992	1	11		"	"	"	"	"	

Dry converted into Wet.

Finally 1263						Increase						Decrease					
Land		Survey assessment including Fussul Fausly				Land		Survey assessment including Fussul Fausly				Land		Survey assessment including Fussul Fausly			
44		45				46		47				48		49			
513	4 1/2	4,893	"	11		17	3 1/2	178	2	8		"		"	"	"	
3299	4 1/4	34,033	2	8		240	14	2,253	5	6		"		"	"	"	
238	12	1,272	2	3		7	3/4	47	15	9		"		"	"	"	
531	3/4	1,877	15	5		61	23/4	197	14	10		"		"	"	"	
849	9	4,265	11	6		7	12 3/4	55	11	1		"		"	"	"	
54	14 1/4	547	15	3		17	8 1/4	191	12	3		"		"	"	"	
149	13 3/4	1282	1	7		149	3/4	409	8	6		"		"	"	"	
491	14	6273	8	10		"	14 1/2	"	"	"		"		"	"	"	
90	4 3/4	615	3	8		2	8 1/4	22	5	5		"		"	"	"	
86	9	709	10	2		4	12	47	7	7		"		"	"	"	
"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"		"		"	"	"	
6105	6 1/4	53830	8	3		408	13 1/2	3401	3	7		"		"	7	4	9
1501	5 3/4	15216	6	5		5	7/10	105	4	4		"		"	"	"	
67	10 3/4	410	10	2		3		27	5	2		"		"	"	"	
1012	10 1/4	7385	3	2		4	11 1/2	28	13	10		"		"	"	"	
195	5 3/4	1095	10	7		6	3	37	11	5		"		"	"	"	
2777	1/2	24107	13	4		19	15 1/2	199	2	9		"		"	"	"	
9182	6 3/4	79938	5	7		428	13	3603	6	4		"		"	"	"	
"	"	"	"	"		428	13	3396	1	7		"		"	7	4	9

Garden converted into Wet

Land		Survey assessment including Fuslsub Fausly			Land		Survey assessment including Fuslsub Fausly			Increase Land		Survey assessment including Fussub Fausly		
Fasly 1262					Fasly 1263									
50		51			52		53			54		55		
381	6 1/4	3918	14	1	407	9 3/16	4205	9	11	26	3 1/2	286	11	10
202	5 1/4	2478	13	5	209	2 1/2	2575	"	2	6	13 1/4	96	2	9
44	7	327	13	11	47	3/4	354	15	5	2	9 3/4	27	1	6
58	1/2	269	15	4	59	11 3/4	265	7	3	1	11 1/4	"	"	"
143	14 1/2	1106	3	7	146	3 1/4	1119	4	8	2	4 3/4	13	1	1
22	15	208	10	8	25	"	225	12	3	2	1	17	1	7
9	10	67	4	4	9	10	67	4	4	"	"	"	"	"
296	10 3/4	3910	12	5	279	3 1/4	3730	8	"	"	"	"	"	"
146	8 3/4	1151	5	"	151	10 1/4	1184	12	9	5	1 1/2	33	7	9
38	3	323	12	11	39	3	334	13	3	1	"	11	"	4
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1344	1	13763	9	8	1374	6 1/2	14063	8	"	17	13	184	10	10
6	12 1/2	100	4	1	9	4 1/2	128	2	7	2	8	27	14	6
8	"	28	8	9	8	"	28	8	9	"	"	"	"	"
195	6 1/2	1552	9	5	198	11 1/4	1586	"	5	3	5	33	7	"
48	10 3/4	313	14	6	48	10 3/4	313	14	6	"	"	"	"	"
258	13 1/2	1996	4	9	264	10 1/2	2057	10	3	5	13	61	5	6
1602	14 1/2	15759	14	5	1639	1	16121	2	3	53	10	546	"	4
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	36	2 1/2	361	3	10

Dry converted into Wet Garden

Decrease Land		Survey assessment including Fuslsub Fausly			Land		Survey assessment including Fussub Fausly			Land		Survey assessment including Fussub Fausly		
Fasly 1262							Fasly 1263							
56		57			58		59			60		61		
"	"	"	"	"	14	4 3/4	117	1	4	14	4 3/4	117	1	4
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	14	8	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	10	5 1/4	49	9	3	10	5 1/4	49	9	3
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
17	7 1/2	180	4	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
17	7 1/2	184	12	6	24	10	266	10	7	24	10	266	10	7
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
17	7 1/2	184	12	6	24	10	266	10	7	24	10	266	10	7
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

Fort St. George

5th April 1855.

Increase			Decrease			Garden converted to Fusly 1262		
Land	Survey assessment including Fusul Fusly		Land	Survey assessment including Fusul Fusly		Land	Survey assessment including Fusul Fusly	
62	63		64	65		66	67	
〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	16	7 3/4	185 8 4
〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	1	7 1/4	28 4 1
〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃 〃 〃

Survey & Assessment including Fusly & Jausty.				Total Comparison		Deduct Survey & Assessment included in Fusly & Jausty.		Remission at the Settlement Comparison		Survey & Assessment including Fusly & Jausty.		Comparison	
Fusly 1262		Fusly 1263		Increase	Decrease	Fusly 1262	Fusly 1263	Increase	Decrease	Fusly 1262	Fusly 1263	Increase	Decrease
74		75		76		77		78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85
246023	2 8	251701	12 7	5678	9 11	"	" "	330438	4 38649	" 7	5605	83 "	" "	212979	10 4 213052 12 "	73 1 8	" " "
27471	9 10	28366	1 12 2	8942	1 5	"	" "	554752	460563	" 5	5087	14 1 "	" "	219244	8 5 223098 11 9	3854 3 4	" " "
63223	5 "	64886	11 7	1463	6 7	"	" "	4720156	5843	6 1	1126	7 "	" "	58502	5 6 58843	5 6 341	" " " "
79329	6 2	79258	2 4	"	" "	71	3 10	3252811	336412	8	112	3 9 "	" "	76076	13 3 75893	5 8 "	" " 183 7 7
186185	11 "	186088	7 3	"	" "	97	3 9	1579614	122130	" 2	6333	2 1 "	" "	170388	12 11 163958	7 1 "	" " 6430 5 10
187628	11 3	190918	9 10	3289	14 7	"	" "	21685	" " 21843	9 9	158	9 9 "	" "	165943	11 3 169075	" 1 3131	4 10 " " "
81229	3 "	86328	3 11	5099	" 11	"	" "	991845	1205114	10	2133	10 5 "	" "	71310	14 7 74275	5 1 2965	6 6 " " "
198648	14 1	200017	5 10	1368	7 9	"	" "	3288825	339211	4 "	1039	11 7 "	" "	165766	11 8 166095	7 10 328	12 2 " " "
139631	9 11	141663	12 8	2032	2 9	"	" "	1567573	1596166		285	15 3 "	" "	123956	2 8 125702	6 2 1746	3 6 " " "
27492	7 4	27107	5 7	"	" "	385	1 9	4382056	453582	"	153	7 12 6 "	" "	233672	1 10 231749	3 7 "	" " 1922	14 3
8737	10 3	8365	6 7	"	" "	372	3 8	1189	94 1831	47	64	1 1 3 "	" "	7548	" 11 6534	2 " "	" " 10	13 4 11
1742849	11 5	1769797	10 4	27873	11 11	9251	3 "	23745914	2615187	7	2405896	" "	" "	1502389	13 4 1508279	2 9 12440	" " 9550	10 7
164654	" 4	165940	4 4	1286	4 "	"	" "	2279218	2270813	3	" "	23 4	5	141861	14 8 143171	7 1 1309	8 5 " " "
1455261	5 4	1445174	2 "	"	" "	1009	11 2	2234666	" 2237755		30	15 5 "	" "	123180	9 4 122139	14 9 "	" " 1040	10 7
238799	3 8	238802	4 11	3	1 3	"	" "	2922613	1 2940051	0	173	8 9 "	" "	25957	2 6 7 209401	15 1 "	" " 170	7 6
215979	" 6	216447	12 "	468	11 6	"	" "	2008344	2079721	1	713	14 7 "	" "	195895	12 2 195650	9 1 "	" " 245	3 1
7649593	10	7657079	5	17581	" 9	1009	11 2	9444891	95343115		9186	9	23 4	5	67051010	9 6703631	4 " 1309	8 5 14 5652
25078081	5 3	25355053	9	296311	2 8	1935	8	23319087	2356823	"	24977	" 3	23 4	5	21759008	1 2178643	" 9 13749	8 5 11006 159
				27696	4 6												27428
											24953	11 10					

Fort St. George

5th April 1855.-

Add Sadegay or Quit Rent

Fusly 1262			Fusly 1263			Increase			Decrease			Survey assts Fusul Fusly 1262			Grand Total mentincluding Fusly 1263			Comparison Increase			Decrease		
86			87			88			89			90			91			92			93		
6697	11	3	6351	3	"	"	"	"	346	8	3	219677	5	7	219403	15	"	"	"	"	273	6	7
11444	15	6	9503	3	10	"	"	"	1941	11	8	230689	7	11	232601	15	7	1912	7	2	"	"	"
2729	14	6	2561	6	5	"	"	"	168	8	1	61232	4	"	61404	11	11	172	7	11	"	"	"
6975	1	1	6694	4	1	"	"	"	280	13	"	83051	14	4	82587	9	9	"	"	"	464	4	7
4707	12	4	4892	14	3	185	1	11	"	"	"	175096	9	3	168851	5	4	"	"	"	6245	3	11
16885	5	2	13236	10	11	"	"	"	3648	10	3	182829	"	5	182311	11	"	"	"	"	517	5	5
5549	3	6	4276	15	9	"	"	"	1272	3	9	76860	2	1	78553	4	10	1693	2	9	"	"	"
8558	13	"	7605	9	7	"	"	"	953	3	5	174325	8	8	173701	1	5	"	"	"	624	7	3
12133	3	6	11492	3	8	"	"	"	6401	5	10	136089	6	2	137194	9	10	1105	3	8	"	"	"
9821	13	6	10074	3	3	252	5	9	"	"	"	243493	15	4	241823	6	10	"	"	"	1670	8	6
4174	"	7	3986	3	5	"	"	"	187	13	2	11722	1	6	10520	5	5	"	"	"	1201	12	1
89677	13	11	80674	14	2	437	7	8	9440	7	5	1595067	11	3	1588954	"	11	4883	6	"	10997	"	4
13608	2	2	12711	15	3	"	"	"	896	2	11	155470	"	10	155883	6	4	413	5	6	"	"	"
14299	10	9	12794	11	10	"	"	"	1504	14	11	137480	4	1	134934	10	7	"	"	"	2545	9	6
11144	3	11	11279	1	3	134	13	4	"	"	"	220716	10	6	220681	"	4	"	"	"	35	10	2
9451	15	5	9482	13	7	30	14	2	"	"	"	205347	11	7	205133	6	8	"	"	"	2144	11	
48504	"	3	46268	9	11	165	11	6	2401	1	10	719014	11	"	716632	7	11	413	5	6	27958	7	
138181	14	2	126943	8	1	603	3	2	11841	9	3	2340826	3		2305586	8	10	5296	11	6	137928	11	
												112386	1								84951	35	

Coimbatore 11th July 1854.

E. E. Fr.

Signed / E. B. Thomas
Collector

Statement

5450

Fort St. George

No. 13. Statement Shewing the Particulars of Gross Increase and Decrease in the District

		Dry Land					Garden Land				
		Ballahs		Assessment			Ballahs		Assessment		
		1	2		3		4		5		
	Fusly 1262	35766	6 1/4	120905	5 4		21323	2 1/4	320300	12 3	
	Fusly 1263	36139	8 1/4	122929	6 "		21215	4 1/2	318805	11 "	
	Increase of Cultivation	373	10	13864	" 8		"	"	"	" "	
	Decrease of Cultivation	"	"	"	" "		107	13 3/4	1495	1 3	
1	Waste Cultivated	940	3 3/4	31481	11 4		186	12 3/4	2695	5 8	
2	Porumpoke	235	5 1/2	728	" "		4	9	65	7 11	
3	Discovery by Measurement	943	4 3/4	2223	14 10		"	"	"	" "	
4	Land taken up in lieu of the said Land	7589	2 1/2	25768	9 11		64	9 1/2	958	11 6	
5	Recoveries of Assessment from Encam Land	7	3 1/2	23	14 3		1	14	22	" 5	
	Total Increase of Land	18415	4	60226	2 4		257	13 1/4	3741	9 6	
1	One Crop Land Cultivated with 2 Crops	"	"	"	" "		"	"	"	" "	
2	Poonjah Cultivated with Wet	"	"	"	" "		"	"	"	" "	
3	Cowle Land transferred to the Head Land	860	3 3/4	3458	10 8	Paying full Assessment	8	7 1/4	107	11 "	
4	Increase of Assessment on Land taken in on progressive Cowle	2532	6 3/4	9461	6 3		15	14 3/4	225	1 8	
5	Decrease on account of Deduction	8383	9 3/4	26723	3 8		282	15 1/4	4104	12 "	
	Total Increase of Assessment	11776	4 1/4	39643	4 7		307	5 1/4	4437	8 8	
	Total Gross Increase	30191	8 1/4	99869	6 11		565	2 1/2	8179	2 2	

Total Gross Increase and Decrease of Land.
Particulars of Gross Increase of Assessment.

5th April 1855.

of Coimbatore for Fusly 1263. —

Revenue Wet Cawnies		Assessment	Wet Garden Cawnies		Assessment	Garden subsequent to the survey Bullahs		Assessment	
6		7	8		9	10		11	
42018	12	537977 15 10	969	4½	14283 12 11	24545	7½	333598	7 6
43237	5½	551304 7 11	976	4	14377 10 1	24448	¼	331606	5 7
1218	9½	13326 8 "	6	15½	93 13 2	"	"	"	" "
"	"	" " "	"	"	" " "	97	7¼	1992	1 11
1782	6¾	17951 3 "	1	"	13 3 7	219	14¾	2701	15 9
29	13¼	224 " 1 "		¼	" 4 8	19	7½	207	10 3
4	5¾	17 8 7 "		4	" " "	116	11	1410	9 1
24	¾	264 5 3 "	"	"	" " "	1	7	18	7 11
"	"	" " "	"	"	" " "	"	"	"	" "
1840	10½	18457 " 11	1	4¼	17 3 4	357	8¼	4338	11 "
"	"	" " "	"	"	" " "	"	"	"	" "
752	15½	10214 10 "	"	"	" " "	"	"	"	" "
"	"	" " "	"	"	" " "	"	"	"	" "
65	3¼	769 3 5	"	"	" " "	47	10¼	635	2 7
165	3¾	1939 2 3	"	"	" " "	35	2¼	443	11 7
1972	6¾	20767 7 2	11	11¾	164 1 7	520	5¼	6818	9 "
2955	13¼	33688 6 10	11	11¾	164 1 7	603	13¼	7892	7 2
4796	7¾	52145 7 9	13	"	181 4 11	960	10	12231	2 2

5451

Fort St. George

5th April 1855.

Land Revenue (Cont.d)

Dry Cultivated with Wet			Garden Cultivated with Wet			Dry Converted into Wet Garden			Garden converted into wet Garden			Total			Net
Cawnies		Assessment	Cawnies		Assessment	Cawnies		Assessment	Cawnies		Assessment	Land	Assessment	Deduction	Settlement
12			13			14			15			16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
8753	9	3/4	76342	4		1602	14	1/2	15759	14	5	24 10	266 10	7	17 15	213 12	5 " "	2,50,780	8 15 3	33,190	8 7 2	21,75,900	8 1
9182	6	3/4	79938	5	7	1639	1		16121	2	3	24 10	266 10	7	13 4	155	8 9 " "	2,53,550	5 3 9	35,886	2 3 "	21,78,643	" 9
428	13		3596	1	7	36	2	1/2	361	3	10	" "	" "	"	" "	" "	" " "	27,696	4 6	2,49,53	11 10	2,742	8 8
"	"		"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"	" "	" "	"	4 11	58	3 8 " "	" "	" " "	" "	" "	" "	" "
386	4	3/4	30636	6		24	2	3/4	2797	"	"	" "	" "	"	" "	" "	" " "	5,81,806	4 10	19,122	13 6	3,90,637	4
67	9	3/4	716	7	3	"	"		"	"	"	" "	" "	"	" "	" "	" " "	19,411	4 2	708	11 6	12,332	8
2	1	3/4	13	15	"	"	"		"	"	"	" "	" "	"	" "	" "	" " "	22,591	6	1,785	12 1	473	5 5
1	15		12	1	1	"	"		"	"	"	" "	" "	"	" "	" "	" " "	2,84,144	10	810	1 11	27,604	2 11
"	"		"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"	" "	" "	"	" "	" "	" " "	64	6 7	28	1 6	36	5 1
457	15	1/4	3805	13	10	24	2	3/4	2797	"	"	" "	" "	"	" "	" "	" " "	9,08,651	5 11	22,455	8 6	8,41,075	
83	1	1/2	853	6	5	43	5	3/4	4676	4	"	" "	" "	"	" "	" "	" " "	11,544	7 9	"	" "	11,544	7 9
41	15	3/4	2444	8		34		3/4	2972	4	"	" "	" "	"	" "	" "	" " "	54	1 5 10	9	1 4 8	450	1 2
13	10	1/4	146	7	10	1	10	1/2	2554	"	"	" "	" "	"	" "	" "	" " "	5142	8 10	184	1 "	4,958	7 10
41	3	1/4	426	3	"	8	1		8525	"	"	" "	" "	"	" "	" "	" " "	12,578	11 8	5,644	7 8	6,934	3 6
337	13	3/4	2693	2	5	29	2	3/4	2892	1	"	" "	" "	"	" "	" "	" " "	61,555	5 11	36,635	2 3	24,920	2 8
517	12	1/2	4363	8	4	116	4	3/4	11733	6	"	" "	" "	"	" "	" "	" " "	91,363	6	42,555	10 7	48,807	6 11
975	11	3/4	8169	6	2	140	7	1/2	45210	6	"	" "	" "	"	" "	" "	" " "	182291	5	65,011	3 1	117,217	14 4

5452.

Fort St. George.

Land Revenue.

			Dry				Garden			
			Bullahs	Assessment			Bullahs	Assessment		
			2	3			4	5		
Decrease of Assessment.	1	Land left waste from death	485	3 3/4	1365	1 11	10	14	123	8 11
	2	Ditto Ditto desertion	703	6 1/4	1966	14 11	8	12 1/4	134	" 4
	3	Ditto Ditto impoverishment	6075	5	18389	" "	227	1	3350	11 1
	4	Lands taken in lieu of those abandoned	7140	9 1/4	23560	13 8	93	2 1/2	1281	10 2
	5	Lands taken in for Roads	59	1/4	229	" 7	2	2 3/4	32	11 1
	6	Lands taken for enlarging Villages	36	6	149	" 4	"	1 3/4	1	11 1
	7	Paneepoodty	17	3	66	9 5	"	9 1/4	6	15 5
	8	Poyamaly	43	15 1/2	169	7 9	4	4 1/2	65	11 3
	9	Enams restored	65	1 3/4	277	" "	4	10 3/4	53	14 9
	10	Defficiency found in the Measurement of Lands	39	1	106	6 7	2	4 3/4	35	13 5
	11	Lands left waste on the Right bank of	1	11 1/2	4	10 6	7	3/4	83	3 10
	12	Calinga Royen Channel								
		Total Decrease of Land	14666	15 1/4	46284	1 8	361	1/4	5169	15 4
Increase of Assessment.	1	Two Crop Lands Cultivated with one Crop	"	"	"	" "	"	"	"	" "
	2	Wet Cultivated with dry	3	11 3/4	56	3 7	"	5	7	6 10
	3	Casule Remissions for waste Land	4050	2 1/4	13867	" "	31	13 1/4	460	9 9
	4	Increase on Account of deduction	7736	1	25798	1 "	279	13 3/4	4036	3 6
		Total Decrease of Assessment	11789	15	39721	4 7	312	"	4504	4 1
		Total Gross Decrease	26456	14 1/4	86005	6 3	673	1/4	9674	3 5

Total Gross Increase and Decrease of Land
Particulars of Gross Decrease
Decrease of Land
Decrease of Assessment

5th " April 1855.

Wet					Wet Garden					Garden subsequent to the Survey. -				
Cawnies		Assessment			Cawnies		Assessment			Bullahs		Assessment		
6		7			8		9			10		11		
18	9	177	5	1	"	"	"	"	"	12	11	155	15	11
6	12	45	14	10	"	"	"	"	"	18	14 1/4	259	10	2
513	8 3/4	4374	3	2	"	"	"	"	"	259	9 3/4	3867	7	10
48	15 1/4	443	"	6	"	"	"	"	"	127	9	1570	5	"
2	4 3/4	19	8	5	"	"	"	"	"	3	15 3/4	55	4	7
1	2 1/2	13	4	4	"	"	"	"	"	3	3	39	6	1
"	12 1/4	12	"	8	"	"	"	"	"	4	1/4	51	1	10
7	1/2	45	4	11	"	"	"	"	"	6	5 1/2	80	7	6
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	14	35	3	10
11	11	150	14	11	"	"	"	"	"	3	7 3/4	58	1	7
5	9 3/4	127	8	7	"	"	"	"	"	4	5 3/4	77	13	7
616	5 3/4	5409	1	5	"	"	"	"	"	447	"	6250	13	11
716	4 1/4	10199	1	5	2	3/4	30	7	5	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	11	22	6	6
243	4	3115	7	1	3	15 3/4	57	"	4	25	3 1/4	330	2	2
2002	1/4	20095	5	9	"	"	"	"	"	583	3	7619	13	6
2961	8 1/2	33409	14	3	6	1/2	87	7	9	611	1 1/4	7972	6	2
3577	14 1/4	38818	15	8	6	1/2	87	7	9	1058	1 1/4	14223	4	1

5453 Fort St. George

5th April 1855

Dry Cultivated with Wet				Garden Cultivated with Wet		Dry Converted into Wet Garden		Garden converted into wet Garden		Total		Deduction		Net Settlement	
Cawnies		Assessment		Cawnies	Assessment	Cawnies	Assessment	Cawnies	Assessment	Land	Assessment				
12		13		14		15		16		17		18	19	20	21	22	23
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
10	11	71	5 1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1821 15 10	183 3 6	1638 12 4
52	6 1/2	350	8 8	8	5	73	4 3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2477 14 2	238 1 9	2239 12 5
"	12 1/2	9	2 9	"	11 1/2	5	4 11	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	30405 3 -	1934 9 1	28470 9 11
"	1 1/2	"	6 8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	26870 5 -	945 14 3	25924 6 9
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	336 15 4	49 13 1	287 2 3
"	5 1/4	2	15 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	203 5 10	30 7 8	172 14 2
1	9	16	11 3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	139 10 4	19 - 4	120 10 -
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	377 10 8	59 14 5	317 12 3
2	2 3/4	15	13 4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	366 2 7	13 6 6	352 12 1
3	1/2	45	10 6	17	12 1/4	206	3 7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	367 1 10	43 15 1	323 2 9
71	2	512	10 1	26	12 3/4	284	12 9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	545 2 7	89 - 10	456 1 9
20	10 1/4	212	4 7	1	2 1/2	17	3 8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	63911 7 2	3607 6 6	60304 - 8
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	10459 1 1	- - -	10459 1 1
161	1/4	1637	13 5	2	10 3/4	42	3 9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	86 - 11	- - -	86 - 11
294	2 1/4	2210	8 6	73	11	747	2 6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	19510 4 6	15857 7 8	3652 12 10
475	12 31/4	4060	10 6	77	8 1/4	806	9 11	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	60565 15 3	20592 9 1	39973 6 2
546	14 3/4	4573	4 7	104	5	1091	6 8	"	"	"	"	4	11 3/4	58 12 6	90621 5 9	36450 - 9	54171 5 -
												4	11 3/4	58 12 6	154532 12 11	40057 7 3	114475 5 8

(Signed) E.B. Thomas
Collector

Statement

5454

Fort St George

5th April 1855.

A In № 13. Statement shewing the Particulars of Lands taken for enlarging Villages &c. in the District of Coimbatore for Fasly 1263.

Items	№ of Houses	Dry: Assessment	Dry: Settlement	Garden during the survey: Assessment	Garden during the survey: Settlement	Garden subsequent to the survey: Assessment	Garden subsequent to the survey: Settlement	Wet: Assessment	Wet: Settlement	Total: Assessment	Total: Settlement	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	7	10	11	12	
For enlarging old Villages —	442	66 - 4	64 14 7	- - -	- - -	19 1 10	14 10 7	13 4 4	7 10 11	98 6 6	87 4 1	
Do ——— old Hamlets —	345	61 8 3	55 . 5	1 11 1	1 11 1	13 3 4	5 12 3	- - -	- - -	76 6 8	62 7 9	
Hamlets newly formed Viz:	10	- 8 3	- 8 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 3	- 8 3	
In Parindoray Talook 1												
Total	797	128 - 10	120 7 3	1 11 1	1 11 1	32 3 2	20 6 10	13 4 4	7 10 11	175 5 5	150 4 1	
Extent of Land taken for the construction of Bungalow —	-	4 1 4	4 1 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 1 4	4 1 4	
Do for cattle stand —	-	15 12 7	13 12 11	- - -	- - -	7 - 11	3 10 3	- - -	- - -	22 13 6	17 7 2	
Do for burial ground —	-	1 1 7	1 7 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 1 7	1 1 7	
Total	-	149 - 4	139 7 1	1 11 1	1 11 1	39 6 1	24 1 1	13 4 4	7 10 11	203 5 10	172 14 2	

Coimbatore 11th July 1854.

