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IDOLATRY (INDIA).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 21 June, 1849;—for,

A COPY “of any COMMUNICATIONS in relation to the Connexion of the
Government of *British India* with IDOLATRY, or with MAHOMETANISM—
(in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 664, of Session 1845.)”

East India House,
26 July 1849.

JAMES C. MELVILL.

(*Sir Robert Harry Inglis.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
1 August 1849.

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(In continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 664, of Session 1845).*

[The last Letter in this Department was No. 42, of 1845.]

— No. 1.—

(No. 1, of 1846.)

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Home Department
Legislative.

Honourable Sirs,

Para. 1. WITH reference to your despatches as per margin,* we have now the honour to lay before your Honourable Court, the accompanying Returns from the several Presidencies, concerning the disconnexion of the Government officers from the religious institutions of the natives, the minutes as per margin,† which have been recorded by the members of this Board, and the orders which we have issued on the subject to the several Governments.

• (Noted below.)

† (Noted below.)

2. The reports from the Government of Madras show, that in that Presidency, where interference in the management of native religious institutions had prevailed to a very great extent, a separation has been effected in regard to their internal administration and the expenditure of the revenues, and also the appointment of officers; the question of the management of the lands belonging to such institutions having been reserved for our orders.

Fort St. George.

3. Much difficulty was experienced in effecting the transfer, in some instances, from European to native agency, and different modes have been adopted, according to local circumstances and feelings. In some cases the temples have been committed to the single charge of Rajahs, influential zemindars and dhurma-kurtas; in others to committees or punchayets, in which hereditary village officers and the superintendents and priests of the temples have been associated with residents of wealth and respectability. One celebrated pagoda has been committed to the care of a mohunt.

4. Before deciding on the questions submitted by the Madras Government, we deemed it expedient to consult Mr. D. Elliott, member of the Law Commission, whose local experience and knowledge of the administration of that Presidency, enabled him to offer several valuable suggestions, which your Honourable Court will find in his Report, dated the 1st March last.

5. The Madras Government has been now directed to have transferred to the proper native agents, or trustees of the institutions, all the lands belonging to those institutions, after adopting such measures for securing the rights of the cultivators, as shall be considered a sufficient protection by the district officers, excepting the great Devastanum estates, with respect to which we are making further inquiries.

6. It will be observed, that the Madras Government and Board of Revenue at that Presidency, have advocated the retention of the management of the lands "comprising the great Devastanum estates, generally of considerable extent

* No. 7, of 1840, dated 2 Juns. No. 2, of 1841, dated 3 March, Revenue. No. 17, of 1841, dated 25 August. No. 25, of 1844, dated 18 December, Legislative.

† Minute by the Honourable Sir T. H. Maddock, dated 11 June 1845. Minute by the Honourable Mr. Millott, dated 15 September 1845.

extent, and occupied by numerous ryots." With respect to these lands, we have requested the Madras Government to state whether, after delivery of pottahs to the ryots, specifying the extent of land, the amount of the revenue and the periods at which it becomes due, these estates might not also be transferred to native agents and trustees, the cultivators having the immediate protection of the visitors and committees, and, when necessary, of the courts of justice. We have called for particulars of such lands as it might not be found practicable to include in the transference; viz. their extent, the institutions to which they belong, and the reasons why they should be made exceptions.

7. On the supposition that the lands which were managed by the Government officers would not be relinquished, a proposition was made by the Madras Government to resume the endowment lands, and substitute fixed annual payments calculated on a ten years' average of their net produce. Such a commutation was stated to have been made in Tinnevely and other districts; but we cannot see that any important object would be gained by such an arrangement.

8. There was a large surplus in deposit in the Government treasuries on the 30th June 1843, which had accrued entirely from an excess in the endowments above what was needed for keeping the temples, &c. in repair, and for the due performance of the services and duties intended by the founder. The surplus was estimated at Rs. 8,71,118. 7. 3., which we directed shall be held to be at the absolute disposal of the State, and shall be regarded as a fund to be devoted to the public benefit in works of general utility, preference being given as to the locality where the surplus is to be expended to the neighbourhood from which it was derived; and the education of the people being held forth as the most legitimate object to which it could be applied. Such an appropriation of the surplus funds will accord with the views of your Honourable Court, communicated to the Government of Fort St. George, in paras. 47 and 48 of your despatch dated the 9th May 1838.

9. Two suggestions were made by the Madras Government; one for an allotment of land to be made for the support of a mosque at Quilandy in Malabar, in lieu of a money allowance paid from the treasury; the other for redeeming certain allowances made to mosques, by the payment to the trustees of a sum of money yielding interest equal to the amount of the excise duty resumed, for which annual payments were made to those institutions. We did not attach much importance to the first arrangement; the second did not promise any benefit, and was otherwise objectionable.

10. There are some cases of alienations of land and rent for the support of religious institutions in the Kurnool territory. We have directed that all lands held rent-free on our assumption of the Government, shall continue undisturbed till the survey now in progress is completed, and the investigation of rights can commence. We agreed with the Board of Revenue at Madras, that the separate collection of the saderward allowances should cease, and that the parties entitled to participate in them should receive a fixed sum in lieu, in an annual payment calculated to equal the average amount of the last 10 years of the saderward itself. We have also sanctioned the continuance of the present money-payments from the treasury in every case where the grants under which they are claimed are found to be valid.

Bombay.

11. At Bombay there has been a complete separation of the officers of Government from the religious institutions of the natives. The only exception, if it be one, is the case of two villages in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, the management of which has apparently been continued in the mamlutdar, he paying over to the native committee, without accounting to the Collector, the revenue as realized, to be appropriated to the objects of the grant, viz. the support of a temple and the maintenance of pilgrims.

12. There appear to have been but few cases in Bombay, compared with the other Presidencies, where the revenue officers have had the charge of endowment lands. The transference in these has been effected with little difficulty, and it is gratifying to observe, that no apprehension is entertained of injury to either the institutions or to the ryots, from the change in the management.

Bengal.

13. With reference to your Honourable Court's despatch, No. 17, 1841, dated the 25th August, the Government of Bengal submitted the discussions which had taken place on the subject of Regulation XIX. of 1810. The late senior member of the Board of Revenue proposed a modification of that law, whereby native agency would be substituted for the control of European public officers

officers in the management and appropriation of funds set apart for native religious establishments. From this proposition the junior member differed, and suggested that matters should be left as they were. The late Deputy-governor of Bengal, differing in opinion with both members of the Board, recommended the repeal of the Regulation in all its parts, but with prospective effect.

14. We think that it is necessary so to modify the law as to make it correspond with the practice.

15. The only case of direct interference on the part of the European officers of Government with the administration of a native religious institution in the Bengal Presidency, was that of the temple of Juggernaut, the lands belonging to which have been made over to the Rajah of Khoorda.

16. In your despatch No. 25, of 1844, your Honourable Court suggested, that any lands yielding an annual produce equal to the present money-payment, viz. Rs. 35,786. 9. 6. per annum, which might formerly have belonged to the temple, should be re-transferred to it.

17. The Report of Mr. Mills, the Commissioner of Cuttack, which, together with the sentiments of the Sudder Board of Revenue, we have the honour also to transmit with this despatch, shows that, although there were formerly assignments of the revenue of certain lands appropriated to the temple, there were no other particular mehals exclusively set aside for the support of the temple, besides the Suttai Hazaree estate, which has already been restored to it.

18. Mr. Mills proposed to purchase lands yielding produce equal to those assignments; for the purpose of making them over to the temple; but it was found that there would be considerable difficulty in acting on this suggestion.

19. Under these circumstances, it is suggested, that the most reasonable course would be, to place the endowments of the temple as nearly as possible on the same footing as we found them on the acquisition of the province, and to discontinue the payment of any sum in excess of the funds then existing.

20. From particulars which your Honourable Court will find detailed in our Secretary's letter of the 6th September last, we had reckoned that the amount which, on the withdrawal of the present payment, Rs. 35,738. 9. 6., will have to be substituted, would be 22,860 rupees, or thereabouts, in lieu of sayer abolished, and assignments on the revenue which have long since been appropriated by the State. In consequence of further explanations from the local authorities, we have adopted their computation, according to which the annual payment would be 23,321 rupees.

21. We have requested the Government of Bengal to effect an adjustment of this matter, and to report the result for communication to your Honourable Court.

22. The only other case of endowment lands in Bengal, administered by the revenue authorities, is that of Sydepore estate, by which the Hooghly Imambarah is supported. One-ninth share of the profits of this estate is devoted to education, the remaining eight shares being paid over to the trustee, to be appropriated to the purposes, religious and charitable, specified in the touleat-namah (deed of bequest).

23. The Government of Bengal advocated the retention of the management of the estate, because a portion of the profits is devoted to educational purposes. We have not concurred in this opinion. We think that Regulation XIX. of 1810 of the Bengal Code, and Regulation VII. of 1817 of the Madras Code, should be repealed, and that the local governments should be empowered, by an Act of the Legislature, to provide for the appointment of committees to discharge the functions which the existing Regulations above named require the Boards of Revenue and the local agents to perform, in respect to endowments for the support of the religious institutions of the natives; and that the Sydepore trust estate should be administered under this new law, like all other endowments.

24. We are about to take into consideration a law for the administration of these trusts by committees, which shall be free from the objections entertained to the Bengal and Madras Regulations. There is no such regulation in the Bombay Code.

25. The returns from the North Western Provinces showed several instances in which the officers of Government exercised more or less control over native religious establishments. In some of these cases we have ordered an immediate transfer of the management to native agents, to be appointed by the parties most interested in the institutions.

North West
Provinces.

26. It was suggested, that the distribution of the charitable allowances defrayable from the offerings of the temple of Bindubashnee, near Mirzapore, now made in conformity with Section 7, Regulation XXXIV. 1795, by the Collector, under the orders of the Board of Revenue and Government, should be transferred to the pundahs of the temple, or a committee of respectable Hindoo inhabitants of the place, leaving any parties deeming themselves aggrieved by the mode of distribution, to seek redress in the civil court. But the information before us being insufficient to enable us to determine on the propriety of rescinding the law, we have called for a particular account of the origin and annual amount of this charity, and the class of persons entitled to benefit by it.

27. The Commissioner of Kumaon states, that the rawals of the three great temples of Budrinauth, Kedarnauth and Gopesir, receive sunnuds of investiture from the ruling authority, and that the custom has been continued under our government. He advocates the observance of this usage on political grounds; but his letter does not contain sufficient information of the nature of the offices held by these persons, to enable us to come to a decision on the point. We have called for a further report on the subject.

28. We trust the measures which have been taken, and those which are now in contemplation as above noticed, will meet with the approbation of your Honourable Court.

We have, &c.

(signed) *T. H. Maddock.*
F. Millett.
Geo. Pollock.
C. H. Cameron.

Fort William, 7 January 1846.

— No. 2. —

(No. 8, of 1847.)

Home Department,
Legislative.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

Leg. 29 Aug. 1846,
No. 6.

Leg. 12 Sept. 1846,
No. 1.

Leg. 12 Sept. 1847,
No. 1.

WITH reference to our despatch, No. 1, dated 7 January 1846, we have the honour to transmit the accompanying two communications from the Lieutenant-governor of the North-western Provinces, dated respectively the 14th August and 27th February last, showing the arrangements which have been made in those provinces for withdrawing the interference of the Government officers with the affairs of native religious institutions.

2. These arrangements have been concluded as regards the temple of Binda Bashnee, near Mirzapoor, the mosque of Kasseim Solimane at Chunar, the shrine of Sheikh Saleem Chistee at Futtehpore, Sikri, and certain lands attached to deergahs, in the Allahabad District. On the subject of the successions among the rumuls of the temples of Budrinath, Kedarnath and Gopiser, the Lieutenant-governor is in communication with the Commissioner of Kumaon, and has promised a report as soon as final arrangements shall be made.

We have, &c.

(signed) *T. H. Maddock.*
F. Millett.
F. Currie.
C. H. Cameron.

Fort William, 17 April 1847.

— No 3. —

EXTRACT from a Despatch from the Government of *India* to the Honourable the Court of Directors in the Home Department (Revenue); dated 25 September 1847, No. 14.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay.—Statement of Allowances granted to Native Religious Institutions in the Districts under the Bombay Presidency.

Rev. Cons. 25 April 1846. No. 5.
" 6 June " No. 7 to 9.
" 8 May 1847, No. 4.
" 26 June " No. 2 and 3.

4. ON reading the abstract of the proceedings of the Government of Bombay, dated 18 February 1846, we called for the accompanying statement, showing the extent and value of all allowances from Government to native religious institutions in the several collectorates under that Presidency.

— No. 4. —

EXTRACT Home (Revenue) Letter from *India*, dated 27 November (No. 18).
1847.

12. THE Government of Bengal intimated to us that the reduced annual donation to the temple of Juggernath, authorized under orders reported to your Honourable Court in para. 20 of our despatch in the Legislative Department, No. 1, of 1846, dated 7th January, will take effect from the commencement of 1254 Umlee, the three first instalments for 1253 Umlee having been already disbursed.

Rev. Cons., 2 Jan.
1847, No. 2 & 3.

— No. 5. —

(No. 20, of 1847.)

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Home Department,
Legislative.

Honourable Sirs,

WE have received from the Government of Fort St. George a report of the proceedings of that Government, pursuant to our instructions, reported to your Honourable Court in our despatch No. 1 of 1846, dated 7th January, for disconnecting public officers with native religious institutions, for transferring to native managers the lands belonging to these institutions, and for the disposal of the surplus funds remaining in deposit in the Government treasuries, to their credit.

2. The Government of Fort St. George has mistaken our instructions respecting the appropriation of the surplus funds, by proposing to apply, we think, an undue proportion of such funds to purposes of general provincial education. It would appear that some representations from public officers, and remonstrances by petition, were addressed to the Government on the subject, and we have considered it fit to point out, that the proposed large appropriation from the accumulated surplus to purposes of general provincial education, without providing for other legitimate wants, or consulting the local advantages of the particular districts from which such funds have been derived, is not in accordance either with our views or with those of your Honourable Court. We have accordingly requested the Madras Government to reconsider their orders on this branch of the subject.

We have, &c.

(signed) *T. H. Maddock.*
F. Millett.
F. Currie.
C. H. Cameron.

Fort William, 7 July 1847.

— No. 6. —

EXTRACT from a Despatch from the Government of *India* to the Honourable the Court of Directors in the Home Department (Legislative); dated 12 February 1848, No. 7.

46. IN continuation of the letter from this department, No. 8, of 1847, dated 17th April, we beg to annex the accompanying papers on the subject of successions among the rawals of the temples of Budrenath, Kednarnath and Gopesir, in the province of Kumaon.

Succession among the Rawals of the Hindoo Temples
in the Province of Kumaon.
Home Cons., 1 May 1847, No. 2.
Revenue „ 22 „ „ No. 10.
„ „ 12 June „ No. 4.

— No. 7. —

EXTRACT from a Despatch from the Government of *India* to the Honourable the Court of Directors in the Home Department (Legislative), dated, 4 July 1848, No. 23.

<p>Surplus Pagoda Funds. Leg. Cons., 21 August 1847, No. 25 to 29. " 16 October " No. 8 to 12. " 18 Dec. " No. 5 to 13.</p>	<p>58. THESE papers relate to the appropriation of the surplus Pagoda Funds on which the Government of India and the Government of Fort St. George were at issue, and regarding which the Government of India addressed your Honourable Court in their Legislative Letter, No. 20, of 1847, dated the 7th July.</p>
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— No. 8. —

EXTRACT Legislative Letter to *India*; dated, 17 March (No. 4) 1846.
India Revenue Letter, dated 4 July (No. 11) 1844.

(Paras. 11, 12.) Superintendence of Native Religious Institutions in South Arcot. 14. THE proceedings reported in these paragraphs are approved.

— No. 9. —

(No. 9, of 1846.)

Legislative Department.

Our Governor-General of *India* in Council.

Superintendence of Native Religious Institutions.

IN your letter of the 7th January (No. 1) 1846, you have reported the measures taken under your directions, for discontinuing the connexion of the Government officers at the several Presidencies, with the religious institutions and ceremonies of the natives. We entirely approve of your proceedings on the subject, and are happy to learn that the end in view has been so satisfactorily prosecuted.

We are, &c.

(signed) *J. W. Hogg.*
H. St George Tucker.
&c. &c.

London, 20 May 1846.

— No. 10. —

(No. 8, of 1847.)

Legislative Department.

Our Governor-General of *India* in Council.

Para. 1. IN your letter in this department of the 17th April (No. 8) 1847, you have brought to our notice the arrangements in progress in the North-western Provinces of Bengal, for withdrawing the interference of the officers of Government with the affairs belonging to native religious institutions. Of those arrangements we entirely approve.

2. We have also had before us a letter on the same subject, from the Government of Fort St. George, of the 29th April (No. 24) 1847. In our despatches to that Government of the 5th April (No. 2) 1843, and 3d January (No. 1) 1844, we apprised them that all measures for the purpose in question had been specially committed to your superintendence, and we desired that as it was of importance that such measures should be framed on uniform principles, they should be guided by the directions regarding them which they might receive from you. We observe accordingly, that, under date the 20th September 1845, you entered upon a review of the several questions which were raised in the correspondence referred for your consideration by the Government of Fort St. George; and we concur in the general tenor of the instructions which you addressed to that Government.

3. Among other points, you adverted to the disposal of the available surplus of funds deposited in the Government treasuries to the credit of religious institutions; the management of which had been transferred to native administrators.

tors. That surplus had been reported by the Accountant-general, as amounting on the 30th June 1843, to 8,71,118 rupees, and you inferred that it had "accrued entirely from an excess in the endowments, above what is needed for keeping the temples, &c., in repair, and for the due performance of the services and duties intended by the founder." With regard to the disposal of this surplus, you signified to the Madras Government, that in your opinion it "should be regarded as a fund to be devoted to the public benefit in works of general utility, preference being given as to the locality where the surplus is to be expended, to the neighbourhood from which it was derived, and the education of the people being held forth as the most legitimate object to which it should be applied."

4. The Madras Government, acting on these instructions, and having before it a statement of the surplus fund prepared by the Accountant-general up to a late date, came to the resolution, that in those districts in which the surplus was inconsiderable in amount, it should be appropriated entirely to works of public benefit, at the discretion of the several Collectors, but that in five districts in which the aggregate surplus was stated to amount to 10,80,468 rupees, the sum of 2,80,468 rupees only should be applied to local purposes, leaving 8,00,000 rupees, which the Government gave directions for transferring to the General Education Fund of the Presidency.

5. We find that two successive Collectors of Tanjore, in which the surplus amounted to 4,85,656 rupees, had represented to the Madras Government in very strong terms, that as the surplus Pagoda Funds in that district had always been appropriated to purposes of local utility, such as roads and bridges, in which the convenience and advantage of the inhabitants were deeply concerned, it would give cause for great dissatisfaction if those funds were diverted to general instead of local purposes, or to any object in which the people took no interest. We find also, that the Collector of Madura represented to the Madras Government, that the impression under which your instructions on the subject were framed, viz. that the surplus had accrued from an excess in the endowments above what was needed for the repairs and ceremonies of the pagodas, was not well founded.

6. We feel assured that you have made it your object, as far as practicable, that the measures in progress for withdrawing all interference on the part of the officers of Government with the religious institutions and ceremonies of the natives, should afford no just ground of complaint, and, under that impression, we desire that you will take into consideration the circumstances to which we have adverted, and will furnish the Government of Fort St. George with such instructions regarding them as may seem to you to be proper. We transmit for your information a copy of the letter of the present date, addressed by us to that Government.

We are, &c.

(signed) *H. St. George Tucker.*
J. L. Lushington.
&c. &c.

London, 8 September 1847.

— No. 11. —

(No. 2, 1849.)

Our Governor-General of *India* in Council.

Legislative Department.

Agra Revenue Narrative (N. W. P.), 15 March (No. 1) 1847.

(Para. 60.) Further arrangements for withdrawing the interference of Government officers with native religious institutions. The five buildings connected with a shrine at Futtehpoore, to be preserved under public authority.

Para. 1. Approved.

Agra Revenue Narrative, 12 May (No. 2) 1847.

(64, 65.) Further arrangements for withdrawing the interference of Government officers with native religious institutions.

2. Approved.

Legislative Letter, 7 July (No. 20) 1847.

Legislative Letter, 4 July (No. 23) 1848, p. 58.

Directions given to the Government of Fort St. George with regard to the disposal of surplus funds belonging to native religious institutions. } 3. We entirely approve of these instructions, which correspond with the tenor of our remarks on the same subject, communicated to you in our despatch in this department, dated the 8th of September (No. 8) 1847.

Revenue Letter, 25 September (No. 14) 1847.

(4.) With statement of allowances to native religious institutions under the Presidency of Bombay. } 4. It appears from this statement, that the allowances in money, grain or land to native religious institutions of all descriptions under the Presidency of Bombay, amounts to 6,98,593 rupees per annum.

Agra Revenue Narrative, 15 October (No. 4) 1847.

(205 and 209.) Measures adopted for the discontinuance of interference with native religious institutions. } 5. Approved.

Revenue Letter, 27 November (No. 18) 1847.

(12.) The reduced annual payment of 23,321 rupees to the Temple of Juggernaut has taken effect from the commencement of 1254 Umlee. } 6. Approved.

Governor-general's Judicial and Revenue Narrative, 7 August (No. 4) 1847.

Governor-general's Judicial and Revenue Narrative, 7 September (No. 7) 1847.

Governor-general's Judicial and Revenue Narrative, 7 February (No. 2) 1848.

(1.) A compensation of 1,000 rupees, granted in consequence of its having become necessary, for military purposes, to stop access to a small temple in the fort of Saugor. } 7. We observe that the priests have declined to accept this sum, and that the Commissioner is adverse to any larger amount being offered.

Governor-general's Narrative, 7 February (No. 2) 1848, para. 11.

Ten Beegahs and 46 biswas of land continued rent-free in perpetuity for the support of two small pagodas. } 8. Approved.

We are, &c.

(signed) *J. L. Lushington.*
A. Galloway.
&c. &c.

London, 17 January 1849.

— No. 12. —

(No. 1,389.)

Revenue Department.

From *Walter Elliot*, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government of Fort St. George, to *F. J. Halliday*, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Dated 10 October 1842, No. 444.

Para 1. REFERRING to Mr. Secretary Maddock's letter (No. 182) dated 1st November 1841, I am directed by the Most honourable the Governor in Council to transmit, for submission to the Honourable the President in Council, the accompanying copy of a communication from the Board of Revenue, conveying the sentiments of the revenue officers in the provinces as to the probable result, in the event of the landed endowments of the native religious institutions hitherto managed by the officers of Government, being given up to the management of agents appointed for their superintendence.

2. A despatch on the general subject of the arrangements in regard to the administration of the affairs of native religious institutions being under preparation, his Lordship in Council has taken the opportunity of communicating to the Honourable Court the letter from the Board of Revenue, now forwarded to you.

Rev., 5 July 1842, Nos. 74 and 75.
Rev., 19 July 1842, Nos. 1 & 2.

3. I am desired also to transmit, in continuation of the letter to your address, dated 26th July 1842, No. 902, the further correspondence which has taken place

place relative to the arrangements for withdrawing the interference of the officers of Government with native religious establishments.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Walter Elliot*,
Acting Secretary to the Government.

Fort St. George, 29 November 1842.

Rev., 23 Aug. 1842,
Nos. 20 and 22.
Rev., 18 Oct. 1842,
Nos. 25 and 26.
Rev., 8 Nov. 1842,
Nos. 5, 6 and 16.
Rev., 29 Nov. 1842.

— No. 13. —

(No. 444.)

From *J. D. Bourdillon*, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government; dated 10 October 1842.

Sir,

Para. 1. In pursuance of the order of Government, conveyed in an extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 11th December 1841, the Collectors of the districts noted in the margin,* were furnished with copy of para. 11 of the Board's proceedings of the 24th March last, and requested to report their sentiments on the question propounded by the Honourable the Court of Directors; viz. what would be the result if the landed endowments of the native religious institutions hitherto managed by the officers of Government, were given up to the management of the individuals or bodies appointed to superintend the institutions themselves.

*(See below.)

2. The replies of all those officers have now been received, and are herewith submitted for the consideration of the Most honourable the Governor in Council.† It will be seen that three † of them are unreservedly opposed to the transfer, considering that the result would be oppression to the ryots and decay to the institutions from mismanagement of the lands. Of the rest, the Collector of South Arcot is of opinion that the ryots, in lands wholly free from Government demand, would be better off than those on the lands of Government, only because the possessors of Surwamanum enams are without the means, under existing laws, of enforcing their rights. It is not necessary to notice what this officer says regarding lands partially free, as it was never contemplated that any given up to private management should be of this description. The Collector of North Arcot suggests some trifling precautionary measures which would be sufficient, he thinks, to guard the ryots from injustice. The Principal Collector of Madura recommends, that the endowments situated within the zemindaries of Ramnad and Shivagunga should be given up to the managers of the respective pagodas; but with regard to those within the Government talooks, although of opinion that the existing law provides for the security of the ryots from oppression, he nevertheless recommends that such lands should be retained in the hands of Government.

3. Besides the replies above noticed from officers specially consulted on this question, the Board have received the sentiments of some others expressed incidentally in their reports on the general subject. The Principal Collector of Tanjore, in his able report on the davastanums of that province, declares his opinion, that the retention of the lands is "due as a measure of justice to the agriculturists, whose contracts and engagements have been made in expectation of it." The Collector of Trichinopoly, on the other hand, considers that the lands "may‡ be made over without compromising the interests of any party;" and again, "the || lands attached to the pagodas consist of 23 entire villages, and detached portions of land situated in 91 villages. The ready-money collections are already, in many instances, made by the head-men and others, who take a principal part in pagoda affairs. The revenue from topes, and lands not consisting

26 November 1841,
in Cons. 16 Dec.,
para. 12.

* In Cons. 17 January 1842; Chingleput, Salem, North Arcot, South Arcot, Madura and Tinnevelly.

† From the Collector of Chingleput, 7th in Cons. 19 May 1842; from the Principal Collector of Salem, 19th in Cons. 28 April 1842; from the Collector of North Arcot, 6th in Cons. 18 April 1842; from the Collector of South Arcot, 10th in Cons. 23 May 1842; from the Principal Collector of Madura, 9th in Cons. 25 April 1842; from the Collector of Tinnevelly, 10th in Cons. 15 September 1842.

‡ Chingleput, Salem and Tinnevelly.

§ Letter, 9th August, in Cons. 26 August 1841, para. 9.

¶ Letter, 4 September, in Cons. 30 September 1841, paras. 35 and 38.

sisting of whole villages, is also, in many instances, collected without the interference of the circar servants, and I am not aware of any reason why all the lands should not be entrusted to the management of the trustees. The rights of the agriculturists will not in any way be affected by this measure." Mr. Onslow here refers to villages now actually enam, but managed by the officers of Government, and not to lands resumed long ago on the substitution of a tusdeek; as regards the ryots, however, both cases are the same. The Collector of Malabar recommended* that the lands belonging to two pagodas, but under circar management, should be given up to the manager appointed, and this proposal was supported by the Board,† and approved and sanctioned by Government;‡ but the tenure of land in Malabar is such as to make the transfer there safe and proper.

4. The sentiments of the Board on the question, in opposition to such transfer in general, are set forth at length in the proceedings above adverted to, and they have since seen no reason to modify them. They desire, however, to point the attention of Government more particularly than was before done to the case of lands granted in former times to pagodas or other institutions, but resumed very many years ago in exchange for a money allowance, and whose very extent or situation is now unknown. It is, of course, necessarily impossible that these lands should be given up in lieu of the tusdeek.

24 March 1842,
paras. 11 and 12.

(signed) *J. D. Bourdillon,*
Secretary.

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George,
10 October 1842.

— No. 14. —

From *J. Goldingham*, Esq., Acting Principal Collector, North Arcot, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George; dated 6 April 1842.

Sir,

Para. 1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of extract from the proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 24th ultimo, relative to the management in future of pagoda lands. Two points are involved in the reference on this subject. 1st, The demands of the principle on which the orders of the Honourable the Court of Directors are founded; and, 2d, The claims of the ryots.

2. In regard to the first, the relief contemplated would be incomplete if the management of the pagoda lands is retained in the hands of the Collector. The principal would remain dissatisfied, and a partial measure now would only be embarrassing hereafter. The question, however, does not present any difficulties in this district, as there are no lands belonging to pagodas under the management of the Collector. The pagoda revenue in this district is derived from tusdeeks and the land. The former is a commutation effected many years ago, and will continue as it is; it amounts to Rs. 26,941. 4. 7.‡ annually, which will be paid to the trustee of the pagoda, unaccompanied by any application to render an account, unless called upon specially to do so. The latter consists of ancient alienations of land, dry, wet, garden and tope; these yield annually about Rs. 70,730. 4. 11.: as these lands have never been under the management of the officers of Government, they will continue as heretofore, the trustee assuming the management of them; any interference on the part of the Collector is not called for.

3. If lands belonging to pagodas have been heretofore under the Collector, the demands of the principal that they shall no longer continue under that officer without sufficient cause shown, are imperative. The separation must now be made, and, in this case, all that appears necessary is, that the nomination by the trustee of the person to manage these lands, shall be subject to the confirmation of the Collector. The pay of this person should be fixed, and regularly discharged,

* Letter, 4 September, in Cons. 7 October 1841, para. 7.

† Letter to Chief Secretary, 7 October 1841, para. 6.

‡ Extract Minutes of Cons. 20 November, in Cons. 6 December 1841, para. 3.

§ This does not include tripaty: the payments on account of tripaty are about Rs. 32,528. 1. 8. per annum; but as these are made out of the offerings, they do not strictly come under the heads of tusdeek.

charged, to secure respectability and efficiency, and the individual should be liable to dismissal by the Collector, under the orders of the Board of Revenue; a duly qualified person will thus be secured. This and the existing regulations would appear to be sufficient for maintaining without infraction the rights of the ryots; either this course, or a commutation, as formerly, may be adopted. Where rates of assessment have been fixed, the person entrusted with the management must be required to conform to these, as well as to the mode of settlement hitherto in force.

(signed) *J. Goldingham,*
Acting Principal Collector.

North Arcot, Principal Collector's Cutcherry,
Chittoor, 6 April 1842.

— No. 15. —

From *J. Blackburn, Esq.,* Principal Collector, Madura, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George; dated 9 April 1842.

Sir,

Para. 1. I HAD, on the 4th instant, the honour to receive the extract from the Board's proceedings of the 24th ultimo (para. 11), communicating copy of minutes of consultation of the 11th December last, and calling for my opinion with the least possible delay.

1st. On the expediency of retaining pagoda lands in the charge of Government, in order to secure protection and justice to the ryots.

2d. On the suggestion that in all lands where the revenue has been fixed for a term of years, the collection of the revenues should be realized by the trustees charged with superintendence of the religious institutions.

3d. Taking care that the above suggestion apply to entire villages, or distinct portions of villages, the revenue of which has been distinctly defined, and a pottah or lease issued to each ryot, but that in all villages where the religious institutions derive only a limited portion of the revenue or government share of produce in form of per centage of fees, in all such, revenue administration must remain with Government; and,

4th. That provision should be made for charges of irrigation and management being deducted before making over the net revenue of pagoda lands to their use.

2. In my letter of the 15th February last, I recommended, after much consideration of the subject on which my opinion is now required, that the pagoda land endowments in the large zemindaries of Ramnad and Shevagunga never having been under the charge of the Government officers any more than the institutions themselves (except when the estates also were under temporary sequestration), should be abandoned to those from whom they were taken, or left with those with whom they are, and that all pagoda land endowments situated amongst and surrounded by the Government lands, the management of which has always been in the Company's officers, shall remain with them, and the revenue, or the allowance fixed in lieu of it, should alone be made over to the managers of the institutions.

3. The Board will consider if my reasons for advocating a different course under the varying circumstances of these two kinds of land be sufficiently strong, and whether the principles be two, or one only a modification of the other, rendered desirable from circumstances. I look upon all land endowments from former or present governments as resumable by the existing Government, where no treaties bind to the contrary; and as such, that the Government always have the power to resume the administration of the land, and appropriate only its proceeds to the object for which it was first given, and I am of opinion such a practice is very common, and in the same way, I am of opinion, the Government have right to resume administration of private land endowments, and make over their proceeds alone to the purposes for which they were alienated, in all cases where the descendants of the original donor have disappeared; and this also appears to me to have been an usually understood practice.

4. The executive officers, to whom, in most cases, it would be necessary to abandon land endowments, in case it be decided their revenue shall not be collected

lected by Government officers, would be pundarums, or other religious votaries, utterly unskilled in the nature of revenue affairs, and sometimes being selected from distant colleges, ignorant even of the language of the people from whom their revenues are to be derived.

5. Within the last few years I have had, as the Board must be aware from my periodical reports, much experience of the mismanagement of endowed lands on a very extensive scale in the zemindaries of Ramnad and Shevagungah. I have proved to them the increased revenues of the latter in my hands, and I have assured them that the circumstances of the ryots had equally improved as respects the endowed lands of Ramuswarum in Ramnad, which is alluded to in example by the Court of Directors. I feel sure (though I have no documents before me) that I am within the mark when I state my belief, there is more than one year's revenue, averaging 35,000 rupees, at this moment outstanding in balance against the ryots. The advocate for abandonment of the lands to such persons must not draw from this an argument in his favour, as a proof of the leniency of the pundarum towards the ryots; on the contrary, it should be looked upon as caused by imbecility, partiality, or as a means of obtaining a more decided hold over the persons and property of the ryots, for the balances are not remitted to them, are, perhaps, in many cases, fairly liable to dispute, but after being passed over for a length of time, when the same, or, on his decease, a newly elected pundarum would enforce his claim by summary or legal process to recovery of the arrears, the ryot has no longer the means to contest his right, and is liable to impoverishment and incarceration.

6. I am of opinion, too, that it is a matter of hardship, if not of injustice, to a ryot to deprive him of the right of paying his taxes direct to the officer of Government, without his own consent being obtained to its receipt through the intervention of another party.

7. Finally, though believing the law provides for the security of the ryot from oppression if land endowments intermingled with that under direct control of the Company's officers be made over to pundarums or other trustees, still I am of opinion it is much more desirable to preserve possession and management, and make over periodically the fixed allowances, where such are secured on land yielding an additional revenue besides, without any deduction for tank repairs or management. That the management should be retained, as in this collectorate has ever been the practice of those lands, the whole Government profits of which have been appropriated to pagodas, and the net revenue, after deduction of tank repairs, should continue to be paid periodically, and that the land endowments in the large zemindaries of Ramnad and Shevagungah should be restored to or left in the hands of those who have hitherto been in possession, leaving the zemindars, under the courts, the right to resume the management, and make over only the proceeds of the institutions, or to act towards them precisely as far as the law will allow; in fact leaving them in the same relation to the zemindars, by whom and by whose ancestors such lands have been alienated, as other endowed lands are to the officers of Government.

Madura, 9 April 1842.

(signed) *J. Blackburne,*
Principal Collector.

— No. 16.—

From *J. D. Gleig*, Esq., Principal Collector, Salem Zillah, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George; dated 19 April 1842.

Sir,

Para. 1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the orders of the Board, despatched 31st ultimo, conveying paragraph 11, of extract from their proceedings, dated 24th March 1842, and requiring my sentiments on the points proposed for consideration in the Minutes of Consultation, dated 11th December 1841.

2. The Court of Directors, in their despatch of 27th August 1841, seem desirous of giving up to the management of the pagoda officers the lands formerly belonging to the devastanums, but subsequently resumed, and the points on which the Board require my sentiments, appearing to be the difference which would take place in the condition of the cultivators were such a measure carried into effect, I can have no hesitation in stating, that I think the condition of the cultivator

cultivator would be worse by many degrees, than if he continued to hold his lands direct from the Government.

3. The difficulties he would experience in losing the different village privileges as described by the Board, do not exist in this district; but the first and greatest loss he would experience would be in exchanging a liberal landlord for one who does not know what liberal means. Among the Government ryots balances are never allowed to hang over; if the cultivator cannot pay, unless under very unusual circumstances, his balances are remitted. Under a native landlord this never takes place; the balances are left hanging over him to keep him on his ground, and to secure his subserviency to any orders the landlord may impose. When once in arrear, he has no resource but obedience or a gaol: Under such circumstances he is subject to numerous petty annoyances, for which he fears to complain; his ploughs, his labour are liable to be called in request, and at times extra payments are expected from him on extra occasions.

4. The greatest evil, however, and one to which the Government would, I should think, scarcely be inclined to subject a cultivator who has been enjoying their protection for 40 years, would be the liability he is subject to, of having his money-payment changed for a payment in kind. To this, there is no doubt, it would come at last; that all the better lands would be held on warum, and the poorer and less productive would be left on a money settlement.

5. In order to show the injustice which might be occasioned by this, we may suppose a family having had possession of lands since the settlement, and been enabled during that period to bring them to a state of superior productiveness. The average teerwah on poonjah is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupee an acre, and, at a very moderate average, the acre will yield six pootées of raggay, each of which at a low average valuation is worth two rupees, so that, holding of Government, he pays for this acre of land $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupee, retaining for himself $10\frac{1}{2}$ rupees; but if he is obliged to give a warum share, he will have to pay six rupees to his landlord, retaining only six for his wages and profits.

6. I also fear that giving over the lands, instead of the present money payments to the devasthanum, will be the cause of preventing very many of the parties from consenting to take charge of the churches; they are already sensible of the suspicion which will exist against them, in their duties as curators of the pagodas; but if to the charge of superintending the expenditure be added also that of collection on pagoda lands, the burden will be such, that I am sure the greater part of the more respectable parties will refuse to act. There is but one opinion among the people regarding the measures of Government, which is, that they are calculated to ruin the pagodas, by the malversation of the parties into whose hands they are to be placed.

Salem Zillah, Tripatore,
Principal Collector's Cutcherry, 19 April 1842.

(signed) *J. D. Gleig,*
Principal Collector.

— No. 17. —

From *A. Freese, Esq.*, Principal Collector, Chingleput District, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George; dated 7 May 1842.

Sir,

Para. 1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of an extract from the proceedings of the Board of Revenue under date the 24th March, giving over to a transcript of a despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, and extract of the Minutes of Consultation thereon, and desiring me to submit my sentiments on the proposal of transferring the whole of the lands and villages appertaining to the different temples, but now under the management of the Government officers, to that of their respective trustees.

2. The survey assessment on each separate field in these villages having been completed, and the demand fixed, it might appear at first sight that an adequate protection was secured to the actual cultivators, and therefore that there could be no objection to the immediate transfer of the villages to the management of the individual trustees, or their authorized agents; but experience has clearly shown, that mere protection against the demand of unauthorized taxes is not the only point necessary to preserve the actual cultivators and meerasdars or heredi-

tary landlords from poverty and ruin ; for should the controlling authority neglect the reservoirs or other means of irrigation, the cultivator and merassidar will be equally impoverished, even perhaps without having to pay one single rupee of revenue, because the land, by cultivating which their daily bread is obtained, must, in consequence, remain fallow, or, should it be cultivated, will not, from a deficiency of water, yield a remunerating produce, whilst the demand is fixed and unfluctuating.

3. These very causes have led to a great portion of the villages being taken out of the hands of the trustees and their agents; for, through their neglect and mismanagement, not only had the revenues decreased below the sums required for the maintenance of the institutions, but the Government peishcush or quit-rent remained unpaid. Whilst large tracts of land that formerly yielded a support to the inhabitants, were abandoned. If the decay of the villages and consequent decrease of revenue affected only the interests of the respective institutions, I should be inclined at once to relinquish them to the charge of the trustees; but as I conceive the happiness and prosperity of a large body of people depend on the continuance of the villages under the control of the Government authorities, it will, I think, be inexpedient to relinquish the management of them.

4. When the villages were originally assigned for the support of the institutions, that which was given was merely the proportion of the grain, or its equivalent in money, which would accrue to the Government as revenue; and though the collection of the revenue was then left in the hands of the persons controlling the affairs of the temples, &c., the mere retaining the management of the villages in the hands of the officers of Government, paying over to the trustees the net revenues realized, cannot be viewed in the light of a material interference with the internal concerns and economy of the temples, whilst the protection that is thereby afforded to the merasdars and cultivators is that only to which they may justly lay claim.

5. Under these circumstances, I do not consider it expedient to transfer the management of the pagoda and temple villages now in the hands of Government to the trustees of the respective institutions.

Chingleput District,
Collector's Cutcherry, Pullecarnay,
7 May 1842.

(signed) *A. Freese*, Collector.

— No. 18. —

From *C. H. Hallett*, Esq., Collector, South Arcot, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George; dated 10 May 1842.

Sir,

Para. 1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge extract from the Board's proceedings of 24 March last, enclosing extract from the Minutes of Consultation of 11 December 1841.

2. It appears to me, that in the question involved in these papers, all consideration of the exact tenure of the lands alluded to has been omitted, and I am induced to think that this point materially affects the general subject.

3. For it has been decidedly laid down, that where no rent is paid to the Government, an enamdar or freeholder of land has the power of distraint.

4. In South Arcot almost all the pagoda lands, estimated at 25,329 *pagas*. 14 *t.* 28 *c.* per annum, for which on assumption a money compensation was granted, were *surva maneim*, or entirely free; of the lands now held by pagodas estimated at Rs. 65,976. 11. 11. per annum, Rs. 65,344. 4. 5. are *surva manumeim*, and Rs. 632. 7. 6. only pay a rent. If cast on the whole original lands held by the pagodas, the proportion of the latter to the former will be $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.; if only on those now held, it will be 1 per cent.

5. On the records of this office there are no instances of complaint by a ryot or cultivator of *surva mounaim* land against his landlord; there has occasionally been one against the tenant, but it has been the custom always to refuse assistance. It is well known that these lands are rented on more favourable terms than those regularly assessed, and I am confident that the cultivator has all the advantage on his side; for when the summary power of distraint does not exist, while the cultivator by every act withholds payment, the sole resource of the

Letter from S. W.,
dated 6 Feb. 1832,
forwarded in Board's
Circular of 7 June
1832.

the landlord is a court of law, in which he immediately sees the folly of pursuing his tenant, who is invariably a pauper.

6. With respect to lands which pay any annual rent, if restored, the trustees or managers of them must be considered mootahdars, and then Regulation V. of 1822 becomes the protection of both sides.

7. If generally the proportion of the surva mauneim to the other description of lands is in at all the same ratio as in South Arcot, the question will, I think, be very much narrowed, and it will be necessary to ascertain the exact tenure of the entire lands before a fair conclusion can be arrived at.

8. My own opinion is, that with perfect safety to the interests of the cultivators, the surva mauneim lands may be restored to the pagodas or their trustees, but that the latter will be worse off than with a commuted money allowance; that the lands paying rent can only be restored to the inconvenience of the landholder, the tenant and the Government; for quarrels between mootahdars and ryots are sure to arise, and never to end, and that, to do justice to both parties, and to ensure the first object, viz. complete non-interference in all cases where the Collector's control is withdrawn, the lands should be held by Government, and a money compensation, calculated on the actual cultivation of 10 or 15 years, granted in lieu.

South Arcot, Chelumbrum, (signed) C. H. Hallett, Collector.
Collector's Circuit Cutcherry,
10 May 1842

— No. 19. —

From *H. C. Montgomery, Esq.*, Collector, Tinnevelly, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George; dated 10 September 1842.

Sir,

Para. 1. In my letter of the 22d April last, reporting on the devastanum establishments of this district, and written subsequently to the receipt of the extract from the Board's proceedings of the 24 March, I expressed my opinion on the points therein submitted for my consideration; in consequence of your letter of the 25th ultimo, I have now the honour to state, that the control of lands alienated for the support of the religious institutions, whether the revenue has been fixed for a term of years (which is not the case in Tinnevelly) or not hitherto held under the immediate management of the officers of Government, cannot, I believe, without detriment to the interests of all parties concerned, be transferred to the trustees or agents appointed to the charge of the institutions. The avowed cause for the assumption of some of such lands in this district, was the mismanagement of the pagoda agents of the time, which was so injurious to the interests of the Government to whom revenue was payable, and to the persons cultivating, that nothing but the measure of depriving the agents of all power over the lands was thought sufficient to prevent their being sold for arrears of revenue.

2. In many cases where lands the property of pagodas are held, engagements have been made with the cultivating ryots, under the full expectation that they were to look to the Government alone as their landlords; in Tanjore, for instance, the paracoodies of the villages belonging to some of the large pagodas have agreed to the fixed assessment on the lands they cultivate, and a certain amount of the payments made is carried to the credit of the pagoda as the meerassy varem. That these men entered into these engagements under the firm conviction that they were to continue under the sole control of the Government officers, is as clear as they would justly have cause of complaint were these lands to be transferred to that of the pagoda managers.

3. In Tinnevelly the greater part of the pagodas are supported by a fixed tusdeek, or ready-money allowance paid by Government ever since the assumption of the district, in lieu certainly of lands resumed by the Government preceding; but what these lands consist of, or where they are situated, is unknown; they have long since merged into the general property of the district, and the transfer of them cannot under any circumstances be made; as before stated, the ground for resuming the rest, was the mismanagement of the revenues by the Brahmin Matators, and it can hardly be supposed that similar mismanagement would not again occur, were the control entrusted to persons having neither personal nor permanent interest in the property.

Vide para. 4, of Letter to Board from Collector of Tinnevelly, 22 April 1842, reporting on Davastanum Establishments.

4. The Board, in their proceedings, have so correctly depicted the vexatious interference to which the cultivators of the soil would be liable under the administration of the new trustees, and the inadequacy of the protection that could be afforded to the cultivator, that there is no necessity for further remarks on those points as far as Tinnevelly is concerned; besides these considerations against the relinquishment by Government of the management of these lands, there is in favour of their final assumption, and of the allotment in lieu of a fixed tusdeek, the advantage that this measure would place all the religious establishments on an equal footing, and maintain one regular and uniform system throughout the district.

Tinnevelly, Teneusey,
10 September 1842.

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery,*
Collector.

(True copies.)
(signed) *R. Cunliffe,*
Deputy-secretary to Government.

— No. 20. —

(No. 13.)

From *J. Blackburne, Esq.,* Principal Collector, Madura, to the Secretary to Government, Fort St. George; dated 25 June 1842.

Sir,

IN reference to the Government Order of the 17th instant, communicated with your list, notice of the 21st idem, I have the honour to inform you, I have not as yet received any instructions from the Board of Revenue respecting the Pramalai Devastanums.

Madura, 25 June 1842.

(signed) *J. Blackburne,*
Principal Collector.

(No. 832.)

THE Right honourable the Governor in Council observes, that the Principal Collector of Madura should have addressed the Board of Revenue on the subject of the Pramalai Devastanums.

The Board will communicate this observation to Mr. Blackburne.

Fort St. George, 5 July 1842.

(signed) *John Orr,*
Acting Chief Secretary.

(True copies.)
(signed) *W. Cunliffe,*
Deputy-secretary to Government.

— No. 21. —

(No. 16.)

From *P. B. Smollett, Esq.,* Acting Agent to the Governor, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated 14 June 1842.

Sir,

Para. 1. AT Mr. Conway's express desire, preferred in an official address, copy of which is annexed hereto, I have the honour to request you will submit, for the consideration of the Right honourable the Governor in Council, the accompanying original communication from that officer, with enclosures, having reference to the measures taken in this district, to relieve the officers of Government from further interference in the internal management of native religious institutions.

2. Mr. Conway's reference, so far as I understand it, is, as a matter of complaint, inappropriate and aimless, and is moreover devoid of any useful suggestion that could be practically applied. From the tenor of the correspondence sent, and from the printed allusion therein to the refusal of the Board of Revenue to forward a previous remonstrance to Government on the same subject, it might perhaps be supposed that the Board had treated with disrespect every endeavour of the local authorities to obtain relief from duties which Government and the home authorities had ordered them to be freed. The very reverse is the case.

Upon

Upon the receipt of the instructions from the Honourable the Court of Directors, the Board of Revenue desired the Collector and Agent to the Governor in Vizagapatam to submit his opinion of the steps necessary to give full effect to the Court's orders, so far as they seemed applicable to this province. Mr. Arbuthnot did so in his letters under date the 17th July and 28th August 1841, and the Board and Government approved and sanctioned that officer's arrangements.

3. Mr. Conway, on succeeding to the temporary charge of the district, represented to the Board, that Mr. Arbuthnot's arrangements did not provide for the management of some pagodas in the Vizianagram estate, under temporary charge of the officers of Government, consequent on the Rajah's absence at Benares, and he suggested some further measures in regard to them, calculated to make the withdrawal of Government interference complete and final in respect to these institutions likewise. The Board desired to know the sentiments of Mr. Arbuthnot's successor on this point before determining finally, but Mr. Conway would brook no delay, and requested his application might be laid before Government at once, which was refused. In the end, however, the suggestion was sanctioned on my recommendation, and thus every measure conducive to the attainment of the object in view, which seemed practicable and necessary to the local officers, has been unhesitatingly adopted and sanctioned by superior authority.

4. Notwithstanding, then, that everything has been done in this district which Mr. Conway himself, while in charge, considered to be adequate, some vague apprehension seems still to pursue him, that duties may be possibly required of him which his conscience would not permit him to perform. What these are, or what is alluded to, I have no means of judging; but reference having been made to Regulation VII. of 1817, I trust I may be permitted to express a hope that Government will not sanction the rescission of this Regulation without at least substituting an equal stringent and efficient enactment to protect the religious and charitable endowments of the State from waste and misappropriation. This property requires and deserves to be efficiently guarded from waste and decay; and the more prompt the law's remedy, and the more immediate the redress, so much the more salutary and beneficial will the enactment be regarded by the people whose interests and property it is designed to protect.

(signed) *P. B. Smollett,*
Acting Agent to the Governor.

Vizagapatam District, Bimlipotam,
Governor's Agent's Cutcherry, 14 June 1842.

From *T. Conway*, Esq, Principal Assistant to the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, to the Acting Collector of Vizagapatam, dated 10 June 1842.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to request you will have the goodness to forward the accompanying letter, with its enclosures, to the Chief Secretary to Government, for the purpose of being laid before the Right honourable the Governor in Council.

I am led to request the direct transmission of these papers to the Government, in consequence of the Board of Revenue having declined, on a former occasion, to forward an appeal made by me on the same subject, and I observe that their final orders on the subject of that appeal have not provided for the complete withdrawal of State interference in the affairs of the pagodas, which the Honourable the Court of Directors and the Government of India have recently ordered to be effected.

(signed) *T. Conway,*
Prin^l Asst. to the Agent to the Governor.

Vizagapatam, 10 June 1842.

(True copy.)

(signed) *P. B. Smollett,*
Acting Agent to the Governor.

(True copies.)

(signed) *R. Cunliffe,*
Deputy Secretary to Government.

— No. 22. —

From *T. Conway*, Esq., Principal Assistant to the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George; dated 14 June 1842.

Sir,

Para. 1. I HAVE the honour to request you will have the goodness to lay before the Right honourable the Governor in Council the accompanying copies of correspondence, having reference to an interference, which, on a recent occasion, when in charge of the district, I found to be existing on the part of the Collector, with the affairs of the nagodas of the Vizianagram zemindary, originating solely in an accommodation to the Rajah on his departure to Benares.

2. The Board of Revenue, upon my bringing the subject to their notice, deferred to comply with my suggestions for its removal, until they had received Mr. Smollett's opinion as to the expediency of adopting them, and ordered that the existing mode of administration should not be disturbed. They declined, moreover, to forward an appeal which I desired to make to higher authority on the subject, as, after the receipt of such instructions, I was apprehensive lest an omission on my part to undertake the duties might seem to be an improper opposition to the orders of my immediate superiors.

3. The final result of the question has been the sanction of the Board of Revenue for the adoption of the measures first suggested by me; Mr. Smollett having concurred in them, "as being unobjectionable, as causing a small saving of expense annually to the estate, and tending to promote the prosperity of the villagers allotted to them, and being acceptable to the parties interested;" but at the same time he has pointedly shown, "that the arrangements afford but a temporary relief, and that such measures are inadequate to effect a complete severance of State interference in the affairs of the pagodas, while Regulation VII. of 1817 is unrepealed." The Board, in their reply, have virtually assented to the accuracy of this view; and thus, if I were again called on to discharge such duties, I should be placed in the very circumstances which the Honourable the Court of Directors have designed to remove.

4. I respectfully hope that the circumstance of my having brought the matter to notice in the prescribed course, when placed in a situation requiring me to do so, and the desire I have of knowing whether the forecited Regulation is or is not to be considered rescinded, as a rule of practice, in consequence of the recent orders from the home authorities, may be admitted in justification of this appeal to his Lordship in Council.

(signed) *T. Conway*,
Pl Asst. to the Agent to the Governor.

Vizagapatam, 14 June 1842.

(True copies.)
(signed) *R. Cunliffe*,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

— No. 23. —

From *T. Conway*, Esq., Acting Agent to the Governor, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George; dated 7 February 1842.

Sir,

Para. 1. WITH reference to the concluding paragraphs of Mr. Arbuthnot's report on the management of the Vizianagram zemindary, during Fusly 1250, bearing date the 17th ultimo, I have the honour to request, that you will have the goodness to submit, for the consideration of the Board of Revenue, the following observations, which I respectfully beg leave to make, with the view of obtaining a more complete withdrawal of the interference, by the officers of Government, with the affairs and interests of the pagodas in that zemindary, than the arrangements made by Mr. Arbuthnot have, in my opinion, provided for.

2. Those arrangements are to the effect, that the administration of the funds allotted to 13 pagodas out of 20, hitherto vested in the Revenue Ameens, has
been

been transferred to G. Veneatareddy, the private agent of the zemindar; but the villages appropriated to certain other pagodas, are continued under the management of the Collector.

3. I here beg leave to request the attention of the Board to an important feature in reference to these pagodas; viz. that at the period of the assumption of the country, the Government did not involve themselves by forming any engagement in respect to the ready-money allowances allotted to them, or in the management of their revenues; but the interference which now exists, originated with the management of the zemindary by the officers of Government, and, therefore, only as an accommodation to the Rajah.

4. The annexed Statement (A.)* exhibits the names of the pagodas, together with their respective allotments, either of money or lands. The Statement (B.) shows what villages (now appropriated to pagodas) are entered in the permanent settlement accounts and permanent cowle, as jerreyetty or mocassah, and I shall here proceed to give a brief account of the nature and origin of the resources of each pagoda.

* *Vide p. 25.*

5. Certain villages were allotted as mocassahs to this pagoda;† but there is a discrepancy between the permanent settlement accounts and the cowle in respect to the number, as will be seen by reference to Statement (B). I am aware, that by Regulation XXXI. of A. D. 1802, the Government are not bound to respect these lands as mocassahs, in virtue of their being entered in either one or the other; but the courts have invariably acknowledged the permanent accounts to be the correct data, and the Board‡ themselves have recognized, in reference to the village of Toomapollum, that so long as the zemindary remains the property of the Vizianagram zemindar, the alienations shown by those accounts cannot be disturbed.

† Vimmachalum Vinhanaisimha Swamy, No. 1.

‡ *Vide* Letter from the Acting Secretary, Mr. Russell, dated 13 July 1818.

6. The Rajah, from his position in the country, has always been considered at the head of its affairs, and formerly expended large sums for the improvement and in the expenses of this pagoda. He took the management of the villages allotted to it in his own hands, and substituted a stated allowance of 16,000 rupees, reserving to himself the right of collecting the offerings and pilgrim tax, &c. If the zemindary should at any time lapse to the Government, it will be for them to decide then whether the villages shall be continued to the pagodas, or otherwise, but it is evident that they are now considered the property of the pagoda, and the money allowance substituted by the Rajah merely an arrangement considered by him most conducive to its welfare. He has always expressed himself desirous of meeting the wishes of the Government in all matters relating to his zemindary, and I trust the Board will sanction my request, that his private agent be placed in charge of these villages, as the constituted endowment of the pagodas, at the same time leaving it at the option of the Rajah to make good any deficiency which may result in the resources of the pagoda by the arrangement.

7. The Statement (C.) which accompanies, exhibits the kham dowle and collections of the aforesaid villages of the three years at the time of the permanent settlement, and also of the last Fusly 1250, by which it will be observed, that the gross proceeds of those villages then fell far short of the amount of the present allowance to the pagoda.

8. The allowance to the pagodas from 2 to 14, originated in a gift from the private purse of the Rajah, and would be necessarily discontinued on the lapse of the estate to Government. Mr. Arbuthnot has made a distinction between seven of them and the remainder,§ by authorizing G. Vencatareddy to draw upon him for the allowances granted to the latter, and the worshippers to draw the allowances allotted to the former; this distinction he appears to have made because, when we took the management of the zemindary, it was found that the affairs of the 13 were under the immediate direction of the Rajah, and those of the remaining 7 had been left to the worshippers themselves. This distinction appears to me to be unnecessary to observe, and must lead to the conclusion, that they are received in a more favourable light than the others; and I therefore trust, that the Board will approve of my having authorized G. Vencatareddy to draw for the amount allotted to these also, thereby leaving the responsibility of the faithful payment of those allowances to him, as the agent of the Rajah in such matters, in lieu of retaining it myself.

§ *Sic in original.*

9. The villages attached to this pagoda|| are entered in the permanent settlement accounts and permanent cowle also as mocassah to the pagoda. The Rajah retained

|| *Pudmanabaswan.*

retained the management of them in his own hands in order to secure the interests of the pagoda. My only desire is, that a distinction shall not be maintained between this pagoda and the one mentioned in the succeeding paragraph, or between the mocassah villages of any private individual, which are in no instance retained in the hands of the officers of Government for the purpose of securing the better interests of the individuals concerned; and I beg to suggest, that G. Vencatareddy may be allowed to represent the Rajah in the management of the lands allotted to it, instead of myself.

* Stree Jugganadhaswamy and Ramurtuswamy. *Vide* Statement (B.) No. 3 and 9.

† 1. Vanoogopala-swamy. 2. Jugganadhaswamy. 3. Ramalingaswamy and Narrainaswamy. *Vide* Statement (A.) No. 16, 17 and 18.

10. The villages attached to these pagodas* are entered as mocassahs, and have always been under the management of the worshippers.

11. The villages appropriated to these pagodas † are entered in the accounts and cowle as jerojetty, the net proceeds having been allotted by the zemindar since the settlement for the service of the pagodas. They are in consequence resumable, and the present appropriation of their revenues liable to cease with the interest of the Rajah in them; and it will be obvious, that so long as the management is retained in the hands of the officers of Government, the resources of the pagoda are dependent on their successful administration or otherwise. Several jerojetty villages are now in the possession of members of the Rajah's family; so the transfer of these to the management of G. Venkatareddy, so long as the Rajah wishes them to be set apart for the particular object to which their revenues are now appropriated, will not place them in a singular position, and I have therefore to solicit authority for making them over.

‡ Stree Coormun and Catepilly.

12. These two pagodas ‡ are differently circumstanced to the above-mentioned. The lands of the former village were a gift to the Rajah's ancestors from the then zemindar of Purlah Kinedy, and the latter from the Caukerlapoody people of Rajahmundry. They are both included under the head of jerojetty in the permanent settlement accounts and cowle, and in those accounts a money allowance of 4,000 rupees and Rs. 2,203. 4. 2. respectively, is shown to have been then allotted for their support. Subsequently, the allowance has been increased by the Rajah. I have no objection to make, in reference to my present position in regard to these, though I am of opinion that the prospective position of the Government in regard to them is worthy of their notice, considering the general interest which now prevails on the subject of the connexion of Government with the pagodas, &c. of the country.

13. I should acquaint the Board, that I understood from Mr. Arbuthnot, that the reason why he proposed to continue the villages above-mentioned under his own management, was in consequence of the instructions conveyed in para. 3 of the letter from Government under date the 12th June 1841, but I am led to think that those instructions are applicable to the management of lands attached to pagodas differently circumstanced to those now under reference.

14. In conclusion I beg to observe, that the aumeens of Catepilly, Streecorum and Simhachellum are still deputed to collect the rents of the gardens distinctly attached to these pagodas, and also of the pilgrim tax, &c., and these rents are put up annually to the highest bidder, through the agency of the Collector. I am quite aware that the zemindar is entitled to collect these rents, as they form a set-off against the ready-money allowances granted by him; but I respectfully beg that his agent may be the party to superintend their collection, and not myself, or the officers subordinate to me in my capacity of an officer of Government.

15. The Appendix, Statement (D.) will show in detail the nature of the rents alluded to.

(signed) *T. Conway,*
Acting Agent to the Governor.

Vizagapatam District, Vizianagram Zemindary,
Circuit Cutcherry, 7 February 1842.

— No. 24.—

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue; dated 3 March 1842. Revenue Department.

READ the following letter from the Acting Agent to the Governor at Vizagapatam, dated 7 February 1842.

(Here enter No. 4.)

The Board think that it would be better that the arrangements reported in Mr. Arbuthnot's letter of the 17th January last, as those under which he had left the management of the pagoda villages belonging to the Vizianagram zemindary, should be allowed to remain in force until Mr. Smollett shall have assumed charge of the district, when they desire to be furnished with his opinion as to the expediency of the alterations suggested in the foregoing letter.

(A true extract.)

(signed) *R. Porter,*
Acting Secretary.

— No. 25.—

From *T. Conway*, Esq., Acting Agent to the Governor, Vizigapatam, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George; dated 15 March 1845.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of an extract from the proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 3d March 1842, conveying their opinion that the pagoda villages belonging to the Vizianagram zemindary should be allowed to remain in the position they were left by Mr. Arbuthnot, until Mr. Smollett shall have assumed charge of the district.

As this decision imposes upon me the duty of now making the settlement of the villages which are devoted to the support of pagodas only recently taken under the protection of Government, and as I cannot thus act in behalf of the absent Rajah without giving a real attention to the interests of the pagodas in question, a duty painful to my conscience, and one which the spirit of the order of the Court of Directors and Government of India contemplates their servants should be relieved from even in respect to pagodas situated in their own estates, I request that my former and present letter may be submitted for the information and orders of the Right honourable the Governor in Council.

(signed) *T. Conway,*
Acting Agent to the Governor.

Vizagapatam Zemindary Cutcherry,
15 March 1842.

— No. 26.—

From *T. Conway*, Esq., Acting Agent to the Governor, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George; dated 25 March 1842.

Sir,

ADVERTING to my letter of the 15th instant, I have the honour to enclose copy * and translation † of an urzee addressed to me by the aumeen of Streecoormum, by which the Board cannot fail to observe, that the interference in the affairs of the pagodas of this district by the officers of Government, has been but partially withdrawn, and I respectfully request that copy of this communication and its enclosure may be transmitted to the Right honourable the Governor in Council, in further support of my former reference.

* Omitted.

† *Vide* No. 33, p. 1

(signed) *T. Conway,*
Acting Agent to the Governor.

Vizagapatam, Governor's Agent's Office,
25 March 1842.

— No. 27.—

Revenue Department.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 4 April 1842.

READ the following letter from the Acting Collector of Vizagapatam, dated 15 March 1842.

(Here enter No. 6.)

The Board have received official intimation of Mr. Smollett's having arrived at Vizagapatam and assumed charge of the district ; it does not appear necessary to take into consideration the request contained in the foregoing letter.

Mr. Smollett's early attention will be requested to the instructions conveyed in the Board's proceedings of the 3d ultimo.

