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Superintendent Jaghire Farms to President and Members of the  
Committee for managing the Jaghire Farms: 16.9.1784

27  
28 pages  
No 130

To Charles Oakeley Esq, President and Co Memberd of  
The Committee for managing the Jaghire Farms

Gentlemen,

I have been some days past in this district inspecting into the village accounts owing to the disputes between the renter and principal inhabitants respecting village maniams and sunnud maniams and likewise some necessary regulations respecting cultivation, and unless some mode is fixed on by you I am afraid the renter will not be able to collect his kists or carry on the business, and it will also be of benefit to the Company's estate as there has been many abuses allowed in this district in particular on paying certain nazars which cannot be continued under the Company's management. In order to explain myself in this matter Gentlemen to you as clear as possible I have thought it necessary to enclose the accounts of two villages in this district for your judgement, one Nattam and the other Agraharum. These marked No 1 are given me by the canengoe, musmadar and conicepillay of the villages. But as I observed before, the inhabitants were indulged in these (p ) priveleges as the former managers levied certain taxes as they might have occasion. These marked No 2 are what the renter is of opinion is his right. These marked No 3 I have drawn out on consideration and, according to the best of my judgement are what I conceive will be doing the inhabitants strict justice and for the hon'ble Company's advantage.

I have examined the disputed water course between the inhabitants of Munjeer and Vulloor and determined in the spot concerning a smaller branch of it. But as I thought it necessary to have some further information respecting the large channel I desired the inhabitants and the conicepolly of Vulloor and Munjeer to attend on me at Penary with their village accounts. Instead of doing as they were ordered the inhabitants of Vulloor acquainted their renter if I would come to the spot and judge according to the rules they prescribed or in the manner I had settled the other dispute they would be satisfied. Enclosed I send you an account which is well authenticated of the loss of the inhabitants of Munjeer have sustained by the inhabitants (p ) of Vulloor first stopping the water courses for fifty days. In strict justice the inhabitants of Vulloor should be made to pay the loss but I believe they are in too distressed circumstances owing to the late war to bear such a fine at present. Therefore if you should think proper to send for them and order them to pay a small fine for this first offence it will be sufficient, and I hope you will confirm the orders I have given respecting water courses in general, which is that no inhabitants in future shall open a new water course or stop an old one unless in the presence of the Parpettagadee belonging to the villages or some persons sent on the part of the renter. I beg leave to recommend the case of the poor inhabitants of Munjeer to your consideration who are equally unable to bear this loss and the renter of this place is pressing them for the kist as has farmed out that village.

I have also to complain of Shivgama Naick, the Poligar of Tripassere not attending or taking any notice of an order I sent him to come to me as I wished to take his deposition in a dispute between two Poligars who reside near his Pollam. He is at present at Madrass. I hope you will be pleased to send  
IOR: Jaghire Book 1784 (unpaged): P/ /

for him and reprimand him or punish him as you think proper. For unless the Poligars are kept exceedingly strict to orders & instead of rendering that service to the hon'ble Company they should do they will be very troublesome.

Penary  
16th September 1784.

I am Gentlemen  
Your most obedient servant  
Richard Dighten, Supdt Jaghire Farms

Committee Jaghire Farms to Superintendent: 29.9.1784

To  
Mr Richard Dighten, Superintendent of the Jaghire Farms

Sir

I am directed by the President & Committee for Managing the Jaghire to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to them of the 16th instant with the several papers enclosed.

The Committee approve of the accounts you have taken of the two villages in the Penary district, and desire that the regulations you have proposed, should be adopted for the district of Peenary, and generally applied by you as far as they can be to all the districts of the Jaghire.

The loss sustained by the ryots of Munjore has arisen in a great degree from the obstinacy of the people of Vullore in stopping the water course, but as the committee cannot allow that the (p ) Company should suffer any loss on the occasion, they have determined both as an act of justice to the ryots of Munjore and as a punishment to those of Vullore that the latter be called upon to indemnify the former, in such proportions as however ~~xx~~ may render it easy to them in their present empoeverished state. For this purpose they desire you will call upon them for the immediate payment of fifty Pagedas, and that they be required to pay one hundred Pagedas on the commencement of next year, and the remainder in the third.

The committee are desirous that the Poligars and other inhabitants of the Jaghire should entertain a proper idea of the authority that is vested in you. They therefore desire that you will send a peon to Singama Naig with a peremptory order to appear before you and make proper concessions for his want of respect to your former summons. If he refuses to comply application will be made for (p ) military force to compel him to obedience.

The committee approve and accordingly confirm the orders you have given respecting water courses in general, and they desire you will enforce the observance of them.

Fort St George  
29th September 1784.

I am, Sir  
Your most obedient servant  
James Landon, secretary.

IOR: Jaghire Book 1784: P/ /

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DETAILS OF CUSBAH ARSOOR NUTTAM: PURGANNAH PONARY

(Total Area)

1. (village records) Cusbah Arseer Nuttam contains eleven thousand four hundred guntahs, each guntah one pole square, each pole thirty six adagoelles.

2. ( Renter's version) Cusbah Arseer Nuttam contains eleven thousand four hundred guntahs, each guntah one pole square, each pole thirty six adagalees.

3. ( Dighten decision) Cusbah Arseer Nuttam contains eleven thousand four hundred Guntahs, each guntah one pole square, each pole thirty six adagadees.

(Details of uncultivated)

<u>Purpose Assigned</u>	<u>Village Records</u>	<u>Renter Version</u>	<u>Dighten Decision</u>
PEROMBOOKE			
for the village	200	200	200
for the six Pagodas	60	60	60
For six small tanks	60	60	60
For one large tank	2,020	2,020	2,020
For Tope	130	130	130
For Taddy (?) Tope	30	50	50
For sixteen wells	80	80	80
For Burning Place	32	32	32
For Place to beat out the Paddy	100	100	100
For waste ground	200	200	200
<u>Total</u>	<u>2,732</u>	<u>200</u>	
<u>REMAINS</u>	<u>8,268</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>8,268</u> <u>200</u>
<u>Total Available for cultivation</u>	<u>8,268</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>8,268</u> <u>200</u>
Deduct for Village			
<u>MANIAM</u>			
For Eshavaraha Pagoda	70	70	70
For Permall Pagoda	70	70	70
For Trepalawanum Esavarah Pagoda	30		30
For Pilliar Pagoda	20	20	20
For Inheritors of the Village	250	250	250
For Davadamee	70	70	70
For Peligar	630	630	630
For Cenicepllie	180	180	180
For Taliar	130	130	130
For School Master	40	40	40
For the village of Seimbitt on account of the borders	50		
For the Village Bramin	20		20
For Dancing Girls	50		50
For Malabar Slaves	60		60
Singer of Praises	24		
For Carpenter	5	for carpen- 25	12 1/2
For Iron-Smith	5	ter and I-S	12 1/2
For Barber and Washerman	10	10	10
For Naneer Begum who formerly made a Tenne Pond	70	70	
For Narrain Butte all Bramin	50		
For Mudoo Raganaudd Buttee	45		
For Docter	40		
For Penageer Ragaputta Buttee	50		
<u>For Sunnud Manium</u>			
Carpenter & Ironsmith	15		
For Venkattachallu Modely and his horse	50	50	50
<u>TOTAL MANIAM</u>			

10R Jaghize Book

## ( Cusbah Arsoor Nuttam )

	<u>Village Records</u>		<u>Renter's</u>	<u>Dighton</u>
			<u>Version</u>	<u>Decision</u>
TOTAL MANIUMS	<u>2,104</u>		<u>1,675</u>	<u>1,703</u>
<u>Circar Ground Remains</u>	<u>6,164</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>6,593</u>	<u>200 6,563 200</u>
(DISTRIBUTION OF CROP)				
THE MANNER OF DECIDING THE CROP FIXED AT ONE HUNDRED CULLUMS FOR ONE HUNDRED GUNTAHS				
<u>TOTAL (crop)</u>		100		
<u>A. Out of which to be deducted for undermentioned purposes with straw</u>			The manner of sharing of crop as per canongee (village) account	
Fer Carpenter	1		@	1
Fer Iron Smith	1			1
Fer Washerman	1			1
Fer Barber	1			1
Fer Panecheven	1	5		1 5
<u>REMAINS</u>		<u>95</u>		<u>95</u>
<u>B. Out of which is to be deducted with straw for the undermentioned purposes</u>				
Fer Carpenter	0.1 $\frac{1}{2}$			0.1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fer Iron Smith	0.1 $\frac{1}{2}$			0.1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fer Washerman	0.3			0.3
Fer Wechwan	0.3			0.3
Fer Snake Decter	0.3			0.3
Fer Combah Coety	0.3			0.3
Fer Water Weman	0.2			0.2
Fer Tety	0.6			0.6
		1.11		1.11
<u>REMAINS</u>		<u>93.1</u>		<u>93.1</u>
<u>C. Out of which is to be deducted with straw for the undermentioned charities</u>				
Fer Eshavarah Pagoda	0.2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0x2 $\frac{1}{2}$		0.2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fer Parmall Pagoda	0.2 $\frac{1}{2}$			0.2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fer Pillar Pagoda	0.2 $\frac{1}{2}$			0.2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fer Ellamah, an Image	0.1 $\frac{1}{4}$			0.1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fer Calendar Braminy	0.1 $\frac{1}{4}$			0.1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fer Durma Raja	0.1 $\frac{1}{4}$			0.1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fer Tenne Pondall	0.2 $\frac{1}{2}$			0.2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fer School Master	0.1 $\frac{1}{4}$			0.1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fer Flower Gardener	0.1 $\frac{1}{4}$			0.1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fer Tem Tem &c	0.2 $\frac{1}{2}$			0.2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fer Barber	0.1 $\frac{1}{4}$			0.1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fer Panechavan	0.1 $\frac{1}{4}$			0.1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fer Cow-keeper	0.1 $\frac{1}{4}$			0.1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fer Wallavan	0.1 $\frac{1}{4}$			0.1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fer Coombah Coety	0.1 $\frac{1}{4}$			0.1 $\frac{1}{4}$
		1.11 $\frac{3}{4}$		1.11 $\frac{3}{4}$
<u>REMAINS</u>		<u>91.1<math>\frac{1}{4}</math></u>		<u>91.1<math>\frac{1}{4}</math></u>
<u>D. Out of which is to be deducted for the servants for gleanings</u>				
	0.10			0.10
<u>REMAINS</u>		<u>90.3<math>\frac{1}{4}</math></u>		<u>90.3<math>\frac{1}{4}</math></u>
<u>E. Out of which is to be deducted at the time of winnowing for the Wellewan</u>				
	0.2 $\frac{3}{4}$			0.2 $\frac{3}{4}$
<u>REMAINS</u>		<u>90-<math>\frac{1}{2}</math></u>		<u>90-<math>\frac{1}{2}</math></u>

( Cusbah Arcer Nuttam )  
(DISTRIBUTION OF CROP; contd)

REMAINS	to be	Village	Renters	Dighten
		Records	Version	Decision
			90- $\frac{1}{2}$	90- $\frac{1}{2}$
<u>F.</u> Out of which is/deducted at the time of dividing the crop for charities				
For Esavarah Pagoda		0-2 $\frac{1}{4}$		0.2 $\frac{1}{4}$
For Permall Pagoda		0-2 $\frac{1}{4}$		0.2 $\frac{1}{4}$
For Pillar Pagoda		0-1 $\frac{1}{8}$		0.1 $\frac{1}{8}$
For Joinee Image		0-1 $\frac{1}{8}$		0.1 $\frac{1}{8}$
For School Master		0-1 $\frac{1}{8}$		0.1 $\frac{1}{8}$
For Calendar Bramihee		0-1 $\frac{1}{8}$		0.1 $\frac{1}{8}$
For Fer Tenne Pondall		0-2 $\frac{1}{4}$		0.2 $\frac{1}{4}$
For Barber		0-1 $\frac{1}{8}$		0.1 $\frac{1}{8}$
For Washerman		0-1 $\frac{1}{8}$		0.1 $\frac{1}{8}$
For Panesheven		0-1 $\frac{1}{8}$		0.1 $\frac{1}{8}$
For Flower Gardener		0-1 $\frac{1}{8}$		0.1 $\frac{1}{8}$
For Wochen		0-1 $\frac{1}{8}$		0.1 $\frac{1}{8}$
For Water-woman		0-1 $\frac{1}{8}$		0.1 $\frac{1}{8}$
For Snake Docter		0-1 $\frac{1}{8}$		0.1 $\frac{1}{8}$
For Tom Tom Peeple		0-1 $\frac{1}{8}$ 2 $\frac{1}{4}$		0.2 $\frac{1}{4}$
For Durma Raja		0-1 $\frac{1}{8}$		0.1 $\frac{1}{8}$
For Combah Ceety		0-1 $\frac{1}{8}$		0.1 $\frac{1}{8}$
For Yellamah		0-1 $\frac{1}{8}$		0.1 $\frac{1}{8}$
For Taliar		0-2 $\frac{1}{4}$		0.2 $\frac{1}{4}$
For Lamps of the Pagoda		0-2 $\frac{1}{4}$		0.2 $\frac{1}{4}$
For Tety		0-4 $\frac{1}{2}$		0.4 $\frac{1}{2}$
			2-9 $\frac{3}{4}$	2-9 $\frac{3}{4}$
<u>REMAINS</u>			87-2 $\frac{1}{4}$	87-2 $\frac{1}{4}$

