

PP 6199a (18)  
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WILKS  
1805?

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‘ prophecy contained in their books, that the whole of India  
‘ will be subjected to the dominion of Mohamedan princes.  
‘ After Malec Naib had possessed himself of the treasures of all  
‘ the kings of that country, and was preparing to return, the  
‘ night before his march a quarrel arose among some Brāh-  
‘ mans, who sought refuge in his camp, respecting money taken  
‘ from the buried treasures of the nobility. A Mohamedan  
‘ overheard them, and lodged information with the Cutwal.  
‘ The Brāhmans were seized, and carried before Malec Naib.  
‘ On the application of the torture, they refunded what they  
‘ had taken; and discovered not only that treasure, but six  
‘ other places of deposit in the woods. Malec Naib drew im-  
‘ mense sums from these deposits, and began his march towards  
‘ Maber, (Malabar). Having also destroyed the temples there,  
‘ and collected large sums, and valuable jewels, he returned to  
‘ Delhi in the year of the Hegyra 711, (A.D. 1311). He presented  
‘ to Aladdin 312 elephants, 24,000 horses, 96,000 maunds of  
‘ gold, and innumerable diamonds and pearls. Aladdin, upon  
‘ seeing this treasure, which eclipsed the celebrated treasury of  
‘ Perviz (Chosroes Perviz, king of Persia), at Badaverd, was  
‘ delighted, and threw open the gates of his exchequer. He  
‘ gave each of the Omra ten maunds, (a maund is about 80 lib.  
‘ avoirdupois); to others, as shaikhs and learned men, he gave  
‘ one maund, or half a maund, according to their character.  
‘ The remainder, whether coined or uncoined, he caused to be  
‘ melted, and deposited in his treasury. None of the authors  
‘ who have treated of that period make any mention of silver;  
‘ being brought from the peninsula by Malec Naib; whence it  
‘ has been conjectured, that it was held in little estimation.’  
Whatever exaggeration there may be, on the part of the au-  
thorities to whom Ferishta refers, and who probably wrote near  
the period, we are authorised to conclude, that the plunder  
brought from the Decan by Malec Naib, was such as that coun-  
try could not have supplied at any subsequent time. But gold  
is not a production of India. Those riches must have been  
procured in exchange for commodities; and their probable a-  
mount, consequently, enables us to appreciate the commercial  
prosperity of those countries.

We have seen that Vijayanagar was founded in the year 1336.  
In the following century, Shahrukh, son of Tamerlane, reigned  
in the city of Herat, over the most extensive empire then existing  
in Asia. His court was remarkable for its splendour and magni-  
ficence. This prince sent an ambassador to the Rajah of Vijaya-  
nagar; and Khondemir has inserted his observations on that  
country, in the *Habibabsir*, whence they were translated by the  
writer

writer of this article, and published in the *Asiatic Register*.  
The ambassador is at a loss to express the astonishment excited  
in him, by the riches and prosperity which he there witnessed.  
Vijayanagar, then only a century old, greatly exceeded in splen-  
dour and size the capital of Persia. The immense population  
of the Decan, when compared with that of his native country,  
Abdul Rezac attributes to the military not being paid by assign-  
ments of land, but receiving their pay regularly once in four  
months, from the treasury. There can indeed be little doubt of  
the pernicious effects of the Mohamedan system of paying the  
troops by jaghirs and tunkhas, and thus subjecting the cultivat-  
ors to military oppression; but, in addition to this circumstance,  
he might have included the perfect security afforded to com-  
merce, by the vigilant police, and strict administration of jus-  
tice, which he had previously remarked. We might cite the  
expensive works for the retention and distribution of the waters,  
in countries of which the cultivation depends on artificial irri-  
gation, erected by Hindu princes, and suffered to fall into de-  
cay by their Mohamedan successors. We might cite the terri-  
torial assessment effected by the sovereign of Vijayanagar, still  
referred to by the inhabitants of Carhāta, as an equitable stand-  
ard of the comparative value of lands. But we hasten to the  
consideration of another and more interesting topic discussed  
by Colonel Wilks.

His fifth chapter comprises a learned and able disquisition on  
the landed property of India. He quotes Strabo and Diodo-  
rus; and examines the state of landed tenures in Judea; in Egypt  
during the administration of Joseph; and in Sparta when the  
laws were framed by Lycurgus. The government of Bengal had  
contented themselves with interrogating the most intelligent na-  
tives, and with consulting financial documents.

A measure of great political importance has long been partial-  
ly adopted at Madras, with a view of rendering the settlement  
of the territorial revenue general and permanent, as in Bengal.  
Colonel Wilks conceives it to be not only unjust and oppressive  
in its principle, but likely to prove detrimental in its effects.  
The authority which his opinion is justly entitled to, induces  
us to call the attention of our reader to the nature, extent, and  
application of the arguments he adduces. We shall be obliged  
also to take a concise view of the origin, progress, and present  
state of the long litigated question of Zemindari rights, in which  
we shall avoid as much as possible the use of technical terms.

Before we commence, however, we think it right to show,  
that we are not altogether unqualified for engaging in this dis-  
cussion, by vindicating ourselves from the charge of having ad-  
vanced



vanced two facts 'incompatible and incredible,' for such are the epithets which Colonel Wilks has applied to our statement. We cited the authority of the Muntukhebr al lebab, a history of great reputation, and of Shah Nevaz Khan, an esteemed biographer, to prove that, in the financial system of the Emperor Acbar, one half of the crop was exacted as the share of government, if paid in kind; but that this might be commuted for one fourth of the estimated value, if paid in money. The works on which we founded our statement are both considered as high authorities in India; but if the facts be incompatible, no authority indeed will be of much consequence. Is it too much, however, to expect that, before we discredit writers of established reputation, that incompatibility be pointed out? Now, the only ground for disbelieving their statements, arises from the apparent improbability of encouraging money-payments by so high a premium. But whoever will appreciate the expense, waste and dilapidation accruing from the receipt of revenue in kind, may not be disposed to consider the fact incredible, or to reject the testimony of competent witnesses treating the history of their own country, and on a subject, in which Shah Nevaz Khan at least, was intimately conversant.

Of the antient existence of Bengal as a separate kingdom, with the precise limits assigned to it at present, there is no other evidence than its distinct language, and peculiar written character. At the time of the war of the Mahābārat, it constituted three kingdoms. Afterwards, it formed a part of the empire of Magadha or Behar; from which, however, it was dismembered before the Mohamedan invasion. By what laws it was governed during the sway of its native princes, neither history nor tradition has recorded. It may indeed be conjectured, that since these were Hindūs as well as their subjects, the institutes of Menu must have furnished the basis of their jurisprudence. The digest of Hindū law by Mr Colebrooke, shows, however, that other systems, for which divine authority was also pleaded, claimed obedience from Hindūs. For our present purpose, it is sufficient to observe, that, for many centuries, all knowledge of those laws has been effaced from the memory of the natives; and to trace their existence, has been the task of profound investigation, and literary research.

At the commencement of the 13th century, Bengal was subjected to the throne of Delhi, and continued a province of that empire until the year 1338, or during a period of 140 years. At this period, Malec Fakhreddin, an officer of Cader Khan, the viceroy of Bengal, assassinated his master, and revolted from the Patan empire. Under the new dynasty of Mohamedan princes, Bengal continued to be governed as an independent kingdom, until

the death of Sultan Shemseddin II. in 1386, when a Hindu zemindar, named Raja Cansa, subjected it to his dominion, and transmitted the sovereignty to his son, after a reign of seven years. 'But God,' adds the pious Ferishta, 'averted the mischief this might have occasioned, by converting his son to the true faith.' In the year 1538, the Emperor Humayun re-annexed it to the throne of Delhi. But on the death of the Emperor Selim in 1552, Soliman Garāni rendered himself independent in Bengal. He was succeeded by his sons, the last of whom fell in battle against the army of the Emperor Acbar in 1575. So that Bengal continued an independent Mohamedan state, during nearly 237 years. From that period, it remained annexed to the Mohamedan empire of Delhi, until the acquisition of the Dewani by the English East India Company, constituting in all a period of nearly 600 years, during which it was ruled by Mohamedan sovereigns; an interval more than sufficient to obliterate all traces of the laws and institutions, which preceded the conquest, from the minds of the natives.

Those laws, however, did not entirely cease to operate. For although the Mohamedan courts did not allow their validity, they paid great attention to local customs, in questions of succession; and many of these were no doubt founded on the antient laws. But without any minute investigation of the principles adopted by the Mohamedan government, in the administration of Bengal, a very superficial view of the actual state of that country, when it came into possession of the English, is sufficient to show that they had not proved injurious. The unexampled state of prosperity which Bengal had attained, demonstrated, that however defective the Mohamedan institutions might be found in theory; whatever circumstances might render them ineligible for the new government to adopt, the country had risen to affluence in consequence, or in spite of them. The first object was to ascertain the relative situation of the different classes of new subjects thus unexpectedly submitted to their control. The act of Parliament which enjoined that the natives should be protected in their rights, 'according to the laws and constitution of India,' meant unquestionably such rights as existed when the India Company obtained possession. The obvious intention was to maintain the state of society which then existed; and it certainly never entered into the imagination of any person, at home or abroad, that it was necessary to revert to laws, institutions and rights, which a lapse of six centuries had obliterated from the minds of the natives.

It was found, that almost the whole revenue collected by the Mohamedan government was derived from an assessment on the



land: That this territorial assessment professed to be fixed in principle, but was exceedingly variable in amount: That the amount was annually adjusted between the officers of government and a class of men called zemindars, (literally landholders), and was more or less each year, in proportion to the quantity of land in cultivation: That these men possessed certain hereditary rights, their succession being regulated by the custom of the family; but that a confirmation of their title, by a new sunnud or grant from the crown, after each demise, was requisite to its validity: That they collected from the peasants the rent paid to government, after deducting a proportion equal to about one tenth, unless this was allowed them in lands; and that these lands, or that deduction, was allowed them, even when deprived of the management of their zemindari, unless in cases of disaffection to government: That, anterior to the English possession, the whole of the subahs of Bengal and Bahar were subdivided into zemindary jurisdictions, insomuch that not a foot of land existed in either, which did not constitute a portion of some zemindari: That the sovereign was in the habit of granting to individuals, in perpetual property, small portions of lands, by deeds of various denomination and tenor, either with or without a quit-rent; these continuing to constitute, however, a part of the zemindari as before; and a proportionate reduction was allowed to the zemindar, at the annual adjustment of his accounts, for the lands thus dismembered: That the zemindar himself, for charitable or religious purposes, or even from motives of favour, affection, or interest, was in the habit of excluding certain portions of his zemindari from the territorial assessment; but these alienations, when discovered, were generally resumed, though sometimes confirmed by government: That the government only interfered between the zemindar and the occupants of the lands, by compelling both parties to fulfil their engagements: That the proprietors of houses and gardens held the ground by a patta, or lease, from the zemindar; the greatest proportion of the cultivators of the soil held their ground also in virtue of pattas or leases, the tenor of which was various, many for a twelvemonth, and others for a period of years; but there still remained a numerous class of cultivators, who, although they had no pattas, possessed a prescriptive right of occupancy, whilst they continued to pay their just proportion of the annual assessment.

The most remote period to which the amount of that annual assessment could be traced, was to that adjusted and levied by Rājāh Tudor Mull, in the reign of the Emperor Acbar, and termed the Asil Tumar Jumma; copies of which are still extant.

extant. The principles which regulated it, adverted to the circumstances and nature of the crop, as well as of the cultivator. From historical evidence, and the testimony of intelligent natives, we submit the following statement as representing the shares into which the crop of rice would be divided, according to that assessment, at the present time, when the peasant had not received tucavi or an advance of money; had not had recourse to artificial irrigation at his own expense; and paid the dues of government, not in kind, but in money.

	Rupees.
Suppose the produce of a portion of land to sell for	100
Deduct three fourths to the cultivator, for the wages of labour, repair of implements, and profits of stock	75
	25
Deduct charges of collection, estimated at one tenth	2½
	22½
Deduct the allowance of the zemindar, according to the practice of the more recent Mohamedan governments; for, in the settlement of Acbar, they were not employed in their present capacity	2½
	20

There remains to the sovereign 20

But whether the original principle was adhered to, or neglected, the amount levied in the administration of the Nabob Ali-verdi Khan, greatly exceeded the produce of the Asil Tumar Jumma. Yet the prosperity of the country bore testimony to the moderation of the exactions. Two centuries had elapsed since the settlement of Tudor Mull. The variations in the numerical amount may justly be attributed to the extension of cultivation, and, above all, to a fall in the value of money. At the former period, the discovery of the American mines had scarcely affected the circulation of India. At the latter, the nations of Europe had long carried on an extensive commerce with Bengal, principally by means of importations of bullion.

An experience of twenty years was not necessary to prove to the government of Bengal, that the financial system which had flourished under their predecessors, was not likely to prove successful with them. The summary justice, the complicated system of checks, the intimate local knowledge which had assisted it before, were all wanting. The decline of the revenues naturally attracted the attention of the most intelligent Company's servants to an investigation of the cause and the remedy; and the



the rights of zemindars became a subject of interesting, but not acrimonious discussion: Lord Teignmouth and the late Mr Grant were the most intelligent and the best informed of those who took a part in it.

