

Madras Board of Revenue to all the Collectors: 20.11.1817

Resolved that the following letter be circulated to all the collectors with reference to the enactments contained in Reg VI

TO

The Acting Collector, the Zillah of Ganjam

Sir,

With reference to the enactments contained in Reg VII, 1817, a copy of which it is presumed has been forwarded to you by Government, I am directed by the President and members of the Board of Revenue (p 22) particularly to call your attention to the duties, which under section VIII at present devolve upon you. (@)

2. The want of information respecting the amount, the nature and the appropriation of the revenues belonging to mosques, Hindoo temples or other public institutions, has long been complained of by the Board of Revenue, and except in a few instances their orders to the collectors on these subjects have not been so much attended to as could have been desired.

3. You will now perceive that by the present regulation you are formally invested under (p 23) the orders of the Board with "the superintendence of all endowments in land or money granted for the support of mosques, Hindoo temples, or colleges, or for other pious and beneficial purposes, and of all public buildings such as bridges, choultries or chuttrums and other edifices", and also "of all escheats"; and I am directed by the Board to desire, that in order to enable them to fulfil their duties, you will submit before the 1st of May next a full, distinct and detailed report on each of those subjects.

4. In the first place you will separate the endowments made by (p 24) Government from those made by private individuals, and you will discuss each distinctly and apart from the other in the following order:

Endowments by Government

- i) Devastanum Endowments, or those for the support of mosques and temples or other religious institutions.
- ii) Chutturum Endowments or those for the support of choultries or other charitable institutions.
- iii) Endowments for the support of colleges, schools or other institutions connected with education.
- iv) Endowments of miscellaneous nature for the support of any (p 25) other public institutions.
- v) Shetriums, Mecassahs, Enams or other endowments to individuals, for various "pious or beneficial purposes".

Endowments by Private Individuals

- i) Devastanum &c (as above) by individuals
- ii) Chuttrums &c " "
- iii) Endowments for institutions connected with education by individuals.
- iv) Miscellaneous Endowments by individuals.

5. Under each of these respective heads, you will state the amount of the revenue or property belonging to the respective institutions, the manner in which it is collected and appropriated and the nature (p 26) of the establishments for its management, and you

IOR: Board's Collections No 20460: Vol 749: "Relative to the nature and extent of the control and superintendence proper to be exercised by the officers of Government on the concerns of pagodas mosques &c": pp

(@) Section VIII read: "The collector of the zillah shall be ex officio one of these agents, and the Governor in council, when he deems it necessary, may appoint any other public officer or officers from the civil, military, or medical branch of the service to act in conjunction with them."

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done  
19.1

Malden 23.12.1817  
820-8.1.1818  
Tanjore 18.5.1818  
BRP 796  
Tanjore 29.6.1818  
BRP 804  
S. Anant 5.10.1818  
BRP 799  
Circulair 24.8.1818  
BRP 804  
Nellur 17.5.1821

502

BRP  
Vol 2026  
p. 2731  
Hindoo Temples



will submit any suggestions for its improvement that may arise in the course of your enquiries. For instance under the head "Devasthanum Revenue", the Board would wish to learn the number of mosques and temples, the amount and nature of their revenue, whether in land, marahs, mauniums, or voluntary contributions, the state of the buildings, (p 27) and lastly, the establishment entertained, and checks imposed, or which you are of opinion should be imposed by the collector for controuling the servants at the pagodas, and ensuring the due collection, and appropriation of the revenues.

6. The Board understand the regulation to give you a general authority over choultries and other public ~~buildings~~ institutions, even where they are supported by individuals, so far at least as to authorize your enquiring and ascertaining whether (p 28) the intentions of the founder are carried into effect, and your punishing fraud and embezzlement of their revenues.

7. Respecting choultries, bridges and other public edifices, you will report, whether any are out of repair in your district, and of ~~x~~ such a nature, if repaired would be conducive to the convenience of the community; in the latter case, you will submit ~~x~~ estimates and plans for their repair. (p 29)

8. You will attend particularly to sections IX, X, XI, and XII of the regulation in question.

9. The Board in conclusion, desire me to point out to you, that the regulation now in force, or that may hereafter be enacted for the punishment of fraud or embezzlement by the native revenue servants of Government are by the prescribed regulations extended to all native servants, and "all trustees, managers or superintendents" employed in the collection, custody or appropriation of the revenue, (p 30) funds, or other property belonging to the institutions in question. It is hoped that this provision inserted by the Board, will enable you ~~to~~ more effectually to control the revenues.

10. You will state, whether any escheats exist in your district, and if so you will submit your opinion respecting the best mode of disposing of them.

11. The object of this regulation, is to protect existing institutions from abuse: to aid, not to impede by direct sircar interference the management of private (p 31) endowments. You will accordingly observe, that the duty imposed on you by the regulation now referred to, is that of general superintendence, not detailed management, and the object of the present address, is the obtaining at as early as may be practicable, a correct knowledge of the actual existing state of management, of the several endowments and institutions referred to. You will therefore confine yourself to careful enquiry for the present, and not proceed to disturb any existing mode (p 32) of administering these concerns without a previous reference to the Board, and receipt of their orders.

I am Sir, your most obedient servant,

Fort St George  
20 November 1817.

A.D.Campbell, secretary.

NOTE: This collection, No 20460, largely deals with the case of Comara Hegada, chief priest of the Durmastalla in Canara; and the defending of the actions of the collector of Madras in a judicial case filed against the collector etc by the authorities of the temple, in Madras. The above letter is only given there as an introduction to the origins of these disputes, in as much that these instructions formalised the role of the collectors in their relationship with the above referred to bodies.

/formal



19.2  
J. Vaughan, Collector Malabar to Board of Revenue: 23.12.1817 @  
 (Extract)

2. With regard to the various descriptions of endowments by Government specified by your Board in which information is called for few or rather none exist in Malabar unless pagodas lapsed or escheated to Government by the extinction of Rajahs or other families who originally founded them or in consequence of overt acts of rebellion, may be considered as such. (p 1028)

3. But the number of private and miscellaneous endowments will not only swell my report to a very considerable length, but add to my already multifarious duties in a very considerable degree.

11. (p 1032) The very attempt to obtain the necessary information will I apprehend create alarm and suspicion amongst the natives not merely those personally interested in the management of pagoda endowments but those who frequent these edifices for religious purposes.

12. They will be apprehensive that Government have some sinister intentions in prying into the secrets of the religious and charitable foundations which no declaration to the contrary on the part of the revenue authorities would tend to dissipate.

13. Even on the other coast except where time has reconciled the minds of the natives to the interference of our Government in matters of this nature I should think it calculated to tend to create great dissatisfaction but on this coast I am perfectly (p 1033) convinced that it would.

14. Under this explanation I beg respectfully to suggest to your Board the propriety of recommending the suspension of the regulation in question in Malabar until the collector can by degrees obtain all the information required but (which) in fact might I think be more easily and correctly obtained by reference to the judges of the zillah courts who from their records might select many cases and instances in point which would enable your Board and Government to judge better of the propriety of ultimately extending the provisions of the regulation to Malabar.

Board of Revenue to Collector Malabar: 26.1.1818 @@  
 (Extract)

2. In reply to the 2nd paragraph of your letter I am directed to desire, that in cases (p 34) where pagodas or other public buildings and institutions were originally endowed by "Rajahs or other families" but have since escheated to, and are now supported by the Government, you will consider them as coming under the head of "Endowments by Government" and report upon them accordingly.

