

31
31.1

The Canara country furnishes none of the means of equipping an army. It has no draught or carriage cattles of any kind. It cannot even supply slaughter cattle for an army out of the province. Canara has no sheep and only a very few goats. It has no tent cloths, no iron, or saltpetre. It has no manufactory nor has it any of the Basar-men who are accustomed to follow an army and who are so useful to it. It is therefore evident that an enemy landing on this coast with an intention of penetrating into the Mysore country, while we have an army there, or even of establishing themselves below the ghats would find it a very arduous task. For in either case they must bring with them almost every thing but rice. To penetrate into Mysore or Coimbatore they must not only be masters of the seas for a time but they must reduce the low country. And when this is done they must bring tents, bazars, draught; carriage and slaughter cattle, sheep &c from Guzerat or the Concan, countries from which even supposing the communications to be uninterrupted they could probably not be able to draw the supplies wanted and certainly not within the required period. For they must establish themselves on the Malabar coast, receive their supplies and ascend the ghats between the months of September and May which it is utterly impossible that they could do in such a state (2 ¶) as to be able to cope with the (force ?) that might be opposed to them there.

....(3)...

We ought therefore to have no forts of great strength on the east of Malabar. Those which we already have are sufficiently strong to guard against a surprise and to resist any enemy who has no cannons which is all that is necessary. Were the French to get possession of them they could easily be driven out again by an army from Mysore, and as the Nairade would see that their footing was precarious they would be afraid to join them. Were we however to make any place particularly strong one of those unforeseen events which frequently happen in war might throw it into the power of the enemy. After they were/in it would /once be difficult to dislodge them and they might in consequence be able to stir up the neighbouring petty princes of the country to insurrection. If we wish to be secure against a foreign enemy we ought to strengthen none of the forts on the coast. ©

If we wish to be secure against our own subjects we ought to disarm them. For while not only the different petty chiefs with their immediate followers, but also the great mass of the people are armed as at present, our authority on this coast will be uncertain and must be maintained at the expence of a greater military establishment than the country is worth for. They will always be ready to join an enemy that they think has the smallest prospect of opposing us successfully. ... (4) ...

....(5)...

No time tax can be more fit than the present while the impression made by the fall of Seringapatam is still fresh in the minds of all the natives for carrying into execution the plan of disarming them. 1) As the present land rent of Malabar is too high and as the inhabitants will suspect that the proposed measure is only for the purpose of raising it still higher, the first step should be therefore be to proclaim every where the orders of Government for lowering it. And this reduction if possible precede or at all events should keep pace with the surrender of arms. Another proclamation should be at the same

British Museum: Add Ms 136796 Wellesley Papers: Thomas Munro's Papers etc 1799-1800). Note: The above Memo is the first in the volume and takes 8 pages. Page 2, 4, parts of 3, 5, 7 and 8 are omitted in the above extracts. Page 2 further elaborates that on page 1, pages 4 and 5 on what is stated in the latter part of page 3, etc.

time issued (p 6) putting the country under martial law signifying to the inhabitants that all the neighbouring countries being now under the dominion of the Company or of their allies there no longer existed any necessity for their being armed: That all firearms of whatever description must therefore be delivered up at the nearest military station or cutcherry within a certain period (say 3 months) on pain of death. Second, that the full price of all such arms would be paid the instant of delivery. The price ought to be specified and it ought to be somewhat above the actual value of the arms in order to encourage the people to surrender them. Thirdly, that the same price would be paid to any person who should give such information of concealed arms as might lead to their being seized.

Capital punishment will no doubt appear severe but unless it is held out and probably unless it is in some instances inflicted the undertaking must fail. The commanding officers might themselves be directed to confine it to cases where resistance had been made and all others to be satisfied with fining or imprisonment. A few matchlocks might be lead-men of villages either for the amusement of hunting or for the necessary purposes of tygers and other destructive animals (p 7) but firelocks should only be in the hands of the Company's troops. It would not be necessary to take away pikes or swords. These are common among the inhabitants of almost every country in India and would be more reluctantly surrendered than firearms, for they are perhaps required for the security of a man's home in a province where robbery is so common as on this coast. It is the possession of firearms and not of swords that makes them too often, despise the civil authority, that enables them to execute their (returns ?) of vengeance against each other and that renders the presence of a great military force indispensable at all times in order to support the civil power and to controll a lawless set of petty chieftains.

Arms of whatever description are less frequently seen in the southern parts of Canara than in Malabar the inhabited chiefly by Nairs and Noplas.(p 6)...

I trust that your lordship will pardon both the freedom and the length of these reflections. As a collector I ought to have confined myself to the subject of revenue but my habits of life have accustomed me to consider countries as much in their military as in their civil relations.

T. Munro to Lord Mornington, (Governor General Wellesley): 25.4.1800
Bilghy 25th April 1800

My Lord

Having now finished the settlement of the revenues of Canara for the current year, I take the liberty of sending a short abstract of it for your lordship's information. I perceived very soon after my arrival in that province that it had for many years been going rapidly to decline and that the chief cause of it was an oppressive land rent. I however did not think myself authorized to make any material reduction in it beyond what was absolutely necessary in order to prevent a further decrease by the failure of the Rayets. I considered it as my duty to keep revenue as nearly as possible at the standard at which it had been under Tippee Sultan by adding to his receipts the embossments of his host of revenue servants, and to leave it to Government to make such an abatement as they might deem sufficient for ensuring the future prosperity of the country.

...(p 12)... Their land rent is calculated to be drawn in the following proportions from the following commodities:

	Rice and Trifling produce of other Grains	Coco-nut Produce	Betal-nut & Pepper
Canara & Seondah Pysn			
Ghat.	72%	24%	4%
Seondah Ballagbat	25%	-	75%

31.2

T. Munro, Collector Canara to Board of Revenue: .5.1800 (?)

Read the following letter from the collector of Canara.

To

William Petrie Esq, President and Members of the Board of Revenue
Gentlemen

1. I now send you the kistbundy of the settlement of the balance of Fusly 1208, the jummabundy and kistbundy of Fusly 1209 and the general revenue statement of 1209; and as they are made out according to the forms observed in the Barasahl they require very little explanation.

2. There is no balance of 1208 for Sundah because that province not having been delivered over to me till the end of October not only the whole revenue of last year but also a considerable sum on account of the current year had been collected previous to that period. The settlement of the balance of last year in Canara was made by deducting from the outstanding balance of that one year rejecting all other balances a reasonable sum as a kind of compensation for the losses (p 442B) sustained by the inhabitants during the war and taking the remainder as the due of Government. A much larger sum than this balance had been embezzled by the revenue officers of Tippee Sultan some of whom had escaped with their booty but by far the greatest part had fallen into the hands of the Rajahs of Cooray Sandah, Bilgher, Dhondiah &c who stript them of every thing. A few had been seized by the inhabitants or sent back by Furniah from whom I recovered some balances which they had deposited with soucars which appears in the account of extra revenue as recoveries from soucars and inhabitants.

3. The sum of SPags 14,605-17- I deducted from the jumma before drawing out the kistbundy, was collected by the different chiefs under whose names it is entered. As it is independent of the plunder carried off by their troops and was collected by amildars regularly appointed who gave receipts for the amount, it was necessary to carry it to the credit of the inhabitants in the settlement of the current year. A part of the sum collected by Furniah's amildar has been remitted to (p 4429) me by order of the Resident in Mysore, and the rest of that balance after deducting the charges of collection will of course also be paid.

4. The revenue has been divided into the different heads of land rent, licences and customs as accurately as it could be done in the first settlement of a new country where I was pressed for time and always found much difficulty in precuring information on every subject of detail. Many small branches therefore have been classed under one head which properly belong to another and must be transferred to it next year.

5. All Enams in Canara were ordered to be resumed by Tippee but it was impossible to carry such an order into effect while all the detail of revenue was managed by his Hindoo subjects, and while the Mussulmen in the higher offices found it expedient to indulge their prejudices in order to engage them to favour the more readily their own speculations. Lands to the amount of _____ entered in the general statement were therefore (p 4430) always continued as Enams to different pagodas and allowances in money were also paid to them to the amount of more than thirty thousand pagodas. Both these sums were entered in the publick accounts as outstanding balances. I have continued the Enams in land as before but have reduced the money allowances to the sum specified in the moyen sabitah because there are still in many districts Dewastan Enam Lands to a considerable amount which have always been concealed from the district outcherry and are in general only known to the curmans of villages which it is necessary I should have a correct detail of before I can venture to make any addition to the present establishment.