Mr Grant contended, that the sovereign was the sole proprietor of the soil throughout India: That the native officers, at the period when the company obtained possession, had fraudulently suppressed or destroyed the revenue accounts: That by imposing erroneous statements on the credulity of the English, they had, in collusion with the zemindars and their agents, intercepted the real dues of the state: That the remedy for this rapidly increasing abuse was, to demand from the latter the amount at which they were actually assessed, previously to the Company's obtaining the Dewani; and, on refusal, to commit their districts to the charge of English gentlemen, instructed to superintend the formation of a new valuation founded on minute local investigation: That the zemindars thus dispossessed should retain nothing but their *nancar*, or one tenth of the neat rental, which was all to which they had any right by the 'laws and constitution of India;'—the necessity of obtaining a new *sunnud* after the death of each incumbent, abundantly demonstrating, that they could not be considered as landed proprietors. In fact, they were merely officers of government, of whom, in the settlement of Tudor Mull, no mention is made, though they have been unwisely suffered to convert their official trusts into hereditary jurisdictions, by succeeding Mohomedan rulers.

On the other hand, it was maintained, that the claims of its subjects should be weighed deliberately, and even indulgently, by a just and wise administration: That the zemindars exercised no rights now, of which they were not in possession before the subversion of the Mohomedan government: That for a new government to institute an inquiry into the origin of rights established antecedently to their own, would be a task at once unpopular, invidious and unjust. Besides, such an inquiry would lead to no satisfactory result. Many of the zemindars were unquestionably the descendants and representatives of petty independent princes; others had undoubtedly acquired their zemindari recently; and the origin of others it would be difficult to trace: But all had been placed on the same footing by the Mohomedan rulers. Would it be becoming then in an English government to annihilate rights respected by a dynasty of Tartars? Besides, the zemindars were, in fact, the nobility of the country, and formed an useful and ornamental link in the chain of society, which, without them, would be reduced to the prince and the peasant.

The

The cultivators universally considered them as the proprietors of the soil; they were attached to the families which had so long been their protectors; and, if even their dispossession could be proved to be compatible with strict justice, still it would certainly be considered by the people in general, as a proceeding in the highest degree tyrannical and unjust. With respect to the diminution of the revenue, it could never be admitted that the arbitrary and ruinous assessment of Casim Ali could correctly be considered as a standard;—an assessment which had never been realized, and which had at the time excited the greatest discontent. If compared with any other standard, no material diminution would be found to exist. But instead of convulsing the country by encroaching on rights sanctioned by prescription, and supported by public opinion, the politic mode of improving the revenue, is by rendering it the interest of the zemindars to extend cultivation.

It is a pleasing reflection, that the arguments prevailed which appeared to partake most of liberality and justice. But a permanent settlement of the territorial assessment was recommended by considerations of great weight and moment. 1st, To ascertain annually the precise extension or diminution in the quantity of cultivated land, implied a degree of local knowledge, which the English gentleman in charge of an extensive district could never possess. Scarcely had he leisure to become conversant with one station, before, in the routine of the service, he was removed to a higher, or returned to Europe. 2d, With the highest deference for the honour and integrity of the Company's servants, was it wise to expose them annually to the enormous temptation of profiting by the settlement of the revenues, when this might be effected with scarcely a possibility of detection? The revenue officers who preceded them, during the Mohomedan government, though notoriously more corrupt, were checked by the local knowledge of their employers, and by the existence of minute and detailed accounts which had since irrecoverably perished. 3d, Above all, was it rational to expect an increase of cultivation, whilst the zemindars, who alone possess capital applicable to agricultural improvements, can only expect to receive one tenth of the profit arising from its advance, whilst nine tenths must be paid to the government? 4th, If by limiting the demands of the sovereign in the form of territorial assessment, a zemindari can be rendered a valuable property, it will also become a saleable one; and henceforth, the balances accruing annually, may be liquidated by the sale of a proportionate quantity of the lands; which will probably transfer



for the management into more industrious hands, and in this respect also prove conducive to the general prosperity.

Such were the facts, and such, to the best of our recollection, a few of the principal arguments adduced in the course of this interesting discussion. It terminated in the zemindars being declared hereditary proprietors of their respective zemindaries, now become estates. The property of the soil in Bengal could never once be supposed to rest with any other class of men than either the sovereign or the zemindar. Yet sales of land were as common there as in Europe; but they only transferred the rights assigned to the seller or his ancestors, by the sovereign or the zemindar. The respective rights of the sovereign, the zemindar and the tenant, as actually exercised during the later Mohamedan governments, admitted of no dispute. The controversialists were too intimately acquainted with facts, to differ as to the practice. But in whom was vested the property of the soil? On this abstract question the most opposite deductions were made from the same premises. To us, it appears correct to affirm, that if it be not always frivolous to talk of rights under a government absolutely despotic, the property was vested in the sovereign, limited by certain hereditary rights of the zemindars. We must not conclude, from the silence of the Ayin Acbari, that the origin of this class of men was posterior to that period; for it is historically certain, that the descendants of the independent princes who ruled in India, before its subjection to the Moslems, where they were not extirpated or driven from their dominions, became the zemindars of their former principalities. When, in consequence of their families becoming extinct,—of real or supposed disaffection to the government,—or of failure in liquidating the balances due to the state, they lost possession, their territories were transferred to others, either entire or divided, by new grants from the crown. We fully admit, that the settlement of Tudor Mull in the reign of Acbar, was not concluded with the zemindars, but with the tenants. But this operation, founded on minute investigation, and in many instances on actual measurement, was exactly the measure recommended by Mr Grant; which required, in order to succeed, the temporary suspension at least of the zemindar's jurisdiction. The history of Upper India affords, at all periods, decisive proofs of the existence of this class of men. The permanent settlement of the Bengal revenues conferred no privileges on the zemindar with respect to the tenants, which he did not previously possess. These were anxiously protected in all the rights they could claim, whether by grants from the crown, from the zemindar, from approved local-customs, or, lastly,

lastly, from occupancy. The state encroached on no rights but its own. In setting limits to a fluctuating assessment, and in assuring a hereditary succession, the zemindar derived important privileges from the liberality of the sovereign; but not at the expense of his subjects. The Madras government was directed to carry the same measure into execution in the Peninsula. After this prolix digression, we now return to Colonel Wilks.

All we had read or heard of the countries south of the Crisnā, previously to the publication of Dr Buchanan's travels, had convinced us that the state of society differed widely from that which prevails in the upper parts of Hindustan. The perusal of that instructive publication abundantly confirmed our suspicions. It might, indeed, have been conjectured *a priori*, that countries which had only passed transiently through the Mohamedan rule, would have retained, with little variation, the institutions and customs prevalent amongst their ancestors. The valuable information communicated on this subject by Colonel Wilks, is altogether decisive. We can find only two grounds of objection; 1st, That he appears to consider the state of society, which he represents, as prevalent universally throughout Hindustan; 2d, That he has omitted to state, in sufficient detail, the nature of the situation of that class of men whom he names Udiar or Polygar, which is essential to a correct view of the subject.

We collect from Colonel Wilks's statements, that in the countries south of the Crisnā, the sovereign collects the annual assessment through his own officers, directly from the cultivator, without the intermediate agency of any class of men corresponding with the zemindars of the north. That this was the case when the Institutes of Menu were composed, seems altogether indisputable. We have already intimated, that the petty principalities of antient India did not exceed many modern zemindaries in extent. The property of the soil, therefore, must be sought either in the sovereign, or in the occupant. Colonel Wilks appears inclined to refer it universally to the latter; although, where the exactions of the state became too oppressive, the proprietors preferred the dereliction of their claims to sustaining the weight of enormous taxation thus heaped upon them. 'We shall accordingly find,' he observes, 'that in the central regions, the existence, and, with it, the remembrance, of private property in land, has been nearly obliterated; while, throughout the lower countries, it can every where be distinctly proved, and in many places in as perfect a state, and as fondly cherished, as in any part of Europe.' The following is the criterion



terion of property adopted by Colonel Wilks. 'The inference appears to be irresistible, that the fact, of land being saleable, ascertains the existence of property, and that the right to sell identifies the proprietor.' We have already remarked, that lands held by lease from the zemindar were transferable, by sale, during the remainder of the lease; but the sale here meant is of a permanent indefeasible property, subject to no other condition than defraying the dues of the state. This, according to Menu, was the sixth part of the crop; a fact of which our author never met with a common Hindu farmer, of ordinary capacity, who was ignorant. 'I dissent absolutely from the opinions of those who describe the Indian husbandman as destitute of knowledge, observation, and understanding. I have uniformly found them the most observant and intelligent of all the classes with whom I have conversed, and fond of discussing the rationale of all the operations of their husbandry.' The truth of this observation will certainly not be disputed by any who have had an opportunity of judging for themselves, and who, like Colonel Wilks, are conversant with the native dialects. Going successively over the low countries of the Peninsula, he finds that 'the hereditary right to landed property in Canara and Malabar, was, and continues to be, indefeasible, even by the longest prescriptive occupancy. The heir may, at any distance of time, reclaim his patrimony, on paying the expense of such permanent improvements as may have been made in the estate.

'Private property, in Malabar and Travancor, is distinguished by the emphatical word *Junnum*, a term bearing the express signification of birthright. The various gradations of mortgage, temporary transfer, and conditional possession, which are all requisite before a deed of complete and final sale can be effected, mark a stronger reluctance to alienation, and a more anxious attachment to landed property, than can be found in the institutions of any other people antient or modern: and the high selling price of twenty years purchase, reckoning on the clear rent, or proprietor's share, in a country where the legal interest of money is more than double that of Britain, testifies the undiminished preservation of this sentiment to the present day.'

In Dravida, the only country remaining to be noticed, a considerable proportion of the lands is also held by perpetual proprietors.

The impression we have received from the foregoing statements is, that in Tulava, the whole of the lands consist of private property; but that, in Malabar and Dravida, although it is not uncommon, yet it is far from universal. In all these countries,

countries, there is abundance of waste lands, independent of the pastures annexed to each village. But the land of these proprietors, in common with others, is subject to the fluctuating land-tax; and not, as property conferred by the sovereign in Upper Hindustan, to a permanent quit-rent only.

The government of Madras being directed to conclude a permanent settlement of the revenues with the zemindars of the Deccan, and not finding any description of persons at all corresponding with this class of men in Hindustan, were naturally very much embarrassed. We can only conjecture, how the Marquis of Cornwallis, and the eminent persons who composed his Council, would have applied their own principles to this new state of things. We may venture to assert with some confidence, that the proprietors would have been secured in all the rights they previously enjoyed; that is, in permanent possession, and in the undisturbed transfer and hereditary transmission of their lands. The considerable proprietors (for such there are) would have been considered as zemindars, and their land-tax fixed in perpetuity. New zemindars would in all probability have been appointed with convenient limits; but we cannot perceive in what respect this would have interfered with the rights of the smaller proprietor, to whom it must be a matter of indifference, whether he pays his revenue to an agent of government, or to a hereditary proprietor. The latter is universally preferred by the Bengal peasantry, from deep-rooted attachment to the family of those whom they consider as their lords and protectors. The situation of the new zemindars on the coast, would only differ from those in Bengal in this, that a greater proportion of their lands would be let in perpetuity; but there would remain a sufficient employment for their skill and capital, in the improvement of those which were waste. The courts of both countries are at all times open to the complaints of cultivators for over-exactions; an evil, at any rate, more to be apprehended from an officer of government casually employed by the English resident, than from a zemindar possessing a permanent interest in the prosperity of his tenants, and naturally anxious to acquire popularity amongst them for himself and his successors.

Such, however, does not appear to be the view taken of the subject by the Madras government. 'Early in 1800, orders were issued to the collectors to make the requisite preparatory arrangements for dividing the country into estates, for the purpose of being sold to persons to be denominated zemindars.' So far as this measure only went to interpose a zemindar between the sovereign or his officers, and the cultivators,



tors, we are not aware of any ground of complaint; whilst the latter were protected in their respective rights, whether proprietary or otherwise. But another measure, of which we profess ourselves altogether unable to comprehend the principle, consisted in a proposal from government to those proprietors, to purchase their own lands as zemindars. We apprehend that no precedent for this occurs in the proceedings of the Bengal government, which formed the permanent settlement. This singular proposal was very naturally refused; and the difficulties which occurred in carrying the settlement into effect at Madras, had, when Colonel Wilks wrote, suspended the further prosecution of that measure.

'Happily,' says our author, 'in a large portion of the territory subject to the government of Fort St George, the question is still open to consideration; the rights which still exist, are ripe for confirmation; and those which have been partially or wholly usurped or destroyed, may yet be restored. Instead of creating, by the most absurd of all misnomers, a few nominal proprietors, who, without further usurpation, can by no possible exertion of power be rendered either more or less than farmers, or contractors of revenue, the British government may still restore property, and its concomitant blessings, to the great mass of its subjects.'

In the above passage it is manifestly assumed (as we think) without necessity, that the appointment of a zemindar involves an encroachment on the rights of the proprietors. But some argument should be adduced to prove this. Can it be correctly affirmed, that the zemindar can never be more than a contractor of revenue, in a country abounding with lands altogether waste and unproductive? Could the capital of an opulent purchaser, be employed in a manner more conducive to the general advantage, than in covering the desert with rich harvests? Does the security he will enjoy, of being subjected to no additional assessment, hold forth no inducement to attempt this beneficial operation? But the waste, says Colonel Wilks, is the property of the township. We well know, that every village has a definite extent of pasture land annexed to it, for the conveniency of the villagers. But does this intelligent and benevolent writer so far forget himself, in the warmth of his argument in favour of proprietary rights, as to condemn to perpetual sterility the extensive wastes, in every part of that country, which belong to no township? We have only to peruse Dr Buchanan's Journal to perceive, that in most parts of his route, he traversed extensive tracts remote from the habitation of man, and certainly forming no part of village pastures. The limits of these, indeed, are in general well defined, and perfectly known; and are sufficiently extensive for the purposes to which they are applied;

applied; but beyond them lye lands which require an expenditure of capital to render them productive; and this cannot be procured in any other manner, than by adopting the measure he condemns so severely.