(A true extract.)

(signed) *R. Porter,*
Acting Secretary.

— No. 28.—

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 11 April 1842.

READ the following letter from the Acting Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George, at Vizagapatam, dated 25 March 1842.

(Here enter No. 9.)

The matter alluded to in the foregoing letter will be disposed of by the present Acting Collector of Vizagapatam, with reference to the Board's proceedings dated the 4th April 1842.

(A true extract.)

(signed) *R. Porter,*
Acting Secretary.

— No. 29.—

To the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

Sir,

Para. 1. IN an extract from the Board's proceedings of date the 3d ultimo, it was directed, that my opinion should be submitted on the expediency of a measure suggested by Mr. Conway to vest the revenue management of certain villages forming the endowment of pagodas situated in the Vizianagram zemindary, in the native agent of the zemindar, instead of retaining them, as they now are, under the direct superintendence of the officers of Government.

2. The number and value of the villages in question have been already shown in Mr. Conway's letter of the 7th February last, and the statements which accompanied that communication ; these are chiefly alienations for the support of the Simachellum Pagoda, entered as such in the permanent settlement accounts. The Rajah had assumed possession of the villages, managing them on his own account, and granting a commuted allowance to the pagoda of 16,000 rupees per annum, a sum which considerably exceeded the average collections derived from the lands.

3. This assumption of the villages by the Rajah was clearly one for the benefit of the pagoda, to secure its revenues, and was not intended to deprive the foundation of its legal endowment.

4. Since the management of the Vizianagram zemindary has been undertaken by the officers of Government, the system introduced by the Rajah has been continued. The settlement of the villages has been made by them, the collections carried to account, and payment of 16,000 rupees per annum has been annually made to the pagoda. The collections have in no year, I believe, equalled the donation, and in some they have fallen greatly below that amount.

5. Mr.

5. Mr. Conway has suggested, that the revenue administration of the villages may be entrusted to the private wakeel of the Rajah, and that the receipts be by him appropriated to the purposes of the pagoda. This arrangement appears to me to be unobjectionable; it will be a small saving of expense annually to the estate, it will promote the prosperity of the villages, and it will not be unacceptable to the parties interested.

6. A similar cause of proceeding is recommended in reference to the pagodas noted in the margin,* the endowment of which comprises eight villages; they are in like manner managed directly by the officers of Government, and they only differ from those villages of the Simhachellum Pagoda in this, that the net collections are paid to the servants of the pagodas, and not a commuted allowance.

* Pudnanaleum	-	4
Poochpagerry	-	1
Vanoogopaula-	}	2
swamy		
Dansunnapetta	}	1
Juggunnada-		
swamy	}	1
Vizianagram		
Ramalinga-		
swamy and	}	1
Narrainaswara-		
swamy		
		8

7. I have directed that the settlement of these villages and the pagoda rents be proceeded with as usual for the present year; but I will take steps to give effect to the arrangement proposed by Mr. Conway, for the future years, at the commencement of the ensuing Fusly, unless the Board see objections to the measure.

8. The arrangement has little tendency, in my judgment, to effect a complete severance of state interference in the affairs of pagodas, and is not recommended by me on these grounds, while Regulation VII. of 1817 is unrepealed; and until some new enactment shall define the course to be observed in these matters, the control of the Collector must, I conclude, be exercised as authorized by that Regulation, whenever well authenticated complaints of malversation or mal-administration of the funds of those institutions are brought before him.

(signed) *P. B. Smollett,*
Acting Agent to the Governor.

Vizagapatam Zemindary Cutcherry,
6 April 1842.

— No. 30. —

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue; dated 28 April 1842.

Revenue Department.

READ the following letter from the Acting Collector of Vizagapatam, dated 6 April 1842.

(Here enter No. 10.)

The Board sanction the arrangement proposed to be made in regard to the settlement of the villages alluded to in paras. 2 and 6 of the foregoing letter, from the commencement of the ensuing Fusly.

(A true extract.)

(signed) *R. Porter,* Secretary.

(True copies.)

(signed) *T. Conway,*
Principal Assistant to the Agent to the
Governor.

(True copies.)

(signed) *R. Cunliffe,*
Deputy Secretary to Government.

— No. 31. —

To Maharajastry *T. Conway,* Esq., Acting Agent to the Governor, &c. &c. &c.

Arzee from Chreekoopilly Ramiah, Ameen of Sree Coormum Tanah.

I BEG leave to state, that, on advertising for a long time throughout all the villages under my jurisdiction, as well as in the neighbouring villages, by communicating with the tahsildar of Wadadah and the head of police of Chicacole, for the purpose

of obtaining proposals for the rent of the gate, and for that of the pots, firewood, &c., sundry farms of the Sree Coormum village for the Swamy's feast—Dolayatrah, two proposals only have been received from Curnum Vencunah, of this place, viz. one for the gate-rent for 226 rupees, and the other for the pots, firewood, &c. for 85 rupees. I then sent for some other persons, with a view to put them up at auction, and thereby raise the amount; but they said that as they are well aware of the losses sustained by the renters in the last and the preceding years, and of the trouble they have undergone in making good the amount of the rent, they could not offer proposals; after my having stated that the season is now favourable, and they would sustain no loss as in the preceding years, Chumpadah Seetiah, an inhabitant of this place, offered 10 rupees more on the pots (firewood, &c.) farm, being a proposal for 95 rupees. Although I have used my best endeavours, yet nobody has bid higher for the gate-rent than Vakiah. As the feast is approaching, I beg leave to forward the aforesaid two proposals, together with a statement of the average amount of the five past years, and hope you will receive them, three in number; considering existing circumstances, I do not think that any higher proposal will be made, still I am using my best endeavours on the subject. The 11th increasing moon of the month of Palgoonum, on which the Bhuggundah (or red powder) Feast falls, is at hand, and in case of any proposals for higher sums are brought in, there will be hardly any time even to make a reference to, or obtain an answer thereto from you. I therefore pray for your orders to rent out the said farms to a higher bidder, should there be one, or in failure to put them in possession of the above-mentioned persons. The gate-rent farm having commenced on the first increasing moon of the month of Palgoonum, it has been kept under aumany for these five days, and 35 dules have been collected. If these farms are kept under aumany, I, with reference to the amount collected by the renters in the last and the preceding years, fear whether the amount now offered could be realized or not. I represent all these circumstances to your honour, and will act in the manner you may direct. I beg leave to repeat, that as there is no time to be delayed, your honour will furnish me with orders as soon as possible.

18 March 1842.
Makam, Sree Coormum.

(signed) *Chreekoopilly Ramiah,*
Ameen.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *R. Cunliffe,*
Deputy Secretary to Government.

(A.)—STATEMENT OF ALLOWANCES TO PAGODAS IN THE VIZIANAGRAM COMMUNITY.

621.

No.	Places in which Pagodas are situated.			Landed Vapeety.		Ready Money Allowance.	Through whom Paid.	REMARKS.
	TALOOK.	VILLAGE.	Names of the Duties.	In what Village.	Total Amount of Rent.			
1	Pedagady Tanah	Simachellum	Vurra Narasimha Swamy	- - -	- - -	16,000 - -	Ameen of Peddagady Tanah	- - These allowances are now paid through G. Venkatareddy, the private agent of the Zemindar.
2	Vizianagram	Vizianagram	Venkataswara Swamy	- - -	- - -	444 - -	Ameen of Vizianagram	
3	Ditto	Ditto	Gopulaswar Swamy	- - -	- - -	360 - -	Ditto	
4	Ditto	Ditto	Sounderia Rajahluchme Amavaroo	- - -	- - -	100 - -	Ditto	
5	Ditto	Ditto	Seervacumleadumba Amawaroo	- - -	- - -	100 - -	Ditto	
6	Ditto	Simtapettah	Jugganada Swamy	- - -	- - -	420 - -	Ditto	
7	Ditto	Chellanoor	Vanoogapala Swamy	- - -	- - -	58 - -	Ditto	
8	Ditto	Vizianagram	Peerlah Punnhas, or Mahomedan Places of Worship.	- - -	- - -	180 - -	Ditto	
9	Goodewadah Tanah	Bimlipatum	Lutchmenarasimha Swamy	- - -	- - -	180 - -	from the Treasury to the worshippers.	- - The net proceeds are given to G. V. Reddy, the management of the villages themselves being in the hands of the Officers of Government.
10	Chodavarum	Chodavarum	Casawa Swamy	- - -	- - -	45 - -	Ditto	
11	Ditto	Juttadah	Venkataswaraswamy	- - -	- - -	15 - -	Ditto	
12	Ditto	Chodavarum	Gurveswaraswamy	- - -	- - -	45 - -	Ditto	
13	Ditto	Juttadah	Mullaswaraswamy	- - -	- - -	15 - -	Ditto	
14	Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	Rummanunda Teertalareary Muttom.	- - -	- - -	60 - -	Ditto	
15	Goodewadah	Pudmanalum	Pudmanabaswamy	1 Croostnapoorum of Goodewadah.	1,874 6 -	4,218 6 6	Goodewadah Tanah	
			2 Moocherla	1,486 12 -				
			3 Jerroyaty Varyagraharum.	189 4 6				
			4 Gerkapeta	550 - -				
			5 Gardens	118 - -				
16	Ditto	Pooshpayery	Vanagopalaswamy	Amutavarum of Goodewadah Tanah.	2,867 - -	2,867 - -	Ditto	
17	Vizianagram	Dasanapetta	Jugganadaswamy	1 Moomeda of Vizianagram Tanah.	679 11 -	1,292 14 -	Ameen of Vizianagram	
			2 Carnakah, 613.8	613 3 -				
18	Vizianagram and Goodewadah Tanah	Vizianagram Pudmanadum	Rumalingswaraswamy Elana-	{ Vizianagram Tanah } { Palunky - - }	{ Zeroyety. } { 409 - - }	409 - -	from the treasury to the worshippers	
19	Stree Coormum	Stree Coormum	Coormanadaswamy and Polalaurdooswara Swamy.	- - -	- - -	4,553 14 -	Ameen of Stree Coormum	} Vide first Remark above.
20	Cottapilly	Cottapilly	Somasuria Swamy	- - -	- - -	2,498 - -	Ameen of Cotypilly	
TOTAL - -						34,361 2 6		

D

(A true copy.)

(signed) R. Cunliffe,
Dy Secy to Government.

INDIA WITH IDOLATRY, OR WITH MAHOMETANISM.

(B.)—STATEMENT, showing the Villages at present appropriated to Pagodas, and entered in the Permanent Settlement Acts and Permanent Cowle, as Jerooyetty or Mocassahs.

No.	NAMES of SWAMIES.	Names of Villages according to the Account received from the Record Keeper.	As per Permanent Cowle.			As per Permanent Settlement Accounts.		
			Jerooyetty Villages.	Agra Haruma.	Mocassahs.	Jerooyetty Villages.	Agra Haruma.	Mocassahs.
1.	Simmachellum Varaha Luchimmursimma Swamy.	Simachellum Purganah :			1			1
		1. Addivarum - - -			1			1
		2. Carassah - - -			1			1
		3. Peddagaudy - - -	1					1
		4. Eroovadah - - -	1					1
		5. Jerrypatoolapallem - - -	1					1
		6. Chemalapelly - - -			1			1
		7. Maddavadarah - - -			1			1
		8. Poorshotapoorum - - -			1			1
		9. Askapilly - - -	1					1
		10. Porloopallem - - -	1					1
		11. Vapagoontah - - -			1			1
		12. Gopallapatum - - -			1			1
		13. Gorintah - - -			1			1
		14. Capparadah - - -			1			1
		15. Venkatapoorum - - -			1			1
		16. Moongadah - - -			1			1
	Zerroomoolah tax - - -						1	
			5		11			16
2.	Pudnranabha Swamy - - -	Patnoor Purganah :			1			1
		1. Moocherlah - - -			1			1
		2. Gorlapatah - - -			1			1
		3. Ceroostapoorum - - -			1			1
		4. Jagenty Agraharum - - -			1	1		
		5. Zirromolah tax - - -						1
					4		1	4
3.	Strejaganadah Swamy - - -	Sembam Purgannah : *			1			1
		1. Surraswarapoorum - - -			1			1
		2. Potayulsah - - -		1			1	
				1		1		1
4.	Streecoormah Nadda Swamy	Streecoormum - - -	1			1		
			1			1		
5.	Soomaswarah Swamy - - -	Cottapilly - - -	1			1		
			1			1		
6.	Pooshapagherry Vanoogapalah Swamy.	Arumtavaram of Patnoor Purganah.	1			1		
			1			1		
7.	Vizeanogarum Ramalinga Swamy Pudnabhum Naramaswara Swamy.	1. Palanky of Bogapooram Purganah.	1			1		
8.	Dassamnupattah Juggunatha Swamy.	1. Doomadah of Gandreadoo	1			1		
		2. Kanapaka of Rajoolavulsa	1			1		
			2			2		
9.	Ramateerda Swamy - - -	1. Peellavalsah of Rajoolavulsah Purganah.		1			1	
		Bagapoorum Purganah :						
		2. Deenapattah - - -			1			1
		3. Nalevadah - - -			1			1
		4. Zungadapilly - - -	1					1
		Zerroomala tax - - -						
		1	1	2		1	3	
		12	2	18	6	3	24	

* The Villages appropriated to this Pagoda are under the direct management of the worshippers.

(A true copy.)

(signed) R. Cunliffe,
Dep^y Sec^y to Government.

STATEMENT,

(C.)—STATEMENT, showing the Khumdowle and Collection of the under-mentioned villages of the three Fusies, at the time of the Permanent Settlement, and also of the Fusly 1200, Mokassa Villages of Simbachellum Swamy, as stated in the Permanent Raniz Accounts.

No.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	Collections at the time of Permanent Settlement.					Fusly 1250.—Dowle, Settlement and Collections.		
		Fusly 1206.	Fusly 1207.	Fusly 1208.	TOTAL.	AVERAGE.	DOWLE.	SETTLEMENT.	ACTUAL COLLECTION.
1.	Adwarum - - - - -	430 4 -	420 - -	406 - -	1,256 4 -	418 12 -	1,145 2 6	624 10 9	606 2 8
2.	Karassa - - - - -	1,265 8 6	968 7 -	1,827 - -	4,060 15 6	1,353 10 6	613 18 11	207 2 -	169 8 -
3.	Peddagaudy - - - - -	1,507 8 -	1,466 8 -	1,485 - -	4,409 - -	1,469 10 8	3,971 - -	1,028 10 -	1,005 2 -
4.	Irruovadah - - - - -	806 9 3	756 9 -	696 2 9	2,259 5 -	753 1 8	1,275 14 -	808 10 -	298 12 -
5.	Jerreepotoolapalem - - - - -	659 - -	606 - -	610 12 -	1,875 12 -	625 4 -	729 2 -	131 3 -	115 - -
6.	Cheemalapilly - - - - -	948 - -	841 8 -	783 - -	2,572 8 -	857 8 -	1,198 - -	319 14 10	318 10 10
7.	Madhavadharah - - - - -	26 - -	26 - -	28 - -	79 - -	26 5 4	44 - -	44 - -	44 - -
8.	Poorooshotapoorum - - - - -	76 - -	88 - -	85 - -	249 - -	83 - -	120 12 -	101 8 -	91 8 -
9.	Askapilly - - - - -	773 7 -	750 6 -	750 6 -	2,274 3 -	758 1 -	1,443 15 -	287 7 -	233 7 -
10.	Poorlapalem - - - - -	898 12 6	863 3 9	840 12 6	2,602 12 9	867 9 7	1,908 6 2	234 5 10	231 7 10
11.	Wapagoontah - - - - -	300 - -	320 - -	220 - -	840 - -	280 - -	978 7 9	638 12 -	638 - -
12.	Gopaaputum - - - - -	1,401 - -	1,365 - -	1,355 - -	4,121 - -	1,373 10 8	1,464 14 6	331 4 6	278 5 -
13.	Gorinta - - - - -	499 11 -	490 4 6	480 12 3	1,470 11 9	490 3 11	764 5 9	477 14 -	471 14 -
14.	Cupparandah - - - - -	1,182 4 9	1,188 12 -	1,438 8 6	3,809 9 3	1,269 13 9	439 2 7	228 11 2	207 8 8
15.	Venkatapoorum - - - - -	1,307 7 9	1,257 3 -	1,277 - -	3,841 10 9	1,280 8 11	1,866 2 3	1,139 4 2	1,083 14 10
16.	Pagoda rents - - - - -	1,800 - -	1,760 - -	1,789 3 -	5,349 8 -	1,783 2 8	3,085 - -	3,085 - -	2,374 9 7
17.	Moongadah salt-pans - - - - -	731 10 3	638 9 9	657 2 8	2,027 6 3	675 12 9	494 8 3	137 9 4	132 9 4
		14,618 3 -	13,805 7 -	14,680 - 3	43,098 10 3	14,366 3 5	20,724 13 8	9,270 14 7	8,290 7 9

(A true copy.)

(signed)

R. Cunliffe,
Depy Secy to Government.

INDIA WITH IDOLATRY, OR WITH MAHOMETANISM.

(D.)—STATEMENT, showing the RENTS of PAGODAS in Fusly 1250.

No.	Col. 1. NAMES of VILLAGES.	2. Suvenedy Rent.	3. Oil Rent.	4. Bazaar, Pots, &c. Rent.	5. Cappastamburn Rent.	6. Rent of Gate of Pagoda.			
1.	Simhachellum Pagoda Tax	840 - -	150 - -	244 - -	150 - -	1,009 - -			
2.	Streecoomum Pagoda Tax	- - - -	- - - -	278 4 -	- - - -	328 - -			
3.	Colapilly Pagoda Tax	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -			
		840 - -	150 - -	522 4 -	150 - -	1,335 - -			
G A R D E N R E N T S.									
		7. Lovah Garden.	8. Gagrow Garden.	9. Bapagio Garden.	10. Jack Garden.	11. Cocoa-nut Garden.	12. Boacherauze Garden.	13. Bungariah Garden.	14. TOTAL.
1.	Simhachellum Pagoda Tax	140 - -	6 - -	26 - -	20 - -	415 - -	65 - -	20 - -	692 - -
2.	Streecoomum Pagoda Tax	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	200 - -	- - - -	- - - -	200 - -
3.	Colapilly Pagoda Tax	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
		140 - -	6 - -	26 - -	20 - -	615 - -	65 - -	20 - -	892 - -
		15. TOTAL RENT in the Gerealty Dowle under Pagoda.	RENTS IN THE MOTURPHA DOWLE.				19. TOTAL.	20. GRAND TOTAL.	
		16. Buttermilk and Plantains Rent.	17. Bazaar Rent in the Savarety Feast.	18. Annual Arrack Rent.					
1.	Simhachellum Pagoda Tax	9,085 - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	3,085 - -		
2.	Streecoomum Pagoda Tax	804 4 -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	804 4 -		
3.	Colapilly Pagoda Tax	- - - -	3 - -	38 14 9	24 - -	65 14 9	65 14 9		
		3,889 4 -	3 - -	38 14 9	24 - -	65 14 9	3,955 2 9		

PARTICULARS.—Col. 4.

Simhachellum Pagoda Tax :		
Bazaar, &c. Rent	- - - 230 - -	
Pot Rent	- - - 14 - -	244 - -
Streecoomum Pagoda Tax :		
Bangle Rent	- - - 15 - -	
Pots and Firewood	- - - 144 - -	
Beetel-nut Rent	- - - 67 - -	
Vegetable Rent	- - - 20 - -	
Firewood Rent	- - - 27 4 -	278 4 -
TOTAL	- - -	522 4 -

PARTICULARS.—Col. 17.

Oil Rent	- - - - - 10 - -
Arrack Rent	- - - - - 10 8 -
Toddy Rent	- - - - - 4 8 -
Boats' Rent	- - - - - 3 - -
Bazaar Rent	- - - - - 10 14 9
TOTAL	- - - 38 14 9

(A true copy.)

(signed)

R. Cunliffe,
Deputy Sec. to Govt.

— No. 32. —

(No. 863.)

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation, under date the 14th July 1842.

Revenue Department.

READ the following Letter from the Acting Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George, in Vizagapatam.

Forwards copy of a Letter and Enclosures received from Mr. Conway, relative to Pagodas, for submission to the Right honourable the Governor in Council.

(Here enter 14 June 1842, No. 16.)

Para. 1. ON a perusal of the correspondence which accompanied the foregoing letter, it seems that the acting agent in Vizagapatam and the Board of Revenue have done all that was necessary respecting the pagodas of the Vizeanagram zemindary in that district. The Board will, however, be instructed to intimate to Mr. Smollett, that the provisions of Regulation VII. of 1817, are not to be acted upon so as to connect the Government in any way with religious institutions, though of course misappropriations and frauds are punishable as heretofore.

2. His Lordship in Council observes, that the subject of the above communication should have been submitted to Government through the Board of Revenue, and that its transmission direct is irregular.

3. Ordered, that the foregoing resolutions be furnished to the Board of Revenue for information and guidance, and for communication to the acting agent at Vizagapatam.

(A true extract.)

(signed) *Walter Elliot,*
Acting Secretary to Government.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *R. Cunliffe,*
Deputy Secretary to Government.

— No. 33. —

(No. 294.)

From *R. T. Porter*, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government; dated 14 July 1842.

Revenue Department.

Sir,

Para. 1. IN compliance with the instructions conveyed by extract Minutes of Consultation, 2d June last, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to submit the following observations, suggested by the strictures of Sudder Adawlut, on the draft Act for the modification of Regulation VII. of 1817.

2. The preamble and general tenor of that regulation imply that the due and faithful administration of the endowments referred to considered in the light of a trust or duty by Government, is imposed thereby on the Board of Revenue. In divesting themselves of it by virtue of the orders under which they are acting, they consider themselves bound to make it over to the parties receiving it, in the manner best calculated to secure the property from misappropriation or damage. But the number and variety of the religious institutions under their control has prevented the application of any uniform plan, and they have been compelled to modify and adopt the agency available to suit the varied and often conflicting interests for which they have had to provide. In all cases it has been their especial object to select such arrangements as would most completely secure a permanent and final withdrawal of interference; but it has not been possible in every instance to attain so desirable an end, with a reasonable hope of success. For instance, the otherwise satisfactory guardianship of a local chief or zemindar has been extensively employed, but in case of the party now appointed, or of his successors dying without heirs, and the estate reverting to Government, or in case it should be found necessary to resume such estates, and to seclude the proprietor from all connexion with the district in which it is situated (as the case of Palcondah), some new arrangement would be required. These and probably other unforeseen cases, which may be expected to present themselves hereafter, induced the Board to propose the introduction of the second clause of Section 11

of the draft ; and this, it may be observed, does not contemplate an interference with matters essentially religious, but merely reserves to Government the means of supplying omissions in arrangements designed to put a stop to such interference, the completion of which has been restricted to a period which does not admit of their sufficiency being proved by the test of experience.

3. The Board are unable to perceive how Section 3. can be understood as providing that they should continue "to hold their influence over all the concerns of the pagoda." The object of the proposed draft, and of this section in particular, was merely to transfer the powers vested in them by Regulation VII. of 1817, to trustees chosen by them, such transfers, as far as relates to the Board, being final and complete. This could not be effected without a clearly defined enumeration of the duties to be made over. The parties (not always cordial or willing) who have been selected, could not otherwise understand the degree of responsibility to be undertaken by them, nor the extent of risk to which they may be exposed. Moreover, in the absence of such a document, it will be impossible for parties dissatisfied with the proceedings of trustees to find tangible grounds on which to found a prosecution.

4. The necessity for some provision of the nature of a trust-deed has presented itself to all the local officers who have been charged with the details of the transfer, and they have in almost every instance spontaneously suggested forms of instruments for that purpose. This was alluded to in the Board's proceedings of the 24th March last.

5. The wording of the draft submitted by the Board may be wanting in legal precision, that paper having been intended rather to suggest points calling for notice in a new enactment ; but the Board are still of opinion that due provision for these cannot be omitted, if it be desired to secure the maintenance of the endowments, and if the object in view be, as they have assumed, to transfer the powers of trust from one party connected with the State to others divested of any such connexion.

6. If the religious institutions now to be dealt with were few in number, similar in character, and free from the dissension and enmities of contending sects, equally interested in the concerns of the particular shrine, yet constantly at strife with each other, some general plan, as suggested in para. 6 of the letter under consideration, might have been successfully carried out. But Government are aware, from the reports already submitted, of the districts in which all difficulties have been overcome, that any such expectation is hopeless under existing circumstances. The principle of electing trustees by the voices of those interested, has been strenuously and invariably inculcated as that best calculated to give satisfaction, and to obviate the necessity for future interference ; neither has any opportunity of employing it been omitted ; but, instead of making the office hereditary, the Board thought it preferable to leave the electors to fill up vacancies in the same manner. But, as has been already observed, no one plan is susceptible of practical application to every case.

7. With reference to the observations contained in the 8th para., the Board have nothing to add to the opinions detailed at length in para. 11 of their Proceedings of the 24th March last. Neither of the Regulations quoted are, in their judgment, sufficient to meet all the various descriptions of maladministration therein noticed. They will only add, that Regulation V. of 1822 has not been found in practice to answer the ends for which it was intended, and that an extensive modification of its provisions is already before Government.

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George,
14 July 1842.

(signed) *R. T. Porter,*
Secretary.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *R. Cunliffe,*
Deputy Secretary to Government.

— No. 34. —

(No. 304.)

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue; dated 14 July 1842.

READ the following letter from the Principal Collector of Salem:—

“To the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

“ Sir,

“1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of extract from the Board's proceedings, dated 13th instant, and of the Minutes of Consultation under date the 2d of the same month, relative to the withdrawal from interference with the religious institutions of the natives.

“2. Before proceeding to carry into effect the orders of Government thereon, I beg to request the attention of the Board to a very material part of the proposition for settlement made by me, which is considered inadmissible by them and the Government, but which, in my communication with the people during my last tour of Jummahbundy, I found was looked on by them as an absolute necessity before the pagodas could be placed in charge of the trustees.

“3. The great difficulty in carrying the intentions of the Government into effect, is the small share of confidence the people are inclined to place in any one of themselves entrusted with the control and disposal of the pagoda funds. The Government have decided, that the only means of redress against the managers who may be accused of malversation is by application to the civil and criminal courts, and this I explained to the people: they were unanimous in declaring, that unless some other means of easier attainment were put within reach, the devastanums will soon become useless. I am inclined fully to coincide with them: except in very particular cases, who would be at the trouble and expense of a suit in court to remedy the existing abuses,—or how could it be expected that the pagoda servants should be able to resort to these tribunals for the settlement of the numerous small complaints at present settled by the tahsildar? A pagoda servant may be 12 months in arrears of pay before the court could come to a decision: as far as I am able to judge, the want of sufficient means of control over the managers is the only great difficulty, and I would respectfully submit for the Board's consideration, that it is of the utmost importance to provide these means, either by summary inquiry in the different courts, or any other way the Government may see fit. The reference to the courts by regular suit is valueless.

(signed) “ J. D. Gleig,
“ Principal Collector.”

“ Salem Zillah, Ossoor,
Principal Collector's Cutcherry,
29 June 1842.”

Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing letter be submitted for the consideration and orders of the Right honourable the Governor in Council.

The Board would suggest that the subject be referred for the opinion of the Sudder Udalt, with reference to the correspondence noted in the margin.

To Government,
16 May 1842.
From Government,
2 May 1842, in
Cons. 13 June 1842

(A true extract.)

(signed) R. F. Porter, Secretary.

(True copies.)

(signed) R. Cunliffe,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

— No. 35. —

(No. 1028.)

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation, under date 23 August 1842.

Revenue Department.

READ again letter from the Register of the Sudder Udalt, dated 17th May, and entered in Diary to Consultation, 7 June 1842.

621.

D 4

Read

Read also the following papers :

From the Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

(Here enter 14 July 1842, No. 294.)

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue.

(Here enter 14 July 1842, No. 304.)

The Right honourable the Governor in Council having given his best attention to the arguments advanced by the Board of Revenue and the Court of Sudder Udalt in the proceedings above recorded, considers the plan by which the former body became parties to an instrument of the nature of the proposed trust-deed, to be liable to objections. His Lordship in Council is of opinion, that the ends in view will be sufficiently attained by an enactment such as has been suggested by the Judges of the Sudder Udalt in the 9th paragraph of their Register's letter,* and resolves, therefore, that they be required to prepare an amended draft in accordance with these views, and to submit it without further delay.

* Dated 17 May 1842,
No. 72.

(A true extract.)

(signed) *Walter Elliot,*
Acting Secretary to Government.

(A true copy)

(signed) *R. Cunliffe,*
Deputy Secretary to Government.

— No. 36. —

(No. 125.)

From *R. H. Chatfield, Esq.,* Acting Senior Deputy Register, to the Acting Secretary to Government ; dated 22 September 1842.

Sir,

WITH reference to an extract from the Minutes of Consultation of the 23d of August last, "requiring the Judges of the Sudder Udalt to prepare an amended draft," for the future governance of mosques, Hindoo temples, and other places of religious ceremony, "in accordance with the views expressed in the Register's letter, under date the 17th May 1842, (No. 72.)", I am directed by the Court of Sudder Udalt to submit the accompanying "Act" for the consideration and approval of the Right honourable the Governor in Council.

(signed) *R. H. Chatfield,*
Acting Senior Deputy Register.

Sudder Udalt Register's Office,
22 September 1842.

AN ACT for amending the existing Law in regard to Mosques, Hindoo Temples, and other places of Religious Worship in the Territories of Fort St. George.

† See Act 10 of 1840.

I. WHEREAS it is considered proper † that the connexion now subsisting between the Government of Fort St. George, and the religious institutions of the natives of the country in the several provinces dependent on the Presidency of Fort St. George, should cease and determine; that the Government should no longer exercise authority direct, or through their officers, in the interior economy, the conduct and management of the affairs of mosques, Hindoo temples, and other religious institutions of the natives of the country in the same provinces, and that the general superintendence of endowments in land or money granted for the support of mosques, Hindoo temples, and other institutions of the natives of the country in the same provinces, now vested in the Board of Revenue, should be withdrawn :

Act 10 of 1840.

And

And whereas it is proper that the superintendence and management of such institutions, and of their endowments, should be transferred to and vested in a superintendent or superintendents of the Hindoo or Mahomedan creed, according as the institution itself may suggest : Act 10 of 1840.

And whereas it is proper that the management of such institutions, in the hands of such native superintendent or superintendents, should be conducted under a full responsibility to the established courts of justice for the redress of any violence or wrong, upon the application of any party interested : Act 10 of 1840.

II. Be it enacted, that so soon as the Government of Fort St. George shall have fulfilled the provisions of this Act, that its connexion with such institutions aforesaid shall cease and determine ;

III. Be it enacted, that the Government shall have authority to nominate a superintendent or superintendents of such institutions, vested with authority over the interior economy, the conduct and management of their affairs, and over the custody and disbursement of their funds, and of all their endowments.

IV. Be it enacted, that the nomination of such superintendent or superintendents shall be after the ancient practice of succession (as nearly as can be ascertained) of each mosque, Hindoo temple, or other religious institution.

V. Be it enacted, that such superintendent or superintendents, so nominated by the Government, shall on all occasions be guided by the recorded rules of the institution, or by ancient and established usage, so far as may be consistent with the provisions of this Act. Act 10 of 1840.

VI. Be it enacted, that in the nomination of the superintendent or superintendents, the Government shall be guided in their selection by the same rules as if the controlling authority had never been in their hands, and that the title to superintendent shall vest in the party who by custom, prescription, or the laws of inheritance, would have been entitled to claim, in the same way as if the connexion between the Government and the institution had never existed.

VII. Be it enacted, that the Government shall not, by the provisions of this Act, have authority to disturb parties now in possession, and holding the authority set forth in the Act, on the grounds of the right of possession being disputed by others.

VIII. Be it enacted, that if in any case it should be found impossible to declare a title to the office of superintendent or superintendents by the right of inheritance, custom, prescription or usage, that it shall be competent to the officers and others employed in the management and funds, together with parties interested in the institutions, to elect a superintendent or superintendents vested with the authority before set forth.

IX. Be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Collector to declare, subject to an appeal to the Government through the Board of Revenue, if presented within 45 days, the parties entitled to elect, that the decision of the Government on the question of election shall be final, and that the right of election shall vest in the parties declared entitled, and in their heirs for ever.

X. Be it enacted, that in the event of lapse of the superintendent or superintendents nominated by the Government, under section 3, that the succession shall be in the next heir to the office, whether by right of inheritance, custom, prescription, or the recorded usage of the institution.

XI. Be it enacted, that on the lapse of a superintendent or superintendents holding by election, under section 8, that it shall be lawful for the parties declared entitled to elect under the provisions of this Act, to elect another superintendent or superintendents.

XII. Be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Collector of the district, acting under the orders of the Government, to investigate the title of parties claiming to be superintendent; and summarily to decide upon such claims for the time being, such decision being open to an appeal to the Government through the Board of Revenue (whose decision shall be final), if presented within 45 days.

XIII. Be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any three principal inhabitants resident within five miles of the mosque, Hindoo temple, or other religious institution contemplated in this Act, to demand of the superintendent or superintendents to inspect the accounts of such institution.

XIV. Be it enacted, that on the refusal of such superintendent or superintendents to expose the accounts of the institution, it shall be lawful for the Collector,

lector, on complaint preferred to him, to order a commission of inquiry, who shall have authority to receive evidence and report to the Collector.

XV. Be it enacted, that the provisions of Regulation IX. of 1822 shall be applicable to inquiries into all frauds and embezzlements of the property of the institutions referred to in this Act, whether committed by the stipendiaries of the institution, or by others having access to it.

XVI. Be it enacted, that the penalties prescribed in Regulation IX. of 1822 shall be applicable to all frauds and embezzlements committed on the property of such institutions as are referred to in this Act.

XVII. Be it enacted, that the provisions of Regulation V. of 1822 shall be applicable to disputes between ryots holding lands of such institutions as are referred to in this Act, and the executive in management of the concerns of the institution.

(signed) *R. H. Chatfield,*
Acting Senior Deputy Register.

— No. 37. —

(No. 1,240.)

ORDERED, that the Draft Act submitted with the foregoing letter be forwarded to the Board of Revenue, with a request that they will furnish without delay any remarks they may have to offer on its provisions.

(signed) *Walter Elliot,*
Acting Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, 18 October 1842.

(True copies.)

(signed) *R. Cunliffe,*
Deputy Secretary to Government.

— No. 38. —

(No. 130.)

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 6 October 1842.

READ letter from the Collector of Tinnevely, reporting further on his arrangements for putting an end to Government interference with the management of pagodas.

Para. 1. At the date of the Collector's former report, he had finally transferred 130 pagodas out of 350, the whole number heretofore under management, to the custody of committees. From his present communication, the Board learn that, with the exception of the two large pagodas of Nulliambalum and Trichender, and a few small ones dependent on the former, all the pilgrims' institutions of the district have been similarly separated from the interference of Government officers. The Board are gratified at this result, and at the manner so peaceable and considerate, and so consonant to the feelings of the community in which it has been effected, in a part of the country where, more than in others, the apprehensions of the people had been roused in opposition to the measure itself.

2. It is now desirable, that the best attention of the present Acting Collector should be given to the object of completing the severance, by disposing of the few remaining institutions. With respect to the pagodas of Nullimbalum, the Board hope that Mr. Thomas will be able to conciliate some of the parties whose jealousies and disagreements form the bar, it is understood, to the formation of a committee, and induce them to undertake the charge. The Trichendoor Pagoda, with its large revenues, and extensive celebrity, is a subject of more importance and difficulty; the Board would have been pleased if the institution could have been entrusted to the care of the Travancore Rajah; but as that mode of providing for the pagoda seems unattainable, it remains that the Acting Collector should use his best endeavours to devise and carry into effect some other, the most advantageous within his reach.

3. With regard to the mode of filling up vacancies occurring in the committees,

12 Sept. ; in Cons.
6 October 1842.

22 April ; in Cons.
19 May 1842.

mittees, the Board are still of opinion that the best way of doing this will be by the choice and election of the community interested in the institution concerned, rather than by the nomination of the remaining members of the committee; they also consider this method to be more in accordance with the customs of the people. In the smaller pagodas, where the village body only are concerned, there will be no difficulty in determining who are to have a voice in the selection. Every village has a variety of common interests and common concerns, which are discussed and managed in common, and the same individuals who take part in these affairs will have a share also in appointing the trustees of the pagoda. But as the object is to surrender the management of the pagodas in the mode which will ensure the safety of their revenue, as well as prove acceptable to the great body of the people, if, after this expression of the Board's opinion, objections should still be urged against the plan of filling up vacancies by the voice of the village community, the Board will be prepared to submit those objections for the consideration of Government.

4. The cases of the large pagodas, where it is proposed to vest the right of nomination to vacancies in the public of a talook or province, would present more difficulty, and some authoritative specifications would seem necessary, determining the qualifications requisite to constitute an elector. That point, however, will receive consideration hereafter; for, as Government have determined that no trust-deeds shall be executed, as was formerly proposed, there is at present no document to fix the constitution of the committees, and a legislative Act on the subject being in contemplation, the settlement of this point will necessarily be among its provisions; meanwhile the trustees to whom pagodas have been confided, will continue to conduct their affairs as arranged at the time of transfer.

Ordered, that extract of the foregoing proceedings be submitted to Government, and that a copy be furnished to the Acting Collector of Tinnevely for his information and guidance, with reference to the letter recorded above.

(signed) *J. D. Bourdillon*, Secretary.

— No. 39. —

From *H. C. Montgomery*, Esq., Collector, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George; dated 12 September 1842.

Sir,

Para. 1. WITH reference to my letter of the 22d April last, reporting on the Devasthanum establishment of this district, and to the Board's proceedings thereon, I have the honour to inform you, that the pagodas have, with two exceptions, been made over as proposed, and approved of. The exceptions are the large pagoda of the Cushah Nelliambalum, and several attached to and dependent on it, and the pagoda of Trichendore.

2. The parties who at first consented to compose the committee for the former, have now made objections to accept the charge, and it will be necessary to obtain others. This will cause some little delay in the disposal of this pagoda; but I do not anticipate any ultimate difficulty. The Board will remember that I proposed to make over the pagoda at Trichendore to the management of the Rajah of Travancore. I regret to state, that the Resident is not inclined to permit his Highness accepting the charge, and his Highness has declined to undertake it. I am not yet prepared to propose any other arrangement: as there will be some obstacles to procuring persons residing in the neighbourhood of the pagoda of sufficient influence to undertake the management of it, some little time will elapse before the final deposit of this pagoda can be effected.

3. The Board, in the 8th paragraph of their proceedings, dated the 30th May last, have objected to the plan I submitted for the filling up of vacancies in the committees, and have expressed their desire that this should be left to the village community. The difficulty of defining what the village community consists of, the disputes which will on every occasion occur, the rivalry which it will occasion, and the ultimate appeal that may be expected to be made on differences of opinion existing with respect to the selection of the parties to succeed to these vacancies, occur to me as serious obstacles to the practical working of

this plan. The interference of the officers of Government will not, it appears to me, be got rid of so easily as by the more simple method proposed in the 15th paragraph of my letter, to which I would beg again to call the attention of the Board. But should it be still considered that the selection should rest with the village community, I would request the opinion of the Board as to who are to constitute that community, whether the influential only, or the whole body of the agricultural and trading classes.

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery*, Collector.

Tinnevelly, Teneansey,
12 September 1842.

— No. 40. —

(No. 1,297.)

THE further arrangements for withdrawing the interference of the officers of Government with the religious establishment of the natives in the district of Tinnevelly, are satisfactory as far as they go, and are approved. The most Honourable the Governor in Council concurring generally in the views of the Board of Revenue on the subject of vacancies in the committees of management, trusts that the Collector will be able to carry out their views as explained in the 3d and 4th paras. of these proceedings.

(signed) *Walter Elliot*,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George,
3 November 1842.

(True copies.)

(signed) *R. Cunliffe*,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

— No. 41. —

(No. 437.)

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 6 October 1842.

READ letter from the Collector of Trichinopoly, reporting further the arrangements which he has been able to form for the management of the three large pagodas of his district.

1. In the last communication from the Board on this subject, to which the letter above recorded is a reply, the Board objected to the proposed arrangement for the Seringham Pagoda, on the grounds that the jeer was not a fit person to have the management of extensive and intricate transactions, and that the antipathy existing between the stullatars and archagaur would prevent their cordially uniting in the duty of trustees. These objections are now obviated; both jeer and archagaur are removed from the committee as now proposed, which is to consist of two independent and respectable persons, in conjunction with two of the pagoda stullatars, all the four officers of that description officiating on the committee in alternate years.

2. There is a change also in the individuals chosen for trustees of the other two pagodas, which is so far an improvement on the former plan, that it removes the tumbooraun of the Rock Pagoda, to whom the Board before objected, from all interference with that part of its affairs which has hitherto been under the officers of Government.

3. The Board approve generally of the arrangements as now proposed for all three institutions, and authorize the Collector to carry them into effect immediately, thus completing the withdrawal of the servants of Government in the Trichinopoly district from all Davastanum management. Except in the case of the Seringham stullatars, whose successors in that office will in like manner be trustees *ex-officio*, the provisions made for the appointment of successors to the individual trustees now nominated are not what the Board can fully approve; this, however, need be no bar to the immediate execution of the plan, as it is expected that mode of succession will be settled generally by a legislative enactment.

4. It is discretionary with the Collector to employ and pay out of the pagoda revenues

29 July; in Cons.
18 Aug. 1842.

Letter, 23 May 1842.

Janbogasivezum
and the Rock
Pagoda.

revenues such servants as he may deem necessary for the object specified in the 7th paragraph of his letter; but these servants will not appear in the *moyen zapatah* of the district, or form a part of my public establishment, and the Board do not consider that their special sanction is necessary to the measure.

5. Government have declared it objectionable that any trust-deeds or engagements of the kind should be executed by the trustees, and the Board therefore cannot confirm those submitted by Mr. Onslow.

6. The disposal of the surplus funds of the *Devastanum* institutions now in deposit, is a subject that has been referred for the determination of the home authorities, and pending the receipt of their instructions no orders can be passed regarding it in this country.

7. Ordered, that petitions 1,178 and 1,211 of 1842 be respectively endorsed as follows:

On 1,178 of 1842, "Petitioners are informed, that it is not considered proper to associate them with the *stullatars* in the management of the *Seringham Pagoda*, and that no reason appears for setting aside the persons selected for the trust in favour of those whom they recommend."

On 1,211 of 1842, "Petitioners are informed, that it is not considered expedient to associate the *archagaur*s with the *stullatars* in the management of the *Seringham Pagoda*."

Ordered, that extract of the foregoing proceedings be submitted for the information of Government, together with the former correspondence on the subject, as noted in the margin; and that a copy be furnished to the Collector of *Trichinopoly* for his information and guidance, with reference to his letter recorded above.

From the Collector, 9th in Cons. 26 August 1841.
To the Collector, 26 August 1841.
From the Collector, 4th in Cons., 30 Sept. 1841.
Proceedings of the Board, 2 December 1841.
From the Collector, 22 February 1842, in Cons.
10 March 1842.
To the Acting Collector, 23 May 1842.

(signed) *J. D. Bourdillon*,
Secretary.

— No. 42. —

From *A. P. Onslow*, Esq., Collector of *Trichinopoly*, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George; dated 29 July 1842.

Sir,

Para. 1. In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 23d May last, approving the plans submitted by me for the management of the minor pagodas in the district of *Trichinopoly*, and suggesting certain measures regarding the three principal ones, I beg to express my regret that so much time should have elapsed before I could bring my arrangements regarding the latter to a sufficient state of maturity to enable me to reply to the Board's observations.

2. With reference to the suggestion that I should open a communication with Mr. *Blackburne* for the purpose of ascertaining whether the *Tordiman* family would be willing to undertake the administration of the great pagoda at *Seringham*, I beg to observe, that as this measure appeared to me the "readiest means for getting rid of the trust," I almost as soon as the order for the withdrawal of interference was issued, made overtures on the subject to the *Rajah* of *Tondiman*, and met with an immediate and decided discouragement from the then acting Resident, Mr. *Bayley*, and as I know that Mr. *Blackburne* entertains the same sentiments on the subject as his predecessor, I have not thought it necessary to enter into a correspondence with him, especially as I cannot but acquiesce in the justice of the objections urged against the measure. I did not in the first instance think it necessary to acquaint the Board with my having made this fruitless endeavour, any more than I did to trouble them with the details of the many other schemes which I had formed in vain, deeming that I should best perform my duty by laying before them that which, after giving the subject my best consideration, should seem to be most feasible and most likely to effect the object in view.

3. The plan, which in their letter under reply, the Board have approved for the management of two of the three principal pagodas, is in substance, as regards its details, the same as that which I originally submitted on the 9th

August 1841, that which I take to be the chief objection to it being obviated by the omission of the names of persons in the employment of Government as trustees, and the substitution of a single individual as dhurmacurtah, instead of a committee, and in the deeds of trust now submitted, it will be perceived that the succession to the office of dhurmacurtah is, in the absence of the qualifications considered by the Board necessary to constitute it hereditary, rendered dependent on the officers of the pagoda, to whom, if to any one, it is quite clear to me the right of election belongs.

4. The Board will further perceive, that, instead of the arrangement proposed in my letter of the 22d February 1842, viz. that D. Banlasoobramannium Moodelliar should take charge of the temple at Jumbookaishwaram, and the Tumberau of that in the Trichinopoly Fort, the former person is now proposed as the trustee of the latter institution, and that for the former Chundrashaikarum Pillay, one of the trustees originally recommended by me, is named; this proposal is made in accordance with the request of some of the most respectable persons connected with the pagodas, contained in the accompanying copies of petitions* preferred by them. The first of these two individuals is a well-known and respectable merchant and landholder; the other is the son of a person who was employed under the former, and continued in employment under the British Government, is a large meerassidar in this and the Tanjore district, and is universally looked up to as a respectable man.

* Nos. 1 and 2.

5. In regard to the great Pagoda at Seringham (Runghanada Swamy's), I am glad to be able to say, that a considerable number of the principal persons interested in it, having come to an amicable agreement,† have proposed two persons as trustees in conjunction with the stulattars; viz. Kistnah Rao, formerly Nazir in the court at the station, and now an independent inhabitant of Warrcore; and the above-mentioned Chundrashaikaram Pillay, who resides in the talook of Laulgoody.

† See copy of Petition, No. 3.

6. If the above arrangements meet the approval of the Board, the withdrawal of interference in the management of the religious institutions of the natives in the district of Trichinopoly will be complete.

7. The lands, which, under the instructions of the Board, are to be continued under management, yield an average annual revenue of Rs. 36,061. 8. 11., and the stipulated ready-money allowances to be paid from the treasury amount to Rs. 56,298. 13. 7. per annum. It will, of course, be necessary to employ a small establishment to keep the accounts, &c., of the lands and monies in question, and for this purpose I request that sanction may be granted for the employment of servants according to the accompanying list, at a charge to be borne by the pagoda funds of 109 rupees per mensem, or 1,308 rupees per annum, being about half per cent. on the whole amount.

8. The amount of the surplus funds of the several institutions is about Rs. 1,08,835. 11. 5¼., and I solicit the Board's instructions as to what reply I am to make to the trustees in the event of their making application for them, as I have every reason to suppose some of them will do so.

Trichinopoly, Collector's Cutcherry,
29 July 1842.

(signed) A. P. Onslow,
Collector.

(A.)

DEED for the Management of the Streerangham Renganada Sawmy Pagoda, in the District of *Trichinopoly*.

1. WE, the undersigned, do hereby agree to become durmakurtahs of the above-mentioned pagoda, and the several institutions attached to it, promising to fulfil the duties of that situation with fidelity.

2. The authority usually belonging to the office of durmakurtah shall be vested in us, and those who hereafter may be appointed durmakurtahs.

3. The durmakurtahs shall be subject to no authority in regard to their management of their trust, save and except such as belongs to the established law of the land. The durmakurtahs shall keep regular accounts of the receipts and disbursements of the funds entrusted to them, and the accounts shall be attested by the entire number of hereditary stalatahrs, according to the custom hitherto prevailing.

4. Moreover,

4. Moreover, the four stalatahrs and their heirs shall be considered as belonging to the body of durmakurtahs, but one of them only at a time shall exercise the office in co-operation with the other members, and each shall be appointed for one year in rotation.

5. The names of the present stalatahrs are,—

1. Vadavasa Butter.
2. Vadooladasika Rungacharry.
3. Para Sora Butter.
4. Woolamanambee.

6. Vadavasa Butter shall hold office for the first year, and the others in the succession in which their names are written above.

7. In the event of vacancies occurring amongst the durmakurtahs by death or resignation, it shall be the duty of the remainder to appoint successors. The durmakurtahs shall have the general authority and control over the servants of the pagoda.

8. It shall be the duty of the durmakurtahs to receive charge of such monies as may from time to time be payable on account of the pagoda from the Sirkar treasury. They shall be at liberty to appoint a vakeel to receive the said monies.

9. This deed is subject to the confirmation of the Board of Revenue, and eventually of the Government and of the Court of Directors.

Signed before me, at Trichinopoly, this 26th day of July 1842.

(signed) *A. P. Onslow,*
Collector and Magistrate.

(B.)

DEED for the Management of the Jamboo Casevaram Sawmy Pagoda, in the District of *Trichinopoly.*

1. I, the undersigned, do hereby agree to become durmakurtah of such part of the affairs of the Jamboo Casevaram Sawmy Pagoda, in the district of Trichinopoly, as have been hitherto carried on by means of the moyon or allowance paid from the Circar treasury, promising to fulfil the duties of that situation with fidelity.

2. The authority usually belonging to the office of durmakurtah shall be vested in me, and I shall accordingly have the general control over the servants of the pagoda.

3. As Durmakurtah, I shall be subject to no authority in regard to the management of my trust, save and except such as belongs to the established law of the land.

4. In the event of my death, it shall be the duty of the hereditary officers of the pagoda to appoint successor or successors to me.

5. It shall be the duty of the durmakurtah to receive charge of such monies as may from time to time be payable on account of the pagoda, from the Circar treasury.

6. It shall be the duty of the durmakurtah or durmakurtahs to keep regular accounts of all receipts and disbursements connected with the pagoda, and the accounts thus kept shall be attested by the entire number of hereditary stalatahrs, according to the custom hitherto prevailing.

7. This deed is subject to the confirmation of the Board of Revenue, and eventually of the Government, and of the Court of Directors.

Signed in presence of the above, this 28th day of July 1842.

(signed) *A. P. Onslow,*
Collector.

(C.)

DEED for the Management of the Toymanasawmy Pagoda, in the District of *Trichinopoly.*

1. I, the undersigned, do hereby agree to become durmakurtah of such part of the affairs of the Toymanasawmy Pagoda, in the district of Trichinopoly, as have been hitherto carried on by means of the moyon or allowance paid from the Sirkar treasury, promising to fulfil the duties of that situation with fidelity.

2. The authority usually belonging to the office of durmakurtah, shall be vested in me, and I shall accordingly have the general control over the servants of the pagoda.

3. As durmakurtah, I shall be subject to no authority, in regard to the management of my trust, save and except such as belongs to the established law of the land.

4. In the event of my death, it shall be the duty of the hereditary officers of the pagoda to appoint successor or successors to me.

5. It shall be the duty of the durmakurtah, to receive charge of such monies as may from time to time be payable on account of the pagoda from the Circar treasury.

6. It shall be the duty of the durmakurtah or durmakurtahs, to keep regular accounts of all receipts and disbursements connected with the pagoda, and the accounts thus kept, shall be attested by the entire number of hereditary stalatahrs, according to the custom-hitherto prevailing.

7. This deed is subject to the confirmation of the Board of Revenue, and eventually of the Government, and of the Court of Directors.

(signed) *D. Balasoobramanien.*
Moodelliar.

Signed before me, at Trichinopoly, this 26th day of July 1842.

(signed) *A. P. Onslow,*
Collector and Magistrate.

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT for the Management of the Devastanum Lands in the District of *Trichinopoly.*

				<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Hoozoor	-	1	Goomastah	-	-	-	21	-	-			
"	-	1	"	-	-	-	14	-	-			
"	-	1	"	-	-	-	10	-	-			
							45			-	-	
Conaud	-	1	Sampautty	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	-
Vitticutty	-	1	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	-
Moosery	-	1	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	-
Laulgoody	-	1	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	-
Toorcore	-	1	Goomastah	-	-	-	10	-	-			
"	-	1	Sampratty	-	-	-	4	-	-			
"	-	3	Peons, at 2½	-	-	-	7	8	-			
							21			8	-	
Woodiarpolliem	-	1	Sumpratty	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	-
Arcalore	-	1	Goomastah	-	-	-	10	-	-			
"	-	1	Sumpratty	-	-	-	4	-	-			
"	-	3	Peons	-	-	-	7	8	-			
							21			8	-	
Volcondapooram	-	1	Sumpratty	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	-
							109			-	-	
							1,308			-	-	

(E. E.)

(signed) *A. P. Onslow,*
Collector.

Trichinopoly, 30 July 1842.

— No. 43. —

To the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

Sir,

Para. 1. WITH reference to the extract from the proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated the 21st of June 1841, I have the honour to submit for their consideration the following proposals for the management of the three principal pagodas in the district of Trichinopoly; viz.

The pagoda of Runganada Swamy, at Seerengham.

The pagoda of Jamboo Keisveram, at Seeringham.

The pagoda of Toymanaswamy, in the Trichinopoly Fort (usually called the Rock Fort Pagoda.)

2. I am induced to submit the proposed arrangements for the above institutions separately, because as they are those of the greatest note in the district, and indeed of great celebrity throughout the Hindoo world, the knowledge that the Government has withdrawn interference from them will tend to facilitate the measures.

measures I have in view for carrying out the orders of Government in regard to the other institutions in the district under my charge, and because I hope it will be satisfactory to Government to learn, that so little difficulty has been experienced in making what I most sincerely trust will be considered satisfactory arrangements for the important pagodas in question.

3. I have endeavoured to make the arrangements as simple as possible, keeping in mind that the great object of Government is to divest themselves of all necessity of interference in the religious rites of the people, in such a manner as not to give offence to prejudice, or in any way to give rise to suspicion that there is any other object in view than that which is plainly expressed in the extract from the Minutes of Consultation communicated in the proceedings of the Board under allusion, and I feel confident that I have been successful in this respect.

4. I will now proceed to explain the arrangement, which indeed are contained in the three deeds submitted, and are so simple as to need little explanation.

5. After consulting with the most respectable inhabitants of the district, who in the most cheerful and unreserved manner expressed their opinions, the following highly trustworthy individuals have agreed to become managers of the pagodas mentioned above; as "durmakurtahs," succession to the office being provided for by a rule that vacancies occurring shall be supplied by those who remain in office.

1st. Chundrashackurum Pillay, whose father under the former government held a situation equivalent to that of head sheristadar under the British Government, and who was himself for a long time a tahsildar, under the former and under the British Government.

For Runganada
Sawmy Pagoda
(the great Pagoda
at Sheringham).

2d. Appasawmy Moodliar Hoozoor, Cash-keeper of the Collector's Treasury.

3d. Ponnambala Moodliar, manager of the Pay-office, Southern Division, and the four stalattars.

1st. D. Baulasobramania Moodliar, an independent landholder and merchant of large possession.

2d. Sungralongum Pillay, manager, Commissariat Department.

3d. Arnachellah Pillay, translator, Provincial Court, Southern Division.

For the two institu-
tions of Jamboor
Faishwaram Pagoda
at Seringham, and
Soymanasawmy at
Trichinopoly.

6. The conditions upon which the transfer of the administration of these institutions is to be made, is of course subject to the approval of the Board, and I trust that the terms of the agreement will be approved of. I had some difficulty in drawing them up so as to meet the views of all the parties; some were fearful that their subjection to the authority of the courts would render them liable to the same sort of supervision as is now exercised by the Collector, and I had to guard against adverting to their responsibility in any manner which could possibly excite jealousy in regard to the degree of trust reposed in them. They expressed themselves desirous of undertaking the charge only upon an explicit understanding that they were to be free agents, and completely and *bonâ fide* at the head of affairs; and as this is agreeable to the intentions of Government, I have endeavoured to make terms accordingly.

7. It is not to be supposed, however, that the change in the administration of affairs of these pagodas can be effected in such a manner as to please all parties. The archikaurs, whose office is to adorn and dress the idols, have expressed themselves dissatisfied with the proposed arrangements, because the stalattars are included; and I have no doubt that the Board will be assailed with petitions, remonstrating against the measure as proposed by me. I do not, however, consider the opposition of the archikaurs reasonable; they have particular offices to perform in the pagodas, for doing which they are rewarded by salaries and established emoluments, and cannot be considered in any other light than as hereditary officers of the pagoda, whereas the stalattars have always been recognised by the authorities acting on the part of Government, as having a right to interfere in the general management. The stalattars are certainly not fit to be trusted with the sole management of funds, but there can be no doubt of their having an hereditary right to be consulted, at least, in regard to their disposal. It would not, therefore be, in my opinion, just to exclude them from the arrangements which may eventually be adopted.

8. The archikaurs have stated to me that they have no objection to any part of the measures proposed, except that which includes the stalattars. The stalattars will not, of course, submit quietly to being excluded; and as it is quite

clear that it will be impossible to please both parties, I most respectfully submit to the Board that the opposition of the archikauras should be disregarded.

9. With regard to the transfer of the property of the pagoda to the durmakurtas, there will be but little difficulty. The revenue consists mainly of the ready-money allowances paid from the Circar treasury; the lands are of trifling value, comprising a few cawnies in the immediate neighbourhood of the pagodas, and may be made over without compromising the interests of any party. The ready-money allowance may be paid to the durmakurtas at a fixed time hereafter to be determined, and the surplus funds, which I conceive to be entirely at the disposal of Government, but which it does not seem to be the wish of Government to appropriate, may be paid whenever the durmakurtas may apply for them, and I would suggest at once.

10. The annexed statement exhibits the amount of the annual allowance to the three institutions in question, the surplus funds remaining up to the end of Fusly 1249, and the estimated amount of the latter for the Fusly just concluded, the accounts of which are not yet quite made up.

MEMORANDUM, showing the Moyan and Surplus Funds remaining in the Treasury of Seeringham, Jambookaisneram and Rock Fort Pagoda.

NAMES of the DEVASTANUMS.	Annual Moyan or Ready Money Allowance paid from the Treasury.		Surplus Funds remaining in the Treasury, up to the end of Fusly 1249.		Estimated Amount of Surplus Fund for Fusly 1250.		TOTAL.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Seeringham Renganadaswamy	35,000	- -	27,002	7 9	5,116	15 6	32,119	7 3
Jumboonadaswamy of Jam- boo Caisveram.	9,450	- -	6,047	13 11	429	14 11	6,477	12 10
Toyamanaswamy Rock Fort -	7,897	9 11	3,755	2 -	341	- 7	4,096	2 7
TOTAL - - -	52,347	9 11	36,805	7 8	5,887	15 -	42,693	6 8

11. It may be proper to mention, in regard to the Toyman Swamy Pagoda, that rites are performed in it by several distinct parties, the superintendence of the principal part of which belongs to the tamberain, whose appointment to the office depends on a society of Tamberans at Dharmupooram, in Tanjore, and who have the right of making these appointments, it is alleged, throughout India. The arrangements now submitted in regard to this institution have reference only to those rites which have been performed with money paid from the Sircar treasury. The other concerns of the institution may be conducted as heretofore by the parties to whom by usage they belong.

12. I have much satisfaction in stating, that I have been enabled to nominate durmakurtas for all the pagodas now under Circar management (except one of such trifling importance that no one will have any thing to do with it), in two talooks, and that I do not anticipate any serious difficulty in the others. I hope to be able to submit detailed proposals for each institution in less than a month; but it will be very satisfactory to me to be favoured with an expression of the sentiments of the Board, and, if they approve of my proposals, of Government, at an early period.

Trichinopoly District, Voytalay Goodalore,
Collector's Circuit Cutcherry,
9 August 1841.

(signed) A. P. Onslow,
Collector.

(A.)

DEED for the Management of the Streerungum Runganadaswamy Pagoda, in the District of *Trichinopoly*.

1. WE, the undersigned, do hereby agree to become dhurmacurtas of the above-mentioned pagoda, and the several institutions attached to it, promising to fulfil the duties of that situation with fidelity.
2. The authority usually belonging to the office of dhurmakurta shall be vested in us, and those who hereafter may be appointed dhurmakurtah.
3. The dhurmakurtah shall be subject to no authority in regard to their management of their trust, save and except such as belongs to the established law of the land.
4. Moreover, the four stallattars and their heirs shall be considered as belonging to the body of dhurmakurtahs, but one of them only at a time shall exercise the office in co-operation with the other members, and each shall be appointed for one year in rotation.
5. The names of the present stalattars are:—
 - 1st. Vadavasa Butter.
 - 2d. Veedooladasika Renjah Charry.
 - 3d. Parasara Butter.
 - 4th. Wootama Numbee.
6. Vadavasa Butter shall hold office for the first year, and the others in the succession in which their names are written above.
7. In the event of vacancies occurring amongst the dhurmakurtahs by death or resignation, it shall be the duty of the remainder to appoint successors.
8. It shall be the duty of the dhurmakurtahs to receive charge of such monies as may from time to time be payable on account of the pagoda from the Circar treasury.

(signed) *Chundrasagurum Pillay* - (in Malabar).
M. Poowambahim Moodely (in English).
S. Appawsawmy " (in English).
Stree Vadavasa Butter - (in Grundum).
Stree Vadaladasika Cherry (in Telogoo).
Stree Parasa Butter - (in Telogoo).
Stree Wootamee Numbee - (in Grundum).

Executed in my presence, at Voytalay, Goodalore, in the district of Trichinopoly, this 7th day of August 1841.

(signed) *A. P. Onslow*, Collector.

DEED for the Management of Teeroovaimy Covil Jumboonadaswamy Pagoda, in the District of *Trichinopoly*.

1. WE, the undersigned, do hereby agree to become dhurmakurtahs of the above-mentioned pagoda, and the several institutions attached to it, promising to fulfil the duties of that situation with fidelity.
2. The authority usually belonging to the office of dhurmakurtahs shall be vested in us, and those who hereafter may be appointed dhurmakurtahs.
3. The dhurmakurtahs shall be subject to no authority in regard to their management of their trust, save and except such as belongs to the established law of the land.
4. In the event of vacancies occurring amongst the dhurmakurtahs by death or resignation, it shall be the duty of the remainder to appoint successors.
5. It shall be the duty of dhurmakurtahs to receive charge of such monies as may from time to time be payable on account of the pagoda from the Circar treasury.

(signed) *T. D. Balasoobramaniam Moodiliar*.
T. Sungaralingum Pillay.
Arnachullum Pillay.

Executed in my presence, at Voytalay, Goodalore, in the district of Trichinopoly, this 7th day of August 1841.

(signed) *A. P. Onslow*, Collector.

DEED for the Management of the Tayooman Swamy Pagoda, in the District of *Trichinopoly*.

1. WE, the undersigned, do hereby agree to become dhurmakurtahs of such part of the affairs of the Tayooman Swamy, in the district of Trichinopoly, as have been hitherto carried on by means of the moyen or allowance paid from the Circar treasury, promising to fulfil the duties of that situation with fidelity.
2. The authority usually belonging to the office of dhurmakurtahs shall be vested in us, and those who hereafter may be appointed dhurmakurtahs.