I am Gentlemen, your obedient servant, Thos Munro, Collector
P.S. The general statement will follow by next tappal.

ICR:/P/286/36: Pro 22.5.1800

31.3

T. Munro to Board of Revenue on Canara: 31.5.1800

Extract

3. ... (p 7379) October the country being now freed from the enemy the ryots made very little further opposition to the settlements. Those of Canara were finished in January and the jumrahbundy might have been forwarded to you in February had not the placing Sendah under my charge made it necessary to wait for the settlement of that province which from its desolate state and the disorders to which it had long been exposed required a much longer time in proportion to its rent than that of Canara.

4. I have been the more particular in describing the abstracts which I met with in the settlement of Canara because except in the districts claimed by Peligars they originated entirely in the inhabitants having once been in possession of a fixed land rent, and in their still universally possessing their lands as private property, circumstances which distinguish Canara in a remarkable manner from all the countries beyond the Ghauts, and which must be attended to in whatever system may hereafter be framed for its management. The (p 7380) attachment of the inhabitants to this ancient land rent and the obstinacy with which they had resisted every new addition to it under the Mysore Government induced me to examine a number of ancient sunnuds and revenue accounts in order to ascertain from them what had been the state of revenue under the Rajahs of Biddanore as well as under Hyder and Tippee and the cause of its decline. The accompanying statement shows the amount of the revenue under the Rajahs of Biddanore - and all the successive additions that have been made to it down to the close of Tippee's reign. I have frequently entered ten or twelve small items under one head because it would be endless and perplexing to have detailed them all separately. I have confined myself to the land rent without taking any notice of the customs for a detail of them would afford no criterion from which a judgement could be formed of the state of the country - because rice from which they chiefly arose was never permitted to be freely exported by sea - but was always in part reserved to in a different (p 7381) proportion almost every year for supplying the troops at Nuggur and in all the garrisons both above and below the Ghauts. And as this rice paid no customs it therefore often happened that in years where the produce of rice was equal the produce of the customs was less by half in one than in the other.

5. The great value of land in ancient times led the owners to adopt every expedient they could think of for the preservation of their accounts because they were not only a register of the public revenue but of all the transfers of land among individuals. They wrote their accounts in black books which lasted above a century - and to guard against accidents they always made two or three copies which were distributed among different branches of the family to be kept separately. Whenever a volume became much worse from length of time and frequent use a fresh copy of it was made and a memorandum was usually inserted in the title page mentioning the year of Shalivahan (?) in which it had been written and also (p 7382) the date of the original or older copy from which it had been transcribed. The use of these registers having been prohibited during the Mysore Government a great part of them has been lost from negligence and other causes but enough still remains to furnish a compleat abstract of the land rent during a period of more than four hundred years.

6. From the remotest times of which there is any record till near the middle of the fourteenth century all land was assessed in rice at a quantity equal to the quantity of paddy sown. That is to say a field which required ten candies of paddy to sow it paid ten candies of rice to the sirkar. ...

108: P/286/42: Part of unprinted portion; para 6 is however in the 5th report.

/ and added to it in succeeding reigns.

7. ...ought to have) been allotted to them. Besides the Enams the Bramins and pagodas there were many Enams to polygars and and Pottails not entered in the jumma which were brought forward/

8. The settlement of Hurry Hur Ray which is referred to in all after assessments and is the foundation of the present land rent of Canara is not supposed to have been made from any actual measurement, but merely from the rough estimate of the quantity of seed reported to have been usually sown in each field. The distance of Canara from the seat of Government might have been the reason, why it was conducted either very carelessly or with great indulgence to the inhabitants for between the years 1348 and 1366 additions were made to the jumma of above 20 per cent arising solely from lands not entered in the original settlement. From this time down to the year 1587 when Sadasewah Ray made over Canara on certain conditions to Chinnapah Gour of Kildi the founder of the Biddanore Government the sirkar rental continued unattended. It was so light that the inhabitants could have had no pretence for demanding any reduction of it. It is likely enough that they thought themselves fortunate in being permitted (p 7385) to retain so great a portion of the produce as they must then have enjoyed and that they therefore rather avoided than sought any discussion on so dangerous a subject. And that the Bijanuggar Rajahs in the possession of extensive dominions were satisfied with realising a certain the moderate revenue from the more distant provinces.

9. The Biddanorre family made no additions till 1618 when they imposed an additional assessment of 50 percent on the whole of the jumma(except in what is called the Hobly of Mangalore....

(p 7437)

STATEMENT OF THE SUBAS COLLECTION OF LAND RENT 1788-9 to 1797-8
(Totals of 13 Canara Distrs) Belgi (only)

1788-9	473,550- 3- 12	16,596- 3-27
1789-90	454,273-14-56	17,067-35-18
1790-1	367,604-12- 1	16,206-30- 7
1791-2	368,108-30- 77	16,179-12- 7
1792-3	456,241-19- 41	12,831-20- 5
1793-4	418,903-28- 32	8,504-18-41
1794-5	382,754-13- 37	6,085-27-21
1795-6	333,691- 7- 42	9,717-29-66
1796-7	295,400-30- 40	9,240-14-11
1797-8	208,849-19-64	4,029-13-50

Schedule of 1792 314,887- 7- 17

Settlement of Fusly
1209 (by T.Munre) 606,342-12- 40

(Note)

It was my intention to have given the statement of collections from the year 1778-9 which by including four last years of Hyder's government would have shown how far his settlements after they had reached their highest pitch were realised, and it would have also shown in Tippee's reign the decrease of his receipts in proportion as his assessments were raised and his affairs fell into confusion. But want of the accounts of one two villages in almost every district prevented me from obtaining a total of any one year in the first ten years for Canara or in the last ten for Scendah.

I may be able at some future period to complete my plan but the arrears of current business have (forced) me to abandon it at the present.

ICR: P/286/42: Part of the portion of T.Munro's report on Canara dated 31.5.1800 not printed in the House of Commons Papers vol 7 for 1812. In the printed extracts, besides the exclusion of various paras etc, there is some seemingly inadvertent omission of the above reproduced portion of para 7 and of the first two lines of para 9.

31.4

T. Munro, collector, Canara on Canara Endowments and Enams: 31.5.1800

28. This was in ancient times so clearly understood that the right was never questioned or infringed and all public documents convincingly (p 7420) testify that sirkar land was altogether unknown. For in granting lands for the endowment of pagodas or Enams and Jageirs to individuals, the sirkar having no other property in land except what it derived from its rent did no more than transfer the rent and the only difference that it made to the landholders was that he now instead of paying his rent to government, paid it to the Bramins of a pagoda, or an Enamdar. The Enamdar so far from having become entitled by his grant to take upon himself the management of the land had no right even to reside upon it. He was merely a pensioner whose pension was assigned upon a particular landlord. This is no doubt the reason why there are no traces of Jageerdars to be found in Canara. These men would have required to be put in possession of the lands and they would therefore seek their jageers where this could be done.

29. None of the Enam sunnuds in Canara contain any grant of land as they do in other parts of India. All that they do is to specify the names of the different landholders, and the amount of the (p 7421) public rent of each, and to direct that the whole of the rent shall thenceforward be paid to a certain pagoda or enamdar. But the land itself not being at the disposal of the sirkar all sunnuds are of course silent with respect to it. And could there be any doubt as to the meaning of this silence it could be removed by the universal custom of the country by which no individual enamdar, or community of enamdars, such as the Bramins of a pagoda have the smallest controul over the lands assigned for the payment of these enams. Government therefore in reforming the revenue system of this province have no new rights to private property in land to create. They may augment the value of the property by diminishing the assessment. But the right itself is already as strong as purchase or prescription can make it, and is as well understood as it is in Great Britain.

IOR: P/286/42: Madras Board of Revenue Proceedings (26.8. to 11.9.1800; pp 7334-7833)

The 31st May 1800 report of Canara revenues by Thos Munro, its first British Collector, is entered on the proceedings of 26.8.1800, pages 7372-7435 with two long regionwise statements of Canara land revenue (AD 16600 1800) being on pages 7436-7. The first statement, on page 7436, is in 92 columns.

