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J.B.Travers, Collector Nellore issues a Proclamation: 15.3.1802

PROCLAMATION
Neroor, 15th March 1802.

In the month of September last the collector received from the inhabitants of the Pedalacoer Burgunnah their Koochilkas for the cultivation of the present year and he then held out to them as well as by former and subsequent proclamations the advantages they would derive under the Company's Government by an attention to the cultivation and a strict adherence to the promises made by them to the Government; that a breach of their engagements or any attempt they might make to deceive Government would meet with the severest punishment, as it was the determination of Government to act towards them with that correct faith, for which their management (is) proverbial and the collector therefore expected a proper discharge from the inhabitants of their duties towards the sircar, having ensured to them the Manoel Waurum resulting from their (p 7236) labours in the cultivation.

The extent of the promised cultivation in the Pedalacoer Talook amounted to Gortees 4,226 of dry grain and of paddy seed to P 137-M 4- Ms 16 (?); of this amount it appears that Gortees of dry grain 3,901½ and of paddy seed P 68-M 6-Ms 9 have been actually cultivated.

The deficiency in the inhabitants' engagements on the paddy cultivation the collector allows may be admitted from the failure of the season, and the dry grain cultivation to within 200 or 300 Gortees of their promise has been fulfilled. But the produce resulting on the latter cultivation appears now, upon an examination of the resources of the Talook, to fall extremely short even admitting it to be the worst season, to what the sircar had a right to expect; as it appears upon the whole not to be 87½ (?) Mercals upon the Gortee, a produce very unequal to the acknowledged valuation of the soil.

This decrease the collector has convinced himself originates on a breach of (p 7237) the inhabitants engagements, either by neglecting sufficiently to plough the earth previous to sowing the seed or neglecting the necessary attention to the produce in its growth: under a foolish supposition that the cultivation of this year's produce was to determine the demands of Government in future years. This attempt to deceive Government is further confirmed in the collector's mind by the Anchanah accounts given in by the inhabitants themselves for not one inhabitant of all the villages in the Pedalacoer Talook had sufficient honesty to declare the correct produce of his lands, the whole to their shame be it said having given in the accounts at half the estimated value.

Such conduct the collector considers it his duty to punish, as an example to all the other inhabitants of his Talooks, that they may take warning from the fate of the inhabitants of Pedalacoer.

What makes the conduct of the Pedalacoer inhabitants worse is that they (p 738) acted in this way owing to the ill health and subsequent death of the amildar and the sickness and gross negligence of the other principal servants of his cutoberree and from their having corrupted the whole of the Turfdars with the exception of the Turfdar of Chinnee Rajoo supposing thereby to keep the collector ignorant of the state of their cultivation and of their inattention to it.

IOR: P/257/6: Madras Board of Revenue Proceedings:15.7.1802
Report from the Collector of Nellore dated 5.6.1802 is on pp 7115-7207, annexures pp 7208-50. The above is Encl No 12. The report has many village-wise charts, statements etc. pages 7164-9 refer to the above in the body of the report; pp 7141-9 (paras 119-28) is on Enclms having reference to Encl 18, which is not in the volume.

The accusation of having corrupted the Turfdars the collector found upon the coincidence of the information given in by the Turfdars with what was given by the inhabitants and their subsequent attempts to bribe those sent to ascertain the resources of their lands which has been proved from the attempt of Oblah Naik the inhabitant of Berdavole to corrupt the honesty of the Anchandars sent to his village and by the Cumnum of that village attempting in an underhand manner to sound the correctness of the circar servants sent to estimate the crops. (p 7239)

As it is the wish of the collector never to punish without cause he has entered into these particulars that they may be published for the information of the whole of the inhabitants of the Nellore and Ongle Talooks by his several amildars to whom this proclamation is ordered to be sent, and he directs the following punishment to be inflicted upon those whose conduct he has herein complained of.

To the inhabitants in general of the Pedalacoer Talook he allows only 8 in 20 of the produce instead of the Naumeol 9 in 20.

That the whole of the Pedalacoer Talook Cutcheres be dismissed with the exception of the Turfdar Chancoo Rajoo and that they forfeit their arrears of pay.

That Oblah Naik forfeit $\frac{1}{2}$ of his Cummatum and that half of the Turfdars be flogged with 3 lashes each on the Cusbah of Calavey Mahemaloor Caleghery Paucaula Goodloor Juldinky and Cundeecoer, and the other half with 7 lashes each in the Cusbah of the 3 Talooks of the Ongle district.

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Salem Collector's Proposal on Temple Allowances &c : Oct-Nov 1800
Extracts

1. Collector, W. Macleod, to Board of Revenue: 2.10.1800 ①

6. The Pagoda and mosque allowances which were estimated last year for the districts south of the Cauvery were inadequate to the amount that ought reasonably to be allowed them, which I noticed in my letter of the 19th February accompanying the jumabundy. But as it ought generally be an invaluable rule, that revenue charges should not exceed the sum estimated, I did not think it would have been proper to apply for an increase before the end of the year. The sum now estimated for the districts south of the river exceeds the estimated and disbursed amount of last year by Page 3,320, conformably to a meyen zabitah made out for each separate pagoda and of which No.6 of the estimates is the abstract.

The lands which had been formerly allotted to those religious establishments were resumed by Tippee Sultaun. But his revenue was not increased thereby, as the lands were commonly returned as uncultivated - and the produce taken partly for the pagodas - and private individuals. The present mode of management being more regular, the rent of the lands which formerly belonged to the (p 8559) pagodas is collected with as much care as the rest of the revenue. For many reasons too tedious to mention on this occasion it is more systematic and defined to allow them money instead of land to support their ceremonies and establishments. The policy and justice of granting these allowances, is so evident, that it is unnecessary to adduce any arguments in favour of it.

There are still several pagodas not included in the meyen zabitah which have a fair claim on the Government for similar allowances, but for want of leisure to decide upon them, I have not inserted them. Hereafter it is probable a further increase of about 2,000 Pagodas may be required to make the amount of this charge limited for the whole of the districts south of the Cauvery. Even then the actual expence would be much less than the revenue derived from the lands they had.

The estimates for the districts north of the Cauvery are 400 Pagodas less for Fusly 1210 than they been for last year. This decrease is on account of an allowance for the choultry in the Tassoor Pass being included in last year's estimates but as the choultry is on the bounds of the Barramah collection, the disbursement of this charge is made by the collector (p 8560) of Barramah.

13. (p 8566) It is customary among the native governments to grant presents of cloths and turbands &c to headmen who may become settlers in new villages or streets whether they may be traders or manufacturers. For this pupose 60 Page are estimated.