3. The dhurmakurtahs shall be subject to no authority in regard to their management of their trust, save and except such as belongs to the established law of the land.

4. In the event of vacancies occurring amongst the dhurmakurtahs, it shall be the duty of the remainder to appoint successors.

5. It shall be the duty of the dhurmakurtahs to receive charge of such monies as may from time to time be payable on account of the pagoda from the Circar treasury.

(signed) *T. D. Balasoobramaniam Moodiliar.*
T. Sungaralongum Pillay.
Arnachellum Pillay.

Executed in my presence, at Voytalay, Goodalore, in the district of Trichinopoly, this 7th day of August 1841.

(signed) *A. P. Onslow*, Collector.

— No. 44.—

To the Collector of Trichinopoly.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant: it appears to the Board that the object of Government in transferring the superintendence of religious institutions to the people themselves, is not, as stated in the 3d para. of your letter, simply "to divest themselves of all necessity of interference" in future, by adopting the readiest means that offer for getting rid of the trust now vested in them, but to devolve the trust upon the people in such a way as shall appear best calculated to preserve the funds of the charities from misappropriation or spoliation.

2. The scheme suggested by you does not appear to provide sufficiently for the latter purpose, the jealousy of interference evinced by the members of the committee now selected, the mode of supplying vacancies in their body by self-election, and the operation of the third article of the form of agreement, will tend to invest that body with the character of a close corporation: some provision is necessary for keeping the accounts of the trust open to the inspection of parties legitimately interested in the welfare of the institution, by whom alone the administrators of the funds could be rendered amenable in a court of justice.

3. With regard to the choice of proper persons to fill the office of trustee, a suggestion of the Collector of Bellary for this purpose is deserving of attention; he proposes to give the principal inhabitants of the town or district in which the temple is situated, the power of electing qualified individuals by majority of votes; if found susceptible of practical application, the Board would be glad to see this principle generally adopted.

4. An objection suggests itself to the selection of parties to fill the office of pagoda managers from the public servants of Government; it might lead to an erroneous impression on the minds of persons at a distance, who have been most earnest in pressing the dissolution of the interference of Government in such matters, that the withdrawal has not been so final and complete as was looked for. When the arguments that have been drawn in recent publications from the voluntary attendance of native public servants at religious ceremonies of their own faith are recalled to mind, the necessity for caution in this respect will be apparent.

(signed) *P. B. Smollett*,
Secretary.

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George,
26 August 1841.

— No. 45.—

To the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

Sir,

Para. 1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, conveying the Board's sentiments regarding the scheme proposed by me for effecting the transfer of religious institutions from the management of the officers of Government.

2. I must

2. I must beg leave to observe, that the first paragraph of your letter does not convey a faithful portraiture of my sentiments, nor does it correctly describe the mode of operation which I have thought it my duty to adopt. I have not, I beg to assure the Board, caught at "the readiest means that offered for getting rid of the trust now vested in Government," but, on the contrary, I have taken the greatest pains to devise a scheme which would ensure the full attainment of the objects Government have in view, in the manner plainly pointed out in the instructions of the Government of India, by transferring the management of the institutions to the most respectable individuals I can find, who, professing the Hindoo faith, seem to me best qualified to conduct the administration of them with fidelity and regularity, holding them responsible to the courts of justice for the due performance of the duties they have undertaken.

3. I cannot therefore but express my regret that the Board should apparently have put a construction on my letter so completely the reverse of the sentiments I intended to convey, and of the line of conduct I have actually adopted.

4. The plan I have submitted is certainly simple and short, but I submit that it is not therefore not complete, and that, in virtue of its brevity, there is no room for a doubt and debate as to the intentions of Government, nor for hesitation as to accepting it on the part of the people.

5. The Board's objections to the scheme seem to be, that I have not made sufficient provision to preserve the funds of the institutions from misappropriation and spoliation, for the reasons stated in the 2d para. of your letter, and an objection is always made on the score of some of the proposed trustees being in the employ of Government.

6. I beg respectfully to submit the following observations, in elucidation of the reasons by which I have been guided in forming the proposed scheme.

7. The circumstance of the trust being composed of several parties occupying different stations in life (at least as far as the trustees of the most important pagodas are concerned), and each having his own separate interests, seem to me to be a sufficient guarantee against misappropriation and spoliation; the jealousy with which any attempt by either of the parties to apply the emoluments of the institutions to his own purposes would be regarded by the rest, would, I think, be sufficiently effectual, and it does not seem to me that a body of natives composed as these are (I allude more particularly to the trusts for the three principal pagodas), are likely to come to such a good mutual understanding as to make a successful combination for fraudulent ends; but if they are, I do not see how an exposure of accounts to public inspection would prevent them from so doing, for, in the event of a combination, what would be easier than to exhibit false accounts.

8. If any parties legitimately interested in the welfare of the institution should have objections to make to anything in the mode of management, I beg to submit, that an inspection of accounts would not give them much facility for bringing delinquents to punishment; a complaint of mismanagement, it seems to me, would be as readily redressed without, as with an inspection of accounts, when the delinquent was aware that he was liable to the penalties involved in an action at law for not properly performing the duties assigned to him.

9. The parties who would be most aggrieved by misappropriation are the several officers of the pagoda, and those who derive emoluments from the performance of ceremonies and rites. These people will ever be on the watch to see that the dhurmacurtas perform their duty, and, from their situation, have excellent opportunities of bringing them to account for malversation.

10. No one will be found willing to accept the office of dhurmacurtah if the accounts are to be open to public inspection; because they would feel that the mistrust of them implied by such a measure would be a degradation (I speak from what I feel upon inquiry to be the sentiments of the natives on this point), and would subject them to an infinitude of trouble for which they receive no adequate compensation.

11. It would be a matter of extreme difficulty to define who are the parties legitimately

legitimately interested in any particular pagoda in such a degree as to give them a right to inspect accounts:

12. In regard to the tendency of the proposed scheme to invest the trust with the character of a close corporation, I beg leave to ask the Board what is the case with regard to Hindoo religious institutions which never have been interfered with by Government. Is it customary for any of these institutions to exhibit their accounts for public criticism? Do the managers, whoever they may be, allow any interference on the part of persons not chosen by themselves? and, do the parties who may be legitimately interested in the welfare of the institutions, find any obstruction to the performance of religious duties in them, because they are managed by an exclusive body.

13. The example pointed out by the Government of India for guidance, is that of the Ramisseram Pagoda, over which a zemindar is to preside, without any such conditions as are involved in the Board's suggestions.

14. The records of the Board's office will abundantly show that parties interested have had the means of detecting malversation. There is nothing in the scheme I have proposed which has a tendency to increase difficulties in this respect.

15. The office of dhurmacurtah is well understood by and is an acceptable arrangement to the Hindoo community; and the usages of the country will place a sufficient restraint on any attempts on the part of the persons holding the office to overstep due bounds.

16. The jealousy to which I alluded as being exhibited by the individuals I have nominated as trustees, is not peculiar to those individuals. The office of trustee has been rejected by some highly respectable persons, because the form of agreement which I have submitted to the Board does not leave them so much at liberty as they think they ought to be. I assure the Board, that any further restrictions than those involved in the form of agreement, would create jealousies which would be utterly destructive of all attempts to procure managers.

17. The proposed provision for succession is not certainly the most perfect that could be devised for procuring an assemblage of persons to represent the feelings and wishes of the people at large; but I submit that it is the best which under existing circumstances can be made, and the only one at all feasible. I have been careful to select parties of good reputation, and acceptable to their countrymen; and I cannot devise a method more likely to ensure a succession of trustees "competent and willing" to perform the duties in question, than that which I have proposed.

18. Instances hereafter to be noticed, in which there is only one dhurmacurtah, will be sufficiently provided for by the Hindoo law of succession.

19. The method suggested by the Board seems to me to be so fraught with difficulties, as to be utterly incapable of adoption. In the first place it must be determined what is to constitute a "principal inhabitant," to establish which point a scrutiny and a registry must be made; and in the next place, it would have to be determined whether the principal inhabitants of the town or district in which the pagoda was situated, are those who have legitimately a principal interest in the pagoda; it very often happens that a pagoda is supported by persons living in several places remote from it.

20. The jealousy with which any attempt to define the title of persons to be considered principal inhabitants would be regarded in the large towns, will be obvious to the Board, and the heart-burnings, to which errors both of omission and commission in the selections made would give rise, can be more easily conceived than described.

21. A very great number of the institutions belong to particular sects, so that anything like a general election would frequently be productive of great injustice. I have only to advert to a dispute in this district, which has frequently called for the interference of civil power to exemplify what I mean. I allude to the dispute between the "Tengaliars" and "Vadagaliars," the superiority of right belonging to the weakest of the two sects in point of number.

22. A popular

22. A popular election of dhurmacurtahs (however limited the number of voters), cannot, therefore, in my opinion, be arranged, and the constant succession of elections which would be called for throughout the country, if the suggestion of the Board were to be adopted, would, in the present state of society, give rise to turmoils and troubles which the magistracy would have no little difficulty in allaying, and cause distresses which would affect the whole community.

23. The Board have objections to persons holding office under Government being introduced into the trusts, lest suspicion should arise that there still remains some kind of connexion between Government and the management of the institutions in question; such a suspicion would certainly be most unjust, for it is not to be supposed that among the numbers of the Hindoo community who hold places under Government, there are not some who have a personal interest in the management of establishments of the religion which they profess; and it would be hard to suppose that because they retain the right of interference, they in any way involve the Government with the concerns of their religion. The head accountant of my establishment, for instance, is the chief of a family to whom from time immemorial the right of presiding over the affairs of a pagoda has appertained; the interference of the officers of Government with this institution renders it necessary to include it in those now to be transferred from the hands of Government, and to deliver it to the charge of any one but the head accountant, would be an act of injustice, so that the managers of pagodas under the new arrangements must in some instances be the servants of Government.

24. But there is another consideration which I would respectfully and urgently press upon the Board. The exclusion of the servants of Government from all participation in the distinction to which many of them, from a variety of causes, may have claims, will have a very great tendency to cause embarrassment, by creating suspicion in the minds of the people, and will be, I respectfully submit, an infringement of that perfect cordiality which it is the professed desire of Government to observe. Of this I am quite certain, that if it had not been for the agreement of some of the servants of Government to associate themselves with the dhurmakurtahs, I should in vain have sought for a sufficient number of respectable persons to undertake the charge. The admixture of the servants of Government has created a confidence which would otherwise have been wanting.

25. Upon the whole, I am persuaded, that, imperfect as my scheme may be, the conditions of it are the only ones upon which a transfer can be effected, anything more complicated, or imposing more onerous duties, would at once be rejected, and the Government would find itself in the awkward predicament of having resolved to make a transfer which it could not effect.

26. The Board will, I trust, pardon the freedom with which I have given expression to sentiment. The subject is a serious one; and whatever errors of judgment I have committed, has been considered as such by me; but I beg to assure the Board, that I shall be as ready cheerfully to obey any instructions they may give me for the furtherance of the orders of Government, as to carry out my own views.

27. Before, however, they resolve upon rejecting my scheme, I beg that they will bear in mind, that to find persons willing and competent to undertake the management of the three principal pagodas of the district, is not an easy matter (for the officers of Government are not in a position to dictate terms which are not perfectly agreeable to the parties to whom the pagodas are to be made over); and that the knowledge that managers have been found for these pagodas has lessened my difficulties throughout the rest of the district. Further, my scheme has not, as far as I am aware, been objected to by the people; my proceedings have been conducted with the greatest publicity, hundreds having been present during the discussions I have had on the subject. I have asked people of all castes and classes to start objections to the scheme; but the only one made has been against the withdrawal of interference on the part of Government.

28. Under these circumstances, the Board must not think me obstinately wedded to my own opinions when I state that I have no alterations to suggest in the plan I have already submitted.

29. The arrangement which I had in contemplation to submit for the management of all the other Hindoo religious institutions in the Trichinopoly district, differs little from those proposed for the three pagodas alluded to in my letter of the 9th July. Since that date I have had before me persons who are willing and competent to undertake the administration of the several institutions, upon terms exactly similar to those proposed for the three large pagodas, in the form of agreement which accompanied my letter of the 9th July.

30. The individuals selected as dhurmakurtahs are for the most part inhabitants of the villages in which the pagodas are situated, or of the villages in their vicinity. They are principally the head men of the village; in some instances they are merchants, and in all, the most respectable who could be found willing to engage in the undertaking. The number of dhurmakurtahs proposed to be appointed is seldom less than three for each institution; but in a few cases it is proposed that the administration should be entrusted to a single individual, as being the heir of the founder of the institution.

31. The institution in the talook of Toriore I propose to transfer to the proprietor of the zemindary of the same name. This measure has been opposed by the officiating Brahmins of two or three pagodas, and a few interested individuals, professedly upon the grounds that the present zemindar is a female. The opposition I consider factious, having been obviously got up by a member of the zemindar's family, and being limited to a few individuals.

32. There are two other zemindaries in the district—the zemindaries of Oodiarpollam and Arealore. The former is a minor, and his estate is under the management of the Court of Wards—the latter does not possess the confidence of the people; sufficient objections, in my opinion, to their being entrusted with the administration of the pagodas.

33. The number of pagodas which in the Trichinopoly district have been considered subject to the control of the officers of Government, is, including the three principal pagodas, 116. The degree of control exercised has been very various: in some it has extended to the appointment of officers to supervise and control the expenditure; in some the expenditure has been left entirely to the hereditary officers of the pagoda, subject to an appeal to the Collector, the interference on the part of the officers of Government having been confined to the receipt of accounts, which have, however, seldom been inspected. In regard to all, the appointment of persons to offices not hereditary has been vested in the officers of Government, and they have also exercised authority in deciding upon the succession to hereditary offices; but the degree of interference actually exercised in this respect has varied very much, and the courts of law have been open to disputants.

34. The annual emoluments of the several institutions amounts to	Rs.	a.	p.
- - - - -	1,37,914	6	6
* Viz. —			
Alienations of land revenues	51,100	13	5
Profit derived from certain lands fully assessed to the Revenue	1,764	3	3
Ready money collections in the villages, orchards, &c.	28,389	11	2
Paid from the Treasury	56,298	13	7
	1,37,553	9	5
Revenue from villages in other districts	360	12	10
	1,37,914	6	6

* See Statements, Nos. 1, 2, 3.

35. The lands attached to the pagodas consist of 23 entire villages [see Statement, No. 1]; and detached portions situated in 91 villages [see Statement, No. 2].

36. The number of pagodas receiving payments of ready money from the Treasury is 22.

37. The

37. The following items comprise all the different sources from which the pagodas derive revenue:—

- 1st. Entire villages, the land assessment of which is altogether remitted.
- 2d. Entire villages partially exempt from assessment.
- 3d. Portions of villages altogether exempt from assessment.
- 4th. Portions of villages subject to a favourable assessment.
- 5th. Lands fully assessed to the revenue.
- 6th. Orchards.
- 7th. Ready money collections; viz. voluntary contributions by the villagers, offerings made by pilgrims, devotees, &c.

38. The ready-money collections are already, in many instances, made by the head-men and others who take a principal part in pagoda affairs. The revenue from topes and lands not consisting of whole villages, is also, in many instances, collected without the interference of the Circar servants; and I am not aware of any reason why all the lands should not be entrusted to the management of the trustees. The rights of the agriculturists will not be any way affected by this measure, as any attempt on the part of the dhurmakurtahs to make exactions unauthorized by the regulations, can, and I doubt not will be, without hesitation, met by actions at law. An agriculturist in a pagoda village, under the new arrangements, will be in exactly the same position as an agriculturist in a pagoda village in which the servants of Government have not been accustomed to exercise control, or in an enam village, or in a village belonging to a large proprietor.

39. In regard to the collection of the revenue of Government from pagoda lands, the same means as are now in force to secure the payment of jodighee, &c. in pagoda lands, which have not hitherto been under Government, will, of course, be sufficient.

40. In short, it seems to me that the lands may safely be made over to the management of the trustees, without contravening the wish of Government regarding the maintenance of the rights of individuals, and without risking the loss of Government revenue.

41. With these remarks, I beg respectfully to lay my proposals for the withdrawal of the interference of Government from the religious institutions of the natives, before the Board. Detailed statements regarding each institution will be submitted by Bangy.

42. I should have mentioned before, that in the district of Trichinopoly there is only one Mahomedan religious institution under management, which was sequestrated for a particular purpose, and for releasing which I have submitted a request in a separate address.

Trichinopoly, Collector's Office,
4 September 1841.

(signed) *A. P. Onslow,*
Collector.

No. 1.—STATEMENT, showing the Extent and Assessment of Surva Moneams and Shortreyams, comprising 23 entire Villages belonging to Devastanums, the Settlement of which has hitherto been conducted by the Circar.

1. TALOOKS.	2. Number of Devastanums.	3. Number of Villages.	SURVA ENAM.				JODEGHEY ENAM.						14. Profit derived to the Devastanums from the Circar Lands, after paying to the Circar Teerwaha, the Puttaba, in the Name of God.	15. GRAND TOTAL of the Increase goes to the Pagodas, as per Columns 7, 13 and 14.
			4. Extent of Lands.	5. Deduct Waste Lands.	6. Remainder under Cultivation.	7. Teerwah.	8. Extent of Lands.	9. Deduct Waste Lands.	10. Remainder under Cultivation.	11. Teerwah.	12. Paying Jodeghey to the Circar.	13. Balance goes to the Pagodas.		
			C. g. a.	C. g. a.	C. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	C. g. a.	C. g. a.	C. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Toriyore - - - -	10	10	10,810 17 1	5,885 65 8	4,924 51 9	13,880 4 7	448 64 6	219 45 5	229 19 1	534 9 1	168 9 9	365 15 4	61 15 6	14,258 3 5
Areyalore - - - -	10	10	944 43 12	214 50 12	729 93 -	3,316 15 1	3,557 99 3	2,287 71 1	1,270 28 2	7,861 10 6	2,316 15 7	5,664 9 10	5 - 7	8,986 10 7
Valagondapoor - - -	2	2	1,461 5 4	773 7 13	687 97 7	2,724 7 7	143 25 -	109 90 10	33 34 6	227 15 3	112 - -	115 15 3	70 14 -	2,911 4 10
TOTAL - - - -	22	22	13,215 66 1	6,873 24 1	6,342 42 -	19,871 11 3	4,149 88 9	2,617 7 -	1,532 81 9	8,644 2 10	2,497 9 4	6,146 9 6	137 14 1	26,156 2 11
Devastanum village of Madura, called Chokanadapoorum, in Toriyore talook - - - -	-	1	391 20 5	225 85 15	165 34 6	338 18 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	338 18 8
GRAND TOTAL - - -	22	23	13,606 86 6	7,099 10 -	6,507 76 6	20,219 9 -	4,149 88 9	2,617 7 -	1,532 81 9	8,644 2 10	2,497 9 4	6,146 9 6	137 14 1	26,495 - 7

Trichinopoly, }
September 1844. }

(B. E.)

(signed) A. P. Onslow,
Collector.

No. 2.—STATEMENT, showing the REVENUE enjoyed by 116 Devastanums in the District of Trichinopoly.

1. No.	2. NAMES of TALOOKS.	3. Number of Devastanums.	4. Income derived from Surva Maniam Jodeghy, as well as Profit from the Circular Lands.	5. Ready Money Collections, Tote, &c. &c.	6. Moyen.	7. TOTAL.
			<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
1.	Conaud - - -	18	4,391 2 10	2,353 3 -	880 10 8	7,575 - 6
2.	Vittoocutty - - -	16	5,505 11 8	3,455 2 10	1,096 1 4	10,056 15 10
3.	Mooserry - - -	10	6,079 9 8	690 13 6	476 13 -	7,250 4 -
4.	Laulgoody - - -	12	2,187 11 7	3,118 5 10	1,544 10 8	6,850 12 1
5.	Torriore - - -	10	14,258 3 6	1,951 8 1	- - -	16,209 11 7
6.	Woodiarpolliem - - -	25	5,811 14 4	2,979 2 9	- - -	8,791 1 1
7.	Arrealore - - -	10	8,986 10 8	2,409 6 10	- - -	11,396 1 6
8.	Valegondapoorum - - -	12	5,644 - 8	1,195 9 11	- - -	7,639 10 7
	TOTAL - - -	113	52,865 - 10	18,953 4 9	3,951 3 8	75,769 9 3
	Seerungum - - -	1	- - -	8,151 13 7	35,000 - -	43,151 13 7
	Jambookasoorum - - -	1	- - -	1,005 7 3	9,450 - -	10,455 7 3
	Toyman Rock Pagoda - - -	1	- - -	279 1 7	7,897 9 11	8,176 11 6
	TOTAL - - -	3	- - -	9,436 6 5	52,347 9 11	61,784 - 4
	TOTAL - - -	116	52,865 - 10	28,389 11 2	56,298 13 7	137,553 9 7
	Devastanum attached to Madura - - - }	-	338 13 8	21 15 2	- - -	360 12 10

Trichinopoly, September 1841.

(E. E.).

(signed) A. P. Onslow,
Collector.

No. 3.—STATEMENT, showing the Extent and Assessment of Lands, Survamaniem and Shrotriem, being Portions of Village of 91 Devastanums under the Circar Management.

1. Number.	2. NAMES of TALOOKS.	3. Number of Devastanums.	Portion of Lands Survamaniem, in different Villages.				Jodeghy on Lands in different Villages.						14. Profit to the Devastanums from the Circar Lands, after paying the Circar Teerwah, the Puttahs, in the Name of God.	15. GRAND TOTAL of the Income goes to the Pagodas, as per Columns 7, 13, 14.
			4. Extent of Land.	5. Deduct Waste.	6. Remainder under Cultivation.	7. Teerwah.	8. Extent.	9. Deduct Waste.	10. Remainder under Cultivation.	11. Teerwah.	12. Paying Jodeghy to the Circar.	13. Balance goes to the Ryots.		
			<i>C. g. a.</i>	<i>C. g. a.</i>	<i>C. g. a.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>C. g. a.</i>	<i>C. g. a.</i>	<i>C. g. a.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
1	Consud - -	16	806 44 12	209 4 8	597 40 4	2,268 1 3	1,275 15 -	120 83 5	1,154 31 11	2,021 4 -	282 9 11	1,738 10 1	384 7 6	4,391 2 10
2	Vittoocutty - -	15	5,704 46 14	2,579 15 6	3,125 31 8	4,565 3 4	298 25 4	96 87 -	201 38 4	862 7 8	135 7 10	726 15 11	213 8 5	5,505 11 8
3	Moosery - -	10	1,318 71 3	102 29 3	1,216 42 -	2,038 10 9	1,944 28 11	490 2 4	1,454 26 7	4,668 8 9	1,042 5 1	3,626 3 8	414 11 2	6,079 9 7
4	Laulgoody - -	8	1,482 42 4	387 60 12	1,094 81 8	1,534 6 4	21 20 14	- - -	21 20 14	120 11 10	61 8 6	59 3 4	594 1 11	2,187 11 7
5	Woodiarpolliam - -	25	1,845 56 4	790 10 15	1,055 45 5	5,797 2 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 11 5	5,811 14 3
6	Volicondapooram -	10	748 17 3	128 26 9	619 80 10	2,727 15 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 12 9	2,732 11 11
		84	11,905 78 8	4,196 47 5	7,709 31 3	18,931 7 8	3,538 59 13	707 72 9	2,831 17 4	7,673 - 4	1,521 15 4	6,151 1 -	1,626 5 2	26,708 13 10

Income of ready money, such as tope, hoondy, &c. &c., but no lands - 2 Devastanums - in Consud -
 Income from ready money and moyen, no lands - - - - - 1 ditto - - in Vittoocutty - } TOTAL Devastanums - 7.
 Ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - - - 4 ditto - - in Laulgoody - }

(E. E.)

Trichinopoly, }
 September 1841. }

(signed) A. P. Onslow,
 Collector.

—No. 46.—

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue ; dated 2 Dec. 1841.

Para. 1. THE proposition to entrust the management of the three principal pagodas in the district of Trichinopoly to parties, two-thirds of whom are now employed in the public service of Government, as shown in the margin,* being opposed to the spirit of the instructions of the Government for the withdrawal of the interference of all public officers, either with the internal arrangements of the native religious institutions, or with the administration of their revenues and funds of every description, the Board are unwilling to adopt it, if any other satisfactory arrangements can be made; and although Mr. Onslow has stated that he has no alteration to suggest in the plan he has already submitted, they would wish that he should again place himself in communication with the most respectable inhabitants who have so cheerfully and unreservedly communicated with him on the subject. The selection of trustees or managers of the three principal temples, as dhurmakurtahs, or under any denomination that may be agreeable to the parties interested, need not to be limited to the inhabitants of the Trichinopoly district. It is probable that individuals of high character in Tanjore or the adjacent provinces, may be willing to undertake the office, who, from their position in society, and from their knowledge of the religion, the laws and the institutions of the country, can afford such information and assistance as may enable the Collector to give effect to the proposed arrangements in a manner as much accommodated as possible to their own ideas, as well as to local circumstances, and to all native feelings and prejudices. It is not necessary to establish by scrutiny or registry who are to be considered "principal inhabitants." The heads of sects or of castes are known to every stage of the community, and throughout the country and in every town and village the general suffrage marks the position of the principal and most influential inhabitants; and it seems to the Board that the selection of persons to become the trustees of the temples in which the interests of the inhabitants are so deeply involved, from among those individuals who are known to them only as public servants of the Government, is more likely to create jealousy and distrust, than if the choice were made immediately from their own body.

2. The transfer of the institution in the talook of Torriore to the proprietor of the zemindary of the same name, is in accordance with these views; and the Board trust that Mr. Onslow will be able to suggest a more practicable arrangement to render the withdrawal from all interference with the temples in the Trichinopoly district final and complete, duly consulting the feelings of those with whom he may communicate as to the best means of carrying out the wishes of the Government to transfer to them the complete management of their religious institutions, and of preserving their funds from misappropriation and spoliation. It is obvious that this cannot be effected without a responsibility on the part of those by whom any trusts are assumed, for which Mr. Onslow's scheme does not provide; and without affording the means of reference to the accounts of the different institutions by those legitimately interested in their well-doing. The written application for this purpose of any two, or more householders of respectability might be sufficient to secure trustees from importunate and vexatious inquiry. The Board observe in other districts objections have not been made to a provision for keeping the accounts of religious trusts open to inspection, as suggested.

3. It is not the wish of the Board to interfere with the right of any individual to preside over the affairs of a pagoda, in whatever manner it may have devolved upon him, whether this individual is a servant of the Government or not. On the contrary, it is desirable that all persons holding such a right, like the individual now the head accountant in your office, as chiefs of families, should be maintained in that right, entirely independent of the interference of the Government; but in the management of religious institutions in which they have hitherto exercised no control, their connexion with the Government from the public offices they hold is an objection to their selection for such purpose.

4. The superintendence of all village pagodas should, in the opinion of the Board, be delegated to the heads of villages for the time being, by virtue of their office, assisted by the curnums within their respective villages.

5. The

* 1. Appasawmy Moodiliar Hoonoor, Cash-keeper of the Collector; 2. Pannumbala Moodiliar, Manager of the Pay-office of the Southern Division; 3. Sangralingum Pillay, Manager of the Commissariat Department; 4. Arnachella Pillay, translator in the Provincial Court of the Southern Division.

5. The question of entrusting to the management of the trustees all the lands appropriated for the maintenance of the pagodas, as well as all surplus funds, will be determined hereafter, on receiving further information respecting the selection of the parties on whom the trusts will devolve.

(signed) *P. B. Smollett,*
Secretary.

— No. 47. —

To the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

Sir,

Para. 1. ADVERTING to the extract from the Board's proceedings under date the 2d December 1841, upon the subject of religious institutions in the Trichinopoly district, I have the honour to request that you will lay before the Board the following observations.

2. I have in vain endeavoured to form another committee for the management of the affairs of the great temple of Runganatha Swamy, at Seeringham ; and as the Board's orders seem to be conclusive against the committee originally named by me, I beg to submit for their consideration the only proposal which, after the most attentive deliberation I have been able to give the subject, seems to me to be capable of being carried into effect ; viz. that the management of the pagoda should be entrusted to the hereditary officers of the institution, headed by a jeer (religious devotee), an arrangement which, being in exact accordance with Hindoo usage, and, as far as my inquiries have enabled me to discover, the very arrangement which did in former times obtain, does not seem to me to be open to any valid objection on the part of the Hindoo community or of the Government.

3. Owing to long desuetude, the stalattars could not be entrusted with the management of the funds belonging to the pagoda, without a powerful check ; and such, I am assured, will be found in the superintendence of a jeer, who, being bound by his profession not to accumulate wealth for worldly aggrandisement, and having, in virtue of his high office, renounced all ties of kindred, and so being free from all the motives which commonly conduce to cause speculation, will not fail to enforce in the pagoda of which he is the head, the due appropriation of the funds allotted to its maintenance.

4. If it be objected to this scheme that sufficient dependence is not to be placed on the class of religionists from which the jeer is to be selected, inasmuch as they are enthusiasts, devotees and so forth, I can only reply, that, if there is not in the religion which they profess any inherent quality likely to produce a sufficient quantity of honesty, or at all events a sufficient degree of attention to protect the interests of the institution against fraud and corruption, I can only reply, that I know not where this quality is to be found, for no one will have anything to do with the pagodas except from a desire to maintain the religion to which they belong ; and this desire is assuredly rather to be looked for in the highest class of the professors of that religion, than in any other.

5. But it is not simply upon the vigilance of the superintending officer of the pagoda, whoever he may be, that dependence need be placed ; custom has ordained a regular routine of ceremonies, for the due performance of which there is an abundance of hereditary officers ; and as an omission of any of them would infringe the privileges of these officers, and deprive them of the emoluments which they enjoy only on condition of the performance of the rites, and which, indeed, in almost every instance form an ingredient in the several rites, it is clear that the interests of these people will prompt them to keep a sufficiently vigilant watch to prevent misappropriation of the funds.

6. I beg to propose, then, that the administration of the pagoda of Runganahda Swamy, at Seeringham, should be entrusted to the hereditary stalattars, and the hereditary principal archikar or poojary (priest) of the pagoda, and jeer, the latter to have the immediate adjustment of all disputes ; the disputants being at liberty to apply to the usual courts of justice for a final settlement ; that the jeer shall, during his life-time, nominate a person to succeed him, in the same manner as gooroos are accustomed to name their successors ; that all monies payable to the pagoda from the public treasury shall be paid to any parties duly authorized to receive them by the managers, of whom one shall invariably be a manager ; that the accounts of the pagoda shall be registered (on a date to be determined) in the registry office of the civil court of the district in which the pagoda is situated ; and that the administrators shall be liable to be sued for acts of malversation.

7. The

7. The same difficulty exists in finding persons to undertake the office of dhurmakurtah for the other two principal pagodas ; and I know of no alternative but to entrust the administration of the Jumboocasverum Pagoda to the hereditary stalattar, a Brahmin, and that of Toyman Swamy Pagoda to the head pandaram, who already has large funds at his disposal.

8. I should observe, however, that a respectable native inhabitant of Trichinopoly, D. Balasobramaniam Moodiliar, the son of the late Monicum Moodiliar, is willing to undertake the management of the pagodas, provided he be nominated sole trustee ; but although I am confident he would faithfully perform the duties of dhurmakurtah, it does not seem to be in accordance with the Board's wishes, that a single private individual should be entrusted with the charge, and I do not therefore recommend the measure.

9. In regard to the pagodas in Tooriore and other parts of the district, I am not aware that the Board have any objection to the proposals already submitted, except that due provision is not made for the exhibition of the accounts to the public ; and to obviate this, I propose that it should form a part of the agreement to be executed by the dhurmakurtahs, that the accounts should be registered in the civil courts.

10. If the above plan does not accord with the wishes of the Board, I must confess myself to be at a loss how to carry out the wishes of Government. There are no large zemindars or persons of wealth and responsibility in the district of Trichinopoly, nor have I been able to discover that there are in any other part of the country any persons willing to burden themselves with so troublesome a charge. I consider that the formation of a plan which will in every respect please all parties, is impossible, and I believe that some of the servants attached to the pagoda will object to the introduction of archikers into the committee of management ; this however is necessary, as a preventative against the speculation which might be exercised by the parties, who will, I have reason to believe, make objections.

11. I have in my former addresses detailed, as fully as I am capable of doing, the measures which appear to me to be necessary and sufficient to effect an entire and permanent withdrawal of interference in the management of the religious institutions of the country. It only remains for me to observe, that the surplus funds of the several institutions in the district of Trichinopoly amount to 98,424 rupees. It does not seem to me that it is obligatory on the Government to make over this sum to the institutions, as it is not the result of an improvement of estates belonging to them, but the amount in which the actual expenditure has fallen short of the maximum expenditure fixed for the institutions by the Government ; and it is quite clear, from the circumstances of these allowances having been increased or decreased at the pleasure of Government, that it was just as competent to them to have fixed them at a lower scale, and that the particular sums allotted to each pagoda must be considered as the amount beyond which the executive officers were prohibited from making disbursement not that they of course belong to the pagodas. If the pagodas have been kept in repair, and the ceremonies performed, as is the case, I cannot see that they are entitled to what are called the surplus funds. To give them over with the institutions, will be to assign so much of the property of the State to the most extravagant and absurd purposes.

(signed) A. P. Onslow,
Collector.

Trichinopoly, Collector's Office,
22 February 1842.

— No. 48. —

To the Collector of Trichinopoly.

Sir,

Para. 1. THE Board regret that they continue to perceive objections in the plans for the transfer of the management of the greater pagodas, contained in Mr. Onslow's letter of the 22d February.

2. The nomination of the hereditary ministerial officers of Seringham, under the guidance of a devotee or jeer of the temple, who by his vows as a sunniyasee, is bound to renounce all worldly cares and occupations, does not seem to them to hold out a fair expectation of ensuring the efficient control of the large expenditure, or of preserving inviolate the accumulated wealth of that institution ; while the objection stated to exist on the part of the stalattars to their association with

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5. The question of entrusting to the management of the trustees all the lands appropriated for the maintenance of the pagodas, as well as all surplus funds, will be determined hereafter, on receiving further information respecting the selection of the parties on whom the trusts will devolve.

(signed) *P. B. Smollett,*
Secretary.

— No. 47. —

To the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

Sir,

Para. 1. ADVERTING to the extract from the Board's proceedings under date the 2d December 1841, upon the subject of religious institutions in the Trichinopoly district, I have the honour to request that you will lay before the Board the following observations.

2. I have in vain endeavoured to form another committee for the management of the affairs of the great temple of Runganatha Swamy, at Seeringham ; and as the Board's orders seem to be conclusive against the committee originally named by me, I beg to submit for their consideration the only proposal which, after the most attentive deliberation I have been able to give the subject, seems to me to be capable of being carried into effect ; viz. that the management of the pagoda should be entrusted to the hereditary officers of the institution, headed by a jeer (religious devotee), an arrangement which, being in exact accordance with Hindoo usage, and, as far as my inquiries have enabled me to discover, the very arrangement which did in former times obtain, does not seem to me to be open to any valid objection on the part of the Hindoo community or of the Government.

3. Owing to long desuetude, the stalattars could not be entrusted with the management of the funds belonging to the pagoda, without a powerful check ; and such, I am assured, will be found in the superintendence of a jeer, who, being bound by his profession not to accumulate wealth for worldly aggrandisement, and having, in virtue of his high office, renounced all ties of kindred, and so being free from all the motives which commonly conduce to cause speculation, will not fail to enforce in the pagoda of which he is the head, the due appropriation of the funds allotted to its maintenance.

4. If it be objected to this scheme that sufficient dependence is not to be placed on the class of religionists from which the jeer is to be selected, inasmuch as they are enthusiasts, devotees and so forth, I can only reply, that, if there is not in the religion which they profess any inherent quality likely to produce a sufficient quantity of honesty, or at all events a sufficient degree of attention to protect the interests of the institution against fraud and corruption, I can only reply, that I know not where this quality is to be found, for no one will have anything to do with the pagodas except from a desire to maintain the religion to which they belong ; and this desire is assuredly rather to be looked for in the highest class of the professors of that religion, than in any other.

5. But it is not simply upon the vigilance of the superintending officer of the pagoda, whoever he may be, that dependence need be placed ; custom has ordained a regular routine of ceremonies, for the due performance of which there is an abundance of hereditary officers ; and as an omission of any of them would infringe the privileges of these officers, and deprive them of the emoluments which they enjoy only on condition of the performance of the rites, and which, indeed, in almost every instance form an ingredient in the several rites, it is clear that the interests of these people will prompt them to keep a sufficiently vigilant watch to prevent misappropriation of the funds.

6. I beg to propose, then, that the administration of the pagoda of Runganahda Swamy, at Seeringham, should be entrusted to the hereditary stalattars, and the hereditary principal archikar or poojary (priest) of the pagoda, and jeer, the latter to have the immediate adjustment of all disputes ; the disputants being at liberty to apply to the usual courts of justice for a final settlement ; that the jeer shall, during his life-time, nominate a person to succeed him, in the same manner as gooroos are accustomed to name their successors ; that all monies payable to the pagoda from the public treasury shall be paid to any parties duly authorized to receive them by the managers, of whom one shall invariably be a manager ; that the accounts of the pagoda shall be registered (on a date to be determined) in the registry office of the civil court of the district in which the pagoda is situated ; and that the administrators shall be liable to be sued for acts of malversation.

7. The

7. The same difficulty exists in finding persons to undertake the office of dhurmakurtah for the other two principal pagodas ; and I know of no alternative but to entrust the administration of the Jumboocasverum Pagoda to the hereditary stalattar, a Brahmin, and that of Toyman Swamy Pagoda to the head pandaram, who already has large funds at his disposal.

8. I should observe, however, that a respectable native inhabitant of Trichinopoly, D. Balasoobramaniam Moodiliar, the son of the late Monicum Moodiliar, is willing to undertake the management of the pagodas, provided he be nominated sole trustee ; but although I am confident he would faithfully perform the duties of dhurmakurtah, it does not seem to be in accordance with the Board's wishes, that a single private individual should be entrusted with the charge, and I do not therefore recommend the measure.

9. In regard to the pagodas in Tooriore and other parts of the district, I am not aware that the Board have any objection to the proposals already submitted, except that due provision is not made for the exhibition of the accounts to the public ; and to obviate this, I propose that it should form a part of the agreement to be executed by the dhurmakurtahs, that the accounts should be registered in the civil courts.

10. If the above plan does not accord with the wishes of the Board, I must confess myself to be at a loss how to carry out the wishes of Government. There are no large zemindars or persons of wealth and responsibility in the district of Trichinopoly, nor have I been able to discover that there are in any other part of the country any persons willing to burden themselves with so troublesome a charge. I consider that the formation of a plan which will in every respect please all parties, is impossible, and I believe that some of the servants attached to the pagoda will object to the introduction of archikers into the committee of management ; this however is necessary, as a preventative against the speculation which might be exercised by the parties, who will, I have reason to believe, make objections.

11. I have in my former addresses detailed, as fully as I am capable of doing, the measures which appear to me to be necessary and sufficient to effect an entire and permanent withdrawal of interference in the management of the religious institutions of the country. It only remains for me to observe, that the surplus funds of the several institutions in the district of Trichinopoly amount to 98,424 rupees. It does not seem to me that it is obligatory on the Government to make over this sum to the institutions, as it is not the result of an improvement of estates belonging to them, but the amount in which the actual expenditure has fallen short of the maximum expenditure fixed for the institutions by the Government ; and it is quite clear, from the circumstances of these allowances having been increased or decreased at the pleasure of Government, that it was just as competent to them to have fixed them at a lower scale, and that the particular sums allotted to each pagoda must be considered as the amount beyond which the executive officers were prohibited from making disbursement not that they of course belong to the pagodas. If the pagodas have been kept in repair, and the ceremonies performed, as is the case, I cannot see that they are entitled to what are called the surplus funds. To give them over with the institutions, will be to assign so much of the property of the State to the most extravagant and absurd purposes.

(signed) A. P. Onslow,
Collector.

Trichinopoly, Collector's Office,
22 February 1842.

— No. 48. —

To the Collector of Trichinopoly.

Sir,

Para. 1. THE Board regret that they continue to perceive objections in the plans for the transfer of the management of the greater pagodas, contained in Mr. Onslow's letter of the 22d February.

2. The nomination of the hereditary ministerial officers of Seringham, under the guidance of a devotee or jeer of the temple, who by his vows as a sunniyasee, is bound to renounce all worldly cares and occupations, does not seem to them to hold out a fair expectation of ensuring the efficient control of the large expenditure, or of preserving inviolate the accumulated wealth of that institution ; while the objection stated to exist on the part of the stalattars to their association with

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Para. 10.

the archikars, leads to the apprehension that the elements of discord exist even in the original constitution of the proposed committees.

3. Under these circumstances, it has occurred to the Board, that the wealth and importance of the Seringum Pagoda, might render the regulation of its affairs an object of interest and solicitude to the Tondamon family, and they would suggest therefore, that you should open a communication with Mr. Blackburne, for the purpose of ascertaining how far this proposal may be found feasible.

4. With regard to the two remaining principal pagodas, there appears to be no alternative but to adopt the plans offered by Mr. Onslow, though the unfitness of the head pundaram of the Toyman Swamy Pagoda has been made sufficiently apparent by that gentleman's letter of 14th February 1840.

5. The Board are not aware of any objection to the nomination of the individual mentioned in the 8th paragraph of Mr. Onslow's letter, provided he is not in the public service, but it would be necessary to make due provision for his successor. It would not be proper to recognise the office as hereditary, unless the family is possessed of sufficient weight and property permanently connected with the district as to ensure the probability of their exercising a lasting influence on the charge committed to them. With these advantages, the superintendence of either or both of the last-mentioned institutions might perhaps be well conferred on D. Balasoo Bramanya Moodiliar.

6. Mr. Onslow's arrangements for the smaller temples are unexceptionable; those in the aumanie villages falling under the care of the village officers and chief inhabitants, and those of Toriore, under the poligar, upon whom in both cases such superiority would naturally devolve. The trust-deed forwarded by Mr. Onslow, can only be executed conditionally, pending the transmission of a general instrument now under the consideration of Government, which will be forwarded for general adoption hereafter.

7. The question of the disposal of the surplus funds, has been reserved by superior authority for future decision, meantime they will continue in deposit, as at present.

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George,
23 May 1842.

(signed) *R. T. Porter,*
Secretary.

(True copies.)

(signed) *R. Cunliffe,*
Deputy Secretary to Government.

From the Collector,
4 September 1841,
paras. 29 to 32.
Ditto under reply,
p. 9.

(No. 1,306.)

— No. 49. —

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation, under date 7 November 1842.

READ the following extract from the proceedings of the Board of Revenue.

Recording observations and orders on a further report from the Collector of Trichinopoly, regarding the withdrawal of the servants of Government from devastanum management in that district. } (Here enter 6 October 1842, No. 437.)

Para. 1. The arrangements recommended by the Board of Revenue and the Collector of Trichinopoly for the withdrawal from future interference with the native religious establishments of the district, appear to the Most honourable the Governor in Council to be such as under the circumstances of the case, are most likely to attain the object in view.

2. His Lordship in Council understands from the correspondence, that there are altogether 116 pagodas in the district; viz. the three principal ones of Rungana Swamy and Jembookeisveram, at Seringham, and Tayamana Swamy, in the Fort of Trichinopoly, and the remaining 113 of inferior importance, and that the withdrawal of public interference in all these is now complete.

(A true extract.)

(signed) *W. Elliot,*
Acting Secretary to Government.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *R. Cunliffe,*
Deputy Secretary to Government.

— No. 50. —

— No. 50.—

(No. 500.)

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue; dated
14 November 1842.

READ the following letter from the Acting Principal Collector of Cuddapah, reporting the further progress that has been made towards the final dis severance of the native religious institutions in that district from the interference of the servants of Government. 5th in Cons.,
14 Nov. 1842.

“To the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

“Sir,

“Para. 1. With reference to the extract from the proceedings of the Board of Revenue, under date the 30th May 1842, I have the honour to report on the measures which I have since adopted, with a view to divest the Government of all concern in the religious institutions in the district.

“2. On the 23d February, the date of the report of the sub-collector in charge, there remained 69 pagodas, for which no persons willing to undertake the management had then been found. I have now made arrangements for the withdrawal of interference on the part of the servants of Government in the management of all except one; the particulars of these arrangements are detailed in the accompanying statements.

“3. The pagoda for which arrangements remain to be made is situated at Royachoty. The village authorities and the respectable inhabitants of that neighbourhood seem to dread the responsibility attached to an undertaking of the kind.

“4. As the spirit of the proceedings of the Board seemed to authorize the measure, I have already placed the different institutions in the charge of those persons to whose management they are for the future to be consigned. From these persons I have taken an engagement to the following effect :—

“I, _____, resident of _____, in the talook of _____ having been appointed manager of the pagoda of _____ do hereby engage that the sums which shall be given into my hands for the use of the said pagoda, shall be faithfully disbursed for the purposes for which they have been appropriated, whether as allowances to the servants attached to the said pagoda, or for the ceremonies connected therewith. I also undertake to keep true and correct account of all such disbursements, which accounts I shall be prepared to produce, if required, to the constituted authorities of the district.

“For the due performance of the duties which I have now undertaken, I hold myself responsible to any tribunal to which the Government may be pleased to grant jurisdiction in such matters.

“If, on the contrary, the funds should be in any way misappropriated, I and my heirs will be responsible for the same.”

“5. I have also put a stop to the practice heretofore pursued, of renting out the collections of certain pagodas, and I have published a proclamation making it generally known that all contributions on the part of the people to these pagodas are entirely voluntary, and that the Government has no concern whatever with them.

“6. I propose to pay the ready-money endowments attached to these pagodas quarterly in advance, without any distinction with reference to the amount of endowments.

“7. The connexion of Government with the religious institutions of this district has thus been entirely severed, except in the case of one pagoda, and I hope to be able to make satisfactory arrangements for the management of this pagoda also in the course of the present jummahbundy.

(signed) “W. W. Arbuthnot,
“Acting Principal Collector.”

“Cuddapah District, Principal Collector's Cutcherry,
on Circuit Jummalmudgob,
5 November 1842.”

No. 1.—STATEMENT, showing the Names of the Individuals who have consented to undertake the Duties of the different Pagodas in the District of *Cuddapah*.

Talooks.	No.	Names of the Pagodas.	Annual Allowances granted for each Pagoda.	Mode how the Ceremonies of each Pagoda was carried on hitherto.	Names of the Persons who agreed to stand as Managers for each Pagoda.
Doopaud Talook	1	-- Termalanathaswamy, of Rajumpully.	192 15 -	-- daily expenses through the poojaries or worshippers, and that of Car, through Circar servants.	-- Yaroova * Timmareddy, Candoor Nagereddy, Condoor Sashareddy, Curnum Soobarazoo, in the missul of Rajumpully, and Curnum Pagoolapaty Mulliah, is in the missal of Boyadagoompoolah.
		-- Vencataswaraswamy, of Lutchmepollem.	297 8 -	-- ditto - - -	-- Anuntacharry, who has been conducting the ceremonies of the temple from a length of years.
Budwail Talook	1	-- Narapoorasawmy, of Jummulmudgoo.	723 5 4	-- ditto - - -	-- Curnum Camaswarum, in the missul of Jummulmudgoo.
	2	-- Vurdarajasawmy, of Doodalah.	66 12 8	-- daily expenses, and that of Car Feasts through the village authorities.	-- Curnum Appiah, in the missul of Doodalah.
	3	-- Chennacasawasawmy, of Yatoor.	81 10 8	[-- daily expenses through the poojaries, or worshippers, and that of Car Feast through the village authorities.	-- Sashuppa missul Curnum of Yatoor.
	4	-- Neelacontaswarasamy, of Condarabad.	112 - -		-- Narapareddy in the missul of Condarabad.
		988 12 8			
Doo-oor Talook	1	-- Termalanathasawmy, of Mundalumpett.	58 5 4	-- Car Feast through the village authorities.	-- Poota Tirmala Coondoo, a wealthy merchant, who has long been superintending the pagoda.
	2	-- Kasawasawmy, of Kulloor.	58 5 4	-- ditto - - -	-- Chinna Chennareddy and Curnum Appiah, in the missul of Kulloor.
	3	-- Kasawasawmy, of Gunjeecoontah.	52 8 -	-- ditto - - -	-- Chenna Appiah and Andee Mooty in the missul of Gunjeecoontah.
	4	-- Kasawasawmy, of Tungatoor.	52 8 -	-- ditto - - -	-- Gona Nursima Reddy, in the missul of Tungatoor.
	5	-- Anjanayasawmy, of Vellah.	291 10 8	-- daily expenses through worshippers, and that of Car Feast through the village authorities.	-- Curnum Papparauze, in the missul of Vellalah.
	6	-- Ramalingasawmy, of Ramaswarum.	189 9 4	-- ditto - - -	-- Chinna Byapah Reddy and Curnum R. Vencatachelum, in the missul of Ramaswarum.
	7	-- Gopaulsawmy, of Camanoor.	116 10 8	-- ditto - - -	-- Nundyala Pedda Condarreddy and Curnum Soobiah, in the missul of Cannanore.
	8	-- Kasawasawmy, of Wanepentah.	148 12 -	-- ditto - - -	-- Apasastry, in the missul of Wanepentah.
	9	-- Kasawasawmy, of Settepullly.	52 8 -	-- ditto - - -	-- Gungereddy and Curnum Chenchoorauze, in the missul of Settepullly.
	10	-- Kasawasawmy, of Podatoor.	116 10 8	-- ditto - - -	-- Soobereddy and Curnum Poollumrauze in the missul, of Peddatoor.
	11	-- Codundaramasawmy, of Doo-oor.	93 5 4	-- ditto - - -	-- Casavareddy and Garoodadry, in the missul of Doo-oor.
	12	-- Mandavasawmy, of Mydcoor.	99 2 8	-- ditto - - -	-- Madavareddy and Curnum Ramasawmy, in the missul of Mydcoor.
		1,380 - -			

STATEMENT of Names of Individuals consenting to undertake Duties of Pagodas of *Cuddapah*—continued.

Talooka	No.	Names of the Pagoda.	Annual Allowances granted for each Pagoda.	Mode how the Ceremonies of each Pagoda was carried on hitherto.	Names of the Persons who agreed to stand as Managers for each Pagoda.
	1	-- Boogga Vencataramasawmy, of Nossum.	446 13 4	-- daily expenses, and that of the Car Feast, through the Circar servants.	-- Obul Condareddy and Curnum Soorupah, in the missul of Nossum.
	2	-- Chinna Kasawasawmy, of Nossum.	85 - -	-- daily expenses through ditto.	- ditto.
	3	-- Rungasawmy, of Koilcoontlah.	160 15 2	-- daily charges through the poojaries or worshippers, and that of the Car Feast through the village servants.	-- Camala Trimmareddy and Guddum Ankereddy, in the missul of Koilcoontlah.
	4	-- Chenna Kasawasawmy, of Owk.	154 - -	- ditto - - - -	-- Curnum Gooroomoorty and Appiah, in the missul of Owk.
	5	-- Cumbgerrysawmy, of Oopalapaud.	144 2 2	- ditto - - - -	- ditto, Chalamiah and Ramasawmy, in the missul of Oopalapaud.
	6	-- Nursimmasawmy, of Kolemegoondlah.	136 8 -	- ditto - - - -	-- Yasecalareddy and Curnum Soobiah, in the missul of Kolemegoondlah.
	7	-- Chinna Kasawasawmy, of Paroesamaly.	147 - -	- ditto - - - -	- Ramareddy Vencatadry Curnum Soobiah and Appasawmy, in the missul of Paroesamala.
	8	-- Chinna Kasawasawmy, of Sungapatam.	116 6 -	- ditto - - - -	-- Edamacunty Nagereddy and Curnum Soobiah, in the missul of Sungapatam.
	9	-- Agustaswarasawmy, of Temmanayanepett.	105 - -	- ditto - - - -	-- Goodoomoory Chenna Reddy and Curnum Aswardum, in the missul of Temmanayanepett.
			1,445 12 8		
	1	-- Sowmanadasawmy, of Nandalore.	607 11 11	-- daily expenses, as well as that of Car Feast, through Circar servants.	-- Bomania Condareddy and Curnum Condapah, in the missul of Nandalore.
	2	-- Varadarajasawmy, of Chitwail.	496 4 4	-- daily expenses through poojaries or worshippers, and that of Car Feast, through Circar servants.	-- Chowdavarum Narrainreddy and Sashareddy, in the missul of Chitwail.
	3	-- Somaswarasawmy, of ditto.	634 10 8	- ditto - - - -	- ditto.
	4	-- Veerabdrasawmy, of ditto.	107 14 8	- ditto - - - -	- ditto.
	5	-- Vurdarajasawmy, of Pundalora.	139 1 6	- ditto - - - -	-- Goodla Narrainreddy, in the missul of Pundalora.
	6	-- Chenna Kasawasawmy, of Mylapully.	101 9 9	- ditto - - - -	-- Moodah Tirmulreddy, in the missul of Mylapully.
	7	-- Chenna Kasawasawmy, of Nagavarum.	97 12 8	- ditto - - - -	-- Ancapaty Chinna Vencatadry, in the missul of Nagavarum.
	8	-- Codunde Ramasawmy, of Malampore.	80 10 11	- ditto - - - -	-- Yerrapoloo Panpunah's Goomastah, Ancapaty Sashareddy, in the missul of Malampore.
	9	-- Trataswarasawmy, of Atteralah.	830 - 9	- ditto - - - -	-- Pooly Ramacristnareddy, in the missul of Atteralah.
	10	-- Gadadarasawmy, of ditto.	296 10 -	- ditto - - - -	- ditto.
	11	-- Kylesanathasawmy, of Tungatoor.	72 10 -	- ditto - - - -	-- Singareddy and Curnum Gopauliah, in the missul of Tungatoor.
	12	-- Audechenna Kasawasawmy, of ditto.	73 8 -	- ditto - - - -	- ditto.
	13	-- Sutchmenarrain-sawmy, of Goondloor.	93 - 8	- ditto - - - -	-- Chopah Narrain Reddy and Woomady Andapoo Reddy, in the missul of Goondloor.
	14	-- Siddaswarasawmy, of Tallapacah.	60 10 1	- ditto - - - -	-- Seetaramreddy, in the missul of Tallapacah.
	15	-- Chenna Kasawasawmy, of ditto.	60 6 -	- ditto - - - -	- ditto.
	16	-- Nagaswarasawmy, of Ootacoor.	88 8 2	- ditto - - - -	-- Yerrabapoo Permalreddy, in the missul of Ootacoor.
	17	-- Mullaswarasawmy, of Mundapally.	71 9 3	- ditto - - - -	-- Bhernoo Vencatareddy, in the missul of Mundapally.
			3,912 10 10		

STATEMENT of Names of Individuals consenting to undertake Duties of Pagodas of *Cuddapah*—continued.

Talooks.	No.	Names of the Pagodas.	Annual Allowances granted for each Pagoda.	Mode how the Ceremonies of each Pagoda was carried on hitherto.	Names of the Persons who agreed to stand as Managers for each Pagoda.
Sidhout Talook	1	- - Raingaswamy, of Sidhout.	105 - -	- - daily expenses through poojaries or worshippers, and that of Car Feast through Circar servants.	- - Pala Condareddy and Myoorun Narainachary. The Reddy is in missul, and the other is the worshipper of the said pagoda.
	2	- - Codenda Ramasawmy, of Wuntunittah.	280 - -	- - ditto - - -	- - Trimala Condareddy, in the missul of Wuntemittah.
	3	- - Balaramaswarasawmy, of Sidhout.	206 5 0	- - ditto - - -	- - Pala Condareddy and Myoorun Narraina Charry. The Reddy is in missul, and the other is the worshipper of the said pagoda.
			591 5 9		
Camalapoor Talook.	1	- - Varadarajasawmy, of Camalapoor.	215 13 4	- - ditto - - -	- - Anvolareddy Curnum, Venkata Condapah and Timmapah, in the missul of Camalapoor.
	1	- - Ramasawmy, of Voilpaud.	834 7 4	- - daily expenses, as well as Car Feast, through public servants.	- - Ragavareddy, in the missul of Voilpaud.
	2	- - Narasimmasawmy, of Turrycondah.	434 9 4	- - ditto - - -	- - Ramerreddy, in the missul of Turrycondah.
	3	- - Caseeneswarasawmy, of Peelaroo.	145 13 4	- - daily charges through poojaries or worshippers, and that of Car Feast through public servants.	- - Yarasalareddy, in the missul of Pelaroo.
	4	- - Noorisimmasawmy, of Kulkery.	58 5 4	- - ditto, and that of Car Feast through village authorities.	- - Timmareddy, in the missul of Kullekery.
	5	- - Noorissimmasawmy, of Madicoorty.	105 - -	- - ditto - - -	- - Boderreddy, in the missul of Madecoorty.
	6	- - Ramasawmy, of Ramapoorum.	93 5 4	- - ditto - - -	- - Vencatareddy, in the missul of Ramapoorum.
			1,671 8 8		
Muddenpully Talook.	1	- - Nursimmasawmy, of Paupapully.	172 1 4	- - daily expenses through poojaries or worshippers, and Car Feast through public servants.	- - Starbur Nursuppah, in the missul of Paupapully.
	2	- - Mulaswarasawmy, of Tumbalappully.	233 5 4	- - daily charges through public servants.	- - Nagerreddy, in the missul of Tumbalappully.
	3	- - Vanogoopaulasawmy, of Tettoo.	699 11 4	- - daily charges, as well as that of Car Feast, through the public servants.	- - Curnum Teroonandum, in the missul of Tettoo.
	4	- - Ramasawmy, of Coorabalacottah.	43 12 -	Car Feast through ditto -	- - Curnum Ragavendrappah, in the missul of Coorabalacottah.
	5	- - Narasimmasawmy, of Tippasamoodrum.	43 12 -	- - ditto - - -	- - ditto, Puttabe Ramiah, in the missul of Tippasamoodrum.
	6	- - Ramasawmy, of Cundacoar.	35 - -	- - ditto - - -	- - ditto, Narainappah Goomastah of Sidumma, in the missul of Cundacoar.
	7	- - Somaswarasawmy, of Cottapully.	58 5 4	- - ditto - - -	- - Rungareddy and Cristnammah, in the missul of Cottapully.
			1,285 15 4		
Pooleerendlah Talook.	1	- - Bymwasawmy, of Mopoor.	58 5 4	- - ditto - - -	- - Hunnoomuntarayadoo, in the missul of Nullacherlah.

STATEMENT of Names of Individuals consenting to undertake Duties of Pagodas of *Cuddapah*—continued.

Talooks.	No.	Names of the Pagodas.	Annual Allowances granted for each Pagoda.	Mode how the Ceremonies of each Pagoda was carried on hitherto.	Names of the Persons who agreed to stand as Managers for each Pagoda.
Roychoty Talook.	1	Vencataramanasawmy, of Masapett.	350 -- --	-- daily charges through poojaris or worshippers, and Car Feast through public servants.	-- Chinna Mullerreddy, Chinna Reddygarry, Mulerreddy Chencherreddy and Curnum Vencatasevuppah, in the missul of Tooropvaregah.
	2	Anjanayasawmy, of Roychoty.	160 6 8	-- daily charges through poojaris or worshippers.	-- Pulla Ramachary, the worshipper of the said pagoda.
	3	Nursimmasawmy, of Mundem.	262 8 --	-- daily charges through poojaris or worshippers; and Car Feast through public servants.	-- Dawagoodepully Vencatubutloo, Shotriemdar of the Davagoodypully.
	4	Amunta Pudmanalawmy, of Dinnapaud.	140 -- --	-- ditto; and that of Car Feast through village authorities.	-- Chinna Baseerreddy and Byareddy, in the missul of Dinnapaud.
	5	Nursimmasawmy, of Bramana Ajaragoody.	116 10 --8	-- ditto.	-- Veerum Nagerreddy and Nagerreddy, in the missul of Bramana Yerragoody.
	6	Ramasawmy, of Mutly	78 12 --	-- ditto	-- Malreddy, in the missul of Mutlee.
	7	Vencataramanasawmy, of Asanapoorum.	35 -- --	-- ditto	-- Jyodapoorum Chenna Kristnareddy and Narasimmarreddy, in the missul of Asanapoor.
			1,148 5 4		
	69	TOTAL	13,129 -- 11	{-- the managers have agreed for all the above pagodas.	
	1	Veerabdrasawmy, of Cusbah Roychoty.	1,458 5 4	-- daily charges through poojaris or worshippers, and Car Feast through public servants.	-- No person has consented to undertake the management of this pagoda.
	70	GRAND TOTAL	14,587 6 3		

Total Pagodas and Mosques in the District	284
PARTICULARS.	
Pagodas undertaken by Managers, as reported in the first instance	28
Ditto - ditto by Managers at present	68
Pagodas for which Managers are not necessary	186
Pagoda which was undertaken by a Manager, but inadvertently entered in the former Statement amongst those for which Managers are not required	1
Pagoda for which no Manager has yet been found	1
TOTAL	284

Cuddapah District,
Principal Collector's Cutcherry, Jummalmudgoo,
5 November 1842.

(signed) W. W. Arbuthnot,
Acting Principal Collector.

From Sub-collector
in charge, Feb. 23,
in Cons. 10 March
1842.

Extract Proceedings
Board of Revenue,
30 May 1842.

Para. 1. Out of 284 pagodas considered to be in connexion with the Government, all except 69 have been already disposed of; the particulars of those 69 are as follows :

Wholly managed by Government servants - - - -	6
Wholly managed by the village authorities - - - -	9
Daily charges through the priests, and the Car Feasts by Government servants - - - - -	34
Daily charges by the priests and the Car Feasts by the village authorities - - - - -	20
	69

*Vide enclosed State-
ment.*

2. The Board suggested, in their former proceedings on this subject, that the 63 temples not wholly under Circar control might be made over entirely to the village authorities ; and this proposal Mr. Arbuthnot appears to have carried out, managers having been nominated for 62 out of the 63, who are in almost every instance the reddiees or curnums, or both conjointly. The same plan also has been adopted in the case of the six pagodas heretofore entirely managed by the servants of Government ; the new managers appointed to those institutions being, without exception, of the classes above mentioned. The selections for the office of manager appear on the whole to be judicious ; but in the cases where a curnum has been appointed sole manager, in some of which the emoluments of the institutions are large, the Board suggest to the acting Principal Collector that it would be very desirable if practicable to associate one or more reddiees or influential ryots in the charge. With this reservation the Board approve and confirm all Mr. Arbuthnot's arrangements.

Annual allowance,
1,458. 5. 4.

Para. 3.

3. Only one pagoda now remains undisposed of; this is that which has the largest endowments of the whole, and the reddiees and other respectable people of the neighbourhood are stated to be afraid of the responsibility. The Board hope Mr. Arbuthnot will be able, as he anticipates, to make a settlement for the charge of this institution in his approaching jummabundy circuit.

4. A legislative enactment is in course of preparation, which will supersede the engagements mentioned in para. 4, by defining the liabilities of parties entrusted with the charge of pagodas. Government have also declared the principle of such bonds open to objection ; pending the promulgation of the Act, however, it does not seem requisite to cancel these documents where they have been executed.

Board's Proceedings,
30 May, para. 7.