The major part of this report paras 6-7 (pp 7382-), paras 9-27 (pages 738 -7419) and the columnwise total figures of the longer statement on page 7436 are reproduced in vol 7 of the House of Commons Papers for 1812, in the reports Appendices on pages 803-11. (Photoed)

This report is followed in P/286/42 by two other reports of Munro on Canara, one dealing with customs and duties and the other giving details of his revenue settlement on pages 7438-55, and 7456-68. Pages 7469-82 has the Board of Revenue's letter to Government on these reports.

Government reply on the above is entered on the Revenue consultations of 19.9.1800, pages 2239-55 (photoed). Board of Revenue letter precedes this on pp 2226-38. (Vol P/275/42).

On acquiring the 'Ceded Districts' Munro is transferred there as principal collector from Canara on 1.11.1800. He is succeeded in Canara by 2 collectors Alexander Read and J.G. Ravenshaw.

PAGODA AND MOSQUE ALLOWANCES IN CANARA : 1800

31.5

T. MUNRO to Board of Revenue: 4.5.1800 (Pro 15.5.1800)

(p 247) 8. The pagoda and mosque allowances are kept below the proper standard till the amount of private Enams to them are ascertained which will probably be about four or five thousand Pagodas. The pensioners are all paid by order of the Commissioners for the affairs of Mysore.

T. Munro to Board of Revenue: (Pro 22.5.1800)

(p 270) Allowances in money were also paid to them to the amount of more than thirty thousand Pagodas. Both these sums were entered in the public accounts as outstanding balances. I have continued the Enams in land as before but have reduced the allowance to the sums specified in the Moyensabitah.

Government to Board of Revenue: 31.5.1800 (pro 9.6.1800)

11. (p294) We authorise and confirm the several establishments of servants, which Major Munro has reported in his letter of the 4th instant to be necessary.

IOR: Board's Collections vol 157 (NO 2750) : Nos 2750 (695 pages) and 2751 (531 pages) are on Canara, the former for the Munro period and the latter for 1801 onwards.

316

Government to Board of Revenue on Canara: 20.9.1800

The President lays before the Board the following draft of a letter which he proposes to send in answer.

To
William Petrie Esq, President and Members of the Board of Revenue
Gentlemen

1. We have received your letter of the 28th ultimo with the reports of Major Munro on the revenues of Canara, and have given that deliberate consideration to them, which the importance of the subject and the able reflections of the collector demanded. The enquiries of Major Munro appear to have been directed by a temper and discrimination, which, while they manifest the ample powers of that gentleman in discharging the duties entrusted to him, satisfy us that his opinions on the present state of the province are raised on the foundations of extensive experience and correct judgement.
2. In tracing the history of the (p 2240) affairs of Canara the collector has followed the progress of the wise and liberal institutions of the ancient Hindoo government, down to the rapacious exactions of the late usurpation in Mysoor; and as the operation of the letter has sufficiently manifested the causes of the declining prosperity of that province, so we consider the information derived from the former in the researches of Major Munro to be sufficiently authentic to lay the foundations of permanent improvement. In the consideration therefore of this subject we observe with particular satisfaction that the proprietary right in the lands of Canara has been derived from so remote a period; and that the existing knowledge and estimation of the value of these rights among the descendants of the original proprietors indicate the easy means of introducing a permanent system of revenue and judicature.
3. Considering the antiquity of the Rekah, and the affection with which it appears to have been cherished by the people of canara, we are (p 2241) disposed to think, that if the subsequent deductions and extraordinary assessments bore an equal proportion to that original standard, the materialise possess would afford us the immediate means of adopting a general principle, on which to fix the settlement of the land revenue; but on a minute observation of your objections, founded on the inequality of the proportions, we concur in your opinion, that a further investigation of the causes of that disproportion is indispensable to the formation of a final settlement.
4. We are aware that inequalities must always exist in the assessment of lands, produced by local causes of abundance or sterility, facility or difficulty of sale; and these disproportions are observable in the reduction of the standard of 1660 to the shist or balance of Rekah. But while the permanent revenue proposed by the collector in some districts, exceeds both the shist and the Rekah, in other instances the amount of the reduced revenue (p 2242) is materially less than either the Rekah or the shist. In Soopah, for instance, the shist does not appear to be more than 19 per cent of the Rekah or 80 percent below it; but the actual settlement for Fusly 1209 is only less than the Rekah by 71 per cent; and the proposed permanent settlement is again diminished by about 79 percent below the settlement of 1209. Under these existing irregularities, which cannot be reconciled either to the proportions between the Rekah and the shist, or to the progressive increase of assessment under the Bidneer and Mussulman governments, it is difficult to conceive that these disproportions arise from the local causes above stated; and as the effects, to be produced on the public revenue of Canara by a decision of this point, are of very considerable extent, we are desirous that the subject may be referred to the further enquiry and serious consideration of the collector.

IOR: P/275/42: Madras Revenue Proceedings 19.9.1800

5. We think this caution the more necessary; because a reduction to the amount of (p 2243) one hundred and fifty thousand Pagodas, has already been made in the current revenue from the assessment laid on the provinces of Canara and Sonda by the late Tippee Sultaun; and although that assessment may justly be considered to have exceeded the productive powers of the country, the punctual discharge of the remainder is no indecisive proof of the relief which the people have derived from the change of Government.

6. Notwithstanding however this reduction, and the inference we have drawn from it, the collector considers a further relief to be necessary to the inhabitants in the assessment of Canara for the ensuing year; and although the Board of Revenue is not prepared to go into a particular consideration of that question on the materials transmitted by the collector with regard to a permanent remission of revenue, yet the Governor in council is disposed to think from a general consideration of the history of Canara and of the government of Tippee Sultaun, that immediate relief is necessary; because it is evident, that under (p 2244) the circumstances described by Major Munro the continued exertions of the people to discharge the heavy assessments of the house of Hyder Ally, in order to preserve their hereditary property, must have consumed a great portion of the capital stock of the country; and notwithstanding the inference, which has been already drawn from the relief granted in the last year, and which may still be drawn from the continued ability of the people to pay so large a revenue (compared with the shist and the extraordinary additions of the Biddencor government) as has been actually paid under the dominion of Hyder Ally, of Tippee Sultaun, and even of the Company; Yet the diminished value of landed property must be considered to be sufficient evidence of the general decay of agriculture, population, and wealth.

7. Under these circumstances it becomes immediately requisite to relieve the inhabitants of Canara and Sonda by diminishing the present amount of the public revenue. For this purpose the collector recommends a remission of (p 2245) the land rent; but the Board of Revenue confine their recommendation to the abolition of the Export duties on grain and to a suspension of the external duties.

8. No doubt can exist of the beneficent consequences which must follow the modification of the customs recommended by the Board of Revenue; but the operation of that measure, though certain, would be remote in its effects on the general prosperity of the province; but we are convinced that an active principle of improvement is required, which the diminution of the customs alone cannot bestow; and we think with the collector, that the industry of the landholders can only be augmented by an immediate decrease of the land rent.

9. Independently of the objections, of the which we have already stated against a permanent remission of land rent we observe, that the collector in recommending this measure considers the original shist with the extra assessment of the Bidincor Government, and thirty percent of the assessment of (p 2246) Hyder Ally to form a just standard for the land revenue. But we remark that Major Munro does not appear to have included in his calculation the amount of Enams being Pagodas deducted from the Bekah. Although this amount did not constitute any part of the public revenue under the Hindoe Government it formed a part of the aggregate resources of the province; the particular grounds on which these enams were granted have not been explained by the collector; but as a considerable deduction was made in forming the shist on account of waste lands, and other causes affecting the resources of the country, it may justly be presumed, that the enams were granted for services performed or other objects of a personal nature. The enams

having been entirely resumed by the house of Hyder Ally, the original grounds on which they were granted have been subverted; and the Company having succeeded to the rights actually exercised by Tippee Sultaun, it cannot be incumbent on them to revert to to the original institution (p 2247) of these grants.

10. It is probable that many of these enams were bestowed on religious institutions; and that the descendants of the first grantees possess the means of establishing their claims. In these the Governor in council will be ready to give the most liberal consideration to the nature of such claims; but in all other respects it is manifest, that the enams have escheated to the state and ought to be included in the rolls of malguzary lands.

