BARNARD
(5th Report)

XI

E1/1

Report of Mr. Barnard on the Jaghire

~~Preliminary~~ Parliamentary Papers 1812 Vol.VII (5th Report):

(p.101).....During the time it was held by the Nabob, Mr. Barnard was employed in making a survey of the lands, which he completed in 1776. This survey may be considered to have thrown much more light on a very intricate subject of investigation, than a first attempt could be expected to afford, under similar circumstances; and it was highly creditable to the industry of Mr. Barnard. He possessed no authority in the districts, to aid him in the prosecution of his enquires; difficulties were thrown in his way by the Nabob; and the only sources of intelligence to which he could resort, were the statements of the curnums and inhabitants, which were of course, fabricated to serve their own views. The survey was in fact undertaken with a view, rather of forming some tolerable idea of the value of the country, than of ascertaining with precision, affairs of revenue detail.

Letter to Madras: 25.3.1768: E/4/864 (Volume IV):

Para 60 (p.156): In regard to the proceedings as to the New Jaghire under Vencatachalum's management.....it may not be let out less than the present rent and especially if on the accurate and particular survey undertaken by Mr. Barnard it shall appear to be the mean produce thereof.

Letter to Madras: 10.4.1777: E/4/865 (Volume V): Reference to Fort St. George General Letter dated 6.4.1770: Paras 32-5:

Para 42.. We are pleased with the assiduity of exactness which Mr. Dawson and Mr. Barnard have shown in the enquiries made by them into the losses sustained by the farmers, in the Jaghire of Poonamalee districts, from the incursions of the enemy in 1767 and 1769.

Para 53.. And it is a particular satisfaction to us to find that the Nabob has admitted the justice of their statement of losses and after deducting the amount has

entirely discharged what was due from him on account of the rent of those countries.

Letter to Fort St. George: 15.1.1783: E/4/870 (Volume X):

Para 42.. Copies must also be sent to us of the following map and survey viz.
.....

Barnard's original survey of the Jaghire with/accounts. /the

FA/2

L. Place: Report on the Jaghir (Chingleput) 6.6.1799;751 paras (in 5th report:paras94,96-8,189-203,212-15,342-51; TNSA;BR Misc45; pp.684; cost:Pags 558-11, moonshee 720= Pags 1,278-11 in para751))

74. They /pyacarries:copyholders of England/ cannot be forced away from the villageat the will of the meerasdars who must assign ground for them. But they cannot sell, motgage or transfer, for a valuable consideration their right, for it consists in the use only , and not in the substance of the soil.

(p.167)160. So late as the year 1693 it may be gathered from the old records of Madras, that the term'Carnatic' comprehended only the acquisitions that had been made by the Mahomadans, between the kingdoms of Golcondah and Viziapore, and the Mahratta territories, dependent on Gengee, Vellore and Cuddapah, for in that year the Marhattas appoint Cassana Ramanah subidar of the Golcondah, Conjeevaram, and Cuddapah countries and Aurangzeb appoints Zulfiquar Khan fauzdar of the 'Carnatic country' against Sivajee who held the fort of Gingee. A ver short time before this, viz in 1689, the Gentue Naigues were (p.168) uniting together with the Marhattas under Ram Rajah to recover the kingdom of Golcondah and Viziapore.../home farms about Madras jaghir of Zulfiquar Khan; PP161: Saadut Ullah Khan succeeded Z and was the first appointed Nawab of Arcot; to 1732/

(p.274)295. The ruinous situation of the tanks, which possibly had not received the benefit of any repair (what the Nabob laid out upon them Pagodas 333 per anum from 1771 to 1779 making no perceptible alterations in them) for a period between 60 and 70 years, had been a theme of general complaint on the part of the inhabitants, and of regret on that of the superior authorities. /495-515:spent Pags 1,38;772 during 1795-8 on full repair of 65 and partial repair of 302/

/Population projection: double in 12 or 20 or 32 years Paras 333-Smallpox:339; Loom 3,285 in F.1207(P.353); shops 2,206(P.368-74)/

355. Several years ago it was thought that a general abolition of all inland customs and imposts would promote the prosperity of trade, and quicken industry, and particularly, with regard to the manufactures, it was alleged that the rigorous collection of the loom tax, imposed upon such a burthen upon the weavers as left them little for subsistence and discouraged them from working. Now some duties and some taxes have a beneficial tendency. ...

356. The wages of labour are said always when left to their natural operation to be proportionate to the price of provisions and to rise or fall with them. they cannot be less than subsistence(p.329) requires, and if much more they invariably occasion idleness, for a relaxation from work is almost the only enjoyment that the labouring poor languish for, and if a man, in three or five days, can earn sufficient to subsist him for a week he will be the idle the rest of it. It is always an object to give

class of people a natural or compulsive incitement to employ themselves.

357. An intimate knowledge of the habits and sentiments of the natives in general, shews that they do not always yield to the impulse of interest; and it is a common observation among themselves, that to be roused to industry and exertion the obligation or duty must be heavy. They are remarked for apathy, a disposition, which considering the ancient prosperity of the country, may very likely have been produced by the weight of oppression exercised by a foreign government over them, and is, I think, to be corrected by a system better adapted to their genius and principles. But if this disposition appears less in the weavers, a race of men who almost in all parts of the world differ from the rest of the (p.329) human species in the same climate, there is a profligacy of character among them in this country, which is equally inimical to industry and requires to be restrained.

358. Considering them as a labouring class then, by the abolition of the tax on looms, they were by so much relieved from the necessity of working, and what was intended to give a spree to their industry had I imagine a contrary effect.

367. Had not circumstances turned out as they have, to put an end to all the improvements that I had projected, I should have strongly recommended a plan for collecting the weavers of the Jaghir into societies, in convenient situations for their manufactures, which always flourish most in, or adjoining to towns, or at least together. A solitude must necessarily be unfavorable to a manufacturer of every kind, for besides that he wants an example, to emulate, and to teach him improvement, he is out of the way (p.340) of competition of purchasers to encourage him to it and many of the weavers were scattered in single families, throughout the Jaghire.

378. In my opinion the grand defect of many regulations that have been established is, that they destroy gradations in society and what is impossible, profess to reduce all situations in it to the same degree one with another; from an idea, that the superior of any class, must necessarily oppress the inferiors. ..

Division of crops, etc:517-59: Nunjah 24 ryot 30 Sircar
30 " 40 "

Ryots: 4,17,981 cullums Sircar 4,21,647= 8,39,628 cullums

529. Fees or marahs of various descriptions 8%
Turabuddy maniums 8 3/16%
Sunnud maniums 1 8/16%
Inhabitants share 41 3/16%
Circar share 40 8/16% 100%

560-79: Mohuturpha (of Muslim times)

577. What is called the town of Conjeevaram stands upon the ground of 32 villages; and within the hedge alone, is a space of upwards of 3 miles in circumference

E1/3

FW Ellis Replies to Seventeen Questions on Mirasee Rights
(TNSA:BRP:Vol 720Pro:1.6.1816,pp.6800-8,6809-28(BS),6829-38, replies 39-6901)

Note.1(p.6831) Caniyatchi manyam: from this circumstance the the miraseedars known in other provinces by the names of canicars, Carei carer, jenmacarer, etc are in this called caniyatchicarer. The original caniyatchicars of Tondi were of that tribe of Vellalars, agriculturists, called Tulavu Vellarers, but now caniyatchi is held by Brahmans, Reddis, Pullis, Shannara and others. Where however the caniyatchi has thus passed from the original holders, it frequently happens that the present owners do not enjoy the caniyatchi manyam and often also more of the other swatantrams possessing only a property in the varapet lands.

Note 2: This fee (cuppatam, cani-merei, calpadi, cavasem &c) is received by the laborers of the miraseedars, whether slaves or hired servants, but this is in its effect the same if paid to the miraseedars themselves. Mereis of all descriptions are received in three ways, in the straw before threshing, in grain before measuring, from the government share after division. Certain fees, the swatantram dittam, are always received in grain, and generally the carnam and cavilcar have a fee from the government share, but in (p.6832) other respects the custom varies in every village, the same officer sometimes receiving a merei once only, sometimes twice, and sometimes thrice.

CANIYATCHI (p.6837) This word is compounded of cani from the root can: see:that which is seen, recognised, evident - hereditary property, and atchi from ab:rule:govern:in a neuter or reflective sense self-rule, self-government freedom from all restraint. Caniyatchi signifies, therefore, that which is held in free and hereditary property. I have given a different meaning to the last member of the compound elsewhere, but I believe this to be the more correct, especially as it agrees better with the tradition which states Tondaiman Shozin to have said he had formed a fetter for the people he had settled in the newly reclaimed wilderness of Tondei, of which cani was the link and atchi the rivet. As he had in fact placed them in the hereditary possession and free enjoyment of the lands, which he in consequence, they would never quit.

(p.6836) Coextensive with this, is the mirasee of the various village servants from the panjangam, the astronomer, who casts nativities and expounds the almanac, to the vittiyan, who sweeps the village choultry and cutcherry, if there be one, keeps the threshing floor in order and performs various other minor services. In Malabar there is no official mirasee; in Canara none but that of the Shanabhoga.

(p.6842) Mirasee right is not forfeited by the disconti-

nuance of cultivation for a single year, or any longer period, during the life of the miraseedar, his son, or his grand son; it would become forfeitable, that is the claimant could not regain it, if it had passed into the possession of another, by the Hindu law, after the third generation, or after the lapse of the period of memory determined to be one hundred years...

(p.6844)..If after the admission of a payacari into a village by the miraseedars, or, after he had been established in it by government, he and his descendants be allowed to continue in the uninterrupted possession occupancy of the lands they hold until the fourth generation, or until the lapse of a century, they become the legal proprietors and by the practice of the country, are vizhavadu=ulcudigal, owners by length of occupancy. For custom so far modifies the law in this respect that no duration of possession (p.6845) can constitute one whose ancestor was originally a stranger, a mirasee proprietor. The owner by occupancy retains permanant posseession of the land and enjoys its produce, but he has no claim to mirasee privileges.

A.16 (p.6895) The foreign term payacari is used to designate persons who cultivate land of which they do not possess the mirasee; and peracudis these are of two descriptions ulcudis or fixed cultivators, and peracudis or strange cultivators. The latter have no pretensions to mirasee, or any other property; if established in the village by the sircar, they have only the right of cultivation from year to year, unless...they have entered into an agreement (udenpadicar) with the miraseedar for a longer period, after which all right of continuance ceases. They are therefore,,tenants at will, or tenants under special (p.6896) agreements; in either case they pay the circar share and should render tunduvanam, or landlord's dues to the miraseedar. The produce of their fields, also, in common with all the varapet lands of the village is liable to annual deductions on account of cuppatam and careimerei, fees to the miraseedars, and sundry mereis, calavasam &c fees to the several village officers and servants. The ulcudi, on the contrary holds his lands in a subordinate species of mirasee and possessesthem, not in absolute, but indefinite property, for though he cannot transfer them by sale,gift, mortgage, or otherwise, yet he cannot be removed from them and they descend, like the caniyatchi mirasee of the village to his posterity. He pays the sircar revenue, the tunduvaram, often no more than a pepper-corn, and all those dues rendered by the miraseedars and peracudis, but he receives none. The right of the ulcudi has been compared by (p.6897) competent authority [MrPlace] to copyhold, and of all the several modes of holding land prevalent in southern India, it is indeed the only one that bears any striking resemblance to the tenures of England. The ulcudi payacaris have in many places by gradual encroachment succeeded in placing themselves in possession of the whole varapet of the village, and not unfrequently in usurping the miraseee right.

Centre for Policy Studies Dharampal Archives CPS-EE-01 www.cpsindia.org

EI/4

CHINGLEPUT, Ellis

Bd Mis Vol 233A (Printed) — 12th Q is Mirasi ever sold pp 18-30

Replies to 17 Q proposed by the G of F St G relative to MIRASI RIGHT with Two Appendices, Elucidatory of the Subject by F W Ellis, Collector of Madras, Madras AD 1818. (Missing 7-8, Introduction 1-VII

Appendix 1-XXII, XXIII-IXXXVI
Intro

A Reply 1-7, Answers 8-38, 39-49, Tamil 51-65

Appendix (Tamil) 1-31 (Documents 26)

[8+66+86+32 = 192 = 96 Sheets]

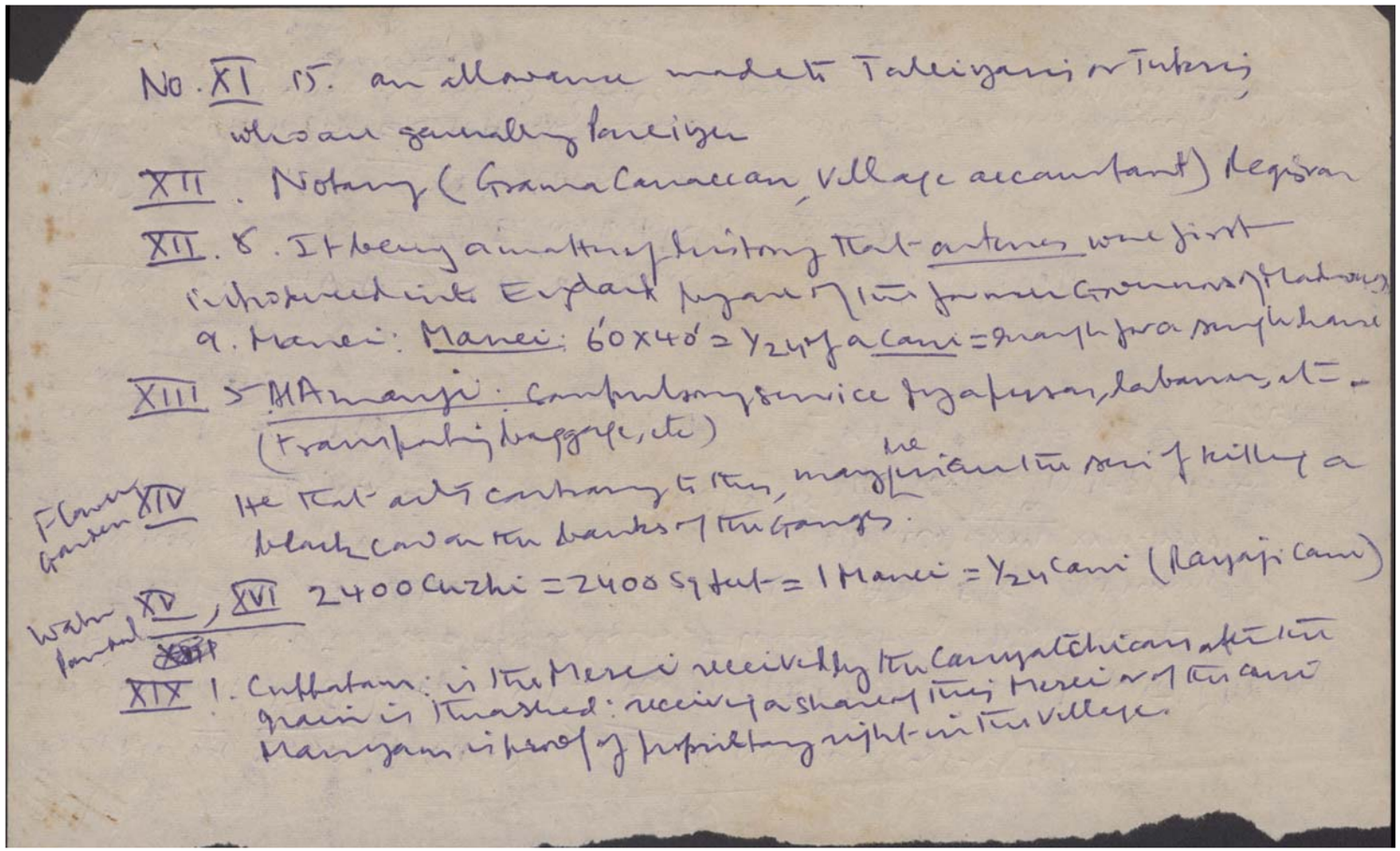
Ramnad 22.1.1801 to p. 789
Vol 271-A

Ellis Bd Mis Vol 231: B. Sanarayan (Eng Tamil) 50 pp?
232 Ellis Replies (Signed) " ?
(XVII) 232A Letter: " (Signed)

Ellis: GRAMAPRAVERTICAM: by which all the affairs of the community, internal and external are conducted: in the assembly every (XVIII) proprietor has a seat and a vote.

I Casu (Cash), 80 to 1 Fanam

Doc III turn = 4 mercals of Madras 20 turn = 1 putti



No. XI 15. an allowance made to Talliyaris or Tuberis, who are generally Pareiyer

XII. Notary (Grama Canaccan, village accountant) Registrar

XII. 8. It being a matter of history that antenes were first introduced into England by one of the former Governors of Madras

9. Manei: Manei: 60'x40' = 1/24 of a cani = enough for a single house

XIII 5 MAmanji: compulsory service by a person, labourer, etc. (transporting baggage, etc)

Flower Garden XIV He that acts contrary to this, may be in the sin of killing a black cow on the banks of the Ganges.

Water Pandal XV, XVI 2400 Cuzhi = 2400 sq feet = 1 Manei = 1/24 cani (Rayaji cani)

XIX 1. Cuppatam: is the Merei received by the Canyatchicars after the grain is threshed: receiving a share of this Merei or of the cani Manyam is proof of proprietary right in the village.

CHINGLEPUT
MADRAS

Vol 720 Ellis 17.6.1816

4. In (6804) addition to the replies furnished by myself I beg leave also to lay before the Bd another set prepared by B. Sancaraya Brahman, late Sheristadar of this centchery and now the English Headmaster of the College of Ft St G. The original of these is written in Tamil, because to that tongue belong all the technical terms and peculiar expressions used to denote the various incidents belonging to Mirasuteneurs; the translation has been made by me, and I have added to it the explanatory notes which will be found in the margin. The two sets of replies have not been written in communication, when they agree therefore, they corroborate each other, when they differ (6805) if it be as to facts, the superior authority must be allowed to the native, for the facts respecting mirasuey and its privileges are not matters of speculation, they are known to every inhabitant of the country where they exist, who are brought up in the habitual exercise or observation of them. The terms expressive of them they have received from the lips of their mothers, they have formed the prattle of their infancy, and they remain indelible in their minds, as their tongues. Moreover Sancaraya (for 30 years) has had a greater opportunity of making himself acquainted with the subject (p. 6806) on which he writes than usually falls to the lot either of Es or natives, from which his superior acquirements have enabled him to derive peculiar advantage.

5.

Ellis Intro.

3. That right to the hereditary possession, or as some consider it to the occupation of land, differing locally in mode, but always the same in essence, universally known (p. 6830) by the people and generally allowed by Govt in all the provinces under the Presidency the N. Circars and the C. Dists excepted, is called Miras the maryam lands free of tax, and mercis, fees at various rates, received in kind from the general produce,

and other privileges of the Canyatchicar, Cavelcar, Cannam, Panyagnam, Taleiyari, Vetti, carpenter, Iron smith, Washerman &c, officers and servants attached to each village is called mirasi, the right of the ulcudi or permanent cultivator, to the hereditary usufruct of the land, is called mirasi; so, is the right to the vicar share of the land held by special grant under the various denominations of Sarvamanyam, Ardhamanyam, Sostryam Candnam, Enam, Mocassah &c and so, also, in fine, is any office, privilege, or emolument descending hereditarily.

(1) The Pariyar, Pallu and Palli so often claim mirasi in the incidents of their villainage and it is generally allowed to them and their descendants, on proving their former residence in the village, however long they may have been absent from it. The two first of these are mostly the slaves of the Vellalar and the latter the vassals of Brahman mirasudars.

(6833) -- before the foundation of the Vidyanagara or as corruptly called the Bijanuggar Empire --

(6835) Note 0 The whole of the official manyams ~~are~~ of the village are called Tirapadi Manyams, recorded rent free land in contradistinction to the Sunnad or Dumbala manyams, given in latter times to various persons and on various account by spl grant.

0 The emoluments of all official mirasi consist of a certain extent of manyam or rent free lands in proportion to the extent and value of the village and a merci, or fixed percentage of the produce of all varapet land under cultivation.

(6848) 5th Q The tendency of this measure would be to destroy the Samudayam or joint proprietary, by dividing the varapet lands among mirasudars [Note 1 This Sanscrit term, generally equivalent to the Tamil Pasang Carei is used specially to designate lands cultivated in common.

p. 6849 Upagra-manis: Hamlets.

	Grain	Money
6856 Total produce of 4 Magnams F. 1202, 3, 4.	41,08,331	38,575-40-
Deduct Cuppatam, &c. Mercy Inc.	1,15,175	1,081-16-21
Sundry Calavasam, Canoongos	5,94,479	5,628-41-0
Remainder	33,93,677	31,865-27-59.
Deduct		
Tarafadi Man.	5,73,059.	? 538-35 15.
Sawal Kan	1,47,545	1,383-6-4
Remainder	26,73,073	25,101-31-0.
Inhabitants Share.	14,14,978	13,286-12-27
Sircar Share.	12,58,095.	11,815-18-53

CHINGLEPUT

Bdr Mis 233 Appendices to Mirasee Rights.