The practical result of our author's observations is, that what he terms the antient constitution of India, should be revived,—

'By declaring the fixed and moderate revenue that each township shall pay, and leaving the interior distribution to themselves; interfering only on appeal from their own little magistrate, either in matters of revenue, or of landed or of personal property. Under such a system, varying only from their antient constitution in substituting for the tax on industry, involved in the exaction of a proportion of the crop, a fixed money payment, which is also of great antiquity in India; the waste would quickly be covered with luxuriant crops, because every extension of culture would be a clear gain to the proprietor.'

This, indeed, is the inestimable advantage of a fixed assessment; to which, however, we find our author objecting, in the following page. The important question really is, whether this settlement shall be concluded with persons possessed of the capital necessary to render waste lands productive, or with the small proprietors, who are destitute of it, though unquestionably entitled to be protected in the enjoyment of what they actually possess. Besides, Colonel Wilks's proposition seems to us calculated to perpetuate two evils, each of which we consider as singularly detrimental to rural industry;—the too minute subdivision of landed property, and the cultivation of lands in common, by husbandmen possessing a common interest in the produce.

To conclude, we are sensible that, in venturing to combat some of the opinions of a writer, who, in addition to the talents, of which this work exhibits ample proof, possesses a local knowledge of the state of society in the peninsula of India, we may justly be accused of presumption. Our confidence in general principles, and our recollection of the facts discovered in the course of the inquiries, preparatory to the permanent settlement of the revenues in Bengal, has perhaps encouraged us to assert, where we should only have stated our doubts. A man who, by continued observation and much inquiry, attains clear and perspicuous views of the state of society in one part of India, is too apt to imagine, that what he observes is universally prevalent; and to think, that if equal diligence had been exercised elsewhere, the same facts would have been discovered, and the same conclusions deduced. We imagine that we discover something of this persuasion, throughout all the observations of our author, on the measures of the Bengal government. Should any



any thing of the same kind be apparent in our own, we shall want the apology which we have now suggested for Colonel Wilks.

The territories subjected to the British dominion in India, may on probable grounds be calculated to contain sixty millions of inhabitants. The sum of human happiness, of which the introduction of wise, judicious and humane regulations into that country, may eventually be productive, and the amount of misery which may be caused by injudicious, or fluctuating or oppressive measures, is in the direct ratio of the population. If there exist a servant of the East-India Company,—if there exist a Director, a Legislator, or Minister of this country, incapable of emotion from the generous hope of contributing to the first,—or of trembling at the danger of participating in the latter,—we can only lament they should have attained those situations. To persons susceptible of nobler sentiments, an assiduous study of historical and statistical views of that country, should precede the formation of political opinions. We know no publication better calculated for this purpose, than the History of Mysur by Colonel Wilks.

ART. V. *Experiments and Observations on the different Modes in which Death is produced by certain Vegetable Poisons.* By B. C. Brodie, Esq. F. R. S. Communicated by the Society for promoting the Knowledge of Animal Chemistry. (From the Philosophical Transactions for 1811, Part I.)

THIS paper is one of those contributions to its stock, which the Royal Society receives from some private associations lately established, with the view of promoting particular branches of natural knowledge, by applying themselves exclusively, each society to one line of inquiry. It is proper here to state the very judicious plan upon which this arrangement has been formed. There can be no doubt, that certain pursuits of a scientific nature, are exceedingly encouraged and facilitated by the union and cooperation of individuals engaged in them. A considerable spirit of inquiry is communicated by such friendly intercourse; the lights of different persons are united and diffused with better effect; and one person both aids and is assisted by his fellows in the course of his investigations. Much good, then, would result from such conjunct operations, even were the speculations unconnected with experiment. But, where the inquirers are to deal with apparatus and specimens,—where long and nice processes, or minute and various observations, must be performed,

performed, the cooperation in question is still more useful; and the formation of such societies as we are describing, becomes moreover essential for the purpose of procuring, at an easy rate, the use of the machinery essential to the investigation. It has happened, from various causes, that the Royal Society has seldom engaged in joint inquiries, as a body, either by committees, or by its members at large. But by forming a rallying point to individuals, and affording the most extensive and respectable publicity to their labours, it has conferred, at the least, as great obligations on science as any other Institution of this description. The connexion between this illustrious Body and these minor societies, is calculated to extend still further this usefulness, and to unite that more active encouragement of experimental inquiries which results from the united operations of individuals, with the advantages derived from the long established name of the Royal Society, the extensive circulation of its volumes, and the protection which it can occasionally bestow, in a number of ways unnecessary to be described. Thus, when an experimental society is formed, such as that for promoting the knowledge of Animal Chemistry—to pass over the other ways in which it may stand in need of assistance—its lucubrations are for a number of years, in all probability, not sufficiently important to appear before the world by themselves. Some of them may nevertheless be interesting; and those must wait for others before they can see the light;—they must be kept back till a volume be formed;—and even then, their publication has to struggle with all the disadvantages of the Institution, and probably the authors too, being little known except to themselves. Yet science is incalculably benefited by the speedy communication of detached discoveries and improvements; and there is no more certain way of encouraging inquiry, than giving the inquirer to know that his success shall surely, and without delay, contribute to his own fame, and to the general advancement of his favourite study. This knowledge is set before all the members of the Society, for cultivating the important branch of physiology mentioned in the title of the present article. As often as they succeed in any interesting speculation, they know that the Royal Society will inscribe their labours in its widely circulated records; and that they thus start, though an establishment but of yesterday, with the whole benefits of the great name which has been acquired by this distinguished Body,—by the labours of Newton, and Halley, and Cavendish, and by a century and a half of constant services performed to the commonwealth of letters.

We now proceed to lay before our readers the experiments  
VOL. XVIII. NO. 26. B b which



3226 (Republished 1861)

Report on the Interior Administration, Revenues and Extension of the Government of Mysore, under the system prescribed by the order of the Governor General & Council dated 4th September 1794 by Major M. Wilks. of the establishment of Fort St George. Printed by the Superintendent of the Press, Fort William, 4th May, 1805.

J-II/2

Establishment of State and the Legislature handled.

69. The forms of his Highness's court are regulated according to the custom of his ancestors, under the direction of the Rane, or widow of the Rane Chik Kistna Raj Wodeyar, who died in the year 1766.

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70. This very respectable Princess, who has had the singular fortune to witness the progress and completion of the usurpation of Hyder Alli, to outlive the aggrandizement, and the fall of that once formidable Dynasty, and to contemplate the restoration of her House, presides over the ceremonial part of this department, with great sense, and a due attention to splendor and economy.

71. The personal respect to be paid by the Dewan to the Rajah, and to his relations, is intimately connected with this subject, and is prescribed to the Resident as an object of particular attention.

Which he duly observes. Certain official arrangements derogate in some degree from that object.

72. I have uniformly remarked in the Dewan, a very decorous attention to these observances; but there is a branch of the official arrangements which appears to me to derogate from the spirit of these injunctions.

73. The Lall Baug on the Island of Seringapatam, was originally assigned as an habitation to the Resident, and the Dewan at the same time established on that Island, the principal Mint, the General Treasury and the Huzoor Cutcherry of the Rajah's government, partly for the convenience of communication with the Resident, but chiefly because Mysore, (the place appointed for the seat of the Rajah's government,) was unprovided with any buildings for these general purposes. These deficiencies have since been supplied at Mysore; and the Lall Baug having been pronounced uninhabitable, from its extreme unhealthiness, the Resident's tents may be pitched with equal convenience at either of these places.

(Wellesley letter to the Directors)

H-72-101  
3.8.1799

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74. It appears to be essential to the respect, and consideration, which is due to His Highness the Rajah, even during his minority, that he should be surrounded by the principal departments, and officers of his government; the establishment of those departments, and the residence of those officers at Seringapatam, has not only the exterior appearance, but the virtual effect, of holding His Highness's court at a distance from his person.

75. This arrangement becomes the more indecorous, as His Highness advances in years; and it seems to be expedient on every account, to direct the permanent removal to Mysore of all the public departments of the government.

76. The remaining branch of the third department is the custody of the Judicial Records.

Second head. Custody of the judicial records.

77. In the administration of justice, as in every other branch of the government, due regard has been given to the ancient institutions of the country; and to the doctrines of the Hindu law.

General administration of Justice.

78. There is no separate department for the administration of justice in Mysore, with the exception of Cauzies in the principal towns, whose duties are limited to the adjustment of ecclesiastical matters among the Mahomedan inhabitants.

79. Matters of the same nature among the Hindoos are usually determined according to Mamool or ancient precedent, and where there is no Mamool, by the doctrine of the Shasters, if any can be found to apply.

62 The land had divided into three debts;

Civil Debt  
First Treasury & Finance  
Second Revenue  
2. Rev.

Para 1. A variety of causes have prevented the successive residents at the court of the Highness the Rajah of Mysore, from preparing for the consideration of the Government of Fort St George, the detailed reports on the interior administration, the revenues and expenditure of the Government of Mysore, which were presented in the order of the Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, dated 4th September 1799.



80. The Aumil of each district superintends the department of Police, and determines in the minor cases of complaint for personal wrongs; the establishment of Candachar Peons gives great efficiency to this department.

81. Three Subadars for the purposes of general Superintendence, have been established over the respective provinces of Bangalore, Chittledroog and Bednore, and these officers direct the proceedings in all important cases, criminal or civil.

82. On the apprehension of any persons criminally accused; the Subadar, or the Aumil, if he sees cause for public trial, orders a Panchayet or Commission of Five, to be assembled in open Cutcherry; to which all inhabitants of respectability and unconnected with the party, have the right of becoming assessors.

83. The proceedings of this commission, in which are always included the defence of the prisoner, and the testimony of such persons as he chooses to summon, are forwarded to the Dewan, accompanied by the special report of the Subadar or Aumil.

84. In cases of no doubt, and little importance, the Dewan makes his decision on the inspection of these proceedings.

85. In matters of difficulty, or affecting the life, or liberty of the prisoner, the case is brought for final hearing before the Dewan, who pronounces his sentence, assisted by the judgment of the Resident.

86. Sentence of death has never been pronoun-

Punishment. ced, excepting in cases of murder or plunder on the frontier.

87. Theft and robbery are punished with imprisonment, and hard labour, for a period proportioned to the nature of the crime. Fines are discouraged, as a dangerous instrument in the hands of subordinate authority; Corporal punishment is prohibited.

88. The following state of the Executions and Confinements in the several years, will shew, that exclusively of accidental causes, the important object of preventing crimes, by means of an active Police, has been gradually attained to a respectable degree.

#### EXECUTIONS.

First Year.... 18 including 10 for the murder of an Aumil.

Second Year.. 4.

Third Year.... 26 including 12 for the rebellions in Bullum, and of Dhoondia, and 11 of two Gangs of Robbers and Murderers, chiefly from Chareal, Total 23, remains 3.

Fourth Year.. 3.

Fifth Year.... 1.

#### SENTENCED TO HARD LABOUR AND CONFINEMENT.

First Year.. 385.

Second Year.. 231.

Third Year.. 253 The numbers in these two years are accounted for from the tur-



bulent characters let loose on society by the subjugation of Bullum.

Fourth Year. . . 441.

Fifth Year. . . 149.

In the period which has elapsed of the sixth year, the number sentenced to hard labour or short imprisonment has been seventy-three, and the number of prisoners now actually remaining is no more than one hundred and eighty-five. Thirty-five have died, and one thousand three hundred and three have been discharged on the expiration of the periods for which they were sentenced.

89. The administration of Civil justice is conducted in a manner analogous to that of the Criminal.

90. The proclamation which announced a remission of all balances of revenue, among other benefits which it conferred on the people of Mysore, shut up the most productive source of litigation.

91. The Aumil has the power of hearing and determining, in open Cutcherry, and not otherwise, all cases of disputed property not exceeding the value of five Pagodas.

Power of the Aumil.

92. Causes to a large amount are heard and determined by a Panchayet composed as above described; and as publicity is considered to afford an important security against irregular or partial proceedings, the respectable inhabitants are encouraged to attend as assessors, according to their leisure and convenience.

Trial of civil causes.

93. In cases where both the parties are Hindoos

the Panchayet is usually composed of Hindoos; where the parties are of different sects, the Panchayet is formed of two persons from the sect of each party, and a fifth from the sect of the defendant.

94. In plain cases where no difference of opinion has occurred in the Panchayet, the Aumil confirms their award; and forwards their proceeding to the presence.

Awards confirmed and forwarded to the Dewan.

95. In cases of difficulty or variety of opinion the proceedings are forwarded with the report of the Subadar or Aumil, to the Dewan, who pronounces a final decision in communication with the Resident; or if he sees cause orders a rehearing before himself.

Or referred in cases of doubt.

Final decision.

96. In all cases whatever, the parties have the right of appeal to the Dewan; and his frequent tours through the country facilitate the practise of this right.

97. The form of proceeding in civil cases, differs materially from the practice of English Courts.

98. Before the trial commences, the plaintiff first, and then the descendant, are each required to give a circumstantial narrative of the transaction which involves the matter at issue; this narrative is carefully committed to writing, and twice read over to the party who corrects what has not been properly stated; the document is then authenticated by the signature of the party, of two witnesses, and of a public Officer.

Form of proceeding in civil cases.

99. The correct agreement of this narrative, with



facts subsequently established, is considered to constitute strong circumstantial evidence in favor of the party, and its disagreement with any material fact, to amount to the presumption of a fictitious claim or false defence.