15. (p 8567) The pagodas on the south side of the Cauvery were robbed by the late Tippee Sultaun of all the brass and cepper furniture or ornaments they had. To replace them would probably require about 2,000 Pagodas.

The buildings of these pagodas being neglected, as to repairs, for the last 17 or 18 years, would require a considerable sum being laid out on them.

In the districts north of the Cauvery repairs only are wanted,

IGR: Madras Board of Revenue Proceedings: ① P/286/44: dated 9.10.1800. ② P/286/45: dated 26.10.1800. ③ P/286/46: 6.11 and 8.11.1800.

④

as the pagodas were not plundered, and therefore 2,000 Pagodas it is supposed, would be sufficient. For the pagodas south of the river 4,500 would be required to repair them and replacing the ordinary furniture they formerly had. In the districts north of the Cauvery, no repairs were ever made or furniture purchased at the expense of our Government. I hope that my applying (p 8568) for the amount of 6,500 Pagodas for these purposes will be considered as consistent with the intentions and liberal policy of Government in not only tolerating, but in supporting, so far as may be justice, the religious establishments of its subjects. Although this sum may seem large, it is less than one percent on the gross revenue of the districts.

2. Board of Revenue to Government: 26.10.1800 cc

5. In the present estimate the village sibbendy (p 9148), NO. 5 in the statement, amount to SPAGE 39,482-23-9 and the pagodas and mosque allowances to 22,556-33-63.

6. The former we understand to be merely the value of the lands appropriated to the use of the/village establishments debited /so and credited in account for the purpose of shewing the amount thereof, the parties retaining the possession of the lands and the produce; the latter however is to be paid to the pagodas &c in money in lieu of lands they held now included in the rent and the collector observes there are pagodas not included in his present statement which have a fair claim on Government for similar allowances but for want of leisure he has not been able to decide upon them; That an addition of 2,000 Page may be required to limit this demand for the whole of the districts south of the Cauvery, and even then the actual expense will be much less than the revenue derived from the lands they formerly enjoyed.

7. Your Lordship has fully admitted the good policy of liberally contributing to the maintenance of the religious establishments of the inhabitants of the Company's territories. But whether this indulgence should be granted in money payable from the treasury, or an equivalent in land is a question for determination. We are not like the (p 9149) collector fully impressed with the expediency of the former mode, and we enclose an extract of a letter to Col Read on this subject with his replies. We are of opinion it will be deemed a more permanent arrangement by the natives as it will be a more convenient one to the Government to revert to the ancient usage and to endow the several pagodas with a given extent of land secured for their exclusive use by the sanction of Government in like manner as the pagoda and Coliga maniums are directed to be arranged by your Lordship's late orders to the collector of Dindigul.

8. Should your Lordship concur on our sentiments, we shall direct the collector to ascertain what amount is required for the complete maintenance of the pagodas and mosques in his district and to appropriate lands accordingly, submitting such regulations as he may deem advisable for securing the object of Government in granting this indulgence.

9. For the present year this cannot however be effected. We therefore recommend that the charge proposed on this account, as well as the other disbursements recommended by Capt Macleod, for the advantage and improvement of his district, and on which he calculates an increase from the favourable (p 9150) appearance of the season of from 25 to 40,000 Page with former years may meet your Lordship's sanction.

Note: Amounts stated in collector's letter:

	Est.	F 1209		F 1210	
		Est.	Disbursed	Est.	Est.
North of Cauvery	11,636-38-48		10,599-27-25	11,236-36-12	
South of Cauvery	8,000-00-00				

3. Government to Board of Revenue: 1.11.1800 @@@

5. We are of opinion with you, that it will be more eligible to provide for the maintenance of the religious establishments of our newly acquired territories by specific endowments in land agreeably to the ancient institutions of the country; than by annual fixed payments. We direct therefore you will give the subject your serious consideration submitting to us with your deliberations, information from the districts under the collector of Salem, similar to that we required from the collector at Dindigul.

6. Until a final arrangement of this institution shall be made, we authorise eventually the disbursement of two thousand Star Pagodas, to support the religious ceremonies of such pagodas south of the cauvery as Major Macleod may find on further enquiry require pecuniary assistance. (Clive, W. Petrie, E.W. Fallofield)

4. Board of Revenue to Collector, Salem: 8.11.1800 @@@

The pagoda and mosque allowances for the present year the Board consent to your paying in money as you have proposed; they do not however coincide in your opinion for establishing this usage but deem it for the reasons they have assigned to Government and in their letter to Col read the late superintendent (copy of which is enclosed for your information) preferable to continue the ancient usage of appropriating lands for defraying the expences of the religious establishments of the country. They therefore direct you will lay before them a list of the pagodas and mosques throughout your district that have claims together with the amount and extent of land deemed sufficient for their support that register thereof may be instituted and distinct grants issued for such lands as may be appropriated to them. It would be desirable that the manams of each pagoda should be compact.

Independently of the sum included in the moyen sabitah Government have further been pleased to authorize the eventual disbursement of 2,000 Pagodas in consequence of what you observe in the (p 9479) 6th para of your address for the pecuniary assistance of the pagodas south of the Cauvery that on further enquiry you may consider to require this indulgence.

As Government in thus liberally extending its assistance to these institutions has in view the happiness of the inhabitants you will submit such regulations and information as will tend to promote and preserve the benefits and comforts it is their wish may be secured to them.

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Board of Revenue to Col A. Read, Superintendent PARANAHALS: 4.10.1798
Extract

You will further reconsider the arrangement you propose for new modelling the system of remunerating village, and defraying the expences of religious establishments, by substituting money payments in lieu of lands and rasccons on the crops, the immemorial practice of Hindostan. The amount payable from the treasury by your new arrangement, and which has of course been added to the jumma tax (p 2784):

For Village Charges is	Page	37,000
For Pagoda Fees		15,023 Sps 52,023

The Board have not sufficient information before them to form a decided judgement on this important subject. If there be uncultivated circar lands in a village the inhabitants would it is presumed (with due encouragement) be equally ready to augment revenue by occupying them, as by cultivating the resumed maniums; the former would produce an actual increase to revenue. The resumption of the latter creates a certain established charge on the treasury while in war or bad seasons the produce from such resumptions may prove very deficient and (in)adequate thereto. It besides weakens the local attachment of the village servants a circumstance the Board observe particularly adverted to by one of your assistant collectors as likely to prove in its consequences inconvenient and prejudicial to the country. The principal object to be gained by the resumption seems the prevention of future surreptitious alienations of circar lands. This (p 2785) however the survey must have rendered very difficult. But if the villages are to be rented out at a fixed jumma and proprietary rights conferred, any check in this respect will be altogether unnecessary as there cannot be a doubt the farmers would in such case protect their property from all encroachments. The curum in particular will then become merely the village register to record every thing relating to the shares, agreements amonget individuals, and circumstances connected with change of property therein for the information of the courts of justice. The Board further remark you had another object in view that of ascertaining every charge to which revenue is subject. But this might, they conceive, have been equally attained by inserting the ascertained values of such alienated lands on both sides of your account without subjecting Government to the risk and charge of collection. It is, however, their wish to receive every argument for or against the change of system (p 2786) which your extensive local information so well enables you to furnish.