G. Out of which is to be deducted by the inhabitants for the servants

	2-10		2-10
<u>REMAINS</u>		2-10	2-10
		84-4 $\frac{3}{4}$	84-4 $\frac{3}{4}$

H. Out of which is to be deducted for the undermentioned purposes

For Conicopolies	1-4		1-4
For Ceepah Teem (?)	0-8		0-8
For Taliar	2-0		2-0
		4-0	4-0
<u>REMAINS</u>		80-4 $\frac{3}{4}$	80-4 $\frac{3}{4}$

I. Out of which is to be deducted for Tank Marah

	3-4 $\frac{1}{8}$		3-4 $\frac{1}{8}$
<u>REMAINS</u>		3-4 $\frac{1}{8}$	3-4 $\frac{1}{8}$
		77- $\frac{5}{8}$	77- $\frac{5}{8}$

TO BE DIVIDED IN THE FOLLOWING MANNER BETWEEN THE CIRCAR AND INHABITANTS

( Both village and Dighten decision concur )

1. At the rate of 4 cullums for 10 cullums for the inhabitants called inheritors for six months beginning in June.
2. At the rate of 3 cullums for ten ~~10~~ cullums for the inhabitants called inheritors for 6 months beginning in December.
3. At the rate of 5 cullums for 10 cullums for the strangers and conicopolies of said village the whole 12 months.

(Further) To be deducted out of the circar share for the undermentioned purposes:

For Carriah Kistna Swamy	0-4
For Paal Esavarah Swamy	0-4
For Senearah Charlee	0-4
For Canengoe	0-8
For Desmeek	1-4
For Peerjddah	0-4
For Conice-plies village	0-9
For Taliar	

( Cusbah Arsoor Muttam )

(Total going out of circar share: 5-10 $\frac{1}{2}$  )

(CONDITIONS LAID DOWN BY DIGHTON)

1. That the inhabitants be obliged to cultivate 10 caunies circar ground for 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  caunies village maniams, one caunie of which to be in the 1st sort of ground and one caunie and a half in the 3rd sort of ground.
2. That the Natwars be obliged to cultivate their shares in their inherited villages and after that to be allowed at the rate of 6 cullums for ten cullums in such villages as they have formerly been allowed that share in.
3. That the Tandee being one cullum formerly given by the strangers out of their share to the inheretors of village be reduced to 4 mercalls. This will be the means of increasing the cultivation and it will be necessary to allow some thing to mark the difference between the inheriter and stranger.

Peonary  
16th September 1784

(R. Dighton)

IOR: Jaghire Book 1784: P/ /

© ( Renter's view on sharing Distribution of Crop )

The manner of sharing the crop as per canceogee account. That the Natawars are to cultivate the whole grounds of his share in his inherited village and to have the share for the same as the other inheriter gets. But if they have any cultivation at any other villages before the Jaghire then they are to be allowed at 6 for 10 and not for those they have since the Jaghire. The tundee of one cullum the inheriters gets from the stranger of the village to be struck off.

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273

DETAILS OF GUSBAH PERUMBADOO AGGRAHARAM; PURGANNA POONAERY

(Total Area)

- 1. (Village Records) Cusbah Perembadoo Aggraharm contains nine hundred and fifty one caunies and five-eighth's, each cauny one hundred and sixty nine guntahs, each guntah one pole square, each pole thirty two adagaloos .
- 2. & 3. (same area as above under 1.) (2. is renter's version and 3 Dighton decision)

	<u>Village Records</u>	<u>Renter's Version</u>	<u>Dighton Decision</u>
<u>Total Area</u>	919 $\frac{5}{8}$ 32	919 $\frac{5}{8}$ 32	919 $\frac{5}{8}$ 32
<u>(Details of Uncultivated)</u>			
Perambook for the Village	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
For the cattle to remain on in the morning	1	1	1
For Patchary	5	5	5
For Burning Place	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$
For Charity for Lingumpettah	11-13/16	11-13/16	11-13/16
For Ground sold Assuna Boodeor village inhabitants	59 $\frac{1}{8}$	59 $\frac{1}{8}$	59 $\frac{1}{8}$
For Somanangary village	65-1/16	65-1/16	65-1/16
For Ground overflowed by the river	34	34	34
For large Tank	92	92	92
For small Tanks	22	22	22
For Mudagoos	4	4	4
For Waste Ground	145	145	145
For Ground not fit for cultivation	65	65	65
<u>Total</u>	<u>544 <math>\frac{5}{8}</math></u>	<u>544 <math>\frac{5}{8}</math></u>	<u>544 <math>\frac{5}{8}</math></u>

REMAINS (Total available for cultivation) 375 375 375

Deduct for the Village Maniums

For Billiar	-3/16	-3/16	-3/16
For Sheven Pagoda	1	1	1
For Oynar Pagoda	-1/16	-1/16	-1/16
For Inheritors of the Village	4	4	6
For School Master	1	<del>1</del> $\frac{1}{2}$	1
For Singer	-5/16		
For Tenne Pondall	$\frac{1}{8}$		
For Peligar	18	18	18
Conicepolie	6	6	6
For Malabar Inhabitants of the said village for swearing (?) to the Borders	$\frac{1}{8}$		
For Dancing Girls	$\frac{1}{8}$		$\frac{1}{8}$
For Permall Pagoda		1	1
For Carpenter & Iron-smith	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>32-1/16</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>33-<math>\frac{3}{4}</math></u>

REMAINS 342-15/16 344 341  $\frac{1}{4}$

Deduct for Sunnud Maniums

For Inherites of the village	2	2	
For Dector	1	1	1
For Permall Pagoda	1		
For Singer	-3/16	<del>1</del> $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{16}$	-3/16
For Tenne Pondall (weaver)	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$
For Stala Musmadar	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$
For Ramiah Pillay	1	1	1

( Cusbah Perumbadoo Aggraharam )

(Sunnud Maniums; contd)	Village Records	Renter's Version	Dighten Decision
For Carpenter & Iron-smith	$\frac{1}{4}$		$\frac{1}{4}$
For Cauzee's Deputy	2		2
For Perjeddah of St Thome	5	5	5
For TauteChary Braminy of Conjeeveram	1	1	1
For Sashiah Braminy	1	1	1
For Appiah Braminy	1	1	1
For Subba Moorman		2	
<u>TOTAL</u>	16-7/16	16(?)	13-7/16
<u>REMAINS Neat Circar Ground</u>	<u>326<math>\frac{1}{4}</math></u>	<u>328</u>	<u>327-3/16</u>

(Distribution of Crop)

DEDUCT: For Maniums granted by the Polygars about six years before the Company had the Jaghire when they usurped certain priveleges and also villages which were stopped at the time the Company took possession of the Jaghire for some time and afterwards confirmed by the Nabob's renters or Naibs on petition of said people.

For Lingam Pettah Ranga Vaudatny Braminy	$\frac{1}{10}$		
For Rangaswamy Bramine	$\frac{1}{10}$		
For Timmah Bullee Bramine	$\frac{1}{10}$		
For Ninariah Braminy	$\frac{1}{10}$		
For Rangiah Braminy	$\frac{1}{10}$		
For Nauranapah Braminy	$\frac{1}{10}$		
For Purshettamiah	$\frac{1}{10}$		
<u>Total</u>	<u>3<math>\frac{1}{10}</math></u>		
<u>REMAINS Neat Circar Ground</u>	<u>333</u>	<u>328</u>	<u>327-3/16</u>

(DISTRIBUTION OF CROP)  
THE MANNER OF DIVIDING THE CROP  
FIXED AT ONE HUNDRED CULLUMS  
FOR 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  CAUNIES

<u>TOTAL (crop)</u>	100	100	100
<u>A. Out of which to be deducted for the undermentioned purposes</u>			
For Carpenter	0-5 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	0-5 $\frac{1}{4}$
For Iron-smith	0-5 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	0-5 $\frac{1}{4}$
For Gold-smith	0-5 $\frac{1}{4}$		0-5 $\frac{1}{4}$
For Barber	0-5 $\frac{1}{4}$		0-5 $\frac{1}{4}$
For Washerman	0-5 $\frac{1}{4}$		0-5 $\frac{1}{4}$
For Taliar	1-8		1-8
<u>Total</u>	<u>3-10<math>\frac{1}{2}</math></u>		<u>3-10<math>\frac{1}{2}</math></u>
<u>REMAINS</u>	<u>96-1<math>\frac{1}{2}</math></u>		<u>96-1<math>\frac{1}{2}</math></u>
<u>B. Out of which is to be deducted with straw for the undermentioned purposes</u>			
For Pilliar	-1 $\frac{1}{4}$		-1 $\frac{1}{4}$
For Sheven Pagoda	-1 $\frac{1}{4}$		-1 $\frac{1}{4}$
For Permall Pagoda	-1 $\frac{1}{4}$		-1 $\frac{1}{4}$
For Cynarr Image	-1 $\frac{1}{4}$		-1 $\frac{1}{4}$
For Scheel Master	-1 $\frac{1}{4}$		-1 $\frac{1}{4}$
For Calender Braminy	-1 $\frac{1}{4}$		-1 $\frac{1}{4}$
For Tenne Pondall	-1 $\frac{1}{4}$		-1 $\frac{1}{4}$
For Carpenter	-1 $\frac{1}{4}$		-1 $\frac{1}{4}$
For Iron-smith	-1 $\frac{1}{4}$		-1 $\frac{1}{4}$



## ( Gusbah Perumbadee Aggraharam )

## (Distribution of crop: contd)

	<u>Village R.</u>	<u>Renter V.</u>	<u>Dighton D.</u>
For Barber			
For Washerman			
For Malabar Scheel Master			
For Tem Tem Peepie			
For Wellevan			
For Padachary	0-1 $\frac{1}{4}$		0-1
For Snake Decter	0-1 $\frac{1}{4}$		0-1
For Shepherd	0-1 $\frac{1}{4}$		0-1 $\frac{1}{4}$
For Tety	0-2 $\frac{1}{2}$		0-2 $\frac{1}{2}$
For Coembee Coety	0-2 $\frac{1}{2}$		0-2 $\frac{1}{2}$
<u>Total</u>		1-6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1-6 $\frac{3}{4}$

REMAINS

94-7

94-7

C. Out of which is to be deducted at the time of measuring for the undermentioned charities

For Sheven Pagoda	0-1 $\frac{1}{4}$		0-1 $\frac{1}{4}$
For Permall Pagoda	0-		0-
For Cynar Image	0-		0-
For Pilliar	0-		0-
For Calender Braminy	0-		0-
For Scheel Master	0 $\frac{3}{4}$		0-
For Tenne Pondall	0-	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	0-
For Carpenter	0-		0-
For Iron Smith	0-		0-
For Gold Smith	0-		0-
For Barber	0-		0-
For Washerman	0-		0-
For Snake Decter	0-		0-
For Tem Tem Peepie	0-		0-
For Malabar Scheel Master	0-		0-
For Shepherd	0-		0-
For Wollavan	0-		0-
<u>Total</u>		1-1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1-1 $\frac{3}{4}$
<u>REMAINS</u>		93-5 $\frac{1}{4}$	93-5 $\frac{1}{4}$

D. Out of which is to be deducted at the time of measuring for the undermentioned purposes

For Pagodas	0-4 $\frac{1}{2}$		0-4 $\frac{1}{2}$
For Padchary	0-2 $\frac{1}{4}$		0-2 $\frac{1}{4}$
For the inhabitants	0-9		0-9
For Dancing Girls	0-2 $\frac{1}{2}$		0-2 $\frac{1}{2}$
For Coembee Coety	0-2 $\frac{1}{2}$		0-2 $\frac{1}{2}$
For Tety	0-4 $\frac{1}{2}$		0-4 $\frac{1}{2}$
For Taliar	0-8 $\frac{1}{2}$		0-8 $\frac{1}{2}$
For Coniceplie	0-8 $\frac{1}{2}$		0-8 $\frac{1}{2}$
For the Servants	3-7		3-7
<u>Total</u>		7- $\frac{3}{4}$	7- $\frac{3}{4}$
<u>REMAINS</u>		86-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	86-4 $\frac{1}{2}$

E. Out of which is to be deducted for Tank Marah

	3-7		3-7
<u>REMAINS</u>		82-9 $\frac{1}{2}$	82-9 $\frac{1}{2}$

To be divided in the following manner  
between the circar and the inhabitants:  
( Village and Dighton Decision Concur )

1. At the rate of 5 collums for 10 collums for the inhabitants called inheritors Braminy for six months beginning in June.
2. At the rate of four collums for 10 collums for the Malabar inhabitants called inheritors for six months beginning in June.
3. At the rate of 4 collums for 10 collums for the Braminy inhabitants for six months beginning in December.