6. The Board are aware, that an inquisitorial scrutiny of the affairs of the pagodas, and other religious establishments, might be calculated to give embarrassment (p 40) to those who are entrusted with the management of them; and against any such proceeding it was their intention to caution you, but they conceive that a careful and gradual enquiry, conducted with prudence, and regulated with reference to the religious prejudices of the natives, will place you in possession of sufficient information, to enable you to make a satisfactory report on the subjects alluded to in my letter of the 20th November last, without raising apprehension of sinister intentions. ...

7. Under these circumstances the Board do not consider it necessary to recommend the suspension of the regulation in question in Malabar but they (p 42) again caution you against disturbing any existing rights or adopting any measures liable to be misconstrued by the people and where you are in doubt how to act, the Board on your submitting an abstract of the case will always be ready to assist you in with their opinion and advice.

IOR: @ P/292/54:Pro 8.1.1818: pp 1027-33 @@ Board's Collections  
 No 20460: Vol 749: pp 33-42:( also in P/292/56 ?, Pro 26.1.1818)



19.3

From J. Hepburn, Collector Tanjore to Board of Revenue: 13.5.1818

To m  
The President and Mebers of the Beard of Revenue, Fort St George

Gentlemen,

1. I am sorry to be under the necessity of reporting to the Board, that it has not been in my power to forward the report and statements connected with the charitable institutions in this province, as directed to be forwarded by the 1st of the current month in the Board's letter of the 30th (?) of November (p 5984) last. Every possible endeavour has been made to conform to the Board's instructions upon this subject, but it is found to be so extensive here, and the details necessary to elicit the information required so very bulky as to render it impossible for the regular usual establishment to accomplish it within the prescribed period in addition to the ordinary duties of their situation.
2. The Board may however be assured that the information they require shall be submitted to them, as soon as it can possibly be prepared. As it is probable that the concerns connected with the religious and charitable institutions are neither of the same (p 5985) number nor extent in most other districts as in Tanjour, I trust the following short recapitulation of the number of these subjects which must all be separately considered and examined into will be accepted by the Board as a reason for a full report upon them not having yet been forwarded.

Religious Institutions	3,500
Choultries &c	400
Bridges	45
Colleges and Schools	9
	<u>3,954</u>

3. Some details have been received from every one of these institutions. Of many of them, (p 5986) they are complete; but of many others, also, they are yet to be examined and arranged.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen  
Cutcherry of the Collector Your most obedient servant  
Tanjore, 13 May 1818 J. Hepburn, collector.

Board of Revenue Decision on above: 18.5.1818

... (p 5987) ..that under the circumstances therein stated the Board permit you to defer for a further period the transmission of the report required by Mr Secretary Campbell's letter of the 20th November last.

IOR: P/292/ 66: Pro 18.5.1818

NOTE: The indexes to the proceedings of the Board of Revenue do not appear to indicate the recording of the above mentioned report (and also reports from the majority of other districts) during 1818 or even 1819 and 1820. Neither does there appear to be any minute of the Board on the subject of these reports. It is probable that the missing reports, though received, were never recorded or considered.



19.4

C.M. Lushington, Collector Trichenopoly to Board of Revenue: 17.6.1818

Read the following letter from the collector in Trichenopoly:

To  
The Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St George  
Sir,

1. As a considerable period must elapse before the several statements required by the Board can be prepared I have deemed it advisable to report separately on the Devestanum management of the principal pagodas in this district, rather than wait for the voluminous accounts and documents called for in your letter of the 20th November last.

2. I feel more inclined to adopt this plan, because it will not only require a seaparate establishment, but also the greatest diligence to be able to furnish the information within the current year. I am myself so much at present occupied by the jummabandy (p 8137) that I have been obliged to request my assistant Mr Phillips to collect the necessary information of the smaller pagodas and whose report when completed I shall do myself the honor of forwarding to the Board.

3. The total number of Hindoo pagodas great and small benefited by Government and by individuals in this district may be calculated in round numbers to amount to two thousand; and the Mussulman muszids and mosques to three hundred; making in the aggregate two thousand three hundred places of Hindoo and Mussulman worship.

4. Of the former, there are 139 large pagodas maintained at an annual expense of SPs 44,551-30-18. This sum is appropriated as follows:

(p 8138)

Ready money expenditure	SPs 16,085-17-27
Endowments by land and Swerndayem	19,374-39-32
and Revenues derived from other sources amounting to	9,091-18-39

For a particularization of these several items I must refer the Board to statement "A".

5. I shall proceed in this report as prescribed by the Board and discuss I &c Devastanum endowments or those for the support of mosques, temples or other religious institutions. (A report of all Mussulmanee institutions will be transmitted hereafter so soon as the accounts and numerous documents can be completed.)

6. The total annual amount of endowments from Government whether in money or land to the principal Hindoo pagodas in number one hundred and thirty nine is SPs 35,460-11-59.

7. First in celebrity and size are the five pagodas situated in the island of Stree Rungum: these pagodas are all dedicated to Vistnoo and by Brahaminical tradition (p 8139) were founded in the Tratahyogam or 100,000,000 years ago. Stree Rungum is held by the Hindeos as a most holy place, inferior only to Causee. Hence a million of people have been known to assemble for the purpose of witnessing the ceremonies and at the great feast.

8. The records of my office afford no distinct information relative to the manner in which the revenues of the Stree Rungum pagodas were collected or the amount of the annual expenditure prior to the Mahemmedan conquest. But no change appears to have taken place either in the mode of administration or amount of endowment till the management of Wallajah, who in the year 1755 assumed all the villages assigned as a benefice to the pagodas and without fixing any specific sum for their maintenance (p 8140) disbursed in Fusly 1203 (AD 1793-4) SPs 18,348-8-15.

IOR: P/292/71: Pro 29.6.1818: pp 8136-52, Data 8153-8204

NOTE: Wallajah, British protege from about 1748, was the nominal nabob of Arcet from about 1750 to 1795. From about the beginning of his nabobship the whole of the areas treated as under his suzerainty were in effect managed and kept under such rule by the British.

also TNSA: BRP: Vol 796, No 44, H 7444-60, 61-7511, 12.



9. Prior to this Fusly until the assumption of the country in 1211, there are no accounts whatever for-the-coming, and even the accounts of the expenditure in Fusly 1203 ought to be received with the greatest caution.

10. The difficulty of ascertaininf the real amount of the revenue or even the number of villages originally assigned for the support of the pagodas is considerably enhanced by the impossibility of believing the only persons capable of giving correct information on the subject. If for instance the Stullatars and curnums of pagodas are to be believed, there was no less than 58 villages (vide list "B") attached to the Stree Rungum pagoda, and yielding at present a yearly revenue of SPs 27,128-18-52.

11. One fact is however I think certain, namely (p 8141) that the villages belonging to the pagodas must have yielded considerably more revenue than the amount allowed annually by Wallajah. For adverting to the unvarying policy of the Mahomedan Government and the religious tenets of its rulers, it places the question beyond the power of argument to prove that the measure of assuming the villages attached to the pagodas could have arisen from any other course than avarice and necessity.