5. The Board approve the measures of the Acting Principal Collector, reported in para. 5 ; and his proposed future plan of disbursing the pagoda allowances stated in para. 6. Mr. Arbuthnot has omitted, however, to mention whether he has any deposit in hand on behalf of these institutions.

Ordered, That copy of the foregoing proceedings be furnished for the information and guidance of the Acting Principal Collector of Cuddapah, and that transcript be also submitted for the information of Government.

(signed) *J. D. Bourdillon,*
Secretary.

— No. 51. —

(No. 1,434.)

THE Most honourable the Governor in Council approves the arrangements reported in the foregoing proceedings.

Fort St. George, 29 November 1842.

(signed) *Walter Elliot,*
Acting Secretary to Government.

(True copies.)

(signed) *R. Cunliffe,*
Deputy Secretary to Government.

— No. 52. —

— No. 52. —

(No. 421.)

From *J. F. Thomas*, Esq., Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, to *F. J. Halliday*, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India; dated 25 April 1843. Revenue Department.

Sir,

Para. 1. REFERRING to the despatch of the Honourable the Court of Directors which accompanied Mr. Secretary Maddock's letter dated 1st November 1841, No. 182, I am directed by the Most honourable the Governor in Council, to transmit the correspondence (noted in the margin*) which has passed with the Board of Revenue and the Judges of the Sudder Adawlut, on the subject of "amending the existing Law in regard to Mosques, Hindoo Temples, and other places of religious worship in the territories of Fort St. George."

* (See below)

2. The Government of India will observe, that the drafts prepared by the authorities above mentioned have not answered the views of this Government; and that his Lordship in Council is of opinion, that it is not at present desirable to do more than pass a short enactment, which shall annul the power of interference with such institutions now vested in the Board of Revenue, by repealing so much of Reg. VII. of 1817, as confers this power. A draft for this purpose accompanies for the consideration of the Supreme Government and the Law Commission; and his Lordship in Council recommends that it may be passed into law, and promulgated at an early period.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. F. Thomas*,
Acting Chief Secretary.

Fort St. George, 25 April 1843.

— No. 53. —

(No. 515.)

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue; dated 21 November 1842. Revenue Department.

IN accordance with the order of Government, dated 18 October 1842, No. 1,240, the Board proceed to record the remarks that occur to them regarding the Draft Act prepared by the Sudder Adawlut, "for amending the existing Law in regard to Mosques, Hindoo Temples and other places of religious worship in the territories of Fort St. George," which accompanied that order.

1. The first observation is, that the provisions of this draft perpetuate the direct interference of Government and its officers in the control and management of native religious institutions. The preamble indeed declares it to be proper that the native superintendents to be appointed under the Act shall be "under a full responsibility to the established courts of justice;" but the enacting clauses make no corresponding provision, but give authority to the Collector (an executive officer of Government), 1st, To decide on the titles of parties claiming to superintend a religious institution under the Act; 2d. To appoint a commission of inquiry into the conduct of superintendents, and to receive the report of such commissioners; 3d, To investigate personally; and, 4th, To punish acts of fraud or embezzlement committed by superintendents or others on the property of pagodas. In the first of the foregoing cases the Government, and in the 1st, 3d and 4th the Board of Revenue, are also directly to take part. All these provisions appear to the Board to be not only in opposition to the explicit and repeated instructions of the Court of Directors, but also to be totally inconsistent with the preamble of the draft itself; because they contemplate that Government

Sec. 12.

Sec. 14.

Sec. 15. 16.

* Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, 24 March 1842, and Extract Minutes Cons. 20 April 1842, transmitted in Letter to the Government of India, 23 April 1842, No. 518. Letter from the Sudder Adawlut, 17 May 1842, transmitted to the Government of India, 26 July 1842, No. 902. Letter and Proceedings from the Board of Revenue of 14 July, No. 294 and 304, and Extract Minutes Cons. 23 August 1842, transmitted to Government of India, 29 November 1842, No. 1,389. Letter from the Sudder Adawlut, dated 22 September, sent to the Government of India on 29 November 1842, No. 1,389.—Now sent: Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, 21 November 1842, No. 515. Minute by the Honourable Mr. Bird, dated 3 January 1843. Extract Minutes Cons. 25 April 1843, No. 420.

- Preamble, clause 1. Government should “exercise * authority, both direct and through their officers, in the interior economy, the conduct and management” of native religious institutions. They are also at variance with Act X.† of 1840 (from which the general provisions of the draft are chiefly taken), which places the superintendent of the Temple of Juggernaut, in common with all its priests and officers, under exclusive responsibility to the constituted civil and criminal courts.
- † Sec. 4. 2. The provision that in all cases where hereditary claims to the management of a particular institution may exist, such claim shall be recognized, and that in such cases succession to vacancies shall be hereditary, is in accordance with the customs of the country, and is proper. But where, from the absence of valid hereditary claims, trustees are elected, it appears objectionable that the right of election should be restricted to the lineal heirs of the electors first appointed. The principle of election, and of the appointment of electors possessing certain qualifications, having once been introduced, the same principle should be continued, the Board think, in perpetuity. In the case, too, of a hereditary right of election, the electors are liable to be diminished in number by the extinction of a family, or by its removal from a particular locality, as well as to become so reduced in life as no longer to represent the same rank as the body did originally, while, at the same time, all other individuals and families rising to wealth and respectable rank in the place or neighbourhood would be excluded from a share in the privilege. On these considerations the Board think it preferable that the right of suffrage should be made to depend, not on descent from the electors originally nominated, but on some qualification of person or property, of place of residence or connexion with the institution concerned.
- Sec. 9. 3. The foregoing are the two particulars in which what may be called the principles of the Draft Act appear to the Board to be objectionable. On some minor points, insufficiency and indefiniteness of provision, and want of precision in the language, some further remarks present themselves, which it appears most convenient to state in the order in which the things noticed occur in the draft.
- The title. 4. The Board think the title capable of improvement, inasmuch as the Act is to affect only those religious institutions and endowments which have heretofore been under charge of the officers of Government, and has no reference to any places of worship other than Hindoo and Mahomedan. As it now stands, the title does not accord either with the preamble or with the enacting part of the draft.
- Preamble, clause 1. 5. The question as to the relinquishment or retention of such of the landed endowments of native religious institutions as are now under charge of the officers of Government being under reference to the authorities in England, it seems premature to pass an enactment at present for their surrender; there should, therefore, be some modification of the expression “endowments in land or money,” ‡ near the conclusion of this clause. The limiting term, “religious,” should be inserted immediately before the word “institutions.”
- ‡ Which is taken from sec. 2. Reg. VII., 1817.
Preamble, clause 2. 6. The concluding part of this clause is ambiguous, and without meaning; it is not stated, though probably intended, that the superintendents of Hindoo institutions shall be Hindoos, and of Mahomedan institutions, Mahomedans; and the expression, “as the institution itself may suggest,” conveys no definite idea.
- Preamble, clause 3. 7. As observed above, there is no provision in the Act empowering the established courts of justice to exact and enforce that responsibility under which it is here declared that the superintendents ought to be placed. It may also be remarked, that the latter part of this clause, though taken from Act X.§ of 1840, is indefinite and imperfect. According to the received rules of construction, the meaning of the general term “wrong” must be limited to acts of the same nature as are comprehended by the more particular term “violence,” which is joined with it; and so, neglect of duty, fraud and embezzlement would be excluded. The phrase, “party interested,” is too vague to have proper place in an Act of State.
- § Preamble. 8. Many of “the provisions of this Act” are not to be fulfilled by “the Government of Fort St. George,” but by its servants and others. Most of those to be fulfilled by the latter two classes, and sec. 12, among those to be fulfilled by Government, are perpetual in their very nature, and not capable of a final fulfilment. The time for the cessation of the Government connexion with the institutions referred to should, therefore, be more precisely indicated.
- Sec. 2. In

In accordance with the 2d clause of the preamble, the draft should contain a partial repeal of Reg. VII. of 1817, but such a provision is not found in it.

9. The power here bestowed on Government to nominate superintendents should be precisely limited to the case of those institutions only which have heretofore been under the management of the officers of Government, for it is those alone in which any change is to be made. It is to be supposed, that in framing this section, the nomination of a separate superintendent or superintendents to each institution was intended, although its terms would imply that there are to be one or more, a corporate body for the management of all jointly. The terms in which the proposed superintendents are invested with authority are less comprehensive than the corresponding provisions of the Juggernaut Act.* In addition to superintendence over "its interior economy, the conduct and management of its affairs," which terms are adopted in the present draft, that Act likewise confers on the superintendent the "control over the priests, officers and servants attached to the pagoda." This power should not be withheld from the superintendents to be constituted under the proposed Act. The additional provision introduced in the draft, giving the superintendents authority "over the custody and disbursement of their funds, and of all their endowments," appears also necessary, with the same limitations, however, of the latter phrase as is suggested above, in para. 5.

Sect. 3.

* X. of 1840, sect. 2.

Sect. 4 and 6.

10. The purport of these two sections seems to be nearly coincident, the latter being a slight enlargement of the former. It appears to the Board that both are not necessary, and that sect. 4 might be omitted, some trifling change being made in the wording of sect. 6.

11. This is taken almost literally from the Juggernaut Act.† For the sake of precision, it might be as well if the words "in the discharge of their functions in connexion with the institution under his or their control," or some other of similar meaning, were inserted immediately after the word "guided." The succeeding passage also might be beneficially altered as follows: "by the recorded rules, and the ancient and established usage of that institution, so far," &c. It appears to the Board, also, that the proper place for this section is after sect. 12, and that the terms of it should be enlarged, so as to include not only the superintendents "nominated by the Government," but also those elected under sect. 8, and those succeeding, or appointed to vacancies under sect. 10 and 11.

Sect. 5.

† Sect. 2.

12. This provision appears unnecessary. The object of the Act is declared to be, 1st, The severance of the Government connexion with native religious institutions; and, 2d, The withdrawal of the superintendence exercised by the Board of Revenue over their endowments; and it is in substitution for Government and the Board that individual superintendents are to be constituted, and the "superintendence and management of such institutions and their endowments" to be "transferred" to them. No parties, therefore, "in possession and holding the authority set forth in the Act" can be disturbed in their rights by it, because in their case there is no Government interference; none, therefore, is withdrawn, and no authority, consequently, has to be substituted for it. More especially is this clause superfluous, if the limitation suggested above, in the first part of para. 9, be adopted.

Sect. 7.

Preamble, clause 1.

Preamble, clause 2.

13. Strong objections appear against the classes of persons here endowed with the right of election. "Officers and others employed in the management and funds" (even allowing any determinate meaning to the phrase "officers and others") do not seem to the Board to have any pretensions to such a privilege. They will generally be merely the servants of the superintendent, and often without hereditary or permanent connexion with the institution. The only people belonging to the institution who have any claim to share the right of suffrage are those who by hereditary title perform religious services in the pagoda; and where, as is common, such hereditary duties are discharged in turn by various members of a family, the holder for the time being should alone exercise that right. As regards the other parties to be associated with such officers in the election, the term "persons interested in the institution" is certain, from its vagueness, to cause much embarrassment in practice, and the Board recur to the suggestion offered in para. 2, that the right should depend on some definite qualification. It is concluded that this section is intended for cases where no valid claim to the right of superintendence may be found. As it stands at present it is liable to be misunderstood to include cases where there are conflicting

Sect. 8.

claims, but so well balanced as to make discrimination impossible. To prevent such misconstruction, the wording may be slightly altered; "if in any case no party or parties may be able to make a title," &c.

Sect. 9.

14. Some remarks have been offered above on the principles involved in this section. The Board would add here, that if that principle is, nevertheless, approved and affirmed, it will be necessary to supply an important omission. It is not specified whether the right of suffrage shall vest in all the heirs of the original nominees (and the heirs of an individual Hindoo may be numerous), or whether each such original nominee is to have but one representative, and by what principles of descent that one is to be ascertained out of many descendants. It is further to be observed here, with reference also to sect. 8 and 11, that a specification is required, to declare whether unanimity of choice, or three-fourths, or any other proportion, shall be necessary to an election, or whether a bare majority shall suffice, and what is to be done when the numbers are equally divided.

Sect. 10.

15. No remark appears necessary on this section, except that the purport of it might be, perhaps, more concisely and clearly conveyed by a slight alteration of the wording of sect. 6, or by an additional clause to it.

Sect. 11.

16. As it stands at present, this section limits the right of election to fill vacancies in the office of superintendent to the original electors appointed under sect. 9; if the word "declared" were omitted, and the phraseology slightly altered, their successors in perpetuity would be included. The words "or superintendents" might be omitted in both parts of the section with advantage of brevity and perspicuity. The addition of a few words to sect. 8, or any other that may eventually be substituted for it, would render this whole section needless.

Sect. 12.

17. Some remarks have already been made on this section. The object of it is not very apparent. It would seem that a Collector is not to act on it except under the special orders of Government. It does not clearly appear what are the precise claims adverted to; whether founded on objections to the validity of an election, or in a disputed right of succession, or in either indifferently. The force of the expressions "for the time being" is not clear—whether it refers to the right of appeal to the Government, or to a regular action expected to be afterwards instituted in a civil court. From the use of the word "summarily," the latter might be supposed the meaning, were it not that no provision for subjecting the superintendents to the courts for their official acts is found in the draft. Again, it is not specified for how long a time this decision "for the time being" shall be valid, supposing no such after proceedings to follow.

Sect. 13.

18. There would seem to be some important omission in this section, which, as it stands at present, empowers individuals impertinently to scrutinize the affairs of institutions with which they have no sort of interest or connexion; and not merely that, but also gives authority to Hindoos or Mahomedans indiscriminately to insist on inspecting the accounts of the religious institutions of each other; if three "principal inhabitants" (a very vague term) concur in the design, and make a requisition on the superintendent (verbal or written is not stated) to produce his accounts; while so lax in one point of view, the enactment is as objectionably rigid and confined in another; the Board cannot comprehend the reason of restricting the inquisitorial privilege, if given to the public at all, to persons resident within five miles of the particular institution whose affairs are in question; as it often happens that the persons most interested, and most capable of exercising an effectual supervision, reside at a great distance. Thus Chundoo Lol, of Hyderabad, and the Rajah of Mysore, are among the largest contributors to the Tripetty Pagoda; the Trichendoor Temple is largely supported by the Rajah of Travancore; many independent services are performed in the Rock Pagoda at Trichinopoly, at the private charge of the Tondamon Rajah, and of other persons resident far distant; one of the great temples at Conjeeveram receives very large contributions from wealthy merchants, &c. at Madras; and many other instances might be given were it necessary. The right of scrutiny into the affairs of a pagoda or other religious institution should be limited to the respectable part of those who pay their devotions at it, or contribute to its support. There is nothing in the draft to oblige the superintendents to keep accounts, and nothing to show what after proceedings shall or may be taken by the requisitionists, supposing accounts to be produced to them, and to be defective or unsatisfactory; for the succeeding sections refer to a different

subject

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subject—direct investigation by the collector; and there is no provision for engrafting proceedings under Regulation IX. of 1822 in the report of the Commission.

19. It is not specified who are the parties to whom a "refusal to expose the accounts of the institution" entails the consequences here set forth; and it can only be conjectured, which is not sufficient for a legislative Act, that they are the "three principal inhabitants" referred to in the preceding section. In an enactment of this importance, it is essential that the constitution of the commission to be appointed should be defined, both as to number and personal qualification, to guide and limit the Collector in the discharge of his novel duty; it should be stated who have the right of making complaint and application for such a commission, and what is to follow on its report. All these particulars are at present wanting. In addition to these remarks on the indefinite wording and defective provisions of this section, the Board entertain strong objections against the tribunal and course of proceeding here intended. They are persuaded that such a body as the proposed commission, however fair the design may seem in theory, would in practice be an utter failure; that they would very seldom meet (even if the Collector were armed with powers to enforce their assembling, and by this Act he has none), that the inspection of the accounts would be indolently drawn out from month to month and from year to year; that the commissioners would be actuated by fear or favour to adopt one side or the other, and that thus the report, if ever made, would be worthless.

20. The Board have already stated* the general objection which appears to them to lie against these enactments. If that should be overruled, the provisions of Regulation IX. of 1822 might sufficiently serve for the investigation and punishment of frauds and embezzlement by devasthanum superintendents; but some modifications of it would previously be requisite to make it applicable, and those modifications should be provided for, the Board think, in the proposed Act. The 2d clause of section 2 of the Regulation defines the classes of offences cognizable under it; the 3d, 4th and 5th classes are those most likely to be called into exercise under the proposed Act; but as at present worded they could not apply, inasmuch as the money and accounts under charge of the superintendents could not, except by an objectionable perversion of the word from its proper sense, be considered "public." The word "official" too, in class 1, could only be applied to acts of a superintendent, by giving it a meaning which in that place it has not hitherto borne, and for assigning which it appears to the Board that a special enactment is necessary. In like manner section 9 gives authority to the Collectors to make search for "revenue" papers and accounts, and for such as respect "frauds or embezzlements of the public revenue;" but it could not be applied to the case of documents concerning a religious institution or its revenues. Again, the 3d clause of the same section specifies the persons subject to the Collector's jurisdiction under this Regulation; but none of the three classes in which they are there arranged could include either a superintendent or any other servant of a pagoda as such.

21. Regulation IX. of 1822 having been found inadequate to the object intended by it, Regulation VII. of 1828 was passed to supply its defects; and more recently its operation was enlarged by Act 36, of 1837, so as to comprehend public property of all descriptions, and not merely public money. The draft does not provide for the extension of these two enlarging enactments to the case of devasthanums under the new superintendents, but merely of the original regulation. With reference to parts of Regulation VII. of 1828, the Board would observe, that they consider the interference of the Collector's native subordinates in the affairs of pagodas, to be especially objectionable; it is a power which those subordinates are particularly fond of exercising, as it gives them influence and consideration, and affords excellent facilities for peculation.

22. Regulation V. of 1822 has been acknowledged by Government to contain "inaccurate assumptions of the law† which it was intended to modify," to want clearness and precision in its enacting clauses, and to "contain provisions of an injurious tendency," and on these grounds its repeal was ordered so early as 28 January 1825; more recently objections have anew been taken against it as defective in practice, and extensive modifications of it are under consideration. Notwithstanding its defects, however, it is the chief law which regulates the relations between the ryot and his superior over large tracts of

Sect. 14.

Sect. 15 and 16.

* Para. 1.

Sect. 4.

Sect. 16.

† Reg. XXVIII. and XXX. of 1802.

territory; and, pending its repeal or amendment, the Board see no objection to the comparatively trivial extension of its operation which it is now proposed to give it. Regulation XXVIII. of 1802 should simultaneously receive a like extension; and both require to be so extended in more particular and precise language than the draft at present contains.

23. The Board have thus gone through the draft, section by section, and pointed out those things in it which to them appear to require amendment. They have done this in some instances with a minuteness which may appear excessive; but it must be remembered, that the use and efficiency of a legislative Act depends on its perspicuity and precision, and anything which tends to increase those qualities is beneficial. The Board will now proceed to mention a few omissions in the draft, which it seems necessary to supply.

24. And first they would observe, that by far the larger part of the native religious institutions heretofore under charge of the servants of Government, have already been disconnected from such interference, and placed under separate and independent management; and it is not improbable that the severance may be completed in every case before the draft becomes law. It is therefore essentially necessary that the Act should contain a clause sanctioning and confirming all that has been done prior to its enactment, in and towards effecting the severance; and whether precisely in conformity with its provisions or not.

25. 2d. In many, especially of the larger pagodas, the best plan for their future management has seemed to be to commit them severally to the superintendence of a zemindar or rajah, and his heirs and successors for ever; and this arrangement has been in many instances effected, and has received the sanction of Government. Such a disposition is contrary to the present draft, except where a rajah may possess an hereditary claim to the superintendence, and then no other is allowable; if, therefore, the draft receive the approval of Government in its present state, none such could be adopted for the pagodas still undisposed of, however desirable it might appear. The Board think that a provision should be inserted, authorizing such a method of disposal in cases in which it may appear expedient, where it would not interfere with ascertained rights. This is the plan that was adopted in the case of the temple of Jugurnauth.

26. 3d. A sweeping objection was taken by the court of Sudder Adawlut against clause 2d, section 2, of the draft Act* submitted by the Board, but under an entire misconception of its meaning, which they could hardly have entertained if the Board's proceedings,† which accompanied it, had been before them; and which, it may be supposed, was still more effectually removed from the mind of Government at least, if ever by them adopted, by the further explanation of its intention subsequently given.‡ It still appears necessary to the Board that some provision should be made for cases similar to those instanced in those proceedings, and in that explanation; for, in the absence of such provision, the escheat, or resumption or forfeiture of an estate or zemindary, or even its purchase by Government when sold for arrears (a transaction of frequent occurrence), may throw upon Government again the management of institutions from which it was supposed that the dis severance was final and complete, or entail upon them the charge of such as had never before been under Government control at all; and a new Act may thus be required to enable Government to devolve that responsibility on other parties.

27. 4th. The question has been propounded, what shall be done, where, from decay of a pagoda, or other cause, the services for which endowments in land or money have been granted may cease; whether the grant should be resumed by Government, and if so, how long a cessation of service should render it liable to resumption; and whether it should be again allowed on the renewal of the services. The Board are of opinion that such resumption would be inconsistent with the wishes of the home authorities, and that it would entail a continuance of the interference which it is now sought to put an end to. For the consistent and final abandonment of that interference, it seems necessary, that where land or money allowances have been granted to religious institutions, they should so continue permanently and unconditionally, Government not interposing to take cognizance of the performance or neglect of the services which they were intended to maintain. In all or most districts it is now the practise to collect, on behalf of Government, the revenue of lands, usually very trifling

Letter from Registrar Sudder Adawlut, 17 May 1842, para. 4.

* 24 March 1842.

† 24 March 1842, para. 7.

‡ To Government, 14 July 1842, para. 2.

trifling in extent, belonging to pagodas, in which, from any cause, no poojah or ceremonies are performed. In like manner the endowments also, generally very small, of readers of the Vadum, Calendar Brahmins, &c. are brought to the credit of Government, where the office may be vacant, or the holder absent. The Board think that this practise should cease in both cases, and that Collectors should be forbidden, for the future, to take any notice of such cases.

28. The custody of religious endowments and their security from misappropriation and spoliation, are not sufficiently ensured by placing the parties entrusted with them under a liability to a suit in court, and empowering any person interested in the institution to act as prosecutor, both because so few persons would be at the trouble to come forward with such an action, and because of the expense and tediousness of the process. The latter obstacle would be removed by authorizing the courts to take summary and instant cognizance of such charges; and such a provision, the Board think, should be contained in the Act, and in cases of misfeasance proved, the Court should have discretionary power to reimburse the informant or prosecutor for his necessary expenses out of the funds of the institution, if the defendant should be without means to defray them. The former obstacle, the unwillingness of parties to come forward, would be lessened by the same measure; and in the absence of any individual or body invested with power to take cognizance of misappropriation of the funds or endowments of religious institutions, and as public prosecutor to present them to the court for investigation, no other more effectual plan occurs to the Board.

Ordered, That extract of the foregoing proceedings be submitted for the consideration of the Most honourable the Governor in Council, with reference to the order of Government recorded above.

(A true extract.)

(signed) *J. D. Bourdillon*, Secretary.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *J. F. Thomas*,
Acting Chief Secretary.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Bird*; dated 3 January 1843.

In their letter of the 17th of May last, the Court of Sudder Adawlut pointed out that the draft Act for withdrawing from all interference with, and for the future management of native religious institutions, submitted by the Board of Revenue with their proceedings of the 24th of March last, was not adapted to effect, the object proposed; and the Board of Revenue have now, in their proceedings of the 21st of November last, shown that the draft Act proposed by the Sudder Adawlut in their letter of the 22d of September last, is at least equally objectionable.

It would, I think, be a vain attempt to make a law adapted in every particular to all the numerous pagodas in different parts of the country, the management of which has been assumed by the revenue authorities under Reg. VII. of 1817. The main object, I conceive, is to divest the Government of all interference with the affairs and funds of the institutions in question, and to place them under as efficient control as can be provided, consistent with that great object, and with reference to existing rights and usages.

It may eventually be necessary to make separate Acts for the management of some of the large and most important pagodas, such as Trippety, Conjeveram, and Seringham, in like manner as provision has been made in Act X. of 1840 for the management of the affairs of the Temple of Juggurnauth; but I think that all that is at present required is, an Act to the effect of the draft appended to this minute, or one as simple and as general as possible.

The Government of India will, however, be far better able than I am to judge whether either of the proposed draft Acts will suffice; and I think that it would

be advisable to forward the papers now before the Board for their consideration, and for the preparation by the Law Commission, if necessary, of an Act to effect the desired objects.

3 January 1843.

(signed) *John Bird.*

(A true copy.)

(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*
Acting Chief Secretary.

—No. 54.—

(No. 420.)

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation, under date 25 April 1843.

READ again letters from the Register of the Sudder Adawlut, dated 17 May and 22 September, Nos. 72 and 125, and entered in Consultation 7 June and 18 October 1842.

Read also extract from the proceedings of the Board of Revenue.

(Here enter 21 November 1842, No. 515.)

Read also Minute by the Honourable Mr. Bird.

(Here enter 3 January 1843, No. 6.)

Para. 1. On a full and careful review of the proceedings of the Board of Revenue, and of the communications from the Sudder Adawlut recorded above, it is clear to the Most honourable the Governor in Council, that neither the draft prepared by the Court of Sudder Adawlut nor that originally submitted by the Board with their proceedings of the 24th March 1842, No. 117, would effect the object desired by the home authorities, the final and complete disconnexion of the Government, directly and indirectly, from native religious institutions.

2. The Court of Sudder Adawlut have observed on the draft Act prepared by the Board of Revenue, that the provisions in clause 2, sect. 2, are incompatible with this complete separation, that "it lays down a principle by which the connexion of the officers of the Government, in lieu of being withdrawn, is upheld for the future;" in these observations his Lordship in Council concurs.

Para. 1, Proceedings. 3. The Board of Revenue have also observed in their recent proceedings, and with much truth, that the draft Act laid before the Government by the Sudder Court, would likewise, if carried out, "perpetuate the direct interference of Government and its officers in the control and management of native religious institutions;" and that the draft is in other respects defective, and too diffuse. His Lordship in Council is of opinion that it is not at present desirable to do more than pass a short enactment, which shall annul the power of interference with pagodas, mosques and other native religious institutions now vested in the Board of Revenue, by repealing so much of Regulation VII. of 1817 as confers this power.

It would be inexpedient, in his Lordship's opinion, to attempt to frame an Act which shall provide for all institutions, varying so greatly as they do, and often regulated by local usage. All that now appears necessary is an enactment with a few clear and explicit provisions, embodying distinctly the great principle of a complete separation from the Government, which the honourable Court of Directors have laid down; and his Lordship in Council accordingly submits a draft of this character for the consideration of the Supreme Government, of which, if approved, he would recommend the early promulgation.

(A true extract.)

(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*
Acting Chief Secretary.

— No. 55. —

— No. 55.—

(No. 952.)

From *J. F. Thomas, Esq.*, Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, to *F. J. Halliday, Esq.*, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India; dated 5 September 1843. Revenue Department.

Sir,

WITH reference to instructions received from the Honourable the Court of Directors, in a despatch in the Legislative Department, dated 5th April 1843, No. 2, I am directed by the Most noble the Governor in Council to transmit copies of minutes recorded by the members of Government, and of an extract from the Minutes of Consultation of this day's date, on the subject of the further arrangements necessary for the full and final disconnexion of Government from the religious institutions of the country, and to request the orders of the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council on the various points therein noticed.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*
Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, 5 September 1843.

MINUTE by the Most noble the Governor; dated 26 May 1843.

IN reading over the letters of the Honourable Court of Directors, there is no subject on which their instructions convey to my mind a more anxious and decided wish than that the local Government of the Madras Presidency should, at the very earliest period, disconnect itself from the native religious institutions of the country.

The clear and impressive language used by the Honourable Court, in its despatch of the 25th of August 1841, leaves no doubt of its wishes. It says, "It is our object to give complete effect to the principles recognised in the despatches to which we have referred (viz. 2d June 1840, 3d March 1841), and we rely on your promoting that object to the utmost extent which may be practicable."

With such positive instructions, it appears to me that this Government is called on to give effect to the orders of the Honourable Court, and to follow up without delay what remains to be done of a work which seems to me to be so completely within our reach.

The Honourable Court, by a recent order, desires that all communications on this subject shall be made to the Supreme Government, to which high authority power has been conveyed to approve of such final arrangements as may be proposed by the Madras Government, as well as to issue such instructions as it may deem necessary for carrying out the object of the Honourable Company.

The example set us by the Bengal Presidency, under similar circumstances, affords us reasonable grounds for anticipating its decision, upon any just plan for carrying into effect the severance of all connexion between the Government of the Honourable Company and the religious institutions of the natives; if anything, however, was wanting to ensure the approval of the Supreme Government for effecting this object, it will be found in their recorded principle on which this Government is called to act, viz. "that the separation when made should not be partial and uncertain, but final and complete," and the Honourable Court, approving of this principle, instruct that no time should be lost in following it out.

The Board of Revenue, in the case of Malabar, has proposed a remedy, by allotting a piece of land in compensation for the annual allowance paid by Government from the public treasury to religious institutions, as an alternative; if thought more desirable, a sum of money in full might be substituted.

Impressed, as I feel, that I should only be giving effect to the object of the Honourable Court, I would recommend the proposition of the Board of Revenue* and the Collector of Malabar.† In it, I think, with a little consideration on the part of Government, satisfactory means of accommodation for all parties will be found, which will quietly overcome all the difficulties that have presented them-

Letter from the Junior Secretary to Governor of India, dated 10 Aug. 1840. Despatch of the Hon. the Court of Directors, Revenue Department, Nos. 2, dated 3 March 1841. * 7 October 1841.

† 14 September 1841.

selves in effecting the desirable disconnexion of Government from the religious institutions of that province.

The measure proposed by the Board of Revenue, viz. "that an allotment of land be made for the support of the mosque at Quilandry, yielding a revenue equivalent to the present endowment in money, 1,800 rupees per annum, to be placed in the hands of the managers or trustees."

In lieu of this payment, if necessary, it appears to me that Government would act with perfect justice by granting an allotment of land of equal value to the money payment as an indemnification. Such an exchange, I think, would be satisfactory to all parties, and would absolve Government from any connexion with the mosque, and it cannot be doubted that it is more the interest of those connected with the institution to be in possession of a landed property, than to depend on an annual payment by Government, as no disconnexion between the Government and the religious institutions can be complete until the one, by documentary proof, is shown to be independent of the other.

If the above recommendation should meet the approbation of Government, I would direct the Board of Revenue to prepare for carrying the above-mentioned proposition into execution, with the hope that it will receive the sanction of the Supreme Government, and impress upon its members the wish of Government, that a full equivalent in land should be transferred for the interest of the religious institution in lieu of the annual sum now paid from the treasury. In the meantime, I would ask the sanction of the Supreme Government for their approval of this proposition.

In the proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 22 December 1842, paragraph 2, the Board observe, "The Government connexion with native religious institutions in Ganjam is very limited; it is confined to the payment of money allowances to 176 institutions in the Hareelly talooks, the aggregate amount of which is Rs. 3,809. 8. annually; many of these allowances are very trifling, even as low as one rupee per annum; and only one exceeds 200 rupees a year. These payments appear to be partly in lieu of lands and roossums which were in the possession of the various institutions at the time when the country was transferred to the British, and which were shortly after converted into money allowances, and partly the continuation, wholly or in part, of similar commutations made by the Mahomedan Government."

The remark subsequently in paragraph 3, "that Government have never interfered in any way in the management of the native religious institutions in Ganjam, those in the hill zemindaries being left to the superintendence of those chiefs, and those in the low country to the officiating priests and their ecclesiastical superiors. In all of them the rule and order of the succession of the controlling authorities and priests is well defined, being either hereditary in various modes or by nomination of a superior. The fixed allowances have been regularly paid, no extraordinary expenses have been incurred for repairs of edifices, &c., and there is no deposit in hand."

Under these circumstances, I would apply not only in this district, but in all those similarly situated, the course recommended in Malabar, which would at once effect a final and complete disconnexion on the part of Government with the affairs and with the funds of the religious institutions of the native community. The small pieces of land belonging to religious institutions in Ganjam, might be restored as far as practicable, or an equivalent given in their stead, as well as allotments equally valuable in the fees or roossums, should be made over to the officiating priest and village authorities. Nothing, I think, could be more satisfactory than such a measure, as it will be placing these institutions in the same position as prior to Mahomedan or British interference.

In the Coimbatore collectorate, the small pieces of land with which the village temples are endowed are "in the hands of the people." I am not aware why this principle should not be made a precedent on a small scale in Ganjam and Nellore.

In order that Government may know what still remains to be done to enable it to carry into effect the object of the Honourable Court, I would propose that the Board of Revenue be called on to lay before Government without delay, a statement of all sums which it still may be called on to pay from the public treasury, so that Government may be enabled to carry into effect the recognized principle of the Honourable Court, as expressed in their despatch dated 1st February 1843, in which they directed that an allowance granted by this
Government

Government for five years, should be commuted for the immediate payment of the principal sum as a compensation for lands resumed from pagodas in South Arcot.

In that case, the lands held by the pagodas were on an unauthorized tenure; but still their claim to compensation was clear; and if the Honourable Court considered it advisable to close at once their connexion with these institutions, which, under the orders of Government, would terminate at the end of five years, it appears to me that if a similar course was followed with all institutions of a like nature, it would only be carrying out a principle recognized by the Court, and which has already been acted upon by this Government.

I consider it also peculiarly desirable that the Government should relieve itself from its obligation for the support, by an annual stipend, of certain pagodas at Madras; and I observe by the report of the Collector of Madras, that the allowances of the two pagodas at Callatpet, was made originally by Government "in compensation for their arrack revenue formerly enjoyed by them." On the same principle, I would recommend that a sum of money, producing interest equal to the revenue paid from the arrack revenue, ascertained upon an average of years, should be assigned to the trustees or managers, in trust for these institutions, a measure the more desirable, as these institutions are situated within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

I would therefore call upon the Board of Revenue to report upon these and all similar allowances, and require a statement, distinguishing wholly and partially gratuitous allowances, from those granted in commutation of fees or privileges which have been at any time alienated from the pagodas, and assumed by the Government for the general interest, and to state the amount which in such case would be a full and equitable compensation for the existing annual payment.

It appears to me, in asking the members of Government to act on their own responsibility in carrying out the recommendations I offer in this minute, I am only asking them to give effect to the already expressed object of the Honourable Court, on a subject to which it has devoted for a long period so much of its consideration, as well as of the Supreme Government, which has already relieved the Bengal and Agra Presidencies from a similar position, and from whom we have every reason to expect that this proposition will be most heartily welcomed.

26 May 1843,

(signed) *Tweeddale.*

(A true copy.)

(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*
Secretary to Government.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Bird*; dated 1 June 1843.

ON the 12th of June 1841, the Government of Fort St. George issued detailed instructions to the Board of Revenue, directing them to carry into effect the orders of the Honourable the Court of Directors, for "the immediate withdrawal from all interference with native temples and places of religious resort."

The Board of Revenue have reported, from time to time, the progress they have made in carrying these orders into effect, and I am not aware that there has been any unavoidable delay; final orders have, I believe, been issued, confirming or modifying the arrangements made by the revenue authorities in all the districts, with the exception of one or two, and I think that it would scarcely be advisable to disturb what has been already settled.

There does not appear to have been any great difficulty in making arrangements for Malabar and Ganjam, and the Government order of the 20th of November 1841 appeared to be final respecting the former, and that of the 21st of January 1843 as regards the latter.

In accordance with the directions contained in the letter from the Honourable Court under date the 5th of April last, instructions upon all subjects connected with the religious institutions in question must now be obtained from the Government of India, and I think it would be advisable to bring particularly to their notice the references which have been made to the Honourable Court, to which no answers have yet been received, and to request their orders for our guidance. At the same time occasion should be taken to bring the propositions of the Most noble the President to the notice of the Government of India.

In my opinion, it is not desirable to depart from the instructions laid down in para. 3 of the letter to the Board of Revenue, dated the 12th of June 1841, which have been approved of by the Honourable Court, and which were in accordance with their orders; though at the same time there may be instances in which it may be advantageous and desirable to authorize a departure from the rule.

1 June 1843.

(signed) *John Bird.*

(A true copy.)

(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*
Secretary to Government.

MINUTE by the Honourable *H. Chamier*; dated 7 June 1843.

I THINK that, in submitting the propositions contained in the minute of the Most Noble the President, dated 26th May 1843, for the orders of the Government of India, we should point out wherein they involve any change in arrangements approved and authorized by the late Government, and leave it to the higher authority to determine what is right to be done, in view to uniformity of system throughout India.

Madras, 7 June 1843.

(signed) *H. Chamier*

(A true copy.)

(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*
Secretary to Government.

— No. 56. —

(No. 951.)

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation; under date 5 September 1843.

Replying to communications from this Government, in which certain questions relating to the disconnexion of the Government from the religious institutions of the Natives, were referred, and desiring that the measures in progress under this Presidency for carrying out the orders of the Honourable Court on this subject, be reported to, and regulated entirely by the instructions of the Supreme Government.

Religious Ceremonies, and Superintendence of Native Religious Institutions:
Paras. 41 to 43, Fort St. George, Military Letter, 21 January, No. 2, 1842.
Whole, Fort St. George, Revenue Secretary's Letter, 23 April, No. 31, 1842.
Ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - - 7 June, No. 36, 1842.
Ditto - - ditto - Revenue Letter, 4 July, No. 31, 1842.
Ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - 5 July, No. 32, 1842.
Ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - 29 November, No. 54, 1842.
Ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - 21 January, No. 5, 1842.

THE Most Noble the Governor in Council proceeds to pass orders on the letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors in the Legislative Department, dated 5th April 1843, No. 2, relative to the native religious institutions, in connexion with the following minutes recorded by the members of Government on the same subject.

Minute by the Most noble the President.
(Here enter 26 May 1843, No. 640.)

Minute by the Honourable Mr. Bird.
(Here enter 1 June 1843, No. 691.)

Minute by the Honourable Mr. Chamier.
(Here enter 7 June 1843, No. 698.)

Para. 1.

Para. 1. Under the orders conveyed in the above despatch, the Most Noble the Governor in Council resolves to transmit to the Government of India the further correspondence* which has passed relating to the withdrawal of the interference of the officers of Government with the religious institutions of the country, since the date of that forwarded with the letter of the 2d June 1843, No. 584, and to request early attention to the communications noted in the margin,† as well as specific instructions on the several points referred for the determination of the Honourable Court. † (See below.)

2. The chief points for consideration would appear to be these; are the lands and other endowments belonging to native religious institutions, to be relinquished to the recognized trustees or managers; or, are they to be retained, as heretofore, in the charge of the officers of Government, for the benefit of the institutions; or, as proposed by the Board of Revenue, and submitted to the Honourable Court of Directors, are they to be assumed by the Government, and amalgamated with the Government lands, a permanent commuted allowance in money being granted in lieu, payable to the trustees periodically? Extract Minutes Consultations, 23 April 1842, in letter to the Secretary at the India House of the same date

3. Much diversity of opinion has existed amongst the revenue officers of this Presidency on the questions under reference. In their earliest communication on the subject, dated 1st October 1838, the Board of Revenue expressed an opinion decidedly opposed to the relinquishment of the lands; at the same time they stated, that the majority of the officers in the provinces considered the measure easily practicable, wherever there were recognized heads of the institutions. This difference of opinion is doubtless in great part to be accounted for by the varying circumstances of the provinces. In 11 of the collectorates,‡ the landed endowments of religious institutions in the charge of the Para. 6. The replies which have been received from the several Revenue authorities in the provinces would seem to imply that, in most districts, little difficulty would be felt in giving up the management of the lands to the authorities of the pagodas, Government withdrawing all interference, although such a course is at present, in many instances, considered impracticable, from the absence of any recognized head of the institutions. But the experience of the Board of Revenue would lead to a very different result, and tends to show that the management of the land cannot be safely entrusted to the managers of pagodas without the powers of summary interference and control by the officers of Government.

* Diary to Cons. 20 Dec. 1842, Nos. 2 to 5.
 " 21 Feb. 1843, Nos. 41, 42.
 " 11 April 1843, Nos. 39, 40.
 " 21 April 1843, Nos. 38 to 44.
 " 2 May 1843, Nos. 1 to 3.
 " 2 May 1843, Nos. 26, 27.
 " 16 April 1843, Nos. 15, 16.
 " 16 May 1843, Nos. 17, 17 A., 18.
 " 16 May 1843, Nos. 33, 59, 60.
 " 23 May 1843, Nos. 63, 64.

Diary to Cons. 13 June 1843, Nos. 5, 6.
 " 20 June 1843, Nos. 37, 38.
 " 27 June 1843, Nos. 5 to 7.
 " 18 July 1843, Nos. 52, 53.
 " 25 July 1843, Nos. 12, 13.
 " 1 Aug. 1843, Nos. 53, 54.
 " 15 Aug. 1843, Nos. 49, 50.
 " 22 Aug. 1843.
 " 5 Sept. 1843.

† To the Government of India, 12 June 1841, No. 796.
 To the Secretary at the India House, 8 July 1841, No. 36.
 To the Secretary at the India House, 19 Oct. 1841, No. 54.
 To the Secretary at the India House, 23 April 1842, No. 31.
 To the Government of India, dated 23 April 1842, No. 518.

To the Honourable Court of Directors, 4 July 1842, No. 51.
 To the Honourable Court of Directors, 5 July 1842, No. 32.
 To the Honourable Court of Directors, 29 Nov. 1842, No. 54.
 To the Government of India, 20 Nov. 1842, No. 1,389.

‡ Value of the Endowments in Land:—

	Under the Management of the Officers of Government.	Under Private Management.
Ganjam - - - - -	none.	
Vizagapatam - - - - -	none.	
Rajahmundry - - - - -	779 11 6	
Masulipatam - - - - -	1,148 14 7	
Guntoor - - - - -	2,374 - 9	
Nellore - - - - -	1,698 3 9	
Bellary - - - - -	3,356 11 1	
South Arcot - - - - -	2,748 4 10	
Salem - - - - -	562 7 11	
Canara - - - - -	none.	
Malabar - - - - -	3,530 14 -	

the officers of Government, were extremely limited ; and in five others,* where the extent was greater, yet there was also a considerable quantity of land in the same district, under the management of pagoda authorities. In the majority, therefore, if not in all these districts, it would follow, that little difficulty might arise in transferring to trustees the lands hitherto in charge of the officers of Government, more especially as some portion of those lands had not long come under Government management. In the provinces of Tanjore and Tinnevely the great extent of the property, and of the interests which might be affected by the change, have appeared to offer serious obstacles.

4. His Lordship in Council does not consider it necessary now to enter upon an examination of the different views entertained. These are more particularly noticed in the letter from the Board of Revenue, under date the 10th October last,† and it appears to be sufficient to remark, that in whatever way the question is determined, whether the lands are to be relinquished to the trustees or managers who have now been every where appointed to the charge of the institutions, or assumed by the Government on a commuted allowance, this Government will be prepared to take the necessary measures for immediately carrying out the orders of the Government of India, in the mode least prejudicial to the interests of the institutions or to the ryots.

5. Instructions will also be requested as to the disposal of the funds of the religious institutions now in deposit in several of the provincial treasuries, of which a statement has been called for, and will be submitted with all convenient despatch to the Government of India. The Honourable Court have observed, in their despatch of the 25th August 1841, "It is not our intention that the revenues of mosques and pagoda lands should be exempted from any charges for irrigation, and for the general management of districts wherein they are situated, to which they may justly be liable, and we desire that provision may be made for defraying such charges before the revenues are applied to other purposes."

6. The Governor in Council accordingly proposes, for the concurrence of the Government of India, that in the districts where these funds exist, the Collector should be called upon to report, after careful inquiry, what religious institutions require repair ; that the necessary sums for this purpose should then be handed over to the several trustees, and the balance appropriated as public property, as compensation for the past outlays and charge for management, referred to by the Honourable Court. This balance may either be expended in the district, as strongly advocated by some of the revenue officers, or carried to the general credit of Government, as may seem best, on a consideration of the wants of the district. This proposition may require some modification as applied to Tinnevely, where a special endowment for repairs, termed the Tripany Fund, exists, but his Lordship in Council does not apprehend any great difficulty in the just disposal of this fund, if the further connexion of the Government should be withdrawn ; but should such arise in this or in other cases, a reference can be made for the orders of the Supreme Government.

7. It is not now the object to enter upon the details of measures, but to ascertain upon what principles the Government is to act, in carrying out, in reference to the lands and endowments, the orders of the Honourable Court for an entire separation from native religious institutions. His Lordship in Council is the more anxious to obtain early instructions, as the Board of Revenue have reported, on the 17th instant, that "the total withdrawal of all interference on the part of Government with the native religious institutions throughout the whole of the provinces comprising the Madras Presidency, has been completed."

8. The

* Value of the Endowments in Land :—

	Under the Management of the Officers of Government.	Under Private Management.
Cuddapah - - - - -	7,447 7 7	29,430 15 11
Chingleput - - - - -	5,313 1 7	30,113 14 7
Madura - - - - -	59,197 5 2	282,735 - -
Coimbatore - - - - -	49,407 12 3	36,691 3 6
Trichinopoly - - - - -	76,541 9 5	25,875 4 9

† Forwarded to Government of India, with copies of Enclosures, on the 29th November 1842, No. 1,339, and called for by the Governor-general of India, under date 1 November 1841, No. 1,341.

8. The instructions of the Government of India will also be solicited on the letter from this Government, of the 25th April last, No. 421, and on the Draft Act therewith submitted, and, in reference to it, to call attention to a previous communication of the 26th July 1842, No. 902, should any further alteration in the provisions of Regulation VII. of 1817, then proposed in that draft, be considered desirable.

9. Agreeably to the suggestion contained in the minute of the Most noble the Governor, the attention of the Government of India will also be requested to some former proceedings of the Board of Revenue.

10. In their Sub-Secretary's letter, dated 7th October 1841,* the Board of Revenue propose, "that an allotment of land be made for the support of the mosque at Quilandey, yielding a revenue equivalent to the present endowment in money, 1,800 rupees per annum, to be placed in the hands of the managers or trustees.

* Transmitted to the Court of Directors 20 November 1841, No. 67; transmitted to the Government of India, 23 April 1842.

11. The then Government observed, that the grant to the institution consisted of a commuted allowance in lieu of a tax which was abolished, and that there was no reason for again commuting this money allowance into a grant of land. It appears, however, to the present Government, that there might be no objection to the grant of an allotment of land of equal value to the money payment, as an indemnification. Such an exchange would absolve Government from any connexion with the mosque, and it cannot be doubted that it is more the interest of those connected with the institution to be in possession of a landed property, than to depend on an annual payment by Government.

12. As no disconnexion between the Government and the religious institutions can be complete, until the one, by documentary proof, is shown to be independent of the other, his Lordship in Council submits the measure for the consideration of the Government of India, and, if approved, the necessary orders will be issued to the Board of Revenue for transferring a full equivalent in land to the trustees of the institution in question, as recommended both by the Collector and the Board of Revenue.

13. Adverting to the statement contained in paras. 2 and 3 of the proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 22d December 1842, that the Government connexion with native religious institutions in Ganjam is limited, and confined to the payment of small money allowances granted in lieu of parcels of land resumed, his Lordship in Council would propose to the Government of India, that the course suggested in Malabar should, if approved, be applied, not only in this district, but in all those similarly situated. The small pieces of land formerly belonging to these institutions might be restored as far as practicable, or parcels equally valuable given in their stead, as well as allotments made equivalent to the petty fees or roosooms assumed, which might be made over to the officiating priest and village authorities in compensation. Nothing, it is probable, could be more satisfactory, as it will be placing these institutions in the same position as prior to Mahomedan or British interference. In the Coimbatore collectorate the small parcels of land with which the village temples are endowed, are "in the hands of the people," and his Lordship in Council is not aware why this should not be the case in Ganjam and Nellore.

Transmitted to Hon. Court of Directors, 21 January 1843; transmitted to Government of India, 2 June 1843.

14. It is also desirable that Government should relieve itself from its obligation for the support by an annual stipend of certain pagodas at Madras. It would appear, from the report of the Collector of Madras, that the allowances of the two pagodas at Callatapat were made originally by Government "in compensation for their arrack revenue formerly enjoyed by them." His Lordship in Council would recommend, on the principle authorized by the Honourable Court in paras. 3 and 4 of their Revenue despatch, dated 1st February 1843, No. 2, in the case of the unauthorized alienations to the pagodas and chuttrums in the Woodiarpollem zemindary, since resumed by Government, that a sum of money, producing interest equal to the revenue paid from the arrack revenue, ascertained upon an average of years, should be assigned to the trustees or managers in trust for the institutions at Madras—a measure which he considers the more desirable, as they are situated within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

In Board's proceedings 17 Oct. 1842, transmitted to the Honourable Court 21 January 1843, No. 5; to Government of India, 2 June 1843.

(A true extract.)

(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*
Secretary to Government.

(No. 466.)

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue; dated 24 October 1842.

In Cons. 7 July 1842.

READ letter from the Collector of Chingleput, reporting further on the various claims to the churchwardenship of the large pagoda at Canjaverum :

“ To the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

“ Sir,

“ Para. 1. With reference to the various petitions noted in the margin, which accompanied your letter of the 11th April, I have now the honour to submit for the consideration of the Board such remarks as the petitions relative to the Pagoda of Devarajaswamy, at Little Canjeveram, appear to me to call for.

“ 2. The petitioner in No. 271 of 1842, Comara Tutacharrear, urges his claim to be nominated sole trustee of the Pagoda of Devarajaswamy, on the grounds of the temple, &c. having been constructed by his ancestors, who also obtained from different Hindoo and Mahomedan Governments many valuable and lucrative endowments for the support of the temple, and the expenses of conducting the daily and periodical ceremonies, in consideration of which an image of one of his ancestors, on his demise, was erected in the pagoda, and an annual ceremony in his honour established. That his ancestors had for many years the entire management of the affairs of the pagoda and its funds, and had subsequently conducted them through the agency of their goomastah, Ram Row and Condanghy Streenevassa Ragava Charry. That the former of these persons was dismissed for having disobeyed the orders of his superiors, the petitioner's ancestors, and that the pagoda and its affairs when taken under the management by Mr. Place, were received from the hands of their goomastah, the said Condanghy Streenevassa Ragava Charry. That he, the petitioner, is the head of Tantacharry's family, and, as such, enjoys the rights and dignities of the first seertum, manlay, &c. &c., and is entitled, should the Government relinquish the management of the pagoda, to be nominated the sole trustee; in support of his claims, Tantacharry produces, 1st, certified copies of certain correspondence enumerated in the margin, between the then Collector, Mr. Balfour, and the Board; 2d, translation of an agreement executed by C. Streenevassa Ragava Charry on being appointed trustee to the Pagoda of Little Canjeveram; 3d, an original petition from him to the Board, soliciting an increase to the funds for celebrating the ceremonies instituted in honour of his ancestor, with an endorsement given by C. R. Cotton, Esq.; 4th, certified copy and extract of proclamation by Mr. Place in 1795.

“ 3. The opponents of Tantacharry are the Addcapaka merasidars of the pagoda, and in their petition, No. 393, after stating their belief that I have recommended that Tantacharry should be nominated sole trustee, as the senior member of the descendants of the person who constructed the pagoda, urge, that his ancestor did not construct it, but that it was originally built by two individuals named Alagheea Manavalajeer and Attanjeer, members of the Tengala sect, and which fact they urge to be indisputably established by the marks and symbols of the Tengala sect existing on the walls and muntapums of the pagoda; they urge that Tentacharry and his family are of the Vodagala sect, and that he has only a community of hereditary rights with the other merasidars in the pagoda; and ask how, if he or his ancestors had from its institution been invested by right with the sole authority to control its affairs, it occurred that the muntrums recited should be those of the Tengala sect; they then submit the result of their appeal to the courts, by which it was decided that the muntrums of the Tengala sect should be recited by a Tengala Brahmin.

“ 4. Such are the claims and counter statements of the parties at issue, with the arguments and documents they adduce respectively; and I shall now submit a few remarks upon them, more particularly with reference to the 8th para. of the Board's letter under reply, wherein they say, the 'Board would therefore, upon the whole, prefer restricting the appointment in such cases to one or more parties possessed of established or hereditary claims.'

“ 5. Two questions naturally arise out of these papers. 1st, Has Tentacharry proved his hereditary right to be nominated sole dhurmacurtah to the pagoda, or does it appear that any others have equal claims. 2dly, Is it expedient that one person only should be appointed, and if not, who are the proper persons to be named, having reference to hereditary rights and the due preservation of peace and order?

“ 6. In

No. 271 of 1842.
No. 272 of 1842.
No. 273 of 1842.
No. 275 of 1842.
No. 331 of 1842.
No. 332 of 1842.
No. 368 of 1842.
No. 370 of 1842.
No. 393 of 1842.

To Board, 21 April 1793.
From Board, 29 April 1793.
From Board, 3 December 1793.
To Board, 3 January 1794.
From Board, 13 January 1794.
To Board, 25 March 1794.
From Board, 27 March 1794.
To Board, 27 April 1794.
From Board, 30 April 1794.

"6. In May 1793 Mr. Balfour, the then Collector, in reporting on the disputes existing between the different parties in the pagoda, and on their conflicting claims to the office of churchwarden, remarks, on the absence of all proof, and the impossibility of ascertaining the real truth, 'There appear to have been no documents even then to establish the point at issue, and at this distant period we have only the recorded result of the investigations of those times, and reports of the fact that then occurred, to refer to.'

Letter to Board,
7 May 1793.

"7. In 1792 it appears that one Ram Row, a Tengala Brahmin, held the office of dhurmakurtah, when, with a view of compromising the dissensions which for a long time had subsisted among the Brahmins, the Board of Revenue, under the approval of Government, determined not to interpose upon those points of religious ceremonies which gave rise to the disputes, but judged it necessary to direct, that unless they adjusted their differences in such time as might appear reasonable, and proceeded to an amicable selection of a gomastah, the roosooms, maniums, &c. of the pagoda should be stopped; but this threat not having had the desired effect, and the period for carrying on the annual festival approaching, the Board then desired the Collector to intimate to the parties concerned, that he had positive orders to prevent the celebration of the festival, unless all disturbances should have ceased on both sides; notwithstanding this notification, and the contention between the parties existing in unabated violence, Ram Row made preparations for the carrying on the festival. The Collector then placed Ram Row under restraint, and conducted the festival through the Circar servants. The Government then desired that Ram Row should be disqualified from all future concerns in the pagoda.

Letter from Board
to Government,
dated 21 June 1792.

"8. In April 1793 Mr. Balfour brought to the notice of the Board that the period of the celebration for the annual festival was again approaching, and, alluding to the dismissal of Ram Row, the head of the Tengalah party, suggests, that that party having been set aside, their adversaries should be nominated, as the only party existing to superintend the festival. He states, that the ancestors of Tentacharry had in former times been the dhurmacurtahs of the pagoda, until, in consequence of a dispute with the Mahomedans, the Brahmins carried off the idol, and secreted it at Odiarpollam, the poligar of which place prevented their again taking it back.

From Government
to Board, dated
27 June 1792.
To Board,
12 April 1793.

"9. About 26 years subsequent to this, the Brahmins made an arrangement with one of the ancestors of Ram Row, engaging to cede to him the office of dhurmacurtah, should he cause the restoration of the image to the pagoda, and which, through his influence, he succeeded in doing.

"10. The Board, in reply, desired further information regarding the parties to whom Mr. Balfour proposed to entrust the charge of the pagoda, and his report is dated* in the following month. In this, he states the result of his inquiry to be, not that the Tantacharry family were the hereditary sole churchwardens, but that he believed the ancestors of these men, whose names he enclosed, were the original churchwardens, and that the ancestors of Ram Row were put in by them as their goomastahs or managers; but he then goes on to say that he considers it would be dangerous, to the public tranquillity, from the enmity existing between these two sects, the Tengalas and Vodagalays, to allow them, even if appointed churchwardens, to carry on the festival.

* 7 May 1793.

Tanta Charryar,
Ragoonath Charry,
Stanumtantenyar,
Purecharayam,
Kistatenyar,
Vencatanarrain
Moodiliar.

"11. A very short period subsequent to this, a petition being presented to the Board by one Streenevassa Ragava Charry, requesting to be nominated dhurmacurtah, it was referred to Mr. Balfour for report, who in an extraordinary manner replies, 'No objection can be made to the claimant Streenevassa Ragava Charry being appointed to the churchwardenship of the pagoda of Little Canjeeveram.' Accordingly, with the permission of the Board, Streenevassa Charry was nominated, executing an agreement prepared in the Board of Revenue, and dated 3 January 1794. This document contains the following sentence, which supports the claim of Tantacharry more than anything else that he can produce: 'The Honourable the Board having been pleased to appoint one churchwarden of the pagoda of Little Canjeeveram with the consent in writing of the present family of the late Tantacharry, the lawful proprietor of the aforesaid pagoda,' &c. &c. As might be expected, this nomination gave rise to an immediate outbreak on the part of the Tengalas; but their opposition having been put down by the power of the constituted authorities, Streenevassa Ragava Charry held the office of dhurmacurtah until 1796, when Mr Place reported† to the Board, that, in consequence of the funds of the pagoda having been so dissipated by the mismanagement and

From Board,
3 December 1793.

To Board,
6 January 1794.

† 1 May 1796.

misappropriation of the churchwarden, he had been compelled to take them under his own management ; since which period they have remained under the control of the Government officers.

“ 12. The Board cannot fail to remark on the contradictory and unsatisfactory nature of the reports above alluded to ; but, from an attentive consideration of the whole correspondence and documents, I am led to consider that Tantacharry has not established any hereditary right to be nominated sole churchwarden. On the contrary, I am led to believe, that had the family at any time been invested with such a right, they ceded it to the ancestor of Ram Row, when he brought the idol back from Odiarpollum ; for I find that not only did that person hold the office during his life, but that his descendants succeeded him, until the period of Ram Row's contumacious resistance to the orders of Government, when he was deposed, not by the Tanta Charry family dismissing him as their gomastah, but by the interference of Government ; and further, had Ram Row and his ancestors, who were leading men in that pagoda of the Tengalays, been merely the agents of the Tanta Charry family, the head-men of their opponents, the Vadagalays, it cannot be doubted but they would have been discharged during the bitter disputes that existed between the two sects for so many years. The persons named by Mr. Balfour in his Report of 7 May 1793, are all of the Vadagalay sect ; and without some good grounds it is difficult to conceive how they could have nominated a Tengala churchwarden. Considering the whole of these circumstances, therefore, it appears to me probable, that, previous to the nomination of Ram Row to be churchwarden, the ancestors of Tantacharry held the office, but that they ceded all right in it in favour of Ram Row's ancestor, on condition of his recovering the image for them ; the office, being considered hereditary, then continued in that family until Ram Row was dismissed by order of Government, whereby, I conceive, the right must be considered in abeyance ; and that such persons as appear from their connexion and interest in the pagoda best calculated efficiently to fulfil the trust, should be nominated to it.

Rs. 12,962. 7. 4.
per annum.

“ 13. This brings me to the second point ; and whether I consider the magnitude of the charge, the amount of revenues of the pagodas, or the difficulties arising from the contending spirit and animosity existing between the Tengalay and Vadagalay sects, I cannot but express strongly my conviction of the inexpediency of investing a single individual of either party with the power and authority of sole trustee ; and unfortunately there is no one in the district of sufficient influence, power and wealth, to render him an acceptable trustee to both parties. With these views and opinions, I nominated the proposed committee to the Board, and I must now add, that a most careful and deliberate re-consideration of the subject has not altered my opinion.

“ 14. Previous to bringing this report to a conclusion, it may be advisable, however, for me to point out more particularly the parties whom I have suggested as trustees. The first of them is the head of the Tanta Charry family, a Vadagala, and regarding whose claims I need not say more ; the archakah and parcharekah of the pagoda, also are of the Vadagalay sect, and their ancestors were two of the persons named by Mr. Balfour in his letter of the 7th May 1793, as the original churchwardens, Maejee Appoorow, a Tengalah, and a descendant of the person who recovered the image, and to whom I conceive the churchwarden's office was ceded by the family of Tanta Charry, and held until forfeited by Ram Row, and Vadanta Charry, a Tengalah, the hereditary third jeertagar of the pagoda, and a member of the Arlapand.

“ 15. The petitions and enclosures are returned.

(signed) “ A. Freese,
“ Chingleput District, Collector's Cutcherry, “ Collector.”
Pullecarnay, 15 June 1842.”

The Board still retain the unwillingness formerly expressed to the nomination of the mixed committee proposed by the Collector for this wealthy institution, composed of such ill-assorted materials, having within it Tengalays and Vadagalays, the high priest and subordinate servants of the pagoda ; the Board could not expect that it would administer the affairs entrusted to it with peace and good order,

order, but would anticipate ceaseless bickerings and heart-burnings, and the frequent recurrence of the open and violent quarrels which first brought this pagoda to the notice of Government.

Collector's letter, para. 7.

Besides their preference of individual management and responsibility, rather than such a committee, the Board are of opinion that there are in this case hereditary claims which could not justly be set aside; though the result of Mr. Freese's researches into the ancient privileges of the Tantha Charriar family is not so clear as could be wished, it is fully apparent that, if not the sole controllers of the pagoda, that family possessed at least the joint right of hereditary supremacy in common with certain others, and the Board cannot consider that the illegal act of power which resulted in their losing that position, can form a good ground for refusing to recognize their title now. It is within the Board's knowledge that this family is very numerous, and much respected, and they are of opinion that the best arrangement for the Davarajah Sawmy Pagoda will be, to constitute Coomara Tantha Charriar, the head of the family, to be the sole durmacurtha, the dignity to be hereditary; and this arrangement the Collector will be pleased to carry into effect.

3. From the tenor of the former orders regarding the other native religious institutions of the district, it seems possible that the Collector may have delayed to carry into effect the arrangements approved and sanctioned for them, waiting for the form of trust-deed. The Board therefore take this opportunity of informing him, that Government have recently determined that no such deed shall be executed, and he is requested to deliver over all the institutions without delay to the parties appointed to the care of them respectively. The withdrawal of Government interference in the Chingleput district is thus completed. The surplus funds of the pagodas now in deposit,* will be so retained, pending the answer of the Court of Directors to a reference which has been made to them on the subject. The Board take this opportunity to point out to the Collector, that an allowance of Rs. 959. 15. annually to the Streeparmatar Pagoda from the Madras Collector's office, is omitted in Statement (A.) which accompanied his letter of the 8th February 1842.

To the Collector, 11 April 1842, para. 3. Extract Proceedings, 7 July 1842.

* From Collector, 8 February 1842, para. 5.

4. The various petitions presented to the Board regarding the management of the Pagoda of Davarajah Sawmy shall be severally endorsed as follows :

"Petitioner is informed that the Board cannot recognize any title in him to the office and dignity to which he lays claim."

1,059, of 1842. 822, 957, 1,397.

"Petitioner's suggestions and prayer regarding the nomination of the churchwarden, and the appointment of a committee of superintendence for the Davarajah Sawmy Pagoda, cannot be attended to."

393 of 1842, 1,058.