E E Jpn

(Signed) E. B. Thomas
Collector

Particulars

5455

Fort St George 5th April 1855

No 14 - Particulars of Remissions in the District of Coimbatore for Fusly 1263.-

Items	Fusly 1262	Fusly 1263	Increase	Decrease
1	2	3	4	5
Occasional				
1 Deduction of Extent waste } Chicker Poolooty land plowed but not sown	16678 10 9	14954 5 7	- - -	1724 5 2
Nunjah waste brought to account the rent thereon being remitted	- - -	6028 9 7	6028 9 7	- - -
Total	16678 10 9	20982 15 2	6028 9 7	1724 5 2
2 Stulla cummy or waste portions of fields	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
3 Shavy or withered Crops	65 15 8	2189 15 4	2123 15 8	- - -
4 Pany Poodty or Land flooded in the bees of Tanks	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
5 Paymallee or cultivation destroyed by inundation	320 13 5	331 5 9	10 8 4	- - -
6 Boganustee or deduction of 2ds Crop uncultivated on 2ds Crop	34771 15 4	35972 10 10	1200 11 6	- - -
7 Cowle for Bunjer Lands	1689 1 1	26786 3 5	10297 2 4	- - -
8 Bilmucta Reyayet or Remission	- - -	702 14 10	702 14 -	- - -
9 Nantungal or Seed Bees	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
10 Ry mash Cuttay or deficiency of Land	193 11 -	262 3 5	68 8 5	- - -
11 Lands granted to Village officers rent free	- - -	130 10 2	130 10 2	- - -
12 Nett Lands &c on the right of the Colingaroyen channel left waste	- - -	545 2 7	545 2 7	- - -
Customary				
13 Teazgary or 1/5th 1/8th 1/10th free of rent to Bramins & Mussulmans	596 15 6	586 12 2	- - -	10 3 4
14 Charturbhagum or 1/4th Remission	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
15 Punchum Hissa or 1/5th Do	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
16 Remission to Shotriemdars	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
17 General remission from the Survey rates	76073 13 -	77774 6 5	1700 10 5	- - -
18 1/5th Remission to Poligars &c	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
19 Damashayee	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
20 Marah granted to Granasewachary	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
21 Devastanum Remission	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
22 Teeravacummey	203911 15 -	208310 7 -	4398 8 -	- - -
23 Deduction of pay of Village Sibbendy in the Neilgherry Talook	11 12 -	- - -	- - -	11 12 -
Total	349114 9 9	374575 11 1	27207 5 10	1746 4 6
Nett Increase				25461 1 4

Coimbatore 11th July 1854

E E 7m

Signed E B Thomas
Collector

Statement

5456

Fort St George 5th April 1855

No 15 Statement shewing the several Items added to the Settlement in the District of Coimbatore for Fusly 1263.

Items	Fusly 1262	Fusly 1263	Increase	Decrease	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Revenue from Hill Villages	2,857 5 9	2,661 9 8	- - -	195 12 1	
2 Jodee of Enam Lands	12,816 13 8	12,816 13 8	- - -	-	
3 Do of Devastanam Enam Do	4,331 2 9	4,327 15 2	- - -	3 3 7	
4 Do Village Enam Do	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
5 Topadayem	78 1 7	118 5 7	40 4 -	- - -	
6 Cavelly Cundayem	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
7 Rented Villages for one year	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
8 Fruit Gardens and Palmira Trees	28,992 11 11	17,609 1 9	- - -	11,383 10 2	
9 Jodee of Shrotriem Lands	951 - 9	951 - 9	- - -	- - -	
10 Grass rent for one year	74,034 14 11	75,338 13 2	1,303 14 3	- - -	
11 Quit Rent	3,287 14 4	3,369 15 9	82 1 5	- - -	
12 Tax on Cattle	6,687 15 3	5,829 1 3	- - -	858 14 -	
13 Do on professions	1,163 9 5	962 7 -	- - -	201 2 5	
14 Tecrwajastee on Enam Lands attached to Village Sibbandy &c	2,980 3 10	2,958 4 4	- - -	21 15 6	
Total	138,181 14 2	126,943 8 1	14,263 8	12,664 9 9	11,238 - 9 - 9 Net Decrease

Coimbatore 11th July 1854

E. E. Jr

(Signed) E. B. Thomas
Collector

abstract

5457

Fort St George 5th April 1855

No 16 Abstract of the Statements on the actual Collection after deducting Cabooleaty Buyer in the District of Coimbatore for Fusly 1263.

	Fusly 1262			Fusly 1263			Comparison between Col 2 and 4			
	Land		Assessment	Land		Assessment	Land		Assessment	
	1		2	3		4	5		6	
Dry Land	359842	3½	121057 11 6	364282	2½	123090 7 1 10	4439	15	1584 9 6 4	Increase
Garden	46050	1¼	65653 4 13 11	46041	15/4	65518 7 4 10	8	2	134 7 9 1	Decrease
Wet Land	54296	5	65134 8 8 8	55674	3¼	66467 6 -	1377	14¼	1332 13 4	Increase
Total	-	-	252294 1 2 1	-	-	255076 4 12 8	-	-	2782 3 10 7	Increase
Teerwa Jastey	-	-	70 5 8	-	-	58 - 8	-	-	12 5 -	Decrease
Fusual Jastey	-	-	2003 10 1	-	-	2395 14 6	-	-	392 4 5	Increase
Total	-	-	252501 5 1 10	-	-	255321 8 11 10	-	-	2820 3 10	Increase
Deductions according to the Statement No 14	-	-	34911 4 9 9	-	-	37457 5 11 1	-	-	2546 1 1 4	Increase
Remainder	-	-	217590 8 1	-	-	217864 3 9	-	-	274 2 8 8	Increase
Additions according to Statement No 15	-	-	13818 1 14 2	-	-	12694 3 8 1	-	-	1123 8 6 1	Decrease
Total Royetwar	-	-	231408 2 6 3	-	-	230558 6 8 10	-	-	849 5 13 5	Decrease
Rented Villages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Settled Zemindaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mootahs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Polipats	-	-	2801 9 9 10	-	-	2801 9 9 10	-	-	-	
Grand Total	-	-	234210 2 1	-	-	233360 6 2 8	-	-	849 5 13 5	Decrease

Coimbatore 11th July 1854

E E Jr

(Signed) E. B. Thomas
Collector

Statement

5458

N°17. Statement of Lands held on Cowle

Items	Bullahs and Cawnies		Assessm
1	2		3
Free	2452	13	6162 9
One fourth rent	1088	5	4152 11
One half rent	1142	¼	4255 7
Three fourth rent	864	9	3476 4
Total	5547	11¼	18047 -
Garden during Mrs Surrey — Cowla — Free	1	4	19 8
One fourth Rent	2	9¼	43 1
One half rent	7	7½	95 6
Three fourth Rent	6	11½	86 4
Total	18	¼	244 5
Cowla for old Mrs — Jusly 1261	6	5¾	88 7
" 1262	23	1½	309 6
" 1263	"	"	" "
Total	29	7¼	397 1
Total	47	7½	642

Fort St George 5th April 1855

in the District of Coimbatore for Fasly 1263.

Fasly 1262			Lands charged with full rent				Land		Deduct left waste		Progressive Increase			
ent	Deduct Cowle Remission	Remainder Collection	Bullahs	Assessment	Collection	Bullahs and Cawnies			Assessment	Collection	Bullahs and Cawnies	Assessment	Collection	
	4	5	6	7	8	9			10	11	12	13	14	
8	6162 9 8					7	8		30 6 8		320 7¾	1098 7 1		
2	3124 11	1028 10 3									1088 5	4152 11 2	1028 10 3	
4	2151 8	2103 15 4				18	6¼		45 3 4	22 4	1123 10	4210 4	2081 15	
2	873 9 8	2602 10 6	860	3¾	3458 10 8	2590 12 4	4	5¼	17 9 6	11 14 2				
4	12311 12 3	5735 4 1	860	3¾	3458 10 8	2590 12 4	30	3½	93 3 6	33 14 6	2532 6¾	9461 6 3	3110 9 3	
8	19 8 8										1 4	19 8 8		
6	3251	10 12 5									2 9¼	43 1 6	10 12 5	
11	4711 4	47 11 7	1	11¾	21 6 5	10 11 3					5 11¾	74 6	37 4	
7	21 9 4	64 11 3	6	11½	86 4 7	64 11 3								
8	121 2 5	123 3 3	8	7¼	107 11	75 6 6					9 9	136 10 8	47 12 9	
	57 1 3	31 5 9									6 5¾	88 7	31 5 9	
8	19515 7	113 7 1						¾		8 7	3 3			
8	253 10	144 12 10						¾						
4	37433	268 1	8	7¼	107 11	75 6 6		¾		8 7	3 3	6 5¾	88 7	31 5 9
										8 7	3 3	15 14¾	225 1 8	79 2 6

Total Decrease						Remainder					
Bullahs and Cawries		Assessment		Collection		Bullahs and Cawries		Assessment		Collection	
15		16		17		18		19		20	
327	15 3/4	1128	13 9	- - -		2124	13 1/4	5033	11 11	- - -	
1088	5	4152	11 2	1028	10 3	-	-	-	- -	- -	-
1142	1/4	4255	7 4	2103	15 4	-	-	-	- -	- -	-
864	9	3476	4 2	2602	10 6	-	-	-	- -	- -	-
3422	14	13013	4 5	5735	4 1	2124	13 1/4	5033	11 11	- -	-
1	4	19	8 8	-	-	-	-	-	- -	- -	-
2	9 1/4	43	1 6	10	12 5	-	-	-	- -	- -	-
7	7 1/2	95	6 11	47	11 7	-	-	-	- -	- -	-
6	11 1/2	86	4 7	64	11 3	-	-	-	- -	- -	-
18	1/4	244	5 8	123	3 3	-	-	-	- -	- -	-
6	5 3/4	88	7 -	31	5 9	-	-	-	- -	- -	-
-	3/4	-	8 7	-	3 3	23	3/4	308	14 1	113	3 10
-	-	-	- -	-	- -	-	-	-	- -	- -	-
6	6 1/2	88	15 7	31	9 -	23	3/4	308	14 1	113	3 10
24	6 3/4	333	5 3	154	12 3	23	3/4	308	14 1	113	3 10

Addition in 1263.

Addition on account of progressive Increase Lands newly taken upon Cowle-

Bullahs and Cawries		Assessment		Collection		Bullahs and Cawries		Assessment		Collection	
21		22		23		24		25		26	
-	-	-	- -	-	- -	2159	3	6209	7 3	-	- -
320	7 3/4	1098	7 1	272	7 1	1383	14 3/4	5599	15 1	1387	11 -
1088	5	4152	11 2	2057	11 6	473	11	1935	- 7	957	8 9
1123	10	4210	4 -	3121	13 10	33	5/2	122	8 10	89	5 3
2532	6 3/4	9461	6 3	5452	- 5	1050	2 1/4	13867	- -	2434	9 -
-	-	-	- -	-	- -	2	10 3/4	38	13 7	-	- -
1	4	19	8 8	1	11 2	-	15/2	12	13 2	3	3 3
8	15	131	8 6	65	12 4	-	15	15	2 1	7	8 10
5	11 3/4	74	- 6	55	8 3	-	-	-	- -	-	- -
15	11 3/4	225	1 8	126	2 9	4	9/4	66	12 10	10	12 1
-	-	-	- -	-	- -	-	-	-	- -	-	- -
-	-	-	- -	-	- -	-	-	-	- -	-	- -
-	-	-	- -	-	- -	27	4	393	12 11	137	13 7
-	-	-	- -	-	- -	27	4	393	12 11	137	13 7
15	11 3/4	225	1 8	126	2 9	31	13/4	466	9 9	148	9 8

5460 — Fort St. George — 5th April 1855

Total Increase						Total in Fasly 1263						including Increase Deduction									Fasul Jaunty		Total Collection		
Bullahs and Cawnies		Assessment			Collection			Bullahs		Assessment		Tarum Cummy and Fasul Cummy		Deduct Cowle			Total			Collection					
27		28			29			30		31		32						33			34		35		
2159	3	6209	7	3	"	"	"	1284	1/4	11243	3	2	1 5	2 8	11198	"	6	11243	3	2	"	"	"	"	"
1704	6/2	6698	6	5	1660	2	1	1704	6/2	6698	6	5	58	11 2	4979	9	2	5038	4	4	1660	2	1	1660	2	1
1562	"	6087	11	9	3015	4	3	1562	"	6087	11	9	58	6 1	3014	1	5	3072	7	6	3015	4	3	3015	4	3
1156	15/2	4332	12	10	3211	3	1	1156	13/2	4332	12	10	57	8 4	1070	1	5	1121	9	9	3211	3	1	3211	3	1
6582	9	23378	6	3	7886	9	5	8707	6/4	28362	2	2	213	12 3	20261	12	6	20475	8	9	7886	9	5	7886	9	5
2	10 3/4	38	13	7	"	"	"	2	10 3/4	38	13	7	"	" "	38	13	7	38	13	7	"	"	"	"	"	"
2	3/2	32	5	10	8	1	5	2	3/2	32	5	10	"	" "	24	1	5	24	4	5	8	1	5	8	1	5
9	14	146	10	7	73	5	2	9	14	146	10	7	"	" "	73	5	5	73	5	5	73	5	2	73	5	2
5	11 3/4	74	"	6	55	8	3	5	11 3/4	74	"	6	"	" "	18	8	3	18	8	3	55	8	3	55	8	3
20	8	291	14	6	136	14	10	20	8	291	14	6	"	" "	154	15	8	154	15	8	136	14	10	136	14	10
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	23	3/4	308	14	1	"	" "	195	10	3	195	10	3	113	3	10	113	3	10
27	1	393	12	11	137	13	7	27	1	393	12	11	"	" "	253	15	4	253	15	4	137	13	7	137	13	7
27	1	393	12	11	137	13	7	50	4 3/4	702	11	"	"	" "	457	9	7	457	9	7	251	1	5	251	1	5
47	12	685	11	5	274	12	5	70	12 3/4	994	9	6	"	" "	606	9	3	606	9	3	388	"	3	388	"	3

Items		Bullahs and Cawnies		Assessment			Deduc Cowd Remy
1		2		3			
Progressive Scale.	Free	10	12¾	78	1	~	78
	One fourth Rent	2	3½	27	6	11	20
	One half Rent	46	14¼	640	3	10	320
	Three fourth Rent	4	4¾	46	3	6	11
	Total	64	3¼	791	15	3	430
Gordon / Con. Lo. / Subsequent to the Survey / Cowle for New Mettle	Tunly 1259	2	4½	29	10	~	21
	" 1260	14	13¼	171	15	7	116
	" 1261	111	¾	1158	11	2	102½
	" 1262	18	1½	276	4	5	209
	Total	145	8½	1936	12	2	137½
Cowle for Old Mettle	Tunly 1261	13	11¾	175	3	6	118
	" 1262	16	2½	198	3	7	12
	" 1263	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Total	29	14¼	373	7	1	24
	Total	239	10	3102	2	6	204
	Total Gordon	287	½	3744	5	10	212

Fort St George

5th April 1855.

		Land Charged with full rent								Deduct left Waste		Progressive Increase			
		Remainder							Land						
			Bullahs		Assessment		Collection		Bullahs and Cawnies	Assessment	Collection	Bullahs and Cawnies	Assessment		Collection
		5			6		7		8	9	10	11	12		13		14	
1																		
9	1	8	13	10									2	3/2	27	6 11	6	13 10
1	3	320	2	7	13	5/2	588	15 1	294	8 2			9	12 3/4	39	7 11	19	9 6
8	8	34	10	10	4	1 3/4	46	3 6	34	10 10								
4		361	11	3	17	10/4	635	2 7	329	3		12	12	1 10	6	11	5	1/4 66 9 10 26 7 4
3		8	7														2	4/2 29 10 8 7
7	2	55	8	5													13	9 3/4 164 14 9 53 5
												8	7	10	2	8		
12	5	131	1	9														
12	6	66	7	11														
5	3	361	9	1														
9	5	56	10	1														
1	15	76	1	7														
10	8	5	132	11	8													
15	15	6	1056	3		17	10/4	635	27	329	3	1	4					
20	29		1324	3	1	56	1/2	7	12	13	7	104	9	6	1	1 3/4		

Fort St. George

5th April 1855

Addition in 1263.
Addition on account of progressive Increase
Lands newly taken up on Cowle.

Total Decrease						Remainder			Bullahs and Cawnies	Assessment	Collection
Bullahs and Cawnies	Assessment		Collection			Bullahs and Cawnies	Assessment	Collection			
15	16		17			18	19	20	21	22	23
						10	12 3/4	78 1			
2	3/2	27	6	11	6 13 10						
16	14 1/4	640	3	10	320 2 7						
1	1 3/4	46	3	6	34 10 10						
53	6/2	713	14	3	361 11 3	10	12 3/4	78 1			
2	1/2	29	10		8 7						
14	1 3/4	171	15	7	55 8 5						
	8	7	5	6	2 5 7	110	8 3/4	1151 8 8	128 12 2		
						18	1/2	276 4 5	66 7 11		
16	14 1/4	208	13	1	66 5	128	10 1/4	1727 13 1	495 4 1		
13	11 3/4	175	3	6	56 10 1						
						16	2 1/2	198 3 7	76 4 7		
13	11 3/4	175	3	6	56 10 1	16	2 1/2	198 3 7	76 4 7		
84	1/2	1098		10	484 10 4	155	9 1/2	2004 1 8	571 8 8	231 13 3	2331 13 3
108	7/4	1431	6	1	639 6 7	178	10 1/4	2312 15 9	684 12 6	231 13 3	2331 13 3

Bullahs and Cawnies	Assessment		Collection			Bullahs and Cawnies	Assessment		Collection		
21	22		23			24	25		26		
						2	12		26 11 6		
						1	2/2		13 13 10	3	7 6
						3	10 1/4		44 10 5	22	5 2
32	5/2	104	8	8	202 7						
2	12 3/4	39	2	11	29 6 3						
35	2/4	443	11	7	731 13 3	7	8 3/4		85 6 9	25	12 8
						17	10/2		244 11 5	70	1 8
						17	10/2		244 11 5	70	1 8
						25	3/4		330 22	96	1 4
35	2/4	443	11	7	231 13 3						
51	1	668	13	3	358	57	1/2		790 11 11	214	11

1863

Fort St. George

Total in Fasly 1263 including

Total Increase

Bullahs and Cawnies	Assessment			Collections			Bullahs		Assessment		
27	28			29			30		31		
2	12.	76	11	6	"	"	"	13	8 3/4	101	15 6
1	7 1/2	13	13	10	3	7	6	1	2 1/2	13	13 10
35	15 3/4	449	3	1	224	12	2	35	15 3/4	449	3 1
2	12 3/4	39	2	11	29	6	3	2	12 3/4	39	2 11
42	11	529	2	4	257	9	11	53	7 3/4	607	3 4
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	110	8 3/4	1451	8 8
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	18	1/2	276	1 5
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	128	10 1/4	1727	13 1
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	16	2 1/2	193	3 7
17	10 1/2	244	11	5	70	4	8	17	10 1/2	244	11 5
17	10 1/2	244	11	5	70	4	8	33	13	1112	15 "
60	5 1/2	773	13	9	327	11	7	215	15	2777	15 5
108	1/2	1459	9	2	602	11	"	286	11 3/4	3772	8 11

5th April 1865

Increase
Deduction

Taxum Cummy and Fasel Cummy	Deduct Cowle			Total			Collection			Fasel Jaisty			Total Collection		
32							33			34			35		
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	104	15	6	104	15	6	"	"	"	"	3	7	6
"	"	"	10	6	4	10	6	4	3	7	6	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	204	6	11	224	6	11	224	12	2	"	"	"	224	12	2
"	"	"	9	17	8	9	17	8	29	6	3	"	"	"	29	6	3
"	"	"	319	9	5	319	9	5	257	9	11	"	"	"	257	9	11
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	1022	12	6	1022	12	6	428	12	2	"	"	"	428	12	2
"	"	"	209	12	6	209	12	6	66	7	11	"	"	"	66	7	11
"	"	"	1232	9	"	1232	9	"	495	4	1	"	"	"	495	4	1
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	121	15	"	121	15	"	76	4	7	"	"	"	76	4	7
"	"	"	174	6	9	174	6	9	70	4	8	"	"	"	70	4	8
"	"	"	296	5	9	296	5	9	146	9	3	"	"	"	146	9	3
"	"	"	1878	8	2	1878	8	2	899	7	3	"	"	"	899	7	3
"	"	"	2485	1	5	2485	1	5	1287	7	6	"	"	"	1287	7	6

5464

Firstly

Particulars of Wet	Items	Bullahs and Cawnies		Assessment Co Re			D
		2		3			
Cowle for Wet Gardens or Drupsies	10 Years Cowle						
	Free	38	15½	314	5	4	5
	¼ Rent	103	10¼	1231	9	10	9
During the Survey Wet	½ Rent	50	11½	627	1	7	38
	¾ Rent	65	3¼	769	3	5	29
	18 Years Cowle	10	"	58	12	2	2
	Total	268	11½	3001	3	4	199
Dry Lands Cultivated with Wet	Free	6	1¼	55	2	9	55
	¼ Rent	31	1	308	6	8	24
	½ Rent	21	10¾	222	13	3	135
	¾ Rent	13	11¼	146	7	10	6
	18 Years Cowle	7	½	55	8	2	3
	Total	79	10¾	788	6	8	541
Garden Cultivated with Wet	Free	"	"	"	"	"	"
	¼ Rent	1	2¾	11	14	1	8
	½ Rent	6	11¼	73	1	1	38
	¾ Rent	1	10½	25	3	1	12
	18 Years Cowle	2	5¼	20	1	8	5
	Total	12	¾	130	9	5	66
	Total Progressive Cowle	360	7	3920	3	5	2605
	Total Wet including Cowle	360	7	3920	3	5	2605
	Total Dry and Wet	"	"	2571	11	9	17337

5 7
8 6
8 1
12 2
12 2
6 4

5th April 1855.-

Fort St. George

| 1262 | | |

5465

Fort St. George

5th April 1855.-

Total Decrease								Remainder								Addition on account of progressive Increase						Addition in 1263 Land newly taken upon Coule					
Bullahs and Cannies		Assessment			Collection			Bullahs and Cannies		Assessment			Collection			Bullahs and Cannies		Assessment			Collection		Bullahs and Cannies		Assessment			Collection		
15		16			17			18		19			20			21		22			23		24		25			26.		
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	15 3/4	57	4		38	1	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	125	5 1/2	130	7	13	9	"	"
18	13	178	10	4	"	"	"	20	2 1/2	135	11	"	"	"	"	17	5 3/4	162	10	10	31	12	7	45	2 1/2	701	12	6	139	3	
103	10 1/4	1231	9	10	252	4	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	97	6	1151	12	10	484	4	6	49	4 1/2	770	10	6	287	15	8
50	14 1/2	627	4	7	244	8	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	50	8	622	10	7	351	8	10	23	7 1/2	335	2	4	232	6	9
65	3 1/4	769	3	5	477	7	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	10	"	58	12	2	29	6	1	165	33 1/4	1937	2	3	867	9	11	243	4	3115	7	1	659	6	8
238	9	2806	12	2	974	4	8	30	2 1/2	194	7	2	29	6	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	84	9 1/2	978	5	5	"	"	"
6	4 1/4	55	2	9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6	4 1/4	55	2	9	9	14	11	13	9	157	12	11	32	3	6
31	1	308	6	8	62	4	11	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	14	7 1/4	161	2	11	56	4	9	62	13 3/4	501	11	3	243	14	7
21	10 3/4	222	13	3	87	9	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	20	7 3/4	209	13	4	124	14	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
13	10 1/4	146	7	10	81	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	7	1/2	55	8	2	15	8	7	41	3 1/4	426	3	"	191	2	1	161	1/4	1637	13	5	276	2	1
72	10 1/4	732	14	6	230	15	"	7	1/2	55	8	2	15	8	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	10 3/4	42	3	9	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1	2 3/4	11	14	1	2	15	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	2 3/4	11	14	1	5	15	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
6	14 1/4	73	4	4	34	8	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6	14 1/4	73	4	4	59	7	11	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1	10 1/2	25	5	4	12	10	9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	5 1/4	20	1	8	14	1	9	8	1	85	2	5	65	7	1	2	10 3/4	42	3	9	"	"	"
9	11 1/2	110	7	9	50	2	10	2	5 1/4	20	1	8	14	1	9	214	8	2448	7	8	1124	3	1	406	15	4795	8	3	935	8	9
320	14 3/4	3650	2	5	1255	6	6	39	8 1/4	270	1	"	59	"	5	214	8	2448	7	8	1124	3	1	410	14 3/4	4852	8	7	973	8	10
320	14 3/4	3650	2	5	1255	6	6	39	8 1/4	270	1	"	59	"	5	"	"	12578	11	2	6934	3	8	"	"	19570	4	6	3652	12	10
"	"	18094	12	11	7630	1	2	"	"	7616	12	8	743	12	11																

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Fort St. George

Total in Fusly 1263

5th April 1855.

Total Increase										including Increase Deduction								
Bullahs and Cannies		Assessment			Collection			Bullahs		Assessment	Tarum Cummy and Fusul Cummy		Deduct Cowle		Total			Collection			Fusul Jamaty			Total Collection		
27		28			29			30		31	32							33			34			35		
3	15 3/4	57	-	4	38	-	1	3	15 3/4	57 - 4	-	-	19	-	3	19	-	3	38	-	1	"	"	"	38	-	1
125	5 1/2	1307	13	9	"	"	"	145	8	1,443 8 9	200	5	9	1,243	3	"	1,443	8	9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
62	8 1/4	864	7	4	170	12	10	62	8 1/4	864 7 4	181	3	5	572	7	1	693	10	6	170	12	10	"	"	"	170	12	10
146	10 1/2	1922	7	4	772	4	2	146	10 1/2	1,922 7 4	390	14	2	759	5	"	1,150	3	6	772	4	2	"	"	"	772	4	2
73	15 1/2	957	12	11	583	15	7	73	15 1/2	957 12 11	181	6	7	192	6	9	373	13	4	583	15	7	"	"	"	583	15	7
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	10	"	58 12 2	"	"	"	29	6	1	29	6	1	29	6	1	"	"	"	29	6	1
408	7 3/4	5052	9	4	1527	-	7	438	10 1/4	5,247 - 6	953	13	11	2,736	11	11	3690	9	10	1,556	6	8	"	"	"	1,556	6	8
84	9 1/2	978	5	3	"	"	"	84	9 1/2	978 5 3	259	8	8	718	12	7	978	5	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
19	13 1/4	212	15	8	42	2	5	19	13 1/4	212 15 8	44	6	4	126	6	11	170	13	3	42	2	5	"	"	"	42	2	5
77	5	662	14	2	300	3	4	77	5	662 14 2	62	8	6	300	2	4	362	10	10	300	3	4	"	"	"	300	3	4
20	7 3/4	209	13	4	124	14	5	20	7 3/4	209 13 4	43	5	4	41	9	7	84	14	11	124	14	5	"	"	"	124	14	5
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	7	1/2	55 8 2	"	"	"	39	15	7	39	15	7	15	8	7	"	"	"	15	8	7
202	3 1/2	2064	-	5	467	4	2	209	4	2,119 8 7	409	12	10	1,226	15	-	1,636	11	10	482	12	9	"	"	"	482	12	9
2	10 3/4	42	3	9	"	"	"	2	10 3/4	42 3 9	14	12	6	27	7	3	42	3	9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1	2 3/4	11	14	1	5	15	2	1	2 3/4	11 14 1	"	"	"	5	14	11	5	14	11	5	15	2	"	"	"	5	15	2
6	14 1/4	73	4	4	59	7	11	6	14 1/4	73 4 4	4	3	7	17	4	3	21	7	10	57	12	6	7	11	5	59	7	11
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	5 1/4	20 1 8	"	"	"	5	15	11	5	15	11	14	1	9	"	"	"	14	1	9
10	11 3/4	127	6	2	65	7	1	13	1	147 7 10	19	-	1	56	10	4	75	10	5	71	13	5	7	11	5	79	8	10
621	7	7243	15	11	2,059	11	10	660	15 1/4	7,374 - 11	1,382	10	10	4,020	5	3	5,403	"	1	2,111	"	10	7	11	5	2,118	12	3
625	6 3/4	7301	-	3	2,097	11	11	664	15	7,571 1 3	1,382	10	10	4,039	5	6	5,422	"	4	2,149	"	11	7	11	5	2,156	12	4
"	"	32,088	15	8	10,587	-	4	"	"	39,705 12 4	1,596	7	1	26,786	8	5	28,322	10	6	11,323	1	10	7	11	5	11,330	13	3

Coimbatore 11th July 1854

E. E.

Fr. (Signed) E. B. Thomas
Collector

Statement

5467

Fort St. George 5th April 1855.