12. The moyenzabitah fixed by Mr Wallace for the maintenance of these five pagodas, and their dependencies amounted to an annual expenditure in ready money of SPA 11,479-28-60. This establishment was reduced by Mr Travers to the sum of 10,000 Pagodas. Besides this sum the pagodas derive other emoluments amounting to (p 8142) SPs 1,857-7-13 making the aggregate expenditure SPs 12,540-29-12. This includes the allowances granted to priests and prostitutes (®), to predictors and elephants, to horses and cows, to camels and chobdars, and to all other retinue and attendants attached to the synod of the pagodas.

13. It would require too much detail to enter minutely into the expenses even of a single day. But the Board by reference to statement "D" will find the exact daily expenditure which takes place in each of the pagodas.

14. Next in rank to Stree Rungum pagodas and still more ancient is the Jemboekaswaram pagoda. It is dedicated to Sheva and maintained at an annual expense of SPs 3,321-4-76. (p 8143)

15. Of this sum there is paid from the treasury Ps 2,700. It enjoys a landed benefice of SPs 179-14-24 and derives from other sources of revenue the sum of SPs 441-35-52.

16. After Jemboekaswaram the pagoda on the rock in the fort called Joyaman (?) is considered of most consequence. It is maintained at an annual expense of SPs 4,622-27-30, receiving in ready money 2,256-20-65, from land 1,161-35-35, and from sundry other sources SPA 1,204-16-10.

17. The management of the Stree Rungum pagoda as well as that of all the pagodas in this district with the exception of the Joyaman pagoda has ever been vested in the existing government, but in the Joyaman pagoda the benefice arising from the land attached to the pagoda as also the revenues derived from other sources have always been expended (p 8144) under the direction and superintendence of a person styled the Tumbran or in other words the high priest.

18. Connected with the management of this pagoda, I take the liberty of bringing to the notice of the Board a remark made by my predecessor Mr Travers when he transmitted the list of Survamaunium villages held for the maintenance of pagodas:

(®) The dancing girls attached to the temples, being on their establishment as various other categories, seem at this stage to have begun been treated as "prostitutes" by the British. It is possible that due to the various financial curtailments some of them had actually been led into prostitution by this time.

The particulars will be found in statement "C"

vide letter 25 Oct 1814.



"For the support of this pagoda the sum of Rs 2,256-20-65 is allowed by the Government and the management of the church is placed on the same footing as the pagoda at Stree Rungum. How or by what authority the revenue of these villages has been allowed to be managed by the Tumberam or chief priest is not known. It might be as well to resume these villages and to grant some part of the revenue derived from them to the support of the church direct (p 8145) from the Government; at present no doubt but that part of the amount received from the villages is misappropriated. In addition to these villages there are many caunies of land held as enam in the Conaud Talook by the priest who of course affirms some of the land is expended in part of the expenses of the church."

19. As I feel convinced of the justice of Mr Travers observation I cannot help submitting to the consideration of the Board the propriety of adopting the recommendation.
20. The above are the principal pagodas, but independent of these there are 18 pagodas, in the Conaud Talook supported at an annual expense from the treasury of SPs 287-15-0, from land 1,706-10-29, and from other sources SPs 1,172-39-11 making altogether SPs 3,116-19-40. For further particulars vide statement "E" where these several (p 8146) establishments and expenses are specified.
21. In the Vitticutty Talook there are sixteen pagodas, maintained at a yearly expense of SPs 3,655-13-10 derived from the following sources: From the treasury 313-7-40, from land 2,108-42-69, from sundry sources 1,233-7-61.
22. In Jyalore there are 12 pagodas expending yearly 2,551-17-31, namely from the treasury 137-4-2, from land 1,981-20-5, and from sundries 432-38-24.
23. There are 10 pagodas in Saulgoody beneficed in the sum of SPs 1,534-28-59, of which SPs 441-15-0 are paid from the treasury, SPs 401-10-21 from land, and from sundries 692-3-38. For particulars vide statement "C". (?)
24. In Terriore there are 17 pagodas maintained at a yearly expense of (p 8147) SPs 5,120-38-70. In this district the villages granted for the support of religious institutions have never been assumed; consequently the chief payments are made in land; the mauniums &c of which amount to SPs 4,466-18-64 and for sundries 654-20-6. In this district there is no payment made direct from the treasury.
25. In Arrialore there are 34 pagodas endowed in the sum of 5,253-30-58. This amount like Terriore is chiefly derived from villages being SPs 4,566-9-3. The remainder is received from sundries amounting to SPs 687-21-55.
26. In Woodraipelliam there are 25 pagodas which are maintained at a yearly expenditure of SPs 2,835-32-0; in land 2,119-36-23, and in sundries 715-9-9.
27. The other items of information required by the Board are so numerous that (p 8148) it will be requisite not only to employ a separate establishment; but unremitting and undivided attention to obtain correct information. For instance, the information required under the 5th head, viz "Shrotrioms, Mecessahs, Enams, other endowments to individuals" will involve a question of right in upwards of three thousand persons, and again with respect to endowments &c &c by individuals it is scarcely possible at present to form even a conjecture of the amount of claimants.
28. I have therefore the honor to submit a meyzabitah (vide meyzabitah "F") which will be absolutely requisite in order to enable me to furnish the information required and to the employment of which I request the sanction of the Board.



29. As the establishment will be employed solely for the benefit of religious (p 8149) institutions, I should suggest to the consideration of the Board the propriety and justice of making the institutions defray the expenses thereof, which may be easily accomplished by a small percentage from their annual receipts. (NOTE List "F" proposes a meyzabitah for this purpose of SPs 142 per month)
30. In the appendix will be found a meyzabitah (vide "G") of all the persons employed in the duties of the pagodas. I have made such remarks opposite to each name as the nature of the several offices seem to require.
31. I have also the honor to submit a list (vide list marked "H") of all the property and articles belonging to the Stree Rungum pagodas, the amount of which is estimated at the immense sum of SPs 2,21,604-4-3.
32. In forming an estimate of this nature it is impossible to suppose, that it will be found exactly correct. But I am of opinion that the amount stated as the value (p 8150) of the several articles in the estimate does not differ essentially, or in a great degree from their intrinsic value.
33. Prior to my appointment to this collectorate there was only one list of the property of the pagodas kept conjointly in the custody of the Stullatars and the Peishcar; this mode of keeping the list appeared to me highly objectionable, for in the event of collusion between the Stullatars, and the peishcar, the list might be vitiated, the property sold, and the spoils divided between the Stullatars and Peishcar without the possibility of discovery.
34. Under this impression I caused a correct list to be made of every article belonging to the pagoda. This list when completed, I lodged in the records of this treasury and now by occasional and unforeseen examinations of the articles compared with the list, I am unable to detect any fraud committed on the property of the pagodas.
35. Opposite to the several articles in the list, I have marked (after consulting with the Stullatars) those which require repairing. The Stullatars appear to have the greatest objection to disposing of any of the articles by sale.
36. I have now submitted the several accounts called for, the list of servants employed, and the annual accounts of the expenditure in each of the principal pagodas in this district.
37. Of all the unpleasant duties a collector has to perform the superintendance of the Devustanum is the most unsatisfactory and vexatious; a collector must feel sensible that all his endeavours to correct abuses will prove nearly ineffectual from the nature of the institution. With respect therefore to offering any rules by which the Devustanum management might be improved, I candidly confess that in my opinion the origin of the institution is such as to defy all (p 8152) attempts to render it any thing else than what it has been from time immemorial.
38. One rule I think ~~must be~~ might be adopted with good effect, namely never to receive or investigate any complaint without a malzamin first being entered into to forfeit a specific sum to Government in the event of its proving (as almost all the complaints do ultimately prove to be) vexatious and groundless. The adoption of this rule would in my opinion tend to discountenance unfounded complaints, without preventing the discovery of real abuses.