(182737 (Salivahana 1109) [68: 1/3 held as merasi manyam is comparatively high, but 1/10 as Devadayam does not much exceed rational rate)

No-3 (1187 AD) 1158 – 68.

(YERRA YALLAMA) YENAMALA CHINTALA (UDAYAGIRI – Mail varem)

Cast	Dry (Turn)	Wet (seed)	Trees
Malla Reddi (Yelama Cast)	3+3+3+4	1/2 putti	4
Narayanappa Carnam	3+3+3+4	1/2 putti	
Narsam Bhatt (Purohit)	2	3 turn (channel)	
Buggaji: Irar-Sunkti	2	2 turn "	
Nagaji: Carpenter	2	2 turn. "	
Sangappa: Shroff	2	2 turn. "	
Gosala Yeragani Nayadu Cavel	2	1/4 putti —	
Salivahana Singa Setti Pot Maker	2	2 turn. "	
Muddadu: Washingman.	1 1/2	1 1/2 turn "	
Sivoji Barber	2	2 " —	
Nagulagadu: Barber Vetti	2	2 " —	
Yerapapadu: Checori: Tanner.	4	1/4 putti	
Chena Keshava Swami T.	2	3 turn.	
Iswara T.	2	3 "	
Tardipreti Chintalu Rayadu	3	1/4 putti	
Sanjivi Rayadu	2	3 turn.	

Who ever makes (67) objections to this shall incur the sin of slaying a cow at Casi.

Remains 250 1/2 16 Pays?
↓ 8 17/16 putti grain

14 Putti 7 turn

1/3 — 4 " 14 " (Mirasdars)
1/10 — 1 " 8 " Temple.

F II/5

VIEWS ON LIONEL PLACE REPORT

Report of Board of Revenue: 20.1.1800 (P/275/39)

393. The very laborious and important duties (p 392) which have engaged our attention since the receipt of Mr Place's extensive report noticed in the margin has rendered it impossible for us to enter upon a detailed consideration of it.

394. We shall here therefore only observe that tho he has occupied much time and space in indulging his usual very disrespectful stile, and with unqualified and groundless assertions, it would be an injustice not to state, that the report contains much valuable and important information, and will be of essential use, in aiding the arrangements, preparatory to the introduction of a permanent settlement in the Jaghire.

Revenue Dispatch to Madras: 10.6.1801 (E/4/888)

4. Impressed with a very favorable opinion of the merits, zeal and integrity of Mr Lionel Place, as well from the testimony (p 147) you have borne to his integrity, talents and experience, notwithstanding that he had in some points incurred your displeasure, as from the perusal of a voluminous but minute and very able report which he has laid before us of his management of the Jaghire, and on the means for its future improvement, from which we have had the satisfaction of observing, that, with a due attention to the amelioration of the condition of the (p 148) inhabitants he had realised a greater revenue from that district than was ever before secured therefrom on account of the Company; and deeming him peculiarly well qualified, from the knowledge and experience he has acquired in revenue affairs, for a seat at the Revenue Board, we direct, that he be appointed thereto immediately on his arrival, with his rank.

5. In case any other arrangement shall have taken place at the Board of Revenue, our directions respecting Mr Place must nevertheless be carried into execution.

[(6. we cannot but observe... [illegible] Place's report)) cancelled]

Government to Board of Revenue on Jaghire Settlement: .6.1800
To
William Petrie Esq, President and Members of the Board of Revenue

Gentlemen

1. We have received your letter of the 20th instant with its enclosures.

2. We have perused with great satisfaction Mr Hodgson's report on the settlement of the Jagheer; and have (p 5827) in adding our further testimony to the zeal and assiduity which that Gentlemen has manifested since the charge of the Jagheer has been entrusted to him.

3. Under the circumstances of the previous state of cultivation described by the collector, we are entirely satisfied with the amount of the present settlement being SPags 3,46,571 including the revenue of the Dutch territories; while the facility with which the revenue has been realised assures us that the permanent interests of the state have been consulted in those of the inhabitants.

4. The attention on the part of the collector, and the disposition shewn by the inhabitants to engage in the terms of a village settlement, have established a well founded expectation of an early and adequate completion of the permanent settlement of the Jaghire.

5. We very much commend the diligence of the collector's assistants, as well as the attention which has been paid by him to intrust them in their duties (p 5828)

IOR:P/286/39: Pro 3.7.1800 (incomplete)

IOR: P/316/95 : Affairs of the Jaghire 1784
Proceedings of Committee, pp. 204.

EI/6

Letter from the Renter of Ponamalee
dated 11.3.1784 (No.22: p.156)

.....Objecting to the 12th and 16th articles of the Muchulka, the former relating to the shares and privileges of the inhabitants, which have experienced frequent changes of late years,.....

Minute thereon:

The Committee are of opinion with respect to the first objection that it will be proper to call upon the canongoes to report upon the shares to which the inhabitants may be entitled by ancient usage.

Resolution of the Committee (p.204):

As Mr. Barnard's accounts of the Jaghire are very voluminous, and might be exposed to the risk of being lost if removed from the Presidency it is agreed to recommend that they be placed under the care of this Committee that Mr. Deighton may have access to them at all times, for the purpose of abstracting from them such parts as he consider as useful to him in the execution of his employ.

Ordered that Mr. Deighton be informed the Committee approve of the plan he has fixed on for his Residence. Also that the standard of the government share of the crop throughout the Jaghire is to be fixed according to the standard share of the year 1763, the time it was granted to the Company, and in the Poonamalee district, according to the standard share of the year 1749, the date of that grant.

India Office Records: P/316/95: Affairs of the Jaghire: January 17, 1784 to December 10, 1784: The details of the 179 proposals received given on pp.2-41, their consideration on pp-42-51. The details of proposals include the names of the proposers, the amounts and the area proposed etc. Statement of collections etc. from 1771 to 1779 is given on pp.52-53, 54-59 and 68-69. On page 154 is given the appointment of Mr. Deighton as Superintendent of the Farms of the Jaghire. pp.159-167 and 168-169 contain instructions to Mr. Deighton.
There is a Minute of Mr. John Turing on justice in the Jaghire on pp.180-81 and 182-85.

Barnard on Survey. Nov 1774

XI

(203)

A letter having been received from Mr. Thomas Barnard, dated the 10th ultimo relating to His Survey of the Company's Inaum lands, the same was sent round to the Council for their perusal and is as follows:-

To

The Hon'ble Alexander Wynch, Esq.
President and Governor and Council
of Fort St. George

Hon'ble Sir and Sirs,

I have the pleasure to deliver to you in the accompanying sheets, the survey of the Hon'ble Company's Inaum lands, situated round Madras. Having endeavoured to give it all the perfection, a work of this kind, executed by a single person could well receive, I am willing to flatter myself it will have the good fortune to be approved by you.

The accompanying paper No.1 contains the instructions I received from Col. Call, the Chief Engineer, at the time when this Survey was ordered. As they would afford grounds to expect a very different manner of performance from that which I pursued, it will be proper to explain the cause of my deviation from them. It will scarcely, I presume, be expected on a perusal of these instructions that they could in any shape be executed through an extent of country 110 miles in length and 50 in breadth, by any one person; even tho' he had not the extremeties of an Eastern climate to contend with.(204) To ascertain the improvements of which lands

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India Office Records: Range 274/17: 20 Dec. 1774

are capable, requires a very precise and minute knowledge of their situation and soil, tho' first only to be acquired by observatuons which have been the result of a long residence on the spot, or by a process of experiments in different parts to get the respective levels. The latter only from those who have long cultivated the ground and are thoroughly acquainted with its different qualities. When the heavy business in this country especially of surveying is joined to the above description, no doubts will remain. I hope, that the task was much above the powers of a single man to accomplish. My sense of this matter induced me very soon after I began the survey to represent the difficulty to Col. Call. At the same time I delivered in a copy of the work I had done in the course of two months, as a specimen of the manner in which I proposed to continue it. His letter to me on the subject expressed an entire approbation. The above specimen may be seen in that part of the survey north of Pulliacat and I have the letter still in my possession. As I endeavoured to make the above small piece as perfect as I could so I can truly say that it has been a constant object of my attention to improve and surpass it, in every subsequent part.

Having thus attempted to explain the reason fm of the deviation from my first instructions, I proceed to show the manner in which (205) I endeavoured to accomplish the end of them. What relates to the surveying branch of my employ shall be first exhibited. The country is laid down & from angles and measurements performed with the Theodolite and Chain from Madras to Tripassoor Westward and from that line to the extremity of the Company's territory Northward. The country is quite level excepting only Madriattshes Pollam, a woody uneven tract of some miles in circumference. Having in all this part no elevated situations to afford the means of correcting such errors as are unavoidably

and indeed insensibly contracted in surveys of any extent. I judged it to be the best way to divide the whole into circuits of 12 or 14 miles. These circuits were contrived so as to afford the most convenience for getting the situation of the remarkable objects within them, and to give the greatest possible length to the lines which formed them. The fewer stations there were in each circuit, the more correct the work became by diminishing the humber of angles to be taken in which the danger of error is greatest. The finishing of each circuit corrected the mistakes of the preceding one as there must always among the adjoining circuits be some common points belonging to both, and of course if the work should be perfect they must coincide. From the lines which formed these circuits the angles were taken to the villages as I measured along. In those villages where no conspicuous object presented itself, the want was supplied by a flag on the top of some high (206) tree. In this manner, the exact position of some point in every village was obtained. The plan of the villages, the situation and shape of the Yaries were determined, by their bearings to the above point. I had previously ascertained the Yary being commonly near the town, the bearing of it was taken, and the distance measured then the direction of its banks and their respective lengths. I did not in general attempt to ascertain the situation of more than one Yary in each village. Where there happened to be another, or even more of any consequence, they had the same attention. The disposition of the grounds is so dependent on the situation of the tanks, the paddy fields being almost always contiguous to them, that the same work which gave me the place of one, afforded likewise the place of the other. Thus much with respect to the minute things. When the whole of the abovementioned tract north of Madras came to be closed and the circuits brought together,

I found a considerable error had accumulated the extremities of the work which ought to have joined did not meet within a mile. This I have been forced to accommodate by diffusing it in small portion over the whole, so that each part shall be as nearly in its proper place as possible and none be put much out. I have only to offerx in excuse for this error, that no pains were omitted to avoid it. It must have happened by errors in the angles or lengths tho' with respect (207) to the latter I was not above the task of holding the chain myself and in the course of all the above work my health enabled me, and a desire to do my duty, thoroughly prompted me to it. With regard to that part of the Survey, containing the Inaum lands south of the above western line from Madras, I give that up to the strictest inspection. The many hills in it afforded me the means, and I made use of them to correct all the incidental xx errors. I have accompanied with the Charts, the angles taken from the several stations on those hills as affording an easy opportunity of reference upon any occasion that may occur. The interior part of this southern side of the Inaum lands is finished in the same manner. I have described in treating of the northern. I have now only a few words to add concerning Boundaries. The different Districts are so blended not only amongst themselves, but in their subdivisions, that I believe I affirm a truth in saying there is not a single district, which can be brought within one line without including many villages of another. In one or two instances, a tract of one district is detached in the heart of another, and whilst within two miles of Madras, a single village is to be found belonging to the Wandewash Jaghire, there are in the neighbourhood of Arcot and Gingee three or four belonging to the Inaum lands of

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IOR: P/274/17: Madras
Consultation: 20.12.1774: Thomas
Barnard to Government (10.11.1774)

Madras. All that could be done, therefore, in this case, was to arrange the villages where many of one district (208) were found together under their proper title and where they were scattered, to show by annexing to their names the initial letters to what district they belonged. I finish in this place all that I have to say of my performance in the view of a survey.

To accomplish what was required of me, in reporting the state of the country, and the improvements which might be made, I had recourse to the records which are kept in every village of the transactions, which relate to revenue, cultivation and trade. The existence of any such materials was I believe unknown, when Col. Call sent me out. The insight I obtained of this matter, was furnished me by the interpretor appointed by Col. Call and I mention it to do justice to the merits of a person, who with a pay only equal to a bare subsistance has shared in many of the fatigue of my employ, in hopes it may point him out hereafter as a useful and deserving man, to be employed in any business relative to the Madras territory xxxx where a native is to be entrusted. The extract I caused to be made from the records, contain the quantity of disposal, and appropriation of the grounds in every village. The number of the inhabitants with their possessions, and privileges, where they are entitled to any, also the total of cattle in every village. The revenue account consists of the neat produce of each village adjusted according to a standrad fixed in the time of Doast Ally for ascertaining the rights of the cultivators (209). This produce is shown for five succeeding years from 1761. In some places I have obtained a similar account under the administration of Doast and Subder Ally. But it has not happened often. The duties paid in the country are recorded in every district, but not in each village so that there is only one calculate of them at the end ofthe other accounts.

the records, and Mr. Call was then appointed Assistant for that purpose. They might have been obtained sooner, if I had found a ready compliance from the different officers of Government.

My health having been very much injured in the course of the above applications, and having suffered under it for near a year, with little or no material relief from medicine I am advised by Mr. Paseley to go to England, which in his opinion is the only chance I have left for the recovery of my health. A French ship being very shortly to leave the Coast, I am to request Your Honour, etc. will permit me to embrace the opportunity. As (215) it is my intention to return as speedily as I can to my station, you will permit me to solicit your favourable mention to the Hon'ble Court of Directors that I may do it without prejudice to my rank.

I remain, with respect

Hon'ble Sir and Sirs,

Your most obedient humble servant

Thomas Barnard

Fort St. George
10th Nov. 1774

Instructions from Col. Call, the Chief Engineer to Mr. Barnard.

1st. You will survey as exactly as possible, on a scale of two inches to a mile at least, the whole extent of country, comprehended within the limits of the Jaguire, lately granted to the Company by the Nabob, beginning on the north

of Madras and so continuing along the sea side till you reach the northern extremity, and that you may be the more certain what districts and villages compose this Jaguire, a List of them is annexed hereto. You have also a person sent with you to serve as an interpreter, and orders from the Nabob (now renter of this Jaguire) to his Amuldars to assist you as far as depends on them in making the enquiries as hereafter directed.

2nd. In the course of your survey, you are to be particularly careful to note the nature of the country adjacent to and between each village, whether it be fit for the cultivation of Beethe, paddy or dry grains, such as Varragoo Combaa (216) Nutchuny Cholum, etc. or whether it be pasture land, woody or sandy.

3rd. You must carefully trace all rivers or water courses, and mark the places where water courses are or may be opened out of rivers so as to water the adjacent grounds and render them proper for the cultivation of paddy.

4th. You must exactly survey all tanks, remarking the water courses that lead from them and how they are supplied with water, whether by rain or from any river.

5th. As the collection and preservation of water is the grand object of cultivation, you are minutely to enquire into the state of each tank or reservoir, report how it may be repaired or improved and at what expence, and you must also note what countries or grounds are watered thereby that the advantage arising from such repairs or additions may be considered. You are moreover to enquire whether any new tanks can conveniently be dug, in what part, at what expence, and what would be the advantage of such new tanks. These enquiries being as important as any you have to make, You will be particularly attentive thereto.

6th. You are to remark on all hills, rivers, woods and waste grounds, and trace with exactness all roads, observing at the same time the nature of them, whether good or bad.

7th. You must enquire of the Amildars of the several (217) countries, what improvements can be made in general, for the mutual benefit of the inhabitants and the Company, and obtain the best account you can of the Conigos or inhabitants of every village of the yearly produce of such village, both within these last five years, and in the time of Doat Ally or Subder Ally Cawn. These different produces you will note opposite the names of each village in your list of villages, which you will arrange alphabetically.

8th. It will not be an useless enquiry to obtain information concerning the number of inhabitants in each town or considerable village, whether they are increasing or diminishing and the cause also what manufactures are made there.

Instructions to the Chief Inhabitants, etc. in the Jaguire

To the Chief Inhabitants, and others residing in all the several villages, situated in those districts which compose the Company's Jaguire.

You are hereby required to communicate to the bearer all the possible information in your power, concerning the present state of every Yary, Tonge, Tank or well in your respective villages, which do in any shape, contribute to the cultivation of paddy fields or any other

grounds, that he may thereby (218) be enabled to form a just and accurate valuation of the expence attending such repairs as are necessary to put them into a lasting and durable condition. For your further instructions herein, and ~~that~~ that you may the more perfectly execute the above orders, the following particulars are pointed out, which having very carefully and attentively considered, you are to report upon each of them to the best of your knowledge.

1st. You are exactly to estimate the expence of such repairs as are necessary to put every Yary, Tongel, Tank or well made use of to water the paddy fields and other grounds in order for their cultivation, on each of your respective villages into the best condition.

2nd. You are to write down the quantity of lands which is now left uncultivated entirely because of the want of water. You are also to mention the nature of the soil of that gound, whether paddy or combe, etc., how many crops when well supplied with water it will yield in the year and what additional sum of money the village village produce after the repairs are completed.

3rd. As there are some villages in which notwithstanding the ill state of the tanks no grounds are left uncultivated, tho'it is done to less advantage then it might be, in all the additional number of crops that will be produced after the repairs of the Yary etc. (219) is to be noted down as well as the increase of its value in money.

4th. A separate account of the expence attending, and the advantage arising from these repairs in every village, is to be made for all the Yarys together, for the Tongels

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together, in like manner for the Tanks, and the same for the wells, and all these different accounts are then to be added up to form one total of profit and loss.

5th. If any channels or water courses can be brought from the adjacent rivers, whereby the grounds may be watered more conveniently, or by rendering of the Yarys or Tongels of such places useless, will afford an opportunity of cultivating them, and thence a considerable profit is likely to accrue, on account of the expence of such channels or watercourses is to be delivered in, and all the advantages or disadvantages arising from them to be very minutely explained.

6th. These accounts when finished are to be delivered to the bearer, being previously signed by the Chief Inhabitants of the village, and two or three more, who are in a capacity to judge a proper judgement of these things.

Surgeon's Certificate of Mr. Barnards ill state of health.

These are to certify that Mr. Barnard from intense application to business and plan drawing has brought on himself very.(27.)

BRP 753: Pro 24.4.1817: Chingleput (W. Bell)
Mp 5474-85, 86-
Village Service Inams

ET/7

Turbadly:	Continued Village Enam.	Nunjah	Punjah	Total
1. Devastanum	Pagoda Enams	2,759-1½	972-14	3,731-15½
Bramdayem	Bramins			
2. Bumanasunasee	Marastic Brahmin	10-3	2-4.	12-7
3. Vadavarty Muttum. Brahmin	Spiritual "	595-10	70-13	666-7
4. Panchangy Brahmin	B. writing calendar	337-1½	120-0	457-1½
UZHIGACARER	Village servants concerned in agriculture	924-14½	193-1	1135-15½
5. Yajanam, Grama, Cawnee	Meerasees	5,364-8	2,480-14	7,845-6
6 Cavelly	Principal Water Polyar.?	15,189-14	8,132-3	23,322-1
7. Tookery.	Village Watcher	3,149-1	1,724-12	4,873-13
8. Curnum	" Accountant.	7,752-2	4,939-0	12,691-2
9 Nota Caunnum.	" Shroff	981-7	885-14	1,867-5
10 TUTCHEN & CARMEN	Carpenter & Iron-Smith.	2,173-11	2,039-2	4,212-13
11 Toty.	Menial Village Servant.	1,143-5½	1,287-12½	2,431-2
12 PANISAVUM & ANGASALA	The man in attendance on head villagers.	132-11	70-4.	202-5
13 ALAVACAREN.	Measurer of Grain	1-5½	—	1-5½
14. CUMBUCOTTI	Distributor of water	71-10.	13-9.	85-3
15. Panecaun &c.	Digs wells, conducts water through channels	9-7	1-2.	10-9
16 MADAGO MOZIGHA.	Opens & shuts sluices.	3-2	-	3-2
17 Yadayen	Cowherper.	31-1½	42-4	73-5½
(p 5087)		36,003-5½	21,616-12½	57,620-2
18. AUTOOCALL &c.	River channel Enam.	108-2½	2-0	110-2½
19 YEREVETTON	Repairs and digs tanks.	0-4	-	0-4
20 DOROVOO ENAM.	Well Enam.	0-8	—	0-8
GRAMA UZHIGACOOR	Village Servants.	108-14½	2-0	110-14½
21 WANNAN & AMMUTON	Barber & Washerman	582-7½	557-0	1139-½
22 COODOOMEE	Snake catcher.	110-13½	114-8½	225-0
23 Caseeveen ?	Potmaker.	165-11	83-9.	249-4
24. VETAICARAM	Huntsman.	0-10	—	0-10
25 CHEMBUDAVEER & PUTNAVUR	Fishermen & Boatman.	9-10	—	9-10
26 SHANAN.	Toddy drawer	1-0	—	1-0.
27 MALAGARER.	Muncian.	78-12	78-2	156-14
28. MANNECATAL &c.	Village Dancing girl	180-15	51-15	232-14
29. NAHAVUNEE	Ticktaman	2-3	—	2-3
30. Vydean	Village Doctor	8-7	2-0	10-7
31 WOOROOVADEAR.	" Schoolmaster	3-5	—	3-5
(p. 5088) YELLAI MANYAM	Boundary Enam	1,143-14	887-2½	2,0[illegible]
32 YELLAIN M.	Treads the limits of Village	46-13	30-15	77-1[illegible]
33 BALLICHATTI	" " (with fire pots in hand)	4-3	1-0	5-3
34. MAZHEE	VOUCHES for Boundary (with Hot iron in Hand)	5-1	2-0	7-1
35. NATROOCUTTY & WODARAPUTTY	[illegible]	[illegible]	1-6	10-14
		65-9	35-5	100-[illegible]

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AUMUN PADARY COVIL SERVANTS of A P Pags! Inferior Chunchs.