No. 18

Statement of Shavy or Crops dried up in the District of Coimbatore for Fusly 1263.

Talooks	Number of Ryots	Settlement after deducting the general rescission on the Cultivation at the Summah: kundy.	Assessment of the Shavy Land	Of which remission granted	Per centage between Columns 4 and 5	Per centage between Columns 3 and 5
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Collector's Division.						
1 Coimbatore	119	7,534 . 6	896 15 1	806 2 10	89 14 1	10 11 2
2 Suttimungalum	10	273 1 1	157 2 8	94 12 9	60 5 1	34 11 5
3 Danaikencottah	13	406 5 11	64 14 8	60 4 2	92 13 3	14 13 3
5 Pulachey	8	8,075 1 7	197 4 2	184 14 10	93 11 11	2 4 7
6 Perindoray	2	83 15 7	23 9 1	22 1 6	93 11 11	26 5 .
7 Andioor	1	32 12 6	13 14 1	12 2 4	87 8 1	37 . 10
8 Errode	1	8 9 5	8 9 5	8 . 10	93 12 .	93 12 .
9 Cheyoor	3	190 11 6	67 6 3	62 7 6	92 11 2	32 12 1
10 Pulladum	13	865 1 10	86 5 11	77 10 7	89 14 8	8 15 8
Total	170	17,469 11 11	1,576 1 4	1,328 9 4	87 10 1	7 9 8
Sub Collector's Division						
14 Caroor	5	426 9 6	57 5 6	57 5 6	100 . .	13 7 1
15 Chuckragherry	89	2,165 10 8	804 . 6	804 . 6	100 . .	37 2 .
Total	94	2,592 4 2	816 6 .	861 6 .	100 . .	33 3 8
Grand Total	264	20,062 . 1	2,377 7 4	2,189 15 4	92 1 10	10 14 8

Coimbatore 11th July 1854 E. E. Jr.

(Signed) E. B. Thomas
Collector

No 10

5468 Fort St. George 5th April 1855

No. 19

Statement Shewing the Cultivation of Sugar Cane, Cotton and Indigo in the District of Coimbatore for Fusly 1263

	Sugar Cane				Cotton		Indigo			
	Land		Assessment		Land		Assessment	Land		Assessment
1	2		3		4		5	6		7
Ayen										
Dry	"	"	"	"	98	136	10½	137	613	5 4
Wet	761	8¾	8,670	8 1	432	1¾		3,853	6 5	
Garden	139	11¾	614	2 3	4,627	3½		24,893	8	
Total	901	4½	9,284	10 4	1,031	95 15¾		166,360	3 9	
Enam										
Dry	4	4¾	7	3 1	8,734	5		10,437	11 10	
Wet	112	8	1,386	6 2	12	9¼		164	4 10	
Garden	32	7¼	133	10 11	158	1½		768	15 19	
Total	149	4	1,527	4 2	8,904	15¾		11,371	5	
Permanently Settled										
Dry	"	"	"	"	1,818	1½		3,511	13 8	
Wet	"	"	"	"	"	"		3,611	13 8	
Garden	"	"	"	"	"	"		"	"	
Total	"	"	"	"	1,818	1½		3,611	13 8	
Grand Total	1,050	8½	10,811	14 6	11,3919	1		181,343	1 10	
								181,343	1 10	

Coimbatore 11th July 1854 E. E.

Fr. (Signed) E. B. Thomas
Collector

No. 20

5469

Fort St. George

No. 20

Statement shewing the Kisthundy of Lands held on

5th April 1853.

Permanent Tenure in the District of Coimbatore for fusly 1263.

Saury minor and resumed Zemindaries	Names of the Zemindaries	Names of the Zemindars	Particulars whether ancient or Proprietary	Amount of Peishcush	Amount of the Remission of the Moturpha Tase included in the Permanent Berij
	2	3	4	5	6
1	Ootoogooly	Moodookistna Calingaroyagoundah	Ancient	4393 - 8	
2	Adsappumpatty	Venkatapatty Annalappa Naicken	Ancient	4200 - -	
4	Naganaum	Rungasamy Dasa Naicken Nephew of Aparinge Dasa Naicken the latter died on the 7th September 1853	Ancient	2480 12 8	
7	Ramapatanaum	Nandagopalayerrappagoundah	Ancient	1436 9 3	
8	Meturally	Ramasamy Nattama Naicken	Ancient	2073 15 -	
9	Mypaudy	Agattoor Calingaroyagoundah	Ancient, but it was subsequently purchased by the present incumbent at the public auction for Rupees 11,115 under the Courts decree in satisfaction of debt due by Moottoo Maliandy Sinnama Naicken Original proprietor and is now in the enjoyment of the purchaser. Vide letter to Board dated 27th February and 11th March 1841	592 8 4	
10	Toongany	Maseandy Seela Naicken	Ancient	888 10 8	
11	Tolthamputty	Comarandy Tothama Naicken	Ancient	177 9 5	
12	Vadaputty	Goonnmala Naicken	Ancient	177 9 5	
13	Andyputty	Serogama Bomma Naicken	Ancient	5250 - -	
			Total	21670 11 5	
5	Shamattoor	Soobaroya Tanaroya Gounden	Ancient, but the present proprietor shewn in Col: 3 being a minor the Estate is now kept under the Circar Management as per sanction of the Court of Wards under date 27th May 1841	1683 2 6	
6	Cottamputty	Do.	Do.	1860 15 5	
3	Poraunpolliam	Gopana Munnaudi	Ancient, but has been taken under the Circar Management in consequence of the proprietor being minor Vide Proceedings of the Court of Wards 9th September 1850 & Minutes Consultation 30th August 1850	2804 12 6	
			Total	6345 14 5	
			Grand Total	28019 9 10	

Minor Zemindaries in the Proprietorship of the Government

Coimbatore 11th July 1854. E

E. Yr. (Signed) E. B. Thomas
Collector

No. 21

Fort St. George

57 April 1855.

No. 21 Statement Shewing the Kisthundy of the Government Villages in the District of Coimbatore for fusly 1263.

Talooks	Names of Tahsildars	Summah of the year	November	December	Kisthundy. January	February	March	April	May	June
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1 Coimbatore	Vencata Row	219403 15 -	7779 14 -	16584 4 -	30037 5 1	42735 " "	41865 3 3	37090 15 "	27822 4 3	15509 1 5
2 Suttimungalum	Soobboora:miah	232601 15 7	6717 " -	13258 9 -	19107 6 "	40905 4 6	46452 2 3	15359 13 6	40569 5 8	20232 6 8
3 Danaikencotta	Kistnapah	61404 11 11	3066 15 8	6058 1 -	8913 10 "	11994 4 "	11875 " "	8496 3 "	5838 11 "	5111 12 5
4 Collegal	Bheema Row	82587 9 9	" "	984 4 9	24688 1 3	2690 9 7	2527 10 5	39866 3 1	1877 13 4	9932 15 4
5 Pullachy	Soobbiah	187710 10 3	8646 15 -	17723 10 -	29229 14 "	30837 6 "	35709 13 1	27300 7 5	18065 6 5	14177 2 1
6 Perindoray	Rama Row	182311 11 -	9096 1 -	18108 15 -	26706 6 "	35124 15 "	36241 11 "	27727 10 "	27408 " 8	1738 " 4
7 Andioor	Ramasamiah	78553 4 10	3639 14 -	7406 11 8	10670 " "	15126 3 "	15904 11 "	11883 7 "	11544 15 1	3377 7 1
8 Errode	Streenevass Row	173701 15	4617 5 -	9104 5 -	33127 7 "	30587 " "	26813 " "	22241 10 "	26090 6 7	21119 15 10
9 Cheyoor	Coppasaumy Naik	137194 9 10	6742 3 1	13558 3 -	20588 15 1	27241 12 6	27186 13 9	20719 10 6	18011 6 1	3145 9 10
10 Pulladum	Rama Row	241823 6 10	11383 8 -	23023 11 "	37305 13 "	47301 " 6	48009 1 1	38738 12 "	27626 8 4	8415 " 11
11 Nilgherries	Mahomed Kasim	10520 5 5	508 8 -	697 9 11	" " "	1485 8 "	" " "	1129 13 6	2784 10 3	3914 3 9
	Total	1607813 5 10	62198 3 7	126508 4 4	240434 13 5	292028 15 1	291685 1 10	280574 9 "	207659 10 8	106723 11 11
12 Dharapoorum	Shaik Da:nood	155883 6 4	5267 11 -	10492 9 -	16059 13 "	37200 7 "	36119 " "	31176 10 "	13924 7 8	4642 12 8
13 Coughiem	Bheema Row	134934 10 7	6882 3 -	13627 7 -	20736 2 "	26614 7 "	26945 12 "	19134 4 "	15177 5 4	5484 2 3
14 Caroor	Beleghery Row	225931 - 4	7548 8 -	15023 8 -	31481 9 "	41096 5 "	43141 4 "	37134 12 "	26866 1 11	18339 " 5
15 Chuckraghery	Puttabbera:miah	209043 11 7	8454 5 -	16727 11 -	30820 2 "	39423 6 "	42567 9 "	34478 4 8	22182 12 "	14389 9 11
	Total	725792 12 10	28152 11 -	55871 3 -	102097 10 "	144367 9 "	150773 9 "	122523 14 8	79150 10 11	42835 9 3
	Grand Total	2333606 28	90350 14 7	182379 7 4	342532 7 5	436396 8 1	442458 10 10	403098 7 8	286810 5 7	149379 5 2

Errors Excepted. &c.

/ Signed / E. B. Thomas.
Collector
Statement.

Coimbatore 11th July 1854

E. E.

E. B. Collector

5472.

No. 23 Statement Shewing the Demand Collection

Items

Land Revenue not included in the Settlement
Amount of Enam lands formerly allotted for Bridges
Do. of Revenue derived from the Enam lands granted to m
Do. of Enam lands formerly granted to Kundachar Sibbundy
Do. of Do. granted to Bramins to be settled hereafter
Do. of Do. from Enam lands Set a part for Tunnes Pundut
Do. Do. from Do. granted to Fagueres
Do. Do. from Do. of Sodegay Enam lands relinquished
Do. Do. Revenue derived from Enam lands granted to Moda
in Errode Talook
Do. Do. from Do. Do. granted to Talaries
Excess Collections not included in the Jumabundy
Collections from the Enam lands allotted for pay of Carnu
Monegars for the period the Offices were vacant
Commission on Private Estates
Sales and purchase of lands
Sales of Wild produce in the Annamalay

Remd.

No

the District of Coimbatore for fasly 1253

Balance			Subsequent Collection of Balance in Column 7 to the 30th November 1843			Balances			Remarks
			8			9			10
336	14	9	6184	13	"	352	1	9	
2	14	4	2	14	4	"	"	"	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
184	8	10	161	10	8	22	14	2	
135	4	7	1435	4	7	"	"	"	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
332	8	"	294	15	11	37	8	1	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
270	12	6	960	15	3	9	13	3	
551	6	11	3300	13	2	250	9	9	
974	5	11	12341	6	11	672	15	4	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
328	"	7	294	6	9	33	9	10	
31	5	5	31	5	5	"	"	"	
323	4	4	2923	4	4	"	"	"	
282	10	4	3249	"	6	33	9	10	
297	"	3	15590	7	5	706	8	10	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

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Fort St. George

No. 22 Statement Showing the Demand Collection and Balance of Current Revenue Ryotwar and Permanently settled in

5th April 1855.

Sd. Jakob, Collector.
Sub Collector.

		1262 Finsly Demand	1262 Finsly Collection within the Finsly	1262 Finsly Balance	1263 Finsly Demand	1263 Finsly Collection within the Fasly	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Coimbatore	216877 5 7	210685 5 10	2991 15 9	219403 15 "	212867 " 3	
2	Pattinmengalam	230889 7 11	230689 7 11	" " "	232601 15 7	232599 1 3	
3	Daraipuracottah	61232 4 "	61232 4 "	" " "	61404 11 11	61404 11 11	
4	Collegab	83051 14 4	79747 14 1	3304 " 3	82587 9 9	82400 " 11	
5	Pullachy	175096 9 3	171265 11 "	3830 14 3	168851 6 4	167416 " 9	
6	Perindoray	152829 " 5	152829 " 5	" " "	152311 11 "	152311 11 "	
7	Andicoor	78860 2 1	78860 2 1	" " "	78553 4 10	78553 4 10	
8	Errode	174325 8 8	173842 5 "	483 3 8	173701 1 5	173368 9 5	
9	Cheyoor	138089 6 2	138089 6 2	" " "	137194 9 10	137194 9 10	
10	Palladum	243493 15 4	241509 2 3	1984 13 1	241823 6 10	240852 10 4	
11	Neilgherries	11722 1 6	8887 6 "	3024 11 6	10520 5 5	6988 14 6	
	Total	1595087 11 3	1579448 " 9	15619 10 6	1588954 " 11	1575939 11 "	
12	Okarapooram	155470 " 10	155470 " 10	" " "	155883 6 4	155883 6 4	
13	Conghieum	137480 4 1	137182 " 5	298 3 8	134934 10 7	134606 10 "	
14	Coroor	220716 10 6	219639 7 6	1077 3 "	220681 " 4	220649 13 11	
15	Chuchragherry	205347 11 7	203381 5 11	1966 5 8	205133 6 8	202210 2 4	
	Total	719014 11 "	715572 14 8	3441 12 4	718632 7 11	713349 13 7	
	Grand Total	2314082 6 3	2295020 15 5	19061 6 10	2305586 8 10	2289289 8 7	
	Ancient Zemindaries	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	
	Mootahs	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	
1	Colhoogooly	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	
2	Avalitippumbutty	4393 " 8	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	
3	Poravepollicum	4200 " "	" " "	" " "	4393 " 8	4393 " 8	
4	Laganum	2804 12 6	" " "	" " "	4200 " "	4200 " "	
5	Shamuttoor	2480 12 8	" " "	" " "	2804 12 6	2804 12 6	
6	Colampully	1883 2 6	" " "	" " "	2480 12 8	2480 12 8	
7	Ramapatam	1860 15 5	" " "	" " "	1883 2 6	1883 2 6	
		1436 9 3	" " "	" " "	1860 15 5	1860 15 5	
		18859 5 "	" " "	" " "	1436 9 3	1436 9 3	
8	Alethady	2073 15 "	" " "	" " "	18859 5 "	18859 5 "	
9	Myvady	592 8 4	" " "	" " "	2073 15 "	2073 15 "	
10	Toongave	888 10 8	" " "	" " "	592 8 4	592 8 4	
11	Sodepully	177 9 5	" " "	" " "	888 10 8	888 10 8	
12	Vadapully	177 9 5	" " "	" " "	177 9 5	177 9 5	
		3910 4 10	" " "	" " "	177 9 5	177 9 5	
13	Andipully	5250 " "	" " "	" " "	3910 4 10	3910 4 10	
	Total 13 Pollicums	28019 9 10	" " "	" " "	5250 " "	5250 " "	
	Grand Total	2342102 " 1	2323020 9 3	19061 6 10	2333606 2 8	2317309 2 5	

Polliputs in Palachy

Chuchragherry

Coroor

Coimbatore, 11th July 1854. Errors Excepted. [illegible]

Fort St. George

5th April 1855.

and Balance on account of Sewoy Jamah in the

District of Coimbatore for Fusly 1263

Demand			Collections up to the 11th			July of Fusly 1263			Balance		
Arrears	Current	Total	Collection on account of Arrears	Remission granted as per Sanction of Government dated 16th July 1853		Total	Current	Total	Arrears	Current	Total
2	3	4		5		6		7	8	9	10
1983 11 11	1669 6 1	3653 2 0	244 12 6		1456 15 1	1701 11 7	1297 10 5	2999 6 0	282 0 4	371 11 8	653 12 0
191 12 11	0 0 0	191 12 11	0 0 0		191 12 11	191 12 11	0 0 0	191 12 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
133 0 9	15 6 0	148 6 9	0 0 0		133 0 9	133 0 9	15 6 0	148 6 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
229 13 2	0 0 0	229 13 2	0 0 0		229 13 2	229 13 2	0 0 0	229 13 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
268 15 11	0 0 0	268 15 11	0 0 0		268 15 11	268 15 11	0 0 0	268 15 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
138 13 9	64 12 0	203 9 9	0 0 0		138 13 9	138 13 9	64 12 0	203 9 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
4 15 0	0 0 0	4 15 0	0 0 0		4 15 0	4 15 0	0 0 0	4 15 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
144 14 5	11 12 5	156 10 10	0 0 0		144 14 5	144 14 5	11 12 5	156 10 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
4409 9 0	0 0 0	4409 9 0	25 13 2		4359 12 3	4359 5 0	0 0 0	4385 9 5	23 15 7	0 0 0	23 15 7
104 1 0	97 4 3	201 5 3	81 1 1		0 0 0	81 1 1	36 9 2	117 10 3	22 15 11	60 11 1	83 11 0
282 11 2	0 0 0	282 11 2	0 0 0		282 11 2	282 11 2	0 0 0	282 11 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
0 0 0	143 4 3	143 4 3	0 0 0		0 0 0	0 0 0	69 2 2	69 2 2	0 0 0	74 2 1	74 2 1
0 0 0	150 10 4	150 10 4	0 0 0		0 0 0	0 0 0	150 10 4	150 10 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
0 0 0	218 7 2	218 7 2	0 0 0		0 0 0	0 0 0	218 7 2	218 7 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
0 0 0	533 13 6	533 13 6	0 0 0		0 0 0	0 0 0	533 13 6	533 13 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
7892 7 0	2904 12 0	10797 3 0	351 10 9		7211 12 5	7583 2	2398 3 2	9961 10 4	328 15 10	506 8 10	835 8 8

5473 11

Fort St. George

5th April 1855.

Subsequent Collection

Arrears Collection	Remission	Current	Total	Recoverable
11	12	13	14	15
" " "	8 13 5	245 11 1	254 8 6	179 1 1
" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "

5474

Items

Extra Revenue

Fine levied in the Revenue Department

Amount of Ferry farms not included in the Summabundy

Sales of Sandalwood

of Teakwood

of Palmira Trees

of Jungle wood

of Ivory

Motupha Revenue not included in the Summabundy

Penalties levied in the Courts on deeds &c on unstamped papers

Sales of Smuggled Arrack

Interest received from the Albarry renters

Profits on Tobacco

Interest on Law Charges of the Revenue Department

Amount due by Purchasers of the property of late Causey chetty Revenue

Collections from the Contractor of Dyeing Root

Sales of Tiger Skins

Do of useless Carantic Guns

Amount of moiety Fees collected for drawing maps for lands on the A

Ifstab

Ground R

Fort St. George

5th April 1855.

Collections up to the 11th July of Fusly 1263

Demands			Collections on account of Arrears	Remission granted as Sanction of Government dated 16th July 1853	Balance		
Arrears	Current	Total.			Arrears.	Current.	Total.
3	3	4		5	6	7	8	9	10
48 5 6	2100 " 2	2148 5 8	" " "	48 5 6	" " "	3 8 "	3 8 "
4 " "	17 10 7	21 10 7	" " "	4 " "	48 5 6	2096 8 2	2144 13 8
" " "	3079 3 1	3079 3 1	" " "	" " "	4 " "	17 10 7	21 10 7
" " "	" 9 7	" 9 7	" " "	" " "	" " "	3079 3 1	3079 3 1
" " "	399 " 4	399 " 4	" " "	" " "	" " "	" 9 7	" 9 7
" " "	6 7 4	6 7 4	" " "	" " "	" " "	399 " 4	399 " 4
" " "	303 " 1	303 " 1	" " "	" " "	" " "	6 7 4	6 7 4
12 5 4	12 " 7	24 5 11	12 5 4	" " "	" " "	303 " 1	303 " 1
" " "	949 12 "	949 12 "	" " "	" " "	12 5 4	12 " 7	24 5 11
" " "	1 2 "	1 2 "	" " "	" " "	" " "	949 12 "	949 12 "
" " "	45 3 "	45 3 "	" " "	" " "	" " "	1 2 "	1 2 "
" " "	317 14 11	317 14 11	" " "	" " "	" " "	45 3 "	45 3 "
" " "	11 8 8	11 8 8	" " "	" " "	" " "	317 14 11	317 14 11
5 10 6	" " "	5 10 6	" " "	5 10 6	" " "	11 8 8	11 8 8
" " "	28 " "	28 " "	" " "	" " "	5 10 6	" " "	5 10 6
" " "	31 14 "	31 14 "	" " "	" " "	" " "	28 " "	28 " "
" " "	46 " 1	46 " 1	" " "	" " "	" " "	31 14 "	31 14 "
" " "	16 4 "	16 4 "	" " "	" " "	" " "	46 " 1	46 " 1
						16 4 "	16 4 "
70 5 4	7965 10 5	8035 15 9	12 5 4	58 " "	" " "	3 8 "	3 8 "
7962 12 4	10870 6 5	18833 2 9	364 " 1	7269 12 5	70 5 4	7962 2 5	8032 7 9
					7633 12 6	10360 5 7	17994 2 1	328 15 10	510 " 10	839 " 8

Dejhatter

Hills

Total

5475 Fort St. George

Subsequent Collections

Arrears Collection	Arrears Remissions	Current Total.	Arrears Recoverable
11	12	13 14	15
55 12 11	380 8 3	436 5 2	179 1 1

Coimbatore 11th July 1854.

T.D.G

5th April 1855.

Balance Arrears

Irrecoverable	Total	Current Total.
16	17	18 19
		3 8 ″ 3 8 ″
		129 8 7 402 11 6

Not Recoverable by improvisement &c.
Deaths 9-6-5
Desertion 61-2-10
Insolvency 23 8 7
95-1-10

To be collected eventually 308-9-8

402-11-6

E. E. Pr. /Signed/ E. B. Thomas
Collector

Statement

5476. From the Geo

No. 21. Statement Shewing the Collections on accou
District of C

Fasslies	Arrears at the commencement of Fasly 1262.			Collections Upto 11th July Fasly 1263			Remissions			J
1	2			3			4			
1250	60	11	2	7	"	"	"	"	"	
1252	318	11	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1253	521	"	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1254	183	8	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1255	102	2	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1256	370	1	3	"	6	7	"	"	"	
1257	2072	1	3	"	4	"	"	"	"	
1258	2435	13	8	5	14	8	"	"	"	
1259	784	14	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1260	308	2	9	23	8	4	"	"	"	
1261	500	3	"	125	9	9	"	"	"	
1262	1906	6	10	18848	13	1	"	"	"	18
Totals	26718	1	1	19016	8	5	"	"	"	19

Coimbatore 11th July 1854. E

...ge 5th April 1855.

...t of Arrears of Land Revenue for former Faslies in the ...mbatore in Fasly 1203.—

5	Balance at the close of the Fasly	Subsequent Collections: Collection up to the end of 30th November 1854	Remission as per sanction of Government Dated 6th November 1854	Total	Balances	10
	6	7	8	9		
7	53 11 2	" " "	" " "	" " "	53 11 2	
	318 11 4	" " "	51 " 9	51 " 9	267 10 7	
	521 " 5	" " "	344 13 10	344 13 10	176 2 7	
	183 6 4	" " "	86 6 7	86 6 7	96 15 9	
	102 2 7	" " "	17 11 5	17 11 5	84 7 2	
6 7	369 11 "	" " "	188 14 6	188 14 6	180 12 6	
4 "	207 13 7	" " "	190 7 5 11	190 7 5 11	164 7 8	
5 14 8	242 9 15 "	" " "	230 14 2	230 14 2	129 " 10	
" "	784 14 10	" " "	360 9 11	360 9 11	424 4 11	
28 8 4	279 10 5	" 2 "	142 9 1	142 11 1	136 15 4	
125 9 9	374 9 3	37 10 5	" " "	37 10 5	336 14 10	
848 13 1	212 9 9	69 10 8	" " "	69 10 8	142 15 1	
016 8 5	7702 3 8	107 7 1	5400 6 2	5507 13 3	2194 6 5	

E. B. H. /Signed/ E. B. Thomas.
Collector
Statement

Fasly 1203.

No. 23. Statement showing the Collections on account of Peacock or advances made on account of Cultivation in the District of Coimbatore for Fasly 1203.—

Number.	Amount of Peacock advances made to the Ryots.	Amount of which Remission is granted to the Ryots.	Balance to be collected	Subsequent Collections up to the end of Fasly 1203	Balance	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	8	9

Collector.

Coimbatore
11th July 1854.

/Signed/ E. B. Thomas
Collector.

Statement.—

5178

Fort St. George

5th April 1855

No. 26 Statement Shewing the Demand Collection off under Sanction for 10 years in the District of Coimbatore and Balance of Land Revenue with remissions written for Fusly 1263.-

	Fusles	Demand			Collection			Balance			Remission			Outstanding			Remarks
1	1253	2188372	15	10	2185311	10	3	3061	5	7	2540	5	2	521	a	5	Remission was Sanctioned by Government under date 20th September 1851 & 27th October 1848.-
2	1254	2220060	5	3	2218223	1	1	1837	1	2	1653	10	10	183	6	4	Do Do Do
3	1255	2220122	10	4	2219650	7	10	472	2	6	369	15	11	102	2	7	Do Do by Do under date 13th July 1847 & 27th October 1848.-
4	1256	2157877	4	10	2157294	13	a	583	a	10	213	5	10	369	11	a	Do Do by Do under date 27th July 1851
5	1257	2333332	a	8	2331029	6	9	2302	9	11	230	12	4	2071	13	7	Do Do Do
6	1258	2349668	3	a	2347238	4	a	2429	15	a	a	a	a	2429	15	a	
7	1259	2340092	7	9	2339307	8	11	784	14	10	a	a	a	784	14	10	
8	1260	2348861	4	4	2348581	9	11	279	10	5	a	a	a	279	10	5	
9	1261	2320683	15	4	2320309	6	1	374	9	3	a	a	a	374	9	3	
10	1262	2342102	a	1	2341889	6	4	212	9	9	a	a	a	212	9	9	
	Total	22821173	13	5	22808835	14	2	12337	15	3.	5008	2	1	7329	13	2.	