Trichenopoly, I have the honor to be Sir, your most obedient ser  
 17th June 1818. C.M.Lushington, vant,  
 collector.



19.5

LISTS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN PERFORMING THE CEREMONIES IN THE PAGODA OF STREE RUNGUM : JUNE 1818

INSA:BRP: V.796: 29.6.1818 / P.7476

Description	No of Persons	Duty
Stallatars (names)	6	These people superintend the duties of the pagoda and are responsible for every thing in the pagoda.
Teertumareyadakarer (names)	2	These people are under the Stallatars and next to them in rank.
Archagars (one name)	20	Immediate attendants on the Samy.
Arryer (names)	2	Go before the idol &c, read Prabundum with a Talum (?).
Ameodanaur (name)	1	Attends with the others but without Thalum
Thiroopany Saivaur (one name)	5	Their duty is to clear the inside of the pagoda and read Prabundum on days of festival.
Woolloorar Wooliam (Widaveyasa)	56	Do :the general duties of the pagoda
Teroputty Wooliam "	39	Light lamps and put Doobum or Benjamin to the lamps when people go to pray.
132 Teroveluckoonanaigum Wooliam "	28	Attendants who give dosavaday and present beetle and sundall &C &C to people who come to visit the God.
Vesashavagay "	9	Assist the other Terrovelah.
Teroomanjana Wooliam (one name)	5	Bring water required for the use of the pagoda.
Pauley Wooliam "	21	Supply Milk.
Naucheyar Covil Stanegum "	10	Attend at Machyar Covil and present beetle &c to visitors.
Naheer Covil Pauleoliam "	10	Supply milk at Macheyar Covil.
Nacheer Covil Pundary "	12	Guard the jewels &c in " "
Seockaravara Pundary "	7	Has charge of all perfumes.
Streebauthom Thangy "	16	Bearers Braminy to Sawmy.
Prohithom	1	Vatheirs (?).
Veenakaurer	1	Musician.
Araseokaurer	8	Clean and supply rice.
Naucheyar Covil Aureyavutter	3	Gaurd the gate of the Covil.
Naucheyar Parekolum	45	Boil rice in the pagoda.
Paneyara Kaurer	4	Cake Maker.
Pareamaney Oaliam	1	Bell man.
Madapully Vasakaupan	1	Watchman at the cooking room.
Munja Cauppee Wooliam	1	Grinds turmeric. (p 8169)
Columbeadoovaul	1	Cleans the floor and puts colours called Colum.
Teeromeottum Geday	3	Carry the gold umbrella.
Vakeels to the Stallatars	5	Stallatars Vakeels.
Letchanagars	4	Stallatars Sealers (?).
Autheyapakaul	20	Read Prabundum.
Vaidapauroyenum	20	Read Vadum.
Yalalayumkarum	1	This man's duty was under former Government to offer on part of the Government to the idol on Dapavaly and Sunkarandy feast, which duty <del>was</del> he now performs on the part of the Circar.
Satoopady	1	Superintends the distribution of sandal and beetle.
Thuttoeckarar	1	His duty is to report to circar all festi
Eriaaroomboo	1	Supplies firewood. vals.
Coruttee Maneyagar	1	Maneyagar in the pagoda.
Woollooray Maneagar	1	2nd maneyagar in the pagoda.
Nauchear Covil Maneagar	1	Maneagar in Naucheyar Covil.
Aulvaur Covil "	1	" " small pagodas.
Singar Covil "	1	" to Singar Covil.
Cottaura "	1	Measures rice &c .

P.7477

(Contd)

IOR: P/292/71: Pro 29.6.1818: Enclosed with report on Trichenopoly Devas-tanum etc dated 17.6.1818 on pp 8136-52; data pp 8153-8204.



## (Stree Rungum Establishments : June 1818: contd)

<u>Description</u>	<u>No of Persons</u>	<u>Duty</u>
Pygust	1	A spy.
Naucheyar Covil Pygust	1	A spy in Naucheyar Covil.
Treasury Watchers	2	Guard the treasury &C &c.
Aurriavuttavasel Watchers	2	Watchers of the pagoda.
Puttaaurers	5	Peons stationed under the pagoda.
Woolloera peons	2	Under the Maneagars.
Mauckary	1	Grind grain.
Cttaurum water Pundal	1	keeps water pundal at the pagoda.
Cauvary Water Pundal	1	" " " in the river.
Bazar " "	1	" " " in the bazar.
Rice cleaner	1	Cleans rice.
Roysem	1	Writes Malabar report to the Huzoor.
Sumpredy	1	Dadjan writer.
Shroff	1	Shroff.
Curnums for jewels &c	2	Keep accounts of jewels.
Curnums for paddy and rice	2	" " " paddy.
Curnums for Madapully &c	2	" " " Ghee and c.
Curnums Streepundarum &c	2	Sellers of rice &c.
Woolloera Curnums	2	Distributes rice &c &c.
Covil Mahajanums	12	Peons under the head peshcar.
Sirkaur Mahajanums	9	Circar peons.
Bandy men	2	Bandy man.
Saulhany	54	Supply flowers &c .
Tirchochoogars	10	Sweepers. (p 8170)
Turacully	2	Duty to carry the purdah of the idol.
Malagarers	27	Musicians.
Dancing Girls (RUNKNAUDA MAJNEEKUTTAL &c)	80	Dancing Girls.
Cettauru Alavagarers	2	Measure rice.
Cattara peen	1	Peon.
Pala Teroopany peon	1	<del>Ties cloths to pundal on festivals</del> Peon.
Malekutty Kutty	1	Ties cloths to pundal on festivals.
Pot makers	7	Pot makers.
Cavilgars	2	Cavilgars.
Monkey drivers	5	Monkey drivers.
Lamp dressers	5	Lamp lighter.
Coattavassel Covil	3	Guards.
Feeder of the parrots	1	Feeds the parrots.
Cow-keepers	2	Cowkeepers.
Scavengers	2	
Sweeping the Teroomanjana Pady Teeray	1	
Flower Gardeners	3	
Washermen	2	
Dog drivers	3	
Poodoo Edoe	1	The duty of this office was formerly to offer new grain of the crops grown on the pagoda lands.
Iron smith	1	
Carpenter	1	
Cothens	5	Build pundals &c.
Painter	1	
Weaver	1	
Fire-worker	1	Supplies fire-works.
Soottoe Covil Paricharagum	52	Servants in small pagoda.
Woobayagarers	26	These are people who monthly or daily make offerings to the idol on behalf of the private individuals.
Bramins attending in the pagoda	96	
Tom Tom men	2	

(TOTAL)

Trichenopoly  
17th June 1818

(signed: CM Lushington, collector)



LIST OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN PERFORMING THE CEREMONIES IN THE PAGODA OF  
JEMBOOKAISWERAM : June 1818.