36. Woochen	Worshipper.	6-13	—	6-13
37. BHAVANEYEN	Praising Deity.	1-0	—	1-0
38. Kootady.	Player.	6-14	6-12	13-10
(50 Rs) TUNNEPUNDARAM	Water Pundaram.	14-11	6-12	21-7
39. CHATRUM CHALEVENDRY	Charity Chanting & W. Paid	107-14	75-9.	183-7
40 TOPE MANYAM	Tope Enam.	20-5	19-6	39-11
41 POONOOTUM	Flower Garden	20-13-	16-14	37-1
42. SAVTAUNEE TEEROOMALA VIDEYAVUNT &c.	Person who Inscriptions/Money (S.E. 227-2 31-6 258-5) Poets &c.	2-12	—	2-12
		151-12	111-3	262-15
43. SIDDEN CAVEROYEN &c.	Poets.	85-9½	34-11	123-4½
44. BHUTRAUZA	Praising the Charitable.	2-11	—	2-11
45. VEERAMOOSTEE DAVESTANUM UZIGHI (S.E. 228-15 42-6 271-5)	Pions and zealous attendants as Trustees (?) Pagoda Servants	—	2-0	2-0
		91-4½	36-11	127-15½
46. GOOMENY & ARCHUCK &c	Pagidaram ship &c.	123-7-20-13		144-4
47 TEEROOVALACKOO	Who lights the lamps.	4-0	5-8	9-8.
48 TEEROOVALAGOO	Sweeper.	2-4	1-4	3-8
49 Purchanuh & SWAYEMPAUKE.	Cook &c.	4-0	—	4-0
50 TOOHARY.	Horn blower.	0-6	—	0-6.
51 Oldivadoo	Whispers tinguny.	0-4	—	0-4.
52. Putchenpumpatidevoy	Person who feeds 2 Eagles at Tevoocutchecoonum P.	1-4	—	1-4.
53 Tevara Pundaram.	Tamil Pundaram.	0-8	—	0-8
54. Sreepadum Tongi	Brahmin who carries the god.	3-0	—	3-0
55 Nansundagam.	Soodra who " "	2-0	—	2-0
		141-1	27-9	168-10
(56 90)				
56. Covil Woodgranum.	P. Structure.	0-8	—	0-8
57 Coil canacro	P. Cannum.	1-0	2-0	3-0
58 Pundacole	Man who prepares Flambeaux?	1-0	—	1-0.
59. Jhanculi.	Kind of musician.	0-8	—	0-8
60 MADUCK Manyam.	Lights Lamps at the Prikarathiya.	0-8	—	0-8
61 Dunnakanta. Pullahe.	D's Palaki	2-0	—	2-0
62. Tevosenga M. (S.E. 98-5 0-0 98-5)	Author of musician.	0-8	2-8	3-0
(50 91) PUNDARAM MUTTUM.	Soodras	147-1	32-1	179-2
63 Pundaram Muttum.	Monastic Soodras.	19-3	7-0	26-3
64. Allum Mahomed	Salt manufacturers.	141-12	99-0	240-12
65. Vallaya Mudalian.	V. Mudalian Enam.	8-4	—	8-4
Mussulmans &c.				
66. Nantwan M	Nantwan E	101-7	29-4	130-11
67 Canongo Dasanohagy	Canongo &c.	19-11	0-7	20-2
68. MAHATADY	Privileged Room.	6-2	—	6-2
69. Sitaramum.	Dependent Caranum.	1-0	—	1-0
	(S.E. 1,914-2-15-10 2,108-1)	128-9	29-11	157-8

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MUSSIDS	Mosques &c.			
70. Durgahs.	Tombs.	24-15	12-18	37-7
71 Fakeers &c.	Fakeers &c.	26-4	14-4	40-8
		51-3	26-12	77-15
(p.5092) SUNDRY Enams.				
72. Dasaya Danapat Chitty		—	0-2	0-2
73 YALACA M		1-4	—	1-4
74 POTAREDDY M		3-0	—	3-0
75. PEDDY NAICK.		2-4	—	2-4
76 PADERY TOTUM.	Padery's Garden.	0-6	—	0-6
77. P. Swamy Chitty M.		4-0	—	4-0
78 MULRAZOO. M	"	8-4	—	8-4
		19-2	-2	19-4
Enams to PARIARS				
79. Backyard of Parias. (PALAKADAY)		86-1	3-0	89-1
80. PARIAR MODULMODAY	Parias Head	6-0	1-0	7-0
81 VALLOOVAN	Priest of Paria Cast.	3-4	2-0	5-4
82 SAKALLY.	Chinchlers.	0-8	—	0-8
(SE 61-6 6-0 67-6)		95-13	6-0	101-13
	GRANTOTAL	41,892-½	24,062-7	65,954-7½
(p.5093-98) SUNNUD ENAMS. 1-55 (about the same list of receivers)		8,619-8½	6,278-12	9,898-4½
	Total M & E.	50,511-9	25,341-3	75,852-12

Assumed

T M.	15,391-7	8,190-9	23,582-0
S.E.	1,969-5	2,468-6	2,237-11
	17,360-12	8,458-15	25,819-11
	33,50-13	16,882-4	50,033-1

TNSA: Bd of Rev Misc Vols: Vol 66: No. 1515.

CHINNAMANAI KENCOOPUM (Village)
(BARNARD'S SURVEY 1767-1774, CHNGLEPUT DISTRICT)

I. Details of Land (in Cawnis)

Tanks &c	81-
YARY	57-75
River	8-00
Dry Muddoor	2-00
Bad Ground	4-00
Town	27-25
Parchary (Pariar Hamlet) & Burial Ground	10-75
Old Free Gift (Manyam) to Village Establishment	Paddy 36-50
Old Free Gift Strangers	" 10-25
Circar Ground	Paddy 188-75
" " (dry grain)	Combo 9-75

II Division of Crop per 100 Cullums.

	First	Second
Cultivator	39-8-3	52-11-1
Circar	36-0-3	22-9-5
From Joint	20-7-2	20-7-2
From Circar share	3-8-0	3-8-0
CULLUMS	100-0-0	100-0-0

Deductions before

(i) Treading	10-1-2
(ii) Measuring	7-1-5
(iii) From Joint Cultivator-Circar	20-7-2
(iv) From Circar	3-8-0
Total	41-6-1
(out of	117-2-7)
Total	436-00

III Revenue Received by Govt (British)

	1762 Quantity	1762 Value (Pagodas)	1765 Quantity	1765 Value (Pagodas)
Paddy	696-2-2	409-12-75	734-6-1	402-34-47
Varagoo	5-0-0	2-33-15	11-0-2	4-26-35
Natchany	47-1-7	39-10-43	16-5-6	14-0-33
Saumy	0-7-0	16-16-70	2-0-0	0-34-2
Gram	1-11-6	2-2-8	1-4-2	1-12-62
Sweet Gram	1-5-1	1-13-75	1-6-1	1-14-15
Black Gram	0-0-7	0-2-75	0-0-1	0-0-33
Horse Gram	0-2-1	0-5-73	—	—
Sweet oil seeds	0-5-7	0-31-62	3-8-3	5-35-46
Combo	—	—	5-3-4	3-0-67
Red Gram	—	—	0-0-1	0-0-33
		497-22-16		434-15-55

Money taxes

Duty by inhabitants	12-0-0	12-0-0
Nander	4-0-0	4-0-0
Renters	0-13-40	0-13-40
Caricopoly	0-9-0	0-9-0
Comooties	1-13-60	1-10-23
Toolwavallar	0-20-45	0-20-45
Arrack Sellers	0-8-45	—
Oil sellers	1-35-25	3-25-57
Beetle Gardeners	1-11-20	2-29-20
Woolam?	2-29-22	0-31-62
	24-13-17	25-32-7

NOTE B. STEIN: 1 Kalam 'paddy' = 6 bushels of grain (p. 226)

CHINNAMANAI KENCOOPUM (cont'd)

IV Manyams and Deduction from Crops.

	LAND	FROM VILLAGE PRODUCE					Based on Revenue data
	MANYAM LAND	Before Treading	Before Measure	From Joint	From Circar	Total per 117-2-7 CULLUMS	Approximate Total Quantity ⊗ Total MULTIPLIED BY 25
POOLIYAR PAGODA	0-50	0-2-4	0-1-2			0-3-6	7-9-6
EASHWARAM PAGODA	1-00						
POLIGAR	12-00				2-0-0	2-0-0	50-0-0
TALLIAR	2-37½	1-5-4	1-5-4			2-11-0	72-11-0
CONICOPOLY	8-00		1-8-0		1-8-0	3-4-0	83-4-0
ARTIFICERS (Carpenter Blacksmith)	5-00	2-1-0	0-6-2		3-8-0	2-7-2	65-1-2
POT MAKER	1-50	1-1-6	0-0-5			1-2-3	29-11-3
LANDHOLDERS (MIRASI)	5-50		0-5-0			0-5-0	10-5-0
CORNMETER	0-62½	0-6-2	1-0-4			1-6-6	38-3-6
STRANGERS	36-50						
OUTSIDE PERSONS: TIROOVARICOD PAGODA	2-00						
BRAHMIN OF VERRAGOOVAPOORUM	1-00						
BRAHMIN OF TRIPOLIVANAM	0-75						
BRAHMIN OF POROOR	0-75						
BRAHMIN OF POONAMALEE	0-50						
MOSQUE FUND	1-00						
CHOULTRY FUND	2-00	0-2-4	0-6-2			0-8-6	18-2-6
MALABAR SCHOOLTEACHER (Non-Sanscrit)	0-75	0-2-4	0-0-5			0-3-1	6-6-1
WELL DIGGER	0-25	0-11-2	0-0-5			0-11-7	24-8-7
WASHERMAN	1-25	0-10-0	0-0-5			0-10-5	22-1-5
	10-25						
BARBER		0-10-0	0-0-5			0-10-5	22-1-5
PANESEVEN (general village assistant)		0-8-6	0-0-5			0-9-3	19-6-3
WOCHUN (Priest of village god)		0-6-2	0-0-5			0-6-7	14-3-7
PANJANGUM BRAHMIN (Calendar Brahmin)		0-2-4	0-0-5			0-3-1	6-6-1
FLUTEMAN		0-1-2	0-0-5			0-1-7	3-10-7
VALLOVAN		0-1-2	0-2-4			0-3-6	7-9-6
		10-1-2					
SNAKE DOCTOR			0-0-5			0-0-5	1-3-5
VILLAGE PAGODA			0-2-4			0-2-4	5-2-4
FAKEER OF MANGOOD (outsider)			0-0-5			0-0-5	1-3-5
DANCING GIRL			0-5-0			0-5-0	10-5-0
			7-1-5				
CULTIVATORS SERVANTS				10-3-6		10-3-6	257-9-6
CANOONGO				1-7-7		1-7-7	41-4-7
DAISHMOOC				0-9-7		0-9-7	20-6-7
COMMAN PAGODA OF CONJEEVARAM (outside Temples)				0-5-0		0-5-0	10-5-0
TRIPLICANE PAGODA				0-5-0		0-5-0	10-5-0
YARY FUND (IRRIGATION)				0-9-7		0-9-7	20-6-7
DOVETRAW				1-7-7		1-7-7	41-4-7
MUDOOMDAR				0-9-7		0-9-7	20-6-7
TOMTOM MAN				0-9-7		0-9-7	20-6-7
COOLIES				0-9-7		0-9-7	20-6-7
PEERLOO PAGODA				0-10-0		0-10-0	20-10-0
FAKEER OF POONAMALEE (outside places, persons)				0-4-4		0-4-4	9-4-4
SHAHBEER SAHEB OF CHINGLEPUT				0-9-7		0-9-7	20-6-7
		10-1-2	7-1-5	20-7-2	3-8-0	41-6-1	

⊗ Taking average CIRCAR SHARE AS ¼ of 117-2-7 Total Produce of AD 1762: 3,000 CULLUMS

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CHINNAMANAI KENCOOPUM (Contd)

V Details of House

TOOLAVELLALARS	4
TOOLAVELLALAR FARMERS	22
VISHNU BRAHMINY	1
SIVA BRAHMINY	1
COODICALVELLALARS	3
PALLIS	37.
NELVELLALARS	2
CAUMITTIS	4
PANDARAMS	2
COW KEEPERS	6
MOOTRIANS (?)	4
CAVARIS	2
OIL SELLERS	6
FISHERMEN	6
TODDY SELLER	1
GOLD SMITH	1
SHROFF	1
CARPENTER	1
POTMAKER	1
BARBER	1
WASHERMAN	3
MOORMAN	5
PANESHEVEN	1
PARIARS (*)	30
	145

(*) According to FW Ellis (Reply to 17 Questions on Mirasi Rights, 1816, Document 25) the offices of
1. TALLEIYARI (Village police, perhaps also attainments in Militia)
2. VETTIYAN (Misc: irrigation, tom-toms, boundary stones, etc)
3. CAMBUCATTU (responsible for irrigation sources, etc)
4. ALAVUCAREN (CORN-MEASURER)
5. TOTTI (Misc; perhaps lowest), etc, are usually held by Pariyars.

TNSA: Board of Rev Misc Vols: Vol 68 (Hb 180-1) Barnard's Survey 1767-1774

(VILLAGE) CHELEMBADE

I. Details of Land (in Cawnis)

Pagoda	0-6¼
Tank	3-25
Floz	1-18¾
Yary	5-00
Badground	14-50
Great Road	0-3¼
Town	9-00
Parchary	0-3¼
Burial ground	0-8¼
old Manyam (Village) (PADDY) (Est	53-62½
old Manyam (V.E) Combo	12-62½
old Manyam Strangers (PADDY)	1-56¼
old Manyam Strangers (Combo)	0-43¾
Circar Cultivated Paddy	302-00
" " Combo	69-31¼
" Uncultivated Paddy	10-00
" " Combo	4-00
	485-00

V Details of Hands

Peistotah Villalar	5
Cuicutdy (Strangers)	2
Rayah	8
Pally	18
Carthepan	30
Chitty	2
Oil-manger	1
Pot-maker	1
Moorman	1
Washerman	2
Shoemaker	1
Parian	12
	83

II Division of Crops. (Out of notional 126-2-4 Cullums)

(a) Deduction before Treading 9-0-0

" Measuring 17-2-4

From Cultivator / Circar (print) 9-5-0 35-7-4

(b) Cultivator 47-11-0 57-6-0

Circar 42-8-0 33-1-0

90-7-0 90-7-0

III Revenue Received by Govt (British)

	AD 1762 Quantity	AD 1762 value (Pags)	AD 1766 Quantity	AD 1766 value (Pags)
Paddy	1,236-0-4	376-1-10	1,223-6-2	301-2-20
Natchany	24-0-0	9-0-0	45-10-7	14-3-30
Combo	65-9-2	19-35-35	82-11-2	23-5-50
Tena	17-1-6	5-15-15	3-7-1	1-4-40
		410-15-60		339-15-60
Land holders duty paying		22-0-0		22-0-0

CHELEMBADE (Contd)

V MANYAMS AND DEDUCTIONS FROM CROPS ⊗

	MANYAM LAND		FROM VILLAGE PRODUCE				Approximate Total Quantity CULLUMS
			Before Threshing	Before Measure	From Joint A/c	TOTAL	Based on Rev Quantities in IV above
	Paddy	Combo					
Amman Pagoda (Godess)	0-37½	—	0-2-0	0-5-0		0-7-0	20-5-0
Nynam Pagoda	0-81¼	—					
Dharmaraja Pagoda	0-43¾	—					
Panjangam Brahmin	0-81¼	—					
Landholders	4-00	—	2-6-0			2-6-0	87-6-0
SANAD ENAM	1-00	—					
CAVELAR (Watching duty)	32-00	9-00			3-6-0	3-6-0	122-6-0
CONICOPOLY	6-00	2-00		1-8-0	1-9-0	3-5-0	119-7-0
ARTIFICERS	3-18¾	0-81¼	1-4-0	0-5-0		1-9-0	61-3-0
BARBER	1-18¾	0-43¾	0-8-0	0-2-4		0-10-4	30-7-4
MEASURER	2-00	0-37½	0-10-0	0-7-4		1-5-4	51-0-4
SHROFF	1-00	—	0-8-0	0-2-4		0-10-4	30-7-4
PANESHEVEN	0-43¾	—	0-2-0	0-2-4		0-4-4	13-1-4
PUNICAN (?)	0-37½	—	0-2-0	0-2-4		0-4-4	13-1-4
	53-62½	12-62½	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	
STRANGERS WASHERMAN	1-18¾	0-43¾	0-8-0	0-2-4		0-10-4	30-7-4
POTMAKER	0-37½	—					
	1-56¼	0-43¾					
TALLIAR			1-8-0	0-10-0		2-6-0	87-6-0
COWKEEPER			0-2-0	0-2-4		0-4-4	13-1-4
VALLUWAN				0-5-0		0-5-0	14-7-0
GRAM KHURCH				0-5-0		0-5-0	14-7-0
DANCING GIRL				0-5-0		0-5-0	14-7-0
LABOURERS				10-9-0		10-9-0	376-3-0
YARY FUND					2-1-0	2-1-0	72-11-0
ALGHA PERMAL (?) (Pulhah Temple!)					2-1-0	2-1-0	72-11-0
			9-0-0	17-2-4	9-5-0	35-7-4	

⊗ Note Around 1,350 cullums being the revenue for 1762; and taking the crop as around 4,400 Cullums (Circar share being 42-8-0 and 33-1-0 out of 126-2-4) each notional cullum maybe taken as 35 cullums.

• 1 Cullum of Paddy = 6 Bushels of grain.