IGR: P/275/43; Madras Revenue Proceedings (26.9 to 1.11.1800; pp 2311-2849); Proceedings 31.10.1800
The above extract is sent by the Board of Revenue to Government with their letter of 26.10.1800 regarding the proposal of the Salem collector (Macloed, assistant collector under Read earlier on) to resume the Enam lands in the district and pay money allowances to the temples etc instead. This extract is not entered in the Board's own proceedings while dealing with the Salem proposal.
The letter from Salem collector to Board of Revenue, dated 2.10.1800, is in P/286/44, on pages 8556-74; the Board Minute on pp 8571-3; the Board's letter to Govt in P/286/45 on pages 9147-50 dated 26.10.1800; and Gott's reply concurring in the opinion of the Board but suggesting further detailed consideration, in P/286/46, pp 9470, and is dated 1.11.1800.

34.4

7
From Collector of the Baramahal to Board of Revenue: 10.N. 1801

To
The President and Members of the Board of Revenue

Gentle-men,

By your secretary's letter dated the late collector of the Salem districts was directed to lay before your Board a statement (p 13146) of villages, of which the revenues were to be set apart for the support of pagodas and the religious ceremonies of the natives. This account I have now the honour to forward.

Villages of a Bereak (?), as near as could be, equal in amount to the estimated expenses of the pagodas in each district have been selected. In the accompanying comparison, your Board will observe that, the revenue of them in 1210 in the aggregate exceeds the estimated disbursements of Fusly 1211 Pagodas 2656 and supposing the above villages granted in perpetuity, the, proposed text (?) rent is above the estimates Pagodas 1208. As much on account of the policy of no interruption from the want of funds being experienced in the regular performance of the ceremonies of their religion, as well as to prevent such interruption becoming a real tax upon the ryats as it infallibly would, was the sybendy of pagodas and every other charge not regularly secured to them, these villages have been chosen in which from local circumstances (p 13147) were supposed subject to the local decrease one year with another.

Should your Board be of opinion that the excess of revenue of 1210 above the estimated disbursement is too great to be all given up, what proportion may be deemed sufficient can be included in the jamahbundy as a quit rent from the above villages. In order, however, to provide against fluctuation to which cultivation is always liable, it would perhaps, be better did the amount exceed rather than exactly equal the annual disbursements. The excess would come into the treasury of each pagoda, and might be disbursed in repairs, in the purchase of furniture and in other usual charges of which many of the pagodas stand much in need. Did the revenue in the aggregate rise what part of this excess the liberality of Government might give up, could be usefully employed in opening anew pagodas, a few of which in the Salem districts are without establishment new, which in the time of the Hindoo princes were liberally endowed.

From the time I receive the orders of your Board upon the subject of the accompanying statement it will not be requisite to enter in accounts any charge of this nature, and the money disbursed from the beginning of the present Fusly, can be deducted from the revenue of the villages allowed to the above purpose.

From the pagodas in the districts north of Tappeer, including those in Ballagaut, a statement in the same form will shortly be forwarded.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen
Venkettgherrycottah
10 th November 1801.
Your obedient servant
D. Cockburn, Collector.

IOR: P/286/71: The statement is on page 13148. The amount of estimated disbursement for 1211 is given as Pagodas 11,358.

34.5

Statement showing the amount usually disbursed at the expense of Government on account of pagodas and religious ceremonies in the Barramah and Ballaghaut districts ...: 10.3.1802

(Details abstracted from statement pp 3246:

	<u>Baramahal Dist</u>	<u>Ballaghaut Dist</u>
No of Pagodas	82	6 plus
Bramin Sibbendy (Nos)	209	58 plus
Seedar Sibbendy "	258	69 plus
<u>Defrayed from Lands</u>		
Amount of yearly wages	1,362.26.29	680.27.26 plus
Allowance for Rice, Ghee, Oil &c	1,146. 5.77	584.37.57 plus
Total Defrayed from Lands	2,508.32.26	1,515.19.68
Paid from Government Treasury	2,105.27.43	214.21.47
Total		
Total Estimate of/Annual Expenses	SP 4,614.14.69	1,729.41.35

IOR: P/257/2: Pro 29.3.1802: (Note: The Baramahal were ceded to the British in 1792 after the war with Tippee.)

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Col A. Read to Board of Revenue on his Compilations: 27.5.1799
(Extract)

My time being employed in this manner, which has prevented my communicating to your Board on many occurrences under my management, and my services being next required in the field, together with the probability that I might not be able, (p 4938) afterwards to renew my labours in the revenue line determined me, in February last, to send you the remaining volumes of my records, that what had been done, might be deposited in your office.

They contain the whole of my investigations, and correspondence, on revenue and matters connected with it, that have appeared worth preserving, and being classed in such a manner as after long consideration has appeared the most eligible, they are divided into twenty two sections or principal heads as follows:

1. Management
2. Geography
3. Inhabitants
4. Products
5. Property
6. Land Rents
7. Imports
8. Arrangements
9. Field Registers
10. Village Registers
11. District Registers
12. Registers of Heritable Lands
13. Registers of Imports
14. Settlements
15. Balances
16. Police
17. Justice
18. Expence
19. Money
20. Accounts
21. Miscellany
22. General Review

(p 4939) having carried my enquiries as far as has been possible, into every branch of revenue and police.

This being a work that if finished as intended, will consist of about 60 volumes + one half accounts and the other half investigation and discussion of revenue matters (enough to discourage many from ever (?) looking into it).

FOR: P/286/13: in Pro 6.6.1799 pp 4936-49. Col Read at this time was engaged in the final war with Tippee.

NOTE: Volumes 1-7, 15-9 and 21-22 of the published "Baramahl Records" are presumably partial or complete printed versions of the corresponding volumes mentioned above. The title of 21 in print is given as "political". Vols 8-14, and 20 do not seem to have printed at all.

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Board of Revenue to Government on Kistnagherry Settlement: 12.2.1801

From Capt
Graham I.I.