<u>Description</u> <sup>i</sup>	<u>No of Persons</u>	<u>Duty</u>
p-7478 Stalatar	1	Stallatars.
Archagara	32	Make Pooja.
Parecharagum	28	Servants attached to the pagoda for general use.
Streepauthom Thangy	24	Servants who carry the idol. (p 8171)
p-7479 Lamp lighters	2	
Sweepers	2	
Vakeel	1	
Oathoovaur	1	Reads Prabundum.
Teroomaulay Cutty	9	Flower Tier.
Vaidapauroyenum	16	Read Vaidum.
Vaulleyar	1	Vadur.
Sealer	1	Keeper of the Stallatar's seal.
Karekoolum Curnum	1	Treasury curnum.
Mayecavilgars	2	Watchers <u>guards of jewels.</u>
Kunganyandy	1	In charge of rice.
Paddy measurer	1	To measure paddy.
Gardener	1	
Cothur	3	Build pundals.
Poonoogoo Thutty	1	Provides perfumes.
Cow-keepers	2	
Sundanauthy Tayelum	1	Prepare sandal wood oil.
Cuttiam	1	Chobdar.
Pooranum	1	Reads Prabundum.
Pot maker	1	
Punjangam	1	Calander.
Carpenter	1	
Iron smith	1	
Barber	1	
Gold smith	1	
Washerman	1	
Musicians (Gohanlar etc)	12	Musicians.
Dancing Girls (Munatikhy etc)	16	
Servants of Soottee Covil	4	
Bramins attending in the church	17	
Yettoovaly or watcher	1	Overseer.
Wooltoory	1	Maniagar.
Cottara Maniagar	1	Maniagar for paddy.
Ammen Covil Maneagar	1	Maniagar of the Ammen Covil.
Sumpreddy	1	Writer Cadjan accounts.
Curnums	4	Assistants to Sumpredy.
Peons	3	(p 8172)
(TOTAL)		

Trichenopoly  
17th June 1818

(signed: CH Lushington, collector)

IOR:P/292/71: Pro 29.6.1818: Trichenopoly Report: pp 8136-8204.



19.6

LIST OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN PERFORMING THE CEREMONIES IN THE PAGODA OF  
JOYMANASAMY : JUNE 1818

Description	No of Persons	Duty
p. 7480 Archagars	4	Make Pooja.
Parecharagums	8	Servants of the pagoda.
Addeyana Chutter	2	Vaidiars.
Alagoomooneyen	1	Puts cloths and jewels on the idol.
Pundaury	1	In charge of jewels &c.
Aray Oeliam	3	In charge of stores of ghee, oil &c &c.
Sealer	1	Keeps the seal.
Coday Kauren	1	Carries umbrella.
Sandal grinder	1	
Soyempaukies	15	Cooks.
Keeping Pauttrums	1	Clean pots and pans.
Sootttoo Covil Pooja	1	Make pooja in small church.
Bringing Sengalaneer Flower	1	Flower man.
Kealum Podoovunn	1	Painter of the
Sweeper of Teeroomunjana Pady looraj	1	
Munjul Cauppee	1	Turmeric grinder.
Washing Parevuttum	1	Washing cloth of idol.
Cuttijagar	1	Chobdar.
Veenagaumum	1	Musician.
Paulkavady	1	Milk supplier.
Lighting Rathatheebum	1	Lamp lighter.
Sinnapundurum Cutlay	1	
Woochy Pilliar Navatheoyom	1	Carries rice to the Woochy Pilliar for Pooja.
Vaidapauroyenum	17	Vedum reader.
Washerman	1	
For making Pooja to Doorgadavy	1	
Vakeel	1	
Maye Covil	2	Has charge of jewels, cloths &c &c.
Cothun	1	Builds pundals.
Kungaundy	1	Measure rice.
Sweepers	2	
Teeroomaulay Cutty	2	Ties flowers to idol. (p 8173)
Watching the gate	1	
p. 7481 Paddy measurer	1	
Oathoovaur	1	Reads Prabundum.
Sundaunauthy Toyelum	1	Makes sandal-wood oil.
Gollah peons	1	Peon to keep the keys.
Lamp lighter	1	
Matam Vakeel	1	Vakeel to Tumberan.
Palanquin dresser	1	
Water pundal man	1	
Watching the tank	1	
Cow-keeper	1	
To bring Toombapee	2	Flower man.
Brass smith	1	
Poonoogootully	1	Supply perfumes.
Sambrany Doopum	1	" "
Streepauthem Thungy	18	Bramin bearers.
Bagavathaul	2	Musicians.
Musical Players	10	
Dancing Girls (Lutchoomy &c)	15	
Gardener	1	
Wooltooray Sumpredy	1	Accounts of rice.
Auda Coettoo Sumpredy	1	
Curnums	2	
Wooltooray Maneagar	1	
Peons	2	

(TOTAL)

Trichenopoly  
17th June 1818

(signed: C M Lushington, collector)

IOR:P/292/71: Pro 29.6.1818: Trichenopoly Report: pp 8136-8204.



(19.7)

C. Hyde, Collector South Arcot to Board of Revenue: 1.10.1818

To  
The President and Members of the Board of Revenue, Fort St George  
Gentlemen,

1. I have now the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr Secretary Campbell's letter dated the 20th of November last, and do myself the honor of submitting a concise and explanatory statement exhibiting all the resources, and funds belonging both to Hindoo, and Musselman religious institutions, as also the revenue appertaining to charitable and pious purposes, and likewise the revenue arising from escheats.

2. Referring your Board to the different columns of the accompanying statement I shall proceed to report upon the allowance granted to each description, as they stand in rotation, leaving the subject of the revenue of escheats for the last. (p 12892)

First: Tusdeek Pagodas:

The revenue of these pagodas is valued at the sum of Madras Rs 72,421-4-0, the collections therefore are Rs 59,069-5-6, and the amount appropriated for their support is MRS 68,351-11-7. These pagodas are under the immediate control of the collector, who generally inspects them once, or twice a year during his tour in the districts. He also examines the accounts of the disbursements, and makes such enquiries, and arrangements as he may think proper for the better performance of the pagoda ceremony and this is generally done with the consent of the pagoda Bramins, whom I am happy to say are, as well as the native community of this collectorship, satisfied with the attention which has been, and still continues to be paid to their pagodas by the circar. The resuming of the revenue belonging to these pagodas, and granting a money allowance (p 12893) in lieu thereof is one of the noblest political measure that Government could have adopted, It has completely satisfied and convinced the natives that the European Government of this country are determined to support, and to see that their religious ceremonies are carried on to the satisfaction of the community at large, and that the allowances granted are properly appropriated thereto. From the many applications which have been made to me by the church wardens of the Modistah Davustanums to put their pagodas on a money allowance like the Tusdeek pagodas, I am thoroughly convinced in my own mind, that the granting in money allowance to pagodas in lieu of their lands has been attended with very beneficial effects to the state; it has not only gained us the affection and esteem of our native inhabitants, but it has ensured a regular performance of (p 12894) their religious ceremonies; the repairing of their Sawmy coaches, and the purchasing of various description of pagoda furniture appears to have given general satisfaction throughout the district.

in

3. Should it ever be in contemplation to withdraw the money allowance now granted to Tusdeek pagodas, and to give back their manium, and enam lands, I am of the same opinion as my predecessor, that the measure is impolitic, and will tend much to shake the confidence which the inhabitants place in the English Government. It will likewise lessen that esteem and respect which they have for us now.

Second: The Madistah, and the Chillera Davustanums are such pagodas that are not under the collector's management, and great abuse must exist in the (p 12895) appropriation of their funds. In many instances the manium is entirely enjoyed by two or three Bramins, and no other establishment kept up, although it is equally necessary to have the same sort of establishment, as the Tusdeek pagodas, but on a smaller scale. In other instances the pagoda Bramins are left entirely to the mercy of the puttah monegars,  
IOR: P/292/81: Pro 5.10.1818: pp 12891-8; Data 12899- 908.