11. The amount of the enams, deducted from the Rekah, being greater than the subsequent extra additions made by the Bidneer Government, and the 30 percent of Hyder Ally's assessment, proposed to be retained by the collector, it follows, that the assessment now proposed by Major Munro cannot be considered an adequate revenue for Canara with reference to the principles of the Rekah. But from the information and reasoning of the collector, it is evident, that he calculates the assessment recommended (p 2248) by him on the present actual productive powers of the country; and therefore the aggregate amount may be considered to bear a just proportion to those powers. Under the circumstances however already stated, the principle of adopting the shist, the Bidneer assessments, and the 30 percent of Hyder Ally as the foundation of the permanent revenue ought to be received with caution; because as the existing stock must according to Major Munro, be inadequate to the purposes of the whole province, it can neither be necessary nor expedient that the resumable enams, and the disproportionate assessments arising from general impoverishment should be finally excluded from the available resources of the Government. For, if the present stock is unequal to the whole agriculture of the province, this deprivation would add nothing to the resources of the landholders; and if a portion of the lands must be waste for want of stock and inhabitants, the rights of the Government should be reserved for the eventual return of (p 2249) population and prosperity.

12. To accelerate these happy events, the demands of the state must be regulated by the principles described in our instructions to you of the _____ and the temporary assessment of Canara proportioned to its actual productive powers: We adopt therefore the suggestion of the collector on this point; and authorise an immediate reduction of the land revenue assessed on the province for the last Fusly 1209.

13. In granting this remission of the land rent we should be disposed to wait for an explanation of the disproportion observed in the rates recommended by the collector; but being convinced that immediate relief in this respect is indispensably necessary, we can have no anxiety in trusting the immediate application of it to the known prudence and discretion of Major Munro. We accordingly desire, that you will convey to him our authority and permission for assessing the whole of the lands in cultivation at the rates recommended (p 2250) by him, viz, Ankolah and Henewar at the Bidneer assessment, Gundapoer, Bilsawer, Backeer, Sondah, Balaghaut, and Bilgny at the Bidneer assessment with 25 percent of the additional assessment of Hyder Ally, and all the other districts at the Biddaneer assessment with 30 per cent of Hyder Ally's extra assessment.

14. In leaving however this latitude to the collector, we direct his particular attention to the disproportion in the rate of a assessment recommended by him; and empower him to make such alterations as subsequent information and reflection may render expedient in his judgement. But it is our particular instruction that

that this sacrifice which we have made to the welfare of the people of Canara shall not be converted into an instrument injurious to the public revenue and the rights of the Company; we direct therefore, that the amount of this deduction shall not be entered in the accounts of the province as a diminution of any of the existing principles of assessment, but that the whole amount shall be (p 2251) entered under a separate head of "temporary gratuitous remission" to be deducted from the aggregate assessment of Fusly 1209.

15. We entirely concur in your observations on the customs of canara; and desire, that no time may be lost in relieving the province of this burthensome imposition by substituting the Custom House Regulation of the presidency for the collection of the import and export duties of Canara. We are induced however to pay particular attention to the observations of the collector on this subject; and in consideration of the extensive remission about to be granted, as well as of the principal source of customs in that province, we direct, that an import duty of one Bahaudry Pagoda per George (one third of the duty at present collected) as recommended by Major Munro, shall be collected on grain exported from Canara, until the operation of the measures now authorised shall be more fully ascertained.

16. For the reasons assigned by the collector we postpone our determination on the (p 2252) haullet (?), or tax on pepper, betel-nut, cardamoms, sandal and cassia; and direct that the established amount of these duties should be collected.

17. We desire that the oppressive inland road customs on the transit of grain, may be immediately abolished, together with the duties on inland transportation by rivers and the duties on cattle &c.

18. And we further concur in your recommendation for the abolition of the remaining inland duties, excepting the haullet making the whole amount of the remission on account of customs and duties (with the further exception of 2½ percent on the exportation of grain) 58,644-20-43, and leaving the amount of customs still to be collected SPags 57,917-35-5.

19. By these arrangements we have provided an immediate active principle for the increase of industry by a diminution of the land's rent, as well as a permanent source of augmented prosperity by the abolition of these impolitic imposts. The (p 2253) amount will considerably encroach on the immediate value of Canara; but we cannot regret any partial sacrifices which may lay the foundations of general wealth and happiness among the inhabitants of these provinces. We think it however necessary to direct the particular attention of the collector to the extent of the present sacrifice; and if in the progress of his further enquiries, founded on the orders contained in this letter, sufficient ground should be established for doubting the necessity or expediency of the proposed aggregate remission, we rely on the judgement of Major Munro for availing himself of this latitude to such an extent only as may be requisite from local causes.

20. We cannot conclude our observations on these reports without expressing our warmest commendation of the great industry, extensive information, and able judgement displayed by Major Munro in his enquiries, and subsequent recommendation for the government of Canara; (p 2254) and as the result of that Gentleman's labours has amply confirmed the propriety of selecting him for that arduous situation, so we have no doubt he will consider these orders to contain the best proof of our warmest approbation and unlimited confidence.

21. We authorise the establishment of the collector for the current year to the extent recommended by him; and desire that the survey may for the present be limited to the district of Backoor. We are &c &c, Clive & council.
Fort St George, 20th September 1800.

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Thomas Munro to Board of Revenue on Canara Taluk Survey: 1.7.1801
(Extract)

7. The survey ought also to shew the different classes of Enaums, and their amount. The most considerable branch is what is called Melwassi or overplus. It is a part of the annam ancient money Enaums of the Nuggur Government, which was ordered to be resumed by Hyder and Tippee, but was privately continued by their servants, and (p 94) therefore never entering -ed in any public accounts. The proportion which the Melwassi bears to the annam ancient Enaum will be understood from an example. Suppose, that an Enaum, at the close of the Nuggur Government, was, Shist 15 Bahadre Pags. Extra assessments, viz chuckerwantahi 1 Pag, and Pudgi (?) Pags 1, 2 Panams; total Pags 17- 2 Panams. Hyder ordered half or Page 8-6 to be resumed, to which he added Hunnawantaki, one tenth, making the total resumption, Page 9-4. This resumption though one half in the aggregate, was not so in detail. Some Enaums were left untouched, others were totally resumed, and the rest (p 95) were resumed, in various proportions. The remaining half of the Enaum, Page 8-6 was ordered to be resumed by Tippee, but his servants deducted 3 Pagedas, on account of loss, partly real, and partly pretended, which was supposed to have been Beharnist (?), or Behah loss, when was the Enaum was first granted. And this 3 Pags constitute what is now called Melwassi. The known amount of it, when I left Canara, was about 8,400 B. Pagedas.; and there was probably 1,600 more, that would have been brought forward, in the course of the jumabundy. As nearly the whole of it belongs to the pagedas, it was my intention, instead of paying them, according to the estimate of 1210, to have reduced the (p 96) treasury disbursement to them, two or three thousand Pagedas below that of 1209.

8. Exclusive of the Melwassi there are various public and private Enaums in Canara. The circar Enaums entered in the public accounts, are of the following kinds.

First: Is when the circar rents of a village belongs to a pagoda or Enaumdar but the land itself remains in possession of the owners. When the heirs of any of them are extinct their estates fall to the pagoda as superior, or when any of them fail in their payments, the pagodas can sell their land, in discharge of their balance. (p 97)

Second: Is when the circar instead of giving the whole, gives only a certain portion of the rent of a village.

Third: Is when the circar instead of giving an Enaum in land. This however can be done only when the failure of heirs, or other causes, have made the land revert to the circar.

Each of these three kinds comprehends grants by some of the ancient petty Pelligars such as Banger and Chauter, who were at one time proprietors of nearly the whole of their respective districts. When Hyder deprived them of their right of superiority they had already sold about 9/10th of their possessions. Such part of the remaining 1/10 as they occupied, was left to (p 98) them as their kurz (?) or estates and the remainder was seized as sirkar land, and sold to whoever wanted it.

9. Gram Dhirren is:

First: When a number of people wishing to give an Enaum at their joint charge to a Bramin or pagoda apply to the amildar, who directs the amount to be added to their several shists, and to be deduced from the shist of him, who is annamdar to pay the Enaum. This is done for the convenience of the Enaumdar, that

IOR: Board's Collections No 2751 in vol 157. Also in proceedings dated 16.7.1800, vol P/286/63, pp 7940-56 (above extract 7948-53).

he may have only one person to apply to for his allowance. The give a sunnud binding themselves and heirs to pay the amount, which is registered by the curnum. (p 99)

Second: Is when the person, who is answerable to the Enaundar, gives him instead of money, a piece of land, but still retaining his own proprietary right.