MAUNGOD: DISTRICT CHINGLEPUT: cir 1770

(TNSA: Bd of Rev Misc Vols:Vol.66,No.1519)

I. Area : 739.25 of which Tope 53
Bad ground 7
Town & Paracheri 50
8
Manyams: Village 59
Strangers
119
Land paying tax 320

II. Houses : 252 of which; carpenter 1, Iron-smith 1, Pot-maker 3, Barber 1, Washermem 1, Oil-sellers 6, Toddy seller 1, Perfumerer 1, Dancing girls 4, Flute-men 2, Sepoys 25, Fakeer 10, Wochun 3, Vellalars 32, Pariahs 75

III. Deduction from Crops: Total Crop Pagodas (1+2+100) 111-3-0 Cullums
First: before threshing 7-3-4 "
Second: before measuring 3-11-4 "
Third : from joint cultivator sircar account 23-8-0 "
Fourth: from sircar account 1-5-2 "
Remainder(cultivator's and land tax) 74-10-6 "

Details of Deuctions (one cullum is divided and subdivided into 96 parts; first in twelves, thanintoeighths)

Recepient	First D (cullum)	Second D (cullum)	Third D (cullum)	Fourth D (cullum)	Total D. (cullum)
1. Flower Garden	0- 0-2	0- 2-4			0- 2-6
2. Pooliar Temple	0- 0-2	0- 1-2			0- 1-4
3. Eashwar Temple	0- 0-2	0- 1-2			0- 1-4
4. Parimal Temple	0- 0-2	0- 1-2			0- 1-4
5. Omman Padary Temple		0- 1-2			0- 1-2
6. Village Temple			0- 7-4		0- 7-4
7. Choultry Fund		0- 1-2			0-1 -2
8. Panchagan	0- 0-2	0- 1-2			0- 1-4
9. Devadasi			0- 5-0		0- 5-0
10. Fluteman	0- 1-6	0- 5-0			0- 6-6
11. Vaitha Puranainam			0- 5-0		0- 5-0
12. Doctor		0- 1-2	0- 5-0		0- 6-2
13. Snake-doctor		0- 1-2			0- 1-2
14. School Teacher		0- 1-2			0- 1-2
15. Vedavarti Brahman	0- 0-6	0- 2-4			0- 3-2
16. Conmatchy Omman	0- 0-2	0- 1-2	0- 4-4		0- 6-0
17. Triplicane Omman			0- 4-4		0- 4-4
18. Tiromayn Temple			0- 8-7		0- 8-7
19. Conjeevaram Omman			0- 4-4		0- 4-4
20. Tripooroor Temple			0- 8-7		0- 8-7
21. Melapur Temple			0- 8-7		0- 8-7
22. Peerloo (?) Temple			0- 4-4		0- 4-4
23. Fakeer, Poonamallee		0- 1-2			0- 1-2
24. Wochun	0- 3-0				0- 3-0
25. Tukataman (?)		0- 1-2			0- 1-2

Recepient	First D	Second D	Third D	Fourth	Total D
26. Artificers (carpenter, iron-smith)	1-0 -4	0- 2-4	0- 5-0		1- 8-0
27. Washerman	0- 7-4	0- 1-2			0- 8-6
28. Barber	0- 6-0	0- 1-2			0- 7-2
29. Potmaker	0- 9-0	0- 2-4			0-11-4
30. Cow-keeper	0- 0-2	0- 1-2			0- 1-4
31. Village Servant	0- 0-2	0- 1-2			0- 1-4
32. Well-Digger	0- 3-0				0- 3-0
33. Tank Marah (Yari Fund)			4- 0-4		4- 0-4
34. Yari Servant	0- 3-0	0- 1-2			0- 4-2
35. Conicopoly			0- 5-0	1- 5-2	1-10-2
36. Taliyar	2- 0-0		0- 5-0		2- 5-0
37. Shroff	0- 6-0	0- 1-2	0- 2-4		0- 9-6
38. Panesheven	0- 6-0	0- 1-2			0- 7-2
39. Toty					
40. Vallovan		0- 2-4			0- 2-4
41. Corn-meter	0- 3-0	0- 5-0	0- 5-0		1- 1-0
42. Tom Tom Man		0- 1-2			0- 1-2
43. Cultivators Servants			5- 5-0		5- 5-0
44. Landholders (Mirasee Entitlements)			3- 9-0		3- 9-0
45. Canoogo			2- 2-7		2- 2-7
46. Mudoomdar			0- 9-0		0- 9-0
	7- 3-4	3-1144	23- 8-0	1- 5-2	36- 422

Extracts from Lionel Place's report on the Jaghire 6.6.1799.

EI/8

-Population

.... the low state of population in the Jagheer; at this rate the whole population would then have been 2,09,780. But perhaps although some parts of a country may differ in this respect from others, yet countries in general will be the same, one with another, where the laws have not the effect of diminishing it.

326. Towards ascertaining this very important point, I took a minute account of 6 of the longest and of 6 small villages in each District of the Jagheer for Fusly 1206, and the same number and description, but differently situated, for Fusly 1207, noting down every soul of whatever cast they contained, from the new born infant to the oldest man or woman, which gave me a ground work of 181 villages for Fusly 1206 and 182 for Fusly 1207 and turned out as follows:-

Names of the Districts	Fusly 1206				Fusly 1207			
	No. of Villages	No. of Houses	No. of People	Medium	No. of Villages	No. of Houses	No. of People	Medium
Conjeveram	12	1197	6475	5-13/32	12	457	2151	4-45/64
Carangooly	12	928	4920	5-19/64	12	302	1253	4-9/64
Chingleput	12	1853	10186	5-31/64	12	811	3914	4-13/16
Tripassore	12	1031	5155	5-11/16	12	579	2779	4-51/64
Poonamallee	11	676	3178	4-11/16	12	981	4424	4½
Saulgmagans	12	968	4558	4-11/16	12	459	2210	4-13/16
Ponnary	12	677	3370	4-31/32	12	491	2355	4-25/32
Peddapollam	12	1205	6594	5-15/32	12	337	1447	4-9/52
Maninungalum	12	544	2815	5-11/64	12	408	1862	4-9/16
Salivauk	12	511	2583	5-3/64	12	243	1044	4-9/32
Outramalore	12	876	4145	4-23/32	12	353	1641	4-41/64

IOR : Board's Collections Vol. 1112
Report of Mr. Place on the Jaghire (extract)

.....(next page)

Cavantandalum	12	512	2557	5	12	212	1017	4-5/64
Covelong	12	787	3479	4-13/32	12	240	1180	4-29/32
Trivatore &c	12	3241	14262	4-25/64	12	5264	27068	5-9/64
Perumbauk	11	520	2424	4-21/32	12	71	302	4¼
Chickercotah	3	917	4599	5-1/64	3	917	4599	5
Total	181	16443	81300	79-13/32	183	12125	59246	74-19/32
Medium of each year				4-61/64				4-41/64

327. I forbear anticipating some objections that may (p211) be made to this statement, but satisfied myself of its correctness, the medium of the two is shown to be 4-52/64 each House, which is as high as some of the most populous parts of Great Britain, as to the number of souls in each family which are under 5. From an idea which had been entertained by my Predecessors, that, to take an exact account of the population of the Jagheer would be almost impossible, on account of the great alarm that it would create among the Inhabitants, I hesitated pursuing the matter further, but finding these two attempts without any such consequence, I gave directions that the Curnums, when they attended at my Cutcheree with the Teerwa for Fusly 1207, should each bring along with him a correct state of the population of the village to which he belonged at the beginning of the year, and a compleat Bill of Mortality in the course of it, together with an account of all intermediate removals of old, and arrivals of new Residents, whereby I was able to fix this matter, I think with great accuracy, for the sake of ease and a ready comprehension of it I shall beg leave to subjoin the following abstract showing the progressive state of population throughout the year - a similar account to this is deposited inthe Cutcheree for every village in the Jagheer.

ABSTRACT OF THE POPULATION OF THE JAGHEER FOR FUSLY 1207

Names of the Districts	No. of villages	No. of houses in the beginning of 1207	No. of new houses	No. of persons in the beginning of the year		New Residents		Births		Total		Removals		Deaths		Total of the two preceding columns		Remaining on the end of the year	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Conjeveram	234	7534	299	17996	17524	544	558	1121	1020	19661	19102	404	407	649	553	1053	960	18608	18142
Carangooly	424½	5812	416	13946	12987	993	894	931	851	15870	14732	1312	1237	393	352	1705	1589	14165	13143
Chingleput	365½	6674	308	16936	16213	563	516	931	850	18430	17579	260	239	266	327	526	566	17904	17013
Tripassore	240	6124	557	14562	13344	1182	1061	812	736	16556	15141	124	128	302	284	426	412	16130	14729
Poonamallee	204	4859	553	11569	11007	1056	1015	477	440	13102	12462	715	484	124	105	839	589	12263	11873
Sautmagans	97	2882	26	6752	6304	97	85	464	346	7313	6735	99	111	106	94	205	205	7108	6530
Ponnary	154	3511	311	7784	7362	547	518	317	265	8648	8145	343	306	977	74	440	380	8208	7765
Peddapollam	84	1989	466	5281	4987	1026	961	188	1901	6495	6138	55	65	150	134	205	199	6290	5939
Manimungalum	83	1417	84	3668	3480	32	35	183	147	3883	3662	28	28	33	35	61	63	3822	3599
Salivauk	72	934	285	2836	2627	123	115	123	112	3082	2854	249	232	57	45	306	277	2776	2577
Outramalore	60	1500	14	3913	3668	112	110	66	58	4091	3836	962	905	43	19	1005	924	3086	2912
Cavantandalum	69	1146	92	3032	2778	181	142	150	135	3363	3055	154	155	33	29	187	184	3176	2871
X Covelong	57	1190	23	2943	2813	58	40	177	163	3178	3016	8	10	66	76	74	86	3104	2930
Trivatore	62	6303	1023	15502	15018	3016	2827	1015	839	19553	18684	71	61	529	484	600	545	18933	18139
Perumbauk	32	607	49	1473	1368	191	168	49	45	1713	1582	100	101	24	28	124	129	1589	1453
Chickercotah	3	914	"	2413	2186	"	"	64	75	2477	2261	14	8	65	56	79	64	2398	2197
	2241	53396	4506	130606	123667	9721	9045	7068	6272	147395	138984	4898	4477	2937	2695	7835	7172	139560	131812
		4506		123667														131812	
		57902		254273														271372	

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Morasee

92. I have shown that the wisest and happiest nation on Earth has confirmed to the same num description of People, the original indigenous cultivators of the soil, that right which they derive from nature, whereby, they have grown upto a condition of prosperity, and the State along with them, which is the envy of all the rest of the civilized globe, who are behind hand, in proportion as they have disregarded her magnanimous example.

93. Whilst this country also affords a striking contrast, between the uncommon happiness and prosperity, that may be attained under a simple, but benevolent form of Government, and the miserable change that it underwent, when conquest brought it under the Dominion of those tyrannical Despots, to whom, there was no law but their will, who infringed upon the sanctity of its temples, broke down all rights of property, and massacred the unresisting natives, to possess their wealth; it inculcates, at the same time, an useful lesson, that to derive from a conquest, its full value,"it must be ruled according to the ends, for which civil Government is established"* Conquest gives no right to destroy the natural privileges of human nature, it cannot destroy religion, the laws of justice, customs, rights or privileges, and as - "The most secure dominion is that, which is acceptable, even to those, over whom it is exercised"** having traced the evil, the remedy b comes easy.

94. Were I called upon to define the ~~him~~ term Morassee, and its properties, I think it bears exact analogy to a fee.*** (p.78) I would call Morassee a freehold Estate of Inheritance, and a Moerassdar a tenant in fee simple, holding of a superior Lord, on condition of rendering him service. His Lord is the Circar; his Estate the usufructuary right of the soil, and the service, he owes, a render of a stated portion of the produce of his labour. This definition applies equally to hereditary officers, to the Poligar, Curnum and others, as to the Proprietor of the land.

Respecting the Land Tenures in the Jaghire (Circa 1799)
IOR: Boards Collections: Vol.111: No.2144 (1802-3) Report by Mr. L. Place, Respecting the Land Tenures in the Jaghire: dated 6th June 1799.

Note: The annexures to this report are in B.C. Vol.112 (No.2115)

* Vattel Book 3rd
** Ib Book 3rd
*** Blackstone Vol 2

95. In opposition to this, the minutes of Government lay down, that the proprietory rights of the soil is exclusively vested in the Sovereign, and that a Meerasdar has no more claim to the property of it, than the Tenant of an Estate in England, all that he acquires, by hereditary residence, is a preference in the cultivation of the lands, and that Government may provide, in what way it likes, for the cultivation of them. That the sovereign is Lord of the soil, I have shown to be an original feature in the ancient Hindoo Governments, as I think, it must be in all, and although he may have a more real interest in it, than others are usually found to have, yet it is given him, only for the same purposes, as they exercise their sovereign rights, viz. for the end of civil society. He is still no more than a political Character, and this a political attribute, entrusted in his hands, for the good of the society, and although the public revenue is derived from the soil, immediately, it is only to be considered as that mode, which the society has adopted, for providing for the expenses of the State. He must be supposed to owe his authority, originally to the choice of the People who can scarcely be imagined, to have bound themselves to the duty of obedience, merely as a duty (p.79) without any relation object; and perhaps the World does not afford an instance, where the mutual obligations of the sovereign and the subject have been better understood and performed. Let us judge of the original character, habits and dispositions of the Hindoo Government, and Hindoos, not by the fallen natives of the present day; but by the reliques of the ancient tranquillity, happiness, agriculture and wealth of the country. Where else do we hear of peace being undisturbed by any commotion whatsoever, for thousands of years?, of the same simple manners and moderate desires, prescribed by the earliest ages of the world, being unpolluted by the enjoyment of riches, and by the opportunities of luxury, which have changed the rest of mankind into quite different beings? and is it possible then, to ascribe this state of things, to an indifference to property, or to suppose that it could have existed, with a precarious possession of the land?

96. But even admitting the right of property to the soil to have been a positive grant m from the sovereign to the Meerassdar, it is as well confirmed to him, as that of the

freeholder to his Estate in Great Britian; and in the room of title deeds, his right is supported by a much more lasting evidence, the land itself - which besides what has been already spoken of testifies in another way in his favour, viz. that every native takes one of his names from his family village. If a preference, in the cultivation, is all that belongs to him, it must so often have been ~~desired~~ denied, and occasioned his removal, that he could have felt no attachment to his native soil; and there could have been no necessity for the distinction between a Meerassdar, and Pyacarry, the latter of whom comes, I think, nearer to (p. 80)

339. The only epidemic disease known in the country is the small pox, and I cannot help suggesting, that means might be used to reconcile the natives to the practice of Inoculation. By this, to which the temperament of their bodies is peculiarly favourable, and judicious treatment during the disease, in which they might easily be instructed, population might perhaps be increased in as rapid progression as is shown in the first of the foregoing tables, at any rate I think it by no means improbable that it would keep pace with the second.

340. On the 21st November 1797, the Board of Revenue observed that "having no Register of the Meerassdars in the Jagheer, they desired I would furnish them with one, as they stood on the 12th July 1795, noting any changes which might have taken place and specifying the dates and particular causes whether by death, transfer or otherwise". The little regard which the Board uniformly paid to the difficulties of any situation; the insurmountable tasks which they required me to performat and the equal facility with which all their orders were communicated, on whatever subject, cannot be more strongly examplified than in the above. I appeal to the candid and intelligent part of all mankind to say, whether such a Document could confidently be expected from the separate and unremitting exertions of almost any individual. Itwould be a prodigy if produced, still less ought it to be looked for from one who had innumerable other, more important duties to engage his attention. To issue an order is very easy, when the mere relative connection between a superior and inferior is the only circumstance attended to; but the practicability (P.218) of its execution, before it is imposed as a duty upon the latter, is always a consideration justly due to him. Even with the apparent facilities towards such a duty in this country, the utmost that ought to be expected is an account of the Meerassdars at a given period; nevertheless such numerous difficulties occur to even this; that they cannot avoid suggesting themselves to a mind at all informed on the subject, but to require that it shall keep pace with all possible changes of property and proprietors, and state particularly all possible causes of them, in so extensive a scene as the Jagheer, is manifestly beyond the attainment of any human exertion.

It is therefore very evident that the Board imposed an impossible task on me, and that they did not bestow all the consideration on the subject, in issuing their orders that I had a right to expect. And as I rather understand that the non-possession of this Document was made a reason by them for not forwarding to the Court of Directors the late settlement of the Jagheer, and the proofs of laborious research that were evinced in taking the first Teerwa, I feel in the highest degree injured by their refusal to do so, and by the cause of such refusal.

341. However, as I have never allowed myself to be intimidated from any undertaking, by mere apprehension of the difficulty attending it, one of the improvements in the present Turrabuddy and Teerwa account, is an attempt to supply in some degree, the information required, so far as to show the distribution of the lands, as it stood in Fusly 1207, but being so very short of the Document that was demanded, it must, of course, be equally so in affording satisfaction, although as the first impediment, which in all new undertakings is the greatest, has been (p.219)

NAMES OF THE SEVERAL DESCRIPTIONS OF PERSONS INCLUDED IN THE FOUR CLASSES OF TURRABUDDY MAUNIAMDARS WITH AN EXPLANATION OF THEIR RESPECTIVE DUTIES & EMPLOYMENTS

FIRST CIASS

1. Meerassee Inhabitants or proprietors of the lands.

SECOND CIASS

1 Pillar Pagoda 1 Eswara Pagoda 1 Permaul Pagoda 1 Cundasawmy Pagoda 1 Sanjeevaroyer or Hunnament Pagoda	Pagodas dedicated to the respective Dieties, whose names they bear; for the support of the ceremonies of which, and the Bramins attached to them, Mauniams are allotted. All these are Pagodas of general resort, but of different degrees of celebrity, according to the Omens which attended their Building and inauguration. The Pillar is the Diety who is propituated at the commencement of every undertaking.
1 Peddary Pagoda	This is the Pagoda of the tutelar Diety of the village.
1 Goorcul	A Bramin whose particular duty is to perform the Pooja to the God Eswara i.e. to perform his ablutions, decorate him with flowers, attend the holy lamp and do other such like duties. He is also the minister of the Vellaler Cast.

IOR : Board's Collections: Vol.
: Report on the Jaghire by L. Place 6.6.1799
: Annexure E.

1	Vadaverlee	A Bramin who reads the Vedum and teaches it to the Bramacherries.
1	Calender Bramin	The Augur who studies astronomial Events, and consults all astrological and other Omens and appoints the day and hour at which all undertakings are to be begun.
1	Wocha	A man, not quite of as low a cost as a Pariar, who performs the Pooja of the Village God.
1	Dancing Girls	Who dance before the God at all ceremonies, and also attend the Inhabitants upon all occasions of rejoicing.
1	Musician	Who play on musical instruments on the same occasions.

THIRD CLASS

1	Poligar	Whose duty is to guard the property of the inhabitants of the District, and be answerable for all losses that they may suffer above the value of five Pagodas and sometimes of ten.
1	Tookery	Whose duty is generaly confined to the same duty in a village and is answerable for all losses under five or ten Pagodas.

1 Curnum or Conicoply	Whose duty is to keep the accounts of the Village i.e. a register of the lands, the proprietors of them, the produce and division of it, and of everything that can most distantly relate to its affairs.
1 Carpenter & 1 Ironsmith	Whose duty is to make and repair all implements of Husbandry and do all such other works as the Inhabitants require. For the former they are entitled to no compensation, besides their mauniams and fees, for the latter, they are sometimes entitled to Batta or a small daily subsistence.
1 Shroff	His duty is to collect the money that each Inhabitant has to pay individually and to be answerable that it is not debased. He is also the silversmith who makes up the Jewels of the Inhabitants in which case he is paid for his labour.
1 Cowkeeper	Who takes charge of the cattle belonging to the Inhabitants for which he receives something towards his daily subsistence from them.
1 Doctor 1 Potmaker 1 Well Sinker 1 Barber 1 Washerman	The occupations of these people explain themselves.

FOURTH CLASS

1	Water Pandaul	A temporary shed erected in the hot weather for accommodating travellers and all other persons, with butter-milk, water and other refreshments, which a Bramin is generally appointed to superintend.
1	Orchards or Topes	Plantations of fruit trees, for the accommodation of the inhabitants, free from all rent - out of the produce they generally maintain a Pandarum for taking care of the trees.
1	Boundary Man	The man who runs the bounds, in disputes among the Inhabitants, or between one village and another. Upon all such occasions, if the authority of his word is not sufficient, he performs an ordeal by fire, after going through certain ablutions and ceremonies at the Pagoda.
1	Snake Doctor	Whose office is the cure of the bites of snakes.
1	Paneshoven	Who attends on the village Cutcherree, and performs a variety of small offices.
1	Toty	Whose duty is to measure the grain when beat out, and the lands also to attend the Water Channels, and let the water into the fields, according to the customary rights of the village.

1 X Comboocutty	Whose sole duty to attend the water courses, and divide the water according to each inhabitant's proportion.
1 Fishing People	Whose duty is to dive down to the slucies, within the tank and clear them that the passage of the water may not be obstructed. They have the exclusive privilege of fishing the tank, paying the Inhabitants a compensation for so doing.
1 Putten	To attend the main water course lading from the River into the Outramalore Tank.
1 Shiddun	One who proclaims the virtues, qualifications and future fortune of the inhabitants on their marriages and other joyful occasions.

35 Total

N.B. The three descriptions marked thus (X) ought to have been put in the third class. Sometimes they all exist together in the same village and in that case, have each their separate duty, and in others the duties of the three are performed by one and the same persons.

Fort St. George
6th June 1799

Sd/- L.W. Plaxe

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1 X Comboocutty	Whose sole duty to attend the water courses, and divide the water according to each inhabitant's proportion.
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1 Putten	To attend the main water course lading from the River into the Outramalore Tank.
1 Shiddum	One who proclaims the virtues, qualifications and future fortune of the inhabitants on their marriages and other joyful occasions.
35 Total	

N.B. The three descriptions marked thus (X) ought to have been put in the third class. Sometimes they all exist together in the same village and in that case, have each their separate duty, and in others the duties of the three are performed by one and the same persons.

Fort St. George
6th June 1799

Sd/- L.W. Place

2115

PA=PERS IN THE APPENDIX

A — Declaration of the Nauttawars regarding the Equity of the Warum or rates of Divisions that have been established in the Jagheer.

B — General abstract Turrabuddy and Teerwa account of the several Districts in the Jagheer for Fuslies 1205, 1206 and 1207.

BB — Jummahbundy of certain villages in the Jagheer which had been desolate previous to the management of Mr. Place but afterwards settled by him and Abstract Teerwa of certain villages in the Jagheer which had been desolate previous to the management of Mr. Place but afterwards settled by him.

C — Progressive state of the population in the several districts of the Jagheer for +Fusly 1207 or from 12th July 1797 to 11th July 1798.