( Cusbah ~~ARZAR~~ Perumbadee Aggraharam )

(contd)

4. At the rate of 3 cullums for 10 cullums for the Sooder inhabitants inheritors for six months beginning in December.
5. At the rate of 5 cullums for 10 cullums for the strangers and conceplies of said village the whole 12 months.  
( Only as per Village, not referred to by Dighton )
6. At the rate of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  cullums for 10 cullums for Vaneyembauk Shasheah for the whole twelve months.
7. At the rate of six cullums for 10 cullums for Vencataramiah and Venkatiah if they cultivate more than their proportion of lands. The above two Braminees have not enjoyed shares for this 50 years and upwards.

TO BE DEDUCTED OUT OF  
THE CIRCAR SHARES FOR THE  
UNDERMENTIONED PURPOSES.

Fer Kerry Kistna Swamy	0-4	0-4
Fer Paall Eshevarah Bagoda	0-4	0-4
Fer Shankarah Chary	0-4	0-4
Fer Congee	0-8	0-8
Fer Deesmeek	1-4 $\frac{1}{8}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{8}$
Fer Pesrjaddah	0-4	0-4
Fer Peligars	4-3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4-3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Fer Coniceply	1- $\frac{7}{8}$	1- $\frac{7}{8}$
<u>Total</u>	<u>8-8<math>\frac{3}{4}</math></u>	<u>8-8<math>\frac{3}{4}</math></u>

( Conditions laid by Dighton )

1. That the inhabitants be obliged to cultivate 10 caunies circar ground for 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  caunies village manium, 1 caunie of which to be in the first sort of ground and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  caunie in the third sort of ground.
2. That the Natawars be obliged to cultivate their shares in their inherited villages and after that to be allowed at the rate of 6 cullums for 10 cullums in such villages as they have formerly been allowed that share in.
3. That the tundee being 1 collum formerly given by the strangers out of their share to the inheritors of the village be reduced to 4 mercalls. This will be the means of increasing the cultivation and it will be necessary to allow some thing to mark the differences between the inheritor and stranger.

Peonary  
16th September (17)84.

Richard Dighton  
Supdt Jaghire Farms.

IOR: Jaghire Book 1784: P/ /

## © (Observations by Renter on Distribution of Crep)

The manner of sharing the crep as per canenge account. That the share of Vanyembauk Shashiah I will (just ?) allow him even to the rate of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  for 10 which he had before the jaghire and 6 for 10 since the jaghire.

The tundee of one collum the inheritors gets from the strangers of the village to be struck off.

27.4

Mr White delivers in the following Minutes:

(1) It may be proper to remark that on the 21st October and 21st November last, I delivered in two minutes containing some observations relative to the Jaghire. But as the mention made of this branch of the revenue in the Company's advices lately received at this Presidency, calls for some additional explanations, and as Government seem to expect that the present Board should from their recent consideration of the subject, offer their sentiments on the decline of the Jaghire and the means necessary for restoring its prosperity, I beg leave to state a few particulars after a further reference to the records, and recourse to such other channels of information as were within my reach.

(2) During the contentions which long distracted the Carnatic, the most defenceless parts were alternately possessed by (p 10048) the different powers, which became the principal source of their subsistence. But the revenue derived from the country under such circumstances must have been far below its real ability. A frequent change of masters not only checked cultivation, but exposed the districts to plunder and heavy contributions. However some parts of the country then in possession of the country yielded what might now be considered a tolerable revenue. In 1754, Chingleput of which only a part was possessed by the Company

	Pagodas 22,000
Covelong	8,000
Mannamunulam	14,000
Seven Magans	20,000
Poonamalee	48,933

In 1755 they let for	1,26,900
In 1756	1,21,150
In 1757	1,21,100
In 1758	1,05,900

Upon an average of five years (p 10049) Pagodas 1,17,196-24 which appears to have been wholly received. The events which took place in the following year, viz, the mixure sieges of Madras and Pondicherry, the repeated depredations of Pelygars, and the ravages of the Murrattas, particularly in moving away, upon which occasion no regard is paid by them to the rights of property, either of friend or of foe, appear to have materially affected the revenue, as these districts rented in 1759 for Pagodas 89,600.

(3) By the capture of Pondicherry many other districts fell to the Company, which in September of that year, were rented for the remainder of Fusly 1168, a period of about nine months, as follows:

Conjevaram	Pagodas 37,500
Weelacotah	1,000
Trippapere	48,000

The Northern Magans of Coringely, let at a low (p 10050) rent to a partizan moorman on condition of his keeping up a force for their protection and for subduing some neighbouring districts:

	Pagodas 6,000
The southern Magans let to him in December following:	6,000
Gawantundalum	9,000
Saliwauk	7,500

So that under the most unfavorable circumstances, and for a portion of the year only, with respect to the last mentioned districts they rented for Pagodas 2,04,600. It is to be observed that only part of the districts comprizing the Jaghire are here included.

(4) In 1760 measures were about to be taken for securing (p10051) the Nabob's debt to the Company by a regular assignment of country, but he wished the whole to be under his own management. At that time a "moderate computation" of his revenues for Fusly 1160 was given in, which makes the Jaghire part of it as follows, Viz:

Tripassere	Pagedas	50,000
Mannamungulum		11,000
Chingleput		32,000
Seven Magans		16,000
Two Conjevarans		42,000
Outamalore		16,500
Saliwuk		10,000
Caveleng		7,600
Gerangely		40,400
(Total)		2,25,500

Many of the Jaghire districts are omitted in this statement. (p 10052)

(5) If in times of such distraction, while the country was subject to the most irregular demands, and before any settled government or authority had been introduced such a revenue was yielded it is reasonable to suppose on the return of tranquility and obedience to the ruling power that the revenues would be considerably increased. When the Nabob delivered over the Jaghire to the Company, it had enjoyed no relief from oppressions, but the value is stated according to Mr Stracy's report of the sunnuds as follows exclusive of Poenamalee and the Jaghire and Enam villages. ©

(6) (p 10054) The variations between this abstract and the rents before stated, must have arisen from subsequent extention of some and contraction of other purgannahs, and a differnt arrangement of the villages attached to them. It is particularly remarkable in the instance of Chingleput stated at Page 93,653 which is a vast increase upon the foregoing rent of that purgannah, while Tripassere is put down only at Pagedas 28,607 and Conjevaram at 23,786, the former of which for a part of the year 1759 rented at for Page 48,000 and the latter for Page 37,500.

(7) The country was let out in 1763 (obviously to persons belonging to or dependant on the Nabob) for the broken period of nine months and fifteen days at Page 2,88,820 exclusive of Poenamalee, which was for Page 41,000. After which period the Nabob rented these lands at the rate of Page 3,24,000 and including Poenamalee for Page 3,68,000 (p 10055) per annum.

(8) Mr Barnard procured abstracts of the village accounts of the revenue during the survey of the Jaghire, but it would appear from his own representation of the 10th November 1774, that they had been furnished by the amildars, and inhabitants without any check whatever. It cannot be supposed that the quantity of cultivation, or produce &c could have been over-rated by them; indeed the reverse has happened in every instance when such people have had an interest in under-rating the produce and rents, in the accounts furnished by them. Mr Barnard observed with respect to the state of cultivation and revenue, that he had recourse to the village accounts, (the existence of which was he believes unknown when he was sent out on the survey in 1767) and that the information obtained of these matters was furnished by the (p 10056) native interpreter appointed to attend him.

(9) Mr Barnard's calculation drawn from these accounts make the revenue as follows. (Here Enter) ©©

(10) The plan delivered by Mr DeSouza, and sent by Government © Revenue Statement is on separate sheet.

©© This calculation is not entered in the IOR Proceedings.

to this Board of Assigned Revenue in the month of July 1783, calculated that in eight years of tranquillity the lands would with proper management be in a condition to yield not only a greater revenue than before the invasion of 1780, but greater than the time of Sadut Ally Cawn, when the country was in a high state of improvement. These sentiments appear to have met the concurrence of the Governor Lord Macartney but such was the desolated condition of the country that under every encouragement and liberal assistance, it would have required a longer time to repopulate the (p 10057) districts and restore their former prosperity.

(11) Upon delivering a proposal on the 2nd January 1784, for renting the Peonamalee district Mr DeSouza does not appear so sanguine. On this occasion he furnished some accounts of the revenues of the Jaghire, and the Committee of Assigned Revenue observed, on reporting relative to his, and the other proposals for renting the districts, that they had been chiefly guided by Mr DeSouza's accounts, and that he was a proposer himself, they believed the accounts given with respect to the past produce to be more authentic than any others: But as a great deal must be left to conjecture, they did not place so much dependance upon the estimated value for years to come as to be invariably governed by it.

(12) Mr DeSouza did not explain from what sources or materials he formed his statement but the net (p 10058) annual average revenue by his account for 9 years (from 1771 to 1779 inclusive) while the Nabob rented the country, amounts to Page 3,00,000 and he estimated that the net annual produce after the next nine years (from 1783 to 1792 inclusive) would amount to Pagedas 4,00,000 provided the proposed improvements were made.

(13) I do not find any other documents on record except these delivered by Mr Stracy in December 1763 and the accounts of Mr DeSouza in 1783, which state the former value of the Jaghire districts, and not having specified the sources from which they were formed; it may be a question how far they are to be relied on as containing accurate and faithful information. At the time of assigning the Jaghire in 1763 the Nabob had a motive in magnifying his grant to the Company, but as he (p 10059) obviously intended to become the renter, he had a much stronger motive in under-rating the territory. Whatever were his motives, it is highly probable that the servants employed by him in the management of the country were deeply interested in concealing from him the true value of the lands, either to cloak their past irregularities, or to serve their future designs. On the other hand, it was the policy of the Nabob in those days to conciliate, and to keep the Government in the dark, or at least in withholding knowledge full information from the records. No investigation in the country was attempted except that made by Mr Barnard, before or while it was rented to the Nabob from 1764 to 1785, and the object of surveying the districts appears to have been principally attended to by Mr Barnard, as no regulations were established or proposed with (p 10060) respect to the interior management and improvement of the country, though it was evident that the Nabob's amildars had totally neglected the repairs of tanks and every object tending to the benefit of cultivation. Their expressions were such that I have told the country yielded less revenue annually to the Nabob by at least Pagedas 50,000 for the last 9 years (from 1771 to 1779) than it did during the preceding seven years (from 1764 to 1770). It is frequently further generally believed that many of his own districts, particularly the adjacent country of Arcot, suffered even a more rapid decline within the same period. But when it is considered that the Nabob's managers levied heavy contributions, besides the public assessment, that they collusively rented out many of the districts

at a low rate, and that his numerous family and dependants were supplied with provisions and various productions from the Jaghire lands (p 10061) in the neighbourhood of his residence, which were not reckoned as part of the public collection, it can be no matter of surprize if he did not recover into his treasury a net revenue exceeding Page 3,00,000 annually, though he paid to the Company Pagedas 3,68,000 for the rent of the country. In addition to these exactions the Jaghire suffered much from constant demands for furnishing the different garrisons, cantonments, and detachments with various supplies of provisions, gram &c. This inconvenience has been experienced down to the present period and calls for redress.