Third: Is when a number of people give jointly an Enaum in land, which they can only do, by agreeing to pay the rent of an estate, which has fallen to the circar, and making it over to the Enaundar. They some time purchase the proprietary right for him, and then he writes in his own person, the Enaundar and Mooligar. If they omit this, he is simply Enaundar, unless he chooses to purchase the Mooligar's from the circar, which he frequently does.

10. Wall Dhirrum differs from Gram Dhirrum, in nothing but in (p 100) being the grant of an individual instead of a community.

The survey has nothing to do with Wall Dhirrum, but it ought to investigate the Gram Dhirrum, because, I believe, there are cases, where there is no Enaundar, and where the produce is enjoyed by the person, on whom the assignment was originally made. § The survey might also include a register of the slaves employed in agriculture. This description of men is pretty numerous in Canara; they are sometimes sold without, but more commonly along with the lands.

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Duplicate (non-...))

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Ravenshaw, Collector South Division of Canara to Board
of Revenue: Mangalore 7 July 1861

(Estimated charges of South Division of Canara for Fusly 1210, 1211)

7. Major Munro in the letter forwarded with his estimate for fusly 1210 observed " the addition pagodas and mosques allowances is the amount of enams appropriated to those establishments which have been concealed in the village accounts to prevent them from being resumed. There is still a considerable sum not brought forward which will, I hope be ascertained in the course of the next settlement. The additional sum in (p 8105) the estimate is only inserted there lest it should appear most convenient to include the equivalent enams in the jumma and make a money charge of them." Major Munro's estimate for 1209 was exclusive of the whole and Dussarah feasts Page 6946-2-70, and for 1210 Page 8234-33-34, more than 1209, 1288-30-44 which was the amount of Milivassi enams at that time discovered but which as there never was any order for including them in the jumma and taking a money charge thereof has never been paid. As the amount of concealed enams discovered since is very great, I have entered them in a separate column, in the estimate now sent. They amount to Page 17,289-26-8, including jani enams of which the details is as follows:

The increase this year is caused by a proposed allowance to some great pagodas and to the whole of the Bausties or temples of the different idols worshipped by the people of the jail and bunter casts. The chief of these temples is at Morekiddery. There are also many small ones about all of a superior structure to any of the great pagodas in Canara. Major Munro, I understand, promised to allow something to these religious places, before he left Canara. And I am too well aware of the policy of supporting all casts alike not to recommend so good an intention.

8. Of the above sum Page 17289-26-8 the only amount the pagodas and temples &c are really entitled to is jani enams 2713-37-40 which they enjoyed under the late and former government. The remaining 14575-33-42 is no more to be claimed than the whole amount of enams appropriable thereto. At the commencement of the rains the whole sum (of) the above amount of jani were ordered (by) Government (p 8107) to be assumed at different times. And it was only by false accounts and still more fallacious information that the amount that they now enjoy was concealed though the total of money and jani milivassi enams not appropriable to the different churches are evidently not enough of themselves for the support thereof. Yet I conceive it would be right to resume the whole of those fraudulently enjoyed. I would do so in the hope of preventing the brahmins &c from practicing the like deceits under the Company's Government, to convince them it is a measure which can in no case to (be) allowed and above all, because the enjoying an enam in the way the milivassi is attached to the various churches is productive of daily disputes and most serious inconveniences. In the first place the amount of Milivassi enams payable from an estate to any pagoda, is by no means defined, that is it has one year been paid in rice, another in oil, during the latter part of Tippee's Government in money. ...

	Fusly	Fusly
(TOTAL DISTRICT EXPENSES	72,328	68,116
of which: Sudderward	768	732
Pensions	2,739	1,368
Adv for cultivation	14,462	12,736
Adv for repairs, tanks etc	2,971	2,845
Village Servants, curams	10,009	10,009
Pagodas and Mosques	8,264	7,733

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Ravenshaw, Collector South Canara to Board of Revenue: 7.7.1801
(Extract)

(8104) here. Yes it is not furnished though it must be, for it is the only place. I have to shelter my people from the torrents of rain which fall here and to keep my treasury in. On these accounts I have estimated 500 Pagodas for repairs and buildings. The other items in charges extraordinary are the same as last year.

6. I have estimated the advances for Tuccavy and repairs of banks in nearly the same proportion as I have advanced for those purposes this year and there is a consequent decrease in the former of 1812 Pagodas and in the latter of 205-32-12. Both ought to decrease as the country is rising in prosperity which it is evidently doing now.

7. Major Munro in the letter forwarded with his estimates for Fusly 1210 observed "the addition to pagoda and monk allowances is the amount of Enams appropriated to these establishments which have been concealed in the village accounts to prevent them from being resumed. There is still a considerable sum not brought forward which will, I hope be ascertained in the course of the next settlement. The additional sum in (p 8105) the estimate is only inserted there lest it should appear most convenient to include the equivalent Enams in the jumma and make a money charge of them." Major Munro's estimate for 1209 was exclusive of the whole and Dursurah Feasts SPs 6,946-2-70 4 and for 1210 Pagodas 8,234-33-34, more than 1209, (SPs) 1,288-30-4 which was the amount of Milivasi Enams at that time discovered but which as there never was any order for including them in the jumma and making a money charge thereof has never been paid. As the amount of concealed Enams discovered since is very great, I have entered them in a separate column, in the estimate now sent. They amount to Ps 17,289-26-8, including Juni Enams, of which the detail is as follows:

	SPs	F	G	
Heetwalli	9,742-	8-	50	(vide statement cols 1:7,13,19 & 87 of the Enams Statement sent to the Board 9th April 1801)

Night or Loss from Waste	3,226-	3-	0	(vide Cols 2,8,14,20,88)
TOTAL	12,968-	11-	50	

Wella Dur- Mum	1,607-	21-	73	(vide Cols 4,10,16,22,90)
Jari Enams	2,713-	37-	40	(vide Cols 5,11,17,23,25,98,100)
GRAND TOTAL	17,289-	26-	8	

The amount of the money estimate for this year is Ps 591-17-3 (p 8106) less than that for 1210, and Rs Ps 712-13-41 more than was actually paid in that year. The remainder as before observed not having been expended, because the Enams were not included in the jumma. The increase this year is caused by a proposed allowance to some great pagodas and to the whole of the Bausties or temples of the different Idols worshipped by the people of the Jail and Bunter castes. The chief of these temples is at Morebeddery. There are also many small ones about all of a superior structure to any of the great pagodas in Canara. Major Munro I understand promised to allow some thing to these religious places, before he left Canara and I am too well aware of the policy of supporting all cast alike not to recommend so good an intention.

TOT: P1-286/64

8. Of the above sum 17,289-26-8 the only amount the pagodas and temples &c are really entitled to is Juri Enams 2,713-37-40 which they enjoyed under the late and former Government, the remainder 14,575-33-48 is no more to be claimed than the whole amount of Enams appropriable thereto at the commencement of the British Government. The whole save the above amount of Juri were (p 8107) ordered to be assumed at different times. And it was only by false accounts and still more fallacious information that the amount they now enjoy was concealed; though the total of money and Juri Melwassi Enams now appropriable to the different churches are evidently not enough of themselves for the support thereof yet I conceive it would be right to resume the whole of those fraudulently enjoyed. I would do so in the hope of preventing the Bramins &c from practicing the like deceits under the Company's Government, to convince them that it is a measure which can in no case to (be) allowed and above all, because the enjoying an Enam in the way the Melwassi is attached to the various churches is productive of daily disputes and most serious inconveniences. In the first place the amount of Melwassi Enams payable from an estate to any pagoda, is by no means defined, that is, it has one year been paid in rice another in oil: during the latter part of Tippeo's Government, in money. The Bramins were then glad to take any thing the ryot would give, and he preferred money because he could dispose of the amount in rice or oil to a (p 8108) greater advantage: for five Borsas to the Pagoda was the common rate at which Enams were paid in the former whereas the ryot could sell it in the bazar for nearly two Pagodas. The Bramins were afraid to complain because the Enam being continued to the pagoda depended on their concealing it. Now however they are again claiming their old payments, in oil, rice &c at the former rate. The ryots naturally grumble and refuse to pay it. They say, we have paid you in money for many years now and since the Company's Government has been established all payments in kind have been commuted for money, and they contend that this relief was intended to all alike whether or not their estates were charged with the payments of any Enams or not. Whether or not this was Major Munro's intention I cannot say. But I conclude it was as the relief would not in any other way be general and impartial and one that is not so is productive of more harm than good. In addition to the inconveniences of those disputes many bad consequences arise from the ryots having/in a degree subject to two demands and from two /being different quarters. The Bramins are never wanting of invention to frame an (p 8109) excuse for demanding from people whom they consider in some degree their tenants more than they have a right to and the ryot will submit to much from these deceitfully religious people ere he will complain of the injury. I am clearly of opinion it would be advisable to include the whole of these Enams in the jumma and appropriate their estimated value, or so much of it as may be thought sufficient in addition to what they now enjoy in money for the support of the churches.