Coimbatore, 11th July 1854. E. E.

Dft. /Signed/ E B. Thomas
Collector

General.

No. 27. General Abstract Statement of the wh

Division	Names of Talooks	Permanently Settled	Village Pmts for more than one year	Ry
		1	2	3
Collector.	1 Coimbatore	"	"	219393
	2 Suttimungalum	"	"	232601
	3 Dansickencottah	"	"	61204
	4 Coilengab	"	"	81626
	5 Pulachy	"	"	168851
	6 Parindaray	"	"	182311
	7 Andioor	"	"	78338
	8 Errode	"	"	173701
	9 Cheyoor	"	"	137194
	10 Pulladum	"	"	241823
	11 Keelighery	"	"	10520
	Total	"	"	1588003
Sub Collector	12 Dharapooram	"	"	155883
	13 Congeum	"	"	134934
	14 Caroor	"	"	220681
	15 Chuchragherry	"	"	205133
	Total	"	"	716632
	Coozoor	"	"	
	Grand Total	"	"	2304635

Fifth George.

Statement of the Revenue from the Land and from Extra Sources in the

5th April 1855.

District of Coimbatore for Fasly 1263.

Land Revenue.											Extra Branches of Revenue.									
Under minual Settlement.											Sayer.						Abkarry			
Twar	Village rents	Amanie or Division of the produce			Total		Shotrium Jodegay &c.		Total Column 7 and 8.		Total Land Revenue		Rented		Amanie		Total.	Rented		Amanie		Total.
	5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13	14		15		16
																		20,150	"	"	"	"
																		5,170	"	"	"	"
																		4,632	4	5	"	"
																		6,820	"	"	"	"
																		3,010	"	"	"	"
																		3,120	"	"	"	"
																		3,220	"	"	"	"
																		3,800	"	"	"	"
																		3,400	"	"	"	"
																		3,900	"	"	"	"
																		20,100	"	"	"	"
																		79,322	11	5	"	"
																		2,230	"	"	"	"
																		1,710	"	"	"	"
																		5,520	"	"	"	"
																		3,900	"	"	"	"
																		13,360	"	"	"	"
																		92,682	11	5	"	"
1																						
2					188,003	"	2	19,810	5	8	160,813	5	10	160,813	5	10						
4					155,883	6	4		"	"	155,883	6	4	155,883	6	4						
7					134,934	10	7		"	"	134,934	10	7	134,934	10	7						
4					220,681	"	4	5,250	"	"	225,931	"	4	225,931	"	4						
8					205,133	6	8	3,910	4	11	209,043	11	7	209,043	11	7						
11					716,632	7	11	9,160	4	11	725,792	12	10	725,792	12	10						
1					280,635	8	1	28,970	10	7	2333,606	2	8	2333,606	2	8						

Sundry Rents	Small Farms & Licenses Annanie	Total	Motupha	Stamps	Salt.	Sea Customs	Extra Revenue	Profits on Tobacco.	Total	Total Extra Sources of Revenue	Total including Land Revenue or Columns 10827
17	18	19	20	21	22.	23	24	25	26	27	28
300 " 9	" " "	300 " 9	10,870 3 5	1,511 4 "	" " "				1,16 5 11	36,236 14 1	25.566 13 1
493 6 3	" " "	493 6 3	5196 7 11	171 12 "	" " "		1,16 5 11	" " "	322 13 5	11,354 7 7	2,2,956 7 2
115 8 "	" " "	115 8 "	2,386 1 8	52 8 "	" " "		322 13 5	" " "	110 " 10	7327 " 11	68731 12 10
206 4 9	" " "	205 14 9	5589 " "	279 12 "	" " "		110 " 10	" " "	1,509 12 6	17401 7 3	99992 1 "
" " "	" " "	" " "	6,411 15 7	276 " "	" " "		1,509 12 6	" " "	110 11 1	11,807 10 11	199.518 5 2
134 15 "	" " "	134 15 "	4,508 14 1	130 1 "	" " "		110 11 1	" " "	326 10 2	8,286 11 6	190,592 6 6
541 7 "	" " "	541 7 "	2886 14 5	1531 " "	" " "		326 10 2	" " "	241 8 "	6,120 13 5	86974 2 3
794 13 "	" " "	794 13 "	2,483 11 5	131 " "	" " "		241 8 "	" " "	412 9 1	7,624 1 9	181.325 3 2
" " "	" " "	" " "	4,514 1 8	1217 12 "	" " "		412 9 1	" " "	71 13 5	9,206 10 10	146,101 1 8
50 11 "	" " "	50 11 "	8079 12 11	370 12 "	" " "		71 13 1	" " "	208 14 2	12,610 2 1	251,133 8 11
5 6 6	" " "	5 6 6	621 6 8	14,21 " "	" " "		208 14 2	" " "	278 3 8	22,429 " 10	32949 6 3
2672 2 3	" " "	2672 2 3	53,610 9 9	1008 " "	" " "		278 3 8	" " "	7012 6 9	152,722 1 2	1760,535 7 "
" " "	" " "	" " "	4,717 9 11	253 8 "	" " "		7012 6 9	" " "	338 1 1	7,539 3 "	163,122 9 1
" " "	" " "	" " "	3370 1 "	139 " "	" " "		338 1 1	" " "	163 15 3	5,383 3 3	14,317 13 10
100 " "	" " "	100 " "	5,381 2 8	1303 1 "	" " "		163 15 3	" " "	161 " 1	12768 6 9	2,38,699 7 1
27 " "	" " "	27 " "	7,340 6 5	2,782 8 "	" " "		161 " 1	" " "	357 7 1	14,407 5 9	223,451 1 1
127 " "	" " "	127 " "	20809 7 "	1,178 1 "	" " "		357 7 1	" " "	1323 7 9	1,0098 2 9	765,890 15 7
" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	9,418 8 "	" " "		1323 7 9	" " "	2216 9 "	317 11 11	2,534 7 11	11,952 15 11	11,952 15 11
2799 2 3	" " "	2799 2 3	74,126 " 9	2,394 12 "	" " "		2216 9 "	317 11 11	10,870 6 5	201,773 3 10	2338,379 6 9
							10852 7 6	317 11 11			

Coimbatore, 11th July 1851. E. E.

Sd/ Signed/ E. B. Thomas
Collector.

Statement

5782

List No. 28. Statement of the Number of Private

Division		Names of the Talooks	Villages where Plantations have been formed & the Fasly	No. of Villages	Fasly
				1	2	3
	1	Coimbatore		5	1201
				1	1202
				3	1263
				9	"
	2	Pattimungalum		1	1263
Collector	3	Denaikencottah		1	1261
				1	1263
	4	Pullachy		1	1261
	5	Andioor		4	1261
				1	1263
	6	Errode		1	1261
	7	Pulladum		1	1261
			Total	20	"
Sub Collector		"		"	"
			Total	20	"
			Fasly 1261	13	"
			" 1262	1	"
			" 1263	6	"
			Grand Total	20	"

Coimbatore 11th July 1854.

...histore for · Fusily 1263.

...y 1263

M	Total	Sundays	Total.	Stand Examinations to satisfy deficiencies	Rents received from Tenants Cumberg	Grand Total
	11	12.	13	14.	15	16
					5	58
	36	17	53	"		
	235	263	498	"	"	498
	174	36	210	"	10	220
	98	197	295	"	25	320
	137	191	328	"		328
	247	770	1017	"	"	1,017
	26	67	93	"	"	93
	953	1541	2494	"	40	2534
	111	200	311	"	"	311
	1064	1741	2805	"	40	2845
	1038	1674	2712	"	40	2752
	26	67	93	"	"	93
	"	"	"	"	"	"
	1064	1741	2805	"	40	2845

Gen Costs of 2½ Commission off Lands Sales
Gen office Incidents on Survey Gardens
as Commissioner for the Sale of Crown Lands

E. B. Thomas
Collector

Statement

5481

Fort St. George.

No. 28. Statement of the Number of Government.

5th April 1855.

Plantations, and Trees therein, in the District of Coim

Division	Names of Talooks	Villages where in Plantations have been formed and the Fruit		Plantations	Extent of land occu-	description of ar- ried for Plantations	Description and number of Trees standing in Plan								Guava and other fruit trees
		No. of Villages	Fruit		Dry and Garden Cawnies		Wet Cawnies	Total Cawnies	Tamarind	Mango	Jack	Hardy or Country Plum	Jack		
	1	2		3			4		5	6	7	8	9		10
Coimbatore	1 Coimbatore	1	1261	2	1 9¾		"	1 9¾	30	4	"	"	"		2
	2 Puttimungalum	3	Do	4	11 12½		"	11 12½	85	35	10	"	86		10
	3 Colligaub	1	Do	1	3 12½			3 12½	10	120	30	10	3		1
	4 Parindoray	5	Do	6	8 10½		6 ¾	14 11¼	64	20	10				14
	5 Errode	2	Do	2	2 8¼		"	2 8¼	11	60	9	12			30
	6 Pulladum	4	Do	4	6 15½		"	6 15½	218	6	1	"	"		22
		1	1262	1	" 7		"	" 7	15	7	"	"	4		
	Total	17	"	20	35 12		6 ¾	41 12¾	436	252	69	22	105		69
	7 Caroor	2	1261	2	"		1	5 1 5	3	6	81	4			17
	Total	19	"	22	35 12		7 ¾	43 13¼	439	258	150	26	105		86
Sub Collector	8 Fushies	18	1261	21	35 12		7 ¾	42 10¾	424	251	150	26	101		86
		1	1262	1	" 7		"	" 7	15	7	"	"	4		
		"	1263	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"	1		"
	Grand Total	19	"	22			7 ¾	43 13¼	439	258	150	26	105		86

Coimbatore, 11th July 1854.

Errors Excepted: Per / Signed /

Fort St. George.

Plantations and Trees therein in the District of

Plantations	Extent and description of land occupied for Plantations.— Dry Garden Cawnies		Wet Cawnies		Total Cawnies		Description & No. of Trees Tamarind	Mango	Ippee	Sundry or Country Plants.—
			5				6	7	8	9
1.										
8	19	8	"	"	19	8	157	35	69	"
2	1	5 1/2	"	"	1	5 1/2	8	4	13	"
3	6	13 1/4	"	"	6	13 1/4	88	5	51	"
13	27	10 3/4	"	"	27	10 3/4	253	11	163	"
1	1	7 1/4	"	"	1	7 1/4	"	5	"	"
1	3	1 1/4	"	"	3	1 1/4	60	"	"	"
1	1	10 1/2	"	"	1	10 1/2	30	"	"	"
1	1	12 3/4	"	"	1	12 3/4	"	6	10	"
4	5	1/2	"	"	5	1/2	28	41	1	12
1	1	7	"	"	1	7	4	1	"	"
2	2	14	"	"	2	14	35	30	10	"
1	3	12 3/4	"	"	3	12 3/4	60		2	"
25	48	15 1/2	"	"	48	15 1/2	470	127	186	12
2			"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
25	48	15 1/2	"	"	48	15 1/2	470	127	186	12
17	36	4	"	"	36	4	310	112	92	12
2	1	5 1/2	"	"	1	5 1/2	8	4	43	"
6	11	6	"	"	11	6	122	11	51	"
25	48	15 1/2	"	"	48	15 1/2	470	127	186	12

Excepted. Pur.

Errors.

5th April 1855.

Coimbatore for Fusly 1263.

Standing in Fusly 1263.—

Trees							
Jack	Guava Fruit Trees	Total	Sundry	Total	Spare trees ready to supply deficiences	Plants ready for Trans-planting	Grand Total
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
6	6	273	63	336	"	"	336
"	"	55	9	64	"	"	64
"	2	146	37	183	"	"	183
6	8	474	109	583	"	"	583
20	2	27	50	77	"	"	77
"	"	60	"	60	"	"	60
"	"	30	"	30	"	"	30
2	6	24	32	56	"	"	56
4	"	86	"	86	"	"	86
"	"	5	10	15	"	"	15
7	"	82	22	104	"	"	104
"	"	62	106	168	"	"	168
39	16	850	329	1179	"	"	1179
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
39	16	850	329	1179	"	"	1179
19	12	587	223	810	"	"	810
"	"	55	9	64	"	"	64
20	4	208	97	305	"	"	305
39	16	850	329	1179	"	"	1179

Signed / E. B. Thomas
Collector

5483

Statement Shewing the Settlement of Lands of C

No.	Talooks	No. of Punjah of Sunnuds Chuttrums Bullahs &c &c			
		1	2	3	4
1	Coimbatore	5	92	6	362
2	Suttimungalum	2	24	10¼	127
3	Denaikencottah	"	"	"	"
4	Collegal	4	97	4½	399
5	Andeoore	1	44	¾	165
6	Pulladum	1	31	12½	101
7	Caroor	1	44	9	29
	Total	14	334	11	1255

Fort St. George

No. 29

5th April 1855

...ttums under Temporary attachment in the District of Coimbatore for Fusly 1263.—

Ayacut or Government lands Garden		Total			Nunjah		Poonjah		Garden		Total	
Bullahs	Survey assessment	Bullahs	Survey assessment	Cawnies	Survey assessment	Total Survey assessment	Deduct waste lands Bullahs	Survey assessment	Bullahs	Survey assessment	Bullahs	Survey assessment
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	16	18	17
2 12 12½	191 12 6	105 2½	554 8 8	15	6¼ 191 5 7	754 5 14 3	23 10½	94 1 9	" "	" "	23 10½	94 1 9
7 4 14½	63 11 8	29 8¾	191 4 3	3	15 70 " "	261 4 3	18 6½	94 4 9	2 "	22 6 3	20 6½	116 10 "
" " "	" " "	" "	" " "	"	" " "	" " "	" "	" " "	" "	" " "	" "	" " "
1 " "	" " 97 4½	399 4 1	38 2¼	301 1 9	700 8 1		72 3½	284 13 4	" "	" " "	72 3½	284 13 4
" " 4	1 9 9	44 4¾	166 11 9	"	" " "	166 11 9	32 1½	122 " 2	" "	" " "	32 1½	122 " 2
4 5 9½	87 9 6	37 6	189 3 10	"	" " "	189 3 4	16 13¾	57 11 4	4 9½	71 7 "	21 6¾	129 2 4
4 " 11	8 12 8	45 4	108 " "	"	" " "	108 " "	3 1½	6 13 3	" "	" " "	3 1½	6 3 3
6 24 3½	353 8 1	358 14½	1609 " 7	54 7½	562 7 4	2171 7 11	166 4¾	658 2 7	6 9½	93 12 3	172 14¼	751 14 10

5th April 1855

Nunjah			Poonjah			Garden			Total		
Cawnies	Survey assessment	Total Survey assessment	Bullahs	Survey assessment	Settlement	Bullahs	Survey assessment	Settlement	Bullahs	Survey assessment	Settlement
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
5 12¼	88 1 8	182 3 5	68 11½	268 10 5	247 15 ¼	12 12½	191 12 6	176 15 9	81 8	460 6 11	424 15 1
" "	" "	116 10 "	6 3¾	33 3 10	33 " 10	2 14½	41 6 5	41 6 5	9 2¼	74 10 3	74 10 3
" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	26 1	144 6 9	114 6 9
" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" ¼	1 99	1 99	12 3¼	44 11 7	41 " 8
" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	1 "	16 26	16 26	16 " 15¼	60 1 6	60 1 6
" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" 11	8 12	8 12	8 42	2½ 102 12	9 81 2 "
17 15	139 12 3	42¼ 9 7	25 1	114 6 9	114 6 9						
" "	" "	122 " 2	11 15¼	43 1 10	39 6 11						
" "	" "	29 2 ¼	14 15¼	43 15 "	43 15 "						
" "	" "	5 3 3	41 7½	9¼ " 1	72 5 ¼						
23 " 11¼	227 12 11	979 12 9	168 6¼	697 5 11	551 5 2	17 " 10	259 11 10	244 15 1	186 ¼	854 1 9	796 ¼ 3

5-A85-

Fort St. George

5th April 1865.

Remainder cultivation of Fusly 1263.

Cowries	Nunjah Survey assessment		Nunjah Settlement		Total Survey assessment		Total Settlement		Purva Pillovary	Total Settlement	Settlement of Fusly 1262.		Increase		Decrease	
30	31		32		33		34		35	36	37		38		39	
9	10	103	3	11	87	2	5	563	10	10	512	1	6	1	1	8
3	15	70	"	"	57	7	4	144	10	3	132	1	7	"	"	"
20	3/4	161	5	6	161	6	6	275	12	3	275	12	3	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	44	11	7	41	-	8	1	1	0
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	60	1	6	60	1	6	4	8	10
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	102	12	9	81	2	0	"	"	"
33	12/4	334	9	5	305	15	3	1191	11	2	1102	3	6	6	11	6

Comparison between Fusly 1262 and 1263.—

Increase		Decrease		
177	5	3	"	"
7	5	2		
32	2	11		
29	9	1		
21	3	1		
39	8	1		
230	11	7		
Net Increase 191		3	6	

Coimbatore 11th July 1854

E E J a /Signed/ E B Thomas
Collector

Fort St. George 5th April 1855

Abstract Comparative Statement of Chuttrums under Temporary attachment in the District of Coimbatore for Fasly 1263.—

Settlement	Comparison between Faslis 1262 & 1263	Collection of Fasly 1263				
Fasly 1262. Fasly 1263	Increase	Decrease	Within the Fasly	Since Collected up to the end of October 1854.—	Total	Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Land granted to Chuttrums	914 11 6 1108 15 - 191 3 6					
Coimbatore 11th Fasly. 1854. E. B. Thomas Collector						

5487

Fort St. George 5th April 1855

No. 30

To

E. B. Thomas Esqre.

Collector of Coimbatore.

Sir, I have the honor to forward the enclosed Urgze and beg you will adopt the requisite measures to prevent future ill. treatment of the Caroor Vaccinator, and also to ensure the extension of Vaccination throughout the Talook.—

I could take this opportunity of suggesting that a penalty should be attached to any refusal or neglect, on the part of parents, to have their children vaccinated, inasmuch as the safety of the Community at large from attacks of small pox is so intimately connected with the safety of each individual.—

/Signed/ W. J. Vansomeren M.D.
Local Superintendent

Coimbatore, 9th December 1854.—

/True Copy/
/Signed/ E. B. Thomas
Collector.—

Memorandum

5488 Fort St. George 5th April 1855.

No. 31

Memorandum of Remissions from 1268 to 1268 inclusive in the Coimbatore District.—

Usual and Occasional

Remission for Nunjah waste		61,441	14 6	
" for Shavy or failure of produce		8,523	5 2	
" for casualties amongst Ryots		4,54,606	8 11	
Decrease under the Head of Coole		2,1844	11 9	
Remission for Waterpha		43,408	13 8	5,89,825 6 .
Extraordinary or Permanent.				
Remission for Putcut waste		58,552	8 .	
" for garden now taxed as Punjah or Baug Poonjah		2,47,143	9 7	
" for Over measured Lands		5,014	5 3	
" of Taxe on various Fruit Trees		3,314	10 4	
" " on Palmiras the land also being paid for		20,493	11 .	
" " Bill Rents		4,378	14 11	
" " House Taxe on some of the poorer and lower classes remitted		1,210	11 6	
Total				11,7708 6 7
				7,07,533 12 7

Comparison of Demand { 1257 — 24,08,578 — 11 — 5
1263 — 24,19,831 — 5 — 8

Increase — 22,62 — 10 — 3

Demand of 1257 — 24,08,578 — 11 — 5

Collections upon average for 6 years — 24,19,047 — 14 —

Increase — 10,469 — 2 — 7

By

Signed/ E B. Thomas
Collector

5489 Fort St. George 5th April 1855.

To.

E. B. Thomas Esqre.

Collector of Coimbatore

Sir. I have the honor to forward the usual Summabundy Report for the Sub Division with statements prepared according to the new Forms. for Fusly 1263 / A.D. 1853/54. The result of the settlement shows a decrease as Compared with the preceding Fusly of Rupees 3163 — 14 — 0.—

2. The Settlement was made by the Sub Collector Mr. Nolle at the Principal town in each Talook, namely. In the Talook of Dharapooram

_____ at Dharapooram
_____ Khangyam at Khangyam
_____ Caroor at Caroor
_____ Chuckrageery at Oddoo Vulcottah.

3. The following table exhibits the number of Villages in each Talook excluding the poliputs. The ryotwar tenure prevails throughout Of the six poliputs in the Sub Division five are situated

Names of the Talooks	Number of Villages	Number of Hamlets	Total
Dharapooram	41	311	352
Khangyam	42	314	356
Caroor	83	476	459
Chuckrageery	89	137	226
Total	255	1578	1833

Names	No of Villages	No of hamlets	Total
1 Mootiathee	1	6	7
2 Thoongain	1	7	8
3 Sothinputty	1	3	4
4 Nynandy	1	8	9
5 Vandaputty	1	2	3
Total	5	26	31

situated in Chuck-
ragherry Visf. and
One Andeputty is
in Cavery and
contains 8 Villages
& 23 hamlets All
the polepats
are managed by
their respective Pleyais.—

4 The principal sources of Irri-
gation in the Sub Division are.—

1st The Channels, 22 in number
depending on the Ambaramatty
river, their united length
is about 90 miles and they
water 13,653 Cawnies &
assessed at Rupees 136244-5.

2d The Channels, 3 in num-
ber depending on the Cavery
about 20 miles in united
length and watering 2728.
Cawnies assessed at Rupees
29565—7—

3d Single streams watering
137 Cawnies assessed at Rupees
480—11—4—

4th 27 Tanks supplying 2708
Cawnies

Cawnies bearing an assess-
ment of Rupees 15745—8—4 —

Of these the Ambaramatty
and Cavery Channels received an
average supply of water but some
deficiency occurred in the Boodi-
mettum Tanks occasioning a
small amount of Shaii. The
number of available wells in the
Sub Division is 9859 including 232.
new ones, dug in the fasly under review,
at an average Cost of 120 Rupees
each The recent liberal orders
regarding old wells will without
doubt lead to the renovation of a
large number and be exceedingly
welcome to the Ryots who appear
most anxious upon the question
9899 kullahs assessed at Rupees 15699-
12 are now irrigated by well in the
Sub Division, and in times of long
continued drought, as during most
of this year, present the only green spots
and agricultural activity visible
for miles On wells too frequently
on a single one, the majority
of

5492 Fort St George 5 April 1855.

of Villages depend for water, often lent too scanty for domestic purposes.—

5 The decrease in Cattle has been considerable owing to the sustained drought, and consequent want of pasturage and spreads of disease.—

July	Cows	Bullocks	she buffaloes	he buffaloes	Sheep	Total
1262	64,210	73,326	13,648	59,850	154,034	3,11,167
1263	61,765	71,760	13,641	55,880	144,087	2,96,933
Increase	"	"	"	"	"	"
Decrease	2,445	1,565	7	270	9,947	14,234

6 The annexed statement No: 2 shows an increase in the number of ryots and puttahs. The number of puttahs unaltered and therefore not again distributed amounted 55,440 thereby effecting a great saving of time and trouble to the Ryots the number actually distributed at the Summabundy was

5493 Fort St George 5th April 1855.

was 11746. The Rent Roll for the sub Division will be found in Statement according to the Form No: 5.—

No: 2.

July	Resident Ryots	Migratory Ryots	Land Attached	Total	Godegay	Inderpaka	Total	Mongha	Puttahs
1262	15,731	5,283	16,389	37,303	461	17,625	55,451	26,790	66,528
1263	16,163	5,342	16,978	38,325	461	16,925	56,711	27,055	67,186
Increase	434	77	149	960	"	"	260	265	658
Decrease	"	"	"	"	"	700	"	"	"

No: 3 The rains were unfavorable, insufficient in quantity and not occurring at the desired time. The early rains from April to June were very scanty in Khangham Dharapooram and Chuckrayperoy Taloks, but somewhat better in Carroor. whilst the latter rains, from

Month	Shara Fasum Village 41	Khangham and its Legue 42	Carroor Village 83	Chuckrayperoy Village 89
April	41	13	83	89
May	11	13	83	"
June	"	"	"	"
July	"	"	"	"
August	27	37	83	89
September	13	7	83	78
October	41	42	83	89
November	39	9	83	89

from July to November fell with same abundance in Chuckraghery and Carroor, but very partially in Dharapooram and Khanghyam The out turn of Crops in Consequence, fell much below the average throughout the Sub Division generally, the Nunjah and Garden Crops not giving above 3/4 and Punjah not above half of the average yield It may be noted that the data afforded by the rain gauges kept at the Cutcherry stations are not always to be depended upon in estimating the amount of the rain fall in a whole Talook, even approximately During the "Caar" season / April May and June / the Carroor Talook received a much larger share of rain than the other three, but its rain gauge account fall considerably below the others, as shewn marginally The health of the division was somewhat better than in the last July, the out breaks of Cholera

Total of rain registered by rain guages from 1st April to 30 June 1853

Talooks	Measures	Inches	Cents
Dharapooram	14	4	3
Khangyam	19	7	5
Carroor	7	8	"
Chuckraghery	13	5	1

Cholera having been less severe, and appears to have been worst in the Dharapooram Talook.

8 The prices of grain ranged high during this as July, and show an excess over the average prices of the last 5 years. This arose from the succession of two indifferent seasons and the exportation to districts even less favoured than this. The prices of 7 sorts of grain are given below, and Compared with the averages of the last 5 years, and the prices of the preceding

N. 4. July.—

Names of Grains	Average price of the last 5 years Fs. Garce	Price of July 1262 Fs. Garce	Price of July 1263 Fs. Garce	Comparison between Columns 3 and 4. Increase	Decrease
1	2	3	4	5	6
Paddy	78 3 "	73 3 10	106 11 11	33 8 1	" " "
Cholum	77 1 9	78 8 "	123 10 1	45 2 1	" " "
Cumbo	66 1 3	65 3 7	104 10 9	39 7 2	" " "
Raghee	63 4 5	64 3 10	99 15 3	35 11 5	" " "
Horse grain	96 1 6	94 " 10	128 15 10	34 15 "	" " "
Lampoil seed	136 6 7	110 2 6	131 10 7	21 8 1	" " "
Rape seed	191 12 5	114 2 5	247 10 10	133 8 5	" " "

The

5497 Fort St. George 5th April 1855

9 The Datturn accounts were carefully examined, and the results are shown in the subjoined Statement № 6, as well as the particulars of Cabooleaty waste, Actual cultivation, and Cabooleaty waste charged to the ryots. these do not appear to call for any particular remark.