(14) Under all circumstances and adverting to the revenue actually realised from the districts assigned to the Company, between 1754 and 1760, during a period of troubles and the want of an efficient management, I am of opinion that the country was not overvalued by Mr Stracy's accounts. This idea is perhaps strengthened (p 10062) upon general grounds of comparison or calculation that before the war of 1780 the country contained upwards of two thousand villages, with many rich and populous towns, that it abounded with manufacturers, the finest soil and climate and contains between three and four thousand tanks or large reservoirs with every means of fertilization; that it is situated near Madras where there is an immense population to be supplied with and that it has every advantage of commercial intercourse by sea as well as by inland communication, extending along the coast 110 miles and in breadth 50 miles.

(15) In September 1789 Mr Skardon was appointed by Government to procure the accounts of gross and net collections &c of the Jaghire from the time it was rented out in July 1783. But from all that I can trace on the records, or by (p 10063) enquiry it would appear that the accounts were delivered to him, without any efficient check, or personal investigation in the villages, or purgunnahs. I have no hesitation in offering it as my opinion that such documents were far less deserving of attention; than even those furnished by the renters and revenue officers to the Superintendent Mr Dighton or to the collectors. Mr Skardon had no control over the revenue, or authority in the country, and the public officers and inhabitants looked up to him with rather less respect or apprehension than they did to the collectors. At the same time it does not appear that he had the advantage of any experience in Revenue matters.

(16) No explanations whatever are given by him as to the state of the country, or condition of the inhabitants, and his reports are equally deficient in respect to any information of the conduct of the renters. In one instance he was rather (p 10064) more explicit, and I am inclined to believe that more reliance may be placed on the accounts of the Chingleput district than others furnished by him. Indeed it is obvious from the Beard's correspondence with Mr Skardon between September 1789 and September 1790, that the investigation was not carried on with strictness or efficiency, or that any measures were adopted or proposed to guard against misstatement, or collusion between the renters and public officers. I need not say that under such circumstances, it has almost invariably happened that the accounts are fallacious.

(17) In short the investigation in question appeared so unsatisfactory, and met with so little support from the Board of Revenue, that some of the objects of Mr Skardon's instructions were almost immediately relinquished, and when he had received the account of about one third of the districts, they (p 10065) annulled his appointment entirely. The result

however was detrimental to the Company, as the enquiry furnished the opportunities of connivance and deception between the renters and revenue officers. Not only claims to remissions but a refund in some ~~cases~~ instances were allowed the renters, whereas no part of the heavy balances, (the realized even by these accounts from the country) has been recovered from the Chingleput and other renters.

(18) <sup>2</sup>There can be no doubt of the general decline of the Jaghire lands while rented to the Natab from 1764 to 1781, and it is certain that the districts suffered to a most dreadful degree by the war of 1780. With respect to the assessments and progress made in improvements, and restoring cultivation after the country was rented from 1783, I observe the Committee of Assigned Revenue in a letter of the 13th September 1784, represent (p 10066) that the rents for the year ending 12th July 1784 had been entirely discharged, and that the districts began to wear a more favorable appearance in point of agriculture and population than they did a few months before. Mr Dighten upon delivering in some accounts of the Jaghire with a letter dated 20th January 1785, observed it is reasonably to be expected that the country may in a short time become once more flourishing and populous.

(19) Statements of the Jaghire for the Fusly year 1193 and 1194 were sent up to Government with a report dated 6th January 1786, explanatory of the improvements made and the further progress expected, and stating that the rents had been paid up. These statements exhibited the following particulars, viz: (p 10067)

	<u>Head Culti- vators</u>	<u>Ploughs</u>	<u>Counies of Land Cultivated</u>	<u>Looms</u>	<u>Weavers</u>
At the close of the Fusly 1193, or 11th <u>July 1784</u>	3,076	6,247	16,776	322	644
At the close of Fusly 1194, or <u>11 July 1785</u>	6,098	14,410	56,589	1,047	2,094

(20) Mr Dighten on many occasions complained of the conduct of the renters in withholding and falsifying their accounts of the produce &c, and stated various irregularities and abuses committed by them respecting the shares of the crops and in other instances the misconduct of the native revenue officers was frequently represented by him with regard to their inattention and delivery of false accounts. Representations to the same effect were made by him in the months of June, July and August 1787, and in other letters subsequent thereto. But the it appears that a statement of the Jaghire was delivered by him for Fusly 1195, I have not met with it on the records. (10068) Some accounts for Fusly 1196 with an abstract statement accompanied Mr Dighten's letter of the 24th January 1788, and he transmitted on the 11th February 1789, a statement of the Jaghire for Fusly 1197, which exhibited the following particulars, viz:

	<u>Head Culti- vators</u>	<u>Ploughs</u>	<u>Counies of Land Cultivated</u>	<u>Looms</u>	<u>Weavers</u>
At the close of Fusly 1196, or <u>11th July 1787</u>	8,935	20,578	Not specified	1,943	
At the close of Fusly 1197, or <u>11th July 1788</u>	10,338	22,612	"	2,326	

(21) There could not have been one thousand ploughs in the Jaghire districts when the country was rented in 1783. But such according to the annual statements delivered by Mr Dighton was the progressive increase during the first five years that at the end of Fusly 1197 or the 11th July 1788 they amounted to 22,612 ploughs. No account of a similar kind were delivered from that period until the present collectors sent their reports for Fusly 1202 and at the close of this year (the 11th July 1793) it is stated there were only 20,166 ploughs in the whole Jaghire, including the Home Farms, that during the last five years from 11th July 1788 to the 11th July 1793 there has been a diminution of about 3 or 4 thousand ploughs.

(22) On the 9th November 1789 the collectors were ordered to forward a similar abstract statement to that furnished by Mr Dighton while superintendant of the cultivation &c of their respective districts for Fusly 1198, and to continue to furnish the same occasionally, which order was repeated on the 27th May and 23rd June 1790. Some accounts of the produce, which are not entered on the proceedings, were furnished by the collectors for 1788 and 1789. But it would appear they did not include the whole of the districts, and the collectors omitted to state the number of ploughs, leoms, inhabitants, with other necessary particulars. No explanation was given in what manner the beforementioned accounts which differ in form and particulars were made up, or from what sources. And altho not only the want of regulation and attention in the interior management, and in furnishing proper accounts and information of the state of (p 10070) the country must be evident on the face of the proceedings, but that the conduct of the renters and revenue officers in general has been highly culpable, yet it is not to be conceived that the number of ploughs and consequently the quantity of cultivation could have been greater on the 11th July 1788, than on the 11th July 1793. It would be the more extraordinary, as the records from 1783 to 1788 abound with representations and complaints of irregular conduct on the part of the renters and revenue officers, and an unusual drought prevailed in the seasons of 1786 and 1787 very unfavorable to cultivation. It must also be recollected that the inhabitants were reduced to the utmost state of poverty in 1783, but it may be supposed they were in possession of some property and stock in 1788 to enable them to make a greater progressive improvement.

(23) The general total of the zemindaries in the three Circars under (p 10071) Masulipatan, exclusive of Neezeed and Char Mahal, is stated by the Committee of Circuit as follows:

<u>Villages</u>	<u>Inhabitants</u>	<u>Leoms</u>	<u>Net Revenue</u>
1,612	6,07,018	7,135	7,61,068

The Committee have not stated the quantity of cultivated or waste land in each zemindary, and what is more remarkable they have omitted to state the number of ploughs, and consequently no comparison can be made on these points with respect to the Jaghire districts. The number of villages may be erroneous and I should place less reliance on their estimates of population, and subsequent experience in every zemindary taken under the Company's immediate management proves that their calculations of the net revenue fall short of the actual resources. It is not to be wondered at, considering the influence of the zemindars at that time, the fraudulent conduct of the native officers throughout the Circars, and that the members of the Committee and their (p 10072) assistants were unacquainted with the country language and obliged to depend entirely upon a few native interpreters during their investigation in the districts.

(24) On renting out the Jaghire in 1783, many regulations were



agreed upon to encourage the return of the inhabitants and to promote cultivation and manufactures by suitable indulgence and proper stipulation with the renters for advances of tacy and for the repair of tanks. The instructions to the superintendent Mr Dighton and other subsequent regulations were well adapted, and it is to be lamented that they were not sufficiently attended to. Altho the neglect and abuses of the revenue officers were so frequent and so notorious, I do not perceive that any checks have been established to prevent their rapacity or that any examples have been made of their misconduct. (p 10073)

(25) It is to be hoped that the late orders to the collectors in the Jaghire and the further instructions to be given them will have a good effect. As the demands for saderward have so often varied at the pleasure of the renters and others, and as this collection has proved very oppressive to the inhabitants, it might be proper to call the attention of the collectors to this point, and to desire they will transmit an account of the amount collected in each Farm under this denomination, during the present settlement, authenticated by the signatures of the canangees and other revenue officers. As they have constantly employed themselves in deceiving Government, and in plundering the inhabitants, it could be no hardship if all their fees and privileges were stopt until they furnish faithful accounts of saderward, list of shares in each village at different periods, number of ploughs, inhabitants &c. (p 10074)

(26) With respect to improvements, the repairs of tanks must appear to be the most important object. The renters having neglected to execute their engagements respecting such repairs, and as Mr Dighton could obtain no account from them of what they expended, or the work required to be done, he proposed in February 1786 that they should be called upon to deposite sums amounting to Pagodas 56,000 for the purpose: At the same time transmitted a statement according to Mr Barnard's accounts of the amount necessary to be expended for the complete repairs of the tanks in all the districts, with the yearly benefit which he calculated would arise therefrom, viz:

Tank Repairs: The total Expence:	Pagodas 3,16,557
Yearly Benefit (or Jagir's Increase of Revenue):	2,13,456

This estimate differs materially from the calculation contained in Mr Darvall's report of the 22nd August (p 10075) and such estimates as well as the execution of the works call for the best attention of the Board to guard against impositions.

(27) As a permanent regulation of the shares of the crops consistent with the just claims of Government and of the inhabitants appears of the greatest importance to the tranquility of the districts, and to guard against the impositions of renters and revenue officers, I have again referred to the records from the time the Jaghire was rented in 1783, and shall notice a few of the many representations on the subject from the Company's servants employed in the country with the resolutions thereon. It has already been observed that previous to the year 1782, the Jaghire was rented to the Nabob, and that his servants had the entire management independent of any control or interference on the part of the Madras Government.

(28) Mr Desouza, the renter of Poenamallee, stated in a letter of the 11th March 1784, that by his machulka the inhabitants were to be allowed their shares and privileges agreeably to ancient custom, but that it was not specified at what period, and frequent changes had taken place under different amildars since the country was granted to the Company on various pretences, neither founded on justice or custom. That there was in consequence a great difference against the Government, ~~and~~

and he therefore requested that the ancient custom established under the Nabob Sadat Ally Cawn might be observed as the standard or that he should suffer a considerable loss.

(29) Various other complaints were made by the district renters and inhabitants, and Mr Dighton in a letter of the 18th April 1784, requested (p 10077) as he understood the Government share of the crop had varied in different magans, to be furnished with a standard for his guidance. In consequence he was informed that the division to be fixed throughout the Jaghire was to be the same as the practice in the year 1763, except for the Peenamakee district, where he was to fix the standard according to the year 1749, which could be ascertained by reference to the records of the several villages at these periods. Mr Dighton soon after reported in a letter of the 9th May 1784 that the inhabitants were very pressing to secure the shares of the crops, but that "the canangees &c made excuses about the accounts of the year 1763, and as they said they had lost them, he would order the Natwars and other principal inhabitants to fix as soon as possible."

(30) In a subsequent letter dated 11th June 1784 Mr Dighton (p 10078) represented the want of regulation in the management of the country, owing to the many abuses committed by those who ought to have protected the inhabitants. He therefore proposed that all the public officers, such as canangees, still curnums, musmedars, natwars, polygars &c should be appointed by Government and have their several rights and privileges specified. That after the division of the crops (then disputed) was properly settled and established between the renters and inhabitants, it should be recorded and that the curnum of each village should have a copy of the respective shares authenticated with the Company's seal.

(31) In consequence the head canangee was directed to furnish Mr Dighton with a list of the deputies acting under him in the Jaghire, and to place them under his authority; at the same time Mr Dighton was directed (p 10079) to report what allowances appeared proper to be made to the several officers of each district and to ascertain the just shares of the ryots by ordering the canangees to procure an account in each village, drawn out with the concurrence of the renters and inhabitants, when it was intended that a paper under the seal of the Company should be given agreeably to his recommendation.