"Petitioner is informed, that his claim to the churchwardenship of Davarajah Sawmy Pagoda, at Canjeveram, is recognized, and the Collector has been furnished with instructions accordingly."

271, of 1842, 992.

Ordered, That extract of the foregoing proceedings be forwarded to the Collector of Chingleput, for his information and guidance with reference to his letter recorded in them; and that copy be likewise submitted for the information of Government, together with the correspondence noted in the margin, regarding the withdrawal of Government interference from the davastanums of Chingleput district.

From the Collector, 18 August, in Cons. 2 September 1841. Pro. of the Board, 8 November 1841. From Collector, 8 February, in Cons. 3 March 1842. To Collector, 11 April 1842. From Collector, 17 June, in Cons. 7 July 1842. Pro. of the Board, 7 July 1842. From the Collector, 30 June, in Cons. 14 July 1842. Pro. of the Board, 15 August 1842.

(signed) *J. D. Bourdillon,*
Secretary.

— No. 58. —

To the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

Sir,

Para. 1. THE accounts called for in your letter of the 10th June, relative to the pagodas in this district, now under Government management, are under preparation, and I am in hopes ere long of being able to transmit them to you, with the lists of individuals to whom I propose making them over; but in the interim I would beg to submit for consideration the enclosed rules, which will clearly explain the manner in which I consider it advisable to carry out the orders of Government.

2. There are, however, two points on which I require information ; viz. whether the Board consider the "Davastana Subha" should, in the event of these proposed arrangements being approved, have any authority over the remaining pagodas and their trustees ; and whether they should have any cognizance of the small village pagodas.

3. Another question that arises is, whether, in the event of the village or other pagodas falling into decay, and the ceremonies being discontinued, the rent of the lands and the grain merahs formerly assigned for their support, are to be collected by the officers of Government, and incorporated with the land revenue, until the ceremonies may be re-commenced.

Chingleput District, Collector's Cutcherry,
Pullecarnay, 18 August 1841.

(signed) *A. Freese,*
Collector.

DRAFT OF RULES.

1. TRUSTEES not exceeding five in number to be appointed for each pagoda now held under Government management, who shall be under the general control of a body of respectable inhabitants of this and the neighbouring districts ; this superintending body to consist of 24 members of the different Hindoo sects connected with the pagodas, and to be denominated the "Devastana Subha."

2. One of the trustees of each pagoda, or a shroff appointed by them, shall hold custody of the funds belonging to the pagoda, and furnish sufficient security to the Devastana Subha.

3. The fixed allowances, and the funds accruing from the lands under the management of the collector, to be paid to the joint order of the trustees, or the majority of the trustees of each pagoda.

4. The Devastana Subha to be vested with power to remove any of the trustees for misconduct or incompetency, and to fill up vacancies caused by such removals, or by casualties.

5. The members of the Devastana Subha to elect their own president, and fill up any vacancies occurring in their body.

6. A meeting of not less than nine members of the subha to be competent to transact business, for which purpose they shall meet occasionally within the limits of the district ; the majority to decide in cases of a difference of opinion, and should the votes be equally divided, the president to have a casting vote.

7. The trustees shall make the usual disbursements, and conduct the customary ceremonies and feasts according to the existing tusdeek and rules ; they shall also execute ordinary repairs ; but all extraordinary works, or any alteration in the tusdeek or rules in force, shall require the sanction of the subha.

8. The trustees shall keep regular accounts of the receipts and disbursements of the pagodas, and furnish a copy of them quarterly to the subha.

9. The subha shall have power to disburse the surplus funds of the pagodas to such purposes as they may deem most advisable to forward the interests of the respective institutions.

10. The trustees shall have power to dismiss the common servants of the pagodas for misconduct and unfitness, and to suspend hereditary officials, whose dismissal shall require the sanction of the subha ; the orders of the subha in this respect to be final.

11. Parties dissatisfied with the decision of the subha in matters relating to established customs and religious rites shall be at liberty to proceed to the civil courts for redress.

12. The controlling subha shall, from time to time, frame such rules as may be necessary for the efficient management of the affairs of the pagodas.

(signed) *A. Freese,*
Collector.

—No. 59.—

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue; dated 8 November 1841.

Para. 1. IN every arrangement proposed for the future management of the pagodas in Chingleput, the feelings of the people should be attended to; and if the appointment of any committee or assemblage as a "Subah," with authority over one or more pagodas, is acceptable to the native community interested in their due maintenance, there seems no reason why it should not take place. Village pagodas should, in the opinion of the Board, be left under the control, as is already the case in many districts, of the head inhabitants of the village.

2. With respect to the second point referred to in the Collector's letter, it is obvious that, so long as any collections can be made of the funds set apart for the support of a pagoda, it ought not to fall into decay; and it will be for the parties undertaking the management of the pagoda to appropriate the funds, so as to prevent such an occurrence. The officers of Government will not be required to interfere in any respect whatever.

3. The Collector should submit his proposed arrangements with reference to each religious institution; any vacancy in the proposed committee, if established, should be filled up by the party or parties most interested in the institution or institutions over which their authority is exercised; and all accounts of receipts and disbursements, for every institution, should be open for the inspection of the community on the written application of any two and more respectable householders or proprietors of land paying revenue to Government.

4. No rules can be laid down for the guidance of those persons who are entrusted with the management of religious institutions. They should be left entirely to carry out the various administrations of each, as provided by their established rights and ceremonial services, holding themselves at the same time responsible for acts of malversation and fraud to the courts of justice.

(signed) *P. B. Smollett,*
Secretary.

—No. 60.—

To the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

Sir,

Para. 1. WITH reference to the correspondence noted in the margin, I have the honour to lay before the Board a statement * showing the annual revenue in maunium land, grain merahs, &c., originally enjoyed by different pagodas in this district, and the money allowances fixed in lieu of those privileges on the introduction of the permanent settlement in 1802, together with the shrotrium, baggayet, and other incomes attached to each pagoda, and also a list of the trustees † proposed to be appointed for the future management of each institution.

2. There are 24 Hindoo pagodas and one mosque under circar management in this district, and five under that of individual churchwardens, enjoying fixed money allowances, and shrotriums from Government; besides these, there are three others under the collectorate of Madras enjoying similar incomes, in this district, as shown in the statement above-mentioned.

3. No accounts are now forthcoming to show the actual revenues of these pagodas at the time of the assumption of the country by the Company's Government; but, according to the statement submitted with Mr. Greenway's letter of the 28th February 1802, to the Special Commission, the principal pagodas were then in the enjoyment of maunium and shrotrium lands, grain merahs, &c., to the value of Pags. 16,526. 40. 20., which, together with the sum of 200 pagodas, added as hereafter explained, forms the amount of columns 3 and 9 of the statement herewith forwarded.

From Board,
10 June 1841.
From Board,
24 June 1841.
To Board,
18 August 1841.
From Board,
8 November 1841.
* Encl. (A.)
† Encl. (B.)

Pags. 2,926. 24. 65.

4. It was then (1802) proposed to resume the maunium lands, and grain merahs, and to grant a commuted money allowance, leaving the shrotrium and certain bagayet lands in the enjoyment of the pagodas; but in doing so, the value of the maunium and merahs of the lands which remained uncultivated in Fusly 1209 (the cultivation of which year was the basis of the commutation), was deducted from the aggregate amount, and in lieu of the remaining incomes amounting to Pags. 10,485. 29. 49., a commuted allowance was sanctioned by Government, under date the 30th April 1802. From this amount certain deductions were subsequently made on account of losses caused by the sale and survey assessment of some mootahs, and by the non-resumption of certain items which it was found inexpedient to communicate. These deductions amounted to Pags. 232. 23. 72., and the remainder, being Pags. 10,253. 5. 57. was latterly fixed as the commuted annual allowance, to which has lately been added, under the orders of the Board, dated 15th October 1838, the sum of 200 pagodas, being the allowance granted on account of the third day's feast in the pagoda of Davarajaswamy, at Coonjeveram, thus completing the sum of Pags. 10,453. 5. 57., or Rs. 38,143. 10. 2. shown in column 8 of the Statement.

5. The allowances thus fixed, together with the revenue of the shrotrium villages, garden lands, &c., left to be enjoyed by the pagoda, as well as certain roosums received from the collectorates of Madras, North Arcot and Nellore, amounting on the whole to Rs. 52,464. 1. 6., as per column 13 of the Statement, have been paid in full, and found sufficient for the expenses of the pagodas, except in one or two instances, the incomes of which were originally very limited. No additional expense appears to have been incurred by Government on account of these institutions, except a sum of Pags. 12,366. 3. 15., stated in para. 454, of Mr. Place's report to the Board, dated 6th June 1799, to have been expended under the sanction of Government in the repair of certain pagodas which were then in a dilapidated condition. A detailed account of this expenditure is not forthcoming at this distant period. All subsequent repairs and other improvements to the institutions appear to have been executed out of their own surplus funds. These amounted on the 31st December last to Rs. 50,302. 4. 9., and whatever may remain at the time of making over the institutions to the charge of the trustees, might continue to be held in deposit at their disposal.

6. The sums which would remain to be collected and paid by the officers of Government on account of the pagodas, after giving up their management, are those shown in columns 8, 9 and 12 of the Statement, amounting together to Rs. 50,819. 10. 7. per annum. The petty incomes of Rs. 1,644. 6. 11. shown in column 10, as well as the offerings received at some of the pagodas, must, of course, be left to be realised by the trustees, and the officers of Government will then be relieved from all the duties connected with the management of devastanums, except that of keeping an account of the revenue assigned by Government for their support, the collections on account of the shrotrium villages retained under management, and the payments made to the trustees from time to time. For this purpose it will be necessary to entertain a small establishment, the expense of which will not exceed 40 rupees per mensem, to be charged on the funds of the different pagodas in due proportion.

7. In the selection of the trustees, every effort has been made to place the people connected with the institutions, and to secure the proper disbursement of the funds, and my reasons for proposing each are stated in the column of remarks. For some of the pagodas the former durmakurtahs, or their heirs, are proposed as sole trustees; but where their character and circumstances rendered it unadvisable to give them the sole management, either some of the stalatars, or such of the respectable inhabitants in the neighbourhood as appeared to be best suited to the trust, have been associated, generally with the consent of the parties. The arrangement thus made for all the small pagodas appears to be unobjectionable; but in regard to the larger ones* of Conjeveram, Teroovallar, Streepermatar and Teroocataheconnam, the result of my inquiries and efforts is not quite so satisfactory. The people connected with them insisted upon the continuance of them under circar management, and when they were informed that the interference of Government must positively cease, the parties began to dispute among themselves regarding their respective claims for the superintendence of the pagodas.

* Nos. 1 and 6.

pagodas. The chief priests of the pagodas of Davaraja Swamy,* at Canjaveram, and of Veeraragava Swamy,† at Teroovallar, who belong to the Vadayala sect, and that of the Streepermatar‡ Pagoda, who is a Tengaly priest, respectively claim the exclusive management of those institutions, on the ground of their ancestors having formerly held the same, whilst the opponent sects, who are connected with the pagodas as subordinate teertgars, and as arahakahs and parecharakahs (persons performing the poojahs), request to be appointed as joint trustees.

* No. 1.
† No. 4.
‡ No. 5.

8. I endeavoured, in vain, to reconcile these disputing parties; but, after the most deliberate consideration, I am of opinion, that the safest course is to appoint a committee of management for each of these three principal places of worship; for although the chief priests seem to have the preferable right for the management of their respective pagodas, yet it would appear to be dissatisfactory to the generality of the native community to entrust to a single individual the concerns of institutions, to them of so much importance, and which are constantly subject to the dissensions of the Vadagalay and Tengali sects, and no neutral persons of sufficient pre-eminence could be procured to undertake the superintendence of these pagodas. The proposed arrangement is calculated to protect the different classes connected with them, and, as it appears also to be the least objectionable, it will, I hope, meet with the approbation of the Board.

9. With regard to the manner of supplying vacancies among the trustees, I can only suggest the appointment of a controlling body like that proposed in my letter of the 18th August last, which seems to be agreeable to the native community; but, on further consideration, I am of opinion that the members of the "Sabah" should not be more than 13 in number, and that they should only be authorized to fill up vacancies among the trustees, and to call for the accounts of the receipts and disbursements of the pagodas whenever they may consider it necessary to do so, leaving it to the option of any aggrieved parties to resort to the "Davastana Subah," or to the civil courts, for the recovery or on any infringement of their rights. Should the Board approve of this proposition, they may take into consideration the propriety of nominating the members named at the bottom of the list of trustees; but until I am made acquainted with the decided opinion of the Board on this point, I shall defer obtaining the consent of the parties selected. Should the proposition not meet with the Board's approbation, the only alternative is to retain the duty of supplying vacancies among the trustees in the hands of the Collector of the district, as it is certain that neither the remaining trustees nor the stalatars of the pagodas will ever agree to a mutual election.

Chingleput District, Collector's Cutcherry,
Pullecarny, 8 February 1842.

(signed) A. Freese,
Collector.

(A).—STATEMENT, showing the ANNUAL REVENUES of the PAGODAS and MOSQUES in the Districts of Chingleput.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	
No.	NAMES of the PAGODAS.	Value of the Pagoda Maunium, Grain Meraba, Sweetmeats and Ready Money Collections.	Deduct Value of Maunium, Meraba, &c., on Lands uncul- tivated.	Value of the remaining Maunium, Meraba, &c., on the extent of Land cultivated in Fuly 1209.	Amount subsequently deducted on account of Losses in the Sale and Assessment of certain Mootahs, and certain Items left unresumed.	Remaining Amount of Com- puted Annual Allowance.	Amount of Column 7, in Rupees.	Net Proceeds of unresumed Shrotrium Villages, in Fuly 1209.	Amount of unresumed Begayet, Grain, Fees, &c., Petty In- comes.	Total Amount of Revenue, or of Columns 8 to 10.	Amount of Ruseoms received from other Districts.	Total of Columns 11 and 12.	REMARKS.	
	Pagodas under Circar Management :	Pags. f. c.	Pags. f. c.	Pags. f. c.	Pags. f. c.	Pags. f. c.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1	Davaraja Swamy, at Canjeveram -	3,799 29 64	740 8 69	3,059 25 75	13 4 49	201 26 50	10,661 14 1	2,260 9 3	40 - -	12,962 7 4	- - -	12,962 7 4	-- The allowance of 700 rupees on account of "Garooda Kootelsavam," a three days' festival, has been included in the Revenues of Pagoda No. 1, under the orders of the Board of Revenue, dated 15 October 1838.	
2	Yacumbra Swamy, at Canjeveram -	425 5 46	49 42 45	375 9 1	173 28 3	400 21 68	705 9 2	666 7 4	107 1 1	1,479 1 7	- - -	1,479 1 7		
3	Camatahammah, at Canjeveram -	540 - 79	126 7 77	413 39 2	13 17 14	871 34 42	1,401 11 2	702 5 8	50 6 6	2,154 7 4	- - -	2,154 7 4		
4	Veeraragave Swamy, at Trinattar -	450 32 79	77 15 57	373 17 22	1 28 60	653 13 54	1,301 3 -	2,005 11 8	21 - -	3,327 14 8	- - -	3,327 14 8		
5	Bhushigacar, at Streepemader -	824 39 -	170 5 9	654 33 71	1 20 17	947 34 41	2,286 9 -	56 - -	62 2 -	2,404 11 -	- - -	2,404 11 -		
6	Vadsyereswara Swamy, at Terweat- checorum - - - -	1,173 36 60	224 8 52	949 28 8	1 39 47	195 44 78	3,317 2 11	242 3 8	36 9 7	3,596 - 2	- - -	3,596 - 2		-- The offerings collected in this Pagoda are not included.
7	Codandarama Swamy, at Madaranta- cam - - - - -	280 44 45	70 8 45	210 36 -	14 37 2	82 42 41	685 15 11	15 2 2	67 15 3	769 1 4	- - -	769 1 4		
8	Vengaud Esawara Swamy, at Mada- rantacam - - - -	116 16 37	30 30 11	85 32 26	2 35 65	7 34 40	290 4 11	55 15 6	33 - 9	429 5 2	- - -	429 5 2		
9	Achcewara Swamy, at Acherwauk -	13 4 25	5 14 30	7 35 75	- 1 35	595 18 52	27 2 11	136 8 11	19 4 8	183 - 6	- - -	183 - 6		
10	Narasimma Swamy, at Singapermal Cevil - - - - -	741 40 19	145 31 30	596 8 69	- 36 17	646 16 45	2,083 15 3	6 9 3	13 9 3	2,104 1 9	- - -	2,104 1 9		
11	Marandeeswara Swamy, at Teeroo- cathesoor - - - -	788 44 35	141 14 24	647 30 11	1 13 46	674 25 62	2,262 4 7	- - -	17 - 6	2,279 5 1	116 11 -	2,396 - 1		
12	Cunda Swamy, at Teerooperoor -	949 5 63	273 16 15	675 35 48	1 9 66	130 41 29	2,361 - 1	138 7 4	160 14 9	2,660 6 2	- - -	2,660 6 2	Offerings not included.	
13	Nittayacullagarra Swamy, at Teroova- dundy - - - - -	165 2 63	33 34 38	131 14 25	- 18 76	104 - 45	458 3 6	4 9 11	126 8 11	589 6 4	- - -	589 6 4		
14	Proanna Vencataswara Swamy -	141 27 25	37 22 24	104 5 1	- 4 36	59 43 10	364 - 8	175 14 4	17 12 10	557 11 10	- - -	557 11 10		
15	Stalamin Swamy, at Mahabalipoorum	63 37 30	3 37 31	59 45 79	- 2 69	438 - 58	209 13 8	64 9 2	90 4 2	364 11 -	- - -	364 11 -		
16	Aiwarr, at Teroomahce - - -	647 22 29	209 7 70	438 14 39	- 13 61	22 19 33	1,533 - 11	- - -	23 14 1	1,556 15 -	- - -	1,556 15 -		
17	Somaswara Swamy, at Coluttar -	26 33 5	6 1 35	22 31 50	- 12 17	263 30 73	78 8 2	447 3 -	69 13 10	595 9 -	8 14 -	604 7 -		

621.

14

18	Palaswara Swamy, at Teroopulannum	298 45 24	83 44 42	265 - 62	1 15 69	263 30 73	922 14 6	784 18 5	20 2 11	1,697 14 10	- - -	1,697 14 10	Offerings not included.
19	Bharianiummah, at Peddaspauliam	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 8 2	10 8 2	- - -	10 8 2	
20	Colleyanarooda Swamy, at Coulattapettah	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	29 13 -	29 13 -	1,793 10 -	1,813 7 -	Offerings not included.
21	Vesagarayhana Swamy, at Teroopagoody	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	300 - -	52 9 6	352 9 6	- - -	352 9 6	
22	Augusteeswara Swamy, at Solavarum	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	350 - -	62 7 6	412 7 6	- - -	412 7 6	
23	Vadepooroswara Swamy, at Teroovareaud	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	844 15 5	- - -	844 15 5	- - -	844 15 5	
24	Teroovaleswara Swamy, at Teroovalanvil	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
		11,450 9 8	2,370 24 64	9,071 30 24	228 28 57	8,843 11 47	30,901 6 5	9,208 2 -	1,349 10 6	1,509 2 11	2,124 8 9	48,633 11 8	
Under the Management of Durmacurtahs:													
25	Carekistna Swamy, at Pennary - -	434 36 49	73 22 24	361 14 25	1 30 15	359 30 10	1,258 13 6	555 6 6	8 7 9	1,822 11 9	- - -	1,822 11 9	
26	Viziaroodaraja Swamy Bulcooryampetta	97 27 24	30 30 15	66 43 9	- 15 41	66 27 48	233 2 4	38 6 4	14 12 1	286 5 1	- - -	286 5 1	
27	Andekasava Swamy, at Pondar - -	19 40 79	7 18 13	12 22 46	- - -	12 22 46	43 12 1	- - -	63 10 4	107 6 5	- - -	107 6 5	
28	Caramanicka Swamy, at Cheyar	21 10 64	4 19 33	16 37 31	- 9 29	16 28 2	58 2 11	7 9 -	53 8 8	119 4 7	- - -	119 4 7	
29	Teyagaroya Swamy, at Teroonamior	50 35 18	2 1 36	48 33 62	- - -	48 33 62	170 10 -	22 5 6	17 8 6	210 8 -	350 - -	560 3 -	
		624 12 74	117 45 61	506 13 13	2 9 5	504 7 8	1,764 7 8	623 11 8	157 10 4	2,545 14 10	350 - -	2,895 14 10	
Under the Collectorate of Madras:													
30	Tolesarga Swamy, at Triplicany	675 44 49	163 15 67	512 28 62	- 19 25	512 9 37	1,792 11 9	- - -	- - -	1,792 11 9	- - -	1,792 11 9	
31	Milapoor Capola Kasawara Swamy	815 40 21	251 42 15	563 44 6	1 26 65	562 17 21	1,968 5 6	- - -	- - -	1,968 5 6	- - -	1,968 5 6	
32	Teroovateswara Swamy, at Teroovateswarapettah	45 39 42	14 34 18	31 5 24	- - -	31 5 24	108 14 7	369 10 -	- - -	478 8 7	- - -	478 8 7	
		1,537 32 32	430 - 20	1,107 32 12	2 - 10	1,105 32 2	3,869 15 10	369 10 -	- - -	4,239 9 10	- - -	4,239 9 10	
		13,612 8 34	2,926 24 65	10,685 29 49	232 37 72	10,453 5 57	36,585 15 1	10,201 7 8	1,507 4 10	48,294 11 7	2,474 8 9	50,769 4 4	
Mosques under Circar Management:													
33	Shakameed Arecoleya Durga Seerva Cunches	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,557 11 1	- - -	137 2 1	1,694 13 2	- - -	1,694 13 2	
TOTAL		13,612 8 34	2,926 24 65	10,685 29 49	232 37 72	10,453 5 57	38,143 10 2	10,201 7 8	1,644 6 11	49,989 8 9	2,474 8 9	52,464 1 6	
Difference of Exchange - - -					- 14 -								
					232 23 72		or Page.	2,914 31 66					

Chingleput District, Collector's Cutcherry, }
8 February 1842.

(E. E.)

(signed) A. Freese, Collector.

(B.)—LIST

(B.)

LIST of TRUSTEES proposed to be appointed for the different Pagodas now under the Management of the Officers of Government in the District of *Chingleput*.

Names of the Pagodas.	Names of the Trustees.	Their Occupation.	REMARKS.
1. Canjaveram Davaraja Swamy.	Regadargam Coomara Tatah Charriar - - 1	Chief priest, or first Teertagar of the Pagoda.	- - Resumed by Mr. Place in 1796, in consequence of the mismanagement of the then churchwarden, Codeenyhy Stree-neevassa Rayhana Charry, Goomastah, of the family of Tanta Charriar. Coomara Tanta Charriar, the present head of that family, claims on the above ground the sole management of its affairs; but as it is considered an important place of worship by the native community, and richly endowed, and as there are constant feuds connected with the ceremonies in the temple, between the Vadagala and Tengala sects, it is proposed to appoint a committee of management, composed of the different classes connected with the pagoda. This arrangement will, I believe, be agreeable to the greatest portion of those interested in the welfare of the temple.
	P. Vadanta Charry - - 1	Third Teertagar of ditto.	
	Kistna Bhutter - - 1	Archakah of ditto.	
	Calegana Cooty Jyenga 1	Pareeharakah of ditto.	
	Maljee Appa Row - - 1	Heir of a former churchwarden.	
	5		
2. Yacumbra Easweera Swamy.	Vydegoorocull - - 1	} - - - - - Stalattars of the pagoda.	- - Resumed in 1814, in consequence of the demise of the late durmaourtah, Andepoody Moodely, and the non-appearance of his heirs. His son and the principal Stalattars of the pagoda are the proposed trustees.
	Soobraya Goorocull - 1		
	Appa Swamy Goorocull 1		
	Appawoo Goorocull - 1		
	Appnaby Bhutter - - 1		
	Camara Swamy Bhutter 1		
	Tumba Deeshetee - - 1		
	Mootoo Swamy Naik Jyer 1		
Tumbey Appah Moodeley of Madras - - 1	Former dhurmakurta's son.		
	9		
3. Cumatchyammon	Sankara Charriar - - -	Priest of a Mutum of the religion to which the pagoda belongs.	- - The time and cause of this pagoda having been brought under circar management are not known. The Goorookas, who applied for the superintendence, have shown no right to it, and not appearing to be fitted for the trust, the proposed trustee has been selected.
4. Teroovallar Veeraragava Swamy.	Ahobelem Jeyger - - 1	First Teertagar of the pagoda.	- - This pagoda was taken under circar management, in 1796, from one Vencatachelliab, the then churchwarden, in consequence of his misconduct. His heirs are not known. The chief priest of the pagoda claims the exclusive management; but it seems better to associate with him the second Teertagar, and an Archakah of the pagoda, it being a place of general worship, and subject to constant disputes between the Vadagala and Tengala sects.
	Durmy Ragahva Charry 1	Second Teertagar of ditto.	
	Singa Bhutter - - 1	Archakah of ditto	
	3		
6. Strepermeden Bushiacar.	Satagapah Charry - - 1	Former dhurmacurtah's successor, and second Teertagar of the pagoda.	- - Resumed in 1811, under the orders of the Board of Revenue, in consequence of the death of the former dhurmacurtah, Ramanaja Charry, and the disputes which then arose regarding the succession to his seat. The proposed trustees are, the present incumbent of the priesthood, the first Teertagar of the pagoda, and a Meerassidar of the village, who are associated with a view to prevent disputes of sects, and to satisfy all parties.
	Vencatareeraragava Tanta Charriar - - 1	First Teertagar of the pagoda	
	Vencataragava Reddy 1	Meerassidar of the village of Strepermatatur.	
	3		

TRUSTEES proposed to be appointed to Pagodas of *Chingleput*—continued.

Names of the Pagodas.	Names of the Trustees.	Their Occupation.	REMARKS.
Teroocatchaiwnam Vadayheres Swara Swamy.	Vadachella Goorocool 1	Goorocool of the pagoda, priest of Teroovadytory Mutumat.	- - Resumed in 1808, from the manage- ment of Callah Pedda Sawmy Chetty, the then Mootadar of Teroocatchiwnam, who resigned the churchwardenship. No better persons than the proposed trustees could be procured.
	Sunkeralingam Tumber 1	Teroocatchiwnam.	
	Parambala Tumberan 1	Heir of a former church- warden.	
	3		
Madoorantacum Co- dendurama Swamy.	A. Ragava Charry 1	Meerassidar of the village	- - Placed under circur management by Mr. Place, under circumstances at pre- sent unknown. There seems to be no objection to the nomination of the pro- posed trustees.
	Enchumbady Coopa- miengar - 1	Teertagar of the pagoda.	
	C. Ramanooja Jyengar 1	Meerassidar of Calyalema, neighbouring village.	
	3		
Vengund Easwara Swamy.	Nullana Moodely - 1	Meerassidar of Danudar, neighbouring village.	- - ditto.
Asherwakum Ank- shee Euswara Swa- my.	Tandanary Pillay - 1	Meerassidar of the village	- - Resumed in 1819, for mismanage- ment, from the late dhurmacurtah Va- degherry Moodely, whose heirs are not forthcoming. The proposed trustees seem to have the best claim to the future ma- nagement of the pagoda.
	Jya Swamy Pillay - 1	Curnum of ditto.	
	3		
1. Singapermal Cavil Narasimma Swa- my.	Vencatanarsoo Pillay - 1	Son of the late dhurma- curtah	- - Resumed under the Board's orders in 1834, from the late dhurmacurtah Ven- catnarain Pillay, deceased, for misma- nagement. His son is the first-named trustee; but as he is a minor, and as the stalatars were ordered by the Board's letter of the 23d June 1834, to superin- tend the affairs of the pagoda, it is pro- posed to associate with him the first priest of the two pagodas respectively. Two cousins of the late dhurmacurtah, named Sashadry Pillay and Venguppah Pillay, applied for the management, as also one Rungacharry, who holds a por- tion of the lands of Singapermallgoody; but the parties selected appear to have the preferable claim.
	Comara Vencatacharry 1	Teertagar of the pagoda.	
	2		
1. Teroocutchayoor Maroondee Swara Swamy.	Vencatanarsoo Pillay - 1	Son of the late dhurmacur- tah.	- - Resumed under the orders of the Board in 1834, from the late Sevasan- kara Tumbesan, for mismanagement. His successor in the mutum is the trus- tee first named; but as he is not in weal- thy circumstances, it is proposed to associate with him a respectable Shrot- riumdar living in the neighbourhood. Moonayappah Gramany, and others be- longing to the class of toddy-drawers, claim the management, on the ground of their performing certain charities in the pagoda; but their appointment would seem to be objectionable, on account of their caste.
	Tengaroya Goorocool - 1	Meerassidar of Teroocut- chayoor and Goorocool of that pagoda.	
	2		
2. Tervossooran Cun- da Swamy.	Maroogosa Tumberan 1	Tumberan of the pagoda -	- - Resumed under the orders of the Board in 1834, from the late Sevasan- kara Tumbesan, for mismanagement. His successor in the mutum is the trus- tee first named; but as he is not in weal- thy circumstances, it is proposed to associate with him a respectable Shrot- riumdar living in the neighbourhood. Moonayappah Gramany, and others be- longing to the class of toddy-drawers, claim the management, on the ground of their performing certain charities in the pagoda; but their appointment would seem to be objectionable, on account of their caste.
	Sulcapaty Moodely 1	Shrotriumdar of Cadumbar.	
	2		
3. Teroovadunda Nit- teyaculleyuna Swamy.	Paussarauze - 1	Son of Ramaraz, late dhur- macurtah.	- - Resumed in 1835, in consequence of the mismanagement of the late dhurma- curtah. The proposed trustee, who is his son, has been chosen by the stalattars.
4. Vyavar Prasunna Vencataswira Swamy.	Anna Swamy Pillay - 1	Former dhurmacurtah -	- - Resumed under the orders of the Board in 1835, from the hands of the late dhurmacurtah Amasawmy Pillay, in consequence of his mismanagement. He has neither the influence or the means of properly conducting the affairs of the pagoda; it is therefore now proposed to associate with him a respectable inhabi- tant of a neighbouring village. The Teer- tagar Bramins have applied for the management, but they have neither claim nor ability for it.
	Vencanjes Pundit - 1	Meerassidar of Comuravau- dy, neighbouring village.	
	2		
5. Mahobalipoorum Stalasyna Swamy.	Streanavassa Charry - 1	Teertagar of the pagoda, and heir of a former dhurmacurtah.	- - Resumed in 1834, on the resignation of the late dhurmacurtah's family. There is no objection to the appointment of the proposed trustees.
	N. Ramasamy Modely - 1	Motadar of Aurambaucum, in which the pagoda is situated.	
	2		

TRUSTEES proposed to be appointed to Pagodas of Chingleput—continued.

Names of the Pagodas.	Names of the Trustees.	Their Occupation.	REMARKS.
16. Teroomooshy Alwur.	Yellapa Modelly - - 1 Nursimmah Charry - - 1 <hr/> 2	Former dhurmacurtah - Meerasiddar of the village and Teertagar of the pa- goda.	-- Resumed in 1814, on the resignation of the late zemindar of the Teroomooshy Mootah. The first-named trustee is a descendant of the family who formerly held the churchwardenship, and now enjoys certain privileges attached to that office. The second trustee, who is one of the stalattars, is associated with a view to ensure better management, and with the consent of the parties.
17. Calattoor Simaswara Swamy.	Cooppoo Tengarey Moodely.	Son of the former dhurmacurtah.	-- Resumed under the Board's orders in 1835, from the late Vydanua Moodelly, for mismanagement. The proposed trustee is his son. A separate letter on this subject was addressed to the Board under date 18th November 1841, with reference to the orders received from the Honourable the Court of Directors.
18. Teroopanlavamem Pauluswara Swamy.	Cattavoor Comara Mylappa Moodelly.	Adopted son of Coopana Moodelly, late dhurmacurtah.	-- Resumed in 1834, on the death of the late dhurmacurtah. His adopted son's right to certain shrotrium villages enjoyed by the deceased having been disallowed by Government, he did not then succeed to the dhurmacurtaship. He may now be appointed to it as a respectable inhabitant.
19. Peddapollium Bhanani Ummun.	Bushearloo Naidoo -	Mootadar of Vengal -	-- Placed under circur management about the year 1790, under circumstances now unknown. The nomination of the proposed trustee is agreeable to the people connected with the temple.
20. Collett Pettah Huleyana Varadaraja Swamy.	Pranalavally Ummull -	Widow of the late dhurmacurtah.	-- Resumed in 1833, in consequence of a dispute between the widow and the alleged adopted son of the late dhurmacurtah, regarding right of succession. The latter was lately nonsuited by the Chittoor Provincial Court, on the ground of his not being sued for the whole of the property left by the deceased; and as the widow's right should be admitted until otherwise decreed by the Civil Court, it is proposed to make over the pagoda to her charge.
21. Teeroopagoody Velerayarra Swamy.	Gopaula Charry - - 1 Appoo Row - - 1 Appinanyar - - 1 <hr/> 3	First Teertagar of the pagoda Third - ditto. Meerasidar of Tirpagooty.	-- Resumed in 1836, in consequence of the mismanagement of the Gramattars; one of them is now proposed as a trustee, and associated with two of the stalattars.
22. Sholaveram Augasteeswara Swamy.	Eroosappa Moodeley -	Son of the former dhurmacurtah.	-- Resumed under the Board's orders in 1835, in consequence of the kist of the shrotrium village attached to the pagoda being undischarged. The proposed trustee is the son of the late dhurmacurtah. One Ramaswamy Raz, Shrotriumdar of Nullen, a neighbouring village, has applied for the management, but he has no claim. A fixed sum is paid to the pagoda in lieu of the shrotrium proceeds.
23. Tirvercand Vadapoory Easwara Swamy.	Ramalinga Moodeley -	A member of the family of the former dhurmacurtah.	-- Resumed under the Board's orders in 1835, from the management of Soobray Moodelly, for gross misconduct, and he is otherwise incompetent for the management. The proposed trustee is his nephew, and has applied for it.
24. Terovalanail Terovalaeswara Swamy.	Rutna Moodeley - -	Son of the former dhurmacurtah.	-- Resumed under the Board's orders in 1835, from the late Narain Moodely, for mismanagement.
25. Shah Ameer Dayley, Durgah of Canjeveram.	Mahomed Fakoodeen Joinsheen - - 1 Mahomed Mamtazal Oomarah - - 1 <hr/> 2	Superintendent of the Durgah. Mootedar of Palaveram.	-- Placed under the control of the tahsildar in 1833, in consequence of the mismanagement of the Imisheen, or superintendent of the Durgah. It is therefore now proposed to associate with him the Mootedar of Palaveram, and this arrangement would be agreeable to his Highness the Naib-i-Mooktar.

DEVASTANA SUBAH.

Residents of the District :

Gooroomoorty Jyer	-	-	1	A respectable inhabitant of Canjveram.
Jya Sustry	-	-	1	Meerasidar of Vulleer, &c. villages.
V. Jyaviangan	-	-	1	Meerasidar of Damal.
Nullappah Bhuseear Jyengar	-	-	1	- - ditto.
Kistanama Charry	-	-	1	- - ditto.
Veerda Charry	-	-	1	Meerasidar of Velleyernbankam.
Narain Achary	-	-	1	A Mudhun Bramin, priest of Canjeveram.
Subapaty Moodely	-	-	1	Mootadar of Sanumbut, &c.

Residents of Madras :

V. Ragava Charriar	-	-	1	} These individuals possess landed property in this district.
L. Venkatapaty Naidoo	-	-	1	
C. Strenevassa Pillay	-	-	1	
Coo-oor Yacambara Moodeley	-	-	1	
Cappoo Chitty	-	-	1	

13

Chingleput District, Collector's Cutcherry,
8 February 1842.

(signed) *A. Freese,*
Collector.

— No. 61. —

To the Collector of Chingleput.

Sir,

Para. 1. I AM directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th February last, affording information relative to the different pagodas, &c. in your district, and their respective incomes derived from various sources, accompanied by a list of trustees proposed to be appointed for the management of each institution.

2. The Board have carefully perused the enclosure submitted with your letter under acknowledgment, and it is satisfactory to them to be able to approve of the manner in which you propose to leave the future management in a great majority of cases in which the pagodas, &c. are at present under the surveillance of the public servants.

3. The total number of institutions thus situated amounts to 25. There seems to be no objection to the immediate relinquishment of 22 of these institutions in the manner suggested in the parties recommended by your signing a trust-deed, copy of which will be forwarded to you so soon as it has received the sanction of Government. The smallness of their respective annual incomes, and the urgent necessity that will always exist of maintaining a suitable outlay, seem to afford sufficient guarantee against abuses being likely to occur to any great extent without exposure and correction.

24 Hindoo.
1 Mohamedar
—
25

4. It will be seen, that in 12 cases the annual income does not amount to 1,000 rupees per annum.

In five cases it is above 1,000 rupees, and under 2,000 rupees per annum.

In four cases it is above 2,000 rupees, and under 3,000 rupees per annum.

In one case only above 2,000 rupees, and under 4,000 rupees per annum.

These allowances, it is observed, are exclusive of offerings; but in no pagoda in the Chingleput district it is believed do these amount to any considerable sum.

5. The Board are not prepared to approve of the Davastanum Subah, proposed at the close of your letter. It is apprehended that the existence of such a controlling body would be disagreeable to the great majority of trustees; and that few would, under such circumstances, be inclined to accept the trust.

6. It is thought that a trust-deed, setting forth the engagements and penalties under which each trustee shall enter upon the discharge of his functions, will sufficiently secure the objects in view, particularly if supported by a legislative enactment rendering all trustees personally amenable to the ordinary courts of justice, "for any breach of trust or official misfeasance committed in the conduct of their duties."

Annual Income.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Davarajaswamy at Canjeveram	-	-	12,962	7 4
Venragavaswamy at Trivalloor	-	-	3,327	14 8
Bhaseyacur at Streepermaton	-	-	2,404	11 -

7. With regard to the three pagodas detailed in the margin, and in connexion with which various petitions have been received at this office from individuals asserting their claims to the sole superintendency of these institutions, and from other parties opposed thereto, the Board are of opinion that objections exist to the joint agency proposed by you, which it will be difficult to overcome, unless these claims are investigated, and declared inadmissible.

8. The Board are quite aware of the impossibility of providing against all imaginable contingencies; all that can be done is to provide the best management available, leaving those who may deem themselves aggrieved to seek redress from time to time in the appointed courts of justice. The Board would therefore, upon the whole, prefer restricting the appointment in such cases to one or more parties possessed of established or hereditary claims, as the case may be, whose individual claims show them to be the proper personages, to the association of agents with them who have not heretofore enjoyed a like privilege.

9. You will therefore be good enough to take the accompanying petitions* into your attentive consideration; and on receiving your report and recommendation on the claims of each party, the Board will then, they hope, be prepared to decide in whose hands the management of the affairs of these three important institutions shall be confided.

(signed) *R. T. Porter,*
Secretary.

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George,
11 April 1842.

—No. 62.—

To the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I HAVE now the honour to submit my opinion on the claims advanced in the petitions noted in the margin, relative to the office of dhurmacurtah of the Pagoda at Streepermaton, forwarded with the Board's letter of the 11th April 1842.

2. The petitioner in No. 272 of 1842, named Satagapah Charry, urges his claims to the sole management of the pagoda on the plea that his ancestors had not only enlarged the pagoda at their own expense, but also obtained for its support considerable endowments from the Carnatic Governments, and also held the office of dhurmacurtah until the formation of the permanent settlement, when the zemindar of Streepermaton having preferred his claim to the churchwardenship, it was disallowed, and decisions confirming the rights of his own ancestors to the above office were passed both by the Courts of Adawlut and by the Board of Revenue; and that latterly, in 1811, in consequence of the minority of his then ancestor, the pagoda was taken under the Collector's management.

3. The archakas of this pagoda urge in their petition, No. 331 of 1842, that, in consequence of the important duties performed by them, they are entitled to be nominated joint trustees, in the same manner as was proposed for the pagodas of Little Canjeveram and Trivalloor.

4. Some of the inhabitants of Streepermaton and its vicinity, who are the petitioners in No. 332 of 1842, remark, that the late dhurmacurtah having misappropriated part of the property belonging to the pagoda, his heir ought not to be

* No. 271, of 1842; from Comara Tatacharyar, Priest of the Pagoda of Stree Davaraja Swamy at Canjeveram, in Chingleput. No. 303, of 1842; from certain Adeyapaka Merasidars of Davaraja Swamy Pagoda at Canjeveram, in Chingleput. No. 273, of 1842; from certain Adeyapakas of the Pagoda of Triculloor, in the zillah of Chingleput. No. 275, of 1842; from Vadunta Charyar, Priest of Ahobalam Mutum and Veerarava Swamy Pagoda in Chingleput. No. 368, of 1842; from certain Tengala Adyapaka Meerassidars of Frivullur Davastanum in Chingleput. No. 272, of 1842; from Maturoo Shadayapah Charyar of the Pagoda of Streepermaton, in the zillah of Chingleput. No. 331, of 1842; from certain Achacars of the Pagoda of Streepermaton, in the zillah of Chingleput. No. 332, of 1842; from certain persons connected with the Davastanum and other Merassidars of the Pagoda at Streepermaton, in the zillah of Chingleput. No. 370, of 1842; from certain Stallatars of Davastanum and other Merassidars of the Pagoda at Streepermaton, in the zillah of Chingleput.

be nominated as churchwarden, but that the pagoda should be entrusted to the management of the committee of five individuals of respectability.

5. Some other persons residing at Streepermatoor, who presented the petition No. 370, of 1842, state, that, in consequence of the hereditary right possessed by Satagapah Charry, he should be appointed sole trustee, and that the names of the two other persons already entered should be excluded from the list.

6. The prejudices and dissensions existing between the Vadagalah and Tengalah sects, led me to recommend the nomination of a committee composed of persons of both sects, for the superintendence of the affairs of this pagoda; but on a reconsideration of the subject, and referring to the sentiments expressed in the 8th para. of the Board's letter, dated 11th April, I am now of opinion that Satagapah Charry should be nominated sole dhurmacurtah. The decree obtained by his predecessor in the Courts of Adawlut clearly recognise the archary to have an inherent right to the office, and therefore, though, for other reasons, the nomination of a committee in preference to that of a single trustee might be expedient, I now deem it advisable that the trust should be imposed on him alone.

From Board,
23 April 1812.
To Board,
10 May 1827.
From Board,
14 May 1827.

7. The arguments urged by the archakas, in the petition No. 331, of 1842, to advance their claims, are not such as require any detailed reply; the circumstances under which a committee has been recommended for the management of the pagoda of Little Canjeveram are quite distinct; no inherent right to the office of dhurmacurtah to that institution has been established in the courts, and the revenues of that pagoda amount to six times the amount of the revenues of Streepermatoor.

8. The petitions No. 332 and 370, of 1842, appear to require no remark, except that the charge of malversation brought against one of the ancestors of Satagapah Charry was never established by proof.

9. The petitions and enclosures are returned.

(signed) *A. Freese,*
Collector.

Chingleput District, Collector's Cutcherry,
Pullecarney, 17 June 1842.

—No. 63.—

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Board of Révenue; dated 7 July 1842.

THE Board of Revenue concur in opinion with the Collector of Chingleput, as to the propriety of recognizing in the person of Satagapah Charry the inherent right to the office of sole dhurmacurtah of the Pagoda of Streepermatoor, and accordingly resolve to instruct that officer to place him in the sole management of the affairs of that institution, so soon as he shall have executed the requisite documents entitling him to enter on the trust thereby reposed in him.

(signed) *R. T. Porter,*
Secretary.

—No. 64.—

To the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

Sir,

Para. 1. I HAVE now the honour to submit the further Report called for by the Board of Revenue, relative to the pagoda of Tirvalloor, in connexion with the petitions enumerated in the margin.

2. Vadanta Charriar, in the former of these petitions, is the goomastah or agent of the jeer or head priest connected with that pagoda, and urges, that as his master and the jeer's predecessors have invariably been invested with the management of the pagoda, its ceremonies and landed properties, and conducted the duties of it, either through their respective agents or disciples, in conjunction with the circar servants, the Government, in resigning all interference with the affairs of the pagoda, must, in justice, commit them to the management of his master as sole dhurmacurtha, for that the adoption of any other course would be

No. 273, of 1842.
No. 275, of 1842.
No. 360, of 1842.

to degrade his master, who, being a jeer or recluse, could not, with due respect to himself, co-operate with men of inferior rank; and he further represents, that the persons the Collector has proposed to join with him as co-trustees are merely the servants of the pagoda.

3. The petitioners in the two latter mentioned petitions, being persons of the Tengalay sect, calling themselves the Addeyapakah Merassidars of the pagoda, urge, that the first teertum malay and other privileges, were conceded to the jeer, on condition of his reciting the Tengala Muntrum, but that he only visits the pagoda on particular occasions; that the jeer being of the Vadagalay sect, cannot, with safety to the interests of the institution, and the protection of the privileges of those connected with the pagoda, be entrusted with the sole management of the affairs of the institution, as is apparent by the attempt of the late jeer to drop the recital of the Tengala Muntrum, which not long since gave rise to so much excitement and so many complaints, and which led to the late jeer being suspended under the orders of Government from his rights and privileges in the pagoda, until the present jeer, having consented to act in accordance with the orders of Government, was restored to them.

4. An attentive search through the records of this office, and those connected with the subject which I received from the Board, have led me to form the opinion, that neither the jeer or any other person is invested with hereditary right to the office of dhurmacurtah, and indeed, in Mr. Clark's letter to the Board of Revenue, under date the 16th March 1790, he states "the right of election remaining entirely with Government," and that no hereditary right exists is also apparent in the frequent dismissals, and nomination of former dhurmakurtahs, under the orders of Government; but in examining the list of persons who have been nominated to the charge of this pagoda, I find that they have all been disciples of the jeer of the Aholealum Mutum.

5. The Board, in their letter of the 11th April, having expressed their opinion that it was advisable in every case in which a single individual could establish a strong claim to the appointment of dhurmacurtah to a pagoda, that he should be nominated in preference to a committee, and I would, on the ground of the jeer's disciples having for many years filled the office of dhurmacurtah, now suggest his appointment in lieu of the committee before recommended, and I am the more easily led to this change of opinion from considering, that in the opinion of the natives the sanctity of jeer places him far above the position of any of the merassidars of the pagoda.

6. The petitioners in the two latter petitions are not the Addeyapakah merassidars of the pagoda, and do not pretend to have any right to be named themselves as trustees; but being persons of the Tengalay sect, they are desirous of some Tengalay persons being appointed co-trustees, in consequence of the disputes that have existed between the members of that sect and those of the Vadagalay; but this is quite out of the question, for were co-trustees named, they would necessarily be from amongst the principal merassidars of the pagoda, who, with one or two exceptions, and those of non-residents, are of the Vadagalay sect. The times and seasons, however, of the reciting of the Tengalay and Vadagalay Muntrums being now defined, due punishment might be inflicted for any deviation from the established rule. On the whole, therefore, I now consider it will be advisable to nominate the jeer as sole trustee.

7. The original petitions are returned.

Chingleput District, Collector's Cutcherry,
Pullecarnay, 30 June 1842.

(signed) *A. Freese,*
Collector.

— No. 65. —

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue; dated 15 August 1842.

THE Board approve of the arrangement proposed by the Collector of Chingleput, in the foregoing letter, for the management of the affairs of the Trivalloor pagoda, upon the withdrawal of all interference on the part of the servants of Government.

Ordered,

Ordered, That the following endorsement be passed upon the petitions noted in the margin: "The Collector of Chingleput has been furnished with instructions from the Board upon the subject alluded to in these petitions." 273, of 1842.
1,011, of 1842.
1,048, of 1842.

(signed) *T. B. Roupell,*
Sub-Secretary.

(True copies.)

(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*
Secretary to Government.

— No. 66. —

To the Most Noble the Marquis of *Tweeddale*, Governor in Council, &c. &c. &c.
Fort St. George.

The humble representation of the undersigned Bramins of Tengalay Sect, attached to the Pagoda of Stree Davaraga Sawmy, at Canjeveram.

My Lord Marquis,

Para. 1. We most respectfully crave permission to approach your Lordship under the following circumstances, in the humble confidence that they will meet with that consideration which they may merit at the hands of your Lordship in Council.

In the first place, we beg to intrude upon your Lordship's time with an explanation of the two parties of Bramins attached to the above pagoda; viz. the Tengalay and Vadagalay; these are two sects of Visan religion in Southern India, differing in opinions, tenets and forms of worship, &c.

2. It is with regret we have learned, that in reference to the orders issued by Government some time since for the transfer to the Hindoos of the management of their temples, the Board of Revenue have nominated Comara Thathachariar * as sole churchwarden of the pagoda of Stree Davaraga Sawmy at Canjeveram, a measure which is alike hurtful to the feelings of the people of Tengalay sect, and detrimental to the claims of parties rightfully entitled to the charge of its affairs. * Vadagala Sect.

3. The tendency of such a measure to abuse, appears to have been sufficiently recognized by the Collector of the district (whose report on the subject had been called for by the Board), in submitting an arrangement for the management of the pagoda by a body of trustees, and we deem it proper to solicit the attention of your Lordship in Council to the grounds adduced by that officer, in recommending the nomination of the under-mentioned five parties as trustees, as being further elucidatory of points connected with the subject under consideration:—

1st. Thatha Chariar, † on the ground of his forefathers having been churchwardens of the pagoda prior to the last two centuries, and himself being one of the Theerthakars ‡ in the pagoda. † Vadagala Sect.

2d. Vadantha Chariar, § as being a Theerthakar in the pagoda, and one of the sect who enjoy the rights of beginning and reciting the prayer of the pagoda: § Tengala Sect.

3d. Appoo Row, on the ground of his ancestors and himself having had the churchwardenship of the pagoda during these two centuries.

4th and 5th. The Archakah and Parcharakah servants of the pagoda, as capable of securing the jewellery and other property thereof from embezzlement, illegal use, or misappropriation.

4. It is to be remarked in reference to the above, that, leaving aside the Archakahs and Paricharakass, who were merely recommended with a view to the greater security of property, but the inexpediency of vesting whom (as servants fit only for menial offices) with the management in question, has been submitted to

† A personal honour shown to certain Bramins in the pagoda.

to Government, and by them acquiesced in in similar cases ; the question of claim lies between the Vadagala on the one hand, and the Tengala and Appoo Row, the present durmakurtha on the other, and we beg to submit for your Lordship's consideration, whether the nomination of Thathachariar, who is merely the first theerthakar in the pagoda, to the future management thereof, would not involve palpable injustice to the two parties abovenamed, one of them holding the office of durmakurtha (as an hereditary right attached to his family during these two centuries) and the other being both a theerthakar and adhyapak merassidar,* and, consequently, they having valid and preferable title to the charge of the pagoda.

5. We beg further to observe, that the tenets and forms of worship observed in the pagoda are those of our sect, and most of the jewelry and other property thereof endowed by members of our sect. We humbly conceive the nomination of a body of trustees would ensure the confidence of the people in general as to the security of everything connected with the pagoda ; whilst the appointment of Thathachariar to the sole charge of it, cannot but lead to effects quite the reverse, which, however, most unfortunately appear not to have occurred to the Board.

6. It is notorious that infringements on the established usages of the pagoda having been attempted by the said Thathachariar and others of his family, in numerous instances, they were convicted of the same by magisterial and judicial tribunals, and fines levied from them ; in proof of a few cases, the documents noted in the margin are herewith submitted.†

(† See below.)

7. If such is the case in the present state of Thathachariar's connexion with the pagoda, we leave it to your Lordship in Council to judge what would be the consequences were he vested with the management of it, and further with the sole charge of the pagoda, the jewelry and other property of which are to the extent of a lac of rupees, and with a discretionary power to spend so large a sum as about 14,000 rupees a year from the public funds, without any check, restraint or control whatever, either of Government or any constituted body, and how far it would be consistent to commit such an extensive and important trust to the individual and arbitrary management of Thathachariar, who is an opponent to the tenets observed in the pagoda and its usages, to the prejudice of ourselves and thousands of people of our persuasion. Temples of minor importance in the Chingleput district, some of which are noted in the margin, have been placed under the management of trustees, and we beg to submit for your Lordship's consideration, whether the non-adoption of the same course in regard to the pagoda of Stree Devaraja Sawmy would not, in the absence of the present control or other check, be tantamount to assigning the property and the sum above specified in free gift, as it were, to the said Thathachariar, for appropriation in such a manner as he may choose.

Seva Pagoda at
Conjeveram.
Seva Pagoda at
Teroocachy.
Vistnoo Pagoda at
Teroomalshye.

8. Under these circumstances, we most respectfully beg to urge on your Lordship in Council the expediency of annulling the appointment of Thathachariar ‡ as sole churchwarden of the pagoda, made by the Board without any attention even to the grounds adduced by the Collector for the appointment of trustees ; and convinced as we are of the evils inseparable from placing the pagoda in the hands of a single individual, while it would deprive us of our rights and hurt the feelings of the majority of the people attached to the pagoda, and the multitudes of our persuasion, we solicit the nomination of a body of trustees, as a measure well calculated for the future maintenance of peace and tranquillity, as regards the generality of the people of the pagoda and the public at large, and which arrangement was recommended by the Collector after a thorough inquiry during a period of 12 months, and upon the reports and evidences of several parties conversant and identified with the matter in question.

‡ Vadagala.

(Signed by 10 Bramins of the Tengala sect.)

22 November 1842.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*

Secretary to Government.

— No. 67.—

* A party enjoying the right of beginning and reciting the prayers of the pagoda.
† Diary order of the magistrate of Chingleput, in No. 4,267. Decree of the Centre Provincial Court 11 December 1813, on appeal No. 26, of 1812. Diary order of the Sudder Adawlut, dated 20 November 1818.

— No. 67.—

To the Most honourable the Marquis of *Tweeddale*, K. T. and C. B., Governor in Council, Fort St. George.

The humble Petition of Rajagaroo Cootee Kunneccadanam Tanta Charriar, Proprietor and Chief Priest of the Pagoda of Stree Davaraja Sawmy at Conjeveram.

My Lord,

HAVING heard that your petitioner's opponents the Tengalay Bramins of Conjeveram, have petitioned the Government objecting to his appointment by the Board of Revenue as sole churchwarden of the said pagoda of Conjeveram, your petitioner begs leave most humbly to lay before your Lordship in Council the enclosed two petitions (with five original enclosures), presented by him to the Board of Revenue, stating in detail his right to the appointment in question, together with the Board's endorsement thereon; from which your petitioner trusts your Lordship in Council will observe that the right of your Lordship's petitioner is unquestionable, and that the objections of his opponents are groundless and malicious.

Your petitioner therefore humbly prays, that your Lordship in Council will bestow an attentive consideration on the papers herewith submitted, and be pleased to reject the petition of the Tengalay Bramins of Conjeveram.

For which act of justice, your petitioner, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

(signed) *Soodursana Tantacharrier,*
for his father

Madras, 25 November 1842.

Camara Tatacharrier.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*
Secretary to Government.

— No. 68.—

(No. 1,469.)

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation; under date 16 December 1842.

Revenue
Department

READ the following papers :

Extract from the proceedings of the Board of Revenue. (Here enter 24 October 1842, No. 466.)

Petition from the Bramins of the Tengala sect attached to the pagoda of Stree Davarajah Sawmy, at Conjeveram in Chingleput. (Here enter 22 Nov. 1842, No. 1,336.)

Petition from Rajagooroo Cootee aneaccadanum Tantacharriar, proprietor and chief priest of the pagoda of Stree Davaraja Sawmy, at Conjeveram. (Here enter 25 Noy. 1842, No. 1,390.)

The Most honourable the Governor in Council approves and confirms the proceedings and orders issued by the Board of Revenue to the Collector of Chingleput, constituting Coomara Tattacharriar, durmacurta of the large pagoda of that district.

2. The documents which accompanied the two petitions above recorded, will be returned to the parties, with an intimation to the Bramins of the Tengala sect, that their prayer cannot be complied with.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*
Secretary to Government.

— No. 69. —

(No. 53.)

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue ; dated
6 February 1843.

READ the following letter from the Acting Collector of Tinnevelly :

“ To *J. D. Bourdillon*, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue,
Fort St. George.

“ Sir,

“ I have now the satisfaction of reporting, for the information of the Board, the making over into the hands of three wealthy and eligible trustees,* the only remaining pagoda undisposed of in this district—the large and important one of Trichendoor, referred to in Board’s proceedings of 6th October last. Besides the large tusdeek or fixed allowance payable yearly from Government, Rs. 17,115. 8. 6., there are several large “kuttalies” (or expenditures) annually of several thousand rupees by the Rajah of Travancore, and other wealthy individuals. It was advisable that the committee undertaking the charge should be of some wealth and influence, and that it should consist of more than one individual. The parties now consenting to take the management would have undertaken more willingly that of “ Nelliambalum” in the town of Tinnevelly, but I should then have despaired of finding any suitable trustees, for Trichendoor, the larger and more important of the two. I, therefore, with some difficulty, persuaded them to transfer their services to Trichendoor, and disposed of Nelliambalum as before reported ; and both arrangements will, I trust, meet with the Board’s approval.

“ Tinnevelly, 25 January 1843.” (signed) “ *E. B. Thomas*,
“ Acting Collector.”

The Board approve and confirm the appointment of the three individuals named in the foregoing letter to be trustees of the Trichendoor Pagoda, and authorize Mr. Thomas to invest them with the charge.

2. This measure completes the withdrawal of Government interference from the native religious establishments in the Tinnevelly district ; and, with reference to their proceedings of the 6th October 1842, the Board resolve to forward, for the information of the Most honourable the Governor in Council, the subsequent correspondence that has passed on the subject, as noted in the margin, with a copy of these proceedings.

(signed) *J. D. Bourdillon*,
Secretary.

— No. 70. —

To *J. D. Bourdillon*, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue,
Fort St. George.

Sir,

Para. 1. I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Board, that I have, after considerable difficulty, succeeded in making over the large Nelliambalum Pagoda of Tinnevelly, and its dependencies, 22 smaller ones, to a highly respectable and wealthy trustee, a native of the province, and to whose nomination the great body of the inhabitants assent. Dallamy Modely’s family were formerly of rank and influence in those parts ; he is the most extensive landholder in Tinnevelly, paying 8,000 rupees yearly to Government. He would only consent to take it alone, that he might not be annoyed or interfered with, there being a difference of opinion amongst others proposed. The still larger and more important one of Trichendoor alone remains. The Board are aware (as remarked in their proceedings of 6th October 1842) of the difficulty of disposing of it in the way the Board desire, and I shall not dispose of it in any other, though several irresponsible and questionable candidates are willing

* Ramsing, of Tachanallar ; Gannaseyamany Moodiliar, of Palamcottah, and Dalavey Coomaraswamy Moodiliar, of Alwarcoorchy.

willing to undertake the charge. My best endeavours have been used since I joined to effect this object, and I hope shortly to be able to overcome the remaining difficulties, and make an arrangement in accordance with the Board's wishes, and satisfactory to the people concerned. On this occasion, and with reference to a letter from the Court of Directors, para. 7, 25th August 1841, 4th May 1842, and the proceedings of the Board, 18th July and 24th March last, I deem it my duty, while the subject is still pending, to add my earnest hope to that expressed by Sir H. Montgomery, under date 10th September, that the surplus pagoda funds of Tinnevely, so much required for the real and general improvement of this district, may not be, from mistaken liberality and an erroneous view, given up to the rapacity and supposed claims of a few pagoda Bramin servants, instead of applying them to the real and lasting benefit of the community at large. I venture respectfully to offer my opinion on this subject, as I believe the disposal of these funds is still under consideration, and must soon be decided, and 3,21,323 rupees in this district are depending on this decision.

2. That the application of these funds, under the various names of Davastanum (pagoda), Kasur (surplus), Tripany (repair), Muniem (fund), &c., to works of public benefit and general utility, as the formation or restoration of the vast public tanks (reservoirs), to annicuts (embankments), turning and restraining the waters of a river from running waste into the sea, roads, bridges, choultries, wells, &c., would tend to the real and substantial good of the people at large, cannot admit of a question; and I am strongly of opinion that it would meet their general approval as well as their good. If it were fairly put to them, I believe the advocates for such expenditure would be the great body of the industrious cultivating and mercantile classes; the only opposers, the few paid Brahmins who live not upon their own industry, but on the priestcraft and the shrines, which it is doubtless their interest to keep up, and of which, in reality, they are nothing more than the temporary, or at the best the hereditary servants.

3. The surplus funds are the result mainly of European vigilance and integrity, hitherto applied to the control and management of the pagodas. The accumulations would, most probably, not have accrued under native rule, and are distinct from the hoards, real or imaginary, supposed to be secreted within the arcana of the different shrines of note, and which it is not proposed to touch. The above surplus deposit has accrued chiefly from the efficient management of the maniem (or rent-free) lands, alienated for the support of these establishments. A portion of lands, considered sufficient to the support, was originally assigned by the State or by individuals to the pagoda; under British skill and capital, applied to works of irrigation, and by vigilant European control, these lands have been improved, and made to yield more than when first allotted. They have benefited, as well as other lands, from the resources of Government. It is seldom that a large maramut work, whether channel, tank or annicut, is built, that the pagoda lands in the neighbourhood do not directly or indirectly partake of the improvement, by additional supply of water. It would, therefore, seem but fair that Government should have some voice in the distribution of these accumulations.

4. The current allowances of the pagodas have never been curtailed; every fraction of them has, under the late orders, been now relinquished to the pagodas themselves. But I would, with all deference, submit, that neither justice nor policy requires that the surplus above alluded to should also be made over, as a gift, equally unexpected and without due right, to the few idle and interested Brahmins of the pagodas, who alone would be the gainers; but that, after yielding scrupulously every iota, whether land or money allowance, that the pagodas can fairly lay claim to, the exigencies of Government and the real good of the great mass of the people (the cultivating and mercantile classes) should be considered, more than the supposed and unfounded requisitions of the interested few.

5. At the orders for the final and complete dissolution of the connexion between the Government and idolatry I sincerely rejoice; but I conceive the unappropriated surplus funds must be viewed in a different light from the original current expenses, as now fully relinquished to each establishment, and I firmly believe that the general voice of the great body of the intelligent native community would be for expending the surplus lacs rather in such works as above alluded to, than in the construction of new gilding or ornaments for the pagoda. The former expenditure would tend to confer plenty, avert famine and employ thou-

sands, and the latter will be made by the people themselves, if they really care for the pagoda, and are zealous for its support.

6. It is seldom that a large fund in any country long lies idle for want of claimants, and until Government here or at home decide on the disposal of these surplus pagoda funds, claims and requisitions on them will, of course, be preferred. Such are readily made, but cannot, I think, be really established, and it is for Government to decide whether it shall relinquish to ill-founded, or at the best very doubtful claims, a means of vast and real benefit to the people themselves, if applied under liberal and wise control, but sure, if thrown into the hands of the pagoda Brahmins, to be appropriated or dissipated for selfish purposes, bigotry, and debasing and deplorable superstition.