100. The Hindoo Law seems indirectly to enjoin this branch of the proceeding.

101. Testimony is received according to the religion of the witness, first for the plaintiff, and then for the defendant; and the members of the Panchayet, or assessors, their witnesses called for the purpose, depose to matters of general notoriety.

102. The Panchayet, in cases of difficulty, usually prefix to their award a few distinct propositions, explaining the grounds of their decision, which generally seem to be drawn with considerable sagacity.

103. But the object in which the principles of proceeding differ most essentially from those of an English Court, is in the degree of credit which is given to the testimony upon Oath.

Remarkable distinction in the principles of receiving evidence.

104. It appears to be in the spirit of English jurisprudence to receive as true, the testimony of a competent Witness until his credibility is impeached.

In England.

105. It is a fixed rule of evidence in Mysore, to suspect as false the testimony of every Witness, until its truth is otherwise supported.

and in Mysore.

106. It follows as a consequence of this principle, that the Panchayets are anxious for the examination of collateral facts, of matters of general notoriety, and of

all that enters into circumstantial evidence: and that their decisions are infinitely more influenced by that description of proof, than is consistent with the received rules of evidence, to which we are accustomed, or could be tolerated in the practice of an English Court.

107. I have frequently conversed with the Dewan and with the most intelligent members of these Panchayets, on the subject of this new principle in the reception of evidence: and none of these persons have hesitated to defend the rule, and to avow, as an abstract proposition founded on experience, that the presumption is infinitely stronger against the veracity, than in favor of the truth, of a witness.

108. The period is not very remote when the person who should have openly adverted to defective veracity, as a general characteristic of the people of India, would have been considered in other countries as the victim of an illiberal prejudice, or the author of an unmerited calumny. The translation of their civil and religious institutes, has now laid open to the general reader, the apology or the expiation of perjury in most of its forms: and the most enlightened authorities of the law, have pronounced their practical conviction, that the natives of India are lamentably deficient in that ordinary degree of veracity, which in other countries is cherished as the vital principal of moral conduct, and the foundation of all the virtues.

109. On an abstract view of the principle which has been noticed, it would seem to be more consonant to reason to receive testimony at the value

Reflections on this distinction.

R



(Wrong numbering in 1805 ed)  
Two paras numbered 130

And others holding Offices of trust.

bursements of the first year, such of these as hold situations of trust, are subject to the same rule as the

Aumils, with respect to rewards and punishment.

[140 in 1805 ed]

—141. The Dewan enters in a separate account, ancient allotments of land to the local institutions of the hamlets and villages, (involving a detail of 41,739

Amount excluded from the accounts of the gross revenue.

objects and persons, and an annual expence of 89,489-4-14;) and excludes the amount in the first

instance from the account of the gross Revenue, because it can never become an available source of supply.

142. The detail of this expence for the first year is exhibited in the document, No. 1, and can only be increased by an augmentation in the number of peopled villages.

143. In the system of revenue administration introduced by Colonel Read, this head I believe was included in the total of the gross revenue; and afterwards charged in the expences of management; But I think it was in contemplation to raise a new head in the accounts

Because it can never become an available resource.

for this object; because its introduction into the account, which ascertains the net revenue, gave

an erroneous view, both of the available gross revenue, and of the expences of management.

144. The accompanying statements, No. 2, 3, 4, and 5, give a separate view of the gross revenue of each of the years

Gross revenue of the last five years.

1799—1800, 1800—1, 1801—2, and 1802—3, distinguishing each district in the order

of the Schedule annexed to the treaties of 1799, and shewing the separate amount of the four distinct heads of Land Tax, Sayer, Toddy, and spirituous Liquors; and Tobacco.

145. I have not yet procured the detailed accounts of the gross revenue of each separate district for 1803—4, but the total Jummabundy will be found in the document, No. 7.

146. The statement, No. 6, exhibits a comparative view of the gross value of each district as rated in the Schedule, and the ascertained gross revenue in each of the first four years of the present administration.

147. No doubt remains in my mind that the accounts furnished to Lord Cornwallis, (on which were founded the Schedules of 1792, and subsequently those

That amount was correctly stated in 1792.

of 1799,) were actually extracted from the records of the revenue, and exhibited the most correct

account that Tippoo Sultan was capable of giving of the gross revenue of his country at the former period. The increase exhibited in No. 6, becomes the

more satisfactory from comparison with the revenue of 1791, when it had not much declined from its highest amount under the Mahommedan Government.

148. The head of land tax comprises, besides the objects which it describes, the house tax and the plough tax, being an impost varying in differ-

The head of land tax comprises also that on houses and ploughs.



is the spontaneous produce of the soil, and in inferior quantity from the species of palm called the Palmira in the lower Carnatic: the name of the former, *Saindy*, describes this head of revenue in Mysore, but Toddy or Tarê, the produce of the latter, is adopted in the statements, as being more generally in use elsewhere. The drawing of Narrellee, or the liquid produce of the bearing branches of the Cocomnut tree, so generally practised in the lower Carnatic, is prohibited in every part of Mysore, as destroying the fruit which enters into the food of the Natives in every part of India.

178. Spirituous Liquors are variously prepared, as in other parts of India, but principally by distillation from the macerated bark of the white thorn.

179. The revenue derived from these sources is Generally farmed. generally farmed.

180. The fourth head of revenue; Tobacco, is also 4th Head. Tobacco, also farmed. generally farmed, with proper restrictions regarding the selling price.

181. Betel leaf produces a revenue in one town only of Mysore, namely Chittle-droog, where the tax existed previously to the annexation of that district to the Government of Mysore; the produce of this tax will be found included with that of tobacco, and explained in the column of remarks in the detailed statements of the revenue of each year. Betel leaf not taxed.

182. A tax on Betel leaf having never been levied in any other district of Mysore, would now be unpopular, and would be resorted to by the Dewan with reluctance.

183. The Document No. 7, exhibits a connected account for the five years which have elapsed, of the actual receipts and disbursements of the Government of Mysore. Connected statement of receipts and disbursements for five years.

184. The receipts for the first four years are detailed in the statements Nos. 3, 4, and 5, and they are compared in the document No. 6; The details of the receipts from the separate districts for the fifth year, could not be prepared without a farther delay of some months, but the total amount is inserted in No. 7, and the disbursements are stated with the degree of detail which was considered useful. The former already considered.

185. I propose to submit to your Lordship in Council, such observations as appear to be requisite on each principal head of expenditure as detailed in the accounts. Observations on each head of the latter.

186. Under the expences of management, the first head is that of Jagheers and Enaums for religious purposes. Expences of management, first head jagheers and Enaums.

187. The detail delivered by Poorniah to the Mysore commissioners, as allowed by Hyder Alli Khan, amounts to. Amount originally calculated.

Dewestan and Aggrahars .. .. .	1,93,959
Muts of Bramins... .. .	20,000
Mahommedan establishments as allowed by Tippu Sultan. .. .. .	20,000
TOTAL....	2,33,954



187 188. The particular attention of the Resident was directed to the diminution and check of these expences, and chiefly to guard against the alienation of land to Bramins, an abuse which was considered to be not improbable under a Hindoo Government administered by Bramins.

189. The Dewan in the first instance assumed the possession of the lands of all descriptions, principally with the view of revising the grants and alienations of every kind, and this operation enabled him to make many commutations of land, for money payment, with the consent of the parties.

190. In the first year, the amount of the expenditure was reduced to 56,993-2-8, of which 14,817 was relinquished in land, and 42,176 was paid in money. It will be observed by the detail, that a proper degree of attention has been paid to Mahomedan establishments, and the whole amount is as moderate as could reasonably have been expected.

In the second. 191. In the second year, this expence continued on the same level.

In the third. 192. In the third year, it was reduced under the head of Dewestan to the total sum of 55,150.

In the fourth and fifth. 193. In the fourth, in consequence of the restoration of some ancient places of worship, it was increased to 57,450; in the fifth year, it continued at the same amount, and ought not in future to be liable to much fluctuation.

2nd Head, the repairs of tanks.

194. The second head in the expences of management is the repairs of tanks which amounted in the.

First Year to .. .. .	1,32,918
Second „ .. .. .	1,54,325
Third „ .. .. .	95,640
Fourth „ .. .. .	74,856
Fifth „ .. .. .	65,600

195. The ruin and neglect into which every public work of this kind had fallen during the administration of Hyder Alli and Tippoo Sultan, caused the expences in the two first years to be large.

196. A great portion having been accomplished in those years, of what the actual state of population admitted, the disbursements under this head in the third, fourth, and fifth years, have been smaller than the average sum which ought to be appropriated to this head.

197. The unequal face of the country in Mysore causes a large proportion of earth to accompany the water which fills the reservoirs, and the deposition of this earth renders the clearing of these reservoirs a more frequent and laborious operation than in flat countries.

198. Occasional accidents enhance this expence: in the present year the uncommon quantity of rain which fell in the early part of October, burst the banks of near four hundred reservoirs, the repair of which will require a sum of not less than one Lack of Pagodas over and above the ordinary expenditure.

Considerations regarding this head.



199. On the whole, this head of disbursements ought not to be estimated lower than 1,25,000 Pagodas.

Probable average.

200. The third head of Aumildars and subordinate Servants is as low as can properly be admitted under the present system of management; and amounted in the fourth year to 1,72,654, and in the fifth to 1,72,600.

Third Head of Aumildars moderate.

201. I have had the honor (Paragraph 23.) to state my sentiments on the fourth head or Candachar establishment.

Fourth Head or Candachar Peons already discussed.

202. The fifth head of indefinite expences does not admit of much explanation; it is detailed to every useful extent in the accounts of the several years.

Fifth Head of indefinite expences.

203. The whole of the disbursements charged under the general head "Expences of Management," amounted in the fourth year, (including the expence of rebuilding the Forts of Bangalore and Chennapatam, which certainly does not belong to such a head,) to 5,10,000, which is 20½ per Cent on the gross revenue: but Enaums and Jagheers, (under whatever head it may be customary to charge them,) are not correctly an expence of "managing the revenue;" and the explanations which have been already given, shew, that a very moderate portion of the Candachar ought to be considered as a revenue charge. If one-third should be considered as the fair proportion, the expences of

Total expences of management considered.

management would then be reduced to 3,42,736, and its relation to the gross revenues of the same year would be 13¼ per cent.

Relatively to the gross revenue.

In the fifth year, these expences amounted, (exclusively of the repair of forts) to 4,86,011, or 24,000 less than in the fourth year; but as the balances unrecovered for the last year are not yet ascertained, the per centage cannot be stated with precision.

204. These considerations belong principally to the question of the actual expence of collecting the revenue, and the technical mode of reckoning its net produce. If the sums discussed are not brought to account in that manner, they will come to be inserted, as a charge, in the general expences of the Government; and as the principal part of the income of the Dewan is derived from his commission on the net revenue, it is creditable to his moderation to observe, that the account of the net revenue is framed in a mode, which is unfavorable to the amount of his income.

Technical mode of estimating the net revenue, creditable to the Dewan.

205. For the purpose of saving the trouble of reference, it may be convenient in this place to state, that according to this mode of reckoning, the net revenue, by deducting from the gross amount the whole of the charges above discussed, amounted in the

Year to	Pagodas.	1	11	¾
First	15,99,872	1	11	¾
Second	17,94,102	8	7	¼
Third	19,78,899	7	3	¼
Fourth	19,89,436	9	10	
Fifth	21,27,522	1	11	

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No 9 of Appendix. (pp 98-104 of 1805 ed)

No. 6 Comparative View of the Gross Revenues of the several Districts of Mysore in the Year 1791, according to the Amount inserted in the Schedules of 1792, and of the Order in which they are inserted in the Schedules of 1792—1799.