№ 6.

5496 Fort St. George 5th April 1855.

№ 5 The subjoined Table № 5 shows the prices of the last Survey

D Thanjavoor Cavar Chingam

Description of soils	Paddy 1st sort	" 2d "	Cholum	Cumboo	Ragy	Horse Gram	Total	Paddy 1st sort	" 2d "	Cholum	Cumboo	Ragy	Horse Gram	Total
Average	113 "	102 3 3 "	" " 115 " 10	" " 117 3 0	" " 113 10 7	" " 141 3 6	215 3 10 523 1 5	107 9 11	130 12 4	62 10 0				300 0 3
Extreme								25 0	62 10 0					

Num. of Fields 1913

D Thanjavoor Cavar Chingam

Description of soils	Paddy Pongah or Punjah	Paddy Pongah or Punjah	Paddy Pongah or Punjah	Paddy Pongah or Punjah
	Garce	Garce	Garce	Garce
Original Assessment	83 1/4	86 2 4	84 9 4	88 2 4
Paddy 1st sort	113 " "	" " "	102 15 8	" " "
Do 2d Do	102 3 3 " "	" " "	95 15 8	" " "
Cholum	" " 115 " 10	" " "	" " "	113 1/2 4
Cumboo	" " 117 3 0	" " "	" " "	38 11 1/2
Ragy	" " 113 10 7	" " "	" " "	91 1/2 8
Horse Gram	" " 141 3 6	" " "	" " "	109 12 9
Total	215 3 10 523 1 5			119 1/2 4
Average	107 9 11 130 12 4	100 15 7	100 13 10	
Extreme	25 0 62 10 0	36 6 3	38 11 8	

Fort St George 5th April 1855

No 6.

Items	July 1262			July 1263			Comparison			Remarks
	Assessment	Settlement	Assessment after deductions	Assessment	Settlement	Assessment after deductions	Decrease			
Dittum	771.7.12	12 11	67,219 11	10,772.809	.. ..	11 67,238 4 4	1018 8 6	.. ..	.. ..	
Deduct Cultivators Wages	89.605	.. 7	23,415 1 11	87,312 14	.. ..	21,949 15 11	.. ..	.. ..	1465 2	
Remainder Cultivation	682,107	12 4	633,704 9 11	655,190 2 10		636,288 4 5	2483 10 6	.. ..	.. ..	
Waste charged at the Settlement	82,857	7 6	36,706 .. 10	80,211 6 7		34,930 15 7	.. ..	.. ..	1769 13	
Total	764,959	3 10	670,570 10 9	765,707 9 5		671,225 4 ..	714 9 3	.. ..	.. ..	
Remission granted for ruined crops.	..	..	.. .. ..	..	..	.. .. ..	861 6 ..	.. ..	.. ..	
Remainder settlement	764,959	3 10	670,570 10 9	765,707 9 5		670,363 14 ..	.. ..	.. ..	1462 29	

5499

Fort St George 5th April 1855

10 The Sugar cane cultivation shows a small increase of 36 5/4 cawnies. It is a point for consideration whether the additional cess of 10 fanams per cawney, on Sugar cane, plantain, and turmeric cultivation, might not be discontinued, the revenue derived being insignificant and every discouragement to cultivating valuable produce would thereby be removed. No indigo is grown in the Sub Division. There is a considerable decrease of 3,914 - 3/4 cawnies in Cotton cultivation owing to the insufficiency of rain in Kluangyaum and Chuc Kraglierry Talooks, where it is principally cultivated, and what was actually sown did not yield more than half crops.

Talooks	Indian or country cotton				American cotton			
	Fusly 1262		Fusly 1263		Fusly 1262		Fusly 1263	
	cawnies		cawnies		cawnies		cawnies	
Duaraporum	3222	9½	2890	7	..	..	..	..
Kluangyaum	968	6	403	15¾	15,885	15½	14287	9¾
Caroor	2618	4½	2720	6	1504	13½	1329	13¼
Chuc Kraglierry	21350	3½	21110	15½	..	..	..	..
Total	28156	7½	26015	12½	17390	12½	15617	7
Net decrease			2140	11	Net Decrease		1773	5¾

11 The following Statements No 8 and 9 exhibit the Savoy Summa and Ready Money collections they require no particular remarks.

No 8.

5500

N° 8

Fort St George 5th April 1855

Items	Demand	Collections: Readily collected	Collections: Remission	Collections: Total	Balance
Sevay Summa of Land Revenue	217 13 7	210 2 3	.. .. ..	210 2 3	7 11 4
Do of Moturpha	42 8 11	42 8 11	.. .. ..	42 8 11	.. .. ..
Fine realized by revenue Department	983 10 9	983 10 9	.. .. ..	983 10 9	.. .. ..
Interest of an Abkarry contract	2 2 6	2 2 6	.. .. ..	2 2 6	.. .. ..
By sale of Palmyra trees	74 12 ..	74 12 ..	.. .. ..	74 12 ..	.. .. ..
By rent of Cocoanut trees	2 8 ..	2 8 ..	.. .. ..	2 8 ..	.. .. ..
By Summa pundul Enam lands	23 8 ..	23 8 ..	.. .. ..	23 8 ..	.. .. ..
By Sodegavy Enam land relinquished	11 12 5	11 12 5	.. .. ..	11 12 5	.. .. ..
Total	1,358 12 2	1,351 .. 10	.. .. ..	1,351 .. 10	7 11 4
Land revenue outstanding up to the end of Fusly 1262	162 2 5	55 7 3	10 13 10	66 5 1	95 15 4
Total	1521 .. 7	1406 8 1	10 13 10	1417 5 11	103 10 8

Fusly 1263

5501

N° 9.

Fort St George 5th April 1855

Items	Fusly 1262	Fusly 1263	Increase	Decrease	Remarks
Forest Sunnadagam					
Tax from Trees	8,858 10 ..	5964 .. 1	.. .. ..	+2894 9 11	+ This decrease is owing to the assessment on Palmira trees situated on cultivated lands having been remitted in accordance with the Board's order dated 6th November 1851.
Do from Paravapilli	29,130 5 5	29,949 2 9	*818 13 4	.. .. ..	* Derived from waste land given for Sraja rent.
Do from Subbendy Enam land	1,200 .. 8	1193 6 11	.. .. ..	6 9 9	
Sodegavy or Quit rent	6,775 .. 2	6,775 .. 2	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
Jungle rent	305	152	.. .. ..	&153	& This decrease is owing to the abolition of Jungle rent under Sanction of Government.
Hill rent	2,235	2,235	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
Total	48,504 .. 3	46,268 9 11	818 13 4	3054 3 8	
Motursha					
House Tax	4,910 3 3	4481 12 7	.. .. ..	428 6 8	
Shop Do	3,880 5 2	3578 11 3	.. .. ..	301 9 11	
Tax on handicraftmen	7,420 7 7	7,536 1 4	115 9 9	.. .. ..	
Loom Tax	5,380 2 7	5,212 13 10	.. .. ..	167 4 9	
Total	21,591 2 7	20,809 7 ..	115 9 9	897 5 4	
Sundry	127	127	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
Total	21,718 2 7	20,936 7 ..	115 9 9	897 5 4	Net decrease 781-11-7.

5502

Fort St George 5th April 1855

12 The Subjoined Comparative Statement No 10 exhibits the Revenue results of Fusly 1263 as compared with Fusly 1262.

	Items	Fusly 1262 Bullocks and Cawnies	Fusly 1262 Settlement	Fusly 1263 Bullocks and Cawnies	Fusly 1263 Settlement	Increase Bullocks and Cawnies	Increase Settlement	Decrease Bullocks and Cawnies	Decrease Settlement
Fullerut	Poonjah	105,572 3/4	304,445 3 3	106,860 13 3/4	307,187 4 3	1,288 13	3,042 1 "	" "	" " "
	Garden	10,105 1/2	160,275 8 3	9,899 12 1/2	156,994 1 2	" "	" " "	205 4	3,281 7 1
	Nunjah	18,532 4 3/4	180,618 5 6	18,478 13 1/2	180,679 13 1	" "	61 7 7	53 7 1/4	" " "
	Total	" "	645,039 1 "	" "	644,861 2 6	" "	" " "	" "	177 14 6
Cawle	Poonjah	30 11 1/2	69 1 5	150 5	83 15 6	119 9 1/2	14 14 1	" "	" " "
	Garden	37 14 1/4	155 12 5	39 11 1/2	152 11 6	1 13 1/4	" " "	" "	3 " 11
	Nunjah	73 12 3/4	285 3 2	99 6 1/4	459 9 10	25 9 1/2	174 6 8	" "	" " "
	Total	" "	510 1 "	" "	696 4 10	" "	186 3 10	" "	" " "
	Garden lands paying poonjah rent	2346 11 3/4	8628 2 8	2409 9 3/4	8807 13 11	62 12	179 11 8	" "	" " "
	Nunjah lands paying poonjah and Garden rents	519 12 1/4	940 7 10	490 1/4	896 " 9	" "	" " "	29 12	44 7 1
	Remission granted on Nunjah for failure of crops	" "	" " "	147 15	" " "	147 15	" " "	" "	" " "
Grofs	Poonjah	20,987 11 1/2	14,625 6 5	21,580 4 3/4	14,373 7 8	" "	" " "	407 6 3/4	251 14 9
	Garden	197 6 3/4	767 8 3	187 13 1/4	729 " 4	" "	" " "	9 9 1/2	38 7 11
	Total	" "	15,392 14 8	" "	15,102 8 "	" "	" " "	" "	290 6 8
Total	Poonjah	126,590 7 3/4	318,839 11 1	127,591 11 1/2	321,644 11 5	1,001 3 3/4	2,805 " 4	" "	" " "
	Garden	12,687 1 1/4	169,826 15 2	12,536 15	166,683 10 11	" "	" " "	150 2 1/4	3,143 4 3
	Nunjah	19,125 13 3/4	181,844 " 6	19,216 3	182,035 7 8	90 5 1/4	191 7 2	" "	" " "
	Total	" "	670,510 10 9	" "	670,363 14 "	" "	" " "	" "	146 12 9
	Fesced Sowmadayem	" "	48,504 " 3	" "	46,268 9 11	" "	" " "	" "	2235 6 4
	Total	" "	719,014 11 "	" "	716,632 7 11	" "	" " "	" "	2382 3 1
	Motursha	" "	21,718 2 7	" "	20,936 7 "	" "	" " "	" "	781 11 7
	Total	" "	740,732 13 7	" "	737,568 14 11	" "	" " "	" "	3163 14 8
	Poligar's Peishcush	" "	9,160 4 10	" "	9,160 4 10	" "	" " "	" "	" " "
	Total	" "	749,893 2 5	" "	746,729 3 9	" "	" " "	" "	3163 14 8

13 The increase in punjah arises from the extension of cultivation in waste and pasture lands, and the decrease in garden to failure of water in wells occasioning a transfer of the land to punjah cultivation. In some cases the lands fell altogether waste, and in some the owners became impoverished or left their Villages.

14 The small items of decrease in garden, coorle and wet lands paying punjah and garden rates call for no especial remark.

15 The decrease under the head of Grofs, punjah and Garden, is attributable to the lands having been taken up for full cultivation.

16 The decrease in the fixed Sourmadayem will be found explained in Statement No 9. The Moturpha shows a net decrease of Rupees 781-11-7 arising principally from death & emigration

emigration, or impoverishment, and also from the reduction or abolition of one or two trifling taxes, such as that imposed upon the bringers of betel &c. to the trashing floors in harvest time.

17 Statement No 11 shewing both Land Revenue and Extra Sources.

	Items	Amount of Revenue		
Land Revenue	Poliput Peishcush	9,160	4	10
	Ryotwar settlement	7,16,632	7	11
	Total Land Revenue	7,25,792	12	9
Extra Sources	Ab Karry contract	13,360	..	..
	Sundry small farms	127	..	..
	Moturpha	20,809	7	..
	Stamp	4,478	4	..
	Total extra sources	38,774	11	..
	Total Land Revenue and Extra Sources	7,64,567	7	9

Statement

5505 Fort St George 5th April 1855

Statement No 12 showing Demand Collection and Balance of Land Revenue.

No of the Talook	Name of the Talook	Settlement of Fusly 1263	Collection within the 11th July 1854 the end of the Fusly	Balance	Subsequent Collection	Balance
1		2	3		6	
12	Dhanaporum	155113 6 4	155483 6 4			
13	Hlaunggyan	134934 14 7	134606 10 3	321 : 7	262 13 4	65 3 3
14	Baron	220681 . 4	220649 10 11	31 5 5	31 5 5	: : :
15	Chuchaygheny	205133 6 8	202210 2 4	2923 4 4	2923 4 4	: : :
		715,862 7 11	713,349 13 7	3,282 10 4	3,217 7 1	65 3 3
	Ps Point Fairbank	9,160 4 10	9,160 4 10	: : :	: : :	: : :
	Total	7,25,792 12 9	7,22,570 2 5	3,282 10 4	3,217 7 1	65 3 3

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The above two Statements present nothing for detailed remark.

18 At the end of the fusly the arrears land and Moturpha included were Rupees 3,282-10-4- Of which up to the present date Rs 3,217-7-1- have been recovered. a small amount of Rupees 65-3-3- in Hlaunggyan Talook alone remains. for the recovery of which measures have been adopted. No coercive processes were employed in the collection of the Revenue during the past Fusly in the Sub Division.

19 The subjoined Statement No 13 shows the particulars of old balances and amounts recommended to be struck off. which it is hoped may be ordered as they merely encumber the accounts The balances regarded as irrecoverable, and therefore to recommended to be cancelled, reach back through 10 fusles and amount altogether to Rupees 4,182-13-1-

No 13

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5th April 1855

No 13

Land Revenue

Fuslies	Balance at the close of the Fusly 1263	Subsequent Collection	Balance	Amount recoverable	Amount irrecoverable: Death	Desertion	Imprisonment	Total
1252	3 4 9	" " "	3 4 9	" " "			3 4 9	3 4 9
1253	186 11 7	" " "	186 11 7	" " "			186 11 7	186 11 7
1254	86 6 7	" " "	86 6 7	" " "			86 6 7	86 6 7
1255	17 11 5	" " "	17 11 5	" " "			17 11 5	17 11 5
1256	188 14 6	" " "	188 14 6	" " "			188 14 6	188 14 6
1257	1907 5 11	" " "	1907 5 11	" " "	77 6 11	11 12 11	1818 2 1	1907 5 11
1258	1227 13 8	" " "	1227 13 8	" " "	131 7 11	295 5 11	800 15 10	1227 13 8
1259	421 15 7	" " "	421 15 7	" " "	" " "	124 10 2	297 5 5	421 15 7
1260	142 9 1	" " "	142 9 1	" " "	4 " 6	21 " 1	117 8 6	142 9 1
1262	136 9 5	7 " "	129 9 5	129 9 5	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
Total	4319 6 6	7 " "	4312 6 6	129 9 5	212 15 4	452 13 11	3517 " 8	4182 13 1
Not in force of Fusly 1262	15 5 4	" 13 "	14 8 4	14 8 4	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "

Fort St George 5th April 1855

20 No Tuccavi or any Kind of advances for cultivation have been made in the Sub Division. The only purchase of land affected by a public Servant during the Fusly has been 7-15½ Bullahs assessed at Rupees 45-2-4- bought in his sons name by Bheema Row, the Tahsildar of Kangyam, which has been duly registered.

Coimbatore ——
Sub Collectors Office —
25th November 1854 —

/Signed/ M.J. Walhouse
As Sub Collector

List

Fort St George 5th April 1855

No 33

List of Summabundy Statements.

No.	Headings of Statements for Fusly 1263.
1	Statement shewing the number of Villages
4	—Do—Do Places where the Summabundy was settled and the Puttahs distributed.
6	—Do—Do— Prices of Grain
9	—Do—Do—Comparative Dattum account
10	—Do—Do—Comparative cultivation
11	—Do—Do—Particular of Dattum waste charged in the Accounts.
12	—Do—Do— Comparative Statement of cultivation and Assessment.
13	—Do—Do—Items of Gross Increase and Decrease
A	—Do—Do—Particulars of Decrease Enclosure in No 13.
14	—Do—Do—Particulars of Remissions
15	—Do—Do—Several Items added to the settlement.
16	Abstract Statement of the Settlement on the actual cultivation after deducting Tabulaty Bunjer.

Statement

Headings of Statements for Fasly 1263.

17 Statements of Land held on Cowle.
18 —Dº— of Shavy or crops dried up
19 —Dº— of Cultivation of Sugar cane, Cotton and Indigo.
20 —Dº— of Histhundy of Lands held on permanent Tenure
21 —Dº— of Histhundy of Government Villages
22 —Dº— of Demand Collection and Balance of Current Revenue.
23 —Dº— of "Shevay Summah"
24 —Dº— of Collection on account of Arrears of Land Revenue for former Fasles.
25 —Dº— of Succavy
26 —Dº— of Demand Collection and Balance with Remissions written off for 10 years.
27 —Dº— of all Sources of Revenue.
28 —Dº— of Government Plantations
A —Dº— of Private dº enclosures in Nº 28.
1 —Statement of Chettrum Lands under Temporary attachment.
7 —Tamil Accounts.

Coimbatore — 11th July 1854 — Order thereon

(41-42)

/Signed/ C. B. Thomas
Collector

Ordered to lie over.

To

Nº 29.

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

Sir,

(43)

Bd. Nº 825.

From the Collector of Canara —

Replies to Board's letter of the 22d January last and submits his opinion in regard to the proposed alteration in the act XXVI of 1850.

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 22d January (Nº 170.) on the subject of the proposed alteration in Act XXVI of 1850, and requesting that I will give my views generally as to the causes of the difficulties of introducing the act into this province and as to the proper mode of obviating them.—

2— I beg to state in reply, that in my opinion it is only very gradually that any thing like corporate institutions can be introduced, and that they cannot be so by the voluntary act of the people. The habit of looking to Government to do every thing for them is so inveterate, and the pressure of taxation is already so severe, that the people cannot be made to understand the advantage of at the same time, making a considerable effort and adding to their taxation. Feelings such as these,

these, long become inveterate cannot be easily overcome- But the people are often thankful for being compelled to do what they would think it absurd to do voluntarily-

3. The only course which I can suggest is, that the town Motursha (extended in some instances where it is very partial) be alloted to the improvement of the towns, and that each town have its separate fund- That this fund be administered in the first instance by the Public officers, but with instructions to do so through a town Punchayet, whenever this is possible- The attention of the public officers will in the first instance be given principally to the Cusbahs- If the available fund is then judiciously applied in draining the streets and in lighting the principal street and other similar improvements, it may be hoped that such additional taxation as is required for their extension will be cheerfully submitted to.-

Without

4. Without the cooperation of the people, it will be impossible that the European officer should manage the affairs of numerous townships. But it may be expected that the Taluk Cusbahs will be improved under the orders of the Tahsildars, and that a spirit of improvement will extend (though very gradually) throughout the Country.-

5. In several instances in this district the people have shewn a desire for improvements, and have expressed their willingness to subscribe, and have subscribed- This has been the case so far principally with reference to bridges and roads, and this has only been since the Government Works of this kind have set before them examples and proofs of the advantages conferred by such undertakings- The same is, I think, the necessary course in lighting and draining the towns and other Municipal works-

(Signed) F. N. Maltby,
Collector.

Collector's Cutcherry,
Mangalore
19th March 1855.

43:44

Ordered to be over- To

DG. Order thereon-

(45)

B. No. 845.

From the Collector of Canara.

To,

The Secretary to the
Board of Revenue.

Sir, Fort St. George.

With reference to the Proceed:
=ing of the Board of Revenue under
date the 26th Ultimo, I have the honor to
forward 6 Copies of instructions to Village
Moonsiffs and heads of Villages which I have just had printed
at this station - It is I think exactly
what is proposed by the Government, being the
substance of Regulations IV and V of 1816.
and a portion of Regulation XI.-

English translations to be returned -

2. It was prepared by the late Head Assistant
Mr. Chamier and has been translated into a fa:
=miliar a dialect as possible - Mr. Chamier
left before making arrangements for
printing it, but considering that it would be of great
use I have had 3050 Copies printed at an expense of 15 Rs.

There

3 There is in this Office a small
fund, which has accumulated (as explain:
=ed in my letter to the Board of the 21st
August 1851) on the sale of Custom House
forms - These are printed for the use of
the Merchants and sold at a slight advance
on the Cost which pays the salary of the
Goomastah employed in distributing them
and has left a small balance -
From this fund the expense of
4 this publication, has been defrayed - I have
proposed to require each Patail and
Shanbogue to purchase a Copy for 1½
anna which they will gladly pay and
by requiring this payment I shall en=
=sure their delivery which is otherwise not
easy -

5 The number now published
will suffice for some time to come as the
numbers of Shanbogues and Patails of
this district are as follows - Shanbogues
296 Patails 1969 -

6 I have great hopes that by
means of very cheap publications
such

such as the Mangalore Almanac, the paper on fibres distributed for Government and the present apleire for information may be spread among the people.—

No. 126 7. In my letter of the 5th December 1854, I stated that on the publication of the Almanac of this year I should send a Copy to the Board. I beg to send 3 Copies of the Almanac, with the sheets on fibres added, to which I appended the headings of the acts of Government published during the last year.—

Collectors Cutcherry, Mangalore, 22d March 1855 } (Signed) F. N. Maltby Collector

Regulations relating to Village Moonsiffs and Potails.—

Village Moonsiffs are empowered to hear try—and decide, of their own authority and without appeal, suits preferred to them for sums of money or for personal property not exceeding the amount or value of Rupees 10—

But

5514 Fort St. George 5th April 1855

But in such cases the circumstances which gave rise to the suit must have taken places within 12 years of the date of the institution of the suit—or the Plaintiff should prove that he had demanded the Plaint amount or property and that the Defendant had admitted the validity of the claim—or that he had preferred his claim before the proper authority, in which latter case he is to assign sufficient reason why the suit was not proceeded with, or prove that from minority or other good and sufficient Cause he was precluded from obtaining redress.—

Plaintiffs and Defendants are at liberty to employ a relative, a servant or a dependant, to plead before the Village Moonsiffs—But in such cases he is to furnish the party with a Vakalutnamah, describing the relationship existing between him and the employer, and the matter in which he is empowered to act.—

Upon a Complaint being preferred in

in writing to the Village Moonsiff he shall send a Verbal summons to the Defendant requiring him to attend either in person or by a Vakeel immediately or within two days from the delivery of the summons - The person who Serves the Summons shall be the Village servant, and he shall be accompanied by the Plaintiff or his Vakeel to point out to him the Defendant, and to explain to him Defendant the demand against him. —

After the summons has been served to the Defendant in the mode prescribed above, should he neglect or refuse to attend within the limited time, the Village servant shall take an oath as to his having served the Summons, after which the Village Moonsiff shall decide the case on the Plaintiffs vouchers and the evidences of the Witnesses. —

If the defendant shall attend in obedience to the Summons, the plaint shall be read over to him, and if he shall acknowledge that the Plaintiff

Plaintiff has a claim upon him, the Village Moonsiff shall advise the parties to make an amicable settlement of the matter - If the Defendant satisfy the Plaintiff, the Village Moonsiff shall cause him to execute a Razeenamah shewing in what manner he has satisfied him and the Village Moonsiff shall sign it as having been executed in his presence and then deliver it to the Defendant. —

If the defendant, after hearing the Plaint read over, shall not agree to the demand, and the parties shall not settle the matter amicably, the Village Moonsiff shall deliver a Copy of the Plaint to the Defendant and require him to file his answer immediately or on a certain day within 5 days from the day on which the Plaint was read —

Immediately after the answer has been filed, or on the day fixed, the truth of the Plaint shall be

be examined. If both parties agree to dispense with the examination of the Witnesses, the Village Moonsiff shall decide the matter on due consideration of the Plaint and answer and any exhibits that may be filed.—

On the day fixed for the trial, if the Plaintiff shall fail to attend before the Moonsiff and the defendant shall be in attendance, the suit shall be dismissed and shall not be revived unless the Plaintiff shall shew good and sufficient cause for his absence.—

If the Defendant shall refuse to answer the Plaint or fail to attend on the day fixed for the trial, the Village Moonsiff shall try the case exparte.—

If any of the parties shall cite any resident of the Village as a Witness, the Village Moonsiff is empowered to require his attendance by a verbal summons through the Village servant.—

The

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The party who cites the Witness, shall accompany the Village servant who is sent to serve the Summons. If any such Witness be a resident of a different Village within 2 coss distance, the Summons containing the names of the parties and fixing a day for his attendance shall be forwarded to the Moonsiff of that Village who shall cause the Summons to be served by his own Village servant and shall return the Summons with a Certificate that it has been duly served, to the Moonsiff who issued it.—

The Village Moonsiffs are authorized to put witnesses upon solemn affirmation if they deem it necessary to do so.— It shall not be necessary to take the depositions of the Witnesses in writing.—

If a witness, after having been duly Summoned, shall refuse to attend, or attending shall refuse to give an answer to the questions put to him, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding eight annas. If the witness shall reside in a different Village not more than 2 coss distant, the

the fine shall be levied through the Moon=
=siff of that Village.—

If the witness shall reside at a Village more than 2 cos distant, the Village Moonsiff may address a letter to the Moonsiff of that Village and request him to examine the witness on interroga=
=tories given in writing either by the Plaintiff or by the Defendant or by both parties, or by their Vakeels. The said Village Moon=
=siff shall examine the witness and having obtained his signature to the deposition=
shall forward it to the Village Moonsiff who required the examination of the witness.

If the witness shall be a woman of rank or high caste, the village Moonsiff shall not summon her to appear before him — but if her evidence be necessary, the Village Moonsiff shall send word to her to furnish her deposition in writing.

If the Plaintiff or Defendant or their Vakeels, or the witnesses, shall be guilty of disrespect to the Village=
Moonsiff, he is empowered to impose on them

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them a fine not exceeding 8 annas.

The Village Moonsiffs are prohi=
=bited from requiring securities of any kind from defendants.—

The Village Moonsiff shall specify in his decree the names of the parties and of the witnesses and the titles of the exhibits read. The decree shall also contain an abstract statement of the grounds and reasons on which the decision may be passed. It shall a=
specify the sum of money or the value of the personal property adjudged. The decree shall bear the signature or mark of the Village Moonsiff and Shanbogue, and the seal of the former, as well as contain the date on which it was passed.