NOTE: the reason for the inhabitants wanting a money allowance was probably due to the impossibility of realization because of the British fixed rates of assessment on these lands too.



and curnums, who very often grant only a part of the maunium to the Bramins, perhaps the whole on receiving some fee, or bribe. I therefore with reference to paragraph 5 of your secretary's letter beg leave to suggest that I may (be) authorized to grant a sunnud to the church wardens of these pagodas, specifying the each extent of land both cultivated, and uncultivated, as likewise its situation; and when employed in this business I should then take the opportunity of fixing upon (p 12896) a small establishment for each of these pagodas, which would be easily done with the consent of the pagoda people. This measure if adopted will place these people entirely out of the hands of the monegars and curnums, and make them independent of them, which they are far from being at present. Several of the pagoda Bramins of these pagodas have frequently requested me to look after their pagodas the same as the Tusdeek pagodas.

Third: Chuttrums:

In this district there are forty six, but only two are of any repute, and these two have an allowance (col 27) of Rs 273, which sum is laid out in feeding travelling Bramins, and in keeping up a small establishment. The remaining 44 can scarcely be considered public ones, as they were not built by the Government, but by individuals, but as they have (p 12897) enam land granted to them for the purpose of supporting the persons who have charge of them, I have therefore classed them as public ones.

Fourth: Endowments by Government to individuals for pious purposes.

Cols 40 & 39

The amount of revenue enjoyed by these individuals amount to MRs 18,507-3-6. With the exception of 762-9-3 which is paid in ready money, it is all in shotrium villages, and these villages were given as shotriums by the native government for the above purpose, and have been continued to be enjoyed by the present incumbents, who read the various Shastrums, such as Turkom, Memamson, and Vyakurum.

Fifth: Mosques and Durgahs:

Col 55

The revenue granted to these institutions amount to MRs 15,003-13- and I should recommend no interference on the part (p 12898) of 8 the collector, as the allowance is solely enjoyed by the Musselman people who read prayers in the mosques, and who attend daily to perform the Musselman ceremony. But the revenue appropriated to the Durgahs should be superintended by the collector. There are two principal ones in this collector's ~~jurisdiction~~ <sup>jurisdiction</sup>, and the enam attached to them is very considerable. It is granted for the avowed purpose of defraying the expence of keeping up a light at the Durgahs, and at some of the tombs of the dead. Besides all Facqueers <sup>u</sup> visiting them once a year, are to be fed. I have been given to understand that this practice of feeding Facqueers once a year has been long since discontinued at the Durgahs, and that the whole of the produce has been enjoyed partly by the persons who have charge of them, and by the puttah monegars.

Sixth: Escheats:

The revenue from excheats in this division amounts to (col 72) MRs 39,674-9-7 and arises entirely from assumed jageers; the present mode of managing it, is the best in my opinion, that of keeping it under the management of the collector either under a leasing system, or a ryotwar one, the latter more preferable.

4. Having fully reported on the revenue, and its appropriation to the various description of religious and pious &c &c establishments, I trust the statement submitted will afford every other explanation which may be required.

5. A list of the number of servants at these establishments is herewith submitted, but more detailed one shall be forwarded to your Board agreeable to section X Regulation VII, 1817.

Cuddalore Collector's  
Cutcherry,  
1st October 1818.

I have the honor to be Gentlemen  
Your most obedient servant,  
C. Hyde, collector.



19.8

## PARTICULARS TO DAVUSTANUM AND CHUTTRUM ESTABLISHMENTS

( S. ARCOT: OCTOBER 1818 )

	Tusdeek Davusta- num.	Madiasta Devasta- num.	Chillra Davusta num.	TOTAL	Chut- trums.
1. Performers of Poojay					
a. Archakul	103	210	-	313	-
b. Stanegur	33	11	-	44	-
c. Goorookul	66	125	171	362	-
d. Poojary	-	7	5,830	5,837	-
2. Assistants to (above)	64	59	-	123	-
3. Svembaky or books	69	16	-	85	2
4. Chuttrum Attendants	-	-	-	-	61
5. Vadaparayanakaurer	347	12	-	359	2
6. Punjangum readers	24	-	-	24	-
7. Pagoda Chobdars	18	1	-	19	-
8. Native Musicians					
a. Trumpeters	70	54	-	124	-
b. Bagpipe Blowers	68	54	-	122	-
c. Tomtom Beaters	129	75	-	204	-
d. Cymbal Beaters	66	39	-	105	-
9. Dancing Establishment					
a. Nutwahs	67	17	-	84	-
b. Singers	24	2	-	26	-
c. Madalakars	66	20	-	86	-
d. Bagpipe Blowers	19	3	-	22	-
e. Dancing Girls	376	75	-	451	-
f. Overseer	1	-	-	1	-
10. Flower-men	87	66	150	303	-
11. Grannary keepers	40	4	-	44	-
12. Flower Gardeners	48	41	95	184	-
13. Sweepers	54	34	127	215	11
14. Lamp Lighters	38	14	231	283	2
15. Ameenahs (?)	61	7	-	68	3
16. Nevesindahs	51	17	-	68	-
17. Tailors and Washermen	34	2	-	36	-
18. Elephant keepers	13	10	-	23	-
19. Peons for the custody of Jewels &c	22	6	-	28	-
TOTAL	2,058	981	6,604	9,643	81

(signed: C. Hyde, collector)

IOR:Proceedings Madras Board of Revenue dated 5 October 1818:P/292/81  
: pp 12907: enclosed with report on Devastanums etc dated 1.10.1818.

NOTE: The names of the above categories are also given in Tamil.  
Tusdeek Davustanum, according to the collector "are under the immediate control of the collector, who generally inspects them once, or twice a year during his tour in the district". The sources of revenue remaining allocated to these in 1818 amounted to Rs 72,421-4-0  
The Madistah, and the Chillera Davustanums are "such pagodas that are not under the collector's management" and according to the collector "great abuse must exist in the appropriation of their funds".  
Chuttrums: according to the collector there were 46 of these in the district "but only two are of any repute". These two had an allocation of Rs 273 in 1818.



19.9

J. Sullivan, Collector Coimbatore to Board of Revenue: 15.8.1818

Read the following letter from the collector in Coimbatore

To

The President and Members of the Board of Revenue

Gentlemen,

1. In conformity with the instructions conveyed in Mr Secretary Campbell's letter of the 20th November last, I have the (p 10695) honor to enclose a statement shewing the endowments in land and money granted by Government for the support of religious institutions, and for pious and beneficial purposes, as well as for the support of Chuttrums and Choultries in the Coimbatore district.

2. The total amount of endowments in land and money for the support of religious institutions is Rs 1,48,383-8. Of this Rs 950-10-2 is for mosques, the first item in the account Rs 715-6-11 in land, and Rs 260-6-7 in money. The land pays a small quit rent which when deducted leaves Rs 690-3-7 clear for the charity. The land is in possession of the persons to whom it was originally granted or of their representatives. No interference or control is exercised over them by the (p 10696) officers of Government. The money payments are made monthly from the treasury upon estimates sent in by the Tassildars. There are 27 mosques most of which are in a dilapidated state. The allowance in land and money is just sufficient to afford a subsistence to a few poor Musselman, and will not admit of the subtraction of any part of it for the repair of the buildings.