	GROSS REVENUE AS STATED IN THE SCHEDULE.	GROSS REVENUE OF 1799—1800.	GROSS REVENUE OF 1800—1801.	GROSS REVENUE OF 1801—1802.	GROSS REVENUE OF 1802—1803.
Puttun Astagram. ..	11,000 0 0	28,701 0 3	27,835 7 6½	31,127 7 8	33,969 7 7½
Mysore Astagram. ..	11,500 0 0	18,031 4 13	21,157 8 2	26,820 6 14	27,154 0 10½
Nezer Bar. ..	14,000 0 0	41,807 9 6	48,135 6 6	49,559 8 2	51,748 3 14
Hardanhully. ..	15,000 0 0	16,680 8 9	18,212 5 6	19,866 2 3	19,091 3 1
Periapatan. ..	6,200 0 0	13,508 5 5	15,642 8 9	18,396 9 6	20,814 2 4
Muddoor. ..	13,200 0 0	36,610 2 12	40,048 7 10	41,785 1 3	41,297 1 14
Heggara Dewancota. ..	8,000 0 0	23,653 9 6	23,805 3 12	24,082 5 4	24,701 9 11
Betudapoor. ..	7,000 0 0	11,869 7 6	11,814 4 8	13,269 9 0	15,294 1 9
Tayoor. ..	8,000 0 0	32,965 6 13	37,357 7 11	40,057 9 6	39,750 8 9
Yelandoor. ..	10,000 0 0	15,440 7 10	13,298 8 14	14,167 1 13	14,265 9 13
Malawully. ..	9,000 0 0	14,207 6 0	16,378 5 10	20,784 7 9	20,913 9 6
Tulcar Sosilla. ..	8,100 0 0	22,702 4 9	19,449 3 7	21,813 0 8	22,353 9 6
Nursipoor. ..	10,200 0 0	37,284 8 1	37,008 9 3	38,917 8 10	40,794 0 11½
Yeratoora. ..	7,200 0 0	11,919 7 2	11,058 6 2	11,916 7 13	13,811 7 2
Builoor. ..	15,700 0 0	42,195 8 11	47,735 3 1	51,839 8 15½	48,304 1 1
Arkulgoor. ..	4,300 0 0	17,514 8 8	18,205 9 7	19,331 4 1	20,356 4 2
Chinapatan. ..	12,100 0 0	22,255 4 6	25,628 2 14	17,713 7 10	14,408 5 4
Bullun. ..	10,000 0 0	14,591 5 0	0 0 0	21,686 1 15	19,445 5 4
Hassan. ..	7,900 0 0	16,199 5 1	18,436 5 1	22,742 9 15	21,729 4 15
Honnawully. ..	9,400 0 0	25,467 2 11	27,012 2 11	28,902 6 11	28,202 9 10

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Nagamungul. ..	4,700 0 0	21,695 4 5	22,084 8 13	15,857 2 11	14,045 1 2
Belloor. ..	3,100 0 0				
Maharajah Droog. ..	10,000 0 0	31,285 0 9	31,213 1 4	31,603 8 4	31,211 6 8
Gram. ..	3,500 0 0	10,419 5 1	9,932 5 14	10,297 3 12	10,094 0 2
Rangherry or Close Pet- tah. ..	7,400 0 0	4,178 4 7	8,155 2 2	16,269 0 14	17,116 5 0
Turkenambee. ..	7,400 0 0	23,519 5 7	25,111 1 7	26,273 8 9	26,350 5 4
Ahmednuggur (Chuck- loor.) ..	10,000 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Kurb. ..	12,000 0 0	25,789 6 12	28,141 1 12	28,258 8 15	26,620 9 9
Toorwy Kerra. ..	9,000 0 0	18,125 4 1	18,720 8 12	19,884 0 2	15,742 7 6
Coonigul. ..	5,008 9 0	13,139 4 8	18,538 1 0	17,028 3 2	14,461 1 7
Holioordroog and Ootra- droog. ..	4,000 0 0	17,632 6 3	19,861 6 7	22,243 7 12	17,360 6 11
Kikery. ..	4,065 0 0	31,077 4 5½	29,529 4 12	12,837 9 8	11,733 4 7
Chineroypattan. ..	9,138 0 0				
Nooghully. ..	3,000 0 0	8,124 2 1	7,467 3 13	7,736 3 8	8,066 4 12
Mialcotta and Kishen- rajepoor. ..	6,100 0 0	24,383 5 14	26,003 5 3	24,561 7 15½	24,731 5 7
Saeryputtan. ..	6,200 0 0	12,682 4 8	14,325 1 0	16,342 5 5	15,734 4 10
Banavar. ..	10,000 0 0	24,929 2 3	24,567 8 14	12,797 9 8	13,886 2 0
Haranhully. ..		0 0 0	0 0 0	14,555 3 9	15,472 4 2
Garangerres. ..	7,000 0 0	7,026 8 10	9,087 3 12	9,216 7 9	8,708 1 5
Boodihal. ..		12,483 9 6	13,457 6 3	13,290 4 5	13,193 4 14
Nedigul. ..	6,000 0 0	9,826 3 11¾	11,454 7 3½	12,530 7 1	12,725 1 9
Paughur. ..	10,000 0 0	14,036 1 8¾	15,621 1 9¼	17,285 0 2	17,992 7 13
Hagulwary. ..	12,000 0 0	26,263 2 15	28,764 0 0	27,732 6 11	25,686 5 9
Gumnair Pollam. ..	10,000 0 0	10,274 5 13	19,836 6 11	23,596 6 2	26,790 4 8
Bangalore. ..	55,000 0 0	46,456 3 15¾	57,824 2 0¾	66,060 0 4	66,716 9 6
Maugery. ..	8,400 0 0	17,499 1 0	19,036 0 3	20,049 7 11	18,453 5 7

An error in the Schedule, being another name for Wynaad.

Ootradroog rated at 5,000 in the Schedule, included under this head during the four years of the Mysore Government.

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	GROSS REVENUE AS STATED IN THE SCHEDULE.	GROSS REVENUE OF 1799—1800.	GROSS REVENUE OF 1800—1801.	GROSS REVENUE OF 1801—1802.	GROSS REVENUE OF 1802—1803.
Mudgery. .. ..	36,000 0 0	34,750 7 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	39,461 9 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	36,059 5 4	34,940 0 14
Coortigherra. .. ..	4,000 0 0	7,381 4 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,611 4 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,347 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,688 0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cawkanhully... ..	8,900 0 0	8,589 7 0	13,629 1 5	14,383 4 2	14,236 0 7
Nulwangle and Dood-billa. .. ..	16,000 0 0	12,423 6 7	17,210 4 3	18,838 9 12	16,242 0 14
Anicul. .. ..	10,300 0 0	5,421 7 14	10,094 0 2	11,649 6 3	11,343 7 4
Byrondroog. .. ..	4,000 0 0	9,434 6 4	10,414 2 7	11,593 8 7	9,495 5 9
Hybboor. .. ..	7,000 0 0	13,299 5 1	15,018 2 15	16,507 0 2	14,825 6 15
Koompsee. .. ..	1,094 2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,125 0 4	12,198 8 10	13,408 7 0	14,058 8 14
Kope. .. ..	22,864 5 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	62,559 7 13	64,450 4 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	69,591 6 6	71,954 8 14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wastara. .. ..	6,819 9 0	14,783 2 0	15,226 8 15	15,193 3 5	15,983 7 14
Eekary and Sagur. .. ..	39,411 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	74,327 5 13	82,963 3 8	82,484 3 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	83,648 2 6
Chandergooty .. ..	11,006 8 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	39,268 4 6	37,372 2 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	38,006 2 13	38,596 4 14
Surbtowanundy. .. ..	10,488 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	17,100 4 4	20,973 9 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	23,386 8 12	24,058 1 11
Jeny Anawutty. .. ..	17,424 0 0	12,981 5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	19,793 5 2	22,610 6 4	23,023 1 14
Shikarpoor. .. ..	11,774 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,430 8 0	16,391 2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	18,940 4 4	18,810 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Anantpoor. .. ..	10,191 9 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,360 8 14	13,989 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	24,671 7 12	24,762 8 2
Lakowly Danwas. .. ..	11,629 6 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	21,862 2 9	25,674 6 1	28,413 0 9	29,142 6 7
Oodgunny. .. ..	13,614 1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	25,099 3 12	31,133 9 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	33,352 0 8	33,346 0 11
Simoga. .. ..	16,883 5 0	12,974 0 4	20,711 9 5	23,099 6 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	23,540 7 7
Hoolyhoonor. .. ..	6,583 5 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,804 0 11	9,157 4 8	10,681 1 10	11,329 1 14
Biddery. .. ..	10,835 5 2	9,879 8 15	15,368 2 9	17,160 9 0	18,101 5 13
Chingery Buswaputtun. .. ..	22,091 1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	34,009 3 4	41,748 8 13	46,309 0 0	49,212 5 4
Turykerra. .. ..	14,075 4 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	22,933 7 6	26,734 0 6	28,348 2 11	29,173 5 9
Azimpoor. .. ..	10,696 2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,389 2 5	14,238 8 1	19,122 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	20,758 3 13
Dewanhully. .. ..	20,045 0 0	20,516 9 7	22,004 5 13	23,535 1 10	20,260 0 7

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Ootradroog. .. ..	5,000 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	Included above under Hooliandroog.
Cheneroydroog. .. ..	8,000 0 0	13,892 6 10	14,648 3 11	13,749 2 2	12,617 0 7	
Toomcoor and Devaroydroog. .. ..	18,000 0 0	41,459 6 12	42,600 7 0	46,034 9 7	45,554 9 13	Amrapoor ceded to the Nizam, and its revenues not included in any of these years.
Nidjegul and Macklydroog. .. ..	16,000 0 0	22,096 2 13	22,918 4 9	23,133 2 6	22,711 1 2	
Kundykerra and Chickenaikenhully. .. ..	16,000 0 0	30,971 2 0	30,122 4 8	33,458 4 4	32,498 1 13	
Chota Balapoor. .. ..	80,000 0 0	68,054 7 12	87,524 5 4	91,111 4 10	84,530 5 0	
Colar. .. ..	80,000 0 0	143,812 8 13	159,611 9 7	148,946 2 9	138,746 8 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Jungumcota. .. ..	13,000 0 0	11,843 5 4	13,426 4 4	15,025 0 5	12,476 0 0	
Chickmoogalum. .. ..	8,134 4 0	23,412 8 0	24,251 9 14	24,558 7 13	26,232 0 2	
Kuddoor. .. ..	7,129 7 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,584 3 2	13,826 2 15	15,893 2 4	14,928 7 14	
Sera and Amrapoor, .. ..	55,000 0 0	46,321 4 12	42,822 3 2	45,012 0 14	39,170 9 6	
Hooscota. .. ..	50,754 0 0	54,880 7 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	60,699 7 0	68,125 7 5	62,459 9 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Burra Balapoo... ..	44,000 0 0	47,324 1 4	51,479 6 3	52,724 1 13	46,382 6 9	
<b>NUGGUR.</b>						
Kusba. .. ..	29,145 4 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	49,593 8 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	57,724 4 10	49,711 6 7	47,588 2 6	
Coolydroog. .. ..	28,818 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	55,280 4 12	62,297 1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	71,895 2 15	71,745 9 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
<b>CHITLEDROOG.</b>						
Kusba. .. ..	20,874 7 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	20,407 9 14	29,398 2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	39,458 3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	39,480 8 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Beemsummooder. .. ..	12,148 4 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Dodiary. .. ..	12,984 9 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	12,622 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	14,972 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	16,720 1 7	16,899 3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Hoosdroog. .. ..	11,936 2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,005 4 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15,143 3 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	15,181 1 10	14,503 1 3	
Muttoor. .. ..	10,392 3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,197 9 14	12,402 4 10	11,007 5 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,453 0 4	
Murkal Murroo. .. ..	12,662 9 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	14,138 3 6	19,066 4 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	19,242 4 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	17,321 9 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	

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	GROSS REVENUE AS STATED IN THE SCHEDULE.	GROSS REVENUE OF 1799—1800.	GROSS REVENUE OF 1800—1801.	GROSS REVENUE OF 1801—1802.	GROSS REVENUE OF 1802—1803.
Tulluck.	11,854 0 0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	10,956 9 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	13,918 1 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	14,183 6 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	14,368 9 15 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Burm Sagur.	10,163 6 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	14,618 3 12	19,037 7 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	15,682 8 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	15,772 6 11
Kunnacoopa.	12,542 0 0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	10,045 1 2	11,275 8 11	10,771 7 1	10,033 5 1
Belchoor.	10,683 1 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	8,198 4 0	9,701 3 9	8,237 0 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	7,440 5 15
Hireor.	10,010 0 2	10,177 8 6	12,396 4 4	15,022 9 12	15,722 7 6
Goodicotta.	11,330 5 0 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	11,589 7 6	14,392 1 14	0 0 0	0 0 0
Hurryhur.	10,796 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	9,251 8 5	9,045 9 10
Myconda.	12,226 9 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	0 0 0	0 0 0	23,089 0 13	18,843 5 10
Hoolukerra.	11,425 4 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	0 0 0	0 0 0	17,175 4 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	16,077 0 0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Punnyanoor.					
(two-thirds).	0 0 0	13,333 3 5	13,333 3 5	0 0 0	0 0 0
<i>Total Canteroy Pagodas...</i>	14,12,553 6 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	21,53,607 4 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	34,10,521 1 1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	26,04,868 2 4	25,41,571 5 8

{ Transferred to the Company under the Supplementary Treaty.

{ Revenue in exchange for Amraoer in consequence of an error in the partition, and again added to the Company under the Supplementary Treaty.

(Signed) M. WILKS,  
Acting Resident.

No. 10.  
OF APPENDIX.  
No. 7.—Connected Detail of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of Mysore, for the First Five Years.



No 107 Annex (No 7)

FIFTH YEAR OR 1803—1804 (Ann 132—5 of 1805—2)

THE GROSS REVENUE WAS FIXED AT. . . . .	25,81,550	0	0
<b>EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.</b>			
Jagheer Enaums, &c... .. .	57,450	0	0
Repairs of Tanks, .. .. .	65,600	0	0
Amildars and Subordinate Servants. .. .. .	1,72,600	0	0
Candachar. .. .. .	1,48,500	0	0
Indefinite Expenses, including the Reference of the Fort of Bangalore, 21,500. .. .. .	63,430	0	0
<i>Total.</i> .. .. .	5,07,580	0	0
<i>Remains.</i> .. .. .	20,73,970	0	0
<b>ADD, EXTRA REVENUE.</b>			
Sandal sold. .. .. .	51,052	1	11
Miscellaneous. .. .. .	2,500	0	0
	53,552	1	11
<i>Net Revenue,</i> .. .. .	21,27,522	1	11
<i>Add, Balance of last year,</i> .. .. .	6,39,985	5	1
<i>Total Resources,</i> .. .. .	27,67,507	6	12
<b>EXPENDED.</b>			
Company's Subsidy. .. .. .	8,42,592	6	0

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Fixed establishments, including Military charges, one thousand and fifty Horses, ten payments. ..	1,16,800	0	0
Three thousand seven hundred and seventy-four Regular Infantry. .. .. .	1,26,762	0	0
Two thousand six hundred and thirty-two Peons. ..	52,950	0	0
Shagerd Peishee, five hundred and eighty-four Persons. .. .. .	18,950	0	0
Bullock establishment, two hundred and seventy-three Persons. .. .. .	6,150	0	0
Garrison of Munzerabad, one thousand. .. .. .	29,683	2	0
Garrison of Mysore, two thousand four hundred and sixty four, including Artificers as before. ..	45,380	0	0
Civil establishment for general purposes. .. .. .	33,150	0	0
One hundred and sixty Gardeners. .. .. .	2,725	0	0
Sandal establishment two hundred and thirty-five. . .	4,254	0	0
Relations of the Rajah, and Officers of his Household	24,300	0	0
Delaway's Family. .. .. .	3,600	0	0
Amrut Mahal. .. .. .	4,710	0	0
Muttediddies of the Candachar Cutcherry. .. .. .	6,630	0	0
Camp Bazaar. .. .. .	660	0	0
<i>Total.</i> .. .. .	4,76,704	2	0
Extra expenses incurred on account of General Wellesly's Army, not reimbursed in the account of the Sillahdar Horse, and not charged in the fourth year, Star Pagodas. <u>4,71,126</u>	8	0	0

2,96,512  
75,063

3,71,575

147

842592  
357214  
74468  

---

12,68,274

5,07,580  
4,76,704  
1,50,618  

---

11,34,902



Deduct, included in that account,  
but not yet incurred for the gra-  
dual discharge of the Horse. 1,00,000 0 0

*Remains Star Pagodas.* 3,71,126 8 0

*Or Canteroy Pagodas.* 4,45,351 8 0

Deduct, carried to  
account in the  
fourth year. ... 80,000 8 0

Deduct, also the  
augmentation of  
Regular Infantry  
charged in the  
account of the  
fourth year. .. 14,049 0 0

94,137 8 0

Total Extra Expenses on account of the War in  
the year. .. .. 3,51,214 0 0

N. B. The deduction for the reduced Number of  
Horse exhibited in the separate account is not  
made the actual number only is charged in the  
account of the year.