(32) A letter was received from Mr Dighton under date the 16th September following stating some disputes in the Peonary district and enclosing accounts of two villages containing a division of the crops, one delivered by the canangee, musmedar and curnum; another proposed by the renter, and a third drawn out by himself according to what he conceived to be proper and equitable for all parties. But he does not mention that he was regulated in forming his division (p 10080) by any former usage at any particular period.

(33) It was resolved that the regulation as proposed by him for the two villages in question should be adopted for the Peonary district, and generally applied as far as it could be in all the districts of the Jaghire. I have not discovered that any general report was made by the canangees as ordered, but in consequence of a representation from Mr Dighton of their negligence, he was furnished in December 1785 with the form of a machulka to be taken from them, to prevent the delivery of false accounts.

(34) Mr Dighton reported in a letter of the 29th March 1786 the difficulty of settling the proportions of the crops between the renters and inhabitants; That his endeavours were

were not likely to produce the desired effect (p 10081) as the disputes were so numerous and intricate, and they opened a field for the designing to impose on the poor, and greatly impeded cultivation. Mr Dighton stated a remarkable case in point, and enclosed the form of a second (muchulka ?) which he thought would tend more clearly to define the share of the cultivator, and to prevent the impositions of renters and revenue officers. The proposition of Mr Dighton was approved with respect to the share, and it was recommended to him to extend the principle of it throughout the Jaghire. It may be proper to observe that Mr Dighton omitted again to specify, whether the mode proposed by him was founded upon any former usage, but he remarked generally that he had considered the matter with persons acquainted with the nature of cultivation, who were of opinion it was equitable and would prove of material advantage to Government.

(p 10082)

(35) On the 2nd October 1786, the Board of Revenue came to the resolution, "as many disputes had arisen between the renters and inhabitants respecting the shares of the crops to be allowed to the latter, resolved that the following standard be established throughout the Company's Jaghire." The new division is entered on the proceedings but understanding that it was likely to create some dissatisfaction, the Board on the 18th December 1786 took the subject again into consideration, and after explaining their motives for establishing it, they resolved on some amendments and to publish a fresh standard in the districts. By the explanation given on this occasion, it seemed to be the object of the Board to simplify the former practice, and to regulate the shares and fees upon a more equal footing.

(36) In consequence of various (p 10083) complaints, the Board of Revenue on the 25th January 1790 took into consideration the new distribution established on the 2nd October 1786, with the amendments adopted on the 18th December following. But previous to their coming to a decision on it (it) was agreed to call upon the collectors for their opinions. Having been furnished with their reports on the subject, it was resolved on the 5th April 1790 that the new standard fixed in 1786, should be discontinued, and that the mamool or ancient custom should be reestablished. As the resolutions and orders on this occasion appeared afterwards to be indefinite, the Board on the 9th and 16th December 1790 determined that the mamool in force while Cenderoy was in management previous to the late war, should be adopted, and orders were given to the collectors that they were to be regulated thereby. (p 10084)

(37) This determination in December 1790, appears to be the last that was passed on the subject by any former Board of Revenue, and it does not seem sufficiently explicit as they did not refer to any particular period and were not in possession of any record or register of the distribution established while Cenderoy was employed by the Nabob between 1768 and 1774. I do not perceive that any steps have been taken to ascertain the standard fixed by him from the village accounts and it is remarkable that Mr Barnard's registers is not adverted to in any one of the beforementioned representations or discussions respecting the shares of the crops.

(38) Under these circumstances, the present Board found it absolutely necessary upon receipt of Mr Balfour's late representation, to determine (p 10085) that the shares of the produce should be determined in all respects, according to Mr Barnard's survey (as the only registered division of the villages in the office, or in the possession of the collectors) until they are enabled to judge, whether a better regulation can be adopted.

The necessity for this determination is obvious, as great irregularities have subsisted, by reducing the circar portion of the crop in some villages below the proper standard, where the renters or revenue servants wished to favor particular inhabitants, and by increasing it in other instances from motives of gain.

(39) The village accounts of the gross collections (which should ascertain the exact share of Government and of every inhabitant) were intended as an effectual check upon the rapacity of renters and public officers, but it would appear that the curmums (p 10086) are at least as subservient as the higher classes, and their accounts therefore have only served as a cloak to impositions and oppressions in the districts.

(40) The plan proposed by Mr Oakeley in Committee 6th July for stocking the Jaghire with sheep having been sent to Mr Dighton, he returned an answer on the 1st July 1789. The consideration of the subject was deferred to a future day, but as it is a point that materially concerns the welfare of the country, it might be proper to call upon the present collectors for their opinion of the best means of for increasing the number of sheep.

(41) On the 21st November I adverted to the condition of the weavers in the Jaghire, and I need not repeat that some regulations are highly necessary for the security and encouragement of the manufacturing classes of the inhabitants. (p 10087)

(42) With respect to the present assessment of the Jaghire lands including the Home Farms, and the system of renting them to the head inhabitants, I have already in minutes of the 21st October and 21st November given my sentiments on the subject. On estimating the former and present revenue it ought to be recollected that the produce in grain sold on average for about/marcals per Pagoda twenty or thirty years ago, but that lately the price has been about eight marcals per Pagoda or on an average of the last 10 years about 11 marcals per Pagoda.

(43) The following is a statement of the net revenue collected since the Jaghire has been placed under the Board of Revenue in 1786.

Net Revenue of Fusly 1196	1,15,180-00-47	
Fusly 1197	1,76,534-16-29	
Fusly 1198	1,11,803-19-63	
Fusly 1199	1,62,617-28-32	
Fusly 1200	53,941-12-11	
Fusly 1201	1,41,182-16-26	
Fusly 1202	1,93,107- 6- 2	9,54,366-27-50
Medium of 7 years		1,36,338- 3-75

(44) (p 10088) Fusly 1199 includes a deficit of Page 21,648-1-30 made in consequence of defalcations in the Center Division, and Fusly 1202 comprehends the rent of that year, deducting the charges which were incurred to the close of it.

(45) The net revenue of Fusly 1200 is diminished by the charges of that year having been set off against it, instead of being in great part borne by the renters, whose proposals for certain districts were not given in and accepted, until the year was far advanced. They may amount to about 30 Or 40 thousand Pagodas.

(46) Having mentioned in a former part of this minute some points stated by the Committee of Circuit relating to the revenues it may be more to the purpose by the way of comparison with the

the Jaghire districts to advert to two other material points which are very conspicuous on their proceedings, Viz the misconduct of (p 10089) public officers, and the want of established regulations for ascertaining the distribution of the crops.

(47) Notwithstanding it was so obvious and indeed frequently acknowledged by the Committee that the information furnished them could not in many instances be depended upon, whenever the semindars had an interest in concealing and could prevent their procuring the true accounts, (particularly such as related to the produce and collections) yet it does not appear that any steps were taken to punish the musmedars and despendiaks or to ensure the faithful discharge of their duty in future. Grants of lands and fees are allowed by Government as a recompense for the duties of their offices, but such has been the want of regulation and vigour in the administration of the chiefships, that the public officers not only retain their possessions and privileges, but have in some instances (p 10090) established themselves and received cowles on the footing of tributaries or hereditary proprietors. In other instances they are totally superseded and their lands and privileges irregularly assumed by the semindars. But where the offices exist the accounts in general if not falsified by themselves are merely copies of those kept by the semindars and renters.

(48) Altho nominally allowed one third of paddy crops in some semindarias, two fifths in others, less for and an equal division of the dry grain yet the Committee of Circuit report that the actual share of the cultivators after all deductions seldom exceeds a fourth or fifth part of the produce. It does not appear that there are any registers, or that any proportions have been fixed with the sanction of Government for the share in any one of the semindarias or other lands dependant on this Presidency, but (p 10091) this important point upon which the Company's revenue and the prosperity of the ryots depend, is left entirely to rapacious semindars and renters. It is too obvious that the chiefs and councils as well as the collectors ought to have in their possession a general abstract or register showing at one view the particulars of the produce and collections, the proper shares of the crops and the number of curnums in each village, with the number of other revenue officers belonging to the purgannah or district. Evils, tending so materially to retard population and the prosperity of the country ought to be redressed without delay. And it might be advisable to call upon all semindars and renters in the Circars, to deliver a statement of the various articles of produce allowed the inhabitants within their respective limits, specifying every charge, demand and deduction they are liable to, and what share actually (p 10092) remains for their subsistence. What are the modes and periods of receiving the rent from the ryotts, whether in kind or in money. If the assessment be made in money, by whom are the crops valued. What encouragement is given to such persons as undertake to cultivate waste lands. Whether the tanks and water courses are repaired by the cultivator or by the semindar or renter, or at the joint expence. And whether any and what advances are made to the ryots for cultivation and what the conditions with respect to the interest on the repayment. Such statements should be authenticated by the revenue officers after being warned of the consequence of any misstatement.

23rd December 1793.

G.N. White  
(Member Madras Board of Rev)

27.5

Madras Board of Revenue on Division of Crops in the Jaghires 2.10.17  
86.

under upon

The Board taking/into consideration the tax levied/in the inhabitants by the title of Saderward which from the accounts furnished by Me Dighten deposited in the office appear to be arbitrary and excessive on the part of the renters **RESOLVE** that in future the expences of Saderward shall be (p 1036) confined solely to the repairs of the Suthcherries (?) and to the charge of Gudjans, oil &c; that the renters shall collect from the inhabitants no more than one percent on that account; that the disbursements shall be limited to the following sums per annum for the different farms and that the renters shall remit to the revenue treasury at the end of every year the surplus of what the collections may exceed their disbursements to be disposed of at the discretion of the Boards:

	per annum	Page	
Conjeveram		200	
Poonamalee	"	200	
Tripassore	"	120	
Carangeely	"	120	
Chingleput	"	120	
Gavantandulum	"	40	
Manumungulum	"	60	
Outramalore	"	40	
Saliwauk	"	20	
Cheericelak	"	25	
Peonary	"	80	(p 1037)
Peddapollam	"	70	
Covelong	"	40	
Egmore Customs	"	100	

2. Many disputes having arisen between the renters and ryots respecting the shares of the crops to be allowed to the latter **RESOLVED** that the following standard be established throughout the districts of the Company's Jaghires:

Exhibit Warran or Standard to be fixed for the Division of the Crops throughout the districts of the Company's Jaghir

(a) In Mungy lands that are watered by channels from tanks:

The Circar's share in every 100 cullums	45
The Ryots share " " "	40
Russeums or Fees " " "	15
	<u>100</u> (p 1038)

N.B. The fees to be divided as follows:

For the Pagoda	1 cullum
For repairs of tanks	3 "
For the cultivator's servants	6 "
For the Canongee	2 "
For the Gram Curnum or village Accountant	1 "
For the Pelygar or Watcher	1 "
For Charities	1 "
	<u>15 cullums</u>

(b) In Mungy lands that are watered from wells by long paketas:

The Circar's share in every 100 cullums	30 cullums
The Ryots share " " "	60 "
Fees " " "	10 "
	<u>100</u>

N.B. The fees to be divided as follows:

For the Pagoda	0- 6 marcalla
For repair of tanks	2- 0
For the cultivator's servants	6- 0 (p 1039)
For the Canongee	0- 6
For the village Accountant	0- 3
For Pelygar or Watcher	0- 3
For charities	0- 6
	<u>10 cullums</u>

## (c) In Bungy lands that are watered from wells by short pukotags:

The Circar's share in every 100 cullums	35
The Ryots share " " "	50
The Fees " " "	15
	<u>100</u>

## N.B. The fees to be divided as follows:

For the Pagoda	1
For the repairs of tanks	3
For the cultivators servants	6
For the canongee	2
For the village accountant	1
For the Polygar or Watcher	1
For charities	1
	<u>15</u>

(p 1040)

## (d) In Bungy, vis high ground not watered from tanks or wells and which can only produce small grains:

The Circar's share in every 100 cullums	35
The Ryots share " " "	55
The fees " " "	10
	<u>100</u>

## N.B. The fees to be divided as follows:

For the Pagoda	0- 6 marcallis
For the repairs of tanks	2- 0
For cultivators servants	6- 0
For the Canongee	0- 6
For the village accountant	0- 3
For the Polygars or Watchers	0- 3
For charities	0- 6
	<u>10 cullums</u>

The Saderward charges are fixed at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. (p 1040)

AGREED that copy of the minutes respecting the Saderward charges and the standard for the distribution of the crops be transmitted to Mr Dighton with orders to communicate the regulations therein established to the different renters in the Jaghire and that a copy of the regulations be sent to Mr DeSouza, renter of Poonaallee.