3. The allowance to large pagodas is the next item in the account. It amounts in land and money to Rs 1,11,559-2-5. The rent of the land (which is entirely for the support of the pagodas in the southern division) amounts to Rs 58,505-15-5. Of this 32,954-9-6 is allotted to defray the expence of the pagoda ceremonies and Rs 25,551-5-11 for the support of the servants and establishments. (p 10697) The servants are in the unmolested possession of their Enams, but the lands allotted for the ceremonies are under the management of the Tassildars who collect the rents and remit them to the Huzoor with an estimate of the sum required for the monthly ceremonies. This is sent to the Talooks, and the surplus, if any remains, is held in deposit to meet extraordinary demands, such as the repair of pagodas or for the purchase of furnitures. The allowance was formerly issued direct from the Talook treasuries, but this practice gave rise to many abuses, and was done away with in Fusly 1225.

See note on the background to this over-assessment.

D.

4. The rents of the pagoda enam lands were not reduced in Fusly 1227, when a considerable reduction was made in the assessments of the Government lands. The (p 10698) consequence is that most of the land is untenanted, not so much however as might be expected from the great inequality of the assessment. The rent of the cultivated land is Rs 20,787-13-6, the remainder uncultivated Rs 12,166-12.

5. The endowments in money for the support of the large pagodas in the Northern Division amounts to Rs 53,053-3-0. The expence both of servants and ceremonies are defrayed from this sum. The Enam lands were all resumed when the country came into the possession of the British Government, and money payments established in lieu of them. These have been continued without alteration to the present time. The allowances in land, and money for this Division under the Mysore Government was Rs 81,121-1-2. (@)

6. Each pagoda has its menigar and curnum thro whose hands all the money passes. They are accountable to the Tassildar for its appropriation and are liable to be discharged for the abuse of their trust. This is but a feeble control, and I am quite at a loss to devise any means by which it may be strengthened.

IOR: P/292/76: Pro 24.8.1818: pp 10694-715, Statement pp 10716

(@) The reference to Mysore Government is to the Government of Hyder Ally and Tippee Sultaun.



7. There is a pagoda Tassildar who receives 10 Pags a month, and business it should be to see that the affairs of the pagodas are properly managed, but as he is under no control, he is more likely to increase the mischief than to diminish it, and is generally kept at the Huzoor. He has one Gomastah under him who keeps the pagoda accounts (p 10700) at the treasury.

8. The large pagodas are 157 in number; 98 in the southern and 57 in the northern division. They are mostly in a dilapidated state, no repair of consequence having been made to them since the dissolution of the Hindoo Government in Mysoor. The pagodas have credit in the accounts of the district for Rs 24,067 which is the accumulated surplus of receipts beyond the expenditure from the Fusly year 1209 (AD 1799-1800) to the present time.

9. This sum should all be expended upon the pagodas, and particularly upon the stone tanks belonging to them. It will go but a little way however towards the completion of such a work, as the ruin has (p 10701) become extensive from the number of years that have elapsed since any repairs were made. It appears only just that the rents of the pagoda lands should be reduced to the same level with the rents of the Government lands, not that the pagoda revenue would be benefitted by such a measure, but it would be secured, and the cultivators will be relieved from an oppressive tax. If the managers, curnums, head ryots and tassildars did not use undue means with the cultivators, not an acre of this land would be tenanted. The rent of the lands belonging to the servants of the pagoda altho nominally standing at the old rates, are generally let upon favorable terms, often for a share of the crop, and for a grain rent. (@)

10. The amount in land (p 10702) alienated for the support of small pagodas is 34,895-411 for both divisions. These lands are altogether in the possession of the incumbents, and no control whatever is exercised on the possessors by beyond what the monigars, curnums and inhabitants may exert of themselves. Some of these pagodas are of a superior class, and are supported by voluntary contributions from the inhabitants, independently of the land granted by Government for their support. Others of them are in a ruinous state, and the lands are in possession of the inhabitants or have been assigned without authority for the support of pagodas built since the land was originally granted. An enquiry should therefore be instituted into these enams, such as are improperly appropriated (p 10703) (and) either resumed, or finally transferred to the new pagodas.

11. The next item in the account is the endowment in money and land for the support of chuttrums and choultries. By chuttrums is understood field buildings erected for the accomodation of the better classes in or near to villages, and by choultries small buildings erected on the road side for travellers of all descriptions

12. Of these latter, sixty two were built in 1800: 1 and 2 wither by Col Macleod or Mr George Read. Lands of the annual value of Rs 304-4-1 were allotted for the support of 19 of the choultries. These lands are cultivated on account of Government and the produce appropriated for the support (p 10704) of the choultries. Of the 62 before mentioned, 22 are in repair and 40 out of repair: the original cost of building the whole did not exceed 3,593 Rs,

13. Lands of the annual value of 2,374-12-9 were appropriated for the support of 10 chuttrums built by individuals at different periods, when a settlement was made of the enam lands in this province in the year 1805.

In 1814 lands of the annual value of Rs 17,658-3-5 were alienated for the support of the chuttrums, built and to be built by

(@) Soon after the take over by the British along with the general enhancement of revenue on land the revenue rates on lands allocated for temples etc were also substantially raised. (see separate Note



the Government and by individuals. A proclamation was issued inviting the inhabitants to erect chuttrums at places specified, and according to a given plan upon the promise (to) them (of) an enam in land, not to exceed the annual value of 50 Pags (p 10705) should be assigned by Government for the support of the building and an establishment.

14. From the lands thus alienated an additional grant of Rs 684 was made for the old chuttrums, and Rs 1,222-3-3 for the support of 5 chuttrums built by the sircar. 17 chuttrums have been built by individuals, and lands of the annual value of Rs 2,395-0-8 were made over to the persons, at whose cost 15 of the buildings were erected in the years 1814, 1815 and 1816. The grants were then stopped, as the alienations had not received the formal sanction of the Board of Revenue. Of the number of chuttrums appointed to be built, 72 remain to be completed, 15 have had lands assigned to them and 7 are in expectation of receiving them. But a small portion of the alienated land (p 10706) has been cultivated, and the amount of the revenue is credited in the account of the district under the head of deposits.

15. The persons to whom these lands were granted, undertook to keep the buildings in repair, to pay an establishment of servants, and to furnish travellers with firewood, water and other necessaries.

16. The bounty Of Government has been shamefully observed by these people. The old chuttrums are for the most part in ruins, and without establishments; and the new ones are generally built of such poor materials, and upon such a scanty plan, that they afford but little accomodation for travellers. The enam assigned is out (p 10707) of all proportion to the expence incurred in building.

17. The Regulation lately promulgated will enable the collector to see that those abuses are no longer practised. An enquiry is now going on into the state and establishment of the old chuttrums, and will be followed by an enquiry into those more recently built. I propose if the Board permit me to attach all the enams, where the incumbents may refuse to repair the respective chuttrums, and to replace the furniture which belonged to them, to cause all the chuttrums that were built in consequence of the late collector's proclamation to be carefully surveyed, and the expence of building them estimated, and to assign proportionate enams for their support. I propose also to appoint (p 10708) a person whose sole business it shall be to inspect and constantly report upon the state of these establishments. I have already addressed the Board upon the number of bungaloes which should be built for the accomodation of travellers. They are particularly required in this district. The people in general keep their habitations as far as possible from the high roads and travellers in consequence are subject to great handicaps from the want of both of shelter and supplies.