15. For your lordship's approval and confirmation we have the honour to lay before you the settlement formed by Captain Graham, amounting to in gross jumma to Pagodas two lacs thirty thousand eight hundred and thirty two (2,33,832) for the Kistnagherry division of the Baramahl and conquered and districts for the revenue of Fusly 1210 together with a comparative statement between it and Fusly 1209 by which there appear an increase of Page 22,740 or 10½ per cent on the gross jumma of 1209.

16. We have also the honour to submit Captain Graham's estimates of disbursement for Fusly 1210, amounting to Page 46,647-28-34 for which we recommend your lordships authority being granted. ©

17. (p 170) In the foregoing amount are included in money payments from the treasury Page 2,651-35-78 for the support of the religious institutions of the country, besides the amount appropriated for this purpose in lands valued at 4,491-30-66. On the subject of these institutions we propose giving to Captain Graham the same instructions as we suggested under date 26th October last should be communicated to the collector at Salem for appropriating lands in place of money for their maintenance and framing regulations for the appropriation of the produce to the purposes for which accorded by Government.

18. We mean also to repeat our orders pertaining for preparing sunnuds for the pensioners, and a report upon their claims for your (p 171) lordship's consideration, that regular sunnuds under the Company's seal, and denoting the pension to proceed from their bounty, may be issued to such as you shall deem proper objects for hereditary or pensions for life, or a shorter period.

We have the honour to be My Lord,
Fort St George
12 February 1801.
Your obedient humble servants
William Petrie, Thos Cockburn,
A. Falconar.

Government to Board of Revenue: 21.2.1801

5. We approve and accordingly confirm the settlement made by Captain Graham for the portion of Baramahl and Conquered districts under his superintendance amounting to Page 2,33,832 and are well pleased to observe an increase on the last settlement of 10½ per cent, or Page 22,740.

6. We authorise the estimate of disbursements submitted by Captain Graham for Fusly 1210 amounting with the village sibbendy maniums to Page 46,647 and approve your intention of requiring from the collector his sentiments on the proposed measure of making endowments in land to the pagodas and mosques in preference to fixed money payments for the support of these these institutions.

© (details of disbursements as given in margin of page 169)

Cutcherry (dists)	Page	15,690-44-68	
Sadarward		2,022-44-20	
Village Sibbendy (value of village maniums)		15,896-29-65	
Irrecoverable Advances		1,979-00-00	15%
		<u>37,146-35-29</u>	
Allowances to Mosques and Pagodas	Page	2,651-35-78	
Pensions		2,357-16-21	
Sum in Land the value only stated in accounts		4,491-30-66	
		<u>9,500-38-5</u>	
IOR: P/275/45: Madras Revenue Proceedings 20.2.1801: pp 161-71,		Total	46,647-28-34 19½
			pp 171-3.

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Collector, Madras to Board of Revenue: 29.12.1800
(Extract)

34. Previous to the sequestration of Madras by the Nabob, the custom which had obtained from ancient times in the division of the crops were various and capricious; a particular detail of them promises no advantage but as a matter of curiosity I transmit a separate statement (No. 6). The total deductions previous to the general division may be estimated under (p 660) the various extraordinary heads therein enumerated at about per cent, but the frauds inseparable from the nature of such deductions would doubtless swell them to at least five per cent more. The impossibility, during the prevalence of such irregularities of ascertaining the dues of the circar, and the extraordinary advantages which the ryots had drawn to themselves under the cloak of them, induced one of the Nabob's managers, Nawaz Ally Cawn, to make a thorough reform, by abolishing the whole, and prescribing fixed rules for the future division. His Highness's authority was however too much distracted by the factions of different Maroon chiefs to admit of a complete execution of this standard during his administration, but it was generally established some years afterwards by Neetee Iria Pilly, the energy of whose management enabled him to improve and add to it, and thus amended, it continues the scale of partition at this day.

35. No fees of any description are given (p 661) before the cutting, or previous to the measurement of the grain; when this has been done in the presence of the circar servant, and of the inhabitants, the division takes place, in the following manner:

	<u>Cal</u> <u>Mer</u> <u>Measure</u>
For the Pedee Shelawo in every ten galleons	2-00-00
To the inhabitants	4-00-00
To the Government	4-00-00
Appropriations of the Pedee Shelawo is as follows:	
To the cultivating inhabitants for seed	1- 3-00
To the calendar Bramin	0-00-0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cottocanacoo	0- 3-00
Cauranambion (right by inheritance acquired some years ago)	0-00- 3
Cuttembles	0-00- 3
Carpenter and iron-smith (xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx villages)	0- 1- 4
Deshawal (This is only in some villages, a part of which goes to the Company and some to a Chattram)	0-00- 2
Valus Gawal	0-00- 2
Tandel (the collector of the taxes)	0-00- $\frac{1}{2}$
Shreff	0-00- 1
Bannokatal (the name of a dancing girl)	0-00- $\frac{1}{2}$ (p 662)
The shepherd	0-00- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Washerman and barber	0-00- $\frac{1}{2}$
Shanun or teddy man	0-00- $\frac{1}{2}$
Pollen	0-00- 2
Weerpauthee (who conveys the water into the fields)	0-00- $\frac{1}{2}$
Warun (His duty is to fix the chop over the heaps and to guard them)	0-00- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pariar	0-00- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Shoe-maker	0-00- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<u>1-11- 1$\frac{1}{2}$</u>

IGR: P/286/52: Proceedings Madras Board of Revenue: Report on Madras by Mr S.R. Lushington, collector (some 25 years later also Governor of Madras) in proceedings 22.1.1801: pp 636-744, annexures 745, 746-76; Board Minute on pp 776 'to go in circulation

	(from pre page)	1-11- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Charitable Institutions:		
The Mudden of Terowade Teray		0-00- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
The Pagoda of Sabramony Swany		0-00- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
The cheultry of Sella Kocpenla		0-00- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
The cheultry of Tripulawney		0-00- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
The cheultry of Chickel		0-00- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
The ceultry of Kocerasalingam		0-00- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
The cheultry of Koccuadrayer		0-00- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
The cheultry of Nynarceil		0-00- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
		<u>1-13- 1$\frac{1}{2}$</u>

Pala Sedunterums or various fees due to the Village Pagodas &c:

Pillayar pagoda	0-00- 1	(p 663)
Eyennaur pagoda	0-00- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Ummen pagoda	0-00- 1	
Mosques	0-00- $\frac{1}{2}$	
Muddus	0-00- $\frac{1}{2}$	
Durma Maganeh, Nant Amblum and Nant C _o neccoo	0- 1-00	
	<u>2-00-00</u>	

A more particular detail of the nature of the charities, and offices (the) to which these Manniums are granted is given in NO. 11.