Articles purchased. .. .. 74,468 5 0

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES.

Fort and Palace of Mysore. .. .. 39,530 0 0

Great Bridge over the Cavery. ... .. 75,250 0 0

Rajah's House at Seringaptam.. .. 8,300 0 0

Maintenance of Prisoners. .. .. 1,210 0 0

Presents. .. .. 6,520 0 0

Charities. .. .. 12,108 0 0

Hire to Tradesmen. .. .. 7,700 0 0

35,838

*Total.* .. .. 1,50,618 0 0

Poorniah's personal Allowance,

Pay, .. .. 6000

Commission, .. .. 21,275

27,275 0 0

*Total Expended.* .. .. 19,22,872 3 0

Remained balance in favour of the Treasury at the  
end of the fifth year. .. ..

Of which was due by the Company  
on the 31st July, on account of  
the Sillahdar Horse, Star Pagodas  
3,36,385, .. .. 4,00,062 0 0

Cash in the Treasury. .. .. 1,97,766 1 3

Balance outstanding, on which there  
will be some loss. .. .. 2,46,807 2 9

8,44,635 3 12

*Canteroy Pagodas.* 8,44,635 3 12



8023 226 (1861) Mysore (Wiltis?)

IV 19

(No. 1.)

*DETAIL of Resources applied to fixed objects by an allowance in Land, and excluded in the first instance from the gross Revenue, because they can never become an available source of supply.*

For the maintenance of 7,752 places of worship in the small hamlets and villages, ground has been allotted from time immemorial, and after due examination admitted, amounting to .. .. 13,069 6 6

*Bule man*, or ground immemorially allotted to the astrologers and religious instructors of villages, amounting to 13,330 persons .. .. 31,868 5 2

Muts or habitations allotted to Goo-roos, 11 persons .. .. 437 7 3

*Nanpervereshi*, 8 persons, to whom hereditary property has been assigned in reward for particular services .. .. 68 9 8

For the attendance at small Dergzis and for Cazies, 279 persons .. .. 834 6 6

*Cutcudge*, or allotment of ground to persons and their heirs, who have constructed Tanks at their own expence, 2018 Tanks .. .. 10,175 4 8

N. B. They also keep these Tanks in repair.



Gardens to Jagheerdars, who receive a communication in money for the rest of the Jagheers 2 persons... .. 32 0 0

1097 Carriage buffaloes daily and constantly employed in carrying earth for repairing small defects in the banks of Tanks; For the maintenance of these animals and their attendants, ground under their respective Tanks is allotted. .. 4,275 4 9

Circar Gardens for the use of the Rajah, valued at .. .. . 315 1 10

Village establishment of Shanbog, Totty, Tallary, Barber, Neergunty or Superintendence of the distribution of Water to the Lands, Barbers Musicians, Washerman, Pollers, Chucklers, Smiths, Carpenters and those who perform the work of Ryots, a small additional gratuity generally in grain 17,240 persons.. .. 28,411 9 10

Total 89,489 4 14 ]

N. B. Tippu in 1788, resumed these Lands, and directed the amount to be added to the Jumabundy; this was among the causes which operated injuriously on the details of revenue, and it was one of the Dewan's first acts to restore these allowances, on the general principles of conceding to the people the privileges, which they had enjoyed under the ancient Hindoo Government.

(Signed) M. WILKS,  
*Acting Resident.*

No. 5.

OF APPENDIX.\*

*No. 2. Statement of the Gross Revenue of Mysore, for the Year 1799—1800.*

\* N. B. The Numbers of the Appendix have reference to the Table of Contents; the Numbers of the different Statements, and Accounts, (such as No. 2.) from Enclosures to Major Wilk's Report.



10/R/

R/2 Temp No 1

(7)

# Account of The Mutties

## Their Origin Customs Laws and peculiar Mode of Training and Exercise

V-II/3

Towards the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> or Silver Age or Dwara  
 (1000) Vishnoo the Preserver of this World was incarnated in  
 this Creation in the Son of Vasoodavoo at Devpracca to terminate the  
 age by the destruction of the whole of the Asurokeros in the  
 Great War of a Mahabarát; he who is become famous by the name of  
Kistna Swamy. Kistna signifies in Samscrit dark blue and  
Swamy Lord; In his youth he had 50 young Lads of different Castes  
 instructed in the art of Yoging. At the request of these Pupils he  
 granted them the precious Jewel Samanthaka which he won in com-  
 bat from Jambava Vasita and desired them to preserve it each of them  
 one day as it had the extraordinary quality of fulfilling the wishes of its keep-  
 er. Some time after one of these a descendant of the Veswarnetra Ja-  
 dram being ignorant of its value determined to break it into 50 equal pieces  
 which divided among them he supposed would procure riches to them. He  
 therefore placed the stone upon some red earth in their hall of Exercise and  
 struck it violently with the Sangranumia round stone ball which is  
 one of their implements of Exercise; but the Divine Stone immediately  
 vanished from their sight and the young Lads, cursing their misfortune, re-  
 lated it to their Teacher Kistna Swamy and sought his advice how to find  
 it again; as he could not help the Mischiefs he told them in displeasure  
 "to swear in their red earth" whence this class are said to be still looting  
 and handling or exercising in that red earth, for they believe that by  
 using this mud their beauty, strength, and good fortune is increased.  
 A Moonee coming to visit Kistna Swamy and being desirous

gladiatorial  
exercise



news of seeing the extraordinary combats of these Jetties or Boxers was brought into their Halls or Schools and seated on an elevated place to behold the spectacle. One of these Jetties who were rude and ignorant of the divine rank of the Moonee disliking that they should exhibit the a Mystery of their Art to him as his servants; rudely threw him down upon the earth; then the Moonee being much enraged, invoked the following curse upon the Caster.

1. That the Jetties should still be poor and only earn their food by hunting and wounding their brethren -
  2. That they should still lay and wallow in the mud.
  3. And their dwelling be in trees or beneath Stones
- When returned to his residence. From that time by the curse of Deo; vasooloo the Jetties learn their art with red mud they perform their exercise on a wooden Pillar or Tree; they accustom themselves to lay down under bags filled with stones to harden the skin of their bodies; they fight and kill each other in presence of the Rapahs for their subsistence; So that the prophetic curse of the Moonee is fulfilled by their constant occupation.

Tribes

- There are 10 Gotras or Tribes of the Jetties viz.
- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. <u>Verswamutra</u> | 6. <u>Basajay</u>     |
| 2. <u>Gootama</u>     | 7. <u>Sumudigance</u> |
| 3. <u>Majundalla</u>  | 8. <u>Vasesth</u>     |
| 4. <u>Sandobha</u>    | 9. <u>Agusta</u>      |
| 5. <u>Paradwaja</u>   | 10. <u>Labundena</u>  |

Ceremonies

from many Chief Bramins from whom these Jetties are descended; whence they assert that they were originally Bramins and to this day they perform for their children the religious ceremonies of the Brahmin Caste called Woparayannam or Justice by thread round the neck; Shayahom or worshipping the fire which they make the marriage row; They make their supplications as Bramins in the words of the Brides and they worship the Fire.

Object of Worship

The Chief object of their worship is Stru Kistna Sura mee; Batal or the King of Demons being Lord of warlike Instruments and Arms they worship his Image in their Halls of Exercise; In the beginning of the Calley Yoo Jette; Duamulloo by the aid of the Goddess Calley naming Stru the Demon Varama Koot. Since that time they form an Image of that Goddess in red earth which they worship for one day in each year sacrificing a Sheep at



at this Ceremony - They make no distinction between Shavoo -  
 (as their name expresses requires) nor do they allow  
 to eat on Mutton and Fish; the quantity of food commonly allowed to a Shel  
 by duty is fixed at 2 Pukka Seers of Flour, Cooper's Rice, Two of Flour an  
Mutton Two of these besides other food but they estimate by way of showing  
 their favour to eat still greater quantities. Yupoo Mutton gives a Salary  
 proportioned to this rate due to all the Shel employed in his Service: they  
 will not eat food in any strange houses except in a Prasna's but this  
 were rigid, and fewer Prasnas will not allow them to eat with their  
 women. they consider them as expelled in Caste.

Food

Marriages  
Funerals

Their women are not permitted to marry again after the death  
 of their husbands; they perform funeral ceremonies for 10 days for the dead they  
 burn the corpse on the fire.

The Men do not marry till they are 20 years of age; after  
 Marriage they have intercourse with their wives only once a month; from the  
 fasts and abstinence these people acquire a great degree of strength  
 and agility and always appear strong, healthy, and in good condition.

Women

Their women are not permitted to have connexion with men  
 till their menses appear; they marry their women at a very early age; in  
 cases they consider it so slighty criminal for a woman to have her mouth  
 by accident in an unapproved style as to punish it with death.

Days

Their peculiar habit is the Shiladom or Sant powder that they  
 use or wash they procure the best Thamson salt from Yupoo and Prasnas.

Arms

Their arms are the Vagrar Mastr or Horn fist with which  
 they draw their fists and strike in combat; and the other Instruments of their  
 profession is the Ven ra yum, Con ra ra, Gar ra ra, ra ra ra, they also  
 know how to fight with the 22 different kinds of Arms celebrated among  
 the Hindus.

The young Men of the families of the Rajahs of the Sircar,  
 and of other families of the Military Class learn their exercises of Arms from  
 the Shel.

Knowledge of  
the human body

The Shel also study and acquire an intimate knowledge  
 of the joints and bones of the human body; and are expert in dislocating or  
 dislocating the bones and joints in any place; People troubled with dis-  
 locations or pains in the bones or joints they cure and put to rights by  
 their Shel in this science which is said to be described in the book of  
Mullig voranam preserved at Nagaddy.

a It is said that Yupoo and Yupoo employ them as executioners as some of our officers unfortunately experi-  
 enced the kindness of their employe in this duty.

b A Don of Horn which is worn on the Wrist See the Don

c They are in all the Shel of Yupoo and Prasnas (See Prasna)



...my quare no uncinon on...  
 (As their severe exercises require, they eat food the Men are allow-  
 ed to feed on Mutton and Fish; the quantity of it commonly allow'd to a Man  
 by day is fix'd at 2 Pukka Seers of Rice, 1/2 Seer of Milk, 1/2 of Oil, and  
 1/2 of Mutton. Two of Rice besides other food but they mistake by way of showing  
 their pride to eat still greater quantities. Shroo Mulla allows a daily  
 proportion'd to this rate daily to all the Shellies who are in his service: they  
 will not eat food in any strange houses except in a Brasner's and the  
 more rigid, and purer Brasners will not allow them to eat with their  
 crews. they consider them as expelled in Caste.

Marriages  
 Funerals

Their women are not permitted to marry again after the death of  
 their husbands; they perform funeral ceremonies for 10 days for the dead they  
 burn the corpse in the fire.

The Men do not marry till they are 30 Years of age; After  
 Marriage they have intercourse with their wives only once a Month; from this  
 food abstinence and abstinence these people acquire a great degree of strength  
 and agility and always appear strong healthy and in good condition.

Women

Their women are not permitted to have connexion with men  
 till their menses appear; they marry their wives at a very early age; be-  
 cause they consider it so slightly criminal for a woman to have her months  
 by coitus in an unmarried state as to punish it with death.

Dress

Their hair is cut short; they wear a turban or a cap of white  
 cloth or a turban they frequently use themselves all over with a red powder.

Arms

Their arms are the Vajra Mora Thornes with which  
 they stem their foes and strike in combat and the other Instruments of their  
 profession are the Vengra purn Conuster Guridar rungeer they also  
 use a kind to fight with the 23 different kinds of Arms celebrated among  
 the Hindus.

The young Men of the families of the Rajahs of the ferriable  
 and of other families of the Military Class learn their exercises of Arms from  
 the Shellies.

extent of  
 Knowledge of  
 the joints of  
 the human body

The Shellies also study and acquire an intimate knowledge  
 of the joints and bones of the human body; and are expert in dislocating or  
 dislocating the bones and joints in any place; People troubled with dis-  
 locations or pains in the bones or joints they cure and put to rights by  
 their skill in this science which is said to be described in the book of  
Mullie poornam poornam at Nagadi.