D — Abstract state of the number of meerassee shares and of meerassee holders in the several districts of the Jagheer in Fusly 1207 shewing also the quantity of meerassee unclaimed and cultivated by Pyacapies.

E — Abstract shewing the appropriation of the Turrabuddy mauniams in the Jagheer among the four classes of proprietors also the quantity cultivated, the gross produce and the value of that produce for

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Fuslies 1205, 1206 and 1207.

F Abstract account of the cultivation of the Jagheer for Fuslies 1204, 1205, 1206 and 1207, shewing the average produce per cawny of each year and the general average of the whole.

G Abstract account of collections and disbursements on account of little Conjeveram Pagoda, for the four years that its funds were under the management of the Collector.

H Abstract account of Collections and Disbursement on account of various Pagodas termed General Church Fund during from years that they were under the management of the Collector.

I Particular account of the Cundayem of the Poligars in the District of Chingleput.

K Copy and translate of a letter from Ramchender Naick, with other papers belonging to it, and an abstract of collections and disbursements subseqent to his restoration to office.

L Abstract of collections and disbursements made on account of the ~~decided~~ seceded Poligars of the Jagheer.

M Account of Poligar & Tookery Peshcush excused in the Jagheer.

N Account of Poligar and Tookery Peshcush still demandable in the Jagheer.

O List of tanks and watercourses repaired in the Jagheer shewing the amount laid out in each and each District.

P Particular account of the various casts composing the population of certain villages in the District of

Q Average Dowle prices of grain throughout the Jagheer in Fusly 1205, 1206 and 1207.

R Particulars of the items comprizing the general Head of ready money collections for Fuslies 1205, 1206 and 1207.

S Statement shewing the average value of a cawny of ground planted with Beetle, sugarcane or plaintain.

T Statement of the new shotrum villages given to the nauttawars, shewing the Teewa Berez for the three fuslies, and the rent with which they are charged.

U List of tanks which have been put in compleat repair for the revenue of fuslies 1205, 1206 and 1207 shewing the rent and Berez previous to and the rent ~~of~~ and Berez subsequent to the repairing.

UU Account of marrahs of different kinds and swoduntra dittum, withheld from the several proprietors in the farm held by Messrs. Roebuck and Abbott, for five years viz. from Fusly 1202 to 1206 both inclusive.

V List of fees in the Circar Gardens in the Jagheer

W List of coconut trees and bamboos planted in the villages of the several districts of the Jagheer.

X Account of the expence of manufacturing salt petre in two different places in the Jagheer.

Y Account of the expence of building the collectors house and pettah for his public servants at Carangooly.

Z Expence incurred by the Collector in preparing his report.

L.W. PLACE

Letter from Mr. Barnard 10.11.1774

E I/9

The accompanying paper No.2 are instructions addressed to the Chief Inhabitants Conicoplys, and other Land Holders of every village to direct their experience in considering the improvements which could be made in their respective countries. The repairs wanted for the Yaries to put them into durable condition, have been measured by the proper Artist, and the particulars are stated. All these accounts will be delivered in a short time. They now only wait to be transcribed under the care of Mr. Jewel Call, whose capacity and attention since he has been employed under me merit every recommendation I can give them.

It will probably be expected from so long a residence in the country and intercourse with the inhabitants, I must have derived some lights, which may be of use to promote the future welfare of it. In reply, to this, I must observe that such lights could only flow from particular attentions, and views of things and that having had nothing of this kind poihted out to me, and having my (210) time in general laboriously occupied, it very much incapacitated me for observation or reflection. With this apology for any unaccuracies in what I have to offer of this kind. I submit the few following particulars to your consideration, as containing matter not unworthy of future attention. In the beginning of 1767, during my stay at Ponery, the whole of that district was deserted by the nautwars or Chief Inhabitants. The renter of that country having farmed it at a rate much beyond its real value insisted on such a share of the produce from the cultivators as would have indemnified him. One of the Natward opposed this arbitrary proceeding, and to avoid any violence he might have expected from the renter, withdrew from his home. This example was soon followed by all the Nautwars of the district and their influence was so prevalent, that the renter by standing a long time to his own terms, lost the greatest part of the revenue for that year. The Nautwars

Madras Revenue Proceedings:
IOR:L/274/17: 20 Dec 1774
With from Mr Barnard
on Tailor's Inam Lands 10.11.1774

had interest enough with the other cultivators to engage them to unite in a common resolution not to cut the ripe grain; and when the renter yielded the much greater part was spoiled. The mention of this particular leads me to take notice of a singular privilege which the natives of these parts enjoy. In all transactions relative to the cultivation of the country it softens much the effects of their dispotick principles of Government. In any disputes (211) between the renter and the cultivators if a signal injury be intended the suffering party finds a secure asylum in any place out of the district the seat of this dispute. I presume the Government have a persuasion that in general, their officers are in fault, that the people will not for a slight grievance have recourse to a method of redressing themselves so severe in its first operations, and of course that the protection which every district affords to the inhabitants of another on such occasions, is beneficial to the country. Various instances occur to my memory where I have seen this matter exemplified, the renter soliciting the return of the cultivators, and manufacturers to their homes. Even the Sibendy peons of the district, the Talliars, the Toties and other servants of a village, have recourse to the same measure, when much aggrieved by their respective superiors. Many instances occur of disputes concerning the Yaries or reservoirs of water as they generally terminate to the great detriment of the country, I shall mention a few of the principal causes. A single Yary often supplies many villages. Their proportions if sufficiently ascertained, and not sufficiently secured to the parties, they dispute, and justice being seldom the umpire upon these occasions, the injured party often redress themselves, by secretly destroying or cutting the Banks of the Yary. The Yary of one village often includes the ground of another. The latter claim (212) of

a shore of the water and are denied another opening for mischeif. The Yaries are supplied in the monsoon time from one to another. I recollect one instance where the course of the waters has been diverted into another channel and many where by letting off the water thro' the flood gates without occasion the supplies which would have come to adjacent yaries have been cut off. A perfect remedy for the above disorders cannot perhaps be devised but rights may be more precisely ascertained, and punishment inflicted on offenders. I believe the impunity of such practices, is the great promoter and cause of them. The Boundary of some few villages are in litigation at present and the right of the land property in some few more these must be settled, or the rents will must certainly be hurt by them.

With respect to the administration of Justia. There does not appear the least trace of any commonly known forms for that purpose. The renter is the Despot throughout his district, checked indeed by the privilege. I have already mentioned in affairs which relate to the cultivation and produce of the country but as he most commonly attaches the Nautwars to his interest and the inferior inhabitants from the [illegible] of the country are in a manner subjected to these Nautwars, he effects his purpose thro' them, without much control, from the fear of depopulating the country. In all revenue transactions the business is determined by the pleasure (213) of the renter. It now and then happens that he consults the Dewan at Madras. With respect to the other branches of justice, it may be said in general that if some little attention be granted to decide disputes of property, the most criminal actions often escape unpunished. I shall finish this scattered matter with the mention of the Pollams. The neighbourhood of the Hill Pollams, to the Inaum lands and the

existence of those within the Jaghire, South of Chingleput, Woolivauc and Nellumbaucum, both west of Covelong Beemnaik's West of Madras Molrawse's North west of it and Rajah Pollam a Growing one, on the borders of the Pullicat Lake, in their present independent condition is of great prejudice. All the villages bordering on them, without exemption almost, bear the marks of poverty and decay. The Poligars oppress on the one hand, the renter on the other. It seems indeed a kind of policy among them to increase the extent of their Pollams. A village depopulated is a great addition to their domain. The ground is soon covered with the low copse wood of the pollam, and every trace of a town is lost. In almost all the pollams upon the Inaum Lands encroachments of this kind have been made. The homes of the gi villages so lost, will be mentioned in the report of the country, as often as they occur. With respect to the Hill poligars inxk 1767, at the time when the Jaguire Pollams were taken from the owners for misbehaviour, they not only afforded them a shelter (214) but assisted them with an armed force by the help of which the above dispossed poligars collected their dues in the Inaum lands as rigorously as they had ever done. At the same time the renters under the Nabob received them on his account.

I beg leave to add a word concerning the time this work has taken, and with that I shall conclude. It commenced in February 1767. In the course of that and the two succeeding years, I was kept from it near a year superintending the repairs of Ponamllee Fort, the war not permitting me to continue it. In 1770 and 1771 another year was lost when I was ordered to attend Mr. Dawson, on the enquiry into the lossess in the Inaum Lands by the war with Hyder Ally. In 1772, I had finished the surveying part, but not the fair drawings of them. At that time I began to collect the reports from

Zamindari data col 1-3, 4-11, 12-24, 25-33 pp
general: paras 1-136 (1-49)
b/zamindars: pp 49-193

Greenways report (Chingleput 29.3.1801).

(p. 38) 109 The amount of Pagoda (28), Poligars (29), and Tooturu (30) Mauk (193 printed pages) is likewise entered, but I would not recommend the commutation of the first or the last, and that of the Poligars is included with their privileges, forming the 33rd column of the statement.

110 To commute the privileges of the Pagodas would it is true give them an increase at first, but it would likewise place a restriction on them which might be displeasing to the people, and the relief it is intended to confer would (p. 39) not compensate the ill impression it might create. The enthusiasm which formerly characterised the Hindus is I believe somewhat abated, but religious ceremonies still are their principal amusements, and they would be well content to suffer the wealth of their pagodas to increase with their own. Besides, as few pagodas possess sufficient privileges to support the expense of their daily and extraordinary ceremonies, and are consequently in great measure dependent on individual charity, were got to collect the Marahs at a fixed amount a hazard might be incurred of putting a total end to these ceremonies. The Pagodas which should be kept under the immediate control of Govt are few, the good policy of it with regard to the principal Pagodas has however been fully ~~maintained~~ manifested by the harmony which has prevailed at the grand feast of Varadaraja Sawmy of Little Cangeeveram since the management of that Pagoda has been assumed by the circar, whereas it was formerly marked by violent disputes between the Brahmins which generally produced some serious outrage. The seeds of former animosity still lurk in the breasts of the parties, and would undoubtedly break out if the superintendence of the church were transferred to an individual, and that probably with the greater violence on account of the forms that must be observed before punishment can be inflicted on the offenders. The most likely measure to put a stop entirely to the feuds of the Brahmins would be to place the Pagoda of Yacum Prishwara Swamy of Great Cangeeveram also under the management of the circar, when those gestures of defiance which are still practised by the Vaishnava Brahmins in parading their Good before the Pagoda of Great Cangeeveram might be discontinued. This custom originated

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altogether in the disputes which are now quashed, and it ought to be abolished, perhaps it may not be practicable to bring back the parties to that Cordiality which it is said formerly existed between them, but I do not think it will require any great exertion of authority to prevent the continuance of a custom which can only irrite the minds of both. Indeed Mr Place who in his report of the 6th June 1799, set forth the advantages resulting from an attention to the religious ceremonies of the Pagodas in the Jaghur, has left little for me to say on the subject. That gentleman mentions two Shrotriums in the Baramahal which were granted to the Pagoda by one of the Mysore Rajahs. Within these few days an old Brahmin has waited on me with a copy of the Copper plate which grants two Villages, viz:- Panparanpetta and Vapumboondy, not as Shrotrium, but exempt from any payment whatever to the circar. He also produced copies of sunnuds from Hyder and Tippoo allowing these villages on the same terms. Panparanpetta including 12 Hamlets is situated in the Purnacolum Hobaly of Veerabudra Doorgum, and Vapumboondy in the Panyang Hobaly of Anuntaghurry Dist. Besides these two villages, Cameara[illegible] allaim in the Panyang Hobaly of Anuntghurry Dist is said to contain an inscription on stone under date 1673 of Shaliwagana in the year Prajothpathy (answering to the English year 1751) purporting that the village is granted for the support of the daily and extraordinary feasts of the other Pagodas in Conjeeveram. In addition to these villages which were given for the support of the Pagodas, Alagarya Manawala Ramanujah Jear, which is the above mentioned Brahmin's name, (40) possesses sunnuds for three Coopums called Punnacolum Voondoo, Maranahully and Tottinahully in the Purnacolum Hobaly of the Veerbadra Doorgum Dist, which are granted to him for his subsistence. Translations of these vouchers are enclosed from NO. . . to . . . and I beg leave to solicit the Board's favourable consideration of them. The originals are now in my possession. Two Enam villages would be such an increase to the funds of Varada rajaswamy's Pagoda as would admit of the ceremonies being carried on with increased splendour, which would have some influence in attracting the population. These

documents having been brought from Conjeeveram only a few days ago and being in the Kanarese language, I have not been enabled to get them translated so soon as I expected. They therefore do not accompany but will be forwarded when translated.

111. Veeravagavaswamy Pagoda of Trivallore was going much into decay but has had considerable repairs done to it since the funds were managed by the circar.(x) The others may be entrusted to the care of individuals, but I think the nomination to the church wardenship should always be subject to the approval or rejection of Govt, to whom every proposed alteration or introduction of any Idol or ceremony which had not been usual in the principal Pagodas before should be reported by the collector, and receive their sanction previous to its adoption. The policy of keeping the church subordinate and subservient to the State is evident, and I think in the present state of the Jaghur it may be rendered so without inconvenience and with satisfaction even to the natives themselves.

x and will soon be in a respectable state. It may be as well to retain this also in the hands of the circar.

112 The Pagodas of Madvantakum are very poor, particularly that of Vencateswaraswamy, whose privileges do not amount to more than between 30 or 40 Pagodas per annum, which income arises from the Shrotrium village of Cuddapairy on the ground of which it stands; but it has no merchs. It would therefore be an act of charity agreeable to the people, to confer on it the Pan... yah Pundaruns march collected in Salivank and Ootramalore dists and brought into the account of the general church fund. It amounted last year to 57 Pagodas. This march was granted a very long time ago to a Pandaurum who was celebrated for his piety, with it he received 63 Cannies, Nunjah and 78 Punjah Maniums in the Carangoly Dist which remain for investigation.

Check? in B.

113 The privileges of Codanda Ramaswamy's Pagoda amount to between 90 and 100 Pagodas per annum; it is not therefore so immediately necessary to make any addition to them

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114 The Tooperies privileges I would not advise the resumption of, because although very minute they are confined to single villages or at purthest do not extend to more than five, which therefore can give no insight into the property of a zemindar, and the minuteness of the privileges do not render them difficult of collection, because, except the marahs which are a certain and definite portion of the produce, the rest are only fees which are paid some while grain is still in the ear and some when it is threshed. They are regularised by prescriptive immemorial usage and therefore are much less liable to ab when paid to the Tooperies, who receive them on the spot, than if they were by a commutation thrown into the hands of a proprietor. The office will always be found of great utility both to the zamindar and the ryot. The number of Tooperies depends in great measure on the size of the village; some have only one, and some four or five. The duty of a Tooperies is to prevent robbery in the villages, and to be answerable for losses as far as 5 Pagodas where he watches only one village and as far as 10 where he watches two or more... ...From what observations I have been enabled to make of them people I am of opinion that their honesty is most to be depended on as their subsistence is permanent and independent.

115–120 Poligars.

p. 26. 74 The Tanks in the Jaghur are not generally of such importance as to be objects of the public care. Some however require the attention of Govt, such as Madrantacum, Chumbrumbakum and Outramalore; the rest may be well entrusted to the charge of individuals, but there are many which, if any serious misfortune were to happen to them, would stand in need of more strenuous and speedy assistance than a loan from Govt to the proprietor. Of these, however, it will be more proper to speak as they come before us in the several lots.

Cols 1–33

Col 5. Land (according to Barnard) N & P
7 Tarabuddy Manyams (Totals) N & P
8 Summed Manyams (Totals) N & P.
12 Ploughs; Tanks, etc
13 Horses 15 Shops
14 Looms

26. Canoyo rusum
27 Tank Marah
28 Pagoda Marah
29 Poligar Marah
30 Tooperies Marah
31 Total Marahs

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Special Commission to Govt (Boy Rev) on Greenways 1801 Rep
(9.4.1802, printed 24 pages, 90 paras; Secy J. Hodgson)

45 We agree with the Collector in opinion that a general commutation of the Pagoda Marah would be inexpedient, and that it will be both sufficient and more agreeable to the inhabitants to commute only the merahs of the larger pagodas or such as have merahs in more than in one estate, leaving the Pagodas of inferior note to the management of the inhabitants and of the proprietors of land under the free enjoyment of the endowments increasing in value with the improvement in agriculture.

46 The Zemindars will probably feel an interest in collecting the Merah of the Great Pagodas while the funds appropriated to the support of those religious institutions, will be secured from injury and applied under the inspection of the officers of Govt to those objects of national superstition.

47 The exercise of such a control over the officers of the great Pagodas has been found upon experience to be beneficial and agreeable to the people of the Jaghur. By this interference on the part of Govt in the administration of the funds of the Great Pagodas they have been restored to the proper channels from which they had been diverted through the frauds of the superintending Brahmins; and those causes of animosity which frequently disturbed the minds of the dissentient sects to the extent of preventing the celebration of their most esteemed ceremonies have been removed. The augmentation of the funds and the suppression of contention by the immediate superintendence of the collector has enabled the Govt to restore the celebrated festivals of Cargeevaram; and (p. 17) it is reasonable to expect that the body of the people will continue to respect an arrangement from which they derive so fruitful a source of gratification.

48 This arrangement is not calculated to restrain the Hindus from indulging their religious zeal in the support of the Brahmins or of the ceremonies of their Pagodas. Full latitude is open to the exercise of this zeal, as far as it may be sincerely felt the objects of private and domestic superstition will be left to the disposal of the people in communication with the Brahmins, and it is reasonable to expect that religion in the Jaghur will be strengthened by that interference of the State which restores to the people those means of gratifying superstition,

idleness or curiosity of which they had been deprived by the dilapidation of the appointed funds. The preservation of the festivals at Conjeevaram, and at all the celebrated Pagodas is of importance in a political point of view, by encouraging the resort of strangers from every part of Hindustan.

49 The aggregate amount of the church funds proposed to be commuted is Pags 10,450 [Statement No. 2B, Col 23 & 33] — a Zabitah or establishment for each Pagoda should be appointed, and the nomination of Church Warden confirmed by the Collector on the part of Govt.

50 The voluntary offerings to the Pags of Trivallore and Peddapollium, we recommend, should continue to be received by the Collector and carried to a Head of "Pagoda Fund" for the purpose of defraying the expense of necessary repairs and of affording occasional assistance in celebration of public festivals, the amount from both does not exceed per annum Pags 700-0-0.

Govt to Commissioners. 30.4.1802 [Secy J. Hodgson]
(printed 8 pages)

p.5 [Para 45-50] The Bd concur with the Commrs that it will be inexpedient to commute the Marahs of the small Pagodas within each estate. It will be sufficient to prevent the inconvenience already described that the Marahs of the principal Pagodas are commuted. It is satisfactory to the Bd to learn that this commutation is calculated to restore the funds of these Pagodas to their original institution and that the management of these funds by the officers of Govt will be grateful to the body of the people.

?

Commission to Govt. (Chingleput, 9.4.1802)

38 In England the whole amount of land Tax, Tythes and poor rates, is, we believe, computed at 10% of the gross produce of the land, or about 20% of what is considered the net ground rent clear of all charges; this low rate of demand accounts for the high price of land which occasionally exceeds 30 years purchase; in the Jaghur, the case is reversed, for the permanent land tax is in general above 80% of what may be considered the existing ground rent receivable by the future proprietors of land, bearing to them less than 20% for charges and profit. It is impossible, therefore, to expect that either the present or future sale price of land in the Jaghur can bear any proportion to the value of the Crown lands in England under the operation of so great a difference in the rate of land tax, but with the exception of this immediate pecuniary advantage, the principle of Dr Smith's observations is applicable to the sale of the Circar or Hawaly lands of India — and similar advantages may in the progress of time be expected in proportion as the means of acquiring private wealth, of increasing superfluities and of increasing consumption, may be obtained by the people.

39 Under the old system of rev different russooms, Marahs, and Maniaums were allotted under different descriptions to defray the charges of certain establishments which have either been abolished or have been perverted from their original purpose: those russooms, marahs, and maniaums are now included in the accounts of the public rev but as the collection of them by the officers of Govt or by the Poligars, or by the agents of the great Pagodas, in the estate of a proprietor, would probably create an interference in his affairs attended with vexation and inconvenience, tending to diminish the general value of landed property, we were satisfied of the expediency of incorporating these russooms, marahs and maniaums with the ordinary rent produce of land; and of adding the amount of much produce to the assessment of the estates in which the lands originally appropriated to those purposes may be situated . . .