The Village Moonsiffs are prohibited from passing judgment for more interest than 12 per cent per annum, but if less than 12 per cent interest shall have=
been agreed on, the Moonsiffs shall pass judgment accordingly after=
the amount of interest has equalled

the

the principal, no more interest can be allowed.—

Within 3 days after the passing of the decree, the Village Moonsiff shall cause 2 Copies of it to be prepared by the Shanbogue, and deliver one copy to each party. These copies shall bear the date of delivery, and the signature of the Moonsiff and of the Shanbogue.—

If the Plaintiff or Defendant shall not attend in person or by Vakeel, to receive the Copy of the decree, or refuse to receive it when tendered, the Village Moonsiff shall cause this circumstance to be noted on the back of the copy and shall deposit it with the Shanbogue to be delivered to the party if required by him.—

If Village Moonsiff shall see reason to postpone the execution of a decree he may fix such term as he may deem proper, but such term shall in no case exceed 3 months. The decrees of Village Moonsiffs however shall not be

be carried into execution within 30 days from the date on which the Copies of the decrees may have been delivered to the parties.—

In no other cases except those specified above are the Village Moonsiffs authorized to punish any party or Vakeel or Witness, but if the party shall refuse or be unable to pay the fine imposed, the village Moonsiff may at his discretion, Commute such fine for confinement in the Village Choultry for 12 hours or 30 Ghurries.—

The Shanbogue being Assistant to the Village Moonsiff shall record the Circumstances relating to the Suit preserved to him.—

Village Moonsiffs are prohibited from trying suits for damages on account of personal injuries or for personal damages nor can they try suits brought against persons not permanently

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permanently residing within their juris-
diction, they are further prohibited from
trying any suit in which they or their
Servants are concerned. Such Suits shall
be tried by another Village Moonsiff
or by any other competent authority.-

The Village Moonsiff
may try and decide as arbitrator,
suits for sums of money or for
personal property, the amount
or value of which shall not exceed
100 Rupees, provided both parties state
that they are willing to come to an
amicable settlement, and that they
are desirous that the Village Moonsiff
shall Settle the case by arbitration
and Certify their intention to abide
by the decision of the Moonsiff in
writing, attested by witnesses.-

In trying such suits the
Village moonsiff shall be
guided

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guided by the rules relative to
suits which may be tried by
him so far as they are applicable
to the case.-

If the amount adjudged
be not made over to the party
in whose favor the decision has
been passed within the period
specified in the decree the Village
Moonsiff shall attach property
to that value and report the cir-
-cumstance to the District Moon-
-siff stating also the day that
has been fixed upon for the sale
immediately after the expiration
of the period specified in the
proclamation for the sale, the
District Moonsiff shall send a
Peon to put up the property to
sale in the presence of the Village
Moonsiff.-

The Peon shall not have
in his charge the property attached
His duty shall be only to sell the
property and receive the purchase
money from which he shall pay
to

to the party in whose favor judg-
-ment may be given, the amount
decreed and obtained his receipt
attested by the Village Moonsiff
and Shanbogue -.

Five days previous to the
sale of the property the Village Moon-
-siff shall cause the circumstance
of the sale to be published through
the Village by beat of tom tom -.

If the party against
whom the decision has been passed
shall before the expiration of the
period fixed for the sale, pay the
judgment amount together with
the batta of the Peon as well as
other Costs mentioned in the Village
Moonsiffs' Certificate, to the Village
Moonsiff or Peon, the property attached
shall be restored to him -.

The Shanbogue shall
keep a register of all such
sales, noting therein the day of
sale. the particulars of the pro-
-perty the amount obtained and
the name of the purchaser. The

The Village Moonsiff shall not
receive any other fees, Stamp duties
batta or any other charges except
those specified above -.

The Village Moonsiff
when sending at the end of each
month the amount of fines levied by
him shall forward at the same
time a list stating the names and
situations of the parties fined and
the reasons for which the fines
were imposed -.

If documents which
are to be executed on Stampt paper
or Stampt Cadjan are not thus executed, the
Village Moonsiff shall not admit
them as exhibits or evidences A
list of the prescribed rates of
duties on Stampt paper and
Stampt Cadjan shall be fur-
-nished to every village Shanbogue
for the information and guidance
of the Village Moonsiffs -.

On the first of each
month the Village Moonsiff shall
Canara

Fort St. George 6th April 1835.

cause a Report to be prepared by the Village Shambogue in the form marked A at the back shewing the number of Cases disposed of by him in the previous month and shall forward it to the District Moonsiff.

The Village Moonsiff shall for the Cases pending befor him cause a report to be prepared by the Village Shanbogue, in the form marked B at the back and forward it on the 1st of January of every year.-

These reports are to be forwarded either by Post or by a Peon-direct to the District Moonsiff or to the nearest Police Officer who shall acknowledge the receipt of the same and forward it to the District Moonsiff.-

If the parties whether they be residents of the same Village with the Village Moonsiff or of different Village, shall require the Village Moonsiff by writing to settle a case by arbitration or

Fort St. George 6th April 1835.

if one of the parties being a resident of that Village shall make a request to the same effect and the opposite party also being a resident of the same Village, shall on being summoned by the Village Moonsiff attend and give his assent in writing, the Village Moonsiff shall summon a Village Punchayet to determine the amount or value of the property in the said Village Punchayets shall however try suits only in the following Cases Viz., where the Cause of action shall have arisen within 12 years previous to the institution of the suit- or where the Plaintiff can prove that he has claimed the sum or property of the suit and that the Defendant had admitted the justness of the demand- or that he had preferred a suit to a Competent authority within 12 years, in which case he shall

then

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shew reasons why he could not proceed in the suit and obtain redress. In no other cases shall Village Punchayets try suits.-

Village Punchayets shall consist of 5, 7, 9 or 11 persons.- The decision shall be passed according to the opinion of the majority.-

If the number of respectable inhabitants of the Village be sufficient to compose a Punchayet they shall be called upon in rotation to settle matters properly.- Any inhabitant of the Village refusing to form a member of a Punchayet shall be liable to be fined in a sum not exceeding 6 Rupees.- Such fines shall be levied if necessary in Conformity with the rules laid down for fines.-

An inhabitant of a neighbouring village may, if he is willing, be placed on a Village Punchayet.-

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Punchayet.-

When the parties are of different castes or professions, an equal number of persons of the caste or profession to which each party may belong, shall be appointed to form part of the village Punchayet and to complete the number one or more persons of a different caste or profession shall be selected.- If the Plaintiff or Defendant shall object to any member of the Punchayet and the Village Moonsiff shall be satisfied with the grounds of the objection, he shall withdraw the member objected to and nominate another in his stead.-

When the parties desire it they shall each name two members and the Village Moonsiff shall name another person, who may be unobjected to by the parties to form the Punchayet.-

But

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Pmchayet- But this shall not be allowed if it is not thought necessary to act according to their wish.-

The written agreement given by the parties to the effect that they will abide by the decision of the pmchayet shall be attested by the Village Moonsiff and Shanbogue.-

If both the parties or one of them shall fail to appear at the time fixed for the trial the Village Pmchayet shall dismiss the trial and report the matter to the Village Moonsiff- The Village Moonsiff shall have a notice written out stating on what day the trial will take place and have it affixed in some conspicuous place of the village- The period fixed for the appearance of the parties shall not be less than 6 days from the date of the notice.-

The village Pmchayet shall

Fort St. George 6th April 1835

shall cause 2 Copies of the decree to be made, and having sealed them shall deliver them under Cover to the Village Moonsiff who shall require the parties together with the pmchayet to assemble immediately, or on a fixed day not later than 3 days from the receipt of the decree- The Village Moonsiff shall open the seal in the presence of the parties and attest both copies himself and get also the attestations of the Shanbogue and a number of the Pmchayet and cause the Shanbogue to endorse on each copy the date of the delivery thereof- The Village Moonsiff shall then cause the pmchayet to deliver to each party, a Copy of the decree, in his presence - but the purport of the decree shall not be communicated to the Village Moonsiff or to either party previous to its delivery.-

If either the Plaintiff or Defendant shall fail to appear to receive a Copy of the decree the Village Moonsiff shall adopt the

Fort St. George 6th April 1855

the same course in this case as in the cases disposed of by him.-

Below the writing at the back of the copy specifying the reason why the same was not delivered to the party the Village Moonsiff shall affix his signature and cause the Shombogue and a number of the Punchayet to attest it.-

Decrees of Village Punchayet shall be carried into execution by the Village Moonsiff under the Rules laid down with reference to cases disposed of by the Village Moonsiff himself. The amount or value of property adjudged by the Punchayet however shall not exceed 100 Rupees.-

The Village Moonsiff is not authorized to carry into execution decrees passed for a larger amount or for property of greater value than that specified above.-

Potails shall be Police Officers

Fort St. George 6th April 1855

Officers in their respective Villages in their capacity of Potail.-

Village Potails are empowered and authorized to apprehend all such persons who may be charged with any misconduct towards any one, or with having given annoyance or done violence to any one or caused any disturbance or with having damaged public buildings roads tanks or channels. This authority vested in them shall be confined only to petty cases. but in cases of a serious nature they shall forward the parties apprehended as well as the prosecutor and witnesses to the Taluk Police Officer.

If a person is about to sell an article and if there be any rumour of its being stolen property, the Village Police authority (Potail) shall, if he find sufficient reason to suspect the same to be stolen property, forward the seller together with the individual who is

Fort St. George 5th April 1855

is able to give information in the matter to the Talook authority.-

Potails are not authorized to obtain Confession from the persons apprehended by them as mentioned above / either verbally or in writing except in petty cases- Potails shall not retain in Custody persons charged with offences for more than 24 hours, except those whom it is not thought necessary to send to any other place-

Potails may call the Villagers to his assistance for the apprehension of Criminals if he think it also absolutely necessary to do so and in such cases the Villagers shall not withhold their assistance from him- If the assistance of the inhabitants of his own Village be not sufficient and if the Potails of the neighbouring Villages are desired to render their assistance

Fort St. George. 5 April 1855.

they shall not withhold it-

Potails who have received information of suspicious persons having in cases of offences or of gang robbery fled from one Village to another or concealed themselves in any Village, shall give information of the same to the Potails of those Villages and thus they shall assist each other for the apprehension of Criminals and for the preservation of peace in all cases- Potails shall on the arrival of any suspicious strangers at their village Communicate the same, together with as much information on the subject as they have obtained, to the Talook Police authority-

In cases of Complaints on account of abusive language or small acts of violence or of petty theft not coming under the heads of Serious offences or of petty theft Committed by persons not notorious characters

receive creditable information as to any stolen property being concealed in any place and if he shall have reason to suspect that the property will be removed from the place if measures are not taken for securing it, he shall order search to be made for it and order it to be taken if found, together with the robber to the Head of Police of the Talook. If the place in which the property is concealed be an inhabited house it shall not be searched in the night but during the day that is to say, any time between sunrise and sun set. If cattle or horses shall have gone astray and it be not known to whom they belong, or if any other animal shall have broken lose and gone astray the Potail shall cause such stray Cattle &c. to be caught and shall keep them in his possession and report the same to the Head of Police of the Talook.

Potails

Characters, being preferred to the Potails and the value of the property in such cases being less than 1 Rupee the Potail shall examine the cases verbally and dismiss them, if the parties are found not guilty. If the charge be established against any of the parties he shall be confined in the Village Choultry for a space not exceeding 12 hours. If the Criminals be persons of low Caste and if any degrading punishment be not deemed improper, they may be ordered to be handcuffed for a space not exceeding 6 hours.—

Potails on inflicting punishment in Cases brought before them shall report to the Heads of Police of the Talook the nature of the different cases disposed of by them under the authority vested in them But no such report is necessary with reference to Cases that have been dismissed.—

If the Potail shall

Fort St George 5th April 1855.

Potails shall immediately after receiving intelligence of the Corpse of a person supposed to have been murdered lying in a certain place, take the Shanbogue as well as 2 or 3 Competent Ryots with him and proceed to the spot and enquire of every one who may be able to give any information in the matter in their presence, how they came to obtain information of the Corpse lying in that place and in what state it was found and if it shall be found that the deceased had been murdered, on that subject also.—

The Potail shall immediately after receiving information of a Corpse lying in a certain place, report the same to the Head of Police, and if that Officer shall arrive at the spot in time to hold the enquiry it shall be conducted by himself.—

But

Fort St George 5th April 1855.

But if the Head of Police shall not arrive at the spot in time, to hold the enquiry, the Potail shall cause the Shanbogue to take down in writing the depositions of the persons examined by him recording such information as to the state of the Corpse as shall be thought necessary — and prepare a Report to the Head of Police on all the Circumstances that have taken place. This Report shall be signed by the Potail himself who shall get it attested by 2 or 3 of the Ryots present, as well as by the Shanbogue, and forward the same, together with the depositions of the Witnesses, to the Head of Police.

The Shanbogue shall keep a Register of the persons who have been punished, and forward it monthly to the Head of Police of the Talooka.

If any one shall make a verbal Complaint to the Potail on account of a small offence and shall fail

fail to prefer a regular one within 3 months from that date the Ptail shall not admit such Complaints after that.-

Village Moonsiffs

The Ptails. Village Moonsiffs.
Not necessary to take oath only amenable to the Zillah Judge for bribery and ones stepping authority.—
What suits may be admitted and what not to appeal from their decree Any individual admissible as Vakeel by them.—
How Vakeels to be nominated.
Who the Village Shanbogue. The Shanbogue to keep a Register of suits filed.

Rules for the guidance of Village Moonsiffs.

What the Plaint to contain.
How to Summon the Defendant.
If the Defendant fail to appear, to decide the suit exparte.
When a Punchayet necessary.-
How to carry into execution the decision of a Punchayet
When the answer to be filed. What to be stated in it.-

Proceedings of other suits not to be admitted.-
What the time for trial.-
How suits to be tried and decided without witnesses.-
How witnesses to be summoned and Examined. In what cases to fine
How to examine witnesses at a distance. How to examine respectable Women.-
No Security to be required of Defendants.
What suit may be dismissed or tried exparte.-
Persons guilty of disrespect may be fined.-
When and how the decree to be passed.-
What the decree to Contain.-
Interest more than usual not to be allowed
A period of 3 months may be fixed for the execution of a decree.-
How a decree to be signed and delivered to the parties.-
No other punishment to be inflicted than fine under authority.-
Fines Commutable for 12 hours. Convenient.-
If the Village Moonsiff be a party in the suit such suit to be tried by another Village Moonsiff.-
When and how the decrees of Village Moonsiff

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Moonsiff to be carried into execution.
Authority for Carry into execution.—
The Zillah Judge may suspend the execution in cases of the Village Moonsiff having taken bribes or acted with partiality.—
No stamp penalty or other fees in suits filed before the Village Moonsiff How to fine.—
No exhibits to be admitted but on stamp paper.
The Village Moonsiff punishable for bribery or acts of violence.—

Punchayets

What suits to be tried by Punchayet
How the Proceedings to be carried on.—

Village Punchayets

The Village Moonsiff may summon Village Punchayets.—
Parties and Witnesses may be summoned by Village Punchayets.—
The decree passed by Village Punchayets may be granted to the Parties.—
Village Moonsiff to shew in their Reports decrees passed by Punchayets in Cases referred by the Collector.

Heads.

5314 Fort St. George 5th April 1855.

Heads of Villages

The Heads of Village Moonsiffs

Police

Heads of Villages Police Officers in their respective Villages are authorized to apprehend and put in confinement cannot obtain compensation except in trifling cases.
May call upon the Villagers for assistance in emergent cases.—
May desire the assistance of the Heads of neighbouring Villages.—
To assist each other by giving information.—
To inform the head of Police of the Talook of the arrival of suspicious Characters empowered to dispose of summarily petty cases.—
To make a report to the Head of Police of all cases in which punishment has been inflicted.—
How to search for stolen property and what to do with it.—
To apprehend persons who may be selling property supposed to have been stolen, and forward them together with the property

Fort St. George 5th April 1855

property to the Head of Police.
To catch and keep stray & unowned and give information of the same to the Head Police.
To make enquiries regarding the Corpses of persons suspected to have been murdered.
To apprehend persons suspected of murder.—
The Shanbogue is to keep a list of persons kept in confinement.
To dispose of summarily petty cases of theft and report the result.—
Authority in cases of persons usurping reservoirs of water for irrigating lands.—
The Collector may summarily examine Potails for acts of misconduct in Revenue matters.

5515.

Fort St. George 5th April 1855.

Order thereon (45.46)

ordered to lie over.

No. 34

47

Bd. No. 881.

From the Collector of Canara

To,
B. Cunliffe Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue.
Fort St. George.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward translation of a Plaint filed by one Soobah Bhut in O.S. No. 25/1854 in the Subordinate Court of Mangalore against me, on account of a decision passed by me, while in charge of the Head Assistant Collector's Office, together with a draft of an answer I propose to put in, and request that the Board will be pleased to obtain the sanction of Government for my defending the suit at the public cost.—

Collector's Cutcherry,
Mangalore,
28th March, 1855.

(Signed) F. N. Maltby.
Collector.

No. 1.

O.S. No. 25 of 1854.

To,
The Subordinate Court of
Mangalore.

Plaint preferred by Soobiah Bhut, adopted son of Mahdawa Bhut, residing at Coolshecar

Coolshekar village, Horekul Magany in Mangalore Talook, against F. A. Maltby Esqre. Collector of Canara, in charge of the Head Assistant Collectors Office, Minguershya Tahsildar of Mangalore & and 10 others.-

In a complaint preferred by the 1st 3d. and 4th. Defendants against the 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th. and 9th. defendants, the 10th. 11th. 12th. 13ca. defendants gave a partial and false & Mahazer and made a similar report.- & The Tahsildar having made a report No. 1075 of Fusly 1263, supporting these, the Head & Assistant Collector, without taking into considera: = tion my petitions dated 2d. 15th. 20th. and & 27th. June 1854 respectively and the vouchers alluded to in them, issued an order in oppos: = tion to section XI Regulation V of 1822, to & the effect, that out of the Mooly wurg No. 3 in my possession, registered in the name of my adoptive father Mahadawa Bhut, situated at the said Coolshekar village and assessed at Rs. 10-6-5, a Byle field sowing two Moorahs of seed, a Majloo field sowing 3 Moorahs,

and

and Bettoo field sowing 2 1/4 Moorahs, and & Cocoanut trees 18ca. on their borders, producing in all Rupees 56, and a house and Cowpen 18ca. valued at Rupees 8 should be taken from me, and be put in possession of the 3d. and 4th. & defendants.- Therefore, and as my petition No. 1004 dated 14th. Instant has been rejected, I have & brought this suit for the recovery of the land and of its produce from the present year up to the & date of the decree, as well as of the house and Cowpen, and pray that the 3d. and 4th. defendants be directed not to interfere with them.-

2. I have been enjoying from my an: = cestors the said land of Hoon's 10-6-5 beriz, & and performing the Poonjah and other ceremo: = nies of the goddess Doorga Parmeshevery, in the Devastan situated in it. Out of this & I rented to the 9th. defendant for the present year, Ananda, the portion in litigation, and & obtained a gueny Sht from him.-

3. The third and fourth defendants have

been

been performing the Poojah in the Devastanum, &c
under my orders, for the past 5 or 6 years. But
as they were not regular in the discharge of
their duties, I removed them from their Office.
On this account, the 3d. and 4th defendants &c
colluded with the 12th and with the 10th &c
and 11th, who are his associates, in getting up
false suits, for which he is distinguished, and
preferred a false complaint at their instigation,
stating that the ground in litigation had &c
been obtained by their ancestors as a gift, &c
and that they as well as themselves had
been enjoying it for a long time, and that it
was let to the 9th defendant by their maternal
uncle the 5th defendant their priest, the 6th
Defendant a tenant of the 12th, the 7th &c
Defendant, the foster-father of their brother
and their dependant the 8th Defendant, and
to that effect they got the 10th 11th and 12th &c
Defendants, one Ram But nephew of the &c
12th their tenant Venkataramana, Pahtali &c
Krishnya, Lutchmana shetty of Mangalore

and

and others to give a false Mahazinamah.

4. There were sufficient reasons for the
Head Assistant Collector and the 2d Defendant &c
to consider that the ground in question was of
my proprietary right, and that it had been in
my enjoyment, and that the Defendants from &c
No. 5. had, overlooking the proceedings carried on by
them at first, caused the 3d. and 4th Defts
to get up a false suit, in support of which &c
they made a false Mahazer and report. &c
For in the report No. 656 of Fusly 1262 &c
called for by the Head Assistant Collector
from the 2d defendant, and in the order
No. 624 issued to him (2d Defendant) in the
same Fusly, the ground alluded to as being &c
in my enjoyment, and as having been rented
by Lorence Campty in the year Puredaree, is
the very same as that now litigated about.
The query Chit executed by Lorence &c
Campty at the time, was attested by the 3d
defendant. The security obtained by the 2d
defendant from Lorence Campty, thro the 10th

and

and 11th defendants in behalf of the 4th defendant and Lusemunah, on the 8th October of the same year, in consequence of a Petition presented by me to him (2d. Defendant) on the 20th August 1853, was on account of the rent of the plot of ground in litigation, as well as that of a garden for the year Pramatheecha - The query Sist executed by both of them in the said year are in the hand writing of the 3d. Defendant - The field alluded to in the complaint preferred by me against Lorence Cainsty regarding his having planted some betel vines, forms part of this warg - The 12th Defendant has stated in the Mahazer given by him on the 3d August 1852, that I am the proprietor of the Plaint land.-

5. The decrees passed by the Zillah Court regarding the Plaint land, in appeal as suits No. 127/1828. and 87/1837 are in my favour - It is clear from the list produced by the 3d and 4th Defendants before the Moosliee Sudr

Ameen

Ameen with reference to Petition No. 233/1844 and confirmed by Oath, that the Plaint-land does not belong to them, and that it is not in their enjoyment.-

6. Such being the case, as an order has been passed dispossessing me of the garden and house and out houses which I have been enjoying as the 3d in succession, and subjecting me to loss, I pray that the Defendants may be sent for and examined, and a fresh decree passed in my favour.-

Boundaries-

East by the new road, By Coorly; South by a Rock called Rajana Polina Kulloo, West by the Chamel attached to the said land which is enjoyed by us; and North by the Byle field belonging to Rattna Bhut.-

Mark of Sooba Bhut.-

(True Translation)

(Signed) F. N. Maltby.
Collector.

No. 2.

Draft of an Answer proposed to be filed in O. Suit No. 25 of 1854.-

In his plaint, the Plaintiff

Soobah

Soobah Bhut, adopted son of Mahadiva Bhut residing at Coolshekur Village Horekul Mogany in Mangalore Talook, falsely states that he has been in the enjoyment of the land ordered by the Head Assistant Collector, Mr. Chanier to be made over to the 3d. and 4th. Defendants Narna Bhat and Ramachendra Bhut. The land having been proved to have been in the enjoyment of the 3d. and 4th. Defendants - the Head Assistant Collector was justified in passing the order adjudging that it should continue in their enjoyment and he did so agreeably to the authority vested in him under Section XI Regulation V of 1822. The land paying an assessment of Rs. 6-7-9 forming part of the land No. No. 3 of Rs. 10-6-5 Beriz registered in the name of Madva Bhat and situated at Coolshekur Village Horekul Mogany, left for the ceremonies of the temple of the goddess Doorga Purmeshwary standing in the said Garden, has been enjoyed by the 3d. and 4th. Defendants for a long time, and the Beriz thereof paid by them. It is stated in the Plaint that the 3d. and 4th. defendants

were

were removed from their Office of performing the Poojah, but it does not appear from the papers of enquiry that the Plaintiff is authorized thus to deprive them of their Office - Be this as it may, the Plaintiff is not competent to deprive them of the land in their enjoyment - It has clearly appeared from the enquiry that the 3d. and 4th. Defendants have just as good a right to the enjoyment of the portion of land paying a Beriz of Rs. 6-7-5, as the Plaintiff has, to that paying a Beriz of Rs. 3-8-12. If the Plaintiff had been the enjoyer of the whole land, he would have paid the full amount of assessment and not have allowed the 3d. Defendant to pay it. The Plaintiff has set forth in the plaint that the portion of land, mentioned in the Tahsildar's Report No. 656. of 1262 Fusly, and in the order No. 624 of the said Fusly, to have been in the enjoyment of the Plaintiff and afterwards rented by Lorence Campty, is the very same - Neither the Petition nor the order has reference to the enjoyment of the land as stated by the

Plaintiff

5521 & 5524 Fort St. George 5th April 1855.

Plaintiff:- On a petition filed by the Plaintiff against the Shanbogue for his having obtained security from Lorence Campity only for Hs. 10 on account of the land having been rented in Fusly 1262 to the said Lorence Campity by the Moktesors of the Devasthan, a general order was passed to the effect that no security is required from the tenant on account of the assess-ment, if security has already been taken from the proprietor- therefore the Plaintiff's Statement that the circumstance of his enjoy-ment has been established is not correct- The Plaintiff with the view of depriving the 3d. and 4th Defendants of the land as pretended to have rented it to other tenants and adopted the necessary measures to this end- The order passed by the Head Assistant Collector, Mr. Chanier, in conformity with Section XI Regulation V of 1822, adjudging the continuance of the enjoyment of the land to the 3d. and 4th Defendants is therefore just and the Plaintiff's Suit against the Collector, Tahsildar &ca. is groundless-

(Signed) F. A. Maltby.
Collector-

5525 Fort St. George 5th April 1855.

B. No. 843
Proceedings thereon
47-48

Resolved that the letter above recorded be submitted for the consideration and orders of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.-

2. This suit has been instituted by the plaintiff Soobah Bhut to obtain the reversal of an order passed by Mr. Chanier the Head assistant collector, by which he alleges he has been dispossessed of a garden, house, and out offices which had been in his enjoy-ment and subjected to loss.-

3 In the draft answer proposed by the Collector it is argued that the plaintiff was not the party who was in possession of the disputed property, but the 3d. and 4th. defendants as proved by the enquiry held on the occasion and that therefore the Head assistant collector was justified in passing an order adjudging that it should continue in their enjoyment agreeably to sec XI. Regulation V. of 1822.-

4 The decision having thus been passed under the judicial powers vested in Collectors by law, it is not competent to the plaintiff under-

5320 to 5328 — Fort St. George 5th April 1855.

under C.O.S.U. No. 61 to sue the Collector as defendant, and therefore the action so far as the public officers are concerned cannot be maintained.—

5. The Board therefore recommend that the Collector may be authorized to file the answer prepared by him, with the additions made in the office, and to conduct the defence at the public cost.—

No. 214

To

B. Cunliffe Esqr.
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

Sir,

(49)

Bd. No. 834.
From the Collector of Malabar.

In reply to your Circular letter dated 15th January last I have the honor to inform you that as observed in my reply of the 29th June 1833 "there are no rent free lands in this District."