AGREED that letter be written to the different renters in the Jaghire ordering them to transmit to Mr Dighton the accounts of gross collections and disbursements for sabbendy, saderward and repairs of tanks under the signature of the canongees and still-cummins for the last three years and likewise the meyen sabitch or list of the sabbendy entertained by them from the beginning of the Phasley year 1196 and that they furnish the canongees and still-cummedars with an account from that time of their daily collections (p 1042) and disbursements for sabbendy, saderward and repairs of tanks.

The renter of the Banksall Duty being called upon for the balance which stands against on account of that farm amounting to Rs 1,625 and pleading his utter inability to discharge it owing to the small quantity of grain now imported into the settlement the Board deem this an insufficient excuse and ~~was~~ accordingly RESOLVE that he shall be dispossessed of the farm and that advertisements be issued to receive sealed proposals until the 15th instant to relet it from the 1st of November next for the term of 6 years.

Agreed that the present renter be allowed two months from this date to discharge his balance.

IOE: P/203/60: Pro 2110.1766

27.6

Madras Board of Revenue on the division of crops: 18.12.1786

For the Canonges

The Board having been informed that the mode lately established for the division of the shares of the crops in the Company's Jaghires between the Government and Ryots was likely to create some dissatisfaction chiefly from the novelty the in fact neither the interest of the Government (p 1837) or ryots is materially affected by it. The Board therefore are immediately occupied in the tillage of the ground shall in future be allowed 7% This order was intended to counteract and dispel the ancient practice of the country which (as already by an abstract of a village account was extremely complex and intricate; and rendered difficult in the execution by the fees being different in the several villages; and the fees were indeed every where kept up and the division was accordingly made in fullness of the fees were actually received by the renters, and others for their tenants in the names of the original proprietors who were either dead or absent. It was this consideration that induced the Board to establish the fees at 15% out of the gross produce to be appropriated to (p 1838) such purposes as were absolutely necessary and they further resolved that this should be made a general rule throughout the Jaghires. The fees by this establishment were to be as follows:

To the Pagodas	1%
For Repairs of Tanks	3%
For the Cultivator's Servants	6%
For the Canonges	2%
For the Village Accountant	1%
For the Watcher	1%
For Charity	1%
	<u>15%</u>

It now appearing however that these fees might be increased with propriety to some of the most necessary servants it is agreed that the servants of the cultivator who are immediately occupied in the tillage of the ground shall in future be allowed 7% instead of 6 and the watchers 2 instead of 1%. This will make the whole fees amount to (p 1839) 17% instead of 15 and therefore occasion a difference on the general division of the crop. The difference the Board think ought to be divided so as that the loss may fall equally between the Government and the cultivator. The division is accordingly to be made as follows:

The Sirkar's Share	44%
The Ryots	39%
The Fees to Servants	17%

As to the carpenters and smiths as Mr Dighton is of opinion some encouragement should be given to them to remain in the villages it is agreed that they shall have an additional allowance of half a cannie each where they do not already enjoy a privilege of this kind.

In the divisions of the crops between the Government and ryots the Board have made no difference between the Bramin and Sadree cultivators altho the (p 1840) former have hitherto enjoyed nominally a greater part of the produce than the latter. But in fact they do not receive so much for being of a superior tribe which can not be employed in cultivation; they generally have their lands cultivated by Sadrees reserving a small share to themselves, and where the situation or circumstances will not

IOR: IOR: P/283/81(26.10 to 30.12.1786; pp 1297-1993); (The decision on 2.10.1786 is on pages 1037-42 of P/283/80)



allow them to do this they sell or make over their privileges to men of inferior tribes or to ~~kushmanxaxaf~~ rich men of their own caste. For these reasons the Board think it but proper that the same division should be established throughout the Jaghire and that the fees be settled upon a permanent footing which will prevent obscurity in the accounts and make it more easy to collect them than if the former mode was continued.

It is necessary to be observed that this division is only to take (p 1841) place on the nangey lands that are watered by channels from the yares or large tanks where the labour is consequently small and on that account the ryots share is so in proportion. In these watered from wells and in the dry ground it will be observed that the Ryot's share is greater in proportion to the difficulty of cultivation. In order to prevent any further change in this mode which is established after the most mature consideration Resolved that a new warum or division of the crops with the foregoing amendments be sent to ~~give~~ the superior Board and that they be requested to give their sanction to it. When that is received orders will be issued in consequence to Mr Dighton to have it published in the districts of the Jaghire.

Alex Davidson  
Chas Cakley  
David Haliburton

27.7

Board of Revenue to Collector of Poonaallee: 7.4.1790

To  
Mr Richard Dighton, Collector of the District of Poonaallee  
Sir,

It appearing from various (pp 1001) reports that an almost general dissatisfaction prevails among the Jaghire inhabitants on account of the standard established in 1786 for the distribution ~~established~~ of the shares of the crop, in so much as to occasion a desertion from several districts and obstruction to collecting in the harvest I am directed by the President and members of the Board of Revenue to acquaint you that in consideration of these complaints, and the apprehension of delay in realising the revenues of the country at this critical juncture, they have come to the determination that the Mamool Warum shall be recurred to and you will accordingly notify this change to the inhabitants of the different purgunnahs under your management.

I am Sir, your most obedient servant

Fort St George  
7th April 1790

William Salfour  
secretary.

The same to Mr Macleod and Mr Clerk.

IOR: P/284/15 (26.2 to 10.5.1790; pp 613-1246)

Note: A minute precedes the above letter on pages 991-2. It begins as follows:

"The Board proceed to the consideration of the Mamool ~~in~~ ~~the~~ Jaghire ~~districts~~ and Zabitha Warum for the (division) of the crops in the Jaghire districts and the letter of Mr Macleod on the subject entered in Consultations the 17th of December last and that of Mr Clerk entered in Consultations the 22nd ultimo are now read. (p 992) It appearing from various reports as well as by the beforementioned letters that an almost general dissatisfaction prevails... (and then more or less as above).

Mr Clerk's letter with its several enclosures, replies from the renters to his queries as earlier desired by the Board, is on pages 881-2, and enclosures 882-91, in P/284/15.

Board's consideration of this on 25.1.1790 is in P/284/14, pages 230-2.

27.8

Madras Board of Revenue on Division of Crops in Jaghires: 25.1.1790

The Board now proceed to take into consideration the subject of the Mamool, and Zabith Warrum, and all the proceedings relating thereto are consequently ordered to be read.

2) The Board remark that it does not appear the new distribution established in October 1786 was ever referred to or sanctioned by Government or that the amendment proposed in (p 231) December following was ever reported to the superior Board or any orders issued to Mr Dighton to carry it into execution.

(3) Previous to coming to any decision on a matter of such importance to the welfare of the inhabitants in the Jaghires the Board wish to be more particularly acquainted with the operation of the zabitha warrum, and whether the distribution in the several districts has been made precisely conformable thereto. For this purpose they desire that Messrs Macleod, and Clerk be directed to call upon such of the renters as are under their charge to prepare a statement specifying the particulars of the distribution made by them under the different denominations of shares calculated according to the various lands mentioned in the zabitha warrum together with such observations as they may think will tend to give guide the judgement of the Board in an equitable decision. Also that Mr Dighton be required to report the same particulars with respect to the districts under his management and to lay before the Board a statement shewing the gross produce for Phazley 1198 and the particulars of the distribution according to the established shares for the different denominations of lands.

(4) Mr Meubray proposes that Messrs Clerk and Macleod may be recommended to peruse what is recorded in the proceedings of the Board relative to the warrums for their more particular information as he thinks it appears from their reports that they are not sufficiently acquainted with the subject.

(5) The Board conceive any such recommendation as above proposed by Mr Meubray to be unnecessary as they are of opinion the collectors have taken great pains to inform themselves particularly on spot relative to the subject referred to them.

IOR: P/264/14: Pre 25.1.1790

27.9

Madras Board of Revenue on Distribution of Greps in Jaghires: Dec 1790Minute 9.12.1790

The representation of Baboo Row the ameen (entered in last consultation) having been again read the Board remark that the orders given last year to revert to the Mamool or customary distribution in the Jaghires appearing to be too indefinite it is found absolutely necessary to determine on some standard by which the settlement of the Terwa may be regulated and therefore resolve, that the Mamool Warus in force in Fusly 1189 which the canongees &c who were called before the Board at last meeting state to have been in use for several years previous to that period be adopted. This resolution is accordingly (p 3645) communicated to the Ameen and Canongees &c revenue officers for their guidance.

Minute 16.12.1790

The Board perceiving the necessity of establishing some standard or precedent for the distribution of shares in the Jaghires, resolve on adopting as a general rule regulation to take place from the 30th April last, the Mamool in force at the time Gendarow was in management previous to the late war, and which had been followed according to the best information the Board have been able to obtain on the subject, for a considerable period as the most equitable, and satisfactory.

Ordered therefore that this resolution be communicated to the collectors for their guidance, and that they be regulated thereby in all respects where they may find it applicable.

IOR: P/284/20

The representation of Baboo Row, referred above, does not appear to be entered in the previous day's proceeding as entered in this volume.

The Minute of 16.12 is in reply to a letter and query by John Clerk, collector, Trivalore.

27.10

Distribution of Crops at Negapatam: 29.12.1789

## STATEMENT OF DEDUCTIONS FROM THE REVENUE NOT BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT

The rate of cooley hire for cutting the grain was  $\frac{1}{2}$  a marcall upon every 12 marcalls, or  $4\frac{1}{6}$  cullums, payable out of the gross produce jointly by the Government and tenants at which rate upon the gross produce of the crop of 88/89 amounting to 86,832 cullums the Cooley hire that would have been deducted amounted to 3,473

The charge of Courney Vagoy (?) which would likewise have been deducted from the gross produce of that year, as it is said to have been allowed in the Dutch Government is as follows:

To the Vittias	1 marcall
Talliare	1 "
Inhabitants	1 "
Pillar	1 "
Fernaul	1 "
Conicopy	1 "
Nirtinamungalum Vishvandar Swamy	1 "

Marcalls 7 per day,

provided the day's thrashing amounted to 10 cullums and 7 Marcalls, during the days of labour in gathering in the crop, (p 139) which in every village being on an average the labour of 60 days would in 27 villages under Negapatam have amounted to 945 cullums. But the charge having been since increased, as for example:

In the village of Nirtinamungalum:

A. To Pillar &c as before	7 Marcall
B. To Nautama or head inhabitant	2 "
To Subbaubuddy (an idol at Chillumbrum)	1 "
To Trinagavelly (an idol at Nagere)	1 "
To Boylesander (an idol at Paupahcoil)	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
C. To Cuddumbee Shastri Braminy	1 "
To Shingaravellaperum Kestee Shastri	1 "
To Atchariar	1 "
D. To Noergatumbiran (?)	1 "
To Chocaperum	1 "
Trivandostery	1 "

Marcalls 16 $\frac{1}{2}$

In the villages of Curryvalunguddy

16 $\frac{1}{2}$

In the villages of Anthonypettah,

Cooleer, Saringa Nelloer @ 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  39 $\frac{1}{2}$

In the villages of Ive Bellore,

Coody Nyvaly, Carrawachary, Cuttemperdamirooppe, Periahnoor, Nailpaudy, Paulioer, Chungamungalum, Tinpaudy, Cavempady, & Boobadyraperum @ 14 $\frac{1}{2}$  each 156 $\frac{1}{2}$

In the villages of Paupahcoil,

Vuddacoody, Jvaly, Erinsdashum, Paulicoodee and Chinna Korrungoody @ 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  each 91 $\frac{1}{2}$

In the villages of Gaulashumbady,

Agaraweratore, Chitty cherry, Nyvaly and Curryvaly @ 17 $\frac{1}{2}$  each 86 $\frac{1}{2}$

Marcalls 406 $\frac{1}{2}$  per day

The deduction that would have been made from the produce of 88/89 for 60 days would have amounted to 2,033 cullums  $\frac{1}{2}$  marcall

The charge called Pitchay which is a handful of paddy given out of the heaps to besears amounting on the crop to 20 cullums.