VM144: PLACE

BRP. 25.1.1796 Hp 710-

FI/11

Abstract Turrabuddy & Tenwa Dc of the Purganna of Cuppelvaram

	F. 1202	F. 1203	F. 1202, 1203
No of Aumani Magan	180		
Shrotrium	49		
Enam.	5		
2. Total villages.	234		
3. No of Horses.	7,595	7,692	
4. No Inhabitants (confirmed). (4 for family)	30,380	30,768.	
5. No of Mercassy Inhabitants	357	357	
6. No of Ploughs.	2,779.	2,947	
7. No of Loans.	1,666	1,701	
8. No of Shops.	327	336	
9. Land Nunjah (Cawnies)	23,123	34,160 1/4	
Punjah (")			
10. Land Uncultivated (common)	270 1/2		
Wood, Rocks etc	9,884 3/4.		
Tanks, Wells, Varsies.	7,732 1/4.		
No. Tanks, Tongels, Varsies.	1,263		
No Wells (large & small)	290		
11. Occupied: Horses, Charlties, Gardens, Backyards.	3,459 1/4.	3,459 1/4.	
12 Mulberry Plantation	—	—	
13. Turrabuddy Manyams. Cultivated N	1,459 3/4.	1,309 5/8	
" P	251 1/2	376 3/4.	
" Uncultivated N	1,431 3/8	1,581 3/4.	
" P	1,176 1/8	1,050 3/4.	
14 Sunnud Manyams. Cultivated N	531 1/4	514	
" P	7	27 1/2	
Uncultivated N	575 1/4.	592 3/4.	
" P	101	80 1/2	

			F. 1202	F. 1203
15 Circar Land.	Cultivated	N	7,816 7/8	7,770 1/4
	"	P	2,734 1/2	4,518 1/2
	uncultivated	N	9,158	9,204
16 Produce of Tarabridge Manyams (Pags?)		P	10,693	8,909.
		N	14,02,051	10,36,104.
		P	90,746.	1,28,417.
17 Produce of Sunnud Manyams (Ps)		N.	5,78,745.	4,94,779.
		P.	4,109.	12,159.
18 Produce of Circar Lands (Ps)		N	84,44,448.	72,39,144.
		P	9,42,668.	17,12,300
19 Total Produce (16+17+18).		N (Ps).	1,04,25,244. (C. 9808)	87,70,027. (C9594)
		P (Ps)	10,37,523. (C. 2993).	18,52,876. (C4,922 1/4).
20 Marah of the Inhabitants.		N (Ps)	1,16,735.	93,534.
		P (Ps)	16,310.	37,004.
21 Calavasam Marah of inhabitants.		N (Ps)	5,08,694	4,36,294
		P (Ps)	36,966	71,546.
22 Pagoda Marah.		N (Ps)	76,169	63,926
		P (Ps)	6,909.	12,977
23 Stalakurnum Marah			—	—
24 Grama Kurnum Marah.		N (Ps)	1,07,386.	94,883
		P "	13,721	25,531.
25 Marah of Poligars.		N "	97,530	81,603
		P "	11,904.	23,724.

		F. 1202	F. 1203
26 Marah of the Trotheris	N	17,737	16,526
	P	1852	3,275.
27 Fee of Canoongo & Deshmukh	N	1,33,470	1,14,874.
	P	8,597	18,416.
28 Tank Marah.	N	67,727.	60,560
	P	4,727	10,381
29 Inhabitants share.	N	34,57,449.	30,30,369.
	P	6,31,483	10,72,851
30 Circar share.	N	38,61,551	32,46,574.
	P	2,10,199	4,36,595.
31 Valuation of Circar Share (Pags-F-C)	Pags	42,669-33-37	36,718-23-52.
32 Wara Troondoo &c.	Pags.	11,327-31-76.	10,600-4-4..
Vala Troondoo &c.		7,934-26-21	4,604-38-2.
Ready Money collections.		2,248-22-51	2,267-25-69.
Sadeswared.		756-34-26	650-29-14.
Survey Immunal		2,853-25-13	1,451-29-39.
Total Produce of the Circar 6.10.1796.		67,790-35-72	56,293-12-11

CHINGLEPUT

Pleas Report - June 1799. Bd Mis Vol 45 (Gen No 18061)
Div of Crops: Paras 108-158?

122 He (Mr Deighton) had been directed, as the Bd state, to make the usage of 1749 in Poonamally and of 1762 in the rest of the Jaghir his guide [as the mamool mode of Div] --- Barnard's survey

123. Having I may fail in establishing the failure of this survey, still in a plain matter of fact a judgement formed upon actual experience (p.132) should carry more weight with it than a bare opinion which appeals only to the conviction of a theoretical mind; and I pronounce from facts too abundant in my possession, that it can ~~in fact~~ but in very few instances be quoted as authority all his enquiries were from parties interested to deceive him, visit the unnums and the inhabitants ---

124 (p.134) But whilst I have been forced to deny Mr Barnard's survey as an authentic record, I shall at all times gladly allow it the merit of having broke up the ground, if I may be allowed the expression, in a very intricate subject of investigation, and of having thrown ~~[illegible]~~ more light upon it than first attempts generally afford; its author, therefore has very justly acquired that reputation for minute attention, and patient labor which such a monument must always obtain for him.

136 Mamool should mean customs unbroken by innovation, or by any opposite custom, and it should also mean law or rule; but it now must rather be understood mere usage, which, as a contra-distinguishing term, may be defined a prevailing habit, generally but not universally adopted and which gains assent only if convenient.

154 (p.161) It would doubtless be useful, if it were possible, to discover what had been the ancient unadulterated usage of the country regarding the usage of the crops, as it would obviate all difficulty and controversy upon the future rule to be observed, but a retrospect to those times when there could be no motive to fraudulent expedi-

Paras 167-171
A. Smith: Y5 rev.

Stuart: His and Management of the East Ico
Para 158

ents and when it (162) may be supposed that the rights of Govt and the husbandman were mutually respected must be visionary and impracticable. If then, the lawful pretensions of each is to be established upon such an investigation only, they must in all likelyhood forever remain undefined. . . . But I believe any appeal to the recorded division between circar and ryot is far beyond the reach of enquiry even for the comparatively short interval of 30 or 40 years past.

161 Saadut Ullah Khan succeeded Zulfiqar Khan (Aurangzeb's appointee?) to AD 1732? and was the first appointed Nawab of Arcot.

165 The only written authority that mentions the division of the crops, between the Govt & the Husbandman, to have been less than at present, is Abdul's Fuzul's institutes of the Emperor Acbar: but no man can I think seriously allow any great credit to a work which blends the art of cooking and the art of Govt in the same page. . . It may be excellent authority for making a pillow, but is a contemptible specimen of the financial regns of the emperor. . . . But a very opposite edict (p. 175) was published about 260 years before this time directing that one-half of the real annual produce of the lands should be raised all over the empire, and regularly transmitted to the exchequer by the remindars, who to have done this, must have exacted at the least 2/3 or perhaps more. . . .

172. Now if in England, where we all know that the expences of improvement and even the original and annual expences, without improvement, are very heavy, one third of the gross produce is thought a moderate rent to the landlord. One half does not seem too great a proportion in India, where the original expences may be considered borne by the landlord; and the cultivator's is not only sufficient to repay the original expence, but

273 Storm 29-30 Nov 1795. (To Bd 27.3.1796)

Subsist himself; to replace the tear and wear of his cattle, and to leave him a profit besides. His implements of husbandry are few and simple. The wood of his plough, composed of two sticks, is cut without expence out of the jungle, and made up by the carpenter and ivar smith to whom he pays nothing. His cattle feed in the open plain in the day and are tended for the most part by the village shepherd; and the straw which his cultivation supplies him with, is more than sufficient for their consumption at night. Miserable as the situation of such an husbandman may seem, it has been by him that the country (p. 179) attained its former prosperity and wealth.

172. The proportion of one-fifth, besides, it is not likely would suffice for the purposes of any state, whose rev it solely constituted, that is, for the expences of civil govt, and the maintenance of a military force; still less for the constructing and keeping in repair, the tanks and water causes and the stupendous temples of worship dispersed all over the country and built entirely as well as funded, at the expence of the sovereign. These monuments, therefore, are rather, I think, proofs of the larger share of govt and that the exertions of the inhabitants were not damped by the lesser which they received.

186 (p. 290) So far from subverting the est. rate of division, and substituting a new one, as charged against me, the foregoing discussion will show my unceasing and deep enquiries to ascertain it. I should as soon have thought of converting the inhabitants to christianity, as of altering any one unadulterated custom that they have; custom as I have already said, is their sacred rule of life, and I am too well convinced of its necessity to their happiness and contentment, to innovate upon it. But this profession must be understood very different from a desire to eradicate abuse, and to purge their pretended rights and privileges of the encroachments upon those of Govt.

225. . . . What a difficult task I had . . to instruct them in, and recommend them to the justice of the Br Govt . . .

201 There are the general distinctions [irrigation, etc] which regulate the shares [between Cultivator & Circar], but a variety of peculiarities may be imagined, which affect particular situations, and cannot be detailed; unless, therefore, I should be thought not to have carried my researches to the depth that they will admit, and that the matter should still appear to rest upon in sufficient proof, a more minute detail will not be required, since everything material, resulting from this principle, is clearly shewn by the Teerwa of the last lease.

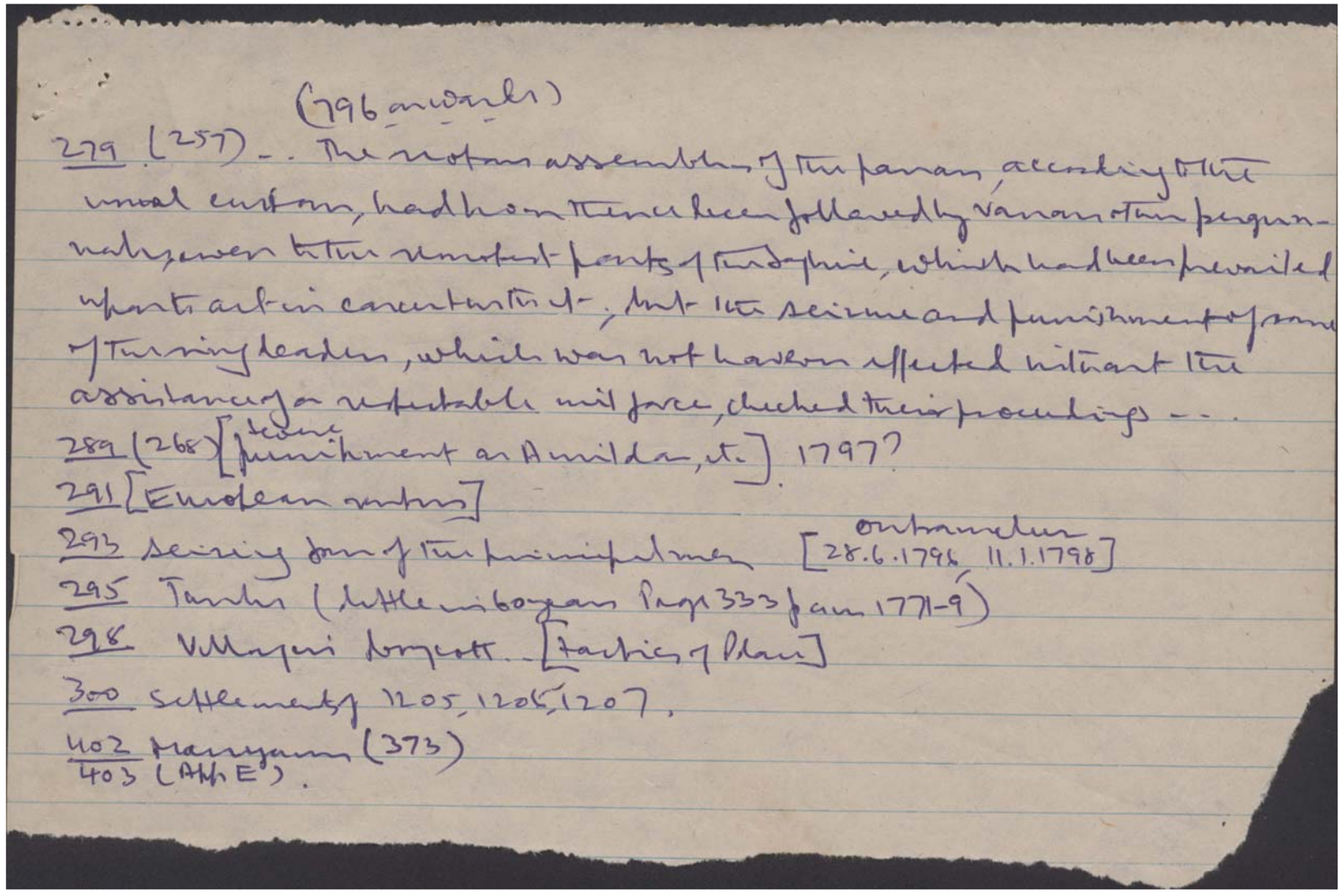
202. (p. 201) What I have already noticed must be always remembered that besides the portion of the produce which the inhabitants divide with Govt, their fees of every description are invariably preserved to them, for without these, I am persuaded that nine-tenths of the produce would not suppress complaint, for the reasons which I have already given; that they are the tests of property, and however complicated they may be, still they are perfectly understood by each inhabitant, and on the receipt of them his idea of right and justice depend.

203. They form a part of that system with which he is familiar, and however they may seem bewildered in inconsistency and confusion; yet, referring to rules and principles with which he is acquainted, he is inspired with confidence and litigation is obviated. In a country where the law in most cases is determined by the evidence of custom, either as it is practiced or preserved in the memory of the natives, the violation of the most trivial usage should be avoided; and however derivable simplicity may be, certainty is of much more importance. To alter a system to which they have been ensured, in all likelyhood through a series of several generations, is attended with (p. 202) danger; for to give it effect and durability their habits, prejudices and sentiments must be changed; and by far the greater

probability is that in attempting this, diffidence, chicane, and misery, will supply the place of confidence, honesty and contentment. Innovation is always impolitic, for men cannot in an instant, by any, even the strongest incentives, be reconciled to it; and until they are both their public affections and their industry will be obstructed.

204. Taking these fees, for a moment, not as originally granted, but as appendages of subsequent invention; yet it may be considered that their utility has been pointed out as society advanced, to preserve its union and the right of individuals, therefore their prescriptive establishment gives them a sacred title to continuance. But besides, that they define the property of individuals, they have a further utility, in constituting the temporary subsistence of the inhabitants, till the final division of the crop takes place. First they are read while the grain is cutting; and secondly when it is beat out, and between these two stages of the Harvest and the ultimate disposal of the crops, various (p. 207) inevitable delays occur, which would make the privation of these fees a real hardship.

20-5 Payacarris...



(796 onwards)

279 (257) .. The rectors assemblies of the parrans, according to the usual custom, had been thence been followed by various other pergunnahs, even to the remotest parts of the Sophie, which had been prevailed upon to act in concert with it, but the seizure and punishment of some of the ring leaders, which was not however effected without the assistance of a respectable mil force, checked their proceedings ...

289 (268) [severe punishment on Amildar, etc.] 1797?

291 [European rentors]

293 Seizing form of the principal men [outrancher 28.6.1796, 11.1.1798]

295 Tanks (Little in 60 years Page 333 para 1771-9)

298 Villagers boycott .. [Tactics of Plan]

300 Settlements of 1205, 1206, 1207.

402 Marryams (373)

403 (App E).

298 It has been throughout a rule with me, whenever the inhabitants have seceded in this unreasonable way, to let the sufferings which they voluntarily occasion to themselves, bring them back to their duty, although I will confess, that the first impulse which I felt from my disappointment, on this occasion, disposed me for a while differently; on reflection, however, I considered it so allied to the kind of treatment to which they had been accustomed in the Nabob's management, that nothing more was wanting to induce me to desist from my purpose. His injustice drove them into desertion, and afterwards imposed on him the annual, shameful expedient of entering into accomodation with them. They sent repeated messages, that if I would give them cowle, assuring them for ever after of their full shares of the crops, and releasing them from their engagements, they would return; but I deemed such concession (p. 278) more dangerous by the precedent it would afford, than inconvenient by the temporary loss of rev that it occasioned, and I therefore declined acceding to any other terms, than an unqualified submission to my authority. If they could not depend upon me for justice, in the redress of all their grievances and hardships, indulgence could never fix them. The one is a certain and definite scale by which any man may measure his claim and assert his right, but the other admits of perpetual encroachments, and instead of satisfying, fosters complaints.

301 And if to the settlement of each year we added the amount of the Canongoes Russoms and tank marah, separately collected, and estimated at Pags (280) 22,000 p.a. the above jumma would be increased as follows

F. 1205	Pags 3,29,087-33-30 + 22,000	=	Pags 3,51,087-33-30
1206.	3,97,560 - 23 - 47 + 22,000		4,19,560-23-47
1207	4,18,976 - 1 - 77 + 22,000		4,40,976 - 1 - 77

320 Jaghir: 2,241 Villages [223 Magans: 13 Pargaunahs, 3 talooks (part pargaunah) 1 Villages may consist of several coappanes]

Vol 46 (18063) Place Annexures (Part only) disorganised
6.6.1799
Does not have Murasa Share list.

Report 594 Among all the modes of taxation that have at any time prevailed in the country, I do not find that this article (Beetle) has ever been invaded by them, except here. It appears to have been an invention under the Co, and however in its origin it might have suited with the contracted views and limits of their first factory, when their only income arose from exactions of this nature; yet when elevated to the character of Sovereigns, they ought to have renounced the principle upon which it was founded. Two obscure Chittis for several years, successfully applied themselves to buying up large quantities of beetle leaves in the country and dividing them in smaller patrons among the Bazar people in Madras, (547) to be retailed. Some others who were envious of their advantages, proposed to pay the Pags 500 p annum for the exclusive privilege of selling it, which being in those days (1692) too tempting a sum to be despised, the proposal was acceded to; and from that time all others were prohibited from dealing in Beetle, but such as obtained the exclusive license. Tobacco was restricted the following year; then arrack; then jaggery, and so on; until the exclusive fishing in the river at present running by the Glaces was also licensed, with a reservation of one day in the week for the use of the general table. No article in life, affording a tempting profit, was exempt from a similar monopoly, and hardly any occupation. They all originated in the same spirit, but all have been done away except the monopoly of beetle, tobacco, and arrack.

595 Beetle grounds are now planted only by conduction...

609 The Shotrium villages, as they stood in F 1207, are 312 in number, after all the changes that were made on them. - - -

611 The next material change that took place in the number of Shrotrium villages was occasioned by the appointment of Nantwars. - - . Accordingly 54 villages were newly appropriated to this purpose - - .

612 The Nantwar arrangement did not extend to three pergunnahs viz, Kanchipuram, uttarmellore, and Sanlivank. - - .

613 The pergunnahs of uttarmelur and Sanliwank were entirely without men of respectability to fill the office of Nantwar - - .

620. Sh F. 1205: 288; F. 1206: 256; F 1207: 312.

(751 paras) 684 pages

Para 343 [PS Having completed the detailed measure accounts mentioned in the 343 para, they accompany this report in 5 Books numbered from 1 to 5.

343 In an account which I have in hand and will if possible complete to accompany this report the measure of every village is minutely detailed and its distribution among the respective proprietors by name. But

(317) it is a subject of such intricacy as ought to have a further separate enquiry to be accurately ascertained, if indispensible towards any material object that may be in view; but it is also a subject of such delicacy, that for our part I think that further enquiry would only tend, at least at present, to clog that freedom of property which should always be unrestrained for a suspicion has already been awakened that it would be prudent to allay.

344 . . . And that the remainder or 1827 5/16 shares are unclaimed - but occupied by pycarris.

Place Annexes 1799.

C8

	Hagam	Villays	Munadam	Shares	Pycam	Shares	Shrishna Pyka	Shrishna Shares	Enam Pyka	Enam Shares
Kanchipuram	18	234	435	999	430	650 1/4	111	218 7/8	133	167 5/8
Caranguly	38	424 1/2	1,165	1,530 7/8	90	72 7/8	74	78	3	3 1/2
Chingleput	46	365 1/2	1,300	2,769 1/2	4	18	143	198 1/2	1	1
Triplasore	29	240	679	1,349 3/8	280	326 3/8	143	255 1/4	60	94 5/8
Pennamallee	20	204	719	1,116 3/4	3	3	149	432 1/2	5	7
Santnagam	7	97	456	799 3/4	3	5 1/2	44	200 1/2	2	1 1/4
Ponnary	8	154	375	737 13/16	103	222 9/16	90	201 1/2	8	12 1/2
Pithapollam	8	84	379	855 9/16	15	35 1/4	44	62 1/2	15	7 1/2
Manimungalum	5	83	375	1,310 1/2	—	1	29	35	3	5
Salivanka	8	72	240	892	1	32 1/2	26	54 1/2	—	—
Ontamalore	10	60	180	478 1/2	4	113 3/4	14	30	—	—
Cavantandlum	3	69	309	440 1/2	—	14	41	132	—	5
Caelary	7	57	141	204 3/4	9	7 1/4	20	27	10	7
Trivatore (Home Farm)	9 ?	62	?478	681 9/16	—	2 7/16	31	23 1/2	—	—
Punumbaka	4	32	106	137 1/2	—	1	20	25	—	—
Chrishnerttah	3	3	33	45	—	—	—	—	—	—
	223	2,241	7,310	13,848 15/16	942	1,506 5/16	979	1,964 5/8	238	310 3/8
							98	181	10	10 1/4

Total Canonies 1204 (F)
N. 1,56,907 cultivating Ten Adhand-
P. 48,766 1/2 Can.