18. One half of the lands of the village of Modawandi Satimungl in the Eroad Talook were assigned in 1803 for the support of all the lame and blind people in the district. There is no remembrance of the time (p 10709) when this charity was founded. About 300 are now supported from it. A certain number of these crippled go about the district, seeking for their fellow sufferers, and assert and exercise a right of carrying away all maimed, blind and deformed children to their onwn villages.

19. There are no endowments for the support of colleges and schools in Coimbatore.

20. The 4th item in the account is the amount of the endowments of a miscellaneous nature for the support of public institutions. These institutions are four in number: bridges, water pundals, tanks and flower gardens. The value of the land granted for them is annually Rs 4,619-6-5. Of these Rs 385-11-4 was allotted as (p 10710) enam for persons who might build bridges at places



specified by the late collector. None of these works however have been undertaken. Lands of the annual value of Rs 2,934-9-3 were assigned in 1805 to persons who undertook to erect sheds and small huts on the road side and to provide all travellers with water. There are 52 of these in the district; and for the making and keeping up of flower gardens, land valued at Rs 1,171-3-6 were appropriated. These lands are in possession of the incumbents, over (whom) no control has hitherto been exercised. Care will now be taken that they perform the engagements, which they contracted when the grants were made to them.

21. The 5th head of the account (p 10711) is the amount and particulars of the endowments to individuals, which in land after the deduction of quit rent is (Rs) 83,576-8-7. These enams were resumed in 1209, and a settlement made of them for the northern division in 1803, and for the southern division in 1805.

22. The incumbents are for the most parts Brahmings with a few Cazies, Fakeers, Poets, and the descendants of persons who fell in battle. Lands to the value of 2,752-11-0 still remain unclaimed. The rent collected from them is carried to the head of extra revenue. Some of the proprietors relinquished the lands in consequence of the heavy assessments which were originally laid upon them in the Southern Division. They have not (p 10712) since been put in possession of them. An enquiry ought to be made, and all those who substantiate their claims within a given time should be allowed to receive their property, and the remainder of the lands may be resumed by Government. One half of the lands of a village in the Northern Division was made over on the settlement of the enams and agraaharums in the year 1803, for the support of Goroo. The revenue thus alienated amounted to Rs 228-9-11 per annum.

23. One third of the lands of 56 villages were made over at the same time on Agragarum tenure to Brahmings, who formerly enjoyed the whole of their revenues; this alienation amounted annually to Rs 24,011-7-3; one fourth of the lands of one village in the (p 10713) Parindora Talook was made over to the Soodra and Mussulman inhabitants, and another in the Cheoor Talook on the settlement of the enams in 1803: The incumbents formerly enjoyed the whole revenues of the villages upon the payment of a small quit rent. This alienation amounted to Rs 1,150-8-5.

24. There are no endowments of any description by private individuals in the Coimbatore province.

25. The Inspector of Tank Repairs has made estimates of bridges which ought to be constructed in several parts of the district. These estimates he will forward direct to the Board.

26. The river Noyel runs within half a mile of the town of Coimbatore, and is filled from the hills after few hours of rain. It is frequently (p 10714) impassable, and as there is neither house or village near it, travellers and merchants coming from Malabar/often put to most serious inconvenience. A bridge might be built for less than 200 Pags and as a work of great utility I request permission from the Board to commence upon it. A light toll as in Malabar might be levied upon all passangers until the expence of building the bridge should be repaid.

/are

27. There are three escheats in the province, one a house built by a hircarra in the cusbah Coimbatore during the reign of Hyder, and upon which no claim has been made. It is now occupied as a cutcherry. The other a house built by a tassildar of this place in the time of Tippoo, and (p 10715) which I would recommend should be appropriated as the residence of the head sheristadar of the district.

28. There is also a bungalow built about 18 years ago by Col Macalister, and for which no owner can be found. It is in ruin. The timber might be appropriated for public purposes, or at all



events taken under the charge of the Government officers to prevent its being stolen.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen  
Coimbatore Your most obedient servant,  
August 15, 1818. J. Sullivan, collector.

Board's Decision: (p 10717) Ordered to lie over until the reports on the subject from other collectors are received.

STATEMENT SHEWING THE ENDOWMENTS IN LAND AND MONEY GRANTED BY GOVERNMENT FOR THE SUPPORT OF MOSQUES TEMPLES AND OTHER RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS AS WELL AS TO CHUTTRUMS AND CHOULTRIES AND OTHER CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS IN THE COIMBATORE DISTRICT: 1818

Description of Endowment	Endowment in Land		Amount in Money		Total Amount of Endowments in Land & Money
	Amount of survey Asessment	Deduct Jodega or Quit Rent	Remainder exclusive of Jodega	Endowments in Money	
	RS	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
<b>I. Religious Institutions</b>					
i Endowments to Mosques	715.	25.	690.	260.	950.
ii " to large Deestanums	58,505.	-	58,505.	53,053.	1,11,559.
iii Allowances to Venaig Poojah	-	-	-	60.	60.
iv " to prayer for Rain	-	-	-	630.	630.
v " to Veassa Poojah	-	-	-	46.	46.
vi " to Vanabojanam	-	-	-	220.	220.
vii " to Dufter Poojah	₹	-	-	21.	21.
viii Endowments to Grama Deestans	39,617.	4,722.	34,895.	-	34,895.
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>98,839.</b>	<b>4,747.</b>	<b>94,091.</b>	<b>54,292.</b>	<b>1,48,383.</b>
<b>II. Charitable Institutions</b>					
<u>Chuttrums</u>					
i Old	2,374.	-	2,374.	152.	2,526.
ii New	17,658.	-	17,658.	-	17,658.
<u>Choultries</u>					
Urdamaneam or $\frac{1}{2}$ of the village	304.	-	304.	-	304.
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21,531.</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21,531.</b>	<b>152.</b>	<b>21,683.</b>
<b>III. For Colleges or Schools</b>					
NONE					
<b>IV. Miscellaneous Public Institutions</b>					
i Inams to bridges	385.	-	385.	-	385.
ii Inams to Water Pundals	2,991.	56.	2,934.	-	2,934.
iii Inams to Cuttoo Codegay	127.	-	127.	-	127.
iv Inams to Flower Gardens	1,206.	35.	1,171.	-	1,171.
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,711.</b>	<b>91.</b>	<b>4,619.</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,619.</b>
<b>V. Shettriums or Endowments to Individuals for Pious Beneficial Purposes</b>					
i Buttaworty or detached portion of Inams	63,443.	12,005.	51,437.	-	51,437.
ii Inams to Punchangay	1,681.	106.	1,575.	-	1,575.
iii Inams to Cauzees	2,960.	-	2,960.	-	2,960.
iv Inams to Fakeers	1,675.	1.	1,673.	-	1,673.
v Inams to Poets	608.	101.	506.	-	506.
vi Inams to Kucta Codegay	31.	-	31.	-	31.
vii Urdamaneam or $\frac{1}{2}$ of the village	228.	-	228.	-	228.
viii Agrarums or $\frac{1}{3}$ of the villages	24,011.	-	24,011.	-	24,011.
ix Shettriums being $\frac{1}{4}$ of the villages	1,150.	-	1,150.	-	1,150.
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>95,791.</b>	<b>12,215.</b>	<b>83,576.</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>83,576.</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>2,20,873.</b>	<b>17,054.</b>	<b>203,818.</b>	<b>54,444.</b>	<b>2,58,262.</b>