7. I am not aware that a more legitimate or really useful application of a portion of these funds in Tinnevelly could be made than to meet the expenses of the impending survey, intended to be beneficial to the whole district, and which would thus return to the great body of the community who originally contributed them. The remainder, as above proposed, might be judiciously expended in roads, bridges, canals, choultries and other great public works of undoubted general benefit, under the approval of Government, namely, reserving from the aggregate of these surplus funds any certain amount which might be deemed proper, perhaps one lac, as a deposit in the hands of Government against those calamitous and distressing periods of drought and famine which experience has shown to occur, periodically and fatally, at intervals of from seven to nine years. This would at least be an application of the funds to which the most intolerant or selfish could hardly object.

8. Though the process would be a tedious and an unusual one, I have no doubt whatever that, omitting the few interested Brahmins of the pagodas themselves, I should obtain, were I to resort to such a test, the signature and assent of three-fourths of the property and intelligence of the district, for the general and beneficial application of the surplus funds referred to above. It cannot be for a moment doubted, that 10 years hence both Government and people will look back with greater satisfaction on the more solid benefits resulting from a judicious and economical application of this large sum now pending, than on any which can possibly follow its being given up to be squandered in superstitious rites, or appropriated by fraud and contention.

Tinnevelly, 29 November 1842.

(signed) *E. B. Thomas,*
Acting Collector.

— No. 71. —

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue ; dated
15 December 1842.

29 November, in
Cons. 15 December
1842.

READ again letter from the Acting Collector of Tinnevelly, reporting the arrangement made for the Nelliambaliam Pagodas, and offering observations at some length as to the disposal of the surplus davastanum funds.

The Nelliumbaliam large Pagoda, and the smaller ones dependent on it, have been committed to the management of a single individual, of whom the Acting Collector mentions that he is highly respectable and wealthy, the largest landholder in the province, and of an old family. This seems to the Board a judicious arrangement, and they approve and confirm it.

Pro. 6 October 1842,
para. 2.

2. From his remarks on the Trichendoor Pagoda (now the only one remaining undisposed of), the Acting Collector would seem to have misapprehended the Board's former language. They did not indicate any particular way of disposing of this temple, but left it entirely to Mr. Thomas's judgment, only expressing a desire that he should give his best endeavours to the attainment of the object. They fee assured that he has done and is doing that, and they trust that his endeavours will, ere long, be successful.

3. The

3. The remaining observations of the Acting Collector have reference to a part of the subject which has been referred for the determination of the home authorities. These arguments and suggestions, however, will come under the view of Government when the Board report the completion of the withdrawal of official interference in the concerns of native religious institutions in the Tinnevely district.

(signed) *J. D. Bourdillon,*
Secretary.

— No. 72. —

(No. 196.)

1. THE Most honourable the Governor in Council is glad to learn, from the foregoing proceedings, that the interference of public officers with the internal affairs of the religious institutions of the natives, is now completely withdrawn in the Tinnevely district.

2. His Lordship in Council will take the opportunity, in reporting these proceedings to the Honourable the Court of Directors, in continuation of the despatch dated 21st January last, to request their particular attention to the Acting Collector's observations respecting the accumulated surplus funds in deposit.

3. His Lordship in Council is of opinion that, in expressing his views on this subject, the Acting Collector has not shown that consideration and judgment which is always required in dealing with questions of this nature in official documents, which must unavoidably come under the cognizance of the native officers of his establishment.

Fort St. George,
21 February 1843.

(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*
Acting Chief Secretary.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*
Secretary to Government.

— No. 73. —

(No. 56.)

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation in the Secret Department;
dated 28 March 1843.

Revenue
Department

READ the following Letter from the Commissioner at Kurnool :—

(No. 11.)

“ From *W. H. Bailey, Esq.,* Commissioner in Kurnool, to *J. F. Thomas, Esq.,* Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

“ Sir,

“ Para. 1. I HAVE the honour to submit, for the consideration of Government, the accompanying Statement of Fixed Allowances granted by the late Nawab and his ancestors to several Mussulman and Hindoo places of worship, and to persons entered in the old records as yeomiahdars.

“ 2. These sums have been paid from the time of our first occupation of Kurnool, and were authorized by Mr. Blane, from inquiries made at that time, and partly sanctioned by Government.

“ 3. In the ‘ Statement of Receipts and Disbursements from 18 October 1839 to 17 October 1840,’ forwarded with Mr. Blane's letter of 30 January 1841,

1841, the sum of Rs. 11,793. 6. 6. is charged to the account of these allowances, and passed by Government. Though that was the sum actually disbursed by 17 October 1840, there remained Rs. 1,612. 12. 6. in the treasury, authorized, but not at that time paid out, making a total of Rs. 13,406. 3. per annum, as settled by Mr. Blane.

“ 4. Since that time, six other claims were passed by Mr. Blane, amounting to Rs. 1,895. 2. 9., and one by myself of 247 rupees, founded on documents and evidence of the old records, and three items of the first list, amounting to Rs. 145. 8. 6., have been struck out as not fully substantiated, leaving a present yearly disbursement of Rs. 15,402. 13. 9.

“ 5. During the time of the late Nawab, these sums, if due to pagodas, mosques, doroos (Mahomedan religious ceremonies) or individual yeomiahdars, were paid from the hoozoor, the rest from the talook treasuries.

“ 6. It is impossible to discover in every case on what grounds these individuals originally received these allowances, but there is no doubt that on our assumption of the country they were then in the enjoyment of them, and had been for some time previous, the whole sum being considered quite as much a religious fund as the land enams for the same purpose.

“ 7. As the parties have now drawn these allowances for three years under our administration, it would perhaps be thought unadvisable, considering the light in which these funds are esteemed, to sweep them all off at once. It will be seen, that out of the Rs. 15,402. 13. 3., Rs. 11,659. 9. are due to yeomiahdars; and I see no reason why they should not be discontinued as the individuals die off, unless there appear to be some special circumstances to cause a continuance. These yeamiah were no doubt intended as a remuneration to the parties for the performance of certain religious ceremonies, but whether, under the late orders from the Honourable Court, I am to see that these conditions are performed, is not for me to decide.

“ 8. I have reason to believe that some of the parties are not now living; but I have not gone into a scrutiny yet, as other important matters are occupying my time, and I did not wish to delay sending up the statement; but if it is found that any are deceased, or not living in this district, I presume the allowances may be discontinued; and it is my intention to make the police ameen of Kurnool and the several tahsildars examine the identity of every case.

“ 9. The fixed allowances for the support of mosques, ooroos and pagodas will, I conclude, remain as it is. It is paid into the hands of the moollahs, or Brahmin priests, for them to arrange as they please.

(signed) “ *W. H. Bayley,*
“ Commissioner.”

“ Kurnool Territory,
“ Commissioner’s Circuit Office, Yeldoorly,
“ 4 February 1843.”

LIST of RELIGIOUS and CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES disbursed in the District of *Kurnool*.

Establishment through which the Disbursements are made.	Nature of the Institution.	No.	Name of Institution, Individual, &c.	Annual Amount.
Hoozoor	Ooroos	1	Ooroos of Pygamber	Co.'s Rs. a. p. 162 8 -
		2	" Miskin Shah's tomb	101 9 -
		3	" Alif Khan, former Nawab's tomb	81 4 -
		4	" Alif Khan Murtazah	20 5 -
		5	" Eman Ali Shah Mirsaraza	20 5 -
		6	" Katam E. Taraba, of six mosques, at Co.'s Rs. 20. 5. each.	121 14 -
		7	" Mahbooh Soobharree	101 9 -
		8	" Ahmadally Shah Mowlah	24 6 -
		TOTAL - - Co.'s Rs.		
Hoozoor	Mosques	1	Massan Shah Sahab.	292 8 -
		2	Syed Shah and Hazzar Hoosseinee, son of Chundum Hoosseinee.	292 8 -
		3	Ahamad Ali Shah	73 2 -
		4	Syed Saheb Bhowerah	18 4 6
		5	Shah Lutteef Khadry	36 9 -
		6	Gaffen Ali Shah, Takeer of the Dargha of Attah Oellah Hoossein Sahab.	18 4 6
		7	Neuzkatam Asur E. Sharee, of Dargah of Booran Sahab.	36 9 -
		8	Fakeer Saheb Katal, of Nalliand Musjeed	73 2 -
		9	Jama Musjeed	474 8 -
		10	Zeelah Khana Musjeed	73 2 -
		11	Misha Musjeed	13 - -
		12	Jimma Musjeed	3 4 -
		13	Mocheewada Musjeed	26 - -
		14	Boodden Kham Musjeed	71 1 6
		15	Syed Alia Saheb Musjed	182 - -
		16	Jeebee Musjed	117 - -
		17	Luteef Shah Musjed	53 8 -
		18	Musjed, near Mogulpoor gate	36 9 -
TOTAL - - Co.'s Rs.				1,895 15 6
Hoozoor	Mussulman Yeomiahs.	1	Shah Cawal	1,170 - -
		2	Shah Jamal	585 - -
		3	Shainda, alias Parajee Saheb, widow of Antwoolla Hossein Saheb.	585 - -
		4	Khajah Weledul Hosseen	975 - -
		5	Hajee Lad Mohammed	390 - -
		6	Shah Camel Ali Khadry, alias Barray Peer	73 2 -
		7	Allah Buksh Musjeed	109 11 -
		8	Farreed Oollah Shah	146 4 -
		9	Khajah Mohodeen, son of Luteef Shah	146 4 -
		10	Emam Oodeen Shah	146 4 -
		11	Widow of Casoo Daraz	73 2 -
		12	Modeen Pudshah	1,462 8 -
		13	Kookaranaha Musjeed	54 13 6
		14	Goolam Nubbee	292 8 -
		15	Khajee Hoossen Saheb	442 13 -
		16	Thustbageer Saheb	16 4 -
		17	Madar Shah Apheez	6 8 -
		18	Abeed Shah Fugeer	6 8 -
		19	Syed Jumal	6 8 -
		20	Masoon Saheb Fugeer	13 - -
		21	Syed Yasem Saheb	195 - -
		22	Mahalleool Myah	195 - -
		23	Abdool Kader, and other four persons, sons of Sydah Meyah.	195 - -
		24	Abdoollah Shah	195 - -
		25	Miskin Shah, son of Rajjah, insane	195 - -
		26	Yarob Khan	73 2 -
		27	Emoindeen Shah	54 13 6
		28	Jeeven Khatoon	36 9 -
		29	Hussen Saheb	29 4 -
		30	Jhundavala Takeer, carrier of dead bodies of people.	53 8 -
TOTAL - - Co.'s Rs.				7,928 6 -

LIST of Religious and Charitable Allowances disbursed in the District of *Kurnool*—continued.

Establishment through which the Disbursements are made.	Nature of the Institution.	No.	Name of Institution, Individuals, &c.	Annual Amount.
Hoozoor	Hindoo Yeomiahs.	1	Venket Soobbiah and Venketramiah	71 8 -
		2	Bheeman Bhut	39 - -
		3	Sashum Bhut, Astrologer	68 4 -
		4	Bungeo Bhut	22 12 -
		5	Viswapaty Nagam Bhut	13 - -
		6	Venket Rama Bhut	6 8 -
		7	Timma Bhut	26 - -
		8	Anunta Charry	6 8 -
		9	Sree Conda Nagam Bhut	19 8 -
		10	Nirkee Gooraz	60 16 -
		11	Sevaram Pandyah	123 8 -
		12	Aadam Bhayee	58 8 -
		13	Iron Smith Senkarappah	58 8 -
		14	Agnee Hotree Bheema Charry	52 - -
		15	Hakum Kistam Bhut	247 - -
		TOTAL - - Co.'s Rs.		
Hoozoor	Mohurrum Allowances.	1	Lighting Charges of the Talcood of Madar Mal	8 2 -
		2	The Punjah of the 12 Emems	16 4 -
		3	Sandal Perfume of Ali Mentizah	8 2 -
		4	Sankalvala Naal Saheb's Martizah	4 1 -
		5	Tofeek Alli Shah	889 11 -
		6	Gauzee Shah	518 15 9
		7	Jak Shah	74 2 3
TOTAL - - Co.'s Rs.				1,519 6 -
Hoozoor	Pagodas -	1	Venkataswara Swamy	36 9 -
		2	Veera Anjana Swamy	20 4 -
		3	Patta Hanooman	22 12 -
		4	Aumoorthaswara Swamy	35 12 -
		5	Sanavarapett Anjanaya Swamy	55 4 -
		6	Ramaswara Bhoojanaswara Swamy	32 8 -
		7	Neela Cantaswara Swamy	26 - -
		8	Bala Brammaswer Swamy	6 8 -
		9	Joharapen Neelakhantaswer Swamy	6 8 -
		10	Naveepett Anjanaya Swamy	6 8 -
		11	Boodnarpett ditto	3 4 -
		12	Veerabhadra Swamy	16 4 -
		13	Narsimmaswer Swamy	13 - -
		14	Siddaswara Swamy	48 12 -
		15	Nagaraswara Swamy	36 9 -
		TOTAL - - Co.'s Rs.		
Hoozoor	Dargah -	1	Masoom Saheb Dargah	161 11 -
		2	Boodvarpett Ameen Shah Dargah	73 2 -
		3	Thayer Shah Mowlah	20 5 -
		4	Beeram Shah Dargah	20 5 -
		5	Niringana Shah	4 14 -
		6	Shaw Darvah	20 5 -
		7	Hyder Ali Shah Dargah	8 15 -
		8	Sha Madar Shaw	8 15 -
		9	Syed Mohammed Shah	18 11 -
		10	Selayman Shah	8 15 -
		11	Noor Matheshah	19 8 -
		12	Anker Shah Mowlah	6 8 -
		13	Sillayman Shah	6 8 -
		14	Meerjah Saheb	6 8 -
		15	Shallee Saheb	4 1 -
		TOTAL - - Co.'s Rs.		
HOOZOOR, GRAND TOTAL - Co.'s Rs.				13,615 7 6
Nundial Talook.	Pagodas -	1	Sashiah Worshiper of Anjanaya Swamy	15 10 -
		2	Naraina Bhartee ditto, of Moolamatam Bheemaswara Swamy.	3 14 -
		3	Charges for Cama Dahanum	- 1 7
		4	Charges for Vasapoojah	7 5 -
		5	Charges for feeding Poor	9 2 3
TOTAL - - Co.'s Rs.				36 - 10

* As Trustees for General Charity to Needy Travellers.

List of Religious and Charitable Allowances disbursed in the District of *Kurnool*—continued.

Establishment through which the Disbursements are made.	Nature of the Institution.	No.	Name of Institution, Individuals, &c.	Annual Amount.	
Nundial Talook.	Mosques -	1	Auzmerdeen, of Chowk Mosjed - - - -	18 9 3	
		2	Zamal Shah Dargah - - - - -	48 7 -	
		3	Ausar Sheriff Khajee Mohammad Ausam - - - -	78 - -	
		4	Charges for Mohurum Ashur Khanah - - - -	4 1 -	
		5	Charges for Khodbah - - - - -	2 8 9	
		6	Charges for Syed Mohammad Ooroos - - - -	1 10 -	
		7	Syud Hammad Khadree Ooroos - - - -	- 13 -	
	TOTAL - - Co.'s Rs.				158 11 11
	Hindoo Yeomiah.	1	Paraat Sastree - - - - -	15 10 -	
		2	Soobhah Bhutt, grandson of Markundaya Sastree	7 13 -	
		3	Kendazoshe Venkatadree - - - - -	7 13 -	
		4	Joshe Govinda Charry - - - - -	7 13 -	
		5	Rajarooly Venkappah Charry - - - - -	7 13 -	
		6	Sreenewasa Charry, son of Hantee Ramacharry	7 13 -	
		7	Gopaula Charry - - - - -	7 13 -	
		8	Seobbana Charry, son of Nevasteo Goond Charry	7 13 -	
		9	Chenehoo Bhutt - - - - -	7 13 -	
		10	Potty Bhagummah - - - - -	3 14 -	
		11	Chenehummah, daughter of Aswertha Charry -	3 14 -	
		12	Mahanandy Bhutt - - - - -	3 14 -	
13		Haanoomarta Charry - - - - -	7 13 -		
TOTAL - - Co.'s Rs.				97 9 -	
Mussulman Yeomiah.	1	Hazy Mahzed Khan Nagad - - - - -	292 6 -		
	2	Syed Hoossein Meyah - - - - -	9 12 -		
	3	Vankamdimmy Syed Khan - - - - -	146 4 -		
	4	Salabat Khan - - - - -	36 9 -		
	5	To the Family of Masoom - - - - -	9 12 -		
TOTAL - - Co.'s Rs.				494 13 -	
NUNDIAL, GRAND TOTAL - Co.'s Rs.				782 2 9	
Sewed Talook	Hindoo Yeomiah.	1	Ankadasaree - - - - -	24 6 -	
		2	Samee Venkatah - - - - -	15 4 -	
TOTAL - - Co.'s Rs.				39 10 -	
Nandicothem Talook.	Doorgah Ooroos.	1	Jengheoley Padashahs Ooroos at Midten Co.'s Rs.	24 6 -	
		1	Gareeb Shah, of Gadthee Madga - Co.'s Rs.	20 5 -	
	Mussulman Yeomiah.	1	Syed Shally - - - - -	146 4 -	
		2	Shally Shahel, of Bellaveram - - - - -	73 2 -	
	TOTAL - - Co.'s Rs.				219 6 -
NANDICOOTEM, GRAND TOTAL - Co.'s Rs.				264 1 -	
Pennem Talook.	Mussulman Yeomiah.	1	Miskin Shah - - - - -	146 4 -	
		2	Aumeen Shah - - - - -	54 13 -	
		3	Gazee Eleram Shah - - - - -	73 2 -	
TOTAL - - Co.'s Rs.				274 3 -	
Dhene Talook	Mussulman Yeomiah.	1	Mohadeen Shah, of Sazzal Doddy - Co.'s Rs.	73 2 -	
Goodoor Talook.	Pagoda	1	Anjanaya Swamy, of Doddy Pand - - - -	45 8 -	
	Mussulman Yeomiah.	1	Asara Sheriff Shaik Meerah - - - - -	73 2 -	
TOTAL - - Co.'s Rs.				118 10 -	
Autem Talook	Ooroos -	1	Hoossien Sabeles Ooroos - - - - -	81 4 -	
	Mosque -	1	Ashura Khuttal Shah - - - - -	87 12 -	
	Mussulman Yeomiah.	1	Abdoolla Khan - - - - -	36 9 -	
		2	Mohadeen Khan - - - - -	15 - -	
	3	Russool Mah - - - - -	15 - -		
TOTAL - - Co.'s Rs.				235 9 -	
GRAND TOTAL - - Co.'s Rs.				15,402 13 3	

Kurnool District, Yeldoorty,
Commissioner's Circuit Office, 4 February 1843.

(signed) *W. H. Bayley,*
Commissioner.

ABSTRACT.

No.		KURNOOL.	NUNDIAL.	SEERVEL.	NUNDIOTEN.	PANIEM.	DHENE.	GOODOOR.	AUTEM.	TOTAL.
		<i>Co.'s Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs. a. p.</i>
1	Ooroos - - - -	638 12 -	- - -	- - -	24 6 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	81 4 -	739 6 -
2	Mosques - - - -	1,805 15 6	158 11 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	87 12 -	2,137 7 5
3	Dargah - - - -	389 3 -	- - -	- - -	20 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	409 8 -
4	Pagodas - - - -	875 6 -	36 - 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	45 8 -	- - -	456 14 10
	TOTAL - - -	3,204 4 6	189 12 9	- - -	44 11 -	- - -	- - -	45 8 -	169 - -	3,743 4 3
5	Mussulman Yeomiah - -	7,928 6 -	494 13 -	- - -	219 6 -	274 3 -	73 2 -	73 2 -	66 9 -	9,129 9 -
6	Hindoo Yeomiah - -	873 7 -	97 9 -	39 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,010 10 -
7	Moharum Allowances - -	1,519 6 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,519 6 -
	TOTAL - - -	10,321 3 -	592 6 -	39 10 -	219 6 -	274 3 -	73 2 -	73 2 -	66 9 -	11,659 9 -
	GRAND TOTAL - - -	18,615 7 6	782 2 9	39 10 -	264 1 -	274 3 -	118 10 -	118 10 -	235 9 -	15,402 13 3

(signed) W. H. Bayley,
Commissioner.

106 PAPERS ON CONNEXION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF

Para. 1. The Most honourable the Governor in Council observes, that the religious and charitable allowances disbursed in the district of Kurnool are stated to amount to Rs. 15,402. 13. 3. per annum, the greater portion* being on account of yeomiah to Mussulmans and Hindoos. • Rs. 10,140. 3a.

2. These yeomiah must be viewed at present only as life-grants to individuals, and his Lordship in Council is of opinion, that where the parties entitled to them are dead, or have left the district, the allowance should be at once resumed, and that for the future, whenever a claim to succeed to lapsed allowances may be preferred, a special report on each case should be submitted through the Board of Revenue for the Orders of Government. Where, however, a yeomiah is avowedly for a religious purpose, as for native religious festivals, the mohurrum, &c., or where the grants from their nature appertain to religious institutions, and are intended for their support, it is the opinion of the Government that such grants should be discontinued when it can be done without injustice to individuals, and they should not form an item of annual disbursement from the public treasury. The Commissioner will carefully investigate this matter, reporting those cases in which he considers it to be now open to the Government to discontinue the payments from the State, and to leave the institutions and festivals to the support of those interested in them; and in those cases in which he shall be of opinion that the Government is in equity bound to the payment, he will state in what way the obligation may best be redeemed. Whether by assignment of lands yielding annually an amount equivalent to that paid by the Government, or by any other mode by which the continued connexion of the Government with the religious institutions of the people may be avoided, and they may be left in all that concerns their religion entirely to themselves, without interference of any kind.

3. It is the intention of his Lordship in Council to address the Honourable the Court of Directors on this subject, and pending their reply, the Commissioner, wherever he deems it necessary, will make the usual disbursements, without seeing that the conditions of the grants are observed. He will especially report whether there is any peremptory necessity for continuing the allowances for the Mohurrum and Ooroos Festivals, under the various designations in which they appear to have been heretofore drawn in the list submitted by him, and whether the fund for needy travellers under the head of Mohurrum Allowances is not susceptible of reduction, if not of entire abolition.

4. The Commissioner will be furnished with a copy of the rules† issued in the Revenue Department for the guidance of Collectors in the payment of yeomiahs, which that officer will be requested to establish in the territory under his charge, and furnish a descriptive register in duplicate, with the requisite details at the end of the year, through the Board of Revenue, for record.

† Revenue, dated 22 December 1840. No. 60, 61.

(A true extract.)

(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*
Acting Chief Secretary.

Ordered to be communicated to the Board of Revenue.

(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*
Fort St. George, 10 April 1843. Acting Chief Secretary.

(True copies.)

(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*
Secretary to Government.

—No. 74.—

(No. 83.)

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue; dated 23 February 1843.

READ the following Letter from the Collector of North Arcot.

“To *J. D. Bourdillon*, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

“Sir,

“Para. 1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, with certain petitions relative to the arrangement proposed for the future management of the pagoda at Tripetty. I proceed to notice these petitions severally. 23 January 1843

" 2. No. 1,772 of 1842.—This petition is from certain jyengars of the pagoda, stating that they understand that the future management of the temple is to be entrusted to Tengalay Bramins, with other matter. As this forms no part of the proposed arrangement, it is unnecessary to make further allusion to this petition.

" 3. No. 1,941 of 1842 is from one of the inferior servants of the pagoda. He is unwilling to act under a private individual, and is desirous that the Government should continue to retain the management, or that he should be associated with those to be entrusted with the management. The petitioner's request does not appear to call for remark.

" 4. No. 1,998 of 1842 is from the head jeeyengar. He objects to the selection of the Mahnut and Careateenuggur zemindar, and again urges his own claims to be the dhurmacurta. The head jeeyengar considers the mahnut to be disqualified, from his not being connected with the pagoda, from the separation from the world enforced by his order, and from his being a stranger, and opposed to the worship in the temple. He can urge nothing against the respectability of the mahnut. The zemindar of Cavetnuggur is objected to on account of his insolvency. It is manifest that the main object of the jeeyengar is to obtain the appointment for himself. (On the former discussion of the claims and views of the respective parties, the jeeyengar expressed a wish to be associated with the mahnut in the management; contrary to the sentiments then entertained, he now sets forth the wants of qualification in the mahnut. It is urged by the jeeyengar, that the mahnut is a stranger, and opposed to the worship of the temple. The mahnut has been at Tirputty for about 30 years; he was a Gowdah Bramin in Bengal, is a follower of Vishnoo, and is no way concerned in the distinctions of Tengala and Vadagala. The temple at Tirputty is common to the followers of Vishnoo and Siva, and does not recognise the Tengala and Vadagala distinctions. The temple and its worship is held in peculiar veneration by the mahnut. From the long residence of the mahnut at Tirputty, from the particular veneration entertained by him for the temple and its worship, and from his being in no way mixed up with the Tengala and Vadagala distinctions, a more fit selection on these grounds could not, perhaps, have been made than that of the mahnut. Celibacy being the rule of his order is no ground of disqualification. He mixes freely with others, and in person made known to me his views in regard to the management. Not so the jeeyengar; he could not appear personally before me; he cannot enter the cutcherry; most places beyond the limits of the pagoda are to him places of pollution. The mahnut is about 55 years of age; he became mahnut on the nomination of his predecessor, about 25 years ago, according to the rule of the institution; the incumbent in the office selects the person who is to succeed him; certain ceremonies are performed on the occasion, as placing the tools round the neck. If it happens that the mahnut dies without fixing who his successor is to be, the nomination rests with the members generally of the muttum.

" 5. No. 2,007 of 1842 is from the mahnut, who declines the selection in his favour if he is associated with and is to be under the orders of the zemindar of Cavetnuggur. In selecting the mahnut it was not intended that the zemindar should in any way interfere with the management as long as the mahnut continued in office. The principal object in nominating the zemindar was to provide for the succession to the office, and at the same time to gratify the wishes of those who were desirous that one of the zemindars should have the general superintendence. As the mahnut is apprehensive of the interference of the zemindar, and adverting to the insolvent state of that individual's affairs, it will be as well to exclude the zemindar altogether from the arrangement.

" 6. No. 83 of 1843 is a further petition from the mahnut, intended to be an answer to the allegations set forth by the jeeyengar in his petition, No. 1,998, of 1842. As there is but one opinion in regard to the mahnut being a suitable person for the proposed charge, and as the jeeyengar was willing to be associated with him in a joint management, the present petition does not call for further remark.

" 7. No. 2,025 of 1842; No. 20 of 1843.—These are from the principal priests or officials in the pagoda objecting to the nomination of the jeeyengar, but approving of the arrangement already suggested, and further soliciting that themselves, the jeeyengar and mahnut, with a respectable zemindar, may be appointed trustees. These petitions do not call for particular remark in this place.

" 8. The

" 8. The Board observe that, ' it may, perhaps, deserve consideration whether so large and important a charge could be safely committed to one individual, however respectable.' The temple acquires its importance in the present discussion from there being a large annual revenue from offerings belonging to it. If a competent individual is found to whom the management can be entrusted, the temple and the public will have the protection of the courts to look to, in addition to the fitness and respectability of the manager. Thus ample provision will be made against innovation or malversation. The management by one person, it is known, is always more efficient than that of several, and in the present case it is the general impression that much confusion will follow if the temple is made over to a joint management. There seems further to be an impracticability in the proposition for a joint management. The zemindars, including the Rajah of Mysore, have declined to have any connexion with the management of the temple, and there are no persons at present whose position in society would entitle them to a favourable consideration of their wishes, who have come forward to take a part in the management. The mahnut has positively declined to act with the jeeyengar. I have endeavoured to bring about an arrangement whereby the mahnut and jeeyengar might jointly assume the charge, but without success. Among other reasons, it is urged by the mahnut, that the jeeyengar does not hold his office in hereditary tenure; that he is a servant of the pagoda, like the other officials, enjoying the monthly allowance of Rs. 47. 4., and is removable at pleasure. It is admitted that the jeeyengar may be removed from office, but this power does not appear ever to have been called into exercise during the management of the Collector; it is true that the head jeeyengar receives a sunnud of appointment from the Collector. It is unnecessary to agitate this question further. It is only adverted to incidentally in this place with reference to the arguments set forth by the respective parties.

" 9. The case is, I trust, fully before the Board. 1st., The argument, from general experience, in favour of a sole manager—the impracticability of a joint management on the present occasion—and the confusion that is likely to follow if such is attempted—point out the expediency of placing the management of the temple, on its being given up by the Government, in the hands of one individual. The future will provide for itself, according to the circumstances of the time. 2d. A fitter selection than the mahnut could not be made—in no way mixed up with the service of the temple, at the same time, deeply interested in its worship and prosperity, identified with the tenets of the temple on the Tengala and Vadagala question, looked up to and respected by the community in general, and enjoying much personal consideration. There is every guarantee that the rights of individuals will not be infringed, and that the interests of the temple will be fully promoted. I have made it a point to ascertain the sentiments of persons in general regarding the mahnut, and all concur that the appointment of the mahnut would be acceptable and gratifying to all.

" 10. Under the foregoing considerations, I think it desirable that the mahnut should be placed in charge of the temple.

" I have, &c.

(signed) " J. Goldingham,
" Collector."

" North Arcot, Collector's Circuit Cutcherry,
" Pulicat, 13 February 1843."

The Board fully concur in the view taken of this subject by the Collector, and, with reference to para. 3 of their letter to Government, dated 13th February last, resolve to submit his letter, with enclosures, for the consideration of Government, with a recommendation that the Tripatty Pagoda be placed under the sole charge of the mahnut and his successors.

(signed) J. D. Bourdillon,
Secretary.

— No. 75.—

To the President and Members of the Board of Revenue.

The humble Petition of Ramanooja Jeeingar, Dhurmacurtah of the Pagodas of Teroomala, Tripetty and Tiroochanon, in the Talook of Tripetty, in the Zillah of North Arcot,

Respectfully showeth,

THAT your petitioner's predecessors, and himself in succession, had continued to hold the office of jeeingar and dhurmacurtah of the aforesaid pagoda from the time of Stree Basheyacarla (the head of the order) for a period of nearly eight centuries, as well in the former Carnatic governments as that of the present rule of the Honourable Company.

That your petitioner can produce the records, the keys of the pagodas, and the seal dhurmacurtah, now in his possession, to support this statement. Further, he receives the "purnatham," *id est*, garland of flowers worn round the head, "mula," garland of flowers round the neck, and "prasadam," the holy rice, with other respects connected therewith. Your petitioner further superintends, under the orders of the Circar, the religious and official affairs of the pagodas. Your petitioner's signature is also affixed to the copy of the accounts in the hands of the Circar, and their signatures to his copies. He answers all references regarding the mamool observed in the pagoda, keeps the accounts and records connected with the jewellery, &c. To confirm your petitioner's claims to the above statement, he begs to refer your Honourable Board to the sunnuds and decrees of the courts from the time of Mr. Collector Straughton; to his reports; those of Mr. P. Bruce, the Commissioner, regarding the devastanums—to the regulations passed by the Board at the instance of the Commissioner.

That the said Stree Basheyacarla, the head of the priestly order, was one who retired from the world, and had given himself to divine contemplation. He it was who established the Vistnana religion. He visited the said pagoda, which was then much decayed, repaired it at an expense of several lacs of rupees, gilt the steeples with gold, endowed them with jewellery, and funds to defray the daily expense. The matun or convent of Teingars was also founded by him, and the rules and discipline observed in the pagoda were originated by him.

Your petitioner, being a follower of that holy man, and the line of succession being only in discipleship, and your petitioner being the successor of the last disciple, who was high priest, your Honourable Board will admit that he is the rightful party to be vested with the management of the pagoda.

That a notice having been issued proposing the abandonment of the Hindoo pagodas by the Circar, your petitioner begs to submit that the measure is utterly inexpedient. In case, however, it should finally be resolved upon, he hopes your Honourable Board will see, from the several reasons adduced, the propriety of committing the management of the pagodas to your petitioner, who has every claim to it.

That your petitioner has understood that the Collector has recommended to your Board that seven persons, the archakars or worshippers of God and Archaryapooroshees, and attached to the pagodas, should be appointed dhurmacurtahs in conjunction with your petitioner; but he begs respectfully to protest against this. They are parties who enjoy merasies on account of their services in the pagoda, and can have no claim whatever to the dhurmacurtahship. Their duty is to execute the orders of your petitioner, and if they are appointed dhurmacurtahs on a footing of equality with your petitioner, he begs to submit that the affairs of the pagoda cannot be well attended to, and that such a measure would be incompatible with rules and intentions of the original founder.

That your petitioner may acquiesce in the propriety of the Collector having proposed the zemindars of Calastry and Carvatoonagram to supervise the proceedings of the dhurmacurtahs to be appointed, and considers it desirable that the zemindar Vencataghery, which is within 30 miles from Tripatty and Seerva Doss Mahunt should be associated with the above zemindars for the purpose in question; their rank may accord with the dignity of one of the grandest and most celebrated pagodas in this Presidency; but that the servants of the pagoda should be associated with the head, is a thing totally inconsistent with equity and justice. Your petitioner begs to submit herewith a paper, showing the successive

cessive jeeingars, with the years in which they have discharged the functions of their office.

Your petitioner humbly prays your Honourable Board will consider minutely the reasons herein set forth, and grant the prayer of your petitioner that the jeeingar alone may have the management of the pagoda, and that the zemin্দars proposed may be appointed as supervisors.

For which act of kindness your petitioner, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

(Signature in Telungee, &c.)

4 November 1841.

— No. 76. —

To Honourable the President and Members of the Board of Revenue, &c. &c. &c.,
Fort St. George.

The humble Petition of Pareya Cavil Kuleve Appen Theroonengada Ramanooja Jeeyengar, Dhurmacurtah of Teroomalay and Theroopathy Davastanum,

Most humbly showeth,

THAT your humble petitioner begs to inform your Board that the Collector of Chittor recommends one Byraghee, of no connexion with the pagodas, living on the hill of Theroomalay, wishing your Board to select him as the dhurmacurtha of Teroomalay and Theroopathy davastanums, and deliver to him the whole of the property belonging to them within the 1st of January 1843.

That it is quite against the custom of the creed of these davastanums, and contrary to the regular state of things; and that your petitioner is the only person who has the right and is entitled to such a responsibility, is proved by the following facts.

The said davastanums, one at the top and the other at the foot of the hill, are situated almost at the centre of Tamil, Teloogoo, Malabar and Canarees countries. Devotees swarm in great crowds annually at these davastanums from the said countries; all the servants connected with the pagodas are not of any other language than those of the said countries. While so, one Savadas, an utter stranger to this part of the country, and one quite ignorant of its languages, manners and customs, but one of the priests of the Byraghee order, who travel up and down the whole length and breadth of India, is recommended to the most responsible post of durmacurtha, to the great wonder of the people. What is more, he is in no way attached to Streeviyistnana creed, save in opposition to the tenets observed in the pagodas, and practised by the votaries of this part of the country; and he is merely one of the 10 priests of 10 distinct monasteries in Theroomalay and Theroopathy, and has no right whatever in these davastanums. Savadas and his disciples are as ignorant of domestic life as any one else of their order must be from infancy, being monks, unknown to the rules and practices of families, and in a very rude state of life. As a proof of this, a few months before, one of the followers of the Byraghee order in the said davastanum killed a Bramin cook, by beating out his brains, enraged at the Bramin cook in the pagoda that he said there was no rice, and he was, consequently, hanged by the Government. Although Savadas is in these davastanums, still he is a child in his knowledge of the holy ceremonies of the pagodas. It is left to the consideration of the Board, whether such a one as Savadas can be a fit person to manage the affairs of the pagodas or not.

Your petitioner, the Pereya Jeyengar, has a right to these pagodas in every way, from time immemorial. Basheyacarar, the chief priest of Streevystnana creed, raised new buildings, and repaired steeples, walls and mantapans, and gilt vemarram, or the top part of the place where the chief deity is kept, and presented the most valuable jewels. From that time, your petitioner's predecessors, as well as himself, had enjoyed and is enjoying durmakurthaship and rights, &c., in these davastanums undisputed, both under the Mahomedan and English rules up to this day; viz.

1st. Your petitioner, I, the Pereya Jeyengar, and his deputy, Sereya Jeyengar, and his assistants, four yacongies, are not only stalathars to the pagodas, but are also the enjoyers of three tharthams from the 1st to the 4th.

2d. The keys of all the davastanums are only in the possession of your petitioner's predecessors and himself, from a period of more than 900 years, and your

petitioner's assistants are the people who open the pagoda doors in the morning, and shut them at nights, and these keys are secured at nights under your petitioner's care in his monastery.

3d. Your petitioner's seal is set every night on the doors of the pagodas, the hoondees, carrecay, moodessoo, and the boxes of the jewels, with the Circar's seal.

4th. No cash will be spent for the affairs of the pagodas before your petitioner sends a chit, and it is signed by the Circar.

5th. Presents of shawls, cloths, &c., are made to rajahs, zemindars, heads of monasteries, ancharegapooroshawl, and other devotees, on your petitioner's recommendation, according to the mawmool, and even then they receive them only at his hands.

6th. Your petitioner is enjoying every day the respects due to durmakurtha in these pagodas.

7th. Your petitioner has an office, in which the exact records of the income and expenditure of the pagodas are preserved, the officers of which are paid by your petitioner. The Circar records of the pagodas are signed by your petitioner's goomastas, and every record in your petitioner's office bears the signature of the tasildar.

8th. By the takeeds sent to the address of your petitioner, on account of the affairs of the pagodas, it will be fully proved that your petitioner is the durmakurtha. Four of them out of many takeeds, are herein enclosed for your inspection. Your petitioner has not enumerated all his privileges, through fear that it will swell this petition to an enormous size.

9th. Your petitioner has a lawful right to the pagodas in question in every way, and if your Board doubt this, you may refer this petition to the Collector, and send for his answer concerning every callam in it containing the privileges of your petitioner; then the facts herein stated will appear quite naked.

Peter Bruce, Esq., who was appointed as the Commissioner, in order to investigate into the affairs of the pagodas, having made deep researches into every record concerning the pagodas, and having fully examined into the mamool, as declared by the servants of the pagodas, compiled a regulation about every thing to be conducted in the said pagodas, which is also confirmed by the Government.

In the said regulations it is mentioned by Mr. Bruce, that if any fault is proved against your petitioner, the Governor in Council alone can fine him slightly; whereas all the others connected with the pagodas can be dismissed for any crime. How strong must your petitioner's claims be to the davastanums to lead Mr. Bruce to make such a statement as the above.

Your petitioner's other claims will gain your approbation, no sooner than a reference is made to Mr. Bruce's regulations in the record of your office. While pagodas are thus committed to your petitioner's management, how can the Collector say that your petitioner does not seem to possess any particular right in the pagodas? And how is it reasonable in the Collector to prefer Savadas to your petitioner, saying that for these last two years he is assisting the tasildar with his followers, in the stead of sepoys, whom the Circar used to supply during the festival; that the said Savadas has four villages for his property, and that he gets presents in the pagodas; that these things require that the said Savadas should be appointed to the durmakurthaship, and that the oversight of these pagodas' affairs should be committed to the zemindar of Cawnvaty Nagaram. The Collector's statement above is liable to these objections. Always Cavalcarers, enjoying some villages, guard every day, 50 in number, the pagodas, armed, from danger to and theft within them. Nay, the gollars and palleyers enjoying the meerasee rights of landed property, take care of Cawnecay and all the estates of the pagodas, from 20 to 100 in number, are in attendance day and night. By these people, according to Mamool, every thing is preserved. Even after these davastanums are given up, it is the duty of the Government that theft and other crimes committed in the pagodas should be punished by themselves, as those elsewhere, in a political point of view. Therefore this Byragee's help is not at all necessary; save one hamlet for his property, all the other three villages which the Collector says he possesses are not his, but they are mortgaged under him by some of the servants of the pagodas. If those who have mortgaged the said three villages sue him in the court, he will lose them, conformably to the IVth and VIth Regulations of 1831.

It is a custom, that when one of the heads, ten Byraghees Matums, in these davastanums, breathes out his last, his successor is honoured with the present of a cloth, called "voolchattoo," through the hands of your petitioner; Sandas is one like them. The whole of the zamin of Caurvaty Nagaram is zufted, as that zemindar should owe to the Government about 2,50,000 rupees. Even if the zuftee be relieved, merely a very small portion of it will fall to his enjoyment, after the zemindar makes a satisfaction to his innumerable creditors, from whom he contracted large debts.

Your Board knows too well about this zemindar to require any information from your petitioner. By the explanations above made, the Collectors recommendation of Savadas and Cournah Nagarum zemindar, falls short of a place in your Board.

What is more, the reason for which the Government gives up the davastanums is, that the people of one religion ought not to interfere with the religious concerns of another; if so, how is it possible, in the nature of things, that Savadas, one of another creed, differing from and contrary to the creed and practices of the pagodas in question, can be appointed as the superintendent of Theroomalay and Theroopathy davastanums?

Your petitioners' seal on the pagodas, &c. with those of the Circar; the accounts which your petitioner's goomastahs are empowered to write at the same spot as those of the Circar, at the time when hoondees, &c. are presented to the pagodas by the votaries, and their seals over them equally with those of the Circar; the chit from your petitioner for the expenditure of the pagodas; the records of his office about the income, expenditure and other affairs of the pagodas, with the signature of the tasildar, and those of the tasildar with your petitioner's goomastahs' signatures, befit your petitioner full of claims, and strongly entitled to be appointed as the durmakurtah of these davastanums.

Under these circumstances, your petitioner requests your Board will, in consideration of the order received from the Honourable the Court of Directors, which requires that all the religious institutions should be delivered over to the charge of those of the same religion as that observed in the respective institutions, and who are entitled to them respectively, be pleased to confer upon your petitioner alone the office of durmakurtha of the pagodas of Theroomlay and Theroopathy, the duties of which your petitioner performs up to this day, without any molestation.

In doing this act of justice, your petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed in Teelungee.)

23 December. 1842.

— No. 77. —

To the President and Members of the Board of Revenue.

The humble Petition of Savah Doss Mahunt, of Hutteeram Matam, in Teeroopaty, in the Northern Division of Arcot,

Showeth,

1st. THAT, having heard that the Collector of North Arcot has reported to your Board the arrangement which he deemed proper for the future management of the Teroopaty Pagoda, and that the first jeyer of that pagoda has petitioned your Board, objecting to the appointment of your petitioner as dhurmakurtah, your petitioner begs leave most respectfully to submit this further petition for your Board's favourable consideration.

2d. Your petitioner begs to state that he is not a man of family, but a recluse and priest of the said matam, whose time and incomes, amounting to about 12,000 rupees per annum, are entirely devoted to the performance of charities, such as supplying a large quantity of eatables for the pagoda, and feeding the thousands of people resorting to the matam from different parts of the country. He is, at the same time, not a servant of the pagoda, but its chief supporter. The pagoda and its valuable property have, in fact, always been, and are protected with his assistance and that of his people, as will be seen by the enclosed Nos. 1 to 5. takeeds of the Collector of the district, and of the tahsildar, which latter authority used to call for petitioner's aid when thousands of pilgrims visit the holy place

place during the annual feast, and other occasions. Your petitioner also used to supply the pagoda with the necessary articles from his matam, whenever they were wanting in the church. For the better information of your Board regarding the connexion and valuable services of your petitioner in the same pagoda, he

* No. 6.

† No. 7.

begs to submit an extract* from the statement of the pagoda functionaries, their rights and duties, prepared in Fusly 1211, when the pagoda was first taken under the Company's management; and also a detailed urzee,† lately presented by your petitioner to the present Collector of North Arcot, with his indorsement thereon.

3d. Whilst such is your petitioner's relative and independent position in the pagoda, the jeyer, who now objects to his nomination, as well as others, is merely a paid servant of the pagoda, not hereditary, but one that is appointed and dismissed by the Collector's order. This fact was admitted by the jeyer himself in several court suits, and on different occasions, in the Collector's cutcherry. He performs the duties of a pareeharakah, in performing the daily poojahs, and is therefore more fit to be commanded than to command. He pretends to show that his predecessors held the management of the pagoda formerly, and that he is himself recognised as the durmakurtah of the pagoda, because certain honours attached to that office have been done to him; but your petitioner begs to explain, that, according to the jeyer's own statements before the Collector when he first made inquiries on the subject, none but the ruling powers ever had the management, and that these jeyers were allowed to bear the designation of dhurmakurtah nominally, and not in reality; the Company's Collector being the real dhurmakurtah of the institution, could not receive his honour as such, and therefore caused them to be received by the jeyer, who is the chief Circar servant. When, therefore, the Collector withdraws his control over the pagoda, the jeyer will no longer be entitled to the distinction of dhurmakurtah. This is his real situation and privilege, and your Board may judge whether it would afford him any lawful right for the dhurmakurtahship, and how prejudicial it would prove to the interests and well-being of this famous Hindoo holy place, were its careems to be entrusted to the care of its servants.

4th. The jeyer also attempts to represent your petitioner as being attached to a class of turbulent character, by alledging that a former priest of your petitioner's matam had committed murderous acts; but your Board will be satisfied, on inquiry, that his predecessor was acquitted of all such accusation, and that your petitioner's own conduct is unexceptionable.

5th. Your petitioner therefore trusts that your Board will see the propriety of rejecting the petition of the jeyer, or any other servant of the pagoda, as unworthy of notice.

6th. With regard to the Collector's propositions, your petitioner begs to observe, that he is not wanting in character or ability solely to manage the affairs of the pagoda, if given up by Government, and therefore does not require the assistance of any other person; and if it is true that the Collector has proposed to make your petitioner subject to the control of the zemindar of Cavatanagaram, nothing can be more degrading to his own rights and respectability than such an arrangement. Your petitioner cannot, in justice to his seat of priesthood and reputation, place himself in subjection to any other person, of whatever rank he may be, and therefore craves your Board's particular attention to this point.

7th. Under these circumstances, your petitioner most earnestly and humbly prays that your honourable Board will be pleased to give your best consideration to his case, and authorize his being appointed as sole dhurmakurtah of the pagoda of Teroopaty.

For which act of justice your petitioner shall ever pray.

(Signed in Teelungee.)

Madras, January 1843.

(True copies.)

(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*

Secretary to Government.

— No. 78. —

(No. 289, of 1843.)

The Most honourable *George Marquis of Tweeddale*, K.T. and C.B., Governor and President in Council, Fort St. George.

The humble Petition of *Narraina Jyer, Vakeel to Hoomday Rajah, Higha Raja Bemma Rauze, Bahadar, Zemindar of Carvettnagaram, in the Zillah of Chittore,*

Humbly showeth,

WITH due submission your petitioner most humbly begs leave to lay the hard case before your Lordship in Council.

That on the Collector of Chittore arriving at *Narrainavanum*, expressed his wish to our Rajah that he intends to transfer the management of the *davastanum of Treputty* to his care, and the *Mahuntoo* to be under him. That he was kind enough to tell at the same time to our Rajah, that he had also written on the subject to the Board of Revenue, and that in the event of the death of the said *Mahuntoo*, that it shall be optional with our Rajah either to select another *Mahuntoo*, or choose any other person whom the Rajah finds to be competent to hold the appointment under him.

That, being informed that several petitions have been presented to the Collector of Chittore and the Board of Revenue, they were pleased to recommend that the churchwardenship of such an important *davastanum* be conferred on one single individual.

That the zemindary of our Rajah being situated in the vicinity of *Treputty*, the respectability of the zemindar, who is under the control of the British Government, is well known to them, as well as to the community at large. If the *davastanum of Treputty* be put under the management of the Rajah, who has great influence in that part of the country, the celebration of all the ceremonies, festivals, as well as chariot feasts, will be performed with due decorum and regularity, supplying sufficient people. With due respect, your petitioner begs that the Most noble the Governor in Council would be pleased to take the subject into his serious consideration, and to issue the necessary instructions that the management of the *davastanum* be conferred on the Rajah by the Collector; the receipts and disbursements of which being annually to an extent of upwards of 5,000 rupees, the Rajah pledges that he will manage the affairs of the *davastanum* to the satisfaction of your Lordship in Council; the Rajah wishes to have it with no other motive than that of assuming honour, by having the appointment among the Hindoo community who resort there on pilgrimage. For which act of kindness, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

(Signed in Teelungee.)

Madras, 26 February 1843.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*
Secretary to Government.

— No. 79. —

(No. 290, of 1843.)

To *J. F. Thomas, Esq.,* Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Honoured Sir,

I most respectfully solicit that the accompanying petition may be laid before the Most Noble the Governor in Council, for the favourable and indulgent consideration of his Lordship.

27 February 1843.

(Signed in Telungee.)

To the Most Noble *George* Marquis of *Tweeddale*, K. T. and C. B., Governor in Council, Fort St. George.

The humble Petition of Appen Teroovangada Ramanooja Paria Jeeyengar; Churchwarden of the Pagodas of Teroomala, Teroopathy in the Talook of Teroopathy, in the Zillah of North Arcot,

Most humbly showeth,

WITH the utmost respect and humility your petitioner earnestly beseeches your Lordship to pity his deplorable case, afflicted and depressed as he is to the most extreme degree, and pardon the length of this petition, to which he is unavoidably forced, to explain the chief particulars.

That your petitioner has learned with regret, that, consequent on a report made to the Board of Revenue by the Collector of the district, to the prejudice of your petitioner's claims to the churchwardenship of the pagodas aforesaid, and recommending the nomination as sole churchwarden of Savadaus Mahunt, a Byragee or recluse, though admitting at the same time the non-existence of any particular right on his part to the charge of the pagodas, the Board have authorized the charge of the davastanums being made over to the said Savadaus, notwithstanding that your petitioner has laid before the Board his own claims on the pagoda, and the inexpediency of the other measure, as set forth hereunder.

That the nomination of Savadas above alluded to, is quite incompatible with the usages and creed observed in this davastanum, and ill calculated for the due administration of its affairs; and that your petitioner is the only person who has the strongest rights to the charge of the davastanums, as proved by the following facts.

The said davastanums are situated, one at the top and the other at the foot of the hill, almost at the centre of the Tamil, Teloogoor, Malabar and Canaries districts. Devotees swarm in great crowds annually at these davastanums, from all parts of India. All the servants connected with the pagodas are not of any other language than those of the said districts. Savadas is an utter stranger to this part of the country, and one quite ignorant of its languages, manners and customs. He is a priest of the Byragee order, who travel up and down the whole length and breadth of India; his appointment to the most responsible charge in question is viewed with no less regret than surprise by the mass of the people. What is more, he is in no way attached to the Streevistnava creed; his principles are at variance with the tenets observed in the pagodas, and practised by the votaries of this part of the country. Savadaus and his disciples, are as ignorant of domestic life as any one else of their order must be from their infancy, and are consequently in a very rude state of life. It is therefore submitted to the consideration of your Lordship in Council, whether such a man as Savadaus can be conveniently entrusted with the management of the pagodas.

Your petitioner, the Pareya Jeyengar, has a right to these pagodas in every way, from time immemorial. Basheya Carer, the chief priest of Streevystnana creed, raised new buildings and repaired steeples, walls and muntassums, and gilt veenamums, or the top part of the place where the chief deity is kept, and presented the most valuable jewels. From that time your petitioner's predecessors, as well as himself, have continued to enjoy the privileges and rights of durmakurtaship in these davastanums, undisputed either under Mahomedan or English rules. The privileges are,—

1st. Your petitioner, the Pareya Jeyengar, and his deputy, Sereyah Jeyengar, and his assistants, four acangies, are not only stalathours to the pagoda, but are also the merassidars of the first three theerthums in them.

2d. The keys of all the doors of these davastanums, have been and are under the sole possession of your petitioner's predecessors and himself, from a period of more than 800 hundred years, and your petitioner's assistants are the people who open the doors of the pagodas in the morning and shut them at nights, and these keys are secured at nights under your petitioner's care.

3d. Your petitioner's seal is set every night on the doors of the pagodas, the hoodces, carrecays, moodessoos, and the boxes of jewels, with the Circar seal.

4th. No cash will be spent for the affairs of the pagodas before your petitioner sends a chit, and it is signed by the Circar.

5th. Presents

5th. Presents of shawls, cloths, &c., are made to rajabs, zemindars, heads of monasteries, ancharegapoorooshawls, and other devotees, through your petitioner's recommendation; and through his hands alone, according to mamool.

6th. Your petitioner is enjoying every day the privileges due to durmakurtabs in these pagodas.

7th. Your petitioner has an office, in which the exact records of the income and expenditure of the pagodas are preserved, the officers of which are paid from your petitioner's income. The Circar records of the pagodas are signed by your petitioner's gomastas, and every record in your petitioner's office bears the signature of the tasildar on the part of the Circar.

8th. By the takeeds sent to the address of your petitioner on account of the affairs of the pagodas, it will be fully proved that your petitioner is the dhurmakurtha. Your petitioner has not enumerated all his privileges, through fear that they will swell this petition to an enormous size.

From the above-mentioned facts, it will be obvious to your Lordship, that your petitioner has a lawful right to the dhurmacurtaship. He humbly states that the facts will be incontrovertibly proved by the correspondence between the jeyers and the Circar, that are passing up to this very minute.

Peter Bruce, Esq., who had been appointed as the Commissioner, in order to investigate into the affairs of the pagodas, having made the deepest inquiries into every record concerning the pagodas, and having fully examined into the mamool, as declared and deposed by the servants of the pagodas, compiled a regulation for the conduct of the affairs in the said pagodas, which was also confirmed by the Government. In the said regulation it is written, that if any fault is proved against your petitioner, the Governor in Council alone can fine him slightly, whereas all the others connected with the pagodas can be dismissed. How strong must your petitioner's claims be to these davastanums to lead Mr. Bruce to make such a statement as above is left to your Lordship's judgment.

In reference to this and other points, your petitioner begs to solicit the attention of your Lordship to Mr. Bruce's regulation, in the records of the Board of Revenue, which your Lordship may call for.

By the facts above stated, your Lordship in Council may see how unjustly the Collector has stated that your petitioner does not seem to possess any particular right in the pagodas, and how is it reasonable in the Collector to prefer Savadas to your petitioner, saying, that for these last two years he is assisting the tasildar with his followers, in lieu of circar servants, during the annual festivals. Cavalcars, continually enjoying some villages, guard every day, 50 in number, armed, the pagodas from danger to and the theft within them; nay, the gollars and pullanas enjoying the merassee rights of landed property, to take care of Caunekey, &c., and all the estates of the pagodas, from 20 to 100 of them in number, are in attendance day and night. By these people, according to Mamool, every thing is preserved; even after these davastanums are given up, it is the duty of Government that theft and other crimes committed in the said pagodas should be punished by themselves, as those elsewhere, in a political point of view. Therefore, the assistance of Byraghee is not at all necessary.

It is the object of Government, in giving up the management of the pagodas, that they should be left to the charge of those whose tenets are observed in them, undisturbed by the interference of any individual of another religion or sect. If so, your Lordship may consider how is it possible, that Savadas, one of another creed, differing from and contrary to the creed and practices of the pagodas in question, can be appointed as the superintendent of Theroopathy, Teroomalay davastanums.

Your petitioner's seal on the doors of the pagodas, &c., with those of the Circar, the accounts which your petitioner's goomastabs are empowered to write at the same spot as those of the Circar, at the time when hoondees, &c. are presented to the pagodas by the votaries, and their seals over them equally with those of Circar; the chits from your petitioner for the expenditure of the pagodas, the records of his office about the income, expenditure and other affairs of the pagodas, with the signatures of the tasildar, and those of the tasildar with your petitioner's goomastas' signatures, befit your petitioner full of claims, and strongly entitled to be appointed as the dhurmacurtha of these devastanums.

Your petitioner presented an urzee, containing all the facts in the foregoing part of this petition, desiring the Board of Revenue to send the same to the collector, and ask him to make his remarks on every paragraph in the said arzee.

That, although as soon as a letter from the Board of Revenue was sent to the Collector, directing the institution of further inquiries in regard to the churchwardenship of the pagoda, your petitioner's goomastah proceeded to the Collector's cutcherry at Pulicat, taking with him the documents in your petitioner's possession, yet no inquiry whatever in regard to the management of the pagoda was made, nor any questions put to your petitioner's goomastahs; but having twice interrogated the goomastah of the Byragee only, the Collector has since reported, in accordance to his deposition, pronouncing your petitioner an officer under the orders of the Circar, and like all other servants attached to the pagoda, subject to appointment and removal by the Circar.

That your petitioner begs to submit to your Lordship's consideration the impropriety of ranking as servants the Jeeyers, on whom the churchwardenship devolved in right of the jeeyership, in due succession for nearly eight hundred years, from the original founder of the order, named Bashyakar.

That, on reference to clause 4 of the rules for the management of the pagoda in question, framed by Peter Bruce, Esq., the Commissioner, whereby it is provided that the jeeyer is not subject to dismissal, like the servants of the davastanum, charged with offences, it will be obvious to your Lordship's consideration, that the opinion of the present Collector, viewing the jeeyers as servants of the pagoda, and subject to dismissal, is unfounded; and this circumstance will be admitted to be confirmed by the practice observed, of addressing the jeeyer in the manner peculiar to the zemindars and others, and not as it is done to the sherishtadars, tasildars, and other servants.

That it is a practice observed from time out of mind, in event of the death of a jeeyer, he is to be succeeded by his deputy, and the latter, on installation as jeeyer, to select as his deputy such a person as he might consider fit for the office, and that nomination to be reported to the Circar, with the view only of the lands and other revenues assigned for the pagodas being delivered over, and never has the nomination been objected to on the part of the Circar, nor any appointment of jeeyers made by the Collectors of the district, nor are they empowered to do so. On the death of a jeeyer, or on their installation to the office, the expenses of the ceremonies have been defrayed from the davastanum funds.

The Collector has regarded in the light of a salary paid to the petitioner the roosoom or income which the Circar have consigned for the maintenance of an office establishment. That the whole is appropriated to the salaries of the establishment for the preparation of accounts, &c., connected with the davastanums is well known.

That it is understood the Collector has remarked, that the jeeyer has now objected to the nomination of the said Byragee as churchwarden, although he before expressed his willingness to his being so appointed in conjunction with himself; your petitioner begs, however, to submit, that he suggested the expediency of himself being confirmed as churchwarden, and the zemindar of Vencatayery Kalastry and the said Byragee should form a supervising body.

That the archakas and acharyapoorooshals of the pagoda have presented a petition to the Board of Revenue, submitting that your petitioner should be appointed the churchwarden, and that the Byragee should never be nominated to the office, and that it having been referred to the Collector for the purpose of inquiry, has been re-submitted to the Board of Revenue by that authority. Notwithstanding the above circumstance, the Collector appears to have reported, that the nomination of the jeeyer to the churchwardenship is disliked by the archakas and other servants of the pagodas.

That the Collector appears to have observed, that the said pagoda belongs to the Vistnooreligion, consisting of the two sects of Tengala and Vadagala; that the said jeeyer is of the Tengala sect; that the said Byragee is neither of the Tengalay nor of the Vadagalay sect, and that therefore the churchwardenship should be left to him: your petitioner begs to submit, that the religion of which the Byragee is follower, is not one embracing the tenets of the pagoda: he is not a Bramin of this part of India; nor would a Bramin under the territory of this Presidency, nor any member of the religious sects here, receive even water, &c., from him, or eat his food within his sight.

The Collector's statement, "that the said pagoda belongs to the Vishnoo religion, consisting of the two sects of Tengala and Vadagala, that the said jeeyer is of the Tengalay sect, that the said Byragee is neither Tengalay nor Vadagalay, and that therefore the churchwardenship should be left to him," is inconsistent with

with the reason and practice of the Circar hitherto. Your Government appointed no individual of such a description as Mahuntoo, a stranger to every thing, and one of no inheritance in the pagodas, as dhurmurkurtha to any of the davastanums; the very fact that the Byragee is neither Tengalay nor Vadagalay, as acknowledged by the Collector himself, is the strongest reason why such an individual might not be nominated as dhurmakurtha; reason and the established practice of every church in the whole world stand in opposition to the Collector's proposal.

They are davastanums of peculiar note with the Hindoos generally, and of primary and particular interest to the Vishnuvas; the other sects are permitted to enter the pagodas for the purpose of worship, and have otherwise no manner of concern whatever therein. The charge of other particular davastanums, such as Streerungam, Canjeeveram, Jemboocasooovaram, Trichinopoly, &c., &c., &c., have already been committed to the parties possessed of meerassy rights and established claims to the management thereof. Such being the course pursued in regard to the pagodas above named, your petitioner begs to leave to your Lordship's consideration the impropriety of committing the sole charge of the pagodas to a Byragee without claim, and having nothing to do with them, especially as they are possessed of immense property and considerable income.

That, under the above circumstances, your petitioner most respectfully solicits, that, in accordance with the principle which has been observed in regard to the rightful churchwardens of other pagodas, your Lordship in Council will be pleased to direct that the charge of the pagoda be committed to your petitioner as only entitled to the same, and, if your Government deem it necessary, you may appoint a supervising body, consisting of two or three individuals from among the most respectable zemindars or nobles of Madras Presidency.

For your Lordship's entire satisfaction, your petitioner solicits your Lordship's inspection into the arzees, their inclosures, and the genealogy of his ancestors for eight centuries, from the Board of Revenue, which your petitioner has in support of his claims. Shall ever pray.

27 February 1843.

(signed in Telungee.)

(True copy.)

(signed) J. F. Thomas,
Secretary.

To the Most Honourable the Governor in Council, Fort St. George, &c , &c., &c.

The humble Petition of Veeraragoovah Chariar, Perathamam Chary, Poo-vooshaul Theertha Meerasydar, and Thalapah Chary of the Teeroomalay Teeroopady,

Humbly showeth,

THAT your petitioners most respectfully beg to submit, that from time immemorial up to the present period the above said holy place Teeroopady had been under the reigning powers, and the Poojah Nevatheyam, Woochanam, &c., were conducted by them, and not by the people, up to this time, and such people will not be able to protect and manage it; besides, the holy place is situated on a very lofty mountain, and in the middle of a wild desert, besides millions value of gold, silver, precious stones, pearls, and other cast images, and a large quantity of vessels, vases, &c., &c., are in it, and as millions of money are its annual income, and as it is in the centre of a great jungle, and affords a fair opportunity of being plundered by robbers, to prevent such an event occurring, there are none so free, independent or faithful to protect the same except yourselves, and not by Mahuntoo, who has no fellow feeling or humanity, and a debtor possessed of party feeling, and not having the ability of conducting it, and hitherto the said Mahuntoo had no concern with it; and should the said holy place be delivered into his possession, there is not the least doubt but he will usurp the property of the Deity, thereby committing sacrilege.

That the prayer and humble solicitation to your liberal, powerful and charitable Government is, that should it be determined to place it in possession of one of great credit, respectability, zemindar, and charitable from generations and possessing it at present, there is the Caurvatee Nagaram Rajah, of whom the Collector at first reported to the Board, and by doing so, it will be acceptable to all the

people ; and when the Collector sent a second report to the Board on the subject, we are given to understand that the holy place was recommended to be delivered up to Mahuntoo, while he is not a man of such credit or in such affluence as the said zemindar ; besides, he is greatly involved in debt, and not possessing fortune ; and by this famous holy place being delivered into the possession of the said Mahuntoo, it will not only be injurious to the performance of the several offices appertaining to it, but it will be hurtful and derogatory to the feelings of the whole of the people ; and as the zemindar has greater fortune, respectability, charitable disposition, liberality and humanity towards mankind than Mahuntoo, by delivering it in the possession of the said zemindar, it will be most agreeable and highly acceptable to the whole of the people attached to that holy place, and the affairs of it will be conducted with due propriety, and with the greatest deference to your instructions and authority. Instead of delivering the said holy place to Mahuntoo who has solicited for it, it would be far preferable to deliver the holy place over to us, who are the merasedars and residents of that holy place ; and we will conduct it satisfactorily, as we are not like a servant as the head jeeyer, merasedars of the said holy place. Besides, we had before three times petitioned that it should be made over to us, and on their being referred to the Collector for inquiry, without doing so, the Collector has reported in a different manner ; therefore it is confided that your honourable Council would deign to take it into your consideration towards authorizing the said holy place of Teroomalay Teeroopady being placed under our possession, or under those of whom we have mentioned.