	Munadam	Shares	Pycams	Shares	Total Shares
A	7,310	13,848 15/16	942	1,506 5/16	15,355 1/8
					2,276 1/2
Shrishna	979	1,964 5/8	238	310 7/8	191 1/4
Enam.	98	181	10	10 1/4	↓
	8,387	15,994 9/16	1,190	1,827 5/16.	17,821 7/8.

I Cuntayen to Polegen pangamanie Pp31- ! L. Place 6.6.1799. (40kms).

48A (18066) 388 ?

D2 F1205

Plain Annexure

Manigam

48A (18066) 388

	Hunsdam N	Hunsdam P	Kailsatt N	Kailsatt P	Palagamatt N	Palagamatt P	Attumkudale N	Attumkudale P	Totals	
Total Manigam	5,409 3/8	2,354 5/8	4,178 7/16	1,403 1/2	30,833 1/2	15,699 3/4	1896 7/16	1681 1/8	42,317 3/4	24,119
Total Cultivated	~~4,498 7/16~~ 2,994 3/16	~~1,160 3/8~~ 450 3/16	6779 4/16	135 1/4	17,326 3/16	3,000 3/4	680 13/16	251 3/4	22,775	3,838
Total Produce	2,215-7-3	963-0-8	7,703-5-4	462-4-4	74,043-3-8	3,345-2-3	2,566-11-5	578-4-5	96,529-11-3	9,349-6-2
Total Value	8,761-40-4	614-34-3	5,694-40-8	469-56-1	58,187-40-15	7,351-6-24	1883-8-78	579-16-42	67,536-12-36	9,014-19-62
Total Value	9,376-28-7		6,163-6-9		58,538-12-1		2,462-25-40.		76,548-32-28	

P

Heads of Pays of 6 large Villages in Chingleput

	Stone cutters	Weavers	Brahmins	Panchamas	Goldsmiths	Goldsmiths	Coppersmiths
CHEMBAUKUM		27	81	3 4	1	1	1
TIR CUCHYCOONDRUM (Total 205: 362+394)	1	25	44	13 21	11	3	12
KULLATOOR (124: 258+258)	brass smiths 8	—	34	— 1	—	—	2
WOLATOOR (119: 162+156)	—	—	1	2 2	—	1	3
AUNOOR (72: 111+114)	—	—	9	2 1	—	1	2
VULLAVIRUM (72: 107+106)	—	4 (Musicians 4)?	6	1	2	—	—

UU Marakkayam Swantadittum (Withheld)

Z Extension Estate Pages 358-11-0 [1000 Quills: Pages 7: 40 quires of medium size Pages 25: etc (400 sheets?)]

After 2 Increase Shares: 2/3 of Value

F. 1207

Vol 2048 Chingleput Bro 16.11.1846 (45-7) 14604-~~6~~.
14607-14, 15-17

2. Devastanum Villages 45

4 In explanation of the 3rd stipulation in this Karana mah I beg to observe that which the Devastanum Villages were under Sircar management then lands were surveyed and a field assessment introduced as in the Govt villages. It seems therefore advisable to retain the power of modifying the present rates in order that the ryots may not be under a disadvantage compared with the neighbouring landholders should a general revision of the survey assessment be found proper at any future period. The 4th stipulation is also introduced to ensure uniformity of the measures which have been proposed for increasing the efficiency of the village servants in the dist should be brought into practical operation.

p 14615-17 B Form of Karanamah

3 We will continue to collect the survey field assessment in the same manner and hists as at present and we will not increase the amount or make any new demands. We further agree to carry into effect any modification of the present rates of assessment which the Govt may hereafter direct.

4 The curnums, Tallians and village servants are to remain in the undisturbed enjoyment of their offices, manium lands and Mirahs and we engage to (14616) introduce into the village and follow any measures which the Govt may hereafter establish for regulating or increasing the emoluments of these officers so that they shall be on the same footing as similar servants in the circar villages.

EI/12

BRP 661: 28.11.1814 (36-7) pp 14524-5.
F.W. Ellis to Bd wanting time to answer Mirasee questions.

BRP 758: 30.6.1817 (40) pp 7291-7326 (Madras 25.6.1817)
F W Ellis: on queries. on Madras position 1800-1

4. 2nd Question: Whether the Mirasidars lost their rights and privileges in the land occupied by the Ulcudies or Paracudies?

Answer: No Paracudis need certificates for the lands they occupied, but some instances, I believe, exist, in which they were given to the Ulcudi Payacaries, and in others, again though the latter continued in possession of them, certificates were not and have not even to the present day been issued, as account of the opposition of the persons claiming the Mirasi, this has taken place chiefly in the Arudicarei villages, (p. 7293). St Thome for instance, for in the Passunga Carei villages the periodical interchange of land usually prevents the establishment of that right of occupancy in any particular extent, which constitutes the Ulcudi tenure.

5 In one of the instances to which I have alluded where the land has continued to be held and the Kaniz paid by the Ulcudis without their being able to obtain a certificate, the questions as to the right of occupancy in the land has been brought into the supreme ct in an action against the Ulcudi holders by a person who purchased the land from the mirasidars who has not been for many years in possession; in this suit the claimant under the Mirasidar has not succeeded, and though probably, this has arisen from some point of English law, but little applicable to the right of the parties, the decision, in its effects, is perfectly just, a mirasidar cannot, after the establishment of the rights (p. 7294) of occupancy in an Ulcudi,

Bd letter of 25th March 1816

reclaim from him the land, but his Mirasi right still survives, and act, deciding according to the law and custom of the country although they cannot restore him the land, must give him the Cuppatam, Mereis and other superiorities attached to the Mirasi, at any period (*) within that fixed by the law for the total extinction of property. . . . .

in margin (*) According to some authorities this is after three lives, according to others after the expiration of 100 years; and according to others again, there is no such period, but real property may be recovered whenever the right to it can be proved, the produce only, under certain circumstances being lost by lapse of time.

p. 7314. (the argument against giving up, or under assessing the waste) may hold good (in ceded dists where the cultivators seem to be itinerant), but it does not (p. 7315) apply to those where Mirasi and its valuable privileges exist. Here the Mirasidar is rooted into the soil, and nothing but the extremity of calamity or oppression can remove him: he is according to the forcible expression in which the ancient traditions of Tardamanda-lam are delivered, by his manyams and Soduntrams, his privileges and superiorities, chained and riveted to his natal earth, and if he be once assured that these are permanently secured to him, there is no fear that he will ever abandon it.

p. 7300 11. A cursory examination of the Tarabadi and Punyu-Malei accounts afford the following information. The village of Madras Vayalur was originally Paring-Casei but was converted into Aradi-Casei about fifteen years ago [AD 1802]; it is divided into ten shares, two are held by two families of Brahmins and eight by 20 families of Pallis, so that the

Village is partly Agrahara and partly Mannavidu. There are also fourteen families of Payacari Brahmans and Pallis: The Mirasi Brahmins have 8 ploughs:

The Mirasi Pallis	70
The Payacaris	30
The whole Taram is	3,900 Caris
deduct Perumboe	1,830 "
Tarapadi Manyam	92 "
Sunned "	19
Total deductions	1941
Remaining Varapet	1959 of which (p.7301)

224 Caris of Nunja and 34 of Punjee are under cultivation in the present year. The customary share to the Pallis is 45%. and to the Brahmins 50%. There are three tanks generally holding each six months water. The present Benz is Spgs 834.

12 From the explanations I have offered with respect to the permanent distribution of lands among the Mirasidars of the Madras villages, it is, I think, clear that no obstacle, none at least that may not be easily surmounted, can exist to the extension of a similar system to the Amdi-Carei village of Vayalur, under which the varapet lands may readily, and, perhaps advantageously both for the Sirkar and the mirasidars, be converted in Tirvapet, without interfering with any existent right or disturbing the general interests of the community, which may continue to be administered jointly, as in the case in the (p.7302) Madras villages, whether the rev be paid jointly or separately, or rendered in money or kind.

[Kani, Kaniyatchi
(1-33 acres) — (100 Kuzhis, 60 guntas)
5 Kanis = 1 Veli = (6.65 acres)]

Kani: land in general
: territory
Kaniyatchi-tzaran

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Chingleput Dist Records, Vol 1-35, 440-474. CDR

CDR ✓Vol 440: 249-53, 220-24.
✓Vol 444: pp 425-46, 458-515

Vol 472A p. 661

Vol 3834 p. 17-18.

BRP. ✓Vol 144: p. 886, 698-718 (Wages 540-3).

Note 27 In Three Parganas 6,452 tanks of ponds; 2141 wells.

Note 64 According to Collector Place (BRP Vol 144 pp 540-3) they earned not less than 2½ Kalams of paddy per month during 1775-96. In terms of 1976 paddy prices in rural Chengalpattu, this came to nearly 576 rupees a month or 19 rupees a day. We feel, however, that this figure did not provide adequate weightage for off-season as well as partial employment-season periods in the year. Accordingly the system of weights used in Sivakumar (1979) has been used to deflate this figure. This gives us a weighted average daily wage (at 1976 prices) of Rs 7-50, whereas as per Sivakumar (1979) the 1976 average daily wages were Rs 2-60 for males and Rs 0-80 for females.

(p. 85-6: 10 Kalams 770 Kgs. 2 markalas = 13 kgs, 4000 Kalams = 20,000 tons?)

Para 33

Gross – Swatantradittum (12 %) = Teeva produce – (Purdie Marah + Aurdie marah) = Net for division.

Subsistence, but in every village a custom prevails, regulated, I presume, by the facility or difficulty with which it is watered, whereby the servants during a stated number of months in the year, are to receive a further payment in grain from their masters, which continues or ceases in proportion to the extent of their fees, and in the end equalizes the whole to about (p. 543) 2½ Cullums or 105 pucca seers per month. In this column are also included such fee of antipiers, as are taken out of the crops after the account and the measurement have been taken; they are of no great amount, and therefore were not deserving of separation.

36 There is a peculiarity in the mutual conduct of cultivators and their servants, partaking with regard to the latter, both of bondage and freedom, which deserves to be noticed. The servant engages in the service of a cultivator at the beginning of the year, on the customary terms of the village to which he is conciliated, and binds himself by the acceptance of beetle, unless in those cases which I before noticed, as inducing one party to demand and the other to grant exhorbitant terms, and his servitude, expires within the year; during which it seldom happens that he is guilty of desertion if those terms are faithfully observed towards him. (544) Many from good treatment acquire an attachment to their masters, whom no inducement almost could prevail with them to desert, yet the ceremony of withdrawing themselves at the end of the year, and reconstructing for their labours is invariably renewed for the disposition of each party towards the other is so well understood, that this retirement is never further than the adjoining village, and if under such disposition, one should not allow a reasonable time, or the

other refrain to offer a renewal of the contract within that time, the complaint would be equally heavy; thus long residence creates attachment, and a kind of inherent right, which it is for the interest of both not to violate, and in fact perpetrates a servitude which is reconciled to the bare forms of freedom, but with few of its privileges. There are some servants who are considered altogether slaves attached to the soil, & are transferred with it from one purchaser to another entitled however to all the (545) privileges of the former class. Whence this distinction arises, and what may be its intrinsic nature will be the subject of future enquiry.

37 Small as the pittance of 2½ cullums of grain per month may seem it is yet adequate to all the ends of subsistence, for it is calculated upon the mean of common years, and of course is augmented in those of abundance; on account of the interest which prompts every man to pursue his own good, the cultivator will not from inclination let it fall below necessary purposes; and for the reasons I have before stated, he is sometimes compelled to enlarge it beyond a fair proportion. But there are other advantages, which the families of these labourers derive from extra services, which they contribute to the village, and for which they receive although not a regulated hire, yet a requittal which satisfies them and is often their only support, from the dissipation (p. 546) of their head. For this reason I have doubted whether it would be politic to attempt, because not clearly possible to effect an improvement in the situation of the cultivators servants, since it would only tend to weaken the govt of themselves; and leave their families who now excise, and benefit by the compassion of the inhabitants, utterly destitute.

PLACE

Vol 144 (25.1.1796)

Para 13. (p.855) Though the inhabitants of each village may from generation to generation have cultivated the lands adjoining to it, yet the original compact is not changed (856) by residence; they can establish no more "right of inheritance in respect to the soil", than tenantry upon an estate in England can establish a right to the land by hereditary residence, altho the liberal custom of English landlords has generally given a preference to the ancient inhabitants, where a reasonable rent has been acquiesced in.

18 (860) Having thus defined the meaning of the village to be a preference of cultivation derived from hereditary residence, and having established the right of govt to provide in what way it may choose for the cultivation of its own lands, it remains for the Bd to determine how far it may be expedient to apply these principles to the Pergunnah of Poonamallee.

Xeroxed 18.3.85. pp 504-696, 697-725, 804-814, 853-863
Place Tables Tables. govt

Chingleput Bdy Mis Vols

Dist Records Outhrawnelore 1741-2 Vol 526 (pp 1-22)
1767 Vol 527 (pp 1-21)
1762-66 Vol 544 (pp 1-83)
Place Report 6.6.1799 Vol 493
6.10.1795 Vol 492 XEROX

A&B Vol 38 (F 1205-6-7, 29.10.1797) Jamabandy

Vol 39 (Hodgson Settlement) (little) F.1208 (29.5.1799). Pro 3.6.1799 BRP Vol 228

Vol 40 (F.1209, 29.5.1800). Pro 5.6.1800 BRP Vol 253/254 (pages 4997-5334)

Vol 43: Place report 6.10.1795 Pro (16) 25.1.1796. BRP Vol 144 Para 13 - Poligar affair Ravenshaw Mateputty

Vol 44 Place on Poligars Privileges XEROX Pro (16) 25.1.1796 BRP Vol 144

Vol 45A Place report June 1799

Irrigation - Tank Marsh Vol 458 (1810)

Dist Records Places Report 6.10.1795 27.5.1796 Vol 1116

BRP VM 259 Pro 7.8.1800 Harris (Tanjore) to BOR

Para 4 p. 6949. 1 Kovilmangalam 3,868] Profits ½.
2 Brahmin Tanjam. 5,607
3 Vanniyan & Kavilgars. 9,241]
4. Swatantrams & antchies. 23,409-] Profits ½.
5. Swatantrams & Govt. 15,653 (Profits valuation 7/8ths)
6 Swatantram out of Kudivaram 14,304.
Original Endowment. (40%) 11,21,649
Original Maintenance. (60%) 14,16,586.

attached 18.7.1985 1+2 others

TG/K 504-600 (Paras 1-86) MP 632-643 (Paras 133-143) MP 664-678 (Paras 162-165) 676-696 (Paras 168-183)

Chingleput Out Records VM 102 (Jan-June 1817) (20 April 1817) PWE 115

MP 310-333 MP 334-351 (Addl TG 158) List of Tanapathi Mangalams & unrecorded villages

Spirit Inclosures para 144-158, 161 (p. 64-60) 162-183 MP 664-696 TRIMASHY Complaint p. 852 (Pages 189+372 added)

Hodgson, Asst. Canoongoes para 133-143. (Circulands deserted para 142)

BRP 144 Planet Bg Rev Pro: 25.1.1796. (Ponnamalee 6.10.1795) 183 Mang 873-935 (MP 500-696, 698-725, 726-843, 844-935 Minutes) (Govt 844-873, 873-935 Out-?) Tables Detention MP 500-538 (Paras 1-28) Ecclesiastical charges 538-571 (29-60) Other details

PLACE

35 The first which I shall notice among those contained in the former of the (p. 542) two classes, or that which gives exemption to the rent, is Calavaram, or the subsistence of the labouring Parriah servants & of the husbandmen. The Calavaram of the menial servants differs from that of the Pycarris. That are various from 3 1/3 to 11 1/9 % of the Tenvaram produce the others from 4 6/11 to 4 1/11 %. And of a Canam acre in that district Parriah Canam was 5 1/2 in Carangooly 4 21/64 and in Cuyavanam 4 50/64. The lowest measure which the servants of the former and Pycarris receive from villages chiefly in agraharams or Brahmin villages; this deficiency would be an inducement—

(Mr. Hindley) Religion from 83-132 (86) Other discharges MP 579-84 (Paras 67-9)

TNSA:

Dist Leg Vol 1116

Place to Bd of Rev 27.3.1796. ff 86–126v.

58. With regard to those persons mentioned in my letter of the 26th of November whom I proved by various testimonies to have been principally instrumental in exciting the opposition that I met with to the settlement, let me beg permission of Govt to repeat my hope that they would not escape the punishment they merit. besides this proof of their guilt such of them as were inhabitants of Poonamallee, have almost ever since remained in concealment in Madras (ff 222r) or occasionally returned to their village by stealth, to stir up the late clamming insurrection of the Parians not yet indeed entirely quelled, and which poor the effect of pernicious influence threatened to pervade the whole Jaghur . . . .

Place ~~[illegible]~~ letter 30.12.1796 ff 127–128. (as Bd Minute 30.6.1796).

(E19) 23

Poligars in Jaghir 6.10.1795

TNSA: Bdl Rev Mis Vol 44 (3 Nos) Place. (Ponnary)

		Privilege	Peishcush
Tripassore	(1–8) 8	10,314–36–38.	1130–0–0
Ponnary	(9–14) 6	18, 872–13–26	3,657–0–0.
Conjeveram.	(15–36) 22	4,003–17–46.	287–23–0
Caranguly	(37–53) 17	4,680–30–1	566–11–40
Pethapollam.	(54–72) 19	2,367–31–64.	542–23–0
Manimungalam	(73–80) 8	1,392–0–79	172–40–20
Poonamallee	(81–96) 16	4,857–2–48.	668–0–0
Sautmagnam	(97–110) 14	2,579–19–33	322–0–0
Salwanh	(111–116) 6	863–20–12	64–34–40
Cawantandalum	(117–131) 15	1,948–9–28	389–43–10
Outamalne	(132–140) 9	1,292–3–18	251–0–0
Covelong	(141–145) 5	2,176–13–63	468–8–50
Trivatore	(146–157) 12	2,612–13–16	263–13–24
Mylapoor	(158–168) 11	483–40–49	6–0–0
Chinglehut	(169–188) 20	7,462–36–50	1,377–10–46
Chiricotah	(189–190) 2	1,167–40–63	15–0–0
Pennatank	(191–197) 7	490–45–22	12–0–0
Pags.		66,815–7–16	10,178–23–70

(E19) 24

TNSA:

1 Vol 1116 Bdl Rev Mission Place 6.10.1795 ~~165~~ 168 – 197V
GNT 27.5.1946 (148–20)

H 178r Deighton (1784) (30.6.1796) informed Standard in 1763; Poonamallee 1749.

H 178V Barnard's survey 1762–66 Data.

H 178V Oct 1786 Standard published

H 179r. 5.4.1790. Bdl dismissal (defiance) Bentinck and others (6.5.1791 Govt) affirmed by Lords.

H 179V 21.2.1793. Barnard's survey strictly enforced.

H 181r. deduction (142) 12/1 + 100 out of 100

	Deduction PURDIE	(Para 34) & (P.56) AIRDIE	Deduction (Manigaram)	Govt	Ryot	
TRIPASSORE.	$12\frac{53}{64}$	$2\frac{36}{64}$	$19\frac{17}{64}$	$33\frac{27}{44}$	$31\frac{61}{64}$	100
CARANGOOLY	$9\frac{46}{64}$	$2\frac{33}{66}$	$20\frac{11}{64}$	$34\frac{27}{64}$	$33\frac{11}{64}$	100
CONJEEVARAM	$10\frac{63}{64}$	$2\frac{38}{64}$	$16\frac{62}{64}$	$38\frac{55}{64}$	$30\frac{53}{64}$	100

Purdon: publicists, cultivators, family, d–

AIRDIE: Doomba (farmists)

M [illegible] Heads assessment [illegible] of Carnatic Bengal in 1735.

Ottarmelloor AD 1741 & 1742

Chingleput Dist Records Vol 526 pp. 22

(Madura) Dist Records Vol 1116; para 48 (p. 218); ff 140–150.

Vol 1116 Place to Bd of Rev 27.3.1796 (65 paras) pp 109–241.

(ff 91) The realisation of a revenue to answer the exigencies of the State is the only principle upon which I conceive any tax is levied. In the early days of Mahomedan dominion, taxes or imports were universally prevalent, not only on every species of traffic, but on all grades and occupations. Intention? was continually at work to multiply these, until they became so burthensome, that an attempt was made to abolish the most oppressive; with a few exceptions, such ~~[illegible]~~ only were continued as arose from inland and maritime commerce.