The scale of partition for dry grain received in hand is as follows:

Upon a punjah produce of	10-00-00
Charitable institutions as particularised in the Munjah and in the proportion there fixed 8688686	0- 3- 2
Village Pagodas and Pala Sedunterums	0- 6- 4
Durma Maganeh Nant Amblum and Nant Cunn-0-00- 5	0-10- 5
	<u>9- 4- 1</u>
To the Inhabitants 2/3rd	6- 2- 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
To the Government	3- 1- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<u>9- 4- 1</u> (p 664)

36. This rate of division in the munjah prevails throughout all the talooks of Rannad except Arnoomunglaw, Anamantageedy Groer, Coctagansud, Cotapalam: there, ten cullums only are allowed in one hundred for the Padeo Shelawee and from the Marleocam (?) only 5 per cent is granted to the maniumdars. The reason given for this distinction, is the greater quantity of paddy grown in these talooks. ...

Note: The Beards Collections volume 132(NO. 2406) also contains this report (pp 153-308, 309-52). None of the annexures referred to above are included in either.

34.9

Mr E. Irwin to Government on Tinnevely: 28.4.1783
(Extract)

(p 95) I assure your lordship and c that the weavers of this district imitate the cloth of all countries with great exactness, and at nearly equal prices. Mr Light who has made frequent and successful trials of this nature has now in his possession imitations of the coarse cloths of Chinimawaickpollam, warrior-pollam, and Sheally with the succateens (?) and Salemperees of Cuddalore that might be sent up for examination; long cloths, muslins and other fine goods are daily made here at reasonable prices and the worked muslins of Bengal are copied with wonderful exactness. In short the materials and art workmen that this country produces are sufficient to ensure the Company an investment of a lac of Pagodas the first year, and of double that amount the subsequent years. ...

(p 98) No 4 is a translation of a petition from Sade Sullivan (?), the head of the Paravar cast. This man had the rank of factor in the Dutch service, and on his credit and influence with the caste men and divers the Dutch depended chiefly for the business on the coast. I have the pleasure to assure your lordship &c that I have found this man very useful and intelligent and ready to under-take any service that the Company may require of him. ...

(p 99) I trust your lordship &c will pardon my suggesting that a dress or some mark of your favour might be the means of attaching him wholly to our interest. Besides the injuries set forth in his petition, the situation of the christians on the coast has been feelingly represented by this man. ...

(p 100) I have taken on me to put these people on the Company's owle which protects them from unusual exactions until the pleasure of the Select Committee is known. By this step I have not only vindicated the humanity and good faith of the British Government but I flatter myself have relieved 20,000 subjects that are of the utmost moment to the trade of this coast, and would be of infinite service to the Company on the prosecution of an investment and the Shank and zamat Pearl Fisheries.

IOR: Home Misc 258: pp 91-121

34.10

Late Committee of Assigned Revenue to President & Council at Fort St George: 31.12.1785 (Extract)

21. The Poligars of the Tinnevelly provinces are classed under 32 chiefs and amount by computation to 30,000 men furnished with pikes and matchlocks. Their holds are so strong and difficult of access that the Nabob formerly experienced some severe checks in his attempts to reduce them. Confident in their strength and having an easy road open to escape when overpowered, they usually asserted that spirit of independence which their situation so well qualified them to maintain. The tribute claimed from them was consequently regulated in a great measure by the principle of force. When the Nabob's affairs enabled him to collect a (p 137) large body of troops in the district, he obtained as much money as the present fear or convenience of the Poligars was disposed to yield to him. When on the contrary the Poligars felt themselves in a condition to resist and even to attack him by plunder in the open country he contented himself with their gratuitous offerings, however small, and waited for a more favourable occasion to bring forward his demands, which then always consisted of a large accumulation of arrears of peiscush, charges for troops sent against them, and claims for losses sustained by their depredation on the revenue.

vide Tinne-
velly Corres-
pondence
No 24/1783

vide letter
from Mr Ir-
win, Tinne-
velly Corres.
No 32/1783

A Chuckrum
is about
5/8th of a
Star Pagoda.

22. By a statement taken from the records of the Tinnevelly province in 1783 it appears that during the 18 years of the Nabob's precarious authority over these Poligars the current tribute settled at various times and very unequal rates amounted collectively to 19,17,871 Chuckrums which yields on an average 1,06,548 Chuckrums per annum. But the whole sum of 19,17,871 Chuckrums Mr Irwin could not trace with (p 138) precision the actual receipt of more than 7,21,299 Chuckrums which divided among the 18 years must have produced on an average no more than 40,072 Chuckrums per annum. If we balance against this small advantage what the Nabob lost by depredations, and what he expended upon different military expeditions against the Poligars, we may safely venture to affirm that he was a loser of several lacks of Pagodas in his transactions with them during that period.

23. But this was not the only ~~man~~ inconvenience attending the system. A state of frequent warfare and perpetual distrust took place of that mutual confidence which might have made the Poligars good subjects in time of peace and useful auxiliaries in time of war. The consequence was natural, and when Hyder invaded the Carnatic in 1780 they availed themselves of that opportunity (p 139) to withhold the payment of their tribute, to plunder the country and commit other acts of violence and hostility which obliged the Company to send a large force against them in the midst of the war. The army under the command of Col Fullarton by a well-timed exertion against two of the principal Poligars, brought the whole to a sense of obedience, and the equity of the subsequent settlement improved that obedience into a real confidence in the Company's Government.

The agreement
expresses
1,03,381 Chuc
krums which
with the
Vattem or
betta amounts
to 1,06,000

24. The amount of annual peiscush was fixt by mutual agreement @ at 1,06,000 Chuckrums being the average rate of the Nabob's aggregate settlements for 18 years, and above double the average rate of what he appeared by the principal accounts to have received during that period. With respect to his claim for arrears of peiscush, military charges and losses by depredation, we have already mentioned the nature of this claim and the manner in which it was usually brought forward upon any acquired superiority over the Poligars. The account now consisted of various accumulated and (p 140) disputed articles commencing with the Nabob's first agreement in 1765. It was a vain attempt to adjust it by any regular investigation, and indeed strictly speaking there could be no equitable ground of claim either for arrears or losses where force was the avowed measure of settling and realizing the tribute. ...

...In less than two years the (p 142) Company had received 3,28,186 Chuckrums which were nearly half the sum of the Nabob's collection in 18.

3A.11
SR Lushington to Board of Revenue on Tinnevelly: 28.5.1802
 (Extract)

35. With the exception of the talook of Shivilopatore, all the lands belonging to the principal pagodas in the province were assumed by the circar above fifty years ago and an allowance in money established for their support. During the Mussulman government this was a fund upon which the unprincipled servants preyed with impunity, to the distress and discomfort of every well disposed, and pious Hindoe in the province. To this contempt and indifference in the government to the comforts and ceremonies of their religion, is to be attributed much of the aversion of the native inhabitants to the Nabob's administration, and nothing can tend so directly to establish the Company's Government in the good wishes and affections of the people, as the just appropriation of what is actually due to the pagodas (p 9062) accompanied by the demonstration of a sincere desire to aid all their religious and charitable designs, and establishments.