9. No equivalent in money ought to be granted for the amount entered under the head Ryot or Less from waste, because by the Bramins accounts they reap nothing therefrom, Now. Though I suspect they really do, but I enter it under that head in the hope of preventing its assumption. So soon however as the order for resuming these Enams is known we shall get daily insight into the truth thereof, for the ryots will eagerly come forward and tell all they have ever paid in Enam, because they will gain by paying the amount in money to the collector and they will be most thankful for being freed from the clutches of the Bramins. When a certain sum shall be (p 8110) fixed on to be appropriated to the different churches I propose having a regular establishment of servants at each on a fixed pay, after discharging which the surplus should go towards the expences of the annual festivals and repairs of the pagodas. I shall assume the Enams in the Mangalore Talook by way of an example and when the enquiry is completed submit the result to your Board. The above observations

apply to all the Bramadiyem as well as Daveidiem Enams and the same advantages would be derived from resuming them also. Government, I have no doubt, would gain for it is pretty certain the lands from which Enams are payable yield considerably more and are greater than is yet accounted for. There are lands also which were formerly granted in Enam to pagodas but which were resumed by Tippoo, and the rent thereof has from that time been paid by the cultivating ryots to the circar. Many of them have indeed have purchased an hereditary right of such land and those who have not purchased can claim it by length of possession.

Before I quit the subject of Enams to religious (p 8111) institutions it becomes me to say something for the christians in Canara who are even now a very numerous tribe of the inhabitants of these country and who are, till the year 1782, as much so as any cast in Canara. In that year the number of them, women and children, seized by Tippoo's order, amount was about 8,000; of whom it is supposed two thirds died at Seringapatam. In addition to this persecution the whole of their property real and personal was confiscated and their churches either converted into mosques or pulled down to build houses for the then ruling Asophs. Many of these tribe have lately returned to Canara. The number now in my Division is about 13,000, but they are increasing daily. Their distressed situation may be more easily conceived than described and it is in the hope that Government may be induced to make them some allowance towards repairing or rebuilding their churches that I have said this much of their situation to your Board.

10. The village servants remain as before. The whole amount has not been advanced to them (p 8112) but

IOR: P/286/64: Pro 20.7.1801

81-10

Collector Northern Division Canara to Board of Revenue: 20.7.1801
Extract

9. It is my intention to resume the Deestannum Enam lands in one district the ensuing Fusly by which means I am in hopes of detecting the abuses practiced by the village curmums in concealing lands which ought to pay rent (p 8120) to the sirkar from the knowledge of the district cutcherries. The discovery will be easily and certain because the ryots who cultivate the lands appropriated to churches are obliged to pay the Bramins in rice by which they are great losers especially since the reduction of the duty upon that article and are all anxious to pay the Circar in money. This innovation into the privileges of the Bramins will no doubt ~~cause~~ cause some discontent for which reason, I shall attempt it in one district only. I mean also to enquire thoroughly into the duties of every man, attached to the pagedas and to regulate their pay in future for I am convinced the allowances granted are more than sufficient for every purpose if equally distributed. I have every reason to believe the circar will be a considerable gainer ~~if~~ by assuming the Deestaun lands and paying them in money what appears upon investigation to be necessary for the expences of their religious ceremonies, because the cultivators of lands now attached to the churches are no doubt favored in their rent by their Bramins and they could therefore afford to pay a (p 8121) much higher rent to Government by assumption. Were this done there would then be no deductions from the jumrahbundy except to a few Enamdars whose enams taken collectively do not amount to 300 Pagedas. If I find upon trial that the foregoing plan answers and is at the same time a saving to Government I would recommend its being adopted in all the other districts in the Northern Division.

Minute Board of Revenue on Northern and Southern Canara: 20.7.1801
Extract

The Board approve the intention of both collectors to enquire further into the alienation of revenue to Bramins &c as formerly explained by Major Munro. There are no lands particularly appropriated to religious establishments in Canara but sunnuds granted payable (p 8130) out of the sirkar revenue on certain landlords and deductions allowed in settling the jumma, the operation of which was shewn in the 6th para of Mr Ravenshaw's letter of the 9th April.

The most considerable branch of the Enams is what is denominated the Melwassee a surplus explained by Major Munro as follows. ©

Hence it may be presumed that many Enams of this description are now enjoyed by the parties on whom orders and grants were originally given. The perplexities arising from the present order of things are fully explained by Mr Ravenshaw. It will therefore be particularly desirable that the whole payment of each landlord should be included in the jumma and made to the sirkar and that the necessary allowances for pagedas &c should be disbursed from the treasury and sunnuds granted under the seal of Government to the parties entitled thereto which would render that class of people at present least attached to the British Government not only more dependant but sensible of its bounty.

The Board wait the special reports lately called for before taking into consideration the subject of the christian inhabitants.

IOR: P/286/64: (20-30.7.1801; pp 7989-8686): The report on Southern Division of Canara (Ravenshaw) is on pp 8098-8111, statement 8112; and on Northern Division (Alex Read) on pp 8114-23. Board's Minute is on pp 8125-32; and Board's to Govt (27.7.1801) on pp 8470-6. (pp 8104-11, and 8470-6 photod).

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31.11

Board of Revenue to Government on Canara Settlement F 1210: 25.7.1901

To

The Right Hon'ble Edward Lord Clive, Governor in Council

By Lord

1. We have the honour to submit for your lordship's information reports from the collectors of the Northern and Southern Divisions of Canara with their settlements of the revenue of their respective districts for Fusly 1210 and comparative statement of the present with the jumma of 1209, viz;

Jumma of the Northern Division for 1210	2,62,965	
Jumma of the Southern Division for 1210	<u>3,47,121</u>	6,10,086
(p 8471)		
Northern Division for 1209	2,35,439	
Southern Division for 1209	<u>3,49,726</u>	5,86,165
Increase in 1210 S. Pags		24,920

2. For your lordship's information we have formed a general comparative statement pointing out the increase and decrease under each respective head of revenue. We request a reference to the satisfactory detailed explanations contained in the reports and statements of Messrs Read and Ravenshaw for the reasons to which these differences are to be attributed and have to express our appreciation of their exertions not only in completing but realising the settlement with ease and punctuality.

3. Your lordship will observe that notwithstanding the abolition of internal sayer on grain, the reduction of the export duty and the remission of land revenue to the extent as deemed necessary by the late and present collectors for Fusly 1210, there is an aggregate increase of upwards of 4 per cent on the revenue of the preceding year, Pagodas 5,527 of which is however an addition revenue under the head of customs arising from the strul Bhuttic (?) formerly levied at Badadbeal (?) by the Mysore Government on the pepper and beetle produce of Bilghi (p 8472) now made over to the Company.

4. We take this occasion of submitting for your lordship's perusal Major Munro's address of the 9th November in reply to your lordship's orders on his first report upon which we resolved to defer our remarks until we were furnished with the result of the Barkeer survey and the registers we directed the collectors to keep in consequence of the suggestion contained in the 6th para. We shall at present only observe that from an attentive consideration of every information relative to the province of Canara before us we have a strong belief that its assessment is the lightest of any either on that or this side of the peninsula. The examples referred to by the collector in statement NO. 1 shew that the landlords enjoy from 37 to 72 per cent of their gross rents that is in fact the net rent of the farms exclusive of the cultivators share and charges of cultivation. The circar assessment therefore is in four of the districts from 27 to 38 percent of landlord's rent, in the fifth it is 62, and it must be remarked that most of the landlords are also the cultivators of the land and enjoy advantages from the ryots share, (p 8473)

5. From these circumstances there seems every reason to hope any permanent remission of land rent will be unnecessary and that under the present efficient management the revenue will annually improve and by an enhancement of the assessment but as /not Mr Ravenshaw judiciously observes by giving confidence that it will not be raised which will in ere long induce the repossession of estates of the circar lands now waste and bring up the value of the depressed estates to the general level. We are also satisfied from the further information obtained that from the peculiar advantages enjoyed by Canara the duty on the exports of SHARISA

IOR:P/286/64: Proceedings of the Madras Board of Revenue

its rice need not be lowered, since there are strong grounds to conclude that the demand will always exceed the surplus produce, and it may hereafter even be found good policy to increase it.