Malabar
Collector's Office
Calicut 24th March 1835.

/Signed/ H. V. Conolly
Collector

Order thereon.

(49-50)

Ordered to lie over.

For

5329 — Fort St. George 5th April 1855

No. 72.

To The President and Members
of Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

(51)

Bd. No. 862.
From the Acting President Patchiappahs Charities

Gentlemen,

I have the honor, on behalf of the Trustees of Patchiappahs Charities to report for the information of your Board that we have elected G. Lutchmanarsoo Chetty ar to be a Trustee in the room of A. Sabapathy Moodeliar resigned, and beg to request you will be pleased to convey to us the Confirmation of the nomination by your Board.

/Signed/ C. Pardasarady Naidu
Acting President

Madras
30th March 1855.

Bd. No. 832
Proceedings thereon
(51-52)

The Board of Revenue Confirm the appointment of G. Lutchmanarsoo Chetty ar to be a Trustee of Patchiappahs Charities in the room of A. Sabapathy Moodeliar resigned.

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(53)

Bd. No. 824
To the Actg Accountant General
Communicating the

To
The Actg Accountant General
Sir

I am directed to acknowledge the

the Board's opinion upon the practicability of assimilating the Fasly to the Calendar year

See Cons 26th February 1855

the receipt of your letter of the 8th February 1855 in which you request the opinion of the Board upon the practicability of assimilating the Fasly to the Calendar year, and in the event of the arrangement being deemed inexpedient, of making the Revenue year contemporaneous with the Official year.

2. You ask, whether if the Revenue "year were dispensed with, and the accounts "in future made up for the Calendar year, "there will be any and what difficulty in "apportioning the demand for each Month "of the Calendar year, and for the entire "Calendar year itself in preparing the various "accounts and the Revenue Statements "which are at present framed in some cases "for the Official and in others for the "Revenue year.

"The demands, you state, for each "Fasly are now apportioned for each Month of "the Official year and entered accordingly "in the Monthly Journals of the Collectors "There would therefore seem to be no diff- "iculty in adopting the same course "for the whole Calendar year"

3. The Board fully appreciate the

the advantages arising from any simplific- -ation of accounts, and would be glad to find that means were available, by which the three sets of accounts now rendered might be reduced to one, or at most to two sets.

4. They have given the subject their best consideration, and are satisfied that whatever may be the possibility of dispensing with the Calendar or the Official year in the accounts of the Presidency, an arrangement of which they are not in a position to judge, it will be necessary to retain the Fasly year with the slight modification to which they will allude hereafter.

5. Accounts may of course be made up according to any arbitrary period, and the Board are not prepared to say, that after the lapse of a few years, such form of account for the mere purpose of Comparison, would not be as useful as any other. The Collections of Revenue are now apportioned over each Month of the Official year, but this is a mere entry of the.

the Treasury, and does not affect the various details of Revenue Management the Demand even for the year not being settled in Ryotwar Districts until May or June, and the System pervades over the larger portion of the Presidency.—

6 The Fusly year was apparently introduced and determined by the influence of the Seasons upon the tillage of the land, embraces one complete revolution, seed time and harvest of agricultural labour. Whereas in India the Revenue is raised almost exclusively from the land, such a division of time would appear to be peculiarly applicable. The Fusly year Commences with the Vaisaki month and ends with that of Aviani. The former date fluctuates from 12th to 15th July, and prior to 1834, the Fusly Commenced in certain Districts on the 12th in others on the 13th of July and to remove this distinction the Government directed that the 12th should in future be observed as the Commencement of the Fusly.

2nd in Cons 8 Dec 1834 Copy sent to Acct. General & Idem.

7 The Cultivation of the year generally Commences about that time tho the 1st payment of Revenue is in November to allow of Sons produce being available to the Ryot, by which he might discharge it. For the same reason the heaviest Visits are in February and two succeeding Months, when the great bulk of the Crops are harvested, and a Market opened for the produce.

8. In many Districts the instalments extend to June and in two to July and tho the principal Crops may be cut off the ground at the end of April a large extent of Cultivation, varying with the character of the season is carried on in the months of May and June. It may be remarked too, that the settlement generally taking place in those months, the June Visit is rendered Comparatively heavier by the addition of the general balance against the Ryot.

9 The Calendar year is thus shewn to sever the operations of the Husbandman, and its adoption seems to the Board for this reason, impracticable Accounts, as said before, may be made to suit any period, but if it is intended to have a System of balancing in detail

the

the various transaction of the agricultural year in order of their occurrence, the Fasly year cannot be dispensed with.—

10. The next consideration is whether the Fasly might not be adapted to the Official year as this Commences on the 1st of May, its application and ensuing matters would not be so complete a derangement of the present System as the use of the Calendar year.—

11 It is observed however that the 2nd Crop for the most part is not reaped until May and June, and that this embraces a large extent of Cultivation there are also heavy rents very generally due in May, and in many Districts a portion of the revenue, ranging from 5 to 25% is recoverable in June.—

12. The Board do not think that these two rents can be thrown forward, and as neither the labours of the Cultivators nor the Collection of revenue can be concluded within the Official year so the Board cannot recommend the assimilation of the revenue year to it. Some little time too should intervene between the settlement and

end the end of the fiscal year, to allow of the balances being collected. a year ending 30th April would often terminate before the settlement had been concluded and though the liability of the Ryot had not been determined. all dues unadischarged at that period must be treated as arrears.—

13 It may be said that it matters not to what period the Collections are assigned but the Board think that it would be embarrassing in practice to credit the dues of the 1st Crop to one year, and of the 2nd to another

As before remarked they are of opinion that the revenue year should embrace one cycle of agricultural labour, and this it will not do if applied to a period other than that now obtaining.

15 The revenue accounts of the N.W. Provinces are made up apparently for the Official year, but in the second Para of the Report marginally quoted it is remarked "The alteration of the present System of "account and the introduction of the agricultural "year to commence on July, which is under "discussion will remedy this and other greater "evils" so that the change from the Fasly year does not seem to have given satisfaction there.

Report of the Sudder Bd of Rev N.W.P. for 1852/3 P. 2

5536 Fort St. George 5th April 1855.

4. There is an alteration of the Fasly year however, which can be made not only without inconvenience but with positive advantage as it would obviate the double set of accounts in July and this the Board have already laid before Government, recommending that the Fasly year should commence in future from the 1st of that Month. The first half of the Fasly would thus exactly be the second half of the Calendar year, and this might facilitate the preparation of the two accounts.

To Govt 26th Feby 1855 No 481.

17 A greater change the Board cannot advise, but I am desired to express their regret at being unable from circumstances, which they trust they have made clear, to fall in with your suggestion, which could it have been carried out, was in their opinion very desirable, As any change in the System of revenue accounts is of more moment in the local Office than in their own they will if you desire it, call upon Collectors for their opinion upon the feasibility of the change you have proposed.

Revenue Bd Office
Fort St George
5th October 1855.

/Signed/ B Cunliffe
Secretary.

5537 Fort St. George 5th April 1855.

Resolved that the following letter be despatched

To,

54

The Chief Secretary
to Government

Bd No 828

To the Chief Secretary to Government

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to forwarde herewith Copy of a paper drawn up by Mr W. A. Bayley, one of their Members, on the Native lande Measures of this Presidency, which it is believed may be useful for reference in the Government Office.

Revenue Boarde Office,
Fort St. George,
5th April, 1855.

/Signed/ B. Cunliffe
Secretary

To,

53

The Secretary to the
Military Board

Bd No 827

To the Secretary to the Military Board.

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to forwarde herewith, with reference to my letter dated 19th March 1855. Copy of a paper drawn up by Mr W. A. Bayley, one of their Members on the Native lande Measures of this Presidency.

Revenue Boarde Office,
Fort St. George,
5th April, 1855.

/Signed/ B. Cunliffe
Secretary

Introductory

Introductory Remarks.

1 In attempting to form a Table shewing the value in terms of the Acre of the various Native Land Measures of this Presidency, complete accuracy is not to be expected. No linear standards and consequently no superficial derivatives are preserved, and the usual linear terms which in English are translated "Foot" and "Cubit" and from which superficial measure is computed, are generally nothing more than the length of the Foot, or of the Fore-arm of the tallest man in the Village, so that uniformity is out of the question and we must be content with averages, and approximations.-

2 The next difficulty that presents itself is that in Southern India, the relative areas of portions of Land are in many localities known not in terms of measure - but in terms of quantities of Seed required to sow them: Now the measures of capacity in this country are notoriously irregular, so that what may be a "Pooty" (for instance) in one village may be as much as two Pooties a few miles off; so when various fields known as to their area by the same seed name come to be measured, it is very rare to find them the same size

size, and the discrepancy is often as great as 50 per Cent.

One cause of error in our English correspondence is the prevalent notion that a country "foot" and "Cubit" are of course the same as an English foot and Cubit. In Rajamundry for instance, a Return officially notified to be correct and entering into considerable detail, computed the "Pooty" for each Taluk separately, according to the number of cubits in each Taluk Rode; the number of cubits varying most profusely. An elaborate official document of this kinde would probably have been considered a most authentic record, had it not been accidentally discovered that the cubit of the District averaged 198 inches and not 18 as was taken for granted. Consequently every item was erroneous to the amount of being 21 per cent too small.

3 Another source of confusion is the term "Goonta". It is used synonymously with "Goodee" and "Coodee" all three + appear to mean the square measure next below the largest one whatever that may be. Thus the "Pooty" of Rajahmundry, the Cutty of Masulipatam, the Coorchela of Guntoor and the Goorto of Nellore are all divided into Goontahs (or Goontahs)

× Goota is Telegu often written Goonta - Goodee is Canarese - Coodee is Tamil often written Goodee The initial G - K - in the Southern languages is sometimes pronounced as K - (or hard C) and sometimes as G -

The

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The "acre" of Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Salem into "Goontahs". The Cawnies of Chingleput, Trichinopoly North and South Arcot, Madura, and Coimbatore into Coolies (sometimes written Coolies and sometimes Goontahs).

4 For instance, if the words Goonta is met with, there are several to choose from the Goontah (written often "Coontahs") of Rajahmundry, Masulipatam, Guntoor and Nellore, all different, being respectively .064, .53, .394, .063 acres. The Goontah of Bellary and Cuddapah, .025 acre, and the Goontah of North Arcot (used for "Coolie") is .132 acre, or 1/100th of a Cawnie.

There are the usual Coontahs. There are several Kinds in each District.

5. The "Cubit" seems to be the best known name among the Linear measures. In Tamil Mulum In Telugoo "Moora". In Hindoostani "Hath". Major Jervis in his 2 works on Indian measures comes to the conclusion that the normal cubit is 1955 English inches, and in this Presidency it appears to vary from 19.6 to 19.8 inches. He also reckons the adee or Foot at 10.47 inches. In this Presidency it appears to be between 10 and 10.3 inches. He reckons the Guz or yard at 33.5 inches.

The

1. Essay on the Primitive standards Calcutta 1835.
2. Indian metrology Bombay 1836.

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The Jutcha hole or Carpenters rode of Tinnevelly is as near as can be ascertained 33 inches.

6. There are according to Jervis two scales of linear measurment in Indian. I from the Tufsoo corresponding to the English "Nail" of cloth measure or the distance from the tip of the thumb-nail to the joint, and II The Digit being a Fingers breadth. Major Jervis arranges them as follows.

Called in Tamil Ungoolum though Major Jervis calls the Digit Ungoolo. The Digit or fingers breadth in the Tamil Country is "Viral".

II

				Eng. inches
1	Tufsoo			1.396
7½	"	1	Foot	10.473
14	"	1	Cubit	19.55
15	"	1	Kul-Kole or Mason's rule	20.9
20	"	1	Ell or Short yarde	27.9
24	"	1	Guz or artificer's yarde	33.5

III

1	Digit			.814
4	"	1	Palm	3.258
12	"	1	Span	9.77
16	"	1	Foot	13.0
24	"	1	Cubit	19.55
120	"	1	Fathom	78.0

7. The complexity and discordancy exhibited in the following condensed view of the Lands measures of the country

country will shew how desirable it is to have a Survey of some kinde, and the introduction of one uniform standard which shoulde indubitably be the English acre. In future surveys the acre shoulde not be subdivided into "Goontahs" of 40th of an acre, which is a very inconvenient fraction in adding up (especially when again subdivided as it always is by natives into annas of Goontahs or 16th of 40th) but into decimals of an acre. If the Gunters Chain is used, this is most easily accomplished, for the result of all measurements must be in square links, and all that is necessary is to point off the last 5 figures. If the measurement is with chains of any number of feet the result is in square feet, and this has to be divided by 43560, the quotient being in acres and decimals. The reason of 40s being introduced in Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool, was that the chain was one of 33 feet and 40 square chains = 1 acre. There is no difficulty in introducing the decimal subdivision of the acre. Even now the Cawnie is subdivided decimally (into Goolies or hundredths) in South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Chingleput.

If

8 If the accompanying Table of measures is correct it would be possible now to convert the existing records of Land Measure into acres, but these Tables are (necessarily) only the average of the District or the Talook, and therefore the accounts of individual villages might be erroneously transferred, and this would only add to the confusion. It will be observed that though the Salem accounts have for years been kept in acres, yet the lands has never been measured in acres actually. About 1830 Mr. Arrowsmith drew out a scale (as given in the following Tables) but it is uncertain to some extent and very complicated. In the Villages the accounts are kept to the present day in "Goontahs" "Bullahs" of all sorts and sizes. The only locality where there would be a real difficulty in introducing the acre is just where it would be most appropriate; namely, Town and Suburbs of Madras. All the certificates Grants and Title deeds for innumerable small plots of lands are in Cawnies, Grounds and Square feet, and the expediency of investing or having these all altered is doubtful.

(Signed) W. H. Bayley

20th March, 1855.

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Ganjam

The Lande measurement in the Talooks of Poolaverdah ande Moherry is as follows

8 Cubits = 1 Rod

100 Square Rods = 1 Burnum of "Dry" lande

50 Square Rods = 1 Do. of "Wet" Lande.

If the Cubit be taken at 19.5 English inches, which is Major Jervis's standarde, ande agrees very well with what is founde in practice, the Rod is exactly 13 — English feet Hences -

$13^2 \times 100 = \underset{\text{square feet}}{16900} = .389$ acre for the Burnum of "Dry" lande

$13^2 \times 50 = 84500 = .194$ acre for the Burnum of "Wet" lande

(Mr. Onslow estimated these at 16 ande 18 Goontahs or 10th of an acre. The above calculation makes them 15·6 and 7·8 goontahs)

In the Itchapoor Talook the Rod is 7½ Cubits which would make the dry Burnum = .344 Acre.

In Gomsoor the Rod is 16 Cubits and 16 inches, ande 25 square Rods = 1 Maw, for both Wet and Dry land. This would give the following -

1 Rod = $27\frac{1}{3}$ English feet

$27\frac{1}{3}/2 \times 25 = 18678$ Square feet = .42878 acre.

In Wadadah ande Purlah Kemedy the Garee is in use as a Lande measure - It is thus computed -

1 Rod = 8 Cubits

1 square rode = 64 square cubits

600 square rods = 38400 square cubits = 1 Garee

If the Cubit is assumed at 19½ inches, this would make the Garee = 2/3 acres -

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Vizagapatam

The lande measures differ in different Talooks ande though the term "foot" is used, it is not certain if it is the same as the English foot -

In Rengarum

The acre is usede, subdivided into Goontahs of 33 feet square or 1089 square feet; each goontah being $\frac{1}{40}$th of an Acre -

In Polconda ande Golconda -

$\underset{\text{acre}}{88 \text{ square feet} = .0020} = 1$ Coonchum

1768 square feet = .04059 = 20 Coonchums = 1 Candy -

53029 square feet = 1.21738 = 30 Candies = 1 Garee -

In the other Talooks

$\underset{\text{acre}}{3314 \text{ Square feet} = .07608} = 1$ Purrah -

53029 Square feet = 1.21738 = 1 Veesum (the Garee of preceding table)

848469 Square feet = 19.47817 = 16 Veesums = 1 Cutty -

The terms usede shew evidently that the area is estimated either by a certain quantity of Grain required to sow it, or by its produce in grain -

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Rajahmundry.

5 Cubits = 1 Rode or Vessum.

16 Rodes or 80 Cubits = 1 Puggum, which is found to be close on 132 English feet.

1 Square Puggum or 17424 Square feet = 1 Coonta = 400 do.

20 Coontahs = 1 Pooty = 8·00 acres

It results from the above that the Rajahmundry Cubit is 19·80 inches in length.

But there is in the Talooks of the Principal Division another Pooty besides the one of 8 acres and it is thus derived.

32 Cubits square = 1 Coonta = 0·640 acres

100 Coontahs = 1 Pooty = 6·40 acres

Amde in the Talooks of the Sub Division there is besides the Pooty of 8 acres, one for Lunka[1] lande thus derived.

6 Cubits = Rode or Vessum

16 Rods = Puggum 96 Cubits

96 Cubits square = 1 Coontah = 576 acres.

20 Coontahs = 1 Pooty 11·52 acres

In the Woondy Talook, adjacent to Masulipatam, the "Cutty" (vide Masulipatam) is usede. It is subdivided into 32 Coontahs of 80 Cubits square or 12·8 acres.

This agrees with many of the measurements in Masulipatam, i.e. 80 Cubits square = 1 Coontah, and 32 Coontahs 1 Cutty; but in Masulipatam the Cubit is estimated 20·7273 English inches, and in Rajamundry 19·8. The resulting "Cutty" is therfore 11¼ acres in Masulipatam and 12·8 acres in Rajamundry. It is believde that the "Pooty" entered in the Revenue accounts of Rajamundry is — when the Southern Talooks are referred to — this "Cutty" of 12·8 acres.

[1] Lunkas are the alluvial islands formed in the bede of the Godavery.

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Masulipatam.

The lande measure in Masulipatam from which others are derivde is the Coonta. It varies as follows.

5½ Cubits are saide to be exactly equal to 9½ English feet. This gives the Cubit 20·7272 English inches, or 1·7273 English feet: No. I. There is however a "Garden" lande "Cubit 4½ of which = 7 feet 8 in; or 1 Cubit = 20·44 inches No. II; and the Bezoora Cubit of 4 3/4 to 8 feet 2 in or 1 Cubit = 20·62 inches No. III. But the "Cutty" is the measure in which the areas are given and this is generally 32 Coontahs, but sometimes 35, and sometimes 20. In this last case it is callede a Pooty.

The following Table will explain.

Cubits.		Feet.	Coonta in square feet.	Coonta in acres.		Cutty in acres.	
88 of	No. I	152	23104	530939	×32	16·972	In all the Talooks but the four following
80 of	No. I	138·2	19090	438256	×32	14·024	
72 of	No. II	122·7	15047	345543	×32	11·054	
76 of	No. III	130·0	17068	392183	×32	12·539	
88 of	No. I	152	23104	530939	×35	18·584	Talooks of Ellore and Goollapilly
80 of	No. I	138·2	19090	438256	×35	15·339	
72 of	No. II	122·7	15047	345543	×35	12·089	
88 of	No. I	152	23104	530939	×20	10·608	This is the Pooty of Nulungaldenta and Nandigama
80 of	No. I	138·2	19090	438256	×20	8·765	

There is also another method of computing the Coonta from the Vessum or 18th of a Coonta. The "Vessum" 4 Rodes square, the Rode being either 5½ Cubits = 5 Cubits 4 3/4 Cubits = 4½ Cubits. In the 1st instance the Coonta is that shewn above to be 23104 square feet in the 2d instance it is equable that of 19090 square feet in the 3d it is equal to that of 17068½ square feet, and in the 4th instance it is equal to that of 15047 square feet. For example. 4 Rodes of 5 Cubits each = 4 × 8·636 feet = 35·6 feet.

N.B. The "Cutty" of part of Rajahmundry District (see Rajahmundry) is 32 Coontahs of 80 Cubits square each, but there the Cubit is 19·8 inches, and the Cutty is 12·8 Acres.

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Guntoor.

The chief land measure of the District is the Cootchel or Coorchela-Generally 64 Coontahs makes 1 Coorchela, but in some few instances 32-40-80 and 100

The Coonta is of 6 kinds (though here again there are occasional exceptions) namely-

A square of 80 Cubits each side
do 76 do do
do 72 do do
do 68 do do
do 66 do do
do 64 do do

The Cubit is equivalent to 19.67 English inches or 1.639 feet-

At 80 Cubits square, the Coonta = .391 acre & the Coorchela = 25.25 acre

76 = .356 = 22.80
72 = .320 = 20.46
68 = .285 = 18.25
66 = .268 = 17.19
64 = .252 = 16.167

In the Division of Palnãd, the acre, and its subdivisions of 10ths or Goontahs has been introduced for some years-

The first of these Coorchel as agrees with the Ongole Coorchela (See Nellore)-

DC.

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Nellore

The surveyed portions have been measured as acres subdivided into 10ths or Goontas as in Bellary and Cuddapah

The old measure for all but Garden lands was with a rod of 32 Cubits or 52½ English feet. The cubit is thus 19.68 inches.—

1 Rod square = 2756¼ = 1 Coonta = .0633 acres
50 Coontas = 137812½ = 1 Goontoo or 3.1637 acres

It is said that 1 Goontoo of land requires 2½ toons or 1½0 seers of Seed.—

The Garden or Jareeb lands were measured with a Rod of 21 Cubits or 34 29/64 English feet.—

1 Rod square = 1187 = 1 Coonta = .02725 acres
116 Coontas = 137693 = 1 Goontoo = 3.161 acres.—

The term "Goontoo" is a corruption or rather an inflected form of the word "Gooroo" a kind of sowing machine or drill plough.—

In some of the Ongole Talooks bordering on Guntoor, the old land measure was the "Coorchela" said to be 8 Goontoos or 25 acres (See Guntoor)

Bellary

It is not known what the ancient measures was. Probably expressed in terms of Grain measures according to the quantity of Seed required.—

Sir T. Munro introduced the acre, subdivided into Goontahs or 10ths—a chain of 33 feet was used, and the Goonta is a square chain, or 1089 square feet. In native accounts it is further subdevided into annas or 16ths (and even into 64ths) of Goontahs.—

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Cuddapah

The same as Bellary Acres, and Goontahs or 40ths of an Acre, and 16ths (or annas) of Goontahs

Kurnool

Previous to the assumption of this Country by the British in 1839, the extent of certain portions of land were estimated a "Coodoo" being as much as required a Coodoo of Seed - On measuring some of these portions, the Coodoo was found to range between 3 and 3½ Acres. In 1841 the District was re-measured field by field, and the acre (Subdivided into Goontahs as in Bellary and Cuddapah) introduced throughout.

Madras

The Land Measure of the Town of Madras is the Cawnie. It is thus subdivided.—

60 feet by 40 feet, or 2400 sq ft = 1 Ground.
24 Grounds = 1 Cawnie or 57,600 square feet =
1.322316 Acres.—

The exact proportion between an acre and Cawnie is 121 to 160.—

The word "Ground" is the Tamil "Munnie" signifying a space of Ground sufficient to build a house upon. The same "Cawnie" is used in the neighbouring Districts of Chingleput South Arcot, and North Arcot, having been introduced by Rojaje alias Rajah of Beeker

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Beebur the celebrated Dewan of the Nawab Mahomed Ali. The ancient Cawnie of this part of the Country seems to have been much larger, but no information can be obtained from the meaning attached to the Tamil word Cani. Its first meaning is 1/80th. Its second meaning is "right of possession; property"

† See under Chingleput

The Madras Cawnie is stated by Mr. Ellis (the Collector of Madras about 1812) to have been called the Mylapoor Cawnie; Mylapoor being the name of the Suburb of Saint Thomé. Tough the total area is the same as that of the Royajee Cawnie, it is differently subdivided in the Town of Madras, to what it is in the 3 neighbouring Districts, as will be seen under "Chingleput" "North arcot" and "South arcot".—

Chingleput

1 The Cawnie (see Madras) is thus subdivided

24 English feet = 1 Kole or Rod.—
1 Square Kole = 1 Coolee = 576 feet
100 Coolees = 1 Cawnie = 57,600 square feet.—

2 The 24 feet Kole is said, by Major Jervis, in his work on Indian weights and measures to have originally been 24 cadees or Native "feet," but it is generally believed in

* The cubit or foot and Moolum, or Cubit, were evidently originally measurements of the tallest person to be found. The ordinary length of an European foot is 9½ inches and that of a Native, smaller. The length from the tip of the longest finger to the elbow, is about 18 inches, whereas the Native Cubit averages 19 3/4 inches

in the Carnatic that it was 28 Native feet, and that this is equivalent to 24 English. This makes the country foot 1.2857 English † inches as in Trichinopoly.—

The terms "Coolie" seems to denote the chief subdivision of the largest land measure of a District, or a square Rod, the Rod varying in length. It is not necessarily 1/100th of a Cawnie. The Canarese term "Goolie" and the Telugoo "Goonta" are used in the same manner, i.e. as the smallest land measure, or square Rods. The Goonta in Bellary and Cuddapah, is a square chain, or the 40th part of an Acre. Goonta (or Countah) and Goolie (or Coolie) are used synonymously though their area varies in different Districts. In Madras (q.v.) the coolie is different again. ‡ It is believed that this division of the Cawnie into 100 Coolies is the division adopted by Royajee. Mr. Ellis in his work on Mirasi right states that there was an ancient Cawnie (previous to Royajee's time) of 172,000 Square feet. He also speaks of an ancient Cawnie known as that of Conere Rajers, where the

Role

* Two of the Tamil Documents forming an appendix to his Mirasi Report a Rod of 25 (country) feet is mentioned. No doubt a Rod square was a Cooly, but it is not certain that 100 Coolies were considered a Cawnie, and the word Cawnie is not met with in these ancient Documents.—

Role was 36 feet. * This gives, he says, 129600 square feet, or 2½ of Royajee's Cawnee. But these 36 feet may have been Country feet.—

Before the English Government ‡ measured the lands of the District [1766] there was a Mamool Cawnie, that is, in agraharums or Bramin villages, it was 3/5 of the Royajee Cawnie and in Soodra villages it exceeded Royajee's Cawnie by 20 per Cent. Under all native Governments certain classes of people were favored with a larger measure and others were meted out with less.—

The Munnai or "Ground" of 1/24th part of a Cawnie, is also known in Chingleput and in some cases the Cawnie is subdivided (to suit monetary divisions) into annas or 16ths of 3,600 square feet each, and Pie or 12th of annas, each pie being 300 square feet.—

North Arcot

The Cawnie measurement was introduced when the District was assessed and measured many years ago, and is in use throughout the Government Talooks. In the Zemindaries of Calastry, Caretnugger, and Congoondy, other old Native measurements are in use.—

The

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The Cawnie is divided into 100 Coolees, here generally called Goontahs† as the Telugu language is spoken as well as Tamil. In the Revenue accounts it is divided int annas and Pice*. The Annas being 3,600 square feet and the Pice 300 square feet.—

The "Gorroo" of 40 Goontahs, each Goontah being a Rod properly of 72 Country feet, is used in the Calastry Zemmindary; but there, as in all Native States the length of the Rod varies according to circumstances. Probably 72 Native feet or / at 28 Native to 24 English / 61½ English feet is a side of the square Goontah. In this case the "Gorroo" would be 3½ acres. In the Nellore District which is near Calastry, the "Gorroo" / generally called Goortoo / is 3⅛ acres.—

In the Cavetnuggur Zemindary, the "Goontah" is the standard measure. In unirrigated land it is a rod of 60 feet square, and in Irrigated land 56 feet square. These are Native feet, generally said to be 10½ inches, but more correctly / as shown under Chinglepat / 10·25 / inches. This would make the "Dry"

† See para 3 under Chinglepat.—

* See last para but one under Chinglepat.