(ff 114 v) (para 48) In the course of my tour through the several dists of the Jaghur, I have made constant inquiry for the old accounts of its revenue, and altho I had before done so at Outramalore, it was only when lately there that I discovered and obtained them for that Cutbah of so old a date as 1741 and 1742. I have also fortuitously met with some accounts for a few villages of the Poonamy Dist, some of so old a date as 1730. These I have translated and transmitted herewith. Although the latter by no means encourage dependence on a faithful exhibition of the circumstances of those villages from an immense fluctuation in the (ff 115 r) product of the soil, not to be accounted for — they will yet be useful as establishing some parts particularly in the increase of warm generally assumed by the inhabitants

Vol 36 (377A) [18053 in Red] : Jaghire: List of Shrotriums granted to the churches, etc in different Purgandas.

Clear writing 18 Pb 18.6.1796

Vol 44 ~~Vol 384~~ [in Red 18060] [448] Jaghire: Account of the privileges ~~of the~~ enjoyed by the respective poligars of the ... Chingleput (Jaghire) 6.10.1795. Pomnary 25.1.1796 [Cons?] (L. Place)

Abstract last page

Some Villages listed in beginning

Mara Maniam, Tropny, Shrotrium, Cundayam, Moocasah
Cavely listed? listed?

FAINT 196 or 197 Palegar.

188. Wooyala [var] Ramachandra Naick ? (same family)

Luttoor Moocasah ? 390-29-37

179 Villages Cavalymara Manayam and Cundayam. 2,007-66-17

Tropny. 632-17-51

3,030-45-25 ? 7462-36-50

37 Wooyala Ramachandra Naick ? (same family)

171 Villages Cavalymara, Maniam and Cundayam. 1150-37-30

2 Moocasah Villages Nidembar & Kistacharry 292-5-2.

Tropree 375-18-55

Pag 210 Peshcush. 1818-15-7.

EI/13

GO 2231 (Rev) 2.5.1892

Statistics regarding the Occupations of Pariahs in Chingleput, S. Arcot & Tanjore.

PARIAHS
PARIAHS
CHUCKLERS
TOTIS
OTHER OUTCASTES

Supdt Census Operations

Occupation	Pariahs Chingleput	S. Arcot	Tanjore	Pallar Chingleput	S. Arcot	Tanjore	Native Christians C	SA	T	Total C	SA	Total
a. Land occupants	107,889 / 35.3%	213,321 / 39.9%	66,195 / 20.5%	—	20.8%	41,305 / 25.3%	2,581 / 31.1%		22,961	42.7%		25,925 / 32%
b. Agri labourers	80,923 / 26.8%	157,030 / 29.4%	194,085 / 60.0%		96 / 42.9%	103,573 / 63.3%	1,111	13.4%	11,341	23.6%		24,261 / 30%
c. other labourers	98,790 / 32.7%	139,723 / 26.1%	29,654 / 9.2%		107 / 47.8	15,142 / 9.2%	2,972	35.9%	10,314	21.5%		11,707 / 14.5%
	287,602 / 95.2%	510,074 / 95.4%	289,934 / 89.7%	25	223 / 99.6%	160,020 / 97.9%	6,664	80.4%	44,616	92.8%		61,893 / 76.5%
d. Traders	2,112 / 0.7%	2,505 / 0.5%	5,012 / 1.6%	—	—	1,063 / 0.6%	146	1.7%	404	0.8%		3427 / 4.2%
e. artizans	314 / 0.1%	887 / 0.2%	1,139 / 0.3%	—	—	170 / 0.1%	4	0.1%	86	0.2%		2240 / 2.8%
f. others	12,221 / 4%	21,198 / 3.9%	27,254 / 8.4%	4	1	2,255 / 1.4%	1473	17.8%	2,980	6.2%		13,314 / 16.5%
	302,249 / 100%	534,664 / 100%	323,339 / 100%	29	224	163,508 / 100%	8,287	100%	48,086	100		80,874 / 100%

Total

110,470	35.6%	236,302	40.5%	133,425 / 23.5%
82,034	26.4%	168,467	28.9%	321,919 / 56.9%
101,787	32.8%	150,144	25.8%	51,503 / 10%
294,291	94.8	554,913 / 95.2%		511,847 / 90.2%
2,258	0.7	2,909	0.5%	9502 / 1.7%
318	0.1	973	0.2%	2,549 / 0.6%
13,698	4.4	24,179	4.1%	42,823 / 7.5%
310,565	100	582,974 / 100		567,721 / 100

Total Population

CHINGLEPUT	1,136,928
SARCOT	2,162,851
TANJORE	2,228,114

Census Office
Ooty April 1892

This abstract shows that the great majority -- belongs to the small farmer and labouring classes

From Supdt Census to Secy Rev Dept. 4.4.1892

No distinction is made between those actually exercising an occupation and the persons depending upon the workers.

Under Pariahs are included CHUCKLERS, TOTIS, and persons of similar outcaste designations in addition to those who have returned their caste as Pariah.

Chingleput. (1233-1242).

B	Mosques	Chuttrams	Mattams	Water P	Schools	Yeatonwiadas
13 Villages Plants.	38,961-5-8	48,673-12-0	1,086-10-8	7,862-4-8	194-11-0	—
15 Lodegue to Govt	5,801-3-2	10,447-9-8	—	—	—	—
18 Net Rev (13-15)	33,160-2-6	38,226-2-4	1,086-10-8	7,862-4-8	194-11-0	—
19 Private contributions.	95-0-6	—	—	—	—	—
21 Merahinikind	2,724-0-2	25,645-12-6	—	—	—	—
20 Total (19+21)	2,819-0-8	25,645-12-6	—	—	—	—
23 Total (18+22)	35,979-3-2	63,871-14-10	1,086-10-8	7,862-4-8	194-11-0	—
24 Total (12+23)	35,979-3-2	63,871-14-10	1,086-10-8	7,862-4-8	194-11-0	—
(Nothing for demands 25+26)						
28 By Govt	25,336-14-2	—	—	—	2,058-2-3	11,188-5-1
29 Total (24+28).	61,316-1-4.	63,871-14-10	1,086-10-8	7,862-4-8	2,252-13-3	11,188-5-1
DISBURSEMENTS						
32 Ordinary Ceremonies	37,666-13-9	63,871-14-10	1,086-10-8	7,862-4-8	—	—
33 Extraordinary	2,091-6-6	—	—	—	—	—
34 Establishment	11,711-4-6	—	—	—	2,252-13-3	—
35 Repairs.	86-9-3	—	—	—	—	—
37 Allowances to Individuals	9,759-15-4	—	—	—	—	11,188-5-1
39 Total Disbursement.	61,316-1-4	63,871-14-10	1,086-10-8	7,862-4-8	2,252-13-3	11,188-5-1

Abstract of Revenue, Ploughs, land cultivated and population of Southern Districts for Fasly 1201 and 1202 (dated Tripassore 30. 11. 1793)

		Caringorthy (M9093)	Cargevarum (M9091)	Chinglepat (M9100)	Outramullore (9101)	Sambaranch (9102)
A	Revenue					
A	Gross collections 1202	30671-13-53	32442-33-60	24,974-24-69	8835-32-26	7009-7-10
	charges	4257-28-41	3400-25-25	4560-24-59	1737-18-50	1174-10-71
	Net Circar Rev.	26413-30-12	29042-8-35	20,414-0-10	7098-13-56	5834-41-19
B	Ploughs					
	Ploughs in 1201	2843	1996	2238	755	581 ~~657~~
	" " 1202	3059	2093	2333	822	657
	Increase of Ploughs 1202	320	163	192	103	116
	Decrease of Plough. 1202	104	66	97	36	40
C	Cultivated land					
	Cannies cultivated 1201	11429 3/4	9801 1/2	11216 3/16	2754 13/16	3410
	1202	12348 11/16	9135	12,510 1/2	2416 3/8	3458 5/16
	Increase 1202	2144 3/8	852 3/4	2492 7/16	351 1/4	593 13/16
	Decrease 1202	1225 7/16	1519 1/4	1169 3/16	689 11/16	545 1/2
D	Present Population	17,293	31,982	15,405	6015	2215
	Population Destroyed 1780-	60,000	40,000			
	cattle Destroyed (bullocks)	180,000	100,000			
	Previous Rev	70,000	52,000	50,000	23,000	
	No of villages					

Coelong (9103)	~~Cavanantandelum~~ (9104) Cavantandelum	
2375-25-50	11694-33-3	120,000 Pagodas
740-5-50	1550-19-70	
1635-20-0	10144-13-4	
322	561	
324	624	10,000 Ploughs
12	87	
10	24	
1306 3/16	3051 3/16	
1562 7/16	3332 1/4	45,000 Cannies
295 1/2	482 3/16	
39 1/4	201 1/8	
2,006	4997	
		Mysore 80,000
	18,000	
	70	

EI/14

B.Sankaraya's Replies to Seventeen Questions on Mirasee Rights (TNSA:BRP:Vol.720:Pro:17.6.1816,pp.6809-28; Sankaraya wasfor some time with FW Ellis at Madras; according to Ellis he had worked in British service for 30 years both north and south, and from 1816 was appointed headmaster,College at Fort St Geor The replies contain 36 marginal notes. Translated by Ellis.)

Note 2. Caniyatchi, in its general sense, is the native term for which the foreign word mirasee has in latter times been substituted in the districts to which these answers more particularly apply. It is restricted to mean the manyams, cuppatams, and other special privileges of the miraseedar, considered as the symbol of their proprietary right in the soi

A.1. Whatever person not a miraseedar takes in mirasee land of this description, must employ the meeraseedars (p.6810) in the cultivation of it, and cannot cause it to be cultivated by Payacaris; it is customary however when the miraseedars are not able to carry on the cultivation, to employ either the ulcudis(4) to the village, or paracudis(4), but when this is done, the swatantrams(5) and tundavaram(6) are rendered to the mirasee inhabitants from the lands so cultivated, according to their respective shares within the limits of Madras. The practice here stated has always existed with respect to cultivated lands on which no houses are erected, but, since so great a number of houses have been built, and roads and gardens formed,the receipt of a monthly or yearly renthas.. been usual; on this account and from the issue of certificates for land, the right of caniyatchi has been obliterated; however (p.6811) in some cultivated lands and in such only, the mirasee still continues to the miraseedar according to ancient custom.

A.2...Sometimes, however, when the sircar is desirous to give to any one in sarva manyam(13) tenure, either the whole (p.6812) of a mirasee of village, or the waste lands, or any extent of ground within the limits of the village, the value of the proprietary right therein is paid to the miraseedar, and the land becomes sarva manyam; if the proprietary right be not so purchased, then the holder of the manyam is entitled to the melvaram(14); if the miraseedar should refuse the price offered his consent must be obtained or an exchange made for other ground.

A.7(p.6820)..According to some authorities ownership in land is established by an occupancy of twenty years duration, and according to others after the lapse of one hundred years.

A.9(p.6822) In agraharams held by Brahmans there are few (p.6823) slaves and hired laborers are principally employed. In some agraharam villages there are no slaves.

A.12(p.6824) In the districts adjacent to the Presidency ~~and in the Southern countries~~

and in the southern countries, the inhabitants hold their villages in two modes, in aradi-carei, and pasung-carei; When each family enjoys a distinct portion of ground in perpetuity that tenure is called arudi-carei (31) [term means final or decisive distribution]; when after the expiration of seven, ten or twelve years, or such period as may customarily be established in each village, the whole of the inhabitants assemble, draw lots, and, according to them, make a mutual interchange of the lands they have cultivated, this is called pasung-carei [fair distribution]; by what means soever he comes into possession whether by gift, sale, or otherwise, each person in an arudu-carei village is exclusively entitled to the nanjey [nan:wet; chey:cultivation], punjey [pun:inferior], toppu [groves, orchards, and wood lands of all description], wells and other waters belonging to his share; in the pasung-carei villages each person is entitled only to a certain share of the produce, excepting the nattam, of all nanjey, punjey, (p.6825) and other lands assigned to him when the general redivision took place, and formerly mirasee of this description could only be transferred to persons belonging to the same village not to strangers, but the contrary has now become the custom.

A.15 Whatever estate a man may possess in money, in the countries above mentioned, (p.6827) the holding mirasee is always considered as more honorable by the people. The miraseedar looks on himself as entitled to direct the affairs of the village, to stand forward on all occasions when the affairs of the sircar are in discussion, and to receive any tasriff (36) [honorary presents] given by it and the pre-eminence ~~given by it~~ thus claimed is allowed him by others.

Note 4: Under the general term payacari, as used in revenue proceedings, but more properly payercudi, are included the two descriptions of free cultivators, denominated ulcudi-payaóáris, cultivators inhabiting the village who by long residence have established a right to reside in the village and to cultivate a certain portion of its lands, rendering the superiorities to the miraseedar; and paracudi payacaris, foreign cultivators, who have established no such right, but are liable to be removed at the end of the year for which they have engaged.

Note 5: Sostantram, properly swatantram (sau from seva own and tantram will), is a general term which includes all the mirasee privileges; but it has in different places differing acceptations. In Tondamandalam connected with the word dittam it means especially certain small fees received by the miraseedars in the straw before threshing, and differs in this respect from the cuppatam and merei, as these are taken after the grain is threshed.

Note 6: Tundivaram, otherwise expressed by the sanscrit term swamibhogam, the portion enjoyed by the lord, is a certain percentage of the cudivaram, fixed by custom or agreement, rendered by the payacaris from the produce of lands cultivated by them, to the miraseedars, sometimes in grain, sometimes in money.

Note 13: Sarva-manyam signifies land entirely free, of which both the melvaram, the government share, and the cudivaram, the inhabitants share is enjoyed by the holder of the manyam; this tenure can only be lawfully created by the joint act of the prince and the people; ardha-manyam is land half free of which the holder enjoys (p.6812) only the melvaram; it is created by the prince only. The confounding of these tenures under the general foreign term enam, has in latter times been the cause of great uncertainty and long continued disputes.

Note 14: And in this case the tenure is not sarva, or entire but ardha or half manyam. The latter term is applied as above stated when the whole or any part of the melvaram is alienated by the sircar, and differs from shrotrium, in as much as the latter is only properly used when the gift is made to Brahmans skilled in the sruti or vedam whereas manyam literally honorary gifts may be conferred on any caste or under any circumstances.

Note 22: In the original, the word, thus rendered according to its actual meaning in the sentence, is bhumi the earth; lower.. , the extent held by the meeraseedar, the word nilam is used and so in all native writing, the two terms are idiomatically distinguished; bhumi the earth being used in speaking of the right of the prince, and nilam, the soil when speaking of those of the cultivator.

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therefore be pleased to take the Necessary Steps either for examining these Persons relative to this Account or for the sending them to Guntoor to be examined here.—

I have the honor to be

Gentlemen

Guntoor
20th August 1794

Your most Obedient
humble Servant
(Signed) G. Ram

Minute thereon

Vincaturamiah informed the Board some time since that Guntoor Audi and Mootialah the Persons above mentioned were gone to the Northward — Ordered how in consequence of the present Application that Strict Enquiry be made for them at Madras.—

Read the following letter from the Collector in the Northern Division of the Jagir

To David Haliburton Esqr.

President &c. Members of the

Board of Revenue

Gentlemen

In reply to your letter of the

From Mr. A. Darnell
Jr.

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[illegible] Boards letter respecting [illegible] from Nullum Vellaih [illegible] information thereon remark [illegible] Application for a farm [illegible] Petition from the [illegible] of the Maganum [illegible] thereto —

16th May respecting the Petitions handed to your Board by Nullum Vulliah I take the liberty to inform you that on a further enquiry I find the quantity of uncultivated ground as specified in my report of the 25th March on the Paukum Maganum to be correct except in a single instance in Paukum Village where 33 Caunies of the 000 of Nunjah Cultivated Ground has been Cultivated from a want Rain with Dry Grain and in consequence included in the Punjah Account which reduces the Punjah uncultivated ground from 106¾ Caunies to 73¾ and the ground as stated to be uncultivated in the whole of the Maganum has been so upwards of 14 Years — what Nullum Velliah sets forth in regard to their being no Yary is true but is not a singular Instance as in Many parts of the Jaghire from the Situation of the Ground — where no Yaries could be made the Cultivation is carried on by raising of dams around the Paddy Fields to preserve such Water as May fall —

With respect to the propriety of granting Nullum Velliah a Farm I believe a Man being a Parier is Never According to the prejudices

of

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of the Country deemed eligible thereto and I now inclose a Copy of a Petition delivered to Me from the Inhabitants of the Maganum—

I have the honor to be

Gentlemen

Your most Obedient Servant

(Signed) Roger Darvall

Coll.r N. D. J.

Trivalore

29th August 1794

Memorandum

Total Punjah Land in Pawkum Village			803 . 23
Waste Land	379		
Tank and Yarees	248		
Houses	16		
Gardens and Back yards	27	75	
Mauniums	14	75	
			679 . 50
Total Punjah Ground for Cultivation			123 . 75
deduct actually Cultivated			87 .
Remains uncultivated Punjah			100 . 75

instead of 73 . 75 as put down in the Statement—

To Roger Darvall Esq.

Collector in the Northern Division of the Honble Company's Jaghir

The humble Petition of Shashawtree

Oyengar Tauthoyengar Pauyengar

Venkatavaredyengar Annamedeyer

Sorbeyer Varedyer Shrinivahsayer

Annamedeyer

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Most Humble Sheweth Sashatra Oyengar Rungspundet Narrersoopundet Meotalpetter Agovolyer Vencataramyer & Ramyer Inhabitants of Paukum Village and its Dependencies in the District of Poonamally —

That in part of this World the Parriars are low Cast erected their houses far from the Villages and prohibited from passing into Braminy Streets besides the Braminys confined within the shadow of the Parriars they ought to be washed over and other Natives also to be bathed incase lied up close to them but their duties as slave to all the Inhabitants except Braminys continued to work Namely Labourers for cultivating Measure the heap of the Paddy Horse Boys attendants to move off the Carcasses from the Villages and to burn the dead Bodies — also since the establishment of the English Colony in India your honors is well known they are Continued at Madras and other Garrisons as Cooks Pallanquin Boys Horse Boys Tolly Cart Drivers — Grasscutters water wenches but altho they are unfit to do any Service except the above duties yet some of the Parriars by serving as Dubash to Gentlemen —

provided

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honor will give relief by Vouchsafing to let the Paukum Maganum have to the good People such as the present Renter who has for the Repairation of Tank &c. Charged to the amount of about 200 Pagodas Otherwise Occasion to let every Village have to their Inhabitants individually incase required to let out at present and as in Duty Bound your Petitioners

Shall Ever Pray

(Signed)

Shasatree Oyengar
Tauta Oyengar
Vencatavarda Oyengar
Annah Oyengar
Verdapah Oyengar
Saranap
Vencata Oyengar
Vencatanarrain Oyengar
Jungum Narrambee
Vencata soobiah
Durmaroyen
Narrainiah
Karatapakum Shastree Oyengar
Streenevapiah
Keelakoondeeyaroo Narsiah
Rungapuntaloo
Vencataroyer
Pattaravakum Rameengar
Aukeblum
Ramiah
Soobiah
Ramma Bunteolo
Ramayer
Vencatasha Oyengar
Vunkeepoory Shasha Oyengar
Runga Oyengar
Permaul Ragaven Oyengar

Minute thereon

As it appears from the above report that it would be contrary to the Prejudices of the Natives that Nattum Villiah from his Cast should

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should hold a Farm resolved that his Application is indmissible —

Read the following from the Collector in the Southern Division of the Jaghire —

To David Haliburton Esqr.

Acting President &c. Members of the

Board of Revenue

Fort S. George

Gentlemen

Enclosed I have the hon transmitting an Estimate or Dowle of the S Manufactured at bovelong for Fusly 1205 together with an account of what is remaining on hand of Fusly 1202 up to the 12th July 1794

The enclosed Petition which Board have already perused was presented me by the Inhabitants with an earnest request that I would submit their cause to your serious consideration The Inhabitants likewise assured me that the Board had resolved upon writing another Letter upon

From Mr. Balfour Estimation of Salt made for Fusly 1203 and account of what remains on hand with Petition from the Inhabitants remonstrating against the Sale of the Bovelong Shore —

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Tripa

Wth Aug

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the Subject but as I have heard nothing further upon that head I am led to believe their information was not grounded upon fact having already stated to the Board my reasons for and against selling off the Company's share of Salt previous to the setting in of the Monsoon I shall make no further comments upon that head but have only to observe that in the event of its being determined to sell off the Circars Share independent of that of the Manufactures the former ought in justice to be at the sole expense of separating the heaps.

I have the honor to be

Gentlemen

Your most Obedient Servant

(Signed) Walter Balfour

Coll.r

Tripalore

18th August 1794

Estimation