6. We have the honour to submit for your lordship's consideration sanction estimated charges in the Northern Division of Canara and Seendah for Fusly 1211 amounting to 56,703-22-61, of which 9,000 Pagodas are for Taccavy repayable, as also an abstract with comparison of these charges in the former year by which it there appears a decrease of Page 7,298-28-74 as particularly explained. We recommend the proposed establishments for your lordship's approval being entirely satisfied with the reasons assigned by the collector and his attention to the public interests as well as (p 8474) with the measures he has taken to ascertain that the amount to be expended on repairs shall be faithfully applied.

7. We have also the honour to request your lordship's sanction of the estimates submitted by Mr Ravenshaw for the Southern Division of Canara amounting to Page 68,110-1-11, of which Page 12,736 are for Taccavy recoverable, a decrease of Page 6,897 on the last year's estimates; but deducting the new establishment for collecting the customs agreeably to the Madras Regulations Page 2,679, a decrease of 2218 Page as particularly explained in the collector's remarks: And the amount will be considerably increased as we do not believe we shall have occasion to recommend continuing the survey when that of Barkoor shall be completed.

8. We propose approving the intention of both collectors of enquiring further into the alienations of revenue to Bramins &c. as formerly explained by Major Munro there are no lands particularly appropriated to religious establishments in Cannara but sunnuds granted payable out of the circar revenue on certain landlords and deductions allowed in settling the jumma. The operation of this is shown in the 6th para of Mr Ravenshaw's letter of the 9th April.

9. The most considerable branch of the Enams (p 8475) is what is denominated the Melwassi or Surplus explained by Major Munro as follows:

10. "It is a part of the ancient money Enams of the Nuggur Government which was ordered to be resumed by Hyder and Tippoo but was privately continued by their servants and therefore never entered in any public accounts. The proportion which the Melwassi bears to the ancient Enam will be understood from an example. Suppose that an Enam at the close of the Nuggur Government was Shist B. Page 15, extra assessments, viz, Chuckerwantaki 1 Pagoda and Pudgi Pagoda 1-2 fanam; total Page 17-2 fs. Hyder ordered half or Page 8-6 to be resumed to which he added Munnawantaki one tenth, making the total resumption B. Page 9-4. This resumption though one half in the aggregate was not so in detail. Some Enams were left untouched, Others were totally resumed; and the rest were resumed in various proportions. The remaining half of the Enam Page 8-6 was ordered to be resumed by Tippoo. But his servants deducted 3 Page on account of loss, partly real, and partly pretended which was supposed to have been Rekah Nisht, or Rekah Loss when the Enam was first granted and this 3 Page (p 8476) constituted what is now called Melwassi."

11. From hence it may be presumed that many Enams of this description are now enjoyed by the parties on whom orders and grants were originally given. The perplexities arising from the present order of things are fully explained in Mr Ravenshaw's letter of the 7th instant. It will therefore be particularly desirable that the whole payments of each landlord should be included in the jumma and made to the circar and that the necessary allowances for pagodas &c should be disbursed from the treasury and sunnuds

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(Board of Revenue to Government on Canara: 25.7.1801 :contd)

granted under the seal of Government to the parties entitled thereto which would render that class of people at present least attached to our Government not only more dependent but sensible of its bounty.

12. We shall wait until the special report lately called for before we submit any recommendation to your lordship on the subject of the christians in Canara.

Fort St George
25th July 1801

We have the honor to be, my Lord,
Your most obedient humble servants
Wm Petrie and Members.

IOR:P/266/64: Pro 25.7.1801:

31.12

A. Read, Collector North Canara to Board of Revenue: 17.3.1802

To William Petrie Esq, President and Members of the Board of
Revenue, Fort St George
Gentlemen

Captain Johnson the officers of Engineers at Hullahall having received instructions some time ago from the Military Board to remove all the houses in the Petta situated within 650 yards of the fort the inhabitants could not be prevailed upon to commence the removal till my arrival there about three weeks ago. As soon as the jumabundy of the Scopah district was completed I allotted a few days to arrange every thing relative to the business and Captain Johnson having very fortunately surveyed, and estimated all the houses both within the space of 250 and 650 yards before I came there it was agreed that the houses should be removed from within the 250 yards only this season on account of its being far advanced; The impossibility of removing a greater number from the difficulty of procuring (p 3536) a sufficiency of workmen and water and from Captain Johnson being of opinion that the clearing a space of 250 yards would be as much as was necessary. Inclosed is an estimate of the value of the houses drawn up by Captain Johnson who had the whole surveyed by his own people and I have reason to believe it much more moderate and correct than any that could have been procured by an order from me. Seeing not only the justness but the necessity for making a small advance to the owners to insure the speedy removal of their houses after my departure, I have taken upon me to advance them one fourth of the estimate or Star Pagodas 396-12-68 and would recommend their being allowed as much more, making half the amount of the estimated value of their houses. They will then be fully recompensed for their trouble and expence in-curred by the removal because the materials of which their houses are composed will for the (p 3537) most part serve for rebuilding them. I therefore request the Board's sanction for the sum of Star Pagodas 792-25-57 to be given the inhabitants and 53 Pagodas for the rebuilding a pagoda and small monk estimating these buildings at half their value leaving the other half to be defrayed by the inhabitants of the place. Captain Johnson having always been of opinion that 250 yards cleared away would be sufficient, I have to remark that if the Military Board's instructions are carried into execution of clearing to the extent of 650 yards, it will subject the Company to an useless and heavy expence, because the latter distance includes the whole of the houses belonging to the petta of Hullahall, and surely the Engineer on the spot must be the best judge.

But what renders their orders particularly hard to be complied is, that having formerly agreed to 250 yards, a number of the (p 3538) more wealthy inhabitants removed their houses at once to without that distance, and to be obliged to remove them again would be extremely vexatious and distressing. I have however taken the precaution to direct these now removing to be rebuilt without the 650 yards. Captain Johnson has lined out the streets of the new petta in such a direction that they may at any time be raked by the guns of the fort should an enemy approach so near.

Before quitting this subject I have great satisfaction in observing that the inhabitants of Hullahall have almost doubled in number to what they were two years ago, and that its basar is better supplied with provisions of all kinds than any place on the coast; I do not except even Mangalore. Its weekly market

IOR: P/ 257 / : Madras Board of Revenue Proceedings: 5.4.1802

is attended by thousands of people from the (p 3539) Mahratta country. The increase of cultivation and cultivators around it I shall take occasion to mention in my letter with the jumabundy.

Bunwassi
17th March 1802

I have the honor to beg Gentlemen
Your very obedient and humble servant
Alexander Read, collector.

(Board's) Minute thereon:

As the principle of remuneration to the inhabitants of Hullehul, is founded on the value of the houses formed by the Engineer himself and reported by the collector to be moderate and correct, agreed to recommend that one fourth, or Spags 396-12-68 already advanced to them, may be sanctioned, as also the further distribution of the same sum, making the whole payment 792-25-57, and 53 towards rebuilding a mesque and pagoda demolished.

As the collector states, that if all the buildings within 650 yards of the fort, should, as directed by the Military Board, be destroyed, it will include the whole petta of Hullehul, and recommends in concurrence with the opinion of the Engineer, that the demolition be confined to 250 yards and as the Board wish the inhabitants should be put to no more inconvenience than the public necessity may absolutely require, agreed to recommend to Government that the range from the fort be confined to the distance (p 3540) proposed.

Note: There is a long list of houses with details and the above costing of each between pp 3539 and 3540.

31.13

Ravenshaw, Collector S. Canara to Board of Revenue .4.1803
(Extract)

19. The accompanying No 3 is an account particulars of the fixed allowances to one of the largest pagodas in the country. Your Board will therein see, not only the salaries of the different (p 4552) ministerial officers but the particular allowances of rice and other articles to the chief and other inferior idols attached to it, and for every trifling or great festivals within the year, calculated on the necessary consumption and expence. An explanation of each ceremony, though it might be thought entertaining would lead to an elaborate discussion and as it does not appear necessary, is not attempted. I have not been unmindful that most of the pagodas in the country have gone to ruin for want of a trifling annual repair, which is particularly necessary in Canara, on account of the torrents of the rain that fall, and have therefore appropriated a small sum for that purpose. The rule I adopted in fixing these allowances was to cause the priests of pagodas to give in an estimate, which I went over item by item, rejecting every one that appeared in any way superfluous or unnecessary and confirming the remainder. The statement now sent is drawn out in Bahaudry Pagodas as it is (p 4553) only meant for an example. Similar ones are prepared for every pagoda in the country and can soon be forwarded if required in that coin. But it would take my whole cutsherry some months to convert the particulars into Star Pagodas. In the sunnuds to be granted by Government it appears sufficient to specify the number and description of servants, their pay and the gross amount allowed for daily and particular ceremonies and festivals, referring to an account particulars in the collectors cutsheree, if however there is any general form I beg I may be furnished with a copy of it for my guidance.