IOR: P/284/14: 18.1.1790

F 12. 5

27.11

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND AND ITS PRODUCE IN A CERTAIN VILLAGE IN THE COMPANY'S JAGHIRE

The whole area of the lands belonging to this village contains Suare Caunies 3,834  
Deduct Uncultivated land 1,823 $\frac{1}{2}$   
2,010 $\frac{1}{2}$

Of this the Nungee (ground fit for cultivation of rice) is 302 $\frac{1}{4}$   
 The pungee (land fit only for dry grain) 1,708 $\frac{1}{2}$  2,010 $\frac{1}{2}$

Deduct Terraboody (or meeras given up in land)

To Ayeman; or owners of the land:			
Nungee	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Pungee	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	
To/Pagoda :	Nungee	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	
To the punjama (predictor of auspicious days: Nungee <span style="float: right;">7<math>\frac{1}{8}</math></span>			
To a principal polygar for <u>watching</u> the grain: Nungee <span style="float: right;">3<math>\frac{1}{2}</math></span>			
	Pungee	40 $\frac{1}{4}$	43 $\frac{3}{4}$
To the village accountant:			
	Nungee	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Pungee	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 28	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
<b>TOTAL</b>			
	NUNGEE	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Pungee	81 $\frac{7}{8}$	91 $\frac{7}{8}$

Sunnud Manyums (or lands given up to different individuals, by express written grants of the sovereign :

To one person :	Pungee	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	
To six others separately			
	Pungee	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
To 2 churches and 1 school-master: Pungee <span style="float: right;">5<math>\frac{3}{4}</math></span>			

All these Deducted there will be found to remain N. 290 $\frac{3}{4}$   
P. 1609 $\frac{3}{8}$

(p 294)

DISTRIBUTION of produce of Caunies 1,900 $\frac{1}{8}$   
 Previous to measurement, universal has granted the day labourers, and some few others of the lowest order, the right of taking away as much grain as their two hands will contain; never has this allowance been reduced to any other measure. It is termed Swaudentudittum.

After measurement every 106 cullums 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  mercals are distributed as follows:

To Anjemann (head village proprietors)	0-10
Thamel (?) which is for putting the grain in heaps and given to acyual cultivators	2- 6
To 2 churches	1- 3
To accountants	1-3
To Dancers	0- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
To Vitty (for directing water courses &C)	0- 5
	6- 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
REMAINS	100
	106- 5 $\frac{1}{2}$

N.B. Here it is worthy of remark that when churches are decayed, dancing or other services ceased to be rendered the circar will often withhold those allowances, but never does it sequester the anjemanny, the no service is pretended to be performed.

IOR: Home Misc vol 381: pp 293-5. (other material in the volume seems to relate to Bengal and is of the 1770s and 1780s.)

Gaunies 100 Remaining : thus divided:

To anjemaun meerasdars or other inhabitants of the village who cultivate (one Half)	cullums 50
To Peereer Coody or inhabitants of other places if brought here	60

Supposing the villagers themselves (and not strangers who would have 60 cullums) had cultivated. They are subject to two deductions from their share of 50 cullums.

1st of regular fees to watchers day labourers &c of about 2%  
2ndly to village expences; such as receiving the renter, his presents of money, beetle &c. This being arbitrary and in the power of the head of the village to determine is often a source of corruption and oppression. It has amounted in secret and open assessments to 10, 15, 20 per cent on the people's property.

The Government share is also subject to great drawbacks, viz:

To watchers	3- 6- 4
Head pelygars	4- 5
Gaunungoes	2- 4- 1
Fackeers	0- 4- 5
Accountants	2- 1- 0
Two churches	0- 9- 2
	9- 6- 1

To Yairee Marrah (repairs of tanks)	4- 2- 0
	13- 8- 1

Net Balance to Government of Cullums 106-5-4	<u>36-3-7</u>
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N.B. A cawney contains 100 square coles. A cole is a rod of 24 feet.

10R. H.M. 381: pp 293-5.

This piece is not dated. It probably belongs to some time about 1790, perhaps even a few years later.

The emphasis above are as in original (except in 'deduct', 'remaining', '1st', '2ndly', and 'N.B.'.)

27.12

Mr C.N. White on Reports from Jaghire Collectors: 21.11.1793Mr White's Minutes:

(1) I mentioned at the last meeting of the Board that as Mr Haliburton had apparently misconceived my meaning on some points it would put me under the necessity of a few explanations. Having been induced to offer some remarks on the subject of the Jaghire, it appeared to me a proper opportunity when the reports of the two collectors were received. But it did not appear necessary for me on such an occasion particularly to advert to, or to make any comparison with other reports from the different stations. I stated what occurred to me as defective in those under consideration, unconnected with other documents of the kind, in order that the defects, being distinctly noticed, might more easily be remedied, and I shall still confine myself to this object.

(2) I feel myself obliged in consequence of Mr Haliburton's remarks to repeat what appear to me as errors in Mr Darvall's report, and never had the smallest variance and but little personal acquaintance with this Gentleman, it cannot I hope be supposed that I am not free (p 9178) of prejudice respecting him.

(3) In the first place I certainly was not incorrect in simply stating that the present reports were the first delivered of the Jaghire, tho it should appear that the collectors were not furnished with orders for the purpose by any former Board of Revenue. The instructions of the 19th November 1792 and 29th June last required the collectors to notice under the head of each district or farm respectively the general conduct of the renter or farmer, the different produce of the soil, the rules and rates of assessment with the peculiar customs and usages of each district.

(4) It is obvious that Mr Darvall has not duly attended to these orders, tho the most distinct information was requisite on such important points. His report does not explain from what materials or what sources, he has stated the quantity of cultivated land, the estimates of repairs, the population and manufactures &c. I have already noticed a glaring mistake with respect to the number of ploughs and if the (p 9179) other accounts are furnished by means of the same channels I place little reliance on their accuracy.

(5) I need not mention that the quantity of land in cultivation must depend on the number of ploughs belonging to the villages or purgunnah. But I apprehend that the information in the points beforementioned may have been obtained in the usual mode, for example by calling upon the renters, canengees or curmums for statements of the population &c. After consulting with each other, the statements are delivered to the collector's cutcherry, but they are made out as it may suit the ease and interest of the parties, in which they are encouraged by the few instances of detection or punishment. Experience has shewn that a discovery is not to be made without a survey or the most vigilant enquiries, unless the parties happen to quarrel and accuse each other.

(6) Nothing as mentioned in my former minute is said in point of distinction (p 9180) respecting the lands held by rent or otherwise, or to explain the condition of the villages or districts, or to shew the good conduct or misbehaviour of the several poligars, renters, native officers and others. It would appear from the number of robberies committed in the Jaghire

IOR: P/284/61: No 21.11.1793: Pp 9177-9204.

as stated in in the diaries of the collectors, that the peligars are extremely remiss in their duties. Nothing is said concerning the soil or productions of each district, whether fit for for the culture of indigo, cotton, silk, tobacco, beetle or other valuable and useful articles or whether it consisted in a greater or less proportion of pasture or waste lands. Nothing is said to explain whether the present renters have kept the tanks in repair, according to their engagements, or to shew what steps were taken, nor can I discover by Mr Darwall's diary that any orders were issued for the purpose. With respect to general remarks or information I cannot discover any that afford new lights or that explain the state of each district or account for the slow progress of cultivation, manufactures and population. (p 9181)

7. Nothing is said in the report to afford any just idea of the condition of the manufactures but it is remarked in his diary on the 1st May that "in consequence of a letter from Mitchell, the Export Warehousekeeper, dated 25th ultimo the following is the translation of an order dispatched to all the amildars &c:

Paulatah Yegapah Chitty having contracted for the Hon'ble Company's investment, you will therefore notify by beat of tom tom through your district, prohibiting the weavers from weaving any other cloth until the investment be completed."

8. The disappointment felt with respect to the slow return of the weavers to the Jaghire and the languishing state of the manufactures cannot I think be a matter of astonishment; under orders so discouraging and which must impose a constant restraint on the labours of the loom, as fresh engagements are renewed or made with other contractors before (p 9182) or as soon as the existing contracts are completed.

9. It appears to me highly necessary that both collectors should be called upon to ascertain and report in the fullest manner, the situation of the weavers and every other class of inhabitants employed in the manufactures, particularly noticing what restrictions they are subject to, what authority is exercised over them in demanding their labour exclusively for the Company's investment, and who are the agents and their number employed in the country by the contractor or for carrying into effect the orders of the Export Warehousekeeper; also what they conceive the best measures for promoting the increase and improvement of the manufactures, as well as for prevailing on the weavers to prefer working in the business of the Company's investment (executed by their own servants or by contractors) to the employment of others and in short what would be the most eligible means to give the Company a just superiority in every (p 9183) respect over the trade of foreign and private merchants.

(10) The Manufacturers might elude in some degree the attention of the Company's Commercial servants, but this is not so practicable while watched and controlled by a cunning and avaritious native contractor, and I am told that a piece of cloth cannot be provided in the country without his consent. It will scarcely be supposed, if such be the case, that the general prosperity of the manufactures can be promoted and it appears a species of monopoly more dangerous, as it is covered by the plausible pretext of increasing the due provision of the Company's investment. But whatever may be the pretence, the Board of Revenue will not be deterred from offering their sentiments whenever they think it necessary for the welfare of the country and the real interests of the Company. The order which I have quoted is not even confined to the goods for Europe but (p 9184) extends to every weaver and every article of manufacture and raw material whether for the markets of India, Persia,



or China. Admitting that the contractors or monopolists will be disposed to observe a proper conduct towards the different classes of manufacturers yet the idea of being compelled to work under any one man must have a tendency to check the encouragement necessary for restoring the internal prosperity of the manufactures. It would appear however from the report of the collectors that goods are manufactured for home consumption and I hope the contractor does not interfere with or derive any advantage from such cloths. In a minute delivered in the month of                      last, I mentioned the propriety of adopting regulations similar to those established in Bengal respecting the weavers and, the necessity of such a measure must be too apparent to require any further observations from me.

(11) I entirely differ from Mr Darwall (p 9185) in respect to the renters who hold their farms on long leases and favorable terms, renewable at the pleasure of Government, and think that they should keep the tanks in complete repair, instead of "only such temporary ones as are necessary to carry on cultivation". With respect to the village renters who offered the highest terms and held their lands on a lease of three years only, it never was implied or supposed by me that they were to advance the amount required for putting the tanks in complete repair. I only pointed out a defect in the muchulka and finding the estimate delivered by Mr Darwall so immense, I was led to apprehend a neglect even in keeping the tanks in common repair since 1783. Government transmitted in that year a plan given in by Mr DeSouza to the Board of Assigned Revenue, which estimated that a complete repair of the Jaghire tanks might be affected for one lac of Pagodas. It was considered by that Board as very (p 9186) moderate and I do not mean to offer a contrary opinion, but from these and other considerations I was apprehensive that sufficient precautions had not been taken. The renters in 1783 engaged "to put the tanks and water courses in good and sufficient repair within the sum term of three years" and in fact they ought now to be rather improved in their condition.

(12) An annual report should in future be made by each collector respecting the state of the tanks, accompanied with the proper vouchers, and whether Mr Darwall is or is not called upon at this time to report if the renters have performed or failed in their engagements for the last year, he must at all events deliver in the proper vouchers; according to the Board's special orders, for the repairs done in the Home farms.

(13) It must appear to any one who has read Mr Bernard's survey and letter which accompanied it in November 1774 (p 9187) that he procured extracts from the village accounts for five years from 1761; and that they were of course considered to contain the division of crops in each village. It was not proposed or wished by me to establish during the present leases any new division or standard, but in consequence of what Mr Balfour had stated in his report paras                      I thought it proper to suggest that both collectors should be directed to report fully on the subject and to state their sentiments with respect to Mr Bernard's regulations, whether they appear in any instance objectionable and wherein they differ from what has been called the Mamool.

(14) Mr Halliburton observes that "he is by no means satisfied, but what a better standard may be established" which shows the propriety of obtaining further explanations on this point, and he remarks that the orders were indefinite when the late (p 9188) Board in 1790 set aside the new Warum established in 1786, and established the Mamool without specifying what that Mamool or custom was to be. It ought not only to have been

explained to the collectors but procained in a particular manner throughout the districts, and repeated when the new settlement was made with the present renters in 1792. But it is not mentioned in the present or former cowles granted to any renters, in the Jaghire that they are to regulate the shares of the crops according to the usages specified by Mr Barnard or any other particular standard. The cowles and muobulkaes only express in general terms that they (the renters) are to allow the inhabitants such shares as they are entitled to by ancient custom or mameel.