- a. It is said that Yaces and Yipoo employ'd them as executioners as some of our officers or particularly execution-  
 ers. The Yaces were also employ'd in this duty.
- b. A kind of Horn which is worn on the Wrist - See the drawing
- c. They are in part the teachers of the Yaces of Yipoo of the Hindus and their Halls of  
 exercise were in effect a kind of a gymnasium in Palace (See Baynagar)



J-II/④

Supplement to the List of Manuscripts & Collected in Mysore  
1801

1. Inscription on a Table of Black Stone about 6 feet by 3 1/2 feet engraved in a very handsome style in the Malha or Ancient Canara Character taken from among the remains of an Aspallun or Ruined City 24 miles from Bijayanagar. It is curious as a specimen of the beauty of the character which has not yet appeared in any Publication and of some Antiquity.
- 2 & 3 Original Inscriptions on two Sets of Copper Plates containing Grants of one of the Bijayanagar Kings and ascertaining certain dates.
4. Two Sets of another of the same kind at a Village of Copper Plates.
5. Copy of an Inscription on a large Plate of Copper 27 by 21 Inches containing a Grant of one of the Bijayanagar Kings preserved at Bunta Benore and elucidating dates and the Value of certain Offices.
6. A Collection of upwards of 30 Inscriptions copied from Stone Pillars and Tables set up in various places, ascertaining dates and explanatory of Customs and Historical Transactions - These are in Malha - Canara, Devanagari and Telinga (two or three have been met in a character now unintelligible.) Some of these Inscriptions are very Ancient; the latest is cut on five Tables of Stone at Gondreepe-drooty and contains the Grant or rather Treaty by which Comblafee and



and its dependencies were assigned to a Tellinga Raja in exchange for Penraconda then surrendered to the Mussulman Chiefs on the part of Golconda.

7 A considerable number of accounts collected at the Head place of the District of the History of the Country, partly from tradition & the memory of the old men of most respectable substance; but in many parts from written papers preserved by natives, especially by professionally employed, as Revenue Servants, Bramins, Native Physicians &c &c

July 12<sup>th</sup>

Errata in the Sheet lately sent  
No 21. Ram-Swar-Cheritra  
There is some mistake in the name, but the books having been sent off it cannot be immediately rectified.



# List of Native Manuscripts collected and purchased on the journey into Mysore

Description		Native Name	English Name	Language	Character	
No.	Other					
1	1	Mavellopora m. Stala Pora -num-	Ancient Account of Mavellopora	Sanscrit	Andrum Tellinga	Ancient Legend of Mavellopora
2	1	Subudra Purnaum	Account of the Padaraja Rajahs family	Tellinga	Andrum Tellinga	Genealogical Account of the Padaraja Rajahs
3	1		Account of the Jan at Conqueram	Sanscrit	Andrum Matabara	A few Pages on Conqueram
4	1	Punchangum or	Tellinga Almanac p. 1200	Tellinga	Andrum	Procured from the Head of the
5	1		History of the Mysore Rajahs	Canara	Canara	in Europe Paper bound and some Alphabetic explanation
6	1		History of the Rajahs of Chittledroog	Ditto	Ditto	Copied from an original MS. has been translated
7	1	Ballyary Nijyat	Account of Ballyary	Tellinga	Tellinga	contains a History of the
8	1	Boya Rajah Cheritra	The History of Boya Rajah	Sanscrit	Andrum	A Collection of Proverbs on the throne of Sakrasnath
9	1	Vikramah Cheritra	The Story of Vikramah Rajah	Ditto	Ditto	up on the throne of Boya Rajah
10	1	Sasarchela Vijum	The Victories of Sasarchela	Ditto	Ditto	A History in rather a few lines
11	1	Soodabao Bahier	Memoir of Soodabao	Mharatta	Mharatta	contains an Account of the
12	1	Rukhem ud Douda Bahier	Ditto of Rukhem ud Douda	Ditto	Ditto	Winchell. 1761
13	1	Rain - irka	Royal Translation	Canara	Canara	Rukhem ud Douda was
14	1		Account of the Smartum p. 1000	Sanscrit	Canara	This contains the History of the Rajahs of Mysore



9	1	Vikramah Cheritra	The Story of Vikramah Rajah	Ditto	Andrum	on Throne of Vikramach up on the throne of Raja
10	1	Sasarchela Vijum	The Victories of Sasarchela	Ditto	" Ditto	A History in rather poor Sasarchela's Victory partly in question to be
11	1	Soodabai Bahier	Memoir of Soodabai	Mharatta	Mharatta	Contains an Account of the Munichell. 1761
12	1	Rukhem ud Doula Bahier	Ditto of Rukhem ud Doula	Ditto	Ditto	Rukhem ud Doula was
13	1	Raj - Bahier	Royal Regulations	Canara	Canara	This comprises the Regula of the Rajah & now This was drawn out & it of this sort in Sept 1800
14	1		Account of the Smardum Ploors	Sanscrit	Canara	
15	1	Saurana D. la Macrotor	The Vectors of the Deeds of the Saints	Canara	Canara	Contains the Legends of position to the Jain in the
16	1		Sippoo's Orders for Can Bahier	Persian	Persian	Found at Canicopa
17	1		History of Canicopa	Mharatta	Mharatta	Copied from the original
18	1		Uchingeedroog Account of - Kalanders (praises)	Canara	Canara	A History collected from Two old Kalanders present
19	2		Account of the Purodroog Rajahs	Ditto	Ditto	This is the identical Regis
20	1	Raidroog Cadatum		Ditto	Ditto	
21	1	Nam Iswar Cheritra				
22	1	Namraia Bahier	Memoir of Namraia	Mharatta	Mharatta	An Account of the war Spain; the Speeches & negotia
23	1	Silfoe Saastrom	The Art of Building or Architecture	Sanscrit	Andrum	A Treatise on Architecture
24	1	Comaraman Cheritra	The Life of Comaramana	Canara	Canara	Comaramana is famo Usurpation and his Stor
25	1	Manoo Cheritra	The History of Manoo	Tellinga	Andrum	Poems composed by the fa Mistna Chingaloo to wa highly worth up of the The language of the



by Captain Mackenzie 1806 and 1808<sup>3</sup>

Subject and Remarks

Coram - not translated

of Rajah's Family - not translated

extracted from Books describing the Jains Cos-  
tronomer at Caveripatt as a specimen of their Kalen-  
gibt supposed to have belonged to some European. It also contains  
tion of the Canara in Malabar characters.

is in the hands of one of the local Officers - An Abstract of it

Rajah's translated

of History; this Book is also called The Singhassum  
from the Introductory Tale of the Jains (Vijaya, 1792)  
& the figures, sculptured round the temple, that the  
name of the famous Vetravarma or Vetravarma  
was a famous Champion & Saint of the Pramanid  
Jain or Bhodhava - but doubtful till explained

the famous Expedition into Hindostan and the battle of

Minister to Nizam Ally - incomplete  
Chron. & Arrangement of the History of Hindostan in the time  
of the Mughals; they are said to exist in several parts of the country  
extracted from the records of the present Emperor or King of Hindostan  
at my request & inserted to contain an account of all the predecessors  
as Aswar the Great Scepter of the Jengum sect in the  
reign of Raja Rajah of Caltanpattin.

at Cannanore

tradition at Moolyeddooz  
and as they have a chronological list of Kings recorded  
ter of Hindroog

and Great Battle in which Ramraia was  
son of the Chief Personage are common  
by Veeracurma

is in the Countries for his visits to a Mussulman  
is popular.

amous Crvisar Muzana Piddana in the



extracted from Books describing the Jains Cos-  
tronomer at Caveripatt as a specimen of their Kalens-  
gitt supposed to have belonged to some European. It also contains  
tion of the Canara in Malabar characters.

is in the hands of one of the local Officers, an Abstract of  
Layakam translated

of Shaver; this Book is also called The Sarghas sum  
from the Introductory Tale of the Amora (Sarghas sum)  
of the figure and history of the Shaver,  
name of the famous Vithramash or Vithramadha  
a famous Champion & Saint of the Pramunil  
Jain or Bhadrachal - but doubtful till explained

The famous Expedition into Hindostan and the battle of

Minister to Nizam Ally - incomplete  
of the History of the Honble. Board in the same  
not translated; they are cited to read in several parts of the book  
extracted from the records of the present Governor or Sept. 1761  
at my request & inserted to contain an account of all his proceedings  
as Aswar the Great Supporter of the Jengum sect in the  
reign of Raja Desai of Chittanpattan

at Cancoya

tradition at Uthayedroog  
as they have a chronological list of Kings recorded  
ter of Raidroog

and Great Battle in which Samraim was  
of the three Persons are common  
by Kechacurma  
in these Countries for his resistance to a Mussulman  
is popular.

amous Kavisar Muzum Piddana in the reign of  
the first is Incribed; A Genealogical Account  
of the Ancestors is prefixed; The structure of the verse &  
of Tellinga Schellan render it difficult to be



No.	Description			Native Name	English Name	Language
	Paper	Canvas	Leaflets or loose pages			
26	1			Amootamalia	The Pearl & Nettle	Tellinga
27	1			Bakeer Sadoobao		Mharatta
28	1			----- Sapog Rajah		Ditto
29	1			----- Salvahanum		Ditto
30	1			----- Salla		Ditto
31	1				Abstract of the Anagoon by Rajah's History	
32	1			Audapurwum		Canara
33	1			Taya Moonce		Ditto
34	1			Naga Linga Cheritra	The History of Naga Linga	Ditto
35	1			Narajuttij Vijum	The Victories of the Narajuttij	Tellinga
36	1			Ram Raja Vijum	The Victories of Ram Raja	Ditto
37	1			Ram Raja Vijum	D Account of the Canageery Rajahs	D Samsrit
38	1				History of Ram Raja	Canara
39	1			Ram Raja Cheritra		Sanscrit
40	1			Silpue Saadstrum		Canara
41	1			Devoka Chintamance		Canara
42	1			Baswajooranum	Puranum of Bas Jawa	D
43	1			Jady. Baker	Mharatta Legendary Tales or	Mharatta
44	1			Kochmani Calian	Historics on these subjects - Part	Ditto
45	1			Secdaman Baker	mani Calian is the marriage of	Ditto
46	1			Virat Baker	histna	
47	1			Pumpu Mahaturn or Stala Poranum	The Geographical Account of the Pumpu &c	Sanscrit Mharatta
48	1			Soondoor Nijyat		Canara
49	1			Karjorelly Nijyat		Mharatta
50	1			Jomulla Nijyat		Samsrit
51	1			Amravipenum or Joorovalala	Samsrit Distomay	
52	1			Prabadina		Mharatta
53	1			Baker Nana Sahib	Memoir of Nana	Ditto
54	1			Do. Nazzir Jung	Do. of Nazzir Jung	Ditto
55	1			Do. Moharri How	Do. of Moharri How	Canara
56	2			Ram Raja Cheritra	History of Ram Raja	
57	1			Bas Jawa Caliganum	Caliganum of Bas Jawa	Ditto
58	1			Vidjaneswaram	Book of Laws	Sanscrit
59	1			Karree Samsrit Cheritra		Tellinga
60	1			Caliganum	War of Mahabarath	Canara
61	1			Virat Purwum	Story of Karree Chandra	D
62	1			Karree Chuntia Cheritra	Plays on several subjects	Sanscrit
63	1			Puranum rothom		Sanscrit
64	1			Bagvat. Giate		
65	1			Chingarahade Cheritra		



Name	English Name	Language	Character	
obao Rajah Ananum ta	The Pearl & Necklace	Tellinga Mharatta Ditto Ditto Ditto	Anubum Mharatta Ditto Ditto Ditto	understood. The the two first are times - The two of two Characters
n	Abstract of the Anagoen dy Rajah's History	Canara Ditto	Canara Ditto	Procured from an An extracted from 100 The first Chapter of The Story of the Can Natives.
Cheritra	The History of Sagar Linga	Ditto	Ditto	Sagar Linga was a Bejnagarur - In Stanzas transcr written & suppress It is in Stanzas and Descendants do as a difference Another copy
Vijum	The Victories of the Narajuttu rax	Tellinga	Anubum	
Vijum	The Victories of Ram Raja	Ditto	Ditto	
Vijum	D	D	D	
Cheritra trum	Account of the Canages of Rajahs History of Ram Raja	Sanscrit Canara Sanskrit	D Canara Devanagur	Collected from the Br Commander account of the of the construction of the fortunate time Contains Treatises on Ge The notions and spirita Callican are here relat See No. 15. - The Bo who was instrumental the Bramins - All this change was effect The Virat is the Stor Contains the Legendary on the Poompura, at Dwarhadic mosques - x45 Comprising the gene Muscat of the Mahom g Sams
intamance enum	Devanum of Bas Iswar	D	D	
ver Calican Bakker ver tum or Stata	Mharatta Legendary Tales or Historics on these Subjects - Part manu Calican is the marriage of Historia - The Geographical Account of the Pampur &c	Mharatta Ditto Ditto Sanskrit Mharatta Canara Mharatta Sanskrit	Mharatta Ditto Ditto Tellinga Tellinga Tellinga Tellinga Tellinga	who was instrumental the Bramins - All this change was effect The Virat is the Stor Contains the Legendary on the Poompura, at Dwarhadic mosques - x45 Comprising the gene Muscat of the Mahom g Sams
Yyput Yyput Yyput n or Yoroovala	Sanskrit Dictionary	Sanskrit	Sanskrit	This Dictionary is of the Sanscrit.
ra Sahib vir Jung raji - How Cheritra	Memor of Yana - Go of a Yyput Jung Go of a Yyput Jung History of Ram Raja	Mharatta Ditto Ditto Canara	Mharatta Ditto Ditto Canara	Not translated Another copy of No 22 Caliganum or the most times and Manu Not translated one of the best known
Caliganum ram	Caliganum of Bas Iswar Book of Laws	Ditto Sanskrit	Ditto Tellinga	
Cheritra	War of Mahabarat Story of Haris Chandra Plays on several Subjects	Tellinga Canara D Sanskrit Sanskrit	Tellinga Canara D Ballabund Devanagur	Some of these The Comedies are a Wrote in an



understandings. The Memoirs... founded on the History of the Language...  
The two first are Memoirs of these well-known Bharata Chiefs of Modern times. The two last are Histories or rather Romances on the subject of two Characters of Antiquity equally celebrated in Hindoo literature.