If this said holy place is to be delivered to a Mahuntoo not possessing any fortune, while he is not to be able to possess 20 lacs of rupees' appurtenances belonging to the deity, and besides he is influenced, through interested motives, towards taking possession of that holy place ; if the Government thinks to deliver it to a suitable person, may it be given to one who can uphold its dignity, in the event of its being delivered to the said Mahuntoo Bayaragee, may suitable security be received.

In the event of it being delivered to the said Mahuntoo Bayaragee, providence will see its fate.

As in duty bound, shall ever pray.

(signed) *Veeraragava Chariar.*

Madras, 27 February 1843.

(True copy.)

(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*
Secretary to Government.

(No. 299, of 1843.)

To the Most Noble the Marquis of *Tweeddale*, K.T. and C.B., Governor in Council, Fort St. George, &c. &c. &c.

The humble Memorial of the Inhabitants of Terputty, and of the Meraseedars and other Bramins attached to the Pagodas of Terooputty and Teroomalay, in North Arcot.

WE learned with great surprise and alarm that, consequent upon the withdrawal of the connexion and interference of the officers of Government with the religious institutions of the natives, the Collector of North Arcot has selected for the office of durmacurtha of the pagodas of Terooputty and Terpomalay one single individual, named Mahuntoo, who it is well known is a foreigner, being a native of Bengal, and is totally unacquainted with the practices, usages and languages of this part of the peninsula.

As it is reported that the selection is now submitted for the approval and confirmation of your Lordship in Council, we feel it due to ourselves, and the community in general, to lay this representation before your Excellency. It must be within the recollection of the Government, that the number of trustees who have been nominated for the pagodas of Streerungam in Trichinopoly, Teroomalay in South Arcot and Triplicany in Madras, is not less than three, and that the importance of the pagodas of Terooputty, both in point of riches, revenue, &c., is far greater than any religious institutions under this Presidency.

dency. The above said Mahuntoo, as has been admitted by the Collector himself, is not in any way concerned with the pagodas in question. We therefore most respectfully leave for the wise judgment and decision of your Lordship and Council the propriety of nominating a single individual as Mahuntoo to an important temple, containing immense fortune, and yielding considerable revenue annually.

If it should be deemed difficult or impracticable to fix upon more than one individual for the office of trustee within the district of North Arcot, it may not be out of place here to submit, for you Lordship's consideration, as to the selection of one or more of the respectable men at Madras, in the same manner as Ahobala Jeyeer, of Cambaconam, has been nominated for the pagoda of Troovaloor, and certain Madrases for the pagoda of Teeroonamally.

(Signed by 23 Inhabitants.)

Madras, 27 February 1843.

— No. 80. —

To the Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George.

Honoured Sir,

WE most humbly beg you will be pleased to lay this our memorial for the consideration of Government before his Lordship in Council will come to a conclusion on the report of Revenue Board on the subject of Teroopatya Pagoda, in North Arcot.

27 February 1843.

(Signed in Teelungee.)

(A true copy.)

(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*
Secretary to Government.

(No. 454, of 1843.)

To the Most Noble the Marquis of *Tweeddale*, K. T. and C. B., Governor in Council
Fort St. George,

Most respectfully showeth,

THAT the British Government have hitherto, like the former rulers, duly protected and maintained all the natives of India in their respective religious sects and customs, their peculiar institutions continuing under the superintendence of the local authorities. But under the order since received from the Honourable the Court of Directors for the withdrawal of Government concerns with the affairs of all the religious institutions of the natives, measures are at present being adopted by the local authorities for effecting the withdrawal.

Of all the temples or religious institutions subject to the Presidency of Madras, the pagodas of Teroomalay and Teroopathee, attached to the zillah of Chittoor, are the most renowned for their sanctity and high repute among the Hindoos, to which exuberantly jewels the most precious and costly, and gold of no common quantity, belong; add to this the ever-increasing and the prolific heaps of money which they have. Your Government know too well to hear anything from us about the inlets of their wealth.

We came to understand that the Collector of Chittoor has selected and recommended for the approval and confirmation of the Board of Revenue to the office of durmacurtha of the said pagodas an individual named Savadas Mahunto, a Byragee, a foreigner to this part of the country, being a native of Bengal, and an utter ignorant of the usages as well as the languages current on the Coromandel, and a stranger to the spirit and the tone of the Hindoo law, and their requisites.

We solicit permission to bring to your Lordship's recollection that to the pagoda of Streerungum, at Trichinopoly, and other renowned Hindoo temples in all the zillahs under Madras Presidency, the Collectors have selected durmakurthas not less than three in number to each pagoda, and those who are natives of this part of the country; but the Collector of Chittoor selected the aforesaid Byraghee alone as durmakurtha of the two pagodas in question

although he has no concern whatever in them, as acknowledged by the Collector himself—a selection, the spirit of which we leave to your Lordship's consideration.

The selection and nomination of a single individual as durmakurtha of such great temples as those in question being productive of various incurable inconveniences, we request your Lordship will be pleased, in the same manner as was done as regards the other pagodas referred to, to select at least three persons from among those who have concerns and are interested in the said pagodas, and who are well acquainted with their usages, and appoint them as durmakurthas.

(Signed by 46 Inhabitants.)

(A true copy.)

(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*
Secretary to Government.

(No. 459.)

To the Most Noble the Marquis of *Tweeddale*, K. T. and C. B., Governor in Council,
Fort St. George.

The humble Petition of Rajagopalla Chariar, Vakeel of the Mahunt of
Teroopaty, in the Northern Division of Arcot,

Showeth,

1st. THAT the Collector of North Arcot having intimated to the Mahunt the determination of Government to give up the management of the pagoda of Teroopaty, the Mahunt agreed to undertake it if nominated as sole churchwarden; but the Collector proposed to the Board of Revenue to appoint the zemindar of Cavet Nagaram also as controller jointly with the Mahunt. The jeyyer and other servants of the pagoda also preferred a claim to the churchwardenship, and their petitions, as well as that of the Mahunt, were referred to the Collector for his further consideration.

2d. The Collector, Mr. Goldingham, then considered the subject again, rejected the claims of the jeyyer and others, and recommended to the Board of Revenue that the Mahunt may be appointed as sole dhurmakurtah, and the Board have now, your petitioner understands, recommended that arrangement for your Lordship's approval; but to this reasonable and judicious arrangement the said jeyyer and his class of people have, it is said, stated certain objections in petitions addressed to your Lordship in Council, and proposed the nomination of a committee of natives at Madras. These objections are very frivolous, and altogether unworthy of notice, for the following reasons:—

3d. The said jeyyer is a paid servant of the pagoda, appointed and removable by the Collector at pleasure, and possesses no hereditary right, as acknowledged by himself, not only by the moochilkah or agreement executed by him to the Collector, but also in defending the suits brought against him in the civil courts on account of the debts of his predecessors. In proof of this fact, your Lordship's petitioner begs to submit the enclosed three papers for your perusal, and he also begs leave to state, that as the said jeyyer and his successors are to be appointed and commanded by the future dhurmakurtah or superintendent of the pagoda, he can by no means claim a share in the control of the institution, whatever may be his pretensions and the duties performed by him in the pagoda, by virtue of the temporary authority vested by the Collector. No person that wished to do justice to the churchwardenship, or that has any regard to the responsibility of that office and his own public character, can agree to be placed on equal terms with the servants of the pagoda in its management, or to be associated with persons who never had anything to do with it.

4th. The Mahunt is an independent priest, having no family to support, or any particular duty to perform, or any other interests to serve but the affairs and well-being of the pagoda, in aid of which his co-operations had always been called for, and obtained, both by the Collector and the tahsildar of the place. Knowing, as he does, the character of the jeyyer and other servants of the pagoda, and the impossibility of any committee at Madras efficiently managing the

the concerns of this great pagoda, he entreats your Lordship in Council to give the subject your best consideration, and to sanction the appointment of the Mahunt as sole churchwarden of the Teroopaty Pagoda, agreeably to the recommendation of the Collector and Board of Revenue.

5th. The Mahunt also prays that Government will at the same time order the whole of the net collections and incomes of the pagoda from the commencement of the current Fusly year, to be paid to him for its expenses, as without such an advance the management could not be undertaken.

For which act of justice your Lordship's petitioner shall ever pray.

(Signed in Teelunga.)

Madras, 4 March 1843.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*
Secretary to Government.

(No. 837, of 1843.)

To the Most Honourable *George Marquis of Tweeddale*, K.T. and C.B., Governor in Council of Fort St. George.

The humble Memorial of *Tolapah Charry Gopaula Charry*, and *Vararagava Charry*, Principal Meerasedar of *Troomala Troopathy Devastanum*,

Humbly showeth,

Your humble memorialist begs leave to bring to your Lordship's serious consideration and order the following circumstances, in expectation of such justice which is renderable by such an impartial hand as of your Lordship.

2d. Since your Lordship's arrival, several cases occurred which had been severally disposed of to the satisfaction of the public. The devastanum of Teroopatty is most important and valuable, and visited by numerous people from all parts of India. This pagoda was hitherto under the management of the Government, and conducted to the satisfaction of the public. The Collector, Mr. Goldingham, in his first recommendation to the Board of Revenue, suggested to put the said valuable devastanum under the management of the zemindar of Carvet Nagaram and Mahuntho; but again your humble memorialist has been informed that it was recommended to put the said most important devastanum Teroopatty under the charge of Mahunthoo alone, who is largely involved in debt; so that as it is the duty of the Government to distribute justice to the public, your memorialist begs to bring to your Lordship's serious consideration that the management of such valuable devastanum should be put under the two or three respectable individuals, such as zemindars, who are residing in the neighbourhood of the pagoda, and the church merasedars, several of whom being in good circumstances, and possessing yearly private interests of nearly 10,000 rupees, it would be advantageous and safe if the present recommendation of the Collector, Mr. Goldingham, and the Board of Revenue, will be referred to the present Acting Collector, Mr. Babington, directing him to investigate strictly and impartially the involved condition and circumstances of Mahunthoo, and also the circumstances and conditions of the meerasedars of the above devastanum; and it will be satisfactory to the public, as well as to the Government, who have only the authority to distribute such justice. The management of devastanum of Teroonamalay, under the collectorate of South Arcot, has been invested with some individuals who are unconnected with the said temple, by the recommendation of the Collector, without the preliminary caution of investigating the particulars, and under the sanction of the Board of Revenue and Government; but now, when the individuals (unconnected with any right to the Temple of Teroonamallee), who were named by the Collector, proceeded to take charge of the estate of the temple, disputes arose. Thousands of people opposed them, and the Collector of South Arcot, though he proceeded there, was unable to suppress the disturbance. Your humble memorialist therefore begs your Lordship's serious attention, before any orders being issued from the noble hand of justice, of your Government to refer back for an impartial investigation; for which act of justice your memorialist, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

Madras, 1 April 1843.

(Signed in Teelunga.)

To *J. F. Thomas, Esq., &c. &c. &c.*, Acting Chief Secretary to Government of Fort St. George.

The humble Memorial of Tolapah Charry and Veraragava Charry, Principal Meerasedar of Troomala Troopathy Devastanum.

Humbly showeth,

YOUR humble memorialist begs to enclose the addresses to the Most Noble the Governor and the Honourable Members of Council, praying for redress against the recommendation of the Collector, Mr. Goldingham, and the Board of Revenue. Your humble memorialist begs that they may be laid, and obtain me justice through your kind hand, that no serious disturbance may happen in the management of the devastanum of Teroopathy, as happened in the church of Teroonamalay, under the collectorate of South Arcot, shall ver pray.

Madras, 1 April 1843.

(Signed in Teelunga.)

To the Honourable *John Bird, Esq., &c. &c. &c.*, Member in Council of Fort St. George.

The humble Memorial of Tolapah Charry, Gopaula Charry, and Veeraragava, Charry, Principal Meerasedar of Troomala Troopathy Devastanum,

Humbly showeth,

YOUR humble memorialist begs leave to bring to your honour's serious consideration and order the following circumstances, in expectation of such justice which is renderable by such an impartial hand as of your honour.

2d. Since your honour coming to Council, several cases occurred which had been severally disposed of to the satisfaction of the public. The devastanum of Teroopathy is most important and valuable, and visited by numerous people from all parts of India. This pagodah was hitherto under the management of the Government, and conducted to the satisfaction of the public. The Collector, Mr. Goldingham, in his first recommendation to the Board of Revenue, suggested to put the said valuable devastanum under the management of the zemindar of Carvet Nagaram and Mahuntho; but again your humble memorialist has been informed that it was recommended to put the said most important devastanum Teroopathy under charge of Mahuntho lone, who is largely involved in debt; so that as it is the duty of the Government to distribute justice to the public, your memorialist begs to bring to your honour's serious consideration, that the management of such valuable devastanum should be put under the two or three responsible individuals, such as zemindars who are residing in the neighbourhood of the pagoda, and the church merasaders, several of whom being in good circumstances, and possessing yearly private interests of nearly 10,000 rupees, it would be advantageous and safe if the present recommendation of the Collector, Mr. Goldingham, and the Board of Revenue, will be referred to the present Acting Collector, Mr. Babington, directing him to investigate strictly and impartially the involved condition and circumstances of Mahuntho, and also the circumstances and conditions of the merasaders of the above devastanums, and it will be satisfactory to the public, as well as to the Government, who have only the authority to distribute such justice. The management of devastanum of Teroonamalay, under the collectorate of South Arcot, has been invested with some individuals who are unconnected with the said temple, by the recommendation of the Collector, without the preliminary caution of investigating the particulars, and under the sanction of the Board of Revenue and Government; but now, when the individuals (unconnected with any right to the Temple of Teroonamalay), who were named by the Collector, proceeded to take charge of the estate of the temple, disputes arose, thousands of people opposed them, and the Collector of South Arcot, though he proceeded there, was unable to suppress the disturbance. Your humble memorialist therefore begs your Honour's serious attention, before any orders being issued from the noble hands of justice of your Government, to refer back for an impartial investigation, for which act of justice your memorialist, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

Madras, 1 April 1843.

(Signed in Teelunga.)

To the Honourable *Henry Chamier*, Esq., &c. &c. &c., Member in Council of Fort St. George.

The humble Memorial of Tolapah Charry, Gopaula Charry, and Veeraragava Charry, Principal Meerasedar of Troomala Troopatty Devastanum.

Humbly showeth,

Your humble memorialist begs leave to bring to your honour's serious consideration and order the following circumstances, in expectation of such justice which is renderable by such an impartial hand as of your Honour.

2d. Since your Honour coming to council, several cases occurred which had been severally disposed of to the satisfaction of the public. The devastanum of Teroopatty is most important and valuable, and visited by numerous people from all parts of India. This pagodah was hitherto under the management of the Government, and conducted to the satisfaction of the public. The Collector, Mr. Goldingham, in his first recommendation to the Board of Revenue, suggested to put the said valuable devastanum under the management of the zemindar of Carvet Nagaram and Mahuntho; but again, your humble memorialist has been informed that it was recommended to put the said most important devastanum Teroopatty under the charge of Mahuntho alone, who is largely involved in debt, so that it is the duty of the Government to distribute justice to the public. Your memorialist begs to bring to your honour's serious consideration, that the management of such valuable devastanum should be put under the two or three responsible individuals, such as zemindars, who are residing in the neighbourhood of the pagodah and the church merasaders, several of whom being in good circumstances, and possessing yearly private interest of nearly 10,000 rupees, it would be advantageous and safe if the present recommendation of the Collector, Mr. Goldingham and the Board of Revenue, will be referred to the present Acting Collector, Mr. Babington, directing him to investigate strictly and impartially the involved condition and circumstances of Mahuntho, and also the circumstances and conditions of the merasaders of the above devastanums; and it will be satisfactory to the public, as well as to the Government, who have only the authority to distribute such justice. The management of devastanum of Teroonamalay, under the collectorate of South Arcot, has been invested with some individuals who are unconnected with the said temple, by the recommendation of the Collector, without the preliminary caution of investigating the particulars, and under the sanction of the Board of Revenue and Government; but now, when the individuals (unconnected with any right to the temple of Teroonamalay), who were named by the Collector, proceeded to take charge of the estate of the temple, disputes arose, thousands of people opposed them, and the Collector of South Arcot, though he proceeded there, was unable to suppress the disturbance. Your humble memorialist, therefore, begs your Honour's serious attention, before any orders being issued from the noble hands of justice of your Government, to refer back for an impartial investigation, for which act of justice your memorialist, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

Madras, 1 April 1843.

(Signed in Teelunga.)

(True copies.)

(signed) *J. F. Thomas*,
Secretary to Government.

—No. 81.—

(No. 416.)

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation, under date the 21st April 1843.

Read the following :

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue.	}	(Here enter 23 February 1843, No. 83.)
From Narrain Jyer, Vakeel of H. R. H. Rajah Bommarauze Bahadar, Zemindar of Carvette Nagaram, in North Arcot.		(Here enter 26 February 1843, No. 289.)
From Appen Teroovengada Rumanooja Puria Jeevengar, the churchwarden of the pagodas of Teroomalay and Teroopatty, in North Arcot.	}	(Here enter 27 February 1843, No. 290.)

- From Veeraragava Chariar Perathamam Chary,
 Poorooshal Theertha Meerassidar, and Tho-
 lapah Charry, of the Teroomalay Teroo-
 pathy. } (Here enter 27 February 1843.)
- From Kristnamachariar Bashwear and others,
 the Inhabitants and Meerassidars of Tripatty,
 in North Arcot. } (Here enter 27 February 1843,
 No. 299.)
- From V. Sotagopah Charry, Balakistna Chetty
 and others. } (Here enter No. 454.)
- From Rajagopala Charryar, Vakeel of Mohunt
 of Teroopatty, in North Arcot. } (Here enter 4 March 1843,
 No. 459.)
- From Tolapahchary Gopalachary and Veera-
 ragvaah Chary, principal Merassidars of
 Teeroomala Teroopatty devastanum, in
 North Arcot. } (Here enter 1 April 1843, No. 837.)

The Most Honourable the Governor in Council has learnt with much satisfaction, that an arrangement has been made by the Collector of North Arcot, by which the Government is relieved from all further charge of the temple at Tripatty, in that district, the only one which remained in the charge of the officers of Government. He concurs in opinion with the Board of Revenue, that the trust has been consigned to the individual who is in all respects most likely to fulfil the duty undertaken by him with good faith, and with satisfaction to the great body of the worshippers.

2. His Lordship in Council observes, that the petitioners who object to the nomination of the Mohunt as sole trustee, advance nothing which has not already been fully and carefully considered by the Collector and by the Board, and do not suggest any other arrangement which is not more open to objection than that now sanctioned.

3. The Board will instruct the present Acting Collector to carry out all arrangements connected with the appointment of the Mohunt to his trust, with as little delay as practicable.

(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*
 Acting Chief Secretary.

(A true extract.)

(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*
 Secretary to Government.

— No. 82.—

(No. 81.)

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 16 February 1843.

READ the following letter from the Collector of Chingleput :

“ To *J. D. Bourdillon, Esq.,* Secretary to the Board of Revenue,
 Fort St. George.

“ Sir,

“ With reference to the extract from the proceedings of the Board dated 24th October last, I have the honour to report, that all the pagodas which were under Circar management in this district, have been delivered over to the dhurmakurtahs appointed to their charge respectively. I found it necessary, however, to depart a little from the arrangement previously proposed and sanctioned by the Board in regard to six of the institutions, and the alteration so made, together with the reasons, are shown in the list of dhurmakurtahs herewith submitted.*

* Encl. (A.)

(signed) “ *A. Freese,*
 “ Collector.”

“ Chingleput District, Collector’s Cutcherry,
 “ Pullecarnay, 10 February 1843.”

(A.)

LIST of DHURMAKURTAHS to whom the different PAGODAS under the Management of the Officers of Government were made over in the District of *Chingleput*.

NAMES of the PAGODAS.	Names of the Dhurmakurtahs appointed by the Board.	Names of the Durmakurtahs to whom the Pagodas were finally delivered.	REMARKS.
1. Conjeveram Davarajah Swamy.	Royadoorgum Coomara Tanta Charrear.	the same.	
2. Yacambra Easwara Swamy.	Vidy Goorookul - - 1 Soobraya Goorookul - - 1 Appasawmy Goorookul - - 1 Appavoo Goorookul - - 1 Appachy Bhutter - - 1 Gomarasawmy Bhutter - - 1 Tumboo Dockshetter - - 1 Moottossawmy Nark Goorookul - - 1 Tumbeyappa Moodeley, of Madras - - - 1 9	- - ditto.	
3. Camatchy Ummen -	Simkera Charrear - - -	- - ditto.	
4. Toroovulloor, or Veeraragava Swamy.	Ahabelum Jeyer - - -	- - ditto.	
5. Streepermatoor Bhasheacar.	Satagopa Charry - - -	- - ditto.	
6. Torocutchecoonnum Vadagheereeswara Swamy.	Vadachella Goorookul - - 1 Sunkeralinga Tumberan - - 1 Parambala Tumberan - - 1 3	- - ditto.	
7. Madoorantacum Codundaram Swamy.	A. Ragava Charry - - 1 Eachumbady Cooppanisugar - - 1 C. Ramanoojiengar - - 1 3	- - ditto.	
8. Madoorantacum Vangaydeeswara Swamy.	Nullanna Moodely - - -	- - ditto.	
9. Atcherwanleam Auksheswara Swamy.	Tamdavaray Pillay - - 1 Jyabsawmy Pillay - - 1 2	- - ditto.	
10. Singapermal Covil Narasimha Swamy.	Vencatanursoo Pillay - - 1 Coomara Vencatacherry - - 1 2	Sashadry Pillay - - Coomara Vencatacherry - -	- - Vencatanursoo Pillay having declined to take charge of these pagodas jointly with the other durmakurtahs, his cousin, Sashadry Pillay, who formerly held the management of the pagoda, was appointed in his stead.
11. Teroocutcheyoor Marondeeswara Swamy	Vencatnursoo Pillay - - 1 Teagaroy Goorookul - - 1 2	Sashadry Pillay - - Teagaroy Goorookul - -	
12. Terooporoor Canda Swamy.	Moorogasa Tumberan - - 1 Sabhapaty. Moodely - - 1 2	the same.	

List of Dhurmacurtahs to whom Pagodas were made over in the District of *Chingleput*—continued.

NAMES of the PAGODAS.	Names of the Dhurmakurtahs appointed by the Board.	Names of the Durmakurtahs to whom the Pagodas were finally delivered.	REMARKS.
13. Teroovadunday Nitteaculleana Swamy.	Paupa Rany - - -	- - the same.	
14. Vyavoor Prasanna Ven-cataswar Swamy.	Anna Sawmy Pillay - 1 Vencajee Pundit - 1	} Vencajee Pundit - -	- - Anna Sawmy Pillay declined to be associated with the other trustee.
	2		
15. Mahabalepoorum Stalasyana Swamy.	Sreenevassa Charry - 1 N. Ramaswamy Moodely - 1	} Sreenevassa Charry - -	- - Ramaswamy Moodely declined the appointment.
	2		
16. Teroomashy Alwar - -	Yavalappa Moodelly - 1 Narasinomah Charry - 1	} Yavalappa Moodelly - -	- - Yavalappa Moodelly, who had an hereditary right for the dhurmakurtahship, declined to be associated with the other person selected, and the stalattars having represented that Yavalappa Moodelly alone might be appointed, he was accordingly put in charge of the pagoda as sole durmakurtah.
	2		
17. Coluttoor Lomaswara Swamy.	Cooppoo Teagaroy Moodely - - -	- - the same.	
18. Teroopaulavanum Paulaswara Swamy.	Cattavoor Comara - - - Myluppa Moodely - - -	} - - ditto.	
19. Peddapollum Bhavany Ummen.	V. Bhasheacarloo Naidoo - - -	- - ditto.	
20. Calett Pettah Kullea Vurdaraja Swamy.	Pravalavully Ummal - - -	- - ditto.	
21. Teroopagoody Vijiargava Swamy.	Gopaula Charry - - 1 Appoo Row - - 1 Appaniengar - - 1	} - - ditto.	
	3		
22. Sholavarum Augusteeswara Swamy.	Eroosappa Moodely - - -	- - ditto.	
23. Teroovercaud Vadapooreswara Swamy.	Ramalinga Moodely - - -	- - ditto.	
24. Teroovallavoil Teroovullieswaraswamy.	Rutna Moodely - - -	Yellappa Moodely, Vongoo Moodely.	- - Rutna Moodely having declined to take charge of the pagoda without the Shrotrium village attached to it, the headmen of that village were appointed in his stead.
35. Shah Ameer Ouleya Durgah of Conjoveram	Hall Mumtazul Oomrah - 1 Mahomed Fakroodden Jainsheen - - 1	} - - the same.	
	2		

Chingleput District, Collector's Cutcherry,
Pullecarnay, 10 February 1843.

(signed) *A. Freese*, Collector.

Extract Proceedings
Board of Revenue,
24 October 1842.
From Government,
16 December 1842.

Ordered to be submitted for the information of the Most honourable the Governor in Council, with reference to the correspondence shown in the margin.

(signed) *T. Pycroft*,
Acting Sub-Secretary.

(True copies.)

(signed) *J. F. Thomas*,
Secretary to Government.

— No. 83.—

(No. 354, of 1843.)

To the Most Noble the Honourable the Marquis of *Tweeddale*, K. T. and C. B.,
Governor in Council, Fort St. George.

The humble Petition of Strenevasaraw Goomastah to the Wardens of the
Church of Caumacheumman, in the Talook of Cajeveram, in the Zillah of
Chingleput,

Respectfully sheweth,

THAT your petitioner is instructed to bring the following grievances to your
Lordship's notice, in the confident hope that they will meet with that redress
they so earnestly implore.

That about 50 years ago the management of the above church, together with
the lands connected therewith, and the funds and other revenues belonging to
the church, amounting to 20,000 rupees, jewels were chiefly procured by the
wardens, who collected monies amounting to eight lacs, erected churches and
other reservoirs, and even in the troublous time of Hyder and Tippoo, when
the country was ravaged by war, the wardens were instrumental in the preserva-
tion of the property and images, and the keys of this church were in their posses-
sion, also that of the jewels.

That after this, the British Government interfered in the superintendence of
the church, and the wardens had the management of it, and that they were
given to understand by the Collector that Government would abolish their
connexion with the pagoda, whereupon your petitioner addressed an urze to
that gentleman, praying, that as they are the wardens from time immemorial,
the management of the church would be given to them, and no other; and the
Collector, on the 7th January of the present year, endorsed on their petition,
desiring them to be in readiness with such documentary evidence as they may
possess, which we did, and solicited that the Collector would be pleased to
examine the accounts; that functionary, without due inquiry, wrote to the
Revenue Board, and one Sunkara Chariar was appointed to take the manage-
ment; this individual is no way connected with this church, is an entire stranger
to the country, an inhabitant of Combaconum, in the Tanjore zillah, and is
moreover a professor of a different creed, and has nothing to recommend him
but his wealth; and we are directed to deliver up the church and other property
to this individual; and when we remonstrated against this appointment, we are
informed that it is the orders of the Revenue Board. We are at a loss to know by
what authority and on what grounds we are deprived of this management.

Moreover, your petitioner begs to bring to the notice of your Lordship, that
with this church there are two others, the most important of all the churches in
this part of the country, and the Collector, in issuing his orders, has given the
management of those churches to their respective wardens, and in our church
alone a stranger has been appointed, and we are deprived of all authority.

Your petitioner, in conclusion, earnestly solicits your Lordship will condescend
to investigate this case, and render us that redress we so earnestly pray for.

For which act of kindness your petitioner, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

(signed)

Madras, 16 December 1842.

(True copy.)

(signed) *J. F. Thomas*,
Secretary to Government.

— No. 84. —

(No. 424.)

Revenue
Department.From *J. F. Thomas*, Esq., Acting Chief Secretary of Fort St. George, to the President and Members of the Board of Revenue; dated 28 April 1843.

Gentlemen,

WITH reference to the extract of the proceedings of your Board dated, the 16th ultimo, No. 81, reporting the final delivery of all the pagodas hitherto under Circar management, in the district of Chingleput, to their respective durmakurtahs, I am directed by the Most honourable the Governor in Council to request that the accompanying petition* may be forwarded to the Collector, with instructions to inquire and report, as early as possible, upon the circumstances set forth in it, for the information of Government, should it not be in the power of your Board to furnish the requisite information at once.

* No. 354, of 1843.

Fort St. George,
28 April 1843.(signed) *J. F. Thomas*,
Acting Chief Secretary.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *J. F. Thomas*,
Secretary to Government.

— No. 85.—

(No. 68.)

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated
13 February 1843.

READ letters from the Collector of Madras, dated 23 and 25 January 1843.

The reasons stated by Mr. Robertson, in the former of the letters recorded above, for advocating the nomination of trustees to the Triplicane Pagoda, in the first instance, by himself, on the part of Government, appear to the Board sufficient and satisfactory. The addresses received in the latter of them tend to show the propriety of his selection of persons for the office, and the Board accordingly authorize him to appoint three persons named in his former letter. The particular mode in which vacancies in bodies of this kind are to be filled up, will be determined, it is believed, by the Act, for which a draft is now under the consideration of Government, and it is not desirable that the claims of the different castes and creeds and orders of society to the right of suffrage should be agitated anterior to the passing of that enactment, which will provide a standard for judging of them.

4 January 1843,
in Cons. 16,
para. 14.

Ordered, That extract from the foregoing proceedings be furnished for the information and guidance of the Collector of Madras.

To Collector, 4 January 1843, in Cons. 16 January 1843.
Extract Pro. Board of Revenue, 16 January 1843.
From Collector, 23 January }
From Collector, 25 January } in Cons. 26, 1843.
In Cons. 17 November 1842.

Ordered also, That copy of these proceedings, together with the correspondence noted in the margin, be submitted for the information and orders of the Most honourable the Governor in Council, with reference to the resolution of Government, dated 15th November 1842, No. 1,348.

56, 89, 108, 169,
152, 157, and 203 of
1843.

Ordered also, That the following endorsement be passed on the petitions noted in the margin: "The Collector of Madras has been furnished with instructions on the subject of this address."

(signed) *J. D. Bourdillon*,
Secretary.

— No. 86.—

— No. 86. —

From *A. Robertson*, Esq., Collector of Madras, to *J. D. Bourdillon*, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George; dated 4 January 1843.

Sir,

Para. 1. REFERRING to my letter under date the 26th November last, and to the extract from the proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 17th of the same month, relative to the several pagodas within the limits of this collectorate, I have the honour to observe, with reference to para. 1. of the proceedings of date the 17th October last, that it was not stated in any part of my report of date the 24th January last, No. 8, that those pagodas were in number 20 and 18 respectively. "The numbers referred to in my report were shown, by paras. 2, 8, 9, 10 and 11, to be the number merely of the several grants" which were made from time to time to the pagodas within Madras.

2. In para. 2. of the Board's proceedings, they observe that "the first eleven numbers in Statement 1, are allowances of a peculiar description enjoyed by as many pagodas;" and in paras. 3 to 6, Nos. 12 to 18, are further stated to be the numbers of the other allowances payable from this office. The orders of Government, under date the 21st April 1841, having called for a statement which might exhibit "the annual revenues of the pagodas," &c., and the "money allowances that have been assigned for their support," a statement was furnished to show those particulars.

From Board,
10 June 1841.

3. Consecutive numbers were entered in the "statement of the annual revenue of the pagodas," so as to exhibit, in regular order, the allowances granted to the pagodas, under separate and distinct sanction, as shown in the following abstract:—

	No.	Date of Sanction.
To Board 24 January 1842, p. 2 to 7	- 1 to 11	- 10 April 1796.
Ditto - - - - p. 8	- 12 to 14	- 11 June 1806.
Ditto - - - - p. 9	- - - 15	- 27 January 1807.
Ditto - - - - p. 10	- - - 16	- 11 November 1828.
Ditto - - - - p. 11	- 17 & 18	- (Granted from the Abkarry revenue.)

4. Allowances corresponding in number with those referred to above being payable from this office, they alone were entered in my statement; but, in para. 12. of my report, I stated that there was another pagoda at Madras, besides those previously noticed in it, which received monthly the actual collections of a particular fee, paid on account of it in the stamping department by private individuals.

5. In para. 16, I further adverted to a meirah allowance of about 1,925 rupees from Chingleput, which the Mylapore Pagoda, not included in the statement, received through this office.

6. I am, therefore, not aware of any error in numbers, either in the report of date the 24th January last, or in the statement which accompanied it.

7. The allowances, Nos. 17 and 18, were granted with reference to the correspondence* entered in the margin, as compensation for the arrack revenue, formerly enjoyed by the pagodas at Callatteputt and Trevamoor respectively, which revenue was transferred to Madras. This was not previously noticed by me, as I concluded that the Collector of Chingleput would report it, as he informed † me that he would. * (See below.)

8. By the orders of the Board, dated respectively the 10th and 24th June 1841, I was required to furnish a statement of the "annual revenues of the pagodas," ‡ and to report "what number of native institutions could, with advantage, be entrusted to the superintendence of native managers or trustees," as well as to explain

* Para. 6, of Board's Proceedings, 17 October 1842. From Board, 1 October 1810. To Board, 18 May 1810. From Board 25 May 1810.

† From Collector of Chingleput, 14 July 1841.

‡ Para. 8, of Board's Proceedings, 17 October 1842.

explain "the present extent of interference and control, and show how far that is withdrawn by the operation of the method of administration that is to supersede the present management."

9. A statement of the annual revenues of the pagodas "having accordingly been submitted," I explained in paragraphs 13 to 21, of my report, "the present extent of interference and control," and referred to the correspondence on the subject. In paragraph 22, I suggested what arrangements I considered desirable in regard to the appointment of "trustees," as appeared to me to be the desire of the Board "for the security of the property, and the exercise of the powers at present vested in the Collector." In referring to the "powers" of the Collector, I meant such as were delegated to the Land Custom on the 11th December 1796, as he was then furnished with a copy of the muchille as executed by the several churchwardens of the pagodas* (including the Town and Chintadrepettah Pagodas) and Superintendents of Charities, for the due distribution of the sum which Government (were) pleased to grant for their maintenance; which muchillcas were to the effect, that the churchwarden of each pagoda was thereby bound and obliged to keep regular accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the funds of the said church; and in the event of any complaint being exhibited against (this) management thereof, by the inhabitants or others connected with the said pagoda, "he was bound" to lay all such accounts before the Board of Revenue, and to submit to any investigation or order they may think necessary to institute or issue relative thereto.

Board's Proceedings,
17 October 1842,
para. 8.

10. I cannot better particularize the extent of the general control exercised or liable to be exercised by the Collector of Madras over affairs affecting the management of the pagoda at Madras, than by quoting the following from a letter from the Board of Revenue to Government, under date the 3d January 1822.

"4. It is known, the Board presume, to the Honourable the Governor in Council, that the larger pagodas situated within the limits of the Supreme Court, are in a considerable degree supported by contributions of the Government. The officers of Government have heretofore in consequence been in the habit of receiving and auditing the accounts of receipts and disbursements, and the dhurmacurtas or wardens of some of the pagodas, have customarily held their situations under the authority and through the appointment of the officers of Government, and have, in common with other public servants, been subject to public control.

"6. The Board are of opinion, that although resort to the Supreme Court might be proper, and indeed necessary in cases involving recovery of embezzled property, or other cases of a similar description, it is desirable that the general protection and patronage of the Government, through its officers, should be exercised in the same manner as heretofore within the limits of the Supreme Court, and as it is exercised in the provinces beyond those limits.

"The Board would accordingly recommend, that the Collector be authorized, as heretofore, under the orders of the Board, to superintend the receipts and disbursements of the pagodas, in order to ascertain that the revenues are properly administered, and that the contributions of Government are correctly and faithfully appropriated, and that for this purpose he be considered as having authority to require the production of the accounts. In all cases in which the accounts may not be furnished, payment of the allowances to the pagoda be suspended.

"8. The Board are further of opinion, that the dhurmacurtha should, as heretofore, be prevented from dismissing the servants of the pagoda without the concurrence of the Collector, or from acting in any way contrary to usage."

"9. In all cases of dispute, it should be the duty of the Collector to endeavour to bring about an amicable adjustment; and where recourse to law may eventually be found

* Pagoda at Trechulchoor; Pagoda at Streepermaoor; Pagoda at Callahpett; Pagoda at Chintadrepett; Town Pagoda at Madras; Yagambarasswara Pagoda, at Madras; Catchala Easwar Pagoda, at Madras; Cundasawmy Pagoda, at Madras; Choultry, in Streehurycotta; Choultry in Palawaram.

found absolutely necessary, the advice and assistance of the Company's law officers should be lent to the persons in authority, as has been heretofore customary, without compromising the Government.

“ 10. Such has been the general course pursued under former Collectors. The Board are, indeed, aware that much of the advantage resulting from this species of superintendence and control must depend on the intelligence, temper and discretion with which it may be exercised; but it is obvious, that if all protection and superintendence are withdrawn, not only will the affairs of the pagodas be liable to be improperly administered, but the revenue thereof become the prey of persons interested in promoting litigation.”

11. Government, on the 22d January 1822, stated, that they entirely concurred “ in the view taken by the Board, of the nature and extent of the control and superintendence proper to be exercised by the officers of Government, on the concern of pagodas at Madras, and desired that the Collector (might) be instructed accordingly.”

12. Under the conditions of the muchilcas of December 1796, and the orders of Government of date the 22d January 1822, it will be observed that the supervision not only of the pagoda at Triplicane, but of all others, is vested in the Collector, although, excepting in the case of the Triplicane Pagoda, direct interference in the internal affairs of the pagodas has not been exercised to any great extent. The correspondence noted in the margin will show, that but recently the Collector and the Board of Revenue interfered in the adjustment of the accounts of the Town Pagoda.

From Board, 11 January 1841.
To Board, 14 March 1842.
From Board, 31 March 1842.
To Board, 15 July 1842.
From Board, 28 July 1842.

13. The selection* of a proper person from among the candidates for the office of dhurmacurtha to some of the pagodas besides Triplicane, which the Board supposed to be the only pagoda in which the nomination of the dhurmacurtha rested with the Collector, has formed the subject of correspondence† with the Board. In regard to the Mylapoor Pagoda, I would particularly request a reference to para. 6 and 7 of their letter dated 6th March 1826.

14. On again reviewing all the circumstances connected with the interference of this office with the affairs of the several pagodas at Madras, and on further consideration of their present state, I am of opinion, that in the case of the Mylapoor Pagoda, the appointment of one or more dhurmacurthas may be allowed to rest with the general suffrage of the community interested therein; that in the instance of the Triplicane Pagoda, trustees or managers should be appointed to exercise the powers hitherto vested in the Collector. I would beg leave to propose as such, S. Narsimaloo Naick, the present dhurmacurtha, Sadagopa Charreas, an individual well acquainted with the affairs of the pagoda, and Vencata Narain Pillay, son-in-law of the former dhurmacurtha, N. Annasawmy Pillay. The selection of a trustee on the occurrence of a vacancy, may be left to the suffrage of the community of the Tongala‡ sect, as has heretofore been customary on the occasion of the appointment of a dhurmacurtha.

‡ To Board,
15 October 1836.

15. A copy of the correspondence with the Honourable Company's solicitor, on the subject of the appointment of a dhurmacurtha to the Triplicane Pagoda, by the Master of the Supreme Court, is herewith submitted.

To Honourable
Company's Solicitor,
16 November 1841.
From ditto,
28 December 1841.

16. I would further recommend, that the allowance for the festival of the Madras goddess Yagathal, be paid to the ochen or other chief officer *de facto*, as was done this year; that the collections on account of the Ramaswamy Pagoda, or any allowance instead, be also paid to the party actually in possession, and that the rest of the pagodas, with the exception of those under the control

Board's Proceedings,
17 October 1842,
para. 3.
Ditto, para. 7.

* To Board, 26 Sept. 1840	} Peduary or Yagathal Pagoda.	From Board, 28 March 1825	} Mylapoor Pagoda.
From Board, 29 Oct. "		From Board, 6 March 1826	
† From Board, 7 March 1825	} Mylapoor Pagoda.	To Board, 10 March "	} Mylapoor Pagoda.
To Board, 9 March "		From Board, 11 March "	
From Board, 17 March "		To Board, 26 July "	} Chintadrepett Pagoda.
To Board, 18 March "		From Board, 31 July "	
From Board, 18 March "		To Board, 18 Aug. 1828	} Cutchaly Easwaren Pagoda.
To Board, 20 March "		From Board, 21 Aug. "	
From Board, 24 March "		To Board, 7 May 1841	} Cutchaly Easwaren Pagoda.
To Board, 28 March "		From Board, 3 June "	

Para. 10.

trol of the Collector of Chingleput, respecting which the order of the Board have already been passed, be entrusted to the superintendence of the present managers respectively, leaving the succession in future to the course observed in practice for a long period, so as to withdraw the interference of all public officers; whilst the whole of the parties to whom the management is thus entrusted, will be responsible to the Supreme Court for any breach of the duties and trusts assumed by them.

Madras, 14 January 1843.

(signed) *A. Robertson,*
Collector.

(No. 1.)

From *A. Robertson, Esq.*, Collector of Madras, to *Clement Dale, Esq.*, Honourable Company's Solicitor; dated 16 November 1842.

Sir,

WITH reference to the decree returned in the letter from your office, under date the 9th May 1835, whereby the Supreme Court decided "that it be referred to the Master to inquire and report who is or are the proper person or persons from time to time to have the management" of the affairs of the Town Pagoda of Madras, I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to favour me with your opinion as to whether there would be any objection to the nomination of a durmacurtha, on future vacancies, to the Triplicane Pagoda, which pagoda has at different periods come more immediately under the control of this department, being also allowed to rest with the Master, under the authority of the Supreme Court.

2. I am induced to make this reference, as being connected with the general question of the desirableness of withdrawing the interference of all public officers with native temples and places of religious worship.

Madras, 16 November 1842.

(signed) *A. Robertson,*
Collector.

From *Clement Dale, Esq.*, Honourable Company's Solicitor, to *A. Robertson, Esq.*, Collector of Madras; dated 28 December 1842.

Sir,

From the Collector
of Madras
to Honourable
Company's Solicitor,
16 November 1842.

Para. 1. IN reference to the letter noted in the margin, and the explanation subsequently received at an interview I had with you, I have the honour to state, that I find, from the records of my office, that in the year 1834 a lengthened correspondence took place between your office and the Board of Revenue, as also by the latter with Government, relative to the appointment of a dhurmacurtha to the Town Pagoda, and that the Right honourable the Governor in Council, by order under date 10 June 1834, referred the matter to the Advocate-general, for the purpose of his bringing the subject before the Supreme Court for settlement. I further find that a case was, in consequence, laid before Mr. Advocate-general, who advised the settlement of the question by the Supreme Court in a suit then instituted by M. Moodookistna Moodelly, in which he (Mr. Advocate-general) was a party defendant. I also find, that on the 18th July 1834 an appearance was entered in that suit for the Advocate-general by Viviash, the then Acting Company's Solicitor; also, that on the 13th of March 1835, a decree was made in the suit, and that on the 5th November 1835 Mr. Acworth appeared on the suit in the stead of Mr. Viviash.

2. I have perused the several documents before me, and observe that the correspondence

respondence before alluded to relates exclusively to the town pagodas ; that by the decree it was " referred to the Master to inquire and report who is or are the proper person or persons from time to time to have the management of the said two several pagodas in the pleadings mentioned (called in the Chinnamalleesvaren and Chinnacasava Permall Pagodas), and to have the direction and superintendence of the rites, ceremonies and festivals connected therewith, and to collect and receive the property and effects belonging to the said pagodas respectively, due regard being had to the fact of such pagoda having been founded by the said Manaly Moodookistna Moodelly, the grandfather of the said complainant, of his own private monies." The decree referring to the pleadings for a decision of the pagodas, it was desirable I should see them before I could satisfactorily answer the question you put to me in your letter of the 16th November last ; but, from the circumstance of my not finding in this office any papers relating to that suit, I infer that Mr. Viviash kept no further record of the matter than what I have alluded to, the more particularly as, from inquiries made by me of Mr. Acworth, I have ascertained that he has no recollection of any papers in the suit having come to his hands, and he informs me that no steps have been taken in the suit since his appointment as Honourable Company's solicitor. I, under these circumstances, applied to Mr. Rose (who acted as the solicitor for the plaintiff in the suit) for the loan of the papers, but have not been able to procure them ; I have, however, this afternoon been informed by Mr. Rose, that the two pagodas referred to in the decree are situated in the Black-Town of Madras, and not at Triplicane. Presuming that this information is correct, I have the honour to state, that the Master of the Supreme Court has no authority, under the decree referred to, to nominate a dhurmacurtha on future vacancies to the Triplicane Pagoda, but that, if it be necessary or considered expedient that the nomination should be made under the sanction of the Supreme Court (and there be no suit pending in respect of the Triplicane Pagoda), it will be necessary that a fresh bill or information should be filed for the purpose.

3. If it be wished that I should obtain correct information from the pleadings instituted by Moodookistna, I can do so by searching for them in the Registrar's office ; but as there are fees payable to the Registrar for each search, I should wish to be honoured with the instructions of Government for the purpose.

4. I return you herewith the copy decree, dated 13th March 1835, and the letter from the Acting Honourable Company's Solicitor to your office, dated 9th May 1835, respectively, received from you.

Madras, 28 December 1842.

(signed) *Clement Dale*,
Honourable Company's Solicitor.

(True copies.)

(signed) *A. Robertson*,
Collector.

—No. 87.—

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue ; dated 16 January 1843.

Para. 1. MR. ROBERTSON enters into an explanation at some length, with reference to an observation in the first para. of the Board's proceedings. That remark was not designed as a censure on Mr. Robertson, but only to clear up to those perusing the letter the discrepancy at first sight appearing between that paper itself and the accompanying statement. Para. 1 to 6.

2. In para. 7 the origin of allowances Nos. 17 and 18 in the statement received with his first letter, is explained by the Collector ; and paras. 8 to 13 explain, in
621. more

more detail than that letter affords, the degree of interference exercised by the Collector in the davastanum affairs.

Pro. October 17,
para. 9.

3. In reply to the Board's suggestions as to the nomination of trustees in pagodas needing such appointments, Mr. Robertson proposes, that in the Mylapore Pagoda the selection should be entrusted to the community, in which proposition the Board concur. In the case of that of Triplicane, he recommends that three trustees should be now appointed by Government, to be replaced, when vacancies occur, by election. He names three persons for the office; but with reference to the concluding part of the para., it would appear proper that the first trustees, as well as their successors, should be elected; and Mr. Robertson is requested to state whether any objection exists to such a proceeding. The Board resolve likewise to transmit, for Mr. Robertson's consideration, four petitions which they have received in connexion with the nomination of managers to this pagoda.

56, 89, 108, and 109,
of 1843.

4. Mr. Robertson's suggestions in para. 16 have the Board's full concurrence. He will be pleased to act upon them.

Ordered, That the foregoing proceedings be communicated to Mr. Robertson, who is requested to reply, at his earliest convenience, to the Board's question regarding the Triplicane Pagodas, to enable the Board to lay the subject before Government.

(signed) *J. D. Bourdillon*,
Secretary.

—No. 88.—

From *A. Robertson*, Esq., Collector of Madras, to *J. D. Bourdillon*, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George; dated 23 January 1843.

Sir,

Para. 1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of an extract from the proceedings of the Board of Revenue, under date the 16th instant, relative to the further information and explanations regarding the pagodas at Madras, submitted in my letter of the 4th instant.

Petitions, Nos. 56,
58, 108 and 109, of
1843, are returned
herewith.

2. I am not aware of any great objection to the election of the first trustees of the Triplicane Pagoda, as well as of their successors, beyond that such a proceeding would devolve on this office the necessity of virtually deciding who are the parties having severally a positive right to be considered electors, which it might be well to avoid. Any number of names may doubtless be procured in favour of, or opposed to, any individual who may offer himself, or be put forward. In a limited degree a decision in regard to right of election in any case is somewhat necessary in practice, but in a sanctioned election the Collector would probably have to scrutinize the pretensions of each voter before he could report on which side there was the rightful preponderance.

3. The three persons whom I recommended would, I have every reason to believe, be elected, should the Board deem an election preferable. The petitions in their favour to the Board are signed by persons generally well known; and known also to be those whose right to vote would be recognized on the principle on which mahazarnamahs in favour of dhurmacurthas have been admitted. The contrary is the case with the petitions objecting to their nomination, in respect to by far the greater number of names.

4. The Board of Revenue will not suppose that I proposed any individual as a trustee without good reason to believe, not only in the fitness of the individual, but also that his appointment would be agreeable to those of the native community whose wishes ought most to be consulted.

5. In the event of Vencatanarrain Pillay being appointed a trustee, I have reason to know that he is prepared to tender his resignation to the Collector of Sea

Sea Customs. His public employment, excepting as a means of occupation, and of adding to his respectability, is of no moment to him.

Madras, 23 January 1843. (signed) *A. Robertson,*
Collector.

— No. 89. —

From *A. Robertson*, Esq., Collector of Madras, to *J. D. Bourdillon*, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George; dated 25 January 1843.

Sir,

WITH reference to my letter to you under date the 23d instant, No. 7, I have the honour to transmit herewith, for submission to the Board of Revenue, two mahazarnamahs,* in favour of S. Narasimmaloo Naick, V. Sadagopacharrear, and Vencata Narrain Pillay; signed by almost all the parties who would be likely to be called upon to vote on the occasion of the appointment of trustees for the Triplicane Pagoda.

*Dated 10th and 25
January 1843.
Received
25 January 1843.

Madras, 25 January 1843. (signed) *A. Robertson,*
Collector.

(No. 183.)

From the Meerassidars, Tengala Sect, attached to the Triplicane Pagoda and other Meerassidars, dated 10 January 1843.

MAHAZERNAMAHS in favour of the appointment of S. Narasimmaloo Naick, V. Sadagopacharrear, and Vencata Narrain Pillay, as durmacurthas of the Triplicane Pagoda.

(No. 184.)

From the Meerassy Servants of the Triplicane Pagoda, and the Nauttars and Dasayes of the Village; dated 25 January 1843.

MAHAZERNAMAHS, in favour of the appointment of S. Narasimmaloo Naick, V. Sadagopa Charrear, and Vencata Narrain Pillay, as dhurmacurthas of the Triplicane Pagoda.

(True copies.)

(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*
Secretary to Government.

— No. 90. —

(No. 435.)

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation, under date 29 April 1843.

Revenue
Department.

READ the following Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue :

Authorizing the Collector of Madras to appoint as trustees of the Triplicane Pagoda certain persons named by him, and submitting for the Orders of Government, a copy of the Board's Proceedings, together with the Correspondence with the Collector of Madras on the subject.

(Here enter 13 February 1843,
No. 68.)

Para. 1. The Most Honourable the Governor in Council approves, under all the circumstances of the transfer by the Collector, to the first trustees of the Triplicane Pagoda,* proposed by him, leaving all future nominations to be elective; whether to be under express enactment, or by usage sanctioned by prescription, will be a subject for consideration hereafter. He also approves of the course pursued by the Collector, in the case of the Mylapore Pagoda,† and concurs in the opinion, that the nomination of one or more dhurmacurtas should be hereafter left, on the occurrence of a vacancy, to the suffrage of the community of the Tengala sect, as has heretofore been customary.‡

* Collector's letter, 1 January 1843, para. 14.
Revenue Board's Proceedings, 15 February 1843.

† Collector's letter, 4 January 1843, para. 14.

‡ Collector's letter, para. 14.

2. In the 4th para. of the Board's Proceedings of the 16th January, they observe, that Mr. Robertson's suggestions in para. 16 (of his letter of the 4th of January), have the Board's full concurrence, "he will be pleased to act upon them." The first measure there proposed is the payment of the allowance for the festival of the Madras goddess Yegathah, "to the oochin or other chief officer *de facto*, as was done this year." The Board are aware of the view taken by the Government of this payment, from the extract Minutes Consultation, dated the 13th March 1841, No. 345, in which was communicated to them the former and the then view of the Government, that his Lordship in Council considered it would be more desirable and more creditable to allow them (ceremonies of the Yagathah festival), to sink into entire desuetude and oblivion. He cannot, therefore, understand why the Board should now give their full concurrence to the Collector's proposal, unless they were of opinion that the allowance was the unquestionable right of the parties, and could not be withdrawn, without violating the paramount obligations of justice. The records of the Board distinctly show, however, that there is no such obligations, that the grant was wholly a voluntary act, and that it is as much now in the power of Government, without any breach of faith, to withhold the donation, as it was originally to make it, leaving the pagoda to its own resources.

3. The Most honourable the Governor in Council directs, therefore, that this shall now be done, and the Collector will accordingly be instructed that the allowance shall finally cease. He will apprise the oochen and officers of the pagodah of this determination. The oochen or priest should also be informed, that the ceremonies should be conducted without coming to the Fort gate, or any of the Government offices, and they must be confined in future to the precincts of the town.

4. The Most honourable the Governor in Council concurs with the Board in the sanction given to the Collector's proceedings, reported in the last sentence in para. 16, of their Secretary's letter, in which they recommend that the pagoda therein referred to be transferred to the superintendence of the present managers respectively, leaving the succession in future to the course observed in practice for a long period, whilst the parties to whom the management is thus entrusted, will be responsible to the Supreme Court for any breach of the duties and trusts assumed by them.

(signed) J. F. Thomas,
Acting Chief Secretary.

(A true extract.)
(signed) J. F. Thomas,
Secretary to Government.

— No. 91. —

(No. 162.)

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 30 March 1843.

READ letter from Principal Collector of Canara, forwarding accounts of the arrangements carried into effect in three talooks of his district, for the future management of the native religious institutions, and furnishing information on certain points adverted to in the Board's proceedings of 22d December last.

18th, in Cons.
30 March 1843.

The statements now forwarded exhibit the settlement of the religious institutions in three talooks, enjoying monied endowments to the amount of Rs. 59,460. 14. 8. annually, the total tusdeek of the whole district being Rs. 1,35,152. 13. 7. The Board notice with concern the little progress which has been made after so long a lapse of time, in the adjustment of this important subject in Canara. The cause assigned for the delay, moreover, is precisely the same as that given in the Principal Collector's letter of 1st February 1842, upwards of a year ago, viz. that his establishment were engaged in the annual revenue settlement; and the district under review is further the only one in which the arrangements for the transfer of the Davastanum are still incomplete, although many others are at least equal to Canara in the number and wealth of their native religious institutions, and the difficulties attendant upon their adjustment. Government have repeatedly called the attention of the Board to the subject, and, while they regret that it should have been so far delayed as to interfere with the labours of the current jumabundee, the Board are under the necessity of pressing it most strongly upon the notice of the Principal Collector, and urging that the settlement of the Davastanum in the remaining talooks of the district should be effected with all practicable despatch. It is deserving of remark, that the three talooks of which the accounts are now forwarded, are in the principal division, no arrangement seems to have been completed in the subdivision, though of the three talooks which compose it, the tusdeek of one (Bilghy), is only Rs. 2,636. 9. 3., that of another (Soopah), Rs. 2,343. 15. 7.

Oodipy	21,171	12	10
Barcoor	16,272	13	2
Cundapoor	22,016	4	8
	<u>59,460</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>8</u>

In Cons. 17 Feb.
1842.

2. In reference to paragraph 4, of the Board's proceedings, December 22d, 1842, the Principal Collector explains, that the difference between the sanctioned allowances and the actual disbursements, amounting to Rs. 2,764. 1. 6., has been regularly carried to the credit of Government since Fusly 1245, and there is consequently no deposit in his treasury on that account. From the statements which accompanied his letter, it appears that the amount of deposit up to 31st January 1843, was, Rs. 6,562. 7. 5., composed of Rs. 5,884. 0. 2., from unpaid salaries, &c., and Rs. 678. 7. 3., being lapses in decayed pagodas.

3. Referring to the first entry in the return for the Oodipy talook; viz. Oodipy Krista Devo, a pagoda with an annual endowment of 8,400 rupees in money, and property of an estimated value of two lacs of rupees, the Board remark the appointment of eight trustees, but no mention is made either in the statement or in the Principal Collector's letter, as to who these parties are, and what the circumstances which have induced him to select them for this important trust. The same observation applies to Nos. 11 and 12 of the same statement, to Nos. 1 and 15 of that from Barcoor to Nos. 1, 3 and 5 of that from Cundapoor; it is desirable that some further information should be afforded in these cases; and in general where the yearly allowances or accumulation of property annexed to such establishments are considerable, the Board are of opinion that the character and claims of the persons to whom their management is confided should be succinctly stated.

Ordered, That a copy of the foregoing extract from the Board's proceedings be submitted to Government, and a transcript of the same be furnished to the Principal Collector of Canara, for his information and guidance.

(signed) *E. C. Lovell,*
Acting Secretary.

— No. 92.—

From *H. M. Blair*, Esq. Principal Collector, Mangalore, to *E. C. Lovell*, Esq. Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George; dated 18 March 1843.

Sir,

1, 2 and 3.

Para. 1. IN reference to your letter of the 6th instant, and to the proceedings of the Board under date the 22d December last, I have the honour to forward the accompanying three statements, showing the arrangements made and carried into effect for the future management of the native religious institutions in the three talooks of Oodipy, Barcoor and Cudapoor.

2. These arrangements are in accordance with the Board's instructions contained in their proceedings of the 14th November last. The arrangements for the remainder of the district are under preparation, and the statements for each talook will be transmitted so soon as they are completed; I beg, however, to observe, that as my establishment is at present engaged in the annual land revenue settlement, the arrangements for these remaining talooks cannot, without inconvenience, be carried into effect until after the conclusion of the settlement.

3. As, from the remarks of the Board in para. 4 of their proceedings, dated 22d December last, a misapprehension appears to exist with respect to the amount of the accumulation of the Devastanum savings, I beg to state, that the difference between the sanctioned allowances, viz. Rs. 1,54,634. 14. 5. and the actual disbursements, Rs. 1,51,870. 12. 11. amounting to Rs. 2,764. 1. 6. has been regularly carried to the credit of Government since Fusly 1245, A. D. 1835/36, and that there is, therefore, no deposit in my treasury on that account. The actual accumulated deposit in the treasury on the 31st January last amounted to Rs. 6,562. 7. 5. and is composed of the unpaid allowances of the decayed pagodas, as well as of the sums retrenched from the salaries of certain pagoda servants, on account of absence, &c., the particulars of which are specified in the accompanying statement.*

* No. 4.

4. In reference to the observations in para. 6. of the Board's proceedings under acknowledgment, I beg to explain, that the difference in the number of pagodas noticed therein, is owing to an error in my former statement, which is now rectified in the accompanying Statement, No. 5.

5. Any further information on the subject that may appear necessary, shall be submitted in a final report, when the arrangements for the whole district are completed.

Principal Collector's Cutcherry,
Mangalore, 18 March 1843.

(signed) *H. M. Blair*,
Principal Collector.

No. 1.—STATEMENT of the NATIVE RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS in the Talook of Oodipy, showing the Annual Allowance and Estimated Value of the Property of each, and the Number of Trustees for their respective Management.

No.	Mogania.	Villages.	Designation of the Institutions of Native Worship.	Amount of Annual Tuadecks.	Estimated Value of the Property in each Pagoda.	Names of the proposed Trustees for each Institution.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
MAUTHEB DEVASTRUMS:						
1.	Sheewally - -	Cusbah - -	Oodipy Krista Devo -	8,400 - -	20,000 - -	1. Seeroor Mutta Swamy. 2. Kahuor Mutta Sawmy. 3. Palunar Mutta Sawmy. 4. Adamar Mutta Sawmy. 5. Kristnapoor Mutta Sawmy. 6. Sondah Mutta Sawmy. 7. Pejaneer Mutta Sawmy. 8. Pootigah Mutta Sawmy.
2.	Ditto - -	ditto - -	Awanta Awana Devo -	1,340 - -	3,000 - -	1. Luximona Naraina Bullah. 2. Vettla Achary. 3. Bathilaya Soobraya. 4. O. S. Sunkranaraina Bhutta. 5. O. Ramkristna Achary.
3.	Bilawera - -	Kookah - -	Koonjar Doorga Devi -	465 - -	600 - -	Adaman Mutta Sawmy.
4.	Ditto - -	Belamanoo - -	Doorga Devi - -	400 - -	1,133 8 5	1. O. Anunta Tuntree. 2. Petail C. Seenapah. 3. Budagamanch Sunkapa.
5.	Ditto - -	Seervah - -	Vistnoo Moortee Deva	160 - -	99 - -	1. Adiga Krista Bhutta. 2. Deram Hegadeh. 3. Appana Hegadeh.
6.	Ditto - -	Hensgoodch - -	Veerakumbah Doorga Debe.	96 - -	480 9 8	1. Adiga Sunna Doss Bhutta. 2. Adiga Naras Bhutta. 3. Kuntap Hegadeh.
7.	Oodeawer - -	Cusbah - -	Vinaik Deva - -	240 - -	1,050 11 3	1. Aiga Veasney Bhutta. 2. Shivally V. Nursapah. 3. H. Mookia Prema Achary.
8.	Caup - -	Mullar - -	Jenardana Deva - -	200 - -	617 8 -	1. Adig Annoo Bhutta. 2. Madah Kegadeh. 3. Sunkaya Hegadeh.
9.	Podava Moonoor	Kudemmeddiour -	Balah Ramah Deva -	140 - -	196 11 8	1. Adiga Seetoo Rumbhuttoo. 2. Potail Veerojee. 3. Potail Doorgjee.
10.	Ditto - -	Kodavar - -	Sunkaranarain Devo -	400 - -	1,901 9 1	1. Adiga Seva Ramah Bhutta. 2. Kolamady Ramapah. 3. Seeta Rama Ayhata. 4. Ramakristna Shanbugree. 5. Chickanayah.
11.	Yelloor - -	Cusbah - -	Vishveshara Deva -	1,200 - -	5,523 7 8	1. Adiga Moortee Bhutta. 2. Koordoo Hegadeh. 3. K. Venkutramaniah.
12.	Yeradnaad - -	Bomarbett - -	E. Veerabudra Devo -	240 10 5	23,721 - -	1. Akdar Alhegadeh. 2. Akdar Koorlahegadeh. 3. Shanbogue Seetaramaya. 4. A. Rungaya Adigah. 5. A. Venkutramanah Adigah.
13.	Kurkal - -	Cusbah - -	Anunta Sayna Devo -	400 - -	1,030 - -	1. A. Chenakeshwa Butta. 2. K. Timmuna Butta. 3. Potail Sunkrapadivala.
TOTAL - -				13,681 10 5	2,39,554 1 9	
Petty DEVASTRUMS receiving above 50 Rupees:						
1.	Shivally - -	Cusbah - -	K. Venkutramna Devo	60 - -	4 4 -	1. Adiga S. Ramaya Aytalla. 2. Adiga Pottay Aytalla. 3. Buddakilay Soobrayah.
2.	Needamboor - -	Amalpady - -	Jenardana Deva - -	60 - -	269 - -	1. Adika Rambhutta. 2. Adika Joga Bhutta. 3. Naraina Bullala.
3.	Bilawer - -	Nundalikeh - -	Mahlinga Deva - -	160 - -	1,348 8 -	1. Adiga Krista Bhutta. 2. K. Babana Bhutta. 3. Munjay Hegadeh.
4.	Ditto - -	Chakadde - -	Mahlingashwera Devo	72 - -	174 - -	1. Adiga Krista Bhutta. 2. Adiga Vassoo Bhutta. 3. Kuntapah Hegadeh.
5.	Ditto - -	Hinajah - -	Vishtnoo Moortee Deva	52 - -	512 - -	Akdar Sonda Mutta Sawmy.
6.	Ditto - -	Pillar Santoor - -	Kanada Mahlinga Devo	80 - -	636 4 -	1. Adiga Oodpa Narna Bhutta. 2. Pillar F. Sumana Shetty. 3. Mujibet Mynda Shetty.
7.	Ditto - -	Santoor - -	Soobraya Devo - -	66 - -	254 8 -	1. Adigah Ramkristna Bhutta. 2. Stanik Somayah. 3. Potail Chemayah Shetty.
8.	Ditto - -	Palima - -	Mahalingashwera Devo	154 - -	572 12 10	1. Palimar Mutta Sawmy. 2. Adiga Narasina Bhutta. 3. Potail Samana Shetty.