(15) The term mameel is certainly indefinite. For example Captain Read has explained that Hyder established a new (p 9189) division of the crops which he afterwards altered, but both standards were called mameel. Tippee Sultan after his accession fixed a different rate which was likewise ordered to be considered and in a few years became the standard mameel. But it would appear that even renters, and others with the connivance of the revenue officers frequently alter the division of the crops for their own advantage and give it the name of mameel. Sometimes an alteration in the proportions is necessarily occasioned by a change in the course of rivers, water courses, or other causes which may affect either the soil, situation and the cultivation of the lands.

(16) I must here lament that the information contained on the records on this point as well as on many other essential points respecting the Jaghire is very deficient. But Captain Read has in his different reports given very full explanations regarding the practices and principles of dividing the crops, with such rules as appeared to him to be equitable in regulating (p 9190) the just proportions of the produce.

(17) Mr Barnard's work as far as relates to the situation, extent, positions, bearings &c of the villages and some of the principal tanks and water courses may without doubt be relied upon, as it appears the surveying part was executed by himself with great diligence. The account of the produce of each village as well as for the repairs of the tanks &c were furnished by the inhabitants, and it does not appear that they were checked by any particular inspection on his own part. Mr Barnard offers an apology as to the information afforded by him of the state of the country, and the report accompanying his survey does not contain any remarks or opinions whatever relative to the shares of the produce, as he simply states extracts from the village registers received from the inhabitants or others. Mr Barnard mentions that frequent disputes happened between the inhabitants concerning the water courses, and with renters who endeavoured to obtain a greater share of the (p 9190) cultivation than they were entitled to. But/two points /on he gives an explicit opinion: 1st That there was a total want of administration of justice and that the inhabitants had no other check over the renters than flying to other districts, secondly That it was the policy of the Poligars to commit oppressions, and to endeavour to reduce the neighbouring villages to poverty and decay with a view to their own encroachments.

(18) In the month of 1786 the Board of Revenue resolved as many disputes had arisen between the renters and ryetts respecting the shares of the crops that a new standard should be established throughout the Jaghire. And as this new mode created some dissatisfaction, it was resolved on the that a few alterations should be made. But it does not appear that either in the first instance of establishing the new Warrum or division, or upon making the amendments, that any mention whatever was made of Mr Barnard's work. In consequence of complaints, the new Warecum (?) was laid aside in 1790 (p 9192) and the Mameel or ancient custom restored, and on this occasion

the Board did not advert to Mr Barnard's accounts as the standard.

(19) Under such circumstances the want of definite orders and explanations, the changes made in the division of the crops, and the known misconduct of renters and native officers, I am not much surprised to find that discontent and differences have not entirely subsided on the point. But as I mentioned in a former minute it was the duty of the collector to report any disputes and to have requested the Board's instructions, if he did not think himself explicitly authorized to enforce any particular standard for the shares of the crops.

(20) I submit after what has been stated and as Mr Balfour informed the Board he wished to propose a new standard, if there was any impropriety in my propositions for calling upon both collectors for their opinions on the subject. It was intended by me to save time, and without such opinions from persons on the spot, (p 9193) this Board cannot be so well enabled to judge of any present abuse or inconvenience, or whether any alteration may hereafter be necessary, or what mode would be the best to procure information and to ascertain the just shares.

(21) I have already stated some remarks regarding the slow progress of cultivation in the Jaghire and the inadequate realised since the country was rented in 1783. Mr Haliburton seems to concur in what appeared to me necessary for its improvement. But I still continue in the opinion that the present rents are very moderate, even under present circumstances, as they scarcely exceed two lacs of Pagodas exclusive of the Home Farms which have lately been put under the collector of the Northern Division. However as the head inhabitants are renters in many places, and as they will from their profits be better enabled to offer higher terms for the future leases, and in the meantime to improve the lands, it may tend to the benefit of the country, provided they are (p 9194) strictly guarded against undue exactions and the rapacity of the native officers.

(22) Mr Haliburton admits that abuses existed in the Jaghire under the renters. Upon this point I shall not differ with him and it will also be admitted that the native officers were guilty of great misconduct/as late a period as the Fusly 1199 or 1790./at It has been ascertained that the peahcar and other servants under the collector of the Center Division were guilty of peculations exceeding Page 24,000 during that year. In the Northern Division there was also a considerable \$ defalcation proved against some of the native servants within the same year and the collector punished them by confine-ment and dismission from the service. It may be apprehended from the revenue realised for that year in the Southern Division that similar practices and means of deception were carried on by the native officers.

(23) The whole revenue of the Jaghire (p 9195) for 1199 amounted to Pagodas but for the next year it fell considerably short of that amount being only Pagodas For 1201 a more proportionate revenue was received, and as the present settlement formed by Messrs Clerk and Balfour for 1202, 1203 and 1204 provides for a more adequate income, it will certainly tend if realised to exclude irregular exactions, the I am convinced the utmost vigilance is requisite to prevent abuses and extortion on the part of the native officers. Whatever may be the fixed revenue of the districts they will have no reluctance in plundering the inhabitants of the savings of their industry.

(24) It is a point of all others in my opinion that requires the strictest attention of this Board and of the collectors particularly as the discovery of such abuses is rendered extremely difficult from the usual mode of keeping the revenue accounts

27.13

Board of Revenue to Collector Southern Division Jaghire: 11.12.1793

Sent the following letter to the collector in Southern Division of the Jaghire.

To  
Mr Walter Dalfour  
Collector in the Southern Division of the Jaghire,

Sir

We have taken into consideration your report, on the districts under your charge, for last year, and on reference to the orders of the 19th November 1792 and 29th June 1793, we find it deficient in the following particulars Via:

With respect to the general conduct of the renter, or farmer, and the attention paid by him to the under renters and ryotts (except the general remarks contained in the paras 33-41 on the subject (p 9771) of shares), the comparative state of population, manufacture and commerce, (except a general comparison with former years of the two latter, in Genjeveram district), the peculiar customs and usages.

You will be pleased to report in the fullest manner your sentiments in regard to the present chittum, or division of the crops, to point out the objections to it, and if, in what particulars, it differs from the rates recorded in Mr Barnard's survey, or from those fixed by Conderoy, the Nabob's manager, between the years 1768, and 1775; also whether these standards are deemed equitable and if not, what fixed division you recommend after having collected the best information in your power to obtain with respect to former usages, and having consulted with Mr Darvall on the subject adopting the shares throughout the Jaghire in the same proportion and with a due regard to the different (p 9772) qualities of the soil, the situation of the lands as to the supply of water, and the encouragement to be given for the cultivation of waste ground. In the interim however, the division recorded in Mr Barnard's survey is to be strictly enforced.

Having omitted to state the quantity of cultivated maniam land and of waste and uncultivated Government and maniam lands, the grounds occupied by tanks, tepes, gardens &c in each district, you will furnish this information under the heads particularised in the form which accompanies this letter. You will also explain the conduct of the renters respectively as well in relation to the ryotte as in other respects connected with their trust, specifying the name of each renter or farmer.

It being notorious that deception in the native officers is prevalent (p 9773) more or less throughout India, and when leagued with the inhabitants against the circar it becomes difficult to detect imposition, we wish to be apprized, as the information contained in your report must be obtained / have been through that medium, or by means of renters, what checks you established to satisfy yourself that the documents you furnished were correct.

The statement of population given by you being indefinite and unsatisfactory, having represented the whole of your Division to contain but 79,713 inhabitants, we desire you will lay before us a more particular report on this subject, stating the number in each village respectively, and advising us from what sources you draw this information, and what degree of dependance may be placed on it.

Nothing is said by you in point (p 9774) of distinction concerning the different lands held by rent, Enam, Mecasaw,

Shotrum &c and their present state of fertility, or otherwise, or regarding these villages allowed the Poligars - whether in good or bad condition, and whether any and what encroachments have been made on the contiguous circar lands; also with respect to the conduct of the several poligars as it relates to the renters and public officers and as connected with the protection of the country; whether the establishments required by their public duty are regularly kept up, and to what extent. You will be pleased to furnish specific information on these several points - reporting at the same time the documents on which it is founded. As we think it necessary to remind of the orders under date the 4th July relative to the Poligars with which you have not (p 9775) complied.

The following paras are extracted from your report, viz:  
 " I would likewise recommend to the Board that all manams, enams &c belonging to the pagodas, Bramins, inhabitants, Natawars, Poligars, Talliars, Conicopies, artificers, Panjagum Bramins, Pandaurams, charity houses, Paniswar, Corn-Measurers &c be measured and registered, and boundary houses placed at certain distances, in order to ascertain the exact limits of their lands. This precaution is necessary, as I find from daily experience, that the manamdars are ever endeavouring to encroach upon the circar lands, and of course are always quarrelling with the renters.

" I would further recommend to the Board that all backyards, topes, gardens &c belonging to the inhabitants, Poligars, (p 9776) Talliars, Conicopies, artificers &c &c be measured and registered; the people abovementioned being equally inclined with the manamdars to encroach upon the circar lands, and have made several attempts of the kind.

" The constant disputes which daily arise amongst the inhabitants, Conicopies, Poligars, artificers &c respecting their shares or rights of inheritance, are not only of great detriment to the cultivation of the country, but likewise take up so much of the collector's time, that he is often prevented from attending to matters of importance, in order to settle the disputes above alluded to. I would therefore recommend to the Board that public records or registers of them be kept in the catcherry."

We entirely approve of the measurements and registers recommended in the foregoing paragraphs. But to render the (p 9777) latter complete it should also specify the allowed fees and privileges to canangoes, poligars, and other officers of Government, with the pensions and charitable allowances to churches, Bramins &c of every denomination.

With respect to the measurements above alluded to, as we intend to direct an investigation of all grants, manams &c in the Jaghire, they will be conducted under the inspection of of the person or persons who may be deputed or employed for the purpose of such investigation and when completed the register of each village will be drawn out on one side in English, on the other in the country language, and sealed with the Company's seal.

Having been called upon under date the 9th May for particular information regarding tanks, watercourses &c (p 9778) we are in expectation of a detailed statement from you. It may be expedient to suggest to you that besides the repairs of the numerous tanks in the Jaghire, it will be proper to clear the channels and to ascertain where others might, with advantage, be made to convey water from the rivers and springs to the reservoirs and fields, for which expence you should provide in your estimate and it would be satisfactory to us to be informed what quantity of water each tank should be prepared to contain, whether a supply for a twelve months, or for what period. The springs to be found in some it is presumed give them a great advantage over others by furnishing in some instances an

additional supply of water besides that derived from the monsoon.

We expect you will take measures to ascertain that the renters in general keep up the necessary repairs (p 9779) provided for in their muchulkas, and that those who hold long leases, shall agreeable to their cowlas preserve the tanks in complete repair.

To obviate any application for remissions which are inadmissible by the tenor of the cowlas granted to the renters, we desire you will insist upon the punctual discharge of every kist as it falls due, and no account whatever afford them the smallest expectation of indulgence.

Nothing appears in your report to afford any satisfactory information regarding the actual condition of the manufacturers in the Jaghire, but under the circumstances which have come before the Board, we deem it highly necessary that you should ascertain and report to us in the fullest manner the situation of the weavers and of every other (p 9780) class of inhabitants employed in the manufactures, particularly noticing what restrictions they are subject to, what authority is exercised over them in demanding their labor exclusively for the Company's investment, and who are the agents employed for the contractors or for carrying into effect the orders of the Export Warehouse Keeper; also what you conceive the best means for promoting the increase and improvement of the manufactures as well as for prevailing on the weavers to prefer working on the business of the Company's investment (executed by their own servants or by contractors) to the employment of others, and in short what would be the most eligible measures to give the Company a just superiority in every respect over trade of foreign or private merchants.

Should you find occasion to employ extra servants on the particular (p 9781) duty of procuring materials from which to form your annual report, we desire you will state the additional number necessary for this purpose, their several duties, and the pay to be granted to each; also explain if such an increase will be required for a part of the year only, and for what months, or if to be considered a permanent charge.

We are, Sir, Your most obedient servants,

Fort St George  
11th December 1793.

David Haliburton  
C.N. White  
Theo. Cockburn