20. I have drawn out statement No 4 in order to show the particulars of the public and private Enaums added to the Government jumna this year. Column 1 exhibits the amount Enaums let go from the Reka originally for comparison with the present allowances. Column 6, the total enjoyed as per the pagoda and village records at the close of the (p 4554) late Government in money and kind. Column 10 the total remission granted on making the present settlement, the particulars of which are in the preceding columns ... Column 14 shews the total increase this year and column 12,13 the particulars of it. ... Columns 15, 16, 17, 18 shew the particulars of each description of Enaum. (p 4555) The latter is all that was confirmed at the close of the late Government. Column 19 is the total and 20 the proposed fixed allowance which is something less than the account entered in my estimate.

IOR: P/287/30: Proceedings 5.5.1803: Pages 4539-64 deal with Enaums, and mostly pertain to temples etc. Part of Statement No 3 photoed. Statement 4 also photoed. According to the Statement (on pp 4579) the totals of the above referred to columns are:

<u>Column</u>	Total Amount
1. Reka Enaum	40,433-33-4
6. Total Public and Private Enaums of pagodas registry (ie in 1799)	20,106-21-64
(2. In money	8,267-21-66
3. In Rice (quantity?)	37,925-27
4. Rice valued in SP	11,243-36-77
5. Sundry Articles	492-8-1 895-8-1)
10. Total Remissions Granted	1,910-16-52
14. Total Increase this year	2,091-11-20
19. Total Public and Private Enaums F1212	20,287-16-32
15. Melvassy	11,788-10-24
16. Grain & Vella Durhem	3,534-42-34
17. Ky Durhem	2,328-22-65
18. Jari Durhem	2,640-30-69
20. Allowances proposed	24,190-26-47.

81.14

Minute Madras Board of Revenue on N. Canara: 5.5.1803 (Extract)

The resumption of Malwassi, commuting it for money payment, is a measure of obvious propriety, and the view which the collector has taken of the subject is entirely satisfactory. The Board approve at the same time of his not having interfered with private Enaums.

Statement No 3 shows the successive alterations in the allowances made to the pagodas and the amount now enjoyed by them, an account of Malwassi, money payments, or Walla & Grama Dharmus.

If the Hoka shist or benefices (p 4640) anciently conferred on these pagodas by the Vizianaggar Government, did amount, as is alledged to the sum of 48,817 Pagodas, it must be acknowledged, that the diminution which they have since sustained, by loss and resumptions, amounting to 45,468 Pagodas, is as considerable, as the allowances now made to them are moderate and necessary.

These allowances in the present Fusli are as follows:

Melwassi newly discovered and not entered in the jumabundi	Page	434.	21.	8
Melwassi remaining and avowed		3,729.	25.	16
Amount paid in money from the treasury		6,140.	24.	0
Walla and Grama Dharmus (estimated)		900.	29.	8
Extra Revenue (estimated)		790.	21.	72
TOTAL		Fagell,	561.	16. 16

The collector proposes, and for the reasons he offers, the Board would recommend that the payment to them by the aircar, exclusively of the two last (p 4641) items, which are defrayed by individuals shall from the commencement of the next Fusli, be fixed at 10,500 Star Pagodas, being an increase on that made them in the present year, under the heads of Melwassi and money payments, of only Pagodas 629.37.64 the necessity for which will gradually diminish as further Melwassi is discovered and brought to account. The money payments were sanctioned by his lordship in council, under date the 22nd January last; but the commutation for the Melwassi amounting to Star Pagodas 3,729.25.16 though not entered in the jumabundy requires specific authority, to enable the collector to bring the disbursement of it to account.

The Board approve the arrangements made by the collector, as relates to officiating Bramins at the pagodas, as also his suggestions of transferring the Enaums to Causees, now included in Melwassi, to the head of private Enaums in the ensuing year. (p 4642) The nature and amount of the Enaums enjoyed in the Northern Division of Canara, by Bramins and others, amounting in the aggregate to Star Pagodas 1,596.34.64, are shown in statement No. 5. Concerning these Enaums, which are mostly held under the sunnuds of former Governments, and were confirmed by Major Munro, the collector has afforded information in his notes to the statement.

It will remain for decision by his lordship in council, whether on the principle which recommends the general resumption of Melwassi the Enaums to pagodas as per note No. 2, amounting to S.P. 388.26.56, should not also be commuted for payment in money. The Board observe that it is proposed by the collector to annex to the jumabundy in the ensuing Fusli, SP 946.15.48, being the amount of the three columns, Note No. 4, which will reduce the private Enaums (p 4643) to Pagodas 650.16.16. With regard to Enaums to individuals, also shown in this statement amounting to SP 91.2.8 his lordship in council will determine upon the explanation given, if they shall be held in life interest, conditionally by the heirs of

(N. Canara Minute 5.5.1803)

of present incumbents, or in perpetuity as specified in their sunnuds granted during the Muggur and Mahomedan Governments.

Minute Madras Board of Revenue on S. Canara: 5.5.1803 (Extract)

The collector has given a particular explanation of the Enaums enjoyed in Canara, under the descriptions of Deva and Brahma Dayen, the former of which as entered in statement No. 4 he has added to the jummalas of the present year. The policy of assuming these Enaums, in Canara with (p 4648) the Melwassi paying in lieu of them an allowance from the treasury was stated in the collector's letter of the 4th July 1802 and admitted by his lordship in council. The nature of them is explained in Major Munro's letter of 1st July 1801 to which and to the detailed reasons of the collector, for resuming them, for excluding the amount of the Brahma Dayen, from the present year's assessment, as contained in the 14th and following paras of his present report, it is agreed to request his lordship's reference. The collector is of opinion, that after an examination of the sunnuds on which the claims to the last description of Enaums are founded, it will appear that the possessors are entitled to have the lands confirmed to them, and he therefore has brought the revenue arising from them to account, under a separate head, and proposes to pay the amount to the incumbents as it is collected.

(p 4649) The Board have no doubt that the resumption of Enaums will tend to the advantage of Enaumdars of the religious institutions, and of the landlords who pay them to the former. It secures a regular allowance for their support, without entailing on them the trouble and expence of collecting the revenue. It promotes the interests of the latter, by defining the demand, and substituting a money payment, calculated on a due consideration of their means, for discharging it in lieu of one in kind.

In fixing the establishments of the pagodas, the collector has had reference to the actual expenditure in each, as particularised with respect to the Collalinga pagoda in statement No. 3, showing the whole amount to be pagodas 551.14.36, less than the sum sanctioned by his lordship in council as pagodas allowances, and this sum added to (p 4650) certain heads of extra revenue enumerated by the collector, to the amount remaining in the pagoda treasuries, and the sum saved by the complete establishments not having been kept up, until the estimate was authorised, form an aggregate of Rs 3,500, which will remain, after paying all the expences of the pagodas. This sum Mr Ravenshaw recommends to be laid out, in repairing the pagodas. Most of whole he observes are in very bad condition, and under the circumstances he has stated, the Board will request his lordship's sanction to the disbursement.

J.G.

IGR:Madras Board of Revenue Proceedings: P/287/30; Mr/Ravenshaw's report on the revenue and expences in S.Canara, dated 1.4.1803, is on pages 4521-68. Accompanying statements are on pp 4569-79. The part dealing with temple and Enaum lands is on pp 4539-61.

The S.Canara report is followed by a similar report, dated 10.4.1803, on N. Canara by the collector Mr Alexander Road. This latter report is on pages 4580-4630. Corresponding statements are on pp 4622, 4624, 4626. The part dealing with temples and Enaums is on pp 4593-4604. The Minute of the Board begins on page 4630, first dealing with N.Canara and then S.Canara, and ends after page 4650. The above are the portions which refer to temples and Enaums.