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"Dry" Goontah = ·607 acres and the "Wet" = ·053 acres.—

In the Congoondy Pollium the land measure is the extent a certain quantity of seed will sow.—

South Arcot.

The Cawnie is used here, measured from a rod of 24 English feet, and subdivided into 100ths or Coolees, and also into annas and Pice as in North Arcot. Also into Annas, and 64ths of a Cawnie. Each 64th is called a Cani. The Tamil word is properly 1/80th.—

Ancient Sunnuds shew that the kole was sometimes 72 feet / probably Country feet of 10·3 inches / but it is not certain that the old Cawnie was one hundred of these squares.—

In setting out or measuring sites of houses, the small area is generally expressed in square feet.—

Trichinopoly

In the "Dry Taloks" Viz. Tottiore, Volcondah, Arialore, and Woodiarpollium, the Cawnie used is derived from a Rod of 28 Country feet, said to be equal to 24 English, or 1 Country feet = 10·2857 inches as in Chinglepat / Major Jervis

in

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in his Tables finds the average Native foot or Adee of the South, to be 10.4726/1 square Rod = 576 square feet or one "Goolee", and 100 "Goolees" = 1 Cawnie. This gives the Cawnie of the "Dry" Talooks 57600 square feet, or 1.332 acres, the same as at Madras.—

But in the "wet" Talooks, Vizt. Mossery, Vittoocuttty, Conand, and Paulgoody, a Rod of 21 Native feet was originally used. The resulting cawnie is therefore 44,100 square feet English = 1.656 Cawnie = 1.01 acres. In some Villages of the "wet" Paulgoody talook, the large or "Dry" Cawnie is used, it is then known as Para (Barra) Cawnie.—

Tanjore

1 Rod = 12 English feet

1 Rod square = 1 Goolee* = 144 square feet

100 Goolees = 1 Mow = 14400 square feet = ¼ Cawnie

20 Mows = 1 Valy = 28800 square feet 6·6 acres = 5 Cawnies exactly.

The Goolee is sometimes called Coola, and Goonta (See Chinglepat) Goonta is a Canarese. In Tamil, the initial hard C, or K. is pronounced, sometimes like K. sometimes like G.—

Madura

* or "mah"

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Madura

The Poonjah land only, in the Madura Division and for both Poonjah and Nunjah in the Dindigul and Nuttum Divisions,* the Goonta or "Gooly" is used. It is a square, each side of which is 15 8/24 feet, i.e. 26031 square feet, or 67462 acres. But as a standard Rod of 24ths of the side of a Gooly which has been many years preserved in the Cutcherry measures 5 feet, the side of a Gooly is now considered 160 feet, and $160^2 = 25600$ square feet or 5 8/9 acres.— 2¼ Goolees are considered equivalent to 1 Madras Cawnie, and they are so to a very small fraction.—

* The Village of Nuttum and 6 others are called the Coosoondy Villages. They were transferred from Trichinopoly in 1815.—

For Nunjah land in the Madura Division, the Madras Cawnie of 57600 square feet, or 1322 Acre is used. It is subdivided into annas (or Sixteenths) of 3,600 square feet each. Sometimes it is subdivided into Grounds, or 24ths of a Cawney, and occasionally into Goolies of 576 square feet or 100ths of a Cawnie. This Goolie is not to be confounded with the one first noticed— 2¼ of which equal 1 Cawney.—

In the Nuttum Division, the Nunjah

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Punjah Caiuie is the same as that of the 2 last talooks of Trichinopoly. Instead of a rod of 24 English feet, one of 21 is used, and $21^2 \times 100 = 44100$ square feet, or 1·01 Acre.—

The ancient Land measure of this part of the Country was the "Chey" for irrigated, and the Coorookum for unirrigated land. They still exist in the large Zemindaries of Ramnad and Shevagunga.—

Ramnad Chey

According to an inscription on a temple defining a certain length in Tutcha Kales, or artificers yards, it appears that.—

1 Tutcha Kole = 38 English inches.—

7 3/4 Kales = 1 Rod which measured 21 5/16 English feet

16 Rods length = 341 English feet.—

16 Rods square = $(341)^2 = 116281$ square feet = 1 Chey = 2·669 Acres

1 Square rod = 441/2 square feet = 1 Goolie or Goontah

256 Goolies = 116281 square feet = 1 Chey (as before)

Shevagunga

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Shevagunga Chey

Said to require 2 1/2 Madras Cullums of Seed, or about 200 Madras Measures.—

1 Rod = 22 Country feet or 17 1/4 English feet*

16 Rods 276 English feet in length.—

16 Rods square = $(276)^2 = 76176$ square feet = 1 chay = 1·748 acres

or otherwise.—

1 square Rod = $(17{\cdot}25)^2 = 297{\cdot}6$ square feet = 1 Goolie or Goontah

256 Goolies = 76176 square feet = 1 chey as before.—

*This gives the foot 5 inches

Ramnad Coorookum

The square of a chain of 72 Artificers Kales long = $(198)^2 = 39204$ square feet = 900 acres.—

There is also the Punjah Garden Goontah or Goolie of 18 1/4 English feet square = 264·625 square feet, and the Punjah Garden Goontah or Goolie of 7 1/2 English feet = 51·32 square feet.—

Shevagunga Coorookum

(I) 24 Baum (fathoms) = 189 Country feet = 156 English feet*

$(156)^2 = 24336$ square feet = 1 Coorookum = 55868 acres

(II) 32 Baum = 252 Country feet = 208 English feet.—

$(208)^2 = 43264$ square feet = 1 Nattumbadies Coorookum = 9932 acres

*This gives the foot 9 inches

*The Nattumbadies are superior tribe of agriculturists, introduced from North of the Cauvery and allowed favorable rates.—

The Poonjah garden Goontahs or Goolies vary from

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from a square rod of 22 Country or 17 1/4 English feet = 297 1/2 square feet to a square rod of 8 Country or 6 1/4 English feet = 39.6 square feet. There are thus 8 Kinds Poonjah Garden, Goolie, or Goontah = Viz. 22, 21, 18, 16, 11, 10, 9, 8. Country feet squared. The first of these is the same as the Goolie from which the Chey is derived. —

In the Poodoocotta State the Madura Goolie of 25.600 square feet or 5877 acre, is used, as also the "Coorookum" thus estemated: 100 square Vellum rods each 32 Country feet - as the Shevagunga rate 32 Country feet = 25 English and $25^2 \times 100 =$ 62500 square feet or 1.432 acres, to 1 Coorookum. —

The "Mah" is also in use, being 100 square rods of 14 Country feet, at the above rate 14 Country feet = 11 English and $11^2 \times 100 = 12100$ square feet = 2.77 acre. —

Tinnevelly

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Tinnevelly.

Unirrigated land is measured in Chains, and Irrigated land in "Seed Cottahs."

The "Chain" is a square each side of which is 32 Koles or Rods. The Tinnevelly rod for unirrigated land is 4 7/32 Carpenters yards = 12 1/16 English feet. This gives the Tutcha Kole 33 inches. In Madura it is also 33 inches. Major Jervis assumes it 33 1/2 inches. —

* Tutcha kole

Unirrigated Land.

The computation is therefore thus

$12.4375 \times 32 = 398$ feet long.

$398.^2 = 158404$ square feet = 1 chain = 3.636 acres.

Irrigated Land.

The Seed Cottah is thus computed.

1 Rod of 7 1/2 Tutcha kole 20.5 feet

1 Square Rod 420 1/4 square feet = 1 Puddee *

8 Puddies = 3362 square feet = 1 Mercal

21 Mercals, or 70602 square feet = 1 Seed Cottah.

1.62 acres.

* It is supposed that it requires 1 Puddee of Rice to sow this extent of land. The Tinnevelly Puddy here alluded to is probably the "Seer Puddee" of 80 tolas weight when heaped.

The Cawnie also subdivided into 100 Coolies as in Chingleput is known. —

In some of the old Polliams the Coorookum (See Madura) is known, it averages about 1/4 of the "Chain" or 9/10 of an acre. It is said that 16 Indian feet = 4 60/64 Tutcha Koles or 162 60/64 inches. This would make the Indian foot 10.184 English inches. —

Fort St. George 5th April 1855.

Salem.

In the Office accounts and Puttahs the measurements of land are entered in acres, and 40ths or Goontahs, but in the Village accounts the entries are in country Goontahs. The District was not actually measured, with the 33 feet chain, 40 squares of which make 1 acre, as in Bellary and Cuddapah, in all but the 5 Northern Talooks the old measurements were converted into acres at a certain rate per old Goontah, Bullah &c.

The "Fathom" or Baum averages 6 feet 4½ inches as at Coimbatore, except in the 4 talooks of the 3d. item below.-

The "Adee" or native foot averages 10·83 inches; which is more than usual in South India. (See Chingleput) 32 Country feet in Salem = 29 English feet.-

Tengaricottah
Kistnagherry
Tripatoor
Denkencottah
Ossoor

In these Talooks the only measure know is the acres which was measured with a chain of 33 English feet One chain is square = 1089 square feet or 1 Goontah; and 40 Goontahs = 1 acre.-

36 fathoms square = 1 Goonta = 5260 square feet 1·21 acre. Athoor

Sankragherry
Trichengode
Woomalore
Darumpoory

In these talooks the Goonta is 24 fathoms square, each fathom in these 4 talooks only being eight English

3562 Fort St. George 5th April 1855.

English feet. The Gronta is thus 192 = 36864 square feet = ·846 acres.-

Salem.

The Goontah is 64 fathoms square = 36864 square feet = 3·82 acres.-

Namcul / Permutty } 374544 = The "Bullah" is 96 fathoms square = square feet = 8·6 acres.-

In Razepoor Talook the Double Goontah or 36 fathoms square × 2 = 2·42 acres. The single Goonta of 64 fathoms square, and the Bullah as in Namcul are all used.-

Irrigated land.-

Tengricotta
Kistnagherry
Tripatoor
Denkencottah
Ossoor
— The acre, as in "Dry" land.

Athoor — The Goontah is 9 fathoms sq. = 3270 square = 3270 square feet, or 0·756 acre

Sankragherry
Trichengode
Woomalore
Darumpoory
— The Goontah is 32 English feet sq. = 1024 square feet.

Salem — The Goonta is 32 Country feet square or 841 square feet

Namcul — The Goonta is 32 Country feet square = 841 square feet except on the lands watered.

watered by channels from the Cauvery / see note below.)

Purmuttly — The Goontah is 24 Coimbtry feet square = 473 square feet, except in the lands watered by channels from the Cauvery / see note below /

These are the rates at which country measures are reduced to acres in the Revenue accounts.

Note. The Punjah lands irrigated by the Cauvery Channel in Purmuttly and Ramood are measured with a rod of 24 Country feet. A square rod is a Goontah of 473 square feet, and 120 Goontahs = 1 chey 1·31 acres.

The Goonta and Bulla, are also called Coolee and Pullum, and the "Baum" or Fathom is "Mar" in Tamil.

Coimbatore

Unirrigated land is measured with a Rope of 16 Baums / country fathoms / which are equivalent to 34 English yards. The Baum therefore is 6·3·75 feet *

Ropes

* Supposing the cubit to be 1½ of a Fathom it would be 7 6/12 = 19·125 inches

4 Ropes or 136 yards length = 1 Standard chain

1 Standard chain square = 1 Bullah or

.18496 square yards

or 166464 square feet

or 2·89 Cawnies

or 3·82 acres.

Irrigated land is measured in Cawnies, using the Rod of 24 English feet as in Madras

1 Rod square = 576 square feet or 1 Goolie, Coolee or Coontah

100 Goolies = 57600 square feet = 1 Cawine = 1332 acre

240 Goolies or 24 Cawnies is what is locally known as a "Mow."

The term "Shey" also is known, and is said to be 120 Goolees, or 1·2 Cawnies, or 1·58 acres

Malabar.

The lands of this District were never regularly measured. The extent of fields is estimated in terms of produce or of seed. The "Purrah" or "Macknd purrah" is a measure of 10 Macknd seers, or 10 Yedungalies; each seer being about 1 Madras Regulation measure struck 1 Purrah of land is about 1/8 Cawnie or 1653 acre / or 8 Purrahs of seed to 1 Cawnie /

In the Palghaut Division the "Vitt purrah" or seed purrah is about half the size of the Standard purrah, and several fields being

being measured, the extent known as a Vittpurrah was found to average little more than 1/16th Cawnie or .0827 acre.-

Canara.

It has been the practice from time immemorial to estimate the area of the land by the quantity of seed required to sow it

This quantity varies with the quantity of the land, and the name and capacity of the seed measure from which the land measure takes its name varies in every Talook and almost in every Village.-

A great many experiments have been made by actual measurement, to obtain a fair average as representing what is meant by an extent known as a "Mooda" or requiring a Mooda (60 Seers, or 40 Madras measures) of land.-

In the "Byle" or 1st sort land - the average is .974 acre to the Mooda. In "Majal" or 2d sort land it is 1.65 acres, and in the "Bett" or 3d sort land it is 1.04 acres. So that one acre may be assumed as an average. Sometimes the "Mooda" is 50, 50, 48, 40, and 35 Seers and in these cases the quantity of land is less. Such lands as have from time to time been measured by the Revenue authorities, have been measured and entered in the accounts in Madras Cawnies.-

2d March 1855.

(Signed) W. H. Bayley
Member of the Bd of Revenue

(True Copy)

(Signed) B. Cunliffe
Secretary

Read the undermentioned letters.-

56
Mr. No. 576
From the Asst Collector of Ganjam.- Requesting to forward a further supply of 12 Printed forms of Demand Collection and Balance Statements.-

57
Mr. No. 580
From the Asst Collector of Nellore.- Applying for Accountant General's Bills and advices.-

58
Mr. No. 705
From the Collector of Canara.- Requests to be furnished with 12 Copies of Printed forms of Treasury certificates.-

56-59
Order on the 3 abovementioned letters.- Ordered to be supplied accordingly.-

Received the undermentioned Miscellaneous Letters and Statements.-

60
Mr. No. 716
From the Asst Collector of Chingleput.- List of letters addressed to the Board of Revenue and remaining unanswered up to the 31st March 1855

61
Mr. No. 714
From the Asst Collector of Madras.- List of letters addressed to the Board of Revenue and remaining unanswered up to 31st March 1855.

62
Mr. No. 717
From the Asst Collector of Chingleput List of letters received from the Board of Revenue and remaining unanswered up to 31st March 1855.

63
Mr. No. 713
From the Asst Collector of Madras.- List of letters received from the Board of Revenue and remaining unanswered up to 31st March 1855

64
Mr. No. 709
From the Collector of Vizagapatam.- Reports that there are no Bullion and Specie returns for the month of February last.-

65
Mr. No. 711
From the Acting Collr of Chingleput.- Register of answers made to Petitions presented to the Board of Revenue and received by the Collector for the month of March 1855.

From.

5316 Fort St. George 5th April 1855

Moonsiff to be carried into execution.
Authority for Carry into execution.—
The Zillah Judge may suspend the execution in cases of the Village Moonsiff having taken bribes or acted with partiality.—
No stamp penalty or other fees in suits filed before the Village Moonsiff How to fine.—
No exhibits to be admitted but on stamp paper.
The Village Moonsiff punishable for bribery or acts of violence.—

Punchayets

What suits to be tried by Punchayet
How the Proceedings to be carried on.—

Village Punchayets

The Village Moonsiff may summon Village Punchayets.—
Parties and Witnesses may be summoned by Village Punchayets.—
The decree passed by Village Punchayets may be granted to the Parties.—
Village Moonsiff to shew in their Reports decrees passed by Punchayets in Cases referred by the Collector.

Heads.

5314 Fort St. George 5th April 1855.

Heads of Villages

The Heads of Village Moonsiffs

Police

Heads of Villages Police Officers in their respective Villages are authorized to apprehend and put in confinement cannot obtain compensation except in trifling cases.
May call upon the Villagers for assistance in emergent cases.—
May desire the assistance of the Heads of neighbouring Villages.—
To assist each other by giving information.—
To inform the head of Police of the Talook of the arrival of suspicious Characters empowered to dispose of summarily petty cases.—
To make a report to the Head of Police of all cases in which punishment has been inflicted.—
How to search for stolen property and what to do with it.—
To apprehend persons who may be selling property supposed to have been stolen, and forward them together with the property

Fort St. George 5th April 1855

property to the Head of Police.
To catch and keep stray & unowned and give information of the same to the Head Police.
To make enquiries regarding the Corpses of persons suspected to have been murdered.
To apprehend persons suspected of murder.—
The Shanbogue is to keep a list of persons kept in confinement.
To dispose of summarily petty cases of theft and report the result.—
Authority in cases of persons usurping reservoirs of water for irrigating lands.—
The Collector may summarily examine Potails for acts of misconduct in Revenue matters.

5515.

Fort St. George 5th April 1855.

Order thereon (45.46)

ordered to lie over.

No. 34

47

Bd. No. 881.

From the Collector of Canara

To,
B. Cunliffe Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue.
Fort St. George.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward translation of a Plaint filed by one Soobah Bhut in O.S. No. 25/1854 in the Subordinate Court of Mangalore against me, on account of a decision passed by me, while in charge of the Head Assistant Collector's Office, together with a draft of an answer I propose to put in, and request that the Board will be pleased to obtain the sanction of Government for my defending the suit at the public cost.—

Collector's Cutcherry,
Mangalore,
28th March, 1855.

(Signed) F. N. Maltby.
Collector.

No. 1.

O.S. No. 25 of 1854.

To,
The Subordinate Court of
Mangalore.

Plaint preferred by Soobiah Bhut, adopted son of Mahdawa Bhut, residing at Coolshecar

Coolshekar village, Horekul Magany in Mangalore Talook, against F. A. Maltby Esqre. Collector of Canara, in charge of the Head Assistant Collectors Office, Minguershya Tahsildar of Mangalore & and 10 others.-

In a complaint preferred by the 1st 3d. and 4th. Defendants against the 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th. and 9th. defendants, the 10th. 11th. 12th. 13ca. defendants gave a partial and false & Mahazer and made a similar report.- & The Tahsildar having made a report No. 1075 of Fusly 1263, supporting these, the Head & Assistant Collector, without taking into considera: = tion my petitions dated 2d. 15th. 20th. and & 27th. June 1854 respectively and the vouchers alluded to in them, issued an order in oppos: = tion to section XI Regulation V of 1822, to & the effect, that out of the Mooly wurg No. 3 in my possession, registered in the name of my adoptive father Mahadawa Bhut, situated at the said Coolshekar village and assessed at Rs. 10-6-5, a Byle field sowing two Moorahs of seed, a Majloo field sowing 3 Moorahs,

and

and Bettoo field sowing 2 1/4 Moorahs, and & Cocoanut trees 18ca. on their borders, producing in all Rupees 56, and a house and Cowpen 18ca. valued at Rupees 8 should be taken from me, and be put in possession of the 3d. and 4th. & defendants.- Therefore, and as my petition No. 1004 dated 14th. Instant has been rejected, I have & brought this suit for the recovery of the land and of its produce from the present year up to the & date of the decree, as well as of the house and Cowpen, and pray that the 3d. and 4th. defendants be directed not to interfere with them.-

2. I have been enjoying from my an: = cestors the said land of Hoon's 10-6-5 beriz, & and performing the Poonjah and other ceremo: = nies of the goddess Doorga Parmeshevery, in the Devastan situated in it. Out of this & I rented to the 9th. defendant for the present year, Ananda, the portion in litigation, and & obtained a gueny Sht from him.-

3. The third and fourth defendants have

been

been performing the Poojah in the Devastanum, &c
under my orders, for the past 5 or 6 years. But
as they were not regular in the discharge of
their duties, I removed them from their Office.
On this account, the 3d. and 4th defendants &c
colluded with the 12th and with the 10th &c
and 11th, who are his associates, in getting up
false suits, for which he is distinguished, and
preferred a false complaint at their instigation,
stating that the ground in litigation had &c
been obtained by their ancestors as a gift, &c
and that they as well as themselves had
been enjoying it for a long time, and that it
was let to the 9th defendant by their maternal
uncle the 5th defendant their priest, the 6th
Defendant a tenant of the 12th, the 7th &c
Defendant, the foster-father of their brother
and their dependant the 8th Defendant, and
to that effect they got the 10th 11th and 12th &c
Defendants, one Ram But nephew of the &c
12th their tenant Venkataramana, Pahtali &c
Krishnya, Lutchmana shetty of Mangalore

and

and others to give a false Mahazinamah.

4. There were sufficient reasons for the
Head Assistant Collector and the 2d Defendant &c
to consider that the ground in question was of
my proprietary right, and that it had been in
my enjoyment, and that the Defendants from &c
No. 5. had, overlooking the proceedings carried on by
them at first, caused the 3d. and 4th Defts
to get up a false suit, in support of which &c
they made a false Mahazer and report. &c
For in the report No. 656 of Fusly 1262 &c
called for by the Head Assistant Collector
from the 2d defendant, and in the order
No. 624 issued to him (2d Defendant) in the
same Fusly, the ground alluded to as being &c
in my enjoyment, and as having been rented
by Lorence Campty in the year Puredaree, is
the very same as that now litigated about.
The query Chit executed by Lorence &c
Campty at the time, was attested by the 3d
defendant. The security obtained by the 2d
defendant from Lorence Campty, thro the 10th

and

and 11th defendants in behalf of the 4th defendant and Lusemunah, on the 8th October of the same year, in consequence of a Petition presented by me to him (2d. Defendant) on the 20th August 1853, was on account of the rent of the plot of ground in litigation, as well as that of a garden for the year Pramatheecha - The query Sist executed by both of them in the said year are in the hand writing of the 3d. Defendant - The field alluded to in the complaint preferred by me against Lorence Cainsty regarding his having planted some betel vines, forms part of this warg - The 12th Defendant has stated in the Mahazer given by him on the 3d August 1852, that I am the proprietor of the Plaint land.-

5. The decrees passed by the Zillah Court regarding the Plaint land, in appeal as suits No. 127/1828. and 87/1837 are in my favour - It is clear from the list produced by the 3d and 4th Defendants before the Moosliee Sudr

Ameen

Ameen with reference to Petition No. 233/1844 and confirmed by Oath, that the Plaint-land does not belong to them, and that it is not in their enjoyment.-

6. Such being the case, as an order has been passed dispossessing me of the garden and house and out houses which I have been enjoying as the 3d in succession, and subjecting me to loss, I pray that the Defendants may be sent for and examined, and a fresh decree passed in my favour.-

Boundaries-

East by the new road, By Coorly; South by a Rock called Rajana Polina Kulloo, West by the Chamel attached to the said land which is enjoyed by us; and North by the Byle field belonging to Rattna Bhut.-

Mark of Sooba Bhut.-

(True Translation)

(Signed) F. N. Maltby.
Collector.

No. 2.

Draft of an Answer proposed to be filed in O. Suit No. 25 of 1854.-

In his plaint, the Plaintiff

Soobah

Soobah Bhut, adopted son of Mahadiva Bhut residing at Coolshekur Village Horekul Mogany in Mangalore Talook, falsely states that he has been in the enjoyment of the land ordered by the Head Assistant Collector, Mr. Chanier to be made over to the 3d. and 4th. Defendants Narna Bhat and Ramachendra Bhut. The land having been proved to have been in the enjoyment of the 3d. and 4th. Defendants - the Head Assistant Collector was justified in passing the order adjudging that it should continue in their enjoyment and he did so agreeably to the authority vested in him under Section XI Regulation V of 1822. The land paying an assessment of Rs. 6-7-9 forming part of the land No. No. 3 of Rs. 10-6-5 Beriz registered in the name of Madva Bhat and situated at Coolshekur Village Horekul Mogany, left for the ceremonies of the temple of the goddess Doorga Purmeshwary standing in the said Garden, has been enjoyed by the 3d. and 4th. Defendants for a long time, and the Beriz thereof paid by them. It is stated in the Plaint that the 3d. and 4th. defendants

were

were removed from their Office of performing the Poojah, but it does not appear from the papers of enquiry that the Plaintiff is authorized thus to deprive them of their Office - Be this as it may, the Plaintiff is not competent to deprive them of the land in their enjoyment - It has clearly appeared from the enquiry that the 3d. and 4th. Defendants have just as good a right to the enjoyment of the portion of land paying a Beriz of Rs. 6-7-5, as the Plaintiff has, to that paying a Beriz of Rs. 3-8-12. If the Plaintiff had been the enjoyer of the whole land, he would have paid the full amount of assessment and not have allowed the 3d. Defendant to pay it. The Plaintiff has set forth in the plaint that the portion of land, mentioned in the Tahsildar's Report No. 656. of 1262 Fusly, and in the order No. 624 of the said Fusly, to have been in the enjoyment of the Plaintiff and afterwards rented by Lorence Campty, is the very same - Neither the Petition nor the order has reference to the enjoyment of the land as stated by the

Plaintiff

5564

Fort St. George, 5th April 1855

66
Mr. No. 720
From the Asst. Collector of Madras.— Return of Petitions referred by the Board of Revenue for disposal by the Collector.—

67
Mr. No. 719.
From the Collector of Rajahmundry.— Stating that no letter, dated 16th September, regarding the discontinuance of Maharatta enclosures with Samalcotta report was received.—

68
Mr. No. 715
From the Collector of South Arcot.— Statement shewing the quantity of Salt now in store available for exportation to Calcutta on private trader.—

69
Mr. No. 712.
From the Asst. Collector of Madras.— Statement shewing the quantity of Salt in store available for exportation to Calcutta both on account of Government Indent and on private trade.—

70.
Mr. No. 710
From the Collector of Tanjore.— Abstract of Demand Collection and Balance for the month of December 1855.—

W. Oakeley

W. A. Bayley

Compd. W. Williams