No 14
 No 15

36. From these motives I have endeavoured by a constant attention to the regulation and countenance of all their daily expences and appointed festivals, these grand sources of happiness and pride with all Hindoes, to make the contrast between the late and the present management as favourable to the Company as possible. Of the amount disbursed in the principal pagodas since the transfer I enclose for your information a particular statement, and of the maniums enjoyed in land by the lesser temples an account is also transmitted. That the limits of the Enams as well as of those granted to individuals have been in this as in every other country surreptitiously enlarged, (p 9063) is not to be doubted; but the minute investigation and actual survey indispensable to ascertain the extent of these petty encroachments cannot be accomplished without the enjoyment and application of much leisure time; a desideratum which you will readily admit has not yet fallen to my lot. © To recommend therefore any resumption upon the surmise of an invalid tenure would not be consistent with that tenderness for the rights of individuals, which you desire may distinguish the Company's administration; and hence I have yet attempted nothing more than to form a register of them, in order that they may not be in future fraudulently increased. Upon the establishment of the judicial courts the whole will of course underge a thorough revision, and several claims be confirmed or rejected as shall appear (p 9064) expedient and just.

45. In concluding this lengthened detail relative to the settlement of the circar lands of Tinnevelly for the present Fusly 1211 some apology might appear necessary for so long an intrusion, if I were not sensible that the time which is employed to convince you that the augmentation of the present settlement upon the public collection (p 9079) (for it is vain to conjecture what was received in private mussers and bribes) in former years is not beyond the ability of the country. How far that increase extends is shown in the following statement.

	Increase of Mr Lushington's Settlement
Upon the collections of the last year	37- 5-20½ per cent
Upon the average of the last 5 years	28- 9-46½ per cent
" " " 10 "	11- 2-41½ per cent
Upon the 1st year of Mr Terin's rent	123- 8-34½ per cent
" 2nd " " "	7- 3-11½ per cent
Upon the average of last 20 years	17- 4-41 per cent
" " " 30 "	14- 4-16½ per cent

IOR:R/287/11: Pro 16.8.1802. The report is pp 9027-85, 9086-90. Most of the Enclosures are sent later and are on pp 9091-9124. Paras 37-8 (Charges of Police), 42 (Repair of Tanks), 44 (Privileges of Canonge) with Encl 18,19 on pp 9111-5.

© During 1799-1802 Tinnevelly was the scene of largescale extermination of the local people.

34.12

15
S. Arcot Collector's Instructions to Assistant Collectors: 9.1.1802
(Extract)

5. At the same time that I (p 7826) strongly recommend particular attention to all complaints, I wish you to discriminate between those which are frivolous, and too often brought forward with a design of evading the just dues of Government; from such as either have a tendency to establish or do actually produce oppression, to the first you will give such replies as may discourage their repetition, the last you will either yourself immediately remove or consult with me on the means of prompt and effectual prevention. In every instance when you find the farmer who is not assessed beyond his means attempt to withhold or procrastinate the payment of his rents in frivolous pretexts or by absenting himself from his village at the period of demand you will invariably exert the authority which is delegated to you and by making a few publick examples at first render the necessity of having recourse to such painful measures (p 7827) less frequent. If we relax on these occasions the realisation of the revenues will become extremely difficult, and the credit which I trust we have established must fall to the ground.

8. In all the Nabob's districts let it be an object to discover if any usual head or article of taxation has escaped our notice, (p 7829) that unless it should militate against the system of justice and which it is the anxious wish of Government to see generally established, it may be annexed to the jumbundy.

9. You will recollect that when the assumption took place I assured the inhabitants by proclamation that they should enjoy the benefit of the cowle (which) for buttal lands which had been granted during the management of Rajah Beerbur better known in his financial capacity by the name of Rajejee. You will endeavour to detect (?) deviation on the part of the village farmers from these orders, and insist on their invariable and unqualified fulfillment.

Arcot
9th January 1802.

J. G. Graham
Collector.

IGR: P/287/9: Pro 26.7.1802. Enclosure to report dated 22.7.1802. The complete letter is on pp 7824-30. The Assistant Collector, James Scott Savery Esq, sent a letter on 17.2.1802, entered on pages 7830-42.

34.13

PROCLAMATION IN THE NAMES OF THE RYOTS KHOOSHBAUDI & C OF
THE TALOOK OF TRINGALY : SOUTHERN DIVISION OF ARCOT

Be it known that at this time Dhoondewee Samsootcher Phasley 1212, the following cowle shall be given to the ryots &c.

For Gundayen lands the teerwa and calwaschy (increase of one fourth) fixed by Ryajee is to be considered as the standard for each district, nor is any more to be demanded on any account whatever.

For Buttai lands, deducting from the gross produce the maira of the swadunter dittum, beurabalotty or village municipal servants and &c the Colcoory Seegwaschy Bramins &c are to have 5 in every 10 cullums of the remainder and the Shooders or cultivators 4½ cullums. But the Seegwaschies and ryots are to pay their servants from their own share the sirkar having nothing to do with them. To Peercoory Seegwaschies their share of the crop is to be 5½ cullums (p 7802) out of every 10 and the ryots 5 cullums.

To those who use the Pakotta, whether Colcoory or Peercoory if Seegwaschy the share is to be 6 cullums if ryots 5½ cullums.

For waste lands of more than 10 years standing if Gundayen a reduction of 2 annas from the standard is to be made. If Buttai half a cullum more than the above rate is to be allowed.

To those who recover lands from the jungle whither Gundayen or Buttai, will be allowed a reduction of one half the usual rent or wagur. But they are first to cultivate the usual arable lands either as Colcoories or Peercoories nor is the above cowle to be given on any other condition and if they neglect their usual cultivation, the full Teerwa for the above lands is to be exacted.

The Colcoories and Peercoories of each village will be informed by the Tahsildar or Paishcar of the intended assignment (p 7803) of the village for the current year, and they are to carry cultivation to the greatest possible extent, in order that the Sirkar may sustain no loss. Should it appear that they have been remiss in carrying on cultivation the cowle the above detailed will not be observed. Each ryot is to furnish the Tahsildar or his Paishcar with a written engagement of the quantity of land he consents to cultivate and this/cowle /above &c on no account to be deviated from .

Dated 25th May 1802 for 1811 Phasely

(George Graham) collector.