Procured from an Astronomer at Coypott, a brief Chronological Account supposed to be extracted from some Book; but the original could not be procured.

The first Chapter of the Bharata.

The Story of the Pandos esteemed for the language and stile by the Natives.

Naga Linga was a Devotee of Venkateswara at Hampi - near Bejnagur.

An Stanza transcribed from the Rajah's copy of 120 years old. The Rajah wanted to suppress it, but it is a Poetic Account of the Race of the Rajahs. It is in Stanza and an exaggerated account of Ram Raja's Ancestors and Descendants down to this present Rajah; It will be recollect that this is a different race from that of Naganatha - This a copy from the Rajah's copy.

Another copy procured at Ganaganthe

Collected from the Canagery Rajah Govind at Ganaganthe  
Concerns an account of the construction of the Office, various Medals, Coins, Sumas of the time of the construction of Buildings according to the Astrological Calculations for the fortunate time.

Contains Treatises on Geography and other subjects

The Actions and glorious deeds of Basaswar, the Chief Minister of the Rajah of Callican are here related in Stanza and the Destruction of the Jain in his time.

See No. 15 - This Book seems chiefly designed to proclaim the merits of Basaswar who was instrumental in the fall of the Jain & bringing forward the system still followed by the Bramins - Query - What was this race of Kings of Callican in whose reign this change was effected? and what was the extent of his Dominion?

The Verat is the Story of the Pandos.

Contains the Legendary Stories of the Holy places, springs, places of worship, Rivers &c on the Poompodi, at Hampi &c composed by Vattavapali narrated by Sourpadee moogee - No. 15. Compares the Legendary Tale and some pieces of the present state of that singular Valley.

Mention of the Malabar family country &c. A. S. 1800

This Dictionary is one of the three Books said to be left of the literature of the Jain.

Not translated

Another copy of No. 22 and No. 29; the three former are nearly in the spirit of the war or antagonism or the knowledge of the times by way of prophecy of changes of Government, times and Manners, & conveys a Satire on the predominant vices & manners of the age.

Not translated  
One of the Books observed by the Southern Hindos -

A small book found at Ganaganthe valuable for a concise Chronology of the Bejnagur King

These Comedies are acted by a kind of strolling actors - the women's part by young  
Wrote in an excellent minute fine hand in a small case.

Compiled by a native Physician at Pandroy, supposed from some historical in his hand  
A second copy of No. 26.  
Another copy of No. 24



41	1	Devoka Chandurmanee		Canara	Canara	Contains Treatises on Yoga
42	1	Baswasocranam	Principles of Bas Swa	D <sup>o</sup>	D <sup>o</sup>	The citations and principles Citations are here, & la See a V. 15. This Po who was instrumental the Brahmans - The this change was effect.
43	1	gadya: Be Keer	Mhaulla Legendary Tales or	Mhaulla	Mhaulla	
44	1	Roekmani Calian	Historical on these Subjects -	Tillo	Tillo	
45	1	Sedaman Saher	main Calian in the marriage of	Tillo	Tillo	
46	1	Chat Saher				
47	1	Pampua Mahatam or State	The Geographical Account	Sanscrit	Tellinga	The First is the stor contains the Legendary in the Tomb of a, at mountain, moor- reliefs comprising the Legend Mount of the Mahipon.
48	1	Socranam	of that Province	Mhaulla		
49	1	Secndoor Sappan		Canara		
50	1	Karjionelly Whiggat		Mhaulla		
51	1	Jeremulla Koffe		Canara		
52	1	Amraipenem or Yonoccala	Sanscrit	Canara		This Dictionary is of the Sanscrit.
53	1	Prabandina	History of Yona	Mhaulla	Mhaulla	Not translated
54	1	Bakeer Nana Saher	History of Yona	Tillo	Tillo	
55	1	Do. Nana Saher	History of Yona	Tillo	Tillo	
56	1	Do. Nana Saher	History of Yona	Canara	Canara	Another copy of No 22 andigantem or the Kru most, Sans and Manna No translated
57	1	Ham Rain Cheritra	History of Ham Rain	Tillo	Tillo	See the title account
58	2	Bas Swa Caliganam	Caliganam of Bas Swa	Sanscrit	Tellinga	
59	1	Vidiansawram	Book of Vams	Tellinga	Tellinga	Asmell book bound at 5
60	1	Karree Swar Cheritra		Canara	Canara	
61	1	Caliganam	War of Mahabarat	D <sup>o</sup>	D <sup>o</sup>	
62	1	Chat Purwum	Story of Karree Chandra	Sanscrit	Bailabunda	The Comedies are at Wrote in an
63	1	Karree Chandra Cheritra	Stays on several Subjects	Canara	Devaragur	
64	1	Curram, in Rom				
65	1	Bagvat. Geater				
66	1	Chingarakade Cheritra				
67	1	Vichnoo Gaudisocr				
68	1	Amoretarnalia	History of Amoretarnalia	Tello	Andrum	Completed by a native A second copy of No 22
69	1	Comaramana Cheritra	The Story of Comaramana	Canara	Canara	Another copy of No 22



10R

JDK

# List of the most celebrated Hindoo Carvees - -wars\* and of their Works.

Received from Ramaswamy  
a learned Bramin at Moryhurr  
September 13<sup>th</sup> 1800.

Names of the Authors	Names of their Works or Subjects	Remarks
Divine Carveeswars or Inspired Writers, or The Poets on Divine Subjects		
1 Broohaspaty	Four Laes of Manzan on Astronomy	
2 Valmcekee	Author of the Ramay -an or History of Sree Ram	See some notice of him in the Boyawar Ac count.
3 Janwantary	A Great Physician: he composed several treatises of Manzan on Medicine	
4 Viassooloo	Compiler of the 10 Pro- -vanams. Mahaba-	By some reported the Author not to
5 Shookooloo	Author of the Maha Bhagvat	

## The Principal Carveeswars in the Calleyogum.

6 Sanharaacharloo	Sanhara Busham	Chief Gooroo or Pope of the Bramins; The Sanhara -jurn is an account of his life
7 Bana	Cadombary; the sub- -ject Tales and Fables	
8 Chora	Bellana Natation or Comedies	Chora Carveeswar signifies the Thief Part from stealing all the faculties of a Nature to ad- his works; the same idea was app to our Shakespeare The thief of all a Natives



received from Ramaswamy  
 a learned Bramin at Stouryhour  
 September 13<sup>th</sup> 1800.

R/2 Temp M 1/3

Names of the Authors	Names of their Works or Subjects	Remarks
Divine Caveeswars or Inspired Writers, or The Poets on Divine Subjects		
1 Brohaspaty	Four Saes of Manu on Astronomy	
2 Valmckee	Author of the Ramay - an or History of Sree Ram	See some notice of him in the Boywar Ac- count.
3 Janwantary	A Great Physician: he composed several treatises of Manu on Medicine	
4 Viashooloo	Compiler of the 10 Po- tanams. Mahabha- rat &c.	By some reported the Author
5 Shookooloo	Author of the Maha Bhagvat	

The Principal Caveeswars in the Calleyogum.

6 Sanharacharloo	Sanhara Bashaam	Chief Gooroo or Pope of the Bramins; The Sanhara jiam is an account of his life
7 Bana	Cadomary: the sub- ject Tales and Fables	
8 Chora	Bellana Natation or Comedies	Chora-Caveeswar signifies the Thief-Poet from stealing all the beauties of Nature to adorn his works: the same idea was applied to our Shakespeares The Thief of all Natives

\* Caveeswar signifies a Poet in Tullinga &c. &c.



No.	Names of the Authors & Names of their Works	Remarks
9	Mayoora	
10	Magoodoo	Maugom the History of Kistna Swamy
11	Moorareepoo	
12	Baravey	Baravey; the Story of the Pandoos
13	Shreehurska	Nishadom: the History of Raja Nat
14	Calcedafsa	Five Caverns: the History of the Generation of Adam, and several Dramas or Comedies Malaty Madavom a Drama
15	Bavabooty Dundee	
16	Bogia nauja	Chemboo Remaynum (remarkable for being some spaces within 3 Rows)
17	Dundee ma	Booje Raja was King of the Deccan a great Patron of the Poets A Chertra is denominated from here
18	Butlata	
19	Buttabanna	
20	Sooboochoo	
21	Vadantacharooloo	Vaswaggonadarsanum a System of Geography
22	Mooraurce	Annarga Ragavom History of Ram
23	Appayadeelcheetooloo	Cootalaya Nundom
24	Jayadavoo	Astipadus
25	Bahatoodoo	Vedagrundum (on Me- dicine)
26	Jayatoodoo	Chupaprasom
27	Chusanidatoodoo	Mooda Kirhas m.
28	Vellanand	Purtaha Woodreyom
29	By the Jain for the flowers of Buddh)	1. Amaram or Amurispinam 2. Calam rootom, or the Vegetary of Sines
30		

The Story of Raja Nat  
is very popular: From the  
middle of  
Of these Sacontela was trans-  
lated by Sir William Jones

All their Systems of Geogra-  
phy are very fine

The Play of Kistree  
The Author was an Inhabitant of  
Casmur

A Play  
A Work of great reputation dedicated  
to Purtaha Woodreyom King of Moramb

A Sanscrit Dictionary  
In Astrology



9	Mayoora		
10	Magoodoo	Maugom the History of Kistna Sura.	
11	Moorareepoo		
12	Baravey	Baravey: the Story of the Gandoos	
13	Shreehurshta	Kishatom: the History of Raja. Nat	The Story of Raja. Nat is very popular: See the introduction
14	Calludafsa	Five Caumonts: the His- tory of the generation of Kishatom, and several Pravaai or Comedies	Five Caumonts: the His- tory of the generation of Kishatom, and several Pravaai or Comedies
15	Barabooty Dundee	Kalich Mudavom: Drama	
16	Booja Raja	Chandoo Kishatomum Booja Raja was King of the Kishatom for many years. He was a great lover of the Kishatom and his name is still remembered in the Kishatom.	
17	Dundoma		
18	Madate		
19	Putta Kanna		
20	Scobochoo		
21	Vadintachirooloo	Chiroo Kishatomum is the a History of the Kishatom	Chiroo Kishatomum is the a History of the Kishatom
22	Moerance	Chiroo Kishatomum History of them	
23	Appayidooloo	Chiroo Kishatomum	
24	Jayduoo	Astipubis	The Play of Astipubis
25	Bahutooloo	Chiroo Kishatomum Kishatomum	The author was an Indian of the name
26	Chiroo Kishatomum	Chiroo Kishatomum	
27	Chiroo Kishatomum	Chiroo Kishatomum	A Play
28	Chiroo Kishatomum	Chiroo Kishatomum	A Book of good of station to Kishatomum Kishatomum, Kishatomum
29	By the printer of the of the	1. Chiroo Kishatomum 2. Chiroo Kishatomum	A Dictionary of Kishatomum
30	Chiroo Kishatomum	Chiroo Kishatomum	Astronomy



The most celebrated Caveeswars in the  
 Andra or Telinga language.  
 (From Cavelly Boriah)  
 September 13<sup>th</sup> 1801.

Names of the Authors	Names of their Works	Remarks
1. Nannayabattoo	He translated 2 1/2 Chapters of the Mahabarat.	
2. Arupragada	D <sup>o</sup> . 1/2 Chapter D <sup>o</sup> .	
3. Sookhana So-mayajee	D <sup>o</sup> . 15 D <sup>o</sup> . D <sup>o</sup> .	
4. Bonimara B. - tarpuze	He translated 12 Chapters of the Braagval.	
5. Bhaskaroodoo	He translated 6 Chapters of the Ramayanum.	
6. Steenauid	Vishad	A History of Raja Val
7. Vamoolavada - Beemacavee	Vamara Jaiteshom	A System of Astronomy or rather Astrology.
8. Kattanee	Kattanee mullom	of the Seasons and weather.
9. Alkasany Pd. - dana	Mavoo Charveta, or The History of Manoo	a celebrated Poet of Bejanagur in Krishna Rajee's reign.
10. Vasoo Charveta (Buttoomoortee)	Vasoo Cheritra	The History of Vasoo
11. Bengalee Soora - yah	Lingapooranum	
12. Tinalla - Ramu - Lingom	Pudoonangama - haton	Spinell - Rama - Lingom a celebrated Wit or Humorist of Krishna Rajee's time. Many Anecdotes of him are related.
13. Mookootimunda	Paree Jatapahara - num	
14. Chamacoora - Letchmanah	Vejaya Valasom	
15	Barangadara Cha - veta	A very pretty moral Tale
15. Jachana	Veehramark Cha - veta	A Charveta or Romance under the name of the famous Veehramark
16. Padamadavoo		