IOH: P/287/9: Pre 26.7.1802: Enclosure to Collector's Report dated 22.7. 1802, pp 7780-99, Encls 7801-52, Interview with Board of Revenue 7852-53.

SA.14

Collector S. Aroet to Board of Revenue on Expenses: 25.7.1806
(Extract)

6. Disbursements similar to this are made I believe in all districts, and that on account of invocations for rain is particularly requisite here, where the seasons have of late years been so very unfavourable.

7. The present situation of the talook peons: the additional districts about to be made over to Mr Ross's charge and the urgent necessity of giving him an establishment that will admit of his keeping a separate treasury induces me to request your Board's permission to pay the different servants according to the moyensabitah now sent from the 1st of September next.

8. The allowance to the Vellere yeomidars was always paid out of the ~~xxxxxx~~ town duties of that place which having been abolished, and the charge of the pottah made over to the commanding officer by a (p 4443) late order of Government I beg to know whether or not I am to pay them in future. They have certainly no greater claim to the indulgence than the yeomidars of the Seubah who have not received any thing for two years and a half.

Coyelampeody
25th July 1806

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen
Your very obedient servant
John G. Ravenshaw, collector.

ABSTRACT (of expenses in the district)

(Name of Head)	A N N U A L L Y			
	Fusly 1215	Fusly 1216	Increase	Decrease
Russeer Cutcherry	16,481. 6.24	18,862.42.72	3,395.36.48	1,014.00.
District Cutcherris	28,686. 0. 0	32,479.29.32	3,871.29.32	78.00.
Sauderward	3,516. 0. 0	3,516. 0. 0		
Sea Custom Establish- ments	493.31.64	521. 6.24	27.19.40	
Charges Extraordinary	1,207.14. 2	1,447.14. 2	240. 0. 0	
Survey Establishment	9,464.11.74	9,379.10.58		85. 1.1 6
Pensions and Charitable Allowances	16,476. 7.64	16,476. 7.64		
Total	76,324,26.68	82,682.21.12	7,534.40.40	1,177. 1.16
				1,177. 1.16
			Net Increase	6,357,39.24

(John G. Ravenshaw)

IOR: P/288/41: Pre 4.8.1806: Pp 4438-44

34.15

Collector Chingleput to Board of Revenue on Conjeevarum Festival
Accounts: 19.7.1806

To
The President and Members of the Board of Revenue
Gentlemen

1. Enclosed I have the honour to forward an account particulars of the expences incurred in the celebration of the third days festival during the grand feast of the little Conjeeveram pagoda for this year amounting to Pagedas 334. 19. 56 which, as/always /it been defrayed by Government, I request the Board will procure their sanction for the amount, that it may be passed in my accounts.

2. The civil auditor, I find in his audit of my accounts for the Fusly year 1214 has retrenched the amount of all the Great Pagoda privileges which passes through the collector's hands for the support of their respective ceremonies. Where the privileges of any of the principal churches lie in one more than one zemindary they are commuted to the zemindars, and the amount of them is paid, along with his kist into the collector's treasury. The money is then issued monthly to the servants of such of the churches as are under the collector's management, and to those where there are church wardens, it is paid to them from time to time as required on passing their receipts for it, (p 4263) and an account of the expenditure is kept by the curmums of the pagodas. As I shall not have an opportunity of referring to the records of this office when my accounts come to be audited, I take the liberty of enclosing an account particulars of the amount disbursed on each church for the last Fusly and request that the Board will procure me sanction for it, in order that it may be passed on audit, without further trouble.

3. I also find that I ought to have submitted along with my mayensabitah for sanction an account of the Poligars who were ordered by Government on the 1st of September 1802 at the abolition of the office to be pensioned, for want of which the amount of them has also been retrenched. In order to avoid a repetition of the same for Fusly 1215, I have the honour to enclose a list of them amounting to Pagedas 1,291, 12. 48, and also a list of the yomeahs and charities at Dutch settlements being Pagedas 1,541.7.42, which are in the same predicament and to request that the Board will, in order to save future trouble both to themselves and me, procure the sanction of Government to the charge that the auditor may pass it in my accounts on audit.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen

Carangeoly
19th July 1806.

Your most obedient humble servant
J. Hepburn, late collector, Chingleput.

IOR: P/288/41(28.7 to 14.8.1806; pp 4143-4675): Statements are on pp 4264-72 (photod 4262-66)

(Note: a Charges on 3rd day festival at Little Pagoda Conjeeveram: pp 4164-5: Star Pagedas 334.19.56; of which

Different kind of Fire-works	Sp	50.36.52
Gold Cloth presented to the God		30.00.00
29 cullums of paddy		25.00.00
277 Measures of Gingerly oil		29.25.70
Batta for Dancing Girls in number 192		7.39.50
Presents to the above		143.19.57

Besides there are 39 other items of expenditure varying from Pagedas 10 for flowers to Page 0.00.32 for 1 pagoda weight of camphire.

b Expences of 27 Large pagodas in sillah Chingleput for Fusly 1215: Pagedas 14,481. 33.13
The highest is for the Verdaraiah Swamy Pagoda: 5,199.40.20,
Lowest for Kareamonca Swamy: 7.35.47)

34.16

Mr Wallace, Collector Trichi to Board of Revenue: 21 August 1801
(Extract)

6. The whole of the Auny Vallan, and that part of the Andy Vallan which was reaped between the 12th (p 9953) of July and the 4th of August, (the day I took charge) has been under Aumanie.

7. As the period when I received charge of the district was the moment of reaping, and as any delay thereof would have been attended with ruinous consequences, I was compelled to issue orders to the Taheldars to get in the crops as usual.

8. As I found the inhabitants of the country labouring under great distress from the vexations, and oppressions of the late managers, I felt the necessity of at once shewing them the benefits they were to expect from the Government of the Company.

9. No circumstance appeared to me better calculated to make a favorable impression of our Government on the minds of the people, than a speedy, and fair division of the crops then reaping.

10. In this idea, I took for my guide, a principle laid down, but never observed or acted upon, by the late Government.

11. It was, an equal division of the crops, the inhabitants paying out of their share, the artificers and other Setuntrums.

12. (p 9954) The inhabitants under the late management received nominally 50 per cent of the produce of their Munja lands, but so great and so oppressive were the deductions from this amount, that the late manager was shameless enough to confess to me, that he was fully of opinion that not more than from 15 to 10 per cent out of the gross produce, was on an average left to the inhabitants.

13. One circumstance will be sufficient to exemplify this. An inhabitant's field produced 100 Gullums of paddy: After deducting the Cooly hire, and Caunjaunum or inspecting peens daily hire, both of which were deducted from the gross produce.

14. Of these 100 Gullums, 50 were given to the inhabitants, as their just share; out of which they were to give the fixed Setuntrums to the village artificers, Cowalgars &c &c. Besides these deductions (which they can very well bear if the remainder is left to them) an immediate deduction of 5 Gullums for every 50 Gullums from the Coodevaran was made in the spot, for the circar, under the plea of a loan, or of an old balance of 17 years standing, relative to which, there is not the (p 9953) smallest information in the accounts or records delivered to me. The other deductions were equally with these founded on injustice and fraud; they consisted of Mussers and similar demands.

15. In order to shew the people that a system so shamefully deficient in equity was at an end, I found it necessary to issue the general order of which the enclosed paper No 1 is a copy.

1084-16238/66 Madras Board of Revenue Proceedings (10-31.8.1801,
dated 27.8.1801: The complete report is on
pp 9952-68. Board's Minute is on pp 9968-71.

34.17

General Order of the Collector the 13th August 1801 : Trichinopoly
Head Cutcherry

The collector established the following regulations for the division of the gross produce or Vadavaram of the Nunja crop called Andy Vallar.

The collector directs that with the crops reaped, and usually called the Vedavaram, that part of the crops, hitherto brought exclusively into the Mailvaram, called Paragoe, Punjamuddee, and Vasee, or Vain, be united with the Vadavaram; by observing this rule every grain of paddy produced is to be collected together, and to be divided as hereafter ordered.

From the full gross produce is to be deducted the Cooly, and what remains after deducting the Cooly, is to be called the Net Gross produce, which is to be divided equally between Government and the inhabitants.

The collector gives the following form for (p 9967) the guidance of the Tahsildars, in making the division of the crops. He gives this form calculated at so much per cent and the rates hereafter mentioned are to be considered as the rule of division.

	<u>Gullums</u>
Estimated amount of the crops of a certain quantity of land, not including the following articles	96
Paragoe or Gleanings	3
punjamuddee or Damage done by cattle, made good by Cowlgars	3
Vasee or Overplus of Measurement	<u>3</u>
<u>Total Gross Produce</u> of a certain quantity of land	105
<u>Deduct</u> Cooly at 5 per cent	<u>5</u>
<u>Net Gross Produce</u> to be divided between Government and the Inhabitants	100
<u>Deduct</u> Coody Waram at 50 per cent	<u>50</u>
<u>Remains</u> Mailvaram	50

The inhabitants are to have their Waram delivered to them without any deduction whatever, and they are themselves to pay out of it the Setuntrams as hitherto. The Conganum to be paid as hitherto, before any measurement or division takes place at the rate of (p 9968) 1 Meroal per diem. Any Tasildar who does not observe this order shall be punished.

John Wallace, collector Trichenopoly.

(Board) Minute thereon

Mr Wallace's explanation of the principle on which the late Government formed a division of the crop with the inhabitants, exposes not only its defective management but the systematic oppression which the lower class laboured under. His continuance of the Andy Vallar crop under Aumonie, and justly dividing its produce with the ryot, will mark the happy change of Government and form on their minds a lasting impression of its moderation. It will give life to industry, and revive the drooping and exhausted resources of the district by a return to cultivation and bringing forward the available advantages which the Trichinopoly district in particular possesses.

IOR: P/286/66: Pro 27.8.1801

As a further encouragement Agreed to authorise him to return the amount of five Gulluns taken in every fifty in the Audy Vallan during the late management from the first day of the current Fusly, to the day of his receiving charge, and to direct that in giving this up (p 9969) to the inhabitants, he will explain that it is granted to them as a boon and is by no means relinquishment of the sirkar's right. The sole motive is to assist them in the cultivation, and to afford them relief from the grievous oppressions they lately laboured under. In his general report on the districts the division of the several crops will of course be specially treated of.

Agreed also to sanction his making advances in grain and money to the inhabitants as Taccavy, also for the purpose of repairing the damage on the banks of water courses, owing to the extraordinary flow of water in the Cavery and which will require his particular attention transmitting as early as possible a statement of the advances for the sanction of Government.

He will likewise as early as circumstances admit report on the mode he would recommend for realising the revenue of the current year. It would be very desirable that a more complete knowledge of the Trichenopoly district was obtained, so as to fix a value in money on its lands, that is a money rent on a given extent of the several classes of soil and (p 9970) that

34.18

Details and Value of Enam Lands in N. Arcot (?): 15.11.1806

(Pp 7083 gives details of Enam villages and lands sent by Mr H. Crane, Collector (from Chittoor). According to it the total number of Enams was 123 and the total gross ~~rent~~ revenue SP 66,557. 5.38. Out of this SP 20,745.10.74 was paid as 'Quit Rent' to Government leaving a net value as Enam of SP 45,811.36.44. Following are the details of the various purposes and amounts of these Enams.

No	Purpose	Gross Value	Quit Rent	Net Value
2	Deedayam	2,095.13.63	90.25.37	2,004.30.14
1	Bromadayam	6,842.17.7	295.27.45	6,546.31.42
16	Charitable Purposes	724.27.45	95.22.52	629.4.23
5	Dastbundam or Enams for constructing and repairing Tanks &c	10,232.26.20	4093.6.45	6,139.19.55
2	Kutpudie (?) Peons	26,334.36.20	12,079.2.70	14,255.33.30
21	Gram Sibbendy or village servants	13,694.34.10	2,519.14.35	11,175.19.55
1	Rajbundoo	2,297.8.69	128.37.32	2,168.13.37
6	Public Servants attached to the Pollam	1,068.13.11	333.0.0	735.13.11
1	Nutterwall or Enams to Persons whose father or other relations have died in battle, or otherwise in the service of the Poligars	879.24.75	182.0.43	697.16.32
1	Ballasdme (?) or Enams to Persons of supposed respectability	224.24.27	15.7.70	209.16.37
1	To Secucars who must have money forthcoming to lend whenever the Poligar demands it	475.24.77	224.6.73	251.18.4
43	Enams for various Petty Services	818.18.00	358.25.33	459.34.47
17	Junasha (?) including Part Lowruat (?), or peopple kept for the Poligars Division	731.32.64	262.7.43	469.25.21
5	Killing Wild Animals	28.0.65	13.13.63	14.40.2
1	Enam to an Illegitimate Child	108.27.45	54.13.63	54.13.63
Total		66,557.5.38	20,745.10.74	45,811.36.44

IOR: F/288/46: Pro 24.11.1806: (Note: A 'Pagoda' consisted of 42 fanams, and a fanam of 80 cash. There seem to have been quite a few 'Pagodas' used in southern India around 1800. A star pagoda equalled Rs).