No. 1.—STATEMENT of the Native Religious Institutions in the Talook of Oodipy—continued.

No.	Moganies.	Villages.	Designation of the Institutions of Native Worship.	Amount of Annual Tundecks.	Estimated Value of the Property in each Pagoda.	Names of the proposed Trustees for each Institution.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
			Petty Devasthanams receiving above 50 Rupees— <i>continued.</i>			
9.	Bilawer - -	Peranankila - -	Mahalinga Devo -	120 - -	230 8 5	1. Pejawer Mutta Sawmy. 2. Adiga Narna Bhutta. 3. Adiga Dassa Bhutta.
10.	Ditto - -	Muttoo - -	Vistnoo Moortee Devo	120 - -	500 - -	1. Adiga Krista Bhutta. 2. Luxmee Naraina Madesta. 3. Pattaly Dassa. 4. Kristayah. 5. Kinealleh Govinda.
11.	Ditto - -	Maranch - -	Doorga Purmeshwery Devi.	60 - -	210 3 3	1. Adiga Narna Bhutta. 2. Stanika Kristna. 3. K. Vencataramana Bhutta.
12.	Kultapaddy -	Moodabett - -	Mahalingashera Devo	140 - -	165 - 5	1. Adiga G. Jonardanah. 2. K. Narna Bhutta. 3. Beermay Bullala.
13.	Yermaul - -	Tenkagrama - -	Jenardana Devo -	240 - -	2,156 - -	1. Adiga Annaya Bhutta. 2. Kilashanty Keshwah. 3. Karam Kegadeh. 4. Potail Mynda Shetty. 5. Nauda Soobrayah.
14.	Puddoohidry -	Nudoosaul - -	Mahlingasher Devo -	336 9 7	2,399 4 -	1. Adiga Soobraya Bhutta. 2. Adiga Narna Bhutta. 3. K. Vishvanatha. 4. Chendayan Bullala. 5. Sowcar Soobaya Shetty.
15.	Ditto - -	Padeh Bett - -	Soobrayah Devo -	60 - -	176 4 -	1. A. Luximy Naraina Bhutta. 2. Stanika Naraina. 3. Chendray Bullala.
16.	Oodiawer - -	Cusbah - -	C. Mahlingasheroo Devo	60 - -	11 12 5	1. A. Gumpoy Bhutta. 2. A. Nuraapah Bhutta. 3. Muriapa Bhutta.
17.	Ditto - -	ditto - -	S. Vittla Devo - -	100 - -	32 6 -	1. Akdar Govinda Shanbogue. 2. Archeka Sreedar Bhutta, for Awamah (female). 3. Vassoo Devo Naika.
18.	Ditto - -	ditto - -	Veerbudra Debo -	52 - -	511 4 -	1. Adiga Narraina Bhutta. 2. Potail Ramchendra Naicka. 3. Belloor Anuntayah.
19.	Yeraddnaud -	Yeragah - -	Doorga Purmeshree Devi.	96 - -	300 - -	1. Naraina Adigah. 2. Sooba Adigah. 3. Munjesh Kedalayah.
20.	Ditto - -	ditto - -	Vistnoo Moortee Devo	72 - -	100 - -	1. Archekah Dasa Shastry. 2. Beemrow. 3. Bullah Shreenewasrow.
21.	Ditto - -	ditto - -	Mahlinga Devo -	96 - -	100 - -	1. Adiga Naraina Baiiry. 2. Bullal Strenewasrow. 3. Venkutnurnapah.
22.	Ditto - -	Bamarbett - -	Vistnoo Moortee Devo	66 - -	18 - -	1. Akdar Pootige Mutta Sawmy.
23.	Ditto - -	Bellarapaddy -	Vistnoo Moortee Devo	166 - -	234 8 -	1. Adiga Munjoo Bhutta. 2. Adiga Venketsh Bhutta. 3. Potail Devara Kooniyayah.
24.	Ditto - -	Belloor - -	Mahalinga Devo -	76 - -	12 - -	1. Adiga Naraya Oopadiah. 2. Needamboor Soobraw. 3. Potail Baboo Kuddumbah.
25.	Ditto - -	Kanjar - -	Brunah Linga Devo -	108 - -	250 - -	1. Adiga Liximy Naraina Bhutta. 2. Stanika Naraina. 3. Nair Hegadeh.
26.	Ditto - -	Anjar - -	Luximy Naraina Devo	52 - -	27 - -	1. Adiga Vittah Achary. 2. Kooroola Hegadeh. 3. Ballkoodra Mutta Sawmy.
27.	Yelloor - -	Cusbah - -	Koonjar Doorga Devi	100 - -	460 6 5	1. Koonda Hegadeh. 2. Adiga Ragoo Oodpah. 3. Stanika Venkuna.
28.	Ditto - -	Nandikoor - -	Doorga Purmeshree Devi.	429 4 9	1,066 8 -	1. Kooda Hegadeh. 2. Adiga Krista Bhutta. 3. K. Rambhutta.
29.	Ditto - -	Kullatoor - -	Mahalingashera Devo	60 - -	171 4 5	1. Koonda Hegadeh. 2. Adiga Annay Bhutta. 3. Stanika Sewapah.
30.	Kurkalla - -	Cusbah - -	Erch Nemeswera Beasy	142 9 8	377 - -	1. Poorjary Tummay Hindra. 2. Potail Katty Hegadeh. 3. Sunkra Puddivala.
31.	Ditto - -	Nutteh - -	Kemanah Doorga Devi	188 - -	976 2 -	1. Adiga Sumay Bhutta. 2. Potail Timup Bhunday. 3. Bermah Addiantyah.
			TOTAL - -	3,634 8 -	14,256 12 2	

No. 1.—STATEMENT of the Native Religious Institutions in the Talook of Oodipy—continued.

No.	Moganies.	Villages.	Designation of the Institutions of Native Worship.	Amount of Annual Tusdeeks.	Estimated Value of the Property in each Pagoda.	Names of the proposed Trustees for each Institution.
Petty PAGODAS whose Allowance does not exceed 50 Rupees, but for the management of which more than one Trustee is appointed:				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1.	Needamboor	Moodnedumboor	Bydarkul Garaddee	2 - -	158 9 2	1. Poojary Mookaly Ramah. 2. Veirshetty. 3. Bushwah Shetty.
2.	Behawer	Soodah	Sobray Deva	12 - -	529 11 3	1. Adiga Sobraya Bhutta. 2. Munjay Hegadeh. 3. Doom Hegadeh.
3.	Ditto	Kattingarch	Bramahlinga Deva	40 - -	200 - -	1. Adiga Ram Oopadiah. 2. Ramapah Hebarah. 3. Stanika Naraina.
4.	Ditto	Alehoor	Vistnoo Moortee Deva	48 - -	353 9 2	1. Adiga Seeta Rambhutta. 2. Kadeha Krista Bhutta. 3. Mudpally Krista Bhutta.
5.	Ditto	Aydoobettoo	Vistnoo Moortee Deva	28 - -	189 13 4	1. Adiga Kristna Achary. 2. Saralay Vistnoo Moortee. 3. Stanika Ramah.
6.	Yelloor	Pahdoor	Anuntanath Busty	36 - -	236 13 3	1. Poojary Pudmaindrah. 2. Koondah Hegadeh. 3. Punchindrah.
7.	Kurkull	Cusbah	Keeranmunta Deva	30 - -	164 - -	1. Archaka Pouglish. 2. Shivapah Hegadeh. 3. Potail Sunkra Pudivala.
8.	Ditto	ditto	Hullar Busty Pudmanate.	44 - -	442 8 -	1. Poojary Brumaysh. 2. Potail Seewapa Hegadeh. 3. H. Singah Moodiah.
9.	Arroor	Neckreh	Mahalinga Deva	24 - -	103 2 5	1. Adiga Narna Bhutta. 2. Somayah Naika. 3. N. Venkata Shetty.
10.	Ditto	Kookoondoor	Doorga Debe	18 - -	212 5 3	1. Adiga Venkatesh Bhutta. 2. Stanika Devapah. 3. Singa Moodiah.
11.	Kerwassy	Cusbah	Mahlinga Deva	36 - -	159 12 1	1. Adiga Narna Bhutta. 2. Stanika Naraina. 3. Shamayah.
TOTAL				318 - -	2,750 3 10	
120	Petty Pagodas entrusted to the management of single Trustees			2,955 3 2	5,321 10 1	
162	TOTAL of Petty Pagodas			6,957 11 2	22,328 10 1	
7	Jungam Mutta			248 14 10	242 12 10	
4	Mooques			276 8 5	13 - -	
266				21,164 12 10	2,62,138 8 6	
1	Bechiras, or Lapses to Government			7 - -	- - -	
187	GRAND TOTAL			21,171 12 10	2,62,138 8 8	

Mangalore, 18 March 1843.

(signed) H. M. Blair,
Principal Collector.

No. 2.—STATEMENT of the Native Religious Institutions in the Talook of Baroor, showing the Annual Allowance and Estimated Value of the Property of each, and the Number of Trustees for their respective Management.

No.	Moganies.	Villages.	Designation of the Institution.	Amount of Annual Tusdeek.	Estimated Value of the Property in each Pagoda.	Names of Trustees for each Institution.
MATHOBAR DEVASTANUMS:				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1.	Kanchully	Cusbah	Semanath Dive	720 - -	5,556 4 -	1. Adiga Vittal Shastry. 2. M. Manja Bhutt. 3. Shanie Guire-anna. 4. Potail Shita Ramaga. 5. Potail Soorap Shetty.
2.	Ditto	Coshoor	Kobekerry Panahalinga Divi.	797 - -	304 - -	1. Archack Ganaya Adiga. 2. W. Govinda Bhutt. 3. Shenkra Bhutt. 4. Govindaya. 5. Potail Shita Ramaya.

No. 2.—STATEMENT of the Native Religious Institutions in the Talook of Barcoor—continued.

No.	Moganias.	Villages.	Designation of the Institution.	Amount of Annual Tusdeek.	Estimated Value of the Property in each Pagoda.	Names of Trustees for each Institution.
Mathobar Devastannums—continued.				<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
3.	Kunchully	Hossala	Monigarkerry Somarath Davi.	314 - -	42 2 10	1. Adiga Narsaya Bhutt. 2. A. Shanty Krista Kebara. 3. Gopaul Upadea.
4.	Ditto	ditto	Bairava Ganapaty	200 - -	81 6 10	1. Adiga Devara Bhutt. 2. W. Narsaya Bhutt. 3. Potail Krista Hebara.
5.	Bramawer	Nedumpully	Mahalinga Devi	1,000 - -	422 - -	1. Adiga Shivarum Bhutt. 2. Matpady Vitta Achary. 3. B ⁿ Tamana Achary. 4. P. Narna Bhutt. 5. B. Narasaya Bhutt.
6.	Kott	Chitvapady	Saligram Narsim Devo	750 11 7	1,978 12 -	1. Archika Narsim Adiga. 2. Ram Adiga. 3. Kristna Devara Adiga. 4. Potail Sobraya Ande. 5. Potail Govinda Ojadia.
7.	Ditto	Haritaloo	Kot Ire Mahalinga Devo	280 - -	139 14 -	1. Kristna Adiga. 2. Potail Sobraye Ande. 3. Potail Govindo Upadea.
8.	Ditto	Gundamy	Chena Keshava Devo	240 - -	370 4 2	1. Adiga Gandadra Cayree. 2. Chena Keshava Upadia. 3. Potail Shiva Ramaya.
9.	Nalvatanaad	Hedadi Matiadi	Hedadi Mahalinga Devo	200 - -	202 11 -	1. Subraya Adiga Narsaya Adiga. 2. W. Ram Bhutt. 3. Kristna Puranika.
10.	Ditto	Handubi Mandali	Savada Anjanai Devo	582 - -	150 12 -	1. Adiga Shunkra Manja. 2. W. Vencataramana Shastry. 3. Potail Dugapa Bunday. 4. Narsim Upadia. 5. Shivarum Dixita.
11.	Kilnusaad	Avarah	Mahalinga Devo	200 - -	200 - -	1. Sobraya Adiga. 2. Parmeshwur Adiga. 3. Potail Kristap Shetty.
12.	Nilawur	Cusbah	Doorga Devo	360 - -	1,006 12 -	1. Archick Ram Adiga. 2. Venktesh Adiga. 3. Tamaya Adiga. 4. Shitarum Modesta. 5. W. Ramachundra Achary.
13.	Ditto	Jedoo	Mahalinga Devo	140 - -	281 14 5	1. Govinda Adiga. 2. Mahdawa Adiga. 3. Potail Shita Ram Bhutt.
14.	Sural	ditto	ditto	464 - -	1,165 - -	1. Archika Devara Adiga. 2. K. Venkapa Bairy. 3. K. Tataraty.
15.	Perboor	Cusbah	Anunta Padamanah Dave.	1,004 15 7	5,000 - -	1. Archeka Ananta Adiga. 2. W. Subraya Bhutt. 3. Stanic Mokia Prama. 4. Koitiara Ramapah. 5. Neli Mariapa.
TOTAL				7,252 11 2	16,910 12 -	
Petty PAGODAS or DEVASTANUMS receiving above 50 Rupees:						
1.	Wadarasee	Cusba	Mahalinga Devo	136 - -	30 - -	1. Pattally Krista Bhutt. 2. Sobraya Udupa. 3. Banady Subraya Bhutt.
2.	Kott	Andatoo	Vistnoo Moorty Devo	144 - -	494 - -	1. N. Shenkra Bhutt. 2. W. Nasim Italla. 3. Potail Sobraya Ande.
3.	Ditto	Gundamy	Bagavaty Amah	56 - -	53 - -	1. Adiga Nagapah Mayam. 2. Shenkra Adiga. 3. Shiva Ramaya.
4.	Ditto	Bal Kudnoo	Narsim Devo	180 - -	250 - -	1. Bal Kudroo Sawmy. 2. Adiga Putana Bhutt. 3. Airodee Annapa Karanta.
5.	Aroor	Cusba	Vistnoo Moorty Devo	160 - -	241 4 -	1. Adiga Pootaya Bhutt. 2. W. Naraina Bhutt. 3. Mundally Narapah.
6.	Shivapoor	ditto	Shenkra Devo	68 - -	200 - -	1. Adiga Anunta Bhutt. 2. Adiga Subraya Bhutt. 3. Kristnaya Badikilaga.
7.	Ditto	Waranga	Nemeshwur Besty	180 - -	200 - -	1. Poojary Anunta Indra. 2. Poojary Adiraj Indra. 3. Antapa Hegadeh.
8.	Hebry	Cusba	Ananta Padumanaba Devo.	140 - -	500 - -	1. Adiga Ananta Achary. 2. Adiga Padumanaba Bhutt. 3. Potail Duggapa Balah.

No. 2.—STATEMENT of the Native Religious Institutions in the Talook of *Barcoor*—continued.

No.	Mogania.	Villages.	Designation of the Institution.	Amount of Annual Tasseek.	Estimated Value of the Property in each Pagoda.	Names of Trustees for each Institution.
				<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
	Petty Pagodas or Devasthanams receiving above 50 Rs.—contd.					
9.	Hebry	Gusha	Ardanareshwara Devo	72 - -	500 - -	1. Adiga Ram Bhutta. 2. Potal Doogapa Bullala 3. Mandavan Hegadeh.
0.	Ditto	ditto	Bhoot Stawor Devil Huta.	55 - -	- - -	1. Ananta Bhutt. 2. Potal Doogapa Bullala. 3. Mandavan Hegadeh.
1.	Touse	ditto	Candaga Vinaika Devo	60 - -	100 - -	1. Adiga Ram Bhutt. 2. Adiga Venketramna Bhutt. 3. Mabana Shetty Potal.
2.	Ditto	ditto	Mahalinga Devo	72 - -	75 - -	1. Adiga Tamaya Bhutt. 2. Ramaya Sheregara. 3. Nagapah Sheregara.
3.	Bramawar	Nidampully	Amunta Devo	120 - -	16 8 -	1. Tunapa Kurnika. 2. Pundaree Varambally. 3. Adiga Venkatramana Achery.
4.	Ditto	Undady	Gopaul Kristna Devo	60 - -	74 - -	1. Adiga Venkapa Udapa. 2. Adiga Maree Udapa. 3. Shivaram Bhutt.
5.	Ditto	Vurambaly	Kameshwara Devo	80 - -	- - -	1. Archeka Shivaram Adiga. 2. Ram Krista Warambaly. 3. Venkapah.
6.	Milawur	Kukeally	Mahalinga Devo	80 - -	288 - -	1. Mahadeva Adiga. 2. Kristapa Udapa. 3. Potal Chendeya Hegade.
7.	Iravatoor	Ellars	Janandana Devo	200 - -	800 - -	1. Adiga Ram Bhutt. 2. Vaderag Bullala.
8.	Kelnaad	Avarae	Shenkra Naraina Devo	80 - -	25 - -	1. Adiga Suria Dixita. 2. Ram Adiga. 3. Annap Shetty.
9.	Ditto	Kakoonyee	Mahalinga Devo	66 - -	- - -	1. Archeka Parmay Adiga. 2. Annaya Adiga. 3. Narna Adiga.
0.	Ditto	Shiriar	Sacrate Vistnoo Moorty Devo.	58 - -	50 - -	1. Adiga Dasa Achary. 2. W. Suriana Manja. 3. Subraya Adiga.
1.	Nalvatnaad	Hidade Matraddy	Goodat Vinaika Devo	78 - -	80 - -	1. Archeka Anunta Adiga. 2. Putana Adiga. 3. Kristna Puranika.
2.	Ditto	Hardah Mundah	Madiar Malicarjoon Devo.	114 - -	8 - -	1. Adiga Naraina Italla. 2. Kil Shante Naraya Italla. 3. Ram Bhutt.
3.	Ditto	Beloor	Mahalinga Devo	72 - -	10 - -	1. Archeka Shenkra Adiga. 2. Govinda Olla. 3. Manjoo Shetty.
4.	Ditto	Kalawar	Herambapur Vinaika Devo.	56 - -	- - -	1. Adiga Ram Adupa. 2. Nagapa Puranika. 3. Tamaya Upadea.
5.	Ditto	Vokavaddy	Mahalinga Devo	120 - -	65 8 7	1. Adiga Krista Italla. 2. Adiga Narim Alla. 3. Adiga Sooba Shetty.
6.	Ans Ally	Hossala	Shidashwar Shidamut Debo.	178 - -	- - -	1. Adiga Shenkara Bhutt. 2. W. Rambuttana Krishna. 3. Hossala Naray Bhutta.
7.	Ditto	Kachoor	Shunvasanna Bani Mahanally.	200 - -	25 - -	1. Adiga Narraina Puranika. 2. Potal Govinda Bhutt. 3. Shita Ramayah.
8.	Ditto	Osaba	Ooma Maishwar Devo	55 5 7	- - -	1. Sowaya Kurnia. 2. W. Vittal Shastry. 3. Moodbye Munjoo Bhutt.
9.	Ditto	Bandy Watta	Mahalinga Devo	62 - -	15 8 -	1. Archeka Devaradiga. 2. Ram Krista Adiga. 3. Apana Adiga.
0.	Sural	Kenjoor	Padewa Mutt Vereahwar Devo.	52 - -	- - -	1. Archeka Subaya Adiga. 2. Potal Nundianna Shetty. 3. Subaya Kulkura.
			TOTAL	3,054 5 7	4,097 8 -	

No. 2.—STATEMENT of the Native Religious Institutions in the Talook of *Barcoor*—continued.

No.	Moganias.	Villages.	Designation of the Institution.	Amount of Annual Tusdeek.	Estimated Value of the Property in each Pagoda.	Names of Trustees for each Institution.
Petty PAGODAS whose Allowance does not exceed 50 Rupees, but for the management of which more than one Trustee is appointed:				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1.	Sural - -	Paja Mungoor -	Sbastam Brama Singa	22 - -	275 11 2	1. Adiga Dassa Madesta. 2. Ramaya Madi. 3. Shitaram Manjee.
2.	Ditto - -	Osoor - -	Karajada Habakadar Boota.	22 - -	497 13 7	1. Adiga Tikilaya Sobraya. 2. Nandiapa Shetty. 3. P. Ram Modesta.
3.	Ditto - -	Kenjoor - -	Kelabitina Bramalingah	- 8 -	300 1 7	1. Adiga Subraya Kalkura. 2. Subaya Adiga. 3. Potail Nandiapa Shetty.
4.	Kott - -	Aratatoor - -	Umbruteshwar Devo -	24 - -	93 12 -	1. Poojary Chica Jagy. 2. Potail Krista Devara Itala. 3. Potail Govinda Olla.
5.	Bramawuff -	Andady - -	Benekudur Grady -	2 - -	360 12 -	1. Pujary Mungalla. 2. Shiva Ram Bhutt. 3. Sunkaya Hegadeh.
6.	Kelnaad - -	Hegoonjy - -	Mundarti Doorga Debe	48 - -	400 - -	1. Shenkra Narraina Ady. 2. Vishveshra Ady. 3. Shenka Kadamba.
7.	Ditto - -	- ditto - -	Barally Venaik Devo -	8 - -	100 - -	1. Pootay Adiga. 2. Sunkay Karaba. 3. Potail Venket Bunday.
8.	Ditto - -	Shiriar - -	Makekat Nandy -	12 - -	300 - -	1. Subaya Adiga. 2. Subraya Adiga. 3. Nandiapa Shetty.
9.	Anehally - -	Runganakere -	Mulatana - - -	4 - -	121 - -	1. Poojary Mariapa Kalaby. 2. Virana Bunday. 3. Gopaul Upada.
TOTAL - -				142 8 -	2,449 2 4	
482	Petty Pagodas entrusted to the management of Single Trustee			5,407 7 7	4,876 13 10	
521	TOTAL Petty Pagodas - - -			8,604 5 2	11,423 8 2	
13	Muttums - - - - -			404 9 7	55 - -	
549				16,261 9 11	28,389 4 2	
3	Bechera Lapses to Government - - -			11 3 3	- - -	
552	GRAND TOTAL - - -			16,272 13 2	28,389 4 2	

Mangalore, 18 March 1842.

(signed) H. M. Blair, P^l Coll^r.No. 3.—STATEMENT of the Native Religious INSTITUTIONS in the Talook of *Cundapoor*, showing the Annual Allowance and Estimated Value of the Property of each, and the Number of Trustees for their respective Management.

No.	Moganias.	Villages.	Designation of the Institution.	Amount of Annual Tusdeek.	Estimated Value of the Property in each Pagoda.	Names of the Trustees for each Institution.
MATHUR DEVASTANUMS:				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1.	Koteahwar -	Madadevasa -	Koty Singa Devo -	2,680 - -	3,550 11 10	1. Ramapa Adiga. 2. Venkatramiah Itala. 3. Adiga K. Itala. 4. Tantry Shiva Itala. 5. Ramaya Itala. 6. Pootaya Oodeepa. 7. Brother of Tanaya Monegar.
2.	Bydoor - -	Cosbah - -	Sheaneshuara Devo -	910 8 10	349 5 3	1. Adiga Venkatramma Olla. 2. Adiga Ananta Itala. 3. Kelly Shante Kristna. 4. P. Timapa Shetty. 5. Budavanta Shetty.
3.	Burroor - -	Cosba - -	Mahalingashara Devo	2,246 12 9	2,550 - -	1. Adiga Rungaya Olla. 2. Ramaya Itala. 3. K. Timapa Bhutt. 4. Naraina Adiga. 5. K. Rama Itala. 6. Sunna Mahalinga Shetty. 7. M. Nandiapa Shetty.
4.	Moonaad - -	Walla Shime -	Kotur Makambika Devo	2,447 10 -	- - -	1. Adiga Venkata Ivin. 2. Adiga Venkatesh Puramika. 3. Mahadeva Adiga. 4. Naga Adiga. 5. Krishna Adiga. 6. Moorty Sooba Bhutt. 7. Potail Vadirajaya.

No. 3.—STATEMENT of the Native Religious Institutions in the Talook of *Cundapoor*—continued.

No.	Moganias.	Villages.	Designation of the Institution.	Amount of Annual Tusslock.	Estimated Value of the Property in each Pagoda.	Names of Trustees for each Institution.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
<i>Mathbur Devasthanams—continued.</i>						
5.	Yellare - -	Shenkra Naraina	Kadsje Shenkra Naraina Devo.	2,145 2 5	60,303 13 7	1. Adiga Soobaya Italla. 2. Adiga Anunta Oodepa. 3. Shenkra Naraina Shastry. 4. M. Shenkra Manja. 5. Shenkra Italla. 6. Annapa Adiga. 7. Subraya Adiga.
			TOTAL - -	10,430 2 -	89,753 14 8	
<i>Petty DEVASTANAMS receiving above Five Rupees :</i>						
1.	Kallatoda - -	Cosba - -	Doorga Parmishry Devi	229 8 -	225 10 -	1. Adiga Rama Puranika. 2. Venkapa Bhutt. 3. Timana Bhutt.
2.	Ditto - -	Moderanjai - -	Gude Mahalinga Devo	67 3 2	123 8 -	1. Kristna Bhutt. 2. Venkap Bhutt. 3. Shemba Hebana.
3.	Halegvery - -	Maravante - -	M. Vahra Devo -	81 12 -	1,081 5 -	1. Parmaya Adiga. 2. Annapa. 3. Potal Narnapa.
4.	Ditto - -	Navuda - -	Harcolle Venaika Deve	60 12 -	53 8 -	1. Adiga Nagpa Munja. 2. Potaly Manjaya. 3. Heroor Potal M. Bidivala.
5.	Ditto - -	Naagoor - -	Kagateshra Devo -	138 - -	160 3 2	1. Adiga Vesdeva Karanta. 2. Narna Italla. 3. Potal Ramkaranta.
6.	Harnaad - -	Sonkoor - -	Doorga Parmishry Deve.	173 6 5	1,500 - -	1. Sooba Adiga. 2. Soobraya Adiga. 3. Potal Puranika. 4. Potal Munja Shetty. 5. Nandiapa Shetty.
7.	Ditto - -	Karkauje - -	N. Venketramna Devo	53 6 9	52 - -	1. Adiga Venketaramna Baury. 2. Ramnaya Bagarada. 3. Potal Bamana Shetty.
8.	Ditto - -	Kattiangady - -	Sokoonth Devo -	265 6 5	60 14 5	1. Adiga Soora Bhutt. 2. Soobraya Bhutt. 3. Potal Koopa Shetty.
9.	Ditto - -	- ditto - -	Shevaramanishra Gopaul Kristna Deva.	60 6 10	4 10 -	1. Adiga Kristna Bhutt. 2. Munjoo Bhutt. 3. Potal Kupaya Shetty.
10.	Ditto - -	Taloor - -	{ Mahalinga Deva Venketramna Deva }	92 4 -	129 5 2	1. Adiga Mahdeva Bhutt. 2. W. Govinda Madesta. 3. Potal Chikay Shetty.
11.	Ditto - -	Devalkund - -	Vistoo Moorty - -	54 - -	43 6 5	1. Vistoo Moorty Adiga. 2. Taloor Mahdeva Bhutt. 3. Potal Timah Shetty.
12.	Ulatoor - -	Cosba - -	Mahalinga Deva -	180 - -	237 12 10	1. Venketramna Adiga. 2. Stanie Venketasah. 3. Potal Venkap Shetty.
13.	Hemady - -	ditto - -	Luzemy Naraina Devo	180 14 5	385 - 3½	1. Adiga Naraina Oodapa. 2. Adiga Shenkra Ooapa. 3. Potal Soobaya Melady.
14.	Ditto - -	Upenkudra - -	Venaika Deva - -	68 8 -	232 - -	1. Adiga Ganchea Italb. 2. Adiga Naraina Itala. 3. Potal Pootaya Udapa.
15.	Tombatee - -	Shiroor - -	Shiroor Chitary Boota	63 9 7	- - -	1. Timapa Adiga. 2. A. Ramaga Kalkoora. 3. Potal Nandiapa Shetty.
16.	Ditto - -	Narsipura - -	Narainva Deva - -	160 - -	465 12 -	1. Adiga Venkapa Ulura. 2. Adiga Soobraya Ulura. 3. Stanie Annapa Exemary.
17.	Ditto - -	Hameshe Cyle - -	Chitary Brama - -	57 9 7	- - -	1. Anunta Eddiala. 2. Adiga Bagawata Shamaya. 3. Narsipoor Venkepulura.
18.	Ditto - -	Ulur - -	Bana Shenkra Deve -	96 - -	46 6 -	1. Kristna Devara Adiga. 2. Liximana Bhutt. 3. Shenamukaya.
19.	Ditto - -	ditto - -	Buta-utar Brama -	94 12 10	- - -	1. Adiga Luzemona Bhutt. 2. Shenamukaya. 3. Kristadava Adiga Vasdevo Itala.

No. 3.—STATEMENT of the Native Religious Institutions in the Talook of *Cundapoor*—continued.

No.	Moganics.	Villages.	Designation of the Institution.	Amount of Annual Tusdecks.	Estimated Value of the Property in each Pagoda.	Names of Trustees for each Institution.
				<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
	Petty Devasthanams receiving above Five Rupees—contd.					
20.	Tombates - -	Belave - -	Shenkra Nairaina Devo	92 - -	127 4 -	1. Adiga Vasdeva Itala. 2. Shatoovally Soobayah. 3. Potail Venkup Shetty.
21.	Ditto - -	Kalajadi - -	Chitary Brama - -	53 11 2	- - -	1. Adiga Naraina Bhutt. 2. Manjoo Hegadeh. 3. Manjoo Shetty.
22.	Koliahwur - -	Udrali - -	Baleraz Shekra Devo -	144 - -	119 - -	1. Adiga Subaya Udapa. 2. Rama Udapa. 3. Permeshva Udapa.
23.	Ditto - -	Cundapoor - -	Kundesbur Mahlinga Devo.	130 - -	45 8 -	1. Adiga Soobraya Manjah. 2. Upadevant Annaph Bairy. 3. Rungaya Merta.
24.	Ditto - -	Cumbassi - -	Annegoode Venayaka Devo.	96 - -	27 8 -	1. Adiga Shita Ram Upadya. 2. Adiga Putaya Upadaya. 3. Adiga Soobraya Upadaya.
25.	Ditto - -	- ditto - -	Mahlinga Devo -	106 - -	33 6 -	1. Adiga Kristna Bhutt. 2. Kele Shanti Naraina. 3. Putaya Upadya.
26.	Ditto - -	Tekati - -	Mahlinga Devo -	64 - -	12 8 -	1. Putaya Adiga. 2. Venktesh Itala. 3. Unapa Upadya.
27.	Ellone - -	Shenkra Naraina	Agrahara Sadasteva Devo.	108 14 5	120 1 2	1. Parmeshra Adiga. 2. Munjaya Shastry. 3. Waduhobly V. Karanta.
28.	Ditto - -	Kavarddy - -	Rameshwur Devo -	114 5 7	63 12 -	1. Venkatramna Adiga. 2. Putayah Bairy. 3. Kristnaya.
29.	Hidoor Kunady -	Cusba - -	Mahlinga Devo - -	56 - -	26 3 2½	1. Adiga Soobraya Bhutt. 2. Kristna Adiga. 3. Potail Antega Chetty.
30.	Halsinard - -	Hakalady - -	Manikod Chenshwa Devo.	329 - -	1,387 9 5	1. Archeka Subaya Adiga. 2. Adiga Chenapoor Udapa. 3. V. Karanta.
31.	Ditto - -	Shenapoor - -	Vishnoo Moorty -	58 8 -	9 - -	1. Adiga Venkup Munjah. 2. Soobraya. 3. Potail Sridar Bhutt.
32.	Padukany - -	Addaw - -	Vishnoo Moorty -	57 - -	89 2 -	1. Adiga Shesha. 2. Parmashra Bhutt. 3. Potail Venkapsya.
33.	Ditto - -	Badakere - -	Junardan Devo - -	53 - -	139 4 -	1. Archeka Devara Adiga. 2. Archeka Rama Adiga. 3. W. Munjaya Bairy.
34.	Haladibalcoor -	Halady - -	Luximy Nuraim Devo	300 - -	304 6 -	1. Archeka Nurra Adiga. 2. Archeka Shenkra Bhutt. 3. Anantha Udapa.
35.	Ditto - -	ditto - -	Moojoori Mahlinga Devo.	80 - -	66 4 -	1. Adiga Soobaya Mitianta. 2. Archeka Ganapeya Udapa. 3. Tamaya Umbly.
36.	Ditto - -	Balakoor - -	Luxmy Nairana Devo	72 - -	82 14 5	1. Archeka Shenkra Naraina Adiga. 2. W. Shadashiva Bhutt. 3. W. Venkatramna Upada.
37.	Ditto - -	ditto - -	Kancharte Doorga Parmeshry Davi.	96 - -	6 10 10	1. Adiga Mahdeva Munja. 2. Stanic Mahbalar. 3. Soobaya Ulura.
38.	Ditto - -	ditto - -	Maduri Malinga Devo	70 - -	1 - -	1. Adiga Anapa Udapa. 2. Stanic Anantha. 3. Subana Hebara.
39.	Noyoo - -	Kotapaddy - -	Gueshava Devo -	77 - 10	123 13 -	1. Adiga Soobraya Bhutt. 2. Kilstanti Parmeshry. 3. Stanic Kristnaya.
40.	Ditto - -	Koddy - -	Venkatramna Devo -	76 - -	192 2 -	1. Adiga Sridara Achary. 2. Parmestry Naick. 3. Naraina Naick.

No. 3.—STATEMENT of the Native Religious Institutions in the Talook of *Candapoor*—continued.

Mogania.	Villages.	Designation of the Institution.	Amount of Annual Tundeeke.	Estimated Value of the Property in each Pagoda.	Names of Trustees for each Institution.
Petty Devastanams receiving above Five Rupees—cont ^d .			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Kadri	Ajari	Bandeda Trumba Keahwar Devo.	55 9 7	84 12 -	1. Munjay Munja, for Subama. 2. Soobana Udapa. 3. Potail Munja Shetty.
Hadi Male	Kalabat	K. Doonga Parmeahry Divi.	544 14 5	5,065 4 5	1. Adiga Subaya Italla. 2. W. Devara Bhutt. 3. Munjaya. 4. Kolaty Timapa Ediala 5. B. Debapa Ediala.
Ditto	Chilare Hosangaddy	Shantashava Devo	134 - -	6 - -	1. Adiga Kristna Dixita. 2. W. Manjoo Dixita. 3. Kristna Dixita.
Ditto	Tombatee	Venaike Devo	108 - -	873 13 7	1. Adiga Suba Bhutt. 2. Potaily Gunapaya. 3. Potail Runga.
Basroor	Kandawur	Utar Swamy Kartica Devo.	169 3 2	178 5 1	1. Adiga Subayah Munjah. 2. Adiga Subayah Udupah. 3. Stanic Doogapah.
Ditto	Hunegully	Chenakeahwa Devo	68 - -	73 13 2½	1. Adiga Sooba Bhutt. 2. Kalashante Sham Bhutt. 3. Potail Munjoo Shetty.
Ditto	Cuaha Basroor	Podutiramala Devo	265 15 2	4,000 - -	1. Venkatramna Bhutt. 2. Naraina Udapa, for Luximiy. 3. Adiga Rungaya Olla. 4. Naraina Adiga. 5. Potail Mahlinga Shetty.
Ditto	ditto	Mudakeri Adenath Devo	153 12 -	177 6 10	1. Adiga Ay Italla. 2. Narna Adiga. 3. Potail Nagapa Shetty.
TOTAL			5,940 6 4	18,241 - 4½	
Petty Pagodas whose Allowance does not exceed 50 Rupees, but for the Management of which more than one Trustee is appointed :					
Kaluratur	Shiroor	Dussar Pooja Venkatramana Deva.	*32 - -	509 10 -	1. Dossar Anantha. 2. Chenna. 3. Potail Munjoo Shetty.
Petty Pagodas entrusted to the management of single Trustees -			4,591 4 6	3,138 9 2	
GRAND TOTAL of Petty Pagodas -			10,563 10 10	21,884 3 6½	
Muttams -			252 1 -	-	
Mosques -			770 6 10	-	
GRAND TOTAL -			22,016 4 8	1,11,638 2 2½	

Mangalore, 18 March 1843.

(signed) H. M. Blair,
Principal Collector.

No. 4.—STATEMENT of the DEPOSITS in the TREASURY of the Principal Collector of *Canara*, accumulated from the Unpaid Allowances of the decayed Pagodas, and from Stoppages made from the Salaries of Servants in other Pagodas, up to 31 January 1843.

Unpaid Allowances of decayed Pagodas lapsed to Government -	Rs. a. p.
Unpaid from the Salaries of certain Pagoda Servants on account of absence, &c. -	678 7 3
TOTAL -	5,884 - 2
Co.'s Rd.	6,562 7 5

Mangalore, 18 March 1843.

(signed) H. M. Blair,
Principal Collector.

No. 5.—STATEMENT showing the "BECHARAC," or Lapses to Government from the Religious Institutions in Canara.

TALOOK.	Mauthbnr Devastanuma.		Muttums.		Mosques.		Petty Pagodas.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Mangalore	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2 6 5	1	2 6 5
Bekul	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	6 3 2	2	6 3 2
Buntwal	-	-	-	7 9 8	-	-	4	44 10 10	6	52 4 6
Oodipy	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7 - -	1	7 - -
Barcoor	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	11 3 3	3	11 3 3
Honore	-	-	-	2 - -	-	-	1	4 - -	1	4 2 -
Ankota	-	-	-	-	-	2 - -	-	- - -	-	- 2 -
Soopah	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	20 1 7	2	20 1 7
Sondah	-	-	1	6 2 -	-	-	2	4 12 -	3	10 14 -
TOTAL	-	-	3	13 11 8	-	-	16	100 5 3	19	114 4 11

Mangalore, 18 March 1843.

(signed) *H. M. Blair*, P^l Collr.

(True copies.)

(signed) *W. Thomas*, Sec. to Govt.

(No. 494.)

— No. 93. —

Revenue
Department.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation under date 12 May 1843.

READ the following extract from the proceedings of the Board of Revenue :

Recording observations on a letter from the Principal Collector of Canara, forwarding accounts of the arrangements carried into effect in three talooks of his district, for the future management of the native religious institutions, and urging him to settle the devastanum in the remaining talooks with all practicable despatch.

(Here enter 30 March 1843, No. 162.)

The most honourable the Governor in Council fully concurs with the Board in the regret expressed at the delay which has taken place in the arrangements for disconnecting the Government in Canara from the native religious institutions. His Lordship in Council sanctions those made in the talooks of Oodipy, Barcoor and Candapoor, now reported, and requests the Board to point out to the Collector, that in his district alone the orders of the Honourable Court of Directors are not yet carried out, and his Lordship in Council desires that the subject receive his immediate attention.

(A true extract.)

(signed) *J. F. Thomas*,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 496.)

— No. 94. —

Revenue
Department.

From *J. F. Thomas*, Esq., Acting Chief Secretary of Fort St. George, to the Chief Magistrate and Superintendent of Police; dated 12 May 1843.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Most honourable the Governor in Council to transmit for your information and guidance the annexed extract from Minutes Consultation, under date the 29th ultimo, No. 435,

Extract Minutes Consultation.—The Oochen or Priest should also be informed, that the ceremonies should be conducted without coming to the Fort Gate, or any of the Government offices, and they must be confined in future to the precincts of the town.

on the subject of the annual festival at the Yagatha Pagoda, and to desire that you will cause the orders of Government to be enforced.

Fort St. George, 12 May 1843.

(signed) *J. F. Thomas*,
Acting Chief Secretary.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *J. F. Thomas*,
Secretary to Government.

— No. 95. —

— No. 95. —

From Mr. *J. W. Branson*, Attorney at Madras, to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, &c. &c. &c.; dated 9 May 1843.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to hand you the enclosed address, to be laid before the Most noble the Governor in Council.

The individual by whom it is signed having applied to me for advice on the subject, and it appearing to me that he has a very strong case on the documentary evidence in his possession, I recommended a respectful application to Government in the first instance, as calculated to lead to satisfactory results.

The pagoda in the present instance may not, perhaps, be of very great value, but the question, if this claimant is compelled to seek his legal remedy, appears to involve considerations of some pecuniary magnitude, since it will have to be decided whether, now that the Company have relinquished all participation in the management of Hindoo temples, the law will not hold them to be trustees for the rightful owner, and bound at their own peril to restore their trusts to the proper person.

I mention this by way of explanation, as I am quite aware that it is not usual for Government to be troubled with communications from the professional advisers of a party asserting a right. It is done with the view to prevent litigation, and to avoid, if possible, the agitation of a question which, if put in a train of legal adjudication, must carry with it consequences of some importance.

I do myself the honour to request that the several originals enclosed in the address may be returned to me, when no longer required for reference.

Madras, 9 May 1843.

(signed) *J. W. Branson.*

To the Most Noble *George Marquis of Tweeddale*, K.T. and C.B., Governor in Council of Fort St. George, &c. &c. &c.; dated 9 May 1843.

My Lord,

I AM assured it will be impossible for your Lordship to read through the enclosed original documents without being satisfied that my claim is a true one. I do not ask your Lordship to place any particular reliance on my own statements. I appear before you as a person claiming what amongst Hindoos is held to be a sacred and an honourable office, and it may well be supposed that I will say all that I can in my own favour. I rest my case, therefore, wholly on the documentary evidence I adduce, and on that evidence I submit myself with considerable confidence to your Lordship's consideration.

I claim, my Lord, to be the durmacurtha, or churchwarden, of the Sree Davaraja Sawmy Pagoda at Conjeeveram; and now the Government have withdrawn themselves from these charities, I pray that this pagoda and its estates may be restored to my management.

The pagoda, my Lord, was originally the property of my ancestor, Attenjeeyengar, otherwise called Roostoom Row. About a century and a half ago, and in consequence of the disturbed state of Conjeeveram at the time, the image which is within the pagoda was removed by Attenjeeyengar to Woodearpollum, he being apprehensive that it might suffer pollution during the troubles, if allowed to remain where it was: upon the termination of these disturbances he was desirous of restoring it to its original pagoda, when the chief of Woodearpollum objected to its being removed out of his country. What followed may appear to your Lordship to be absurd, but this part of my case is, nevertheless, as true as the rest. Attenjeeyengar, determined to get the image restored, entered into an arrangement with Tandramulloo, the dewan of the then Nabob Santoola Khan, and conveyed the image away from Woodearpollum by force. The image was then replaced in its original pagoda, and Attenjeeyengar afterwards acquired certain estates, and procured the revival and continuance of various shotrium villages, meeras, and maneerus, which have ever since been attached to the pagoda.

621.

T 4

Attanjeeyengar

Attanjeeyengar was succeeded, upon his death, in the office of durmacurtha of the pagoda by his then infant son, Ramanoojee Row. In consequence of the youth and inexperience of Ramanooja Row, the affairs of the pagoda were for some time conducted by Attanjeeyengar's eldest daughter, Panpamall; upon the deaths of Panpamall and her brother Ramanooja Row, the durmacurthaship descended to Pareya Vencatarow, the son of Ramanooja Row; upon the death of Pareya Vencat Row it descended to his son China Vencat Row; and, upon the death of China Vencat Row, to his family; China Vencat Row left four sons, Seeneevassa Row, Condul Row, myself, and Ramma Row; Seeneevassa Row and Condul Row are now dead, and I claim the office of durmacurtha, as the eldest surviving male member of the family.

There are two circumstances which I would mention here:—one of these will satisfy your Lordship that an investigation was held, by competent authority, a considerable time back, on the claims of my family in respect of this pagoda, and that the result of that investigation was the recognition of such claims by the officers of the Honourable Company; the other will show to your Lordship who and what the party is (rather was, for he is now dead), to whom, in opposition to my rightful claim, the pagoda was delivered over by order of the Board of Revenue.

When my father, Chenna Vencata Row, became old and infirm, he caused my remote cousin, Rama Row, to superintend the affairs of the church. This Rama Row accordingly proceeded to do; myself and brothers being children at the time, Mr. Belford, who was then the Collector of Chingleput, divested Ram Row of his authority, caused the claims of our family to the emoluments, respects and honours of the pagoda to be suspended, and appointed one Condungy Sreenevassaraghava Charry to the management of the pagoda. The reason assigned by Mr. Belford for his interference was, that Rama Row had not clothed himself with the sanction and permission of the Revenue Board to perform the usual feasts in the pagoda.

Not long afterwards, Mr. Belford was succeeded by Mr. Place, who, being dissatisfied with Sreenevassaraghava Charry, dismissed him some time after this, and after my elder brothers had arrived at years of discretion, they petitioned the Board of Revenue that the honours and emoluments of the pagoda might be restored to our family. Mr. Hyde, the then Collector, instituted an inquiry into our rights, on which occasion it was most clearly proved before him that the durmacurthaship of the pagoda was always in our family. Mr. Hyde being abundantly satisfied on that point, he made his report to the Board of Revenue, dated 13th August 1810, and the Board, by orders dated 27th September following, restored us to those privileges which had remained in abeyance subsequently to Mr. Belford's interference.

The next circumstance that I allude to is this: certain persons having improperly intermeddled with the duties of the durmacurtha, a complaint was made in 1824 to Mr. Crawley, the head assistant to the Collector; on that occasion a petition was presented by Tata Charry on the 29th September 1824, together with a document signed by him and the other people connected with the church; in both these documents we are declared to be the durmacurthas of the padoga.

And yet, my Lord, to this very man, Tata Charry, has the pagoda itself been delivered over, to the exclusion of my family.

When this matter was before the Collector, that gentleman recommended that the pagoda should be delivered over to us and to Tata Charry and the other servants of the pagoda jointly; but the Board of Revenue directed the pagoda to be delivered over to Tata Charry individually.

Your Lordship sees, therefore, that I have no alternative but to appeal to the fountain of power at this Presidency.

The enclosures, my Lord, are,—

No. 1. An original purwanah, under seal, granted about a century and a half ago, by the Nabob Santoollah Khan, to my ancestor Attanjeeyengar, otherwise called Roostoom Row, in respect of this identical pagoda, and mentioning the Gramurus and other estates then appertaining to the padoga.

No 2. A cowluamah, under seal, granted by Nabob Tantoollah Khan to Rammanooja Row, the son of Attanjeeyengar.

No. 3.

- No. 3. A purwanah, under the seal of Nabob Hassam Dost Ally Khan Bhander Shamshoodowlah Modharva Jung, particularizing the shot-rums, villages, and other establishing to the pagoda.
- No. 4. A Persian sunnund, granted under the authority of the Company to my late father, Chenna Vencat Row.
- No. 5. }
 „ 6. } Papers under the signature of Governor Petrie.
 „ 7. }
- No. 8. An attested copy, under seal, of a letter addressed to the Presidents and Members of the Board of Revenue by Mr. Collector Hyde, in which he reports that Seeneevassa Row, and Condul Row, my late brother, have fully proved their claims in respect of the merassee of the pagoda.
- No. 9. An attested copy of the Board's reply thereto.
- No. 10. Arzee addressed by Vencat Row to Nabob Wallajah, bearing his Highness's pleasure thereon, written in his Highness's own handwriting.
- No. 11. An arzee with his Highness's devan's endorsement thereon.
- No. 12. }
 „ 13. } Takeeds granted by Mr. Kindersly, Collector of Chilloor, in 1792.
 „ 14. }
- No. 15. }
 „ 16. }
 „ 17. }
 „ 18. }
 „ 19. } Takeeds by Mr. James Landon.
 „ 20. }
 „ 21. }
 „ 22. }
 „ 23. }
- No. 24. } Papers addressed by Tata Charry, the person to whom the pagoda
 „ 25. } was ordered to be delivered over, expressly acknowledging the
 „ 26. } rights of Seeneevassa Row and Condul Row, and their family.
- No. 27. A mamoolnamah addressed to Mr. Crawley by the servants of the pagoda.
- No. 28. }
 „ 29. } Takeeds by Mr. H. Veveah.
- No. 30. Takeed by Mr. Freese.
- No. 31. A mazarnamah, dated 20 December 1790.

Madras, 9 May 1843.

(signed)

(True copies.)

(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*
 Secretary to Government.

— No. 96. —

(No. 509.)

From *J. F. Thomas, Esq.,* Acting Chief Secretary of Fort St. George, to *J. W. Branson, Esq.;* dated 16 May 1843. Revenue Department.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Most honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, and to return the enclosures.

Fort St. George, 16 May 1843.

(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*
 Acting Chief Secretary.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*
 Secretary to Government.

— No. 97. —

(No. 235.)

From *E. C. Lovell, Esq.*, Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government; dated 11 May 1843.

Sir,

In Cons. 1 May
1843.
507 of 1843.

• From Collector of
Chingleput, in Cons.
11 May 1843.

In Cons. 3 March
1842.
Item 3.

Para. 1. I AM directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, forwarding for their early report the petition noted in the margin, or, if their records failed to supply the necessary information, requesting that the petition might be transmitted to the Collector of Chingleput; the Board's records affording little information on the subject, a reference was made to the Collector, and I am instructed to submit his reply.*

2. Mr. Freese refers particularly to Statement (B.), which accompanied his letter of the 8th February 1842, already before the Government, in which it is explained that the present trustee, "Sunkera Chariar," of the Camately Ummon Pagoda, "is a priest of a muttum of the religion to which the pagoda belongs;" that the time and cause of this pagoda having been brought under Circar management are not known; that the Goorookuls who applied for the superintendence have shown no right to it, and not appearing to be fitted for the trust, the present trustee has been selected.

3. From the foregoing, and Mr. Freese's letter now transmitted, it would appear that Sunkera Charry, the present trustee, is not, as stated by petitioners, of a different creed from those connected with the pagoda, and that he was selected for the office on account of his being acceptable to the people, and the petitioners not being fitted for it.

(signed) *E. C. Lovell,*
Acting Secretary.

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George,
11 May 1843.

From *A. Freese, Esq.*, Collector of Chingleput, to *E. C. Lovell, Esq.*, Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George; dated 6 May 1843.

Sir,

Para. 1. WITH reference to your letter under date the 1st instant, I have the honour to report, that the persons called by Streenevassa Row in the petition No. 507 of 1843, herewith returned, the churchwardens of the Caumatchy Ummen Pagoda, are the Goorookuls alluded to in the Enclosure (B.) forwarded with my letter of the 8th February 1842.

2. Sunkera Charier, the person who was selected as trustee, is the head priest of the Smarta Bramins, whose nomination is, I believe, acceptable to the great body of persons connected with the institution, and is not of a different creed to those connected with the pagoda, as stated by the petitioner.

(signed) *A. Freese, Collector.*

Chingleput District,
Collector's Circuit Cutcherry, Strepermatoor,
6 May 1843.

(True copies.)

(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*
Secretary to Government.

— No. 98. —

(No. 541.)

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation, under date 23 May 1843.

Revenue
Department.

READ again extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 16 February, and entered in Diary to Consultation, 2 May 1843.

Submitting, with reference to the order of Government, dated 28th ultimo, forwarding for report petition No. 507, of 1843, a letter from the Collector of Chingleput, and stating that the present trustee of the Camachy Ummal Pagoda was selected for the office on account of his being acceptable to the people, and the petitioners not being fitted for it.

(Here enter 11 May 1843, No. 235.)

The Most noble the Governor in Council is gratified at receiving from the Board the report, that all the pagodas hitherto under the charge of the Government officers, have been transferred to duly qualified dhurmacurtahs, and the connexion of the Government with their internal management is at an end in the collectorate of Chingleput; his Lordship in Council approves the measures adopted by the Collector for this purpose.

(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*
Acting Chief Secretary.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*
Secretary to Government.

— No. 99. —

(No. 247.)

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 18 May 1843.

READ letter from Principal Collector of Canara, reporting the further progress made in the transfer to native management of the devastanum of his district.

28 April, in Cons.
18 May 1843.

Para. 1. The Board have much pleasure in learning that arrangements for terminating the Government interference with the native religious institutions in Canara have been completed, and it is presumed carried into effect in four more talooks of that district; only four talooks now remain in which the important measure has not been accomplished, and the Principal Collector has promised to submit his settlement of these by the end of the ensuing month.

2. In para. 8. of his letter under consideration, and in reference to para. 3. of the Board's proceedings of 30th March, the Principal Collector remarks, that the Board having signified their approval of the general principles on which he proposed to be guided in the nomination of trustees for the various religious institutions, it did not appear to him necessary to specify the circumstances under which the guardians of any particular pagoda had been appointed. In accordance with this view of the subject, the accounts forwarded to the Board on the 18th March, even in the instance of the Oodipy Krista Deo Pagoda, possessed of property to the amount of two lacs of rupees, exhibit only a series of names which from the terms "Swamy Mutt" appended to them, persons acquainted with the district of Canara might suppose to be those of members of some religious brotherhood, but in regard to which no explanation was communicated. It now seems that these parties compose a muttum or sacred college, which has long been entrusted with the internal administration of the pagoda, the office of principal mutt, being the supreme executive authority, with absolute control over the establishment, being held by each in rotation for the space of two years. It would have been satisfactory had this explanation, which would not have occupied more than a few lines, been afforded in the last column of the statement for the Oodipy talook, and the Board request that a similar explanation may be furnished briefly in the other cases noted in their proceedings of March 30. In the accounts now forwarded, the trustees ex-officio, and the co-trustees, are distinguished; but it would be desirable that in furnishing the accounts from the remaining talooks, the Principal Collector should, in the case of those religious establishments whose endowments or accumulations are considerable, state shortly the circumstances which have led to the selection of the co-trustees. Thus, if Potail or Shambogue, the revenue of their village may be noted; if ryots only,

In Cons. 30 March
1843

Para. 3.

only, the extent of their individual holdings, or any other circumstances, showing them to be persons who from their property or influence are well qualified for the office conferred on them.

Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing extract be submitted to Government, and transcript of the same furnished to Principal Collector of Canara for his information and guidance.

(signed) *E. C. Lovell,*
Acting Secretary.

-- No. 100. --

From *H. M. Blair*, Esq., Principal Collector, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George, 28 April 1843.

Sir,

Para. 1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of an extract from the Proceedings of the Board, dated 30th ultimo, containing their observations on my letter* of the 18th March 1843, forwarding statements of the arrangements carried into effect in three talooks for the future management of the native religious institutions of this district.

No. 28.

2. I now beg to submit the arrangements completed in the four talooks of Honore, Soopah, Sonda and Bilghi.

No. 1, 2, 3 and 4.

3. In the proceedings under acknowledgment, the Board express their concern at "the little progress which has been made after so long a lapse of time in the adjustment of this important subject in Canara." They remark, that "the cause assigned for the delay, moreover, is precisely the same as that in the Principal Collector's letter of the 1st February 1842, upwards of a year ago; viz., that his establishment were engaged in the annual revenue settlement," and that this district "is further, the only one in which the arrangements for the transfer of the devasthanum are still incomplete, although many others are at least equal to Canara in the number and wealth of their native religious institutions, and the difficulties attendant upon their adjustment."

4. I should extremely regret, if the delay that has occurred in transmitting the details of the arrangements for this district, has occasioned any difficulty to the Government in the settlement of this important measure. Having, however, with my letters to the Board of the 1st February, the 28th October and the 10th December 1842, submitted statements of the number of religious institutions in the district of each different class, with the amount of money allowances received from Government, and the estimated value of the property they were possessed of, together with every other necessary information on the subject, and having, in the letters above-mentioned, explained the principles upon which I proposed to carry into effect the orders of the Court of Directors for the withdrawal of all interference on the part of Government with native religious institutions, which were as nearly as possible in accordance with the plan transmitted by the Board for my guidance, I did not conceive that the delay in submitting the names of the individuals finally selected as trustees of the several institutions (which has been in a great measure unavoidable), could occasion any practical inconvenience in completing the arrangements in progress for the general settlement of the measure.

5. It would have been easy for me to have sent up the statements of each talook eight or ten months ago, as first received from the tahsildars; but the final local adjustment of the matter, which the Board required, would not thereby have been expedited, as up to this day appeals are received against the appointment of parties named as trustees to institutions, and claims preferred by persons who conceive they have rights which have been overlooked.

6. I know not what may have been the means adopted in those districts which are equal to Canara in the number and wealth of their native religious institutions, for settling the difficulties attendant upon the transfer of the devasthanum to the charge of trustees, or whether the statements for the management of the institutions in those districts may have been first submitted to the Board, and the details left to be finally settled afterwards; but it has appeared to me, that in a measure of such importance, and in the operation of which the body of the people are chiefly interested, the transmission to the Board, a few months sooner

sooner

sooner or later of the lists of the individuals selected as trustees, whose fitness could only be known to the local authorities, was of much less moment than a careful investigation of the characters and claims of the parties proposed for the trusts. The total number of trustees to be appointed in this district amounts to 4,279, and as I have considered it advisable to employ my head sheristadar in the examination of the talook statements, and in the investigation of all disputed claims, it has been only when his other duties admitted of it, that his time could be given to this subject.

7. In para. 3 of the proceedings under acknowledgment, the Board remark, that in the appointment of trustees to Oodipy Kristna Devooroo, and two others in the Oodipy talook, to two in Barcoor, and three in Cundapoor talook, no mention is made by me as to who the parties are that have been selected as trustees for these institutions, and what the circumstances which have induced me to select them for this important trust.

8. On this point I must beg leave to observe, that in my letters to the Board of the 28th October and 10th December last, I distinctly stated the principles upon which I proposed to select the trustees to the several classes of institutions which appeared to be approved of by the Board in their proceedings dated 22d December last. It did not, therefore, appear to me to be necessary to specify the circumstances under which the trustees of any particular pagoda had been appointed.

Paras. 7, 8 and 9.
Paras. 10 and 11.
Para. 5.

9. In para. 9. of the Board's proceedings, dated 14th November 1842, after stating that it was not necessary to show the details of the petty pagodas, except of those to which co-trustees might be appointed, they direct that "the arrangement for each of the large pagodas, should be exhibited." From this I concluded, it was only required that the number and designation of the trustees of these institutions should be specified; and accordingly, in the statement of the talooks, submitted the titles of the ex-officio trustees, such as Swamy Adiga Archeck, and Oopaddy, were appended to their names, while the names only of the co-trustees were given, who, as I explained in my letter of the 28th October 1842, were to be selected from among the most respectable and influential inhabitants of the villages to which the pagoda belonged.

Para. 7.

10. The Board in their proceedings under acknowledgment, now require that "where the yearly allowances, or accumulation of property annexed to such establishments, are considerable, that the character and claims of the persons to whom their management is confided should be succinctly stated."

Para. 3.

11. As respects the character of the parties, I can only say, that where there has been any selection to make, I have endeavoured, to the best of my power, to select the most respectable persons for the trusteeships, and I am really not aware what more I can state on this point.

12. With respect to the claims of parties to the management of particular pagodas, where the claims may arise from any other cause than that of office held in the pagodas, such as is alluded to in the concluding part of para. 10. of my letter of the 10th December last, they will be succinctly stated. In the statements now submitted, I have distinguished the ex-officio trustees from the co-trustees, the latter having been selected from among the most respectable members of the respective communities.

13. If any thing further than this is deemed necessary, I beg to be informed of the extent of the explanation of the claims of the different trustees that is required.

14. With respect to the Oodipy Kristna Deooroo, I beg to annex a Statement of the circumstances under which the eight trustees noticed by the Board hold their office. If a similar explanation is required of every other institution possessed of considerable property, it shall be prepared, though it will add considerably to the labour of preparing the statement.

No. 5.

15. I hope to be able to submit the statements for the remaining four talooks by the end of the ensuing month.

(signed) *H. M. Blair,*
Principal Coll^r

Principal Collector's Cutcherry, On C^t,
Cundapoor, 28 April 1843.

No. 1.—STATEMENT of the Native Religious Institutions in the Talook of *Honore*, showing the Annual Allowance and Estimated Value of the Property of each, and the Number of Trustees for their respective Management.

No.	Moganes.	Villages.	Designation of the Institutions of Native Worship.	Amount of Annual Tusdeek.	Estimated Value of the Property in each Pagoda.	Names of the Proposed Trustees for each Institution.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
MAUTHUR DEVASTANAMS:						
1.	Coomta -	Deoquerrey -	Daranath - -	1,479 6 10	927 - -	Deostau Officers - 1. Archeek Sobaya Adiga. 2. Archeek Verokapa Adiga. 3. Oopada Coopa Bhutta. 4. Oopaddy Kristna Bhutta. Co-trustee - 5. Principal Rayet Munjah Hegadah.
2.	Kykeeney -	Maraleh -	Moordeshwer - -	1,323 15 2	748 2 10	Deostau Officers - 1. Archeek Ayoo Bhutta. 2. Oopady Semboo Linga Bhutta. 3. Ditto Timmaina Bhutta. 4. Ditto Vesheweshira Bhutta. Co-trustee - 5. Principal Rayet Tippa Hegadeh.
3.	Edagoonjee -	Goonovanteh -	Shambo Lenga - -	481 11 7	811 6 -	Deostau Officers - 1. Archeek Ayyjee. 2. Ditto Narraina Pundeta. 3. Oopady Rama Hegadeh. 4. Poojary Narna Bhutta. 5. Oopady Vestnoo Hegadeh.
4.	Edagoonjee -	Ostarah -	Venaik - -	497 8 10	547 5 8	Deostau Officers - 1. Poojary Potta Bhutta. 2. Ditto Naraina Bhutta. Co-trustee - 3. Principal Rayet Genepaly Sabayatha.
			TOTAL - -	3,782 10 5	3,033 14 6	
Petty PAGODAS or DEOSTAUMS receiving above 50 Rs.:						
1.	Chendawer -	Mavenah Kooreh -	Soolramany - -	68 - -	100 - -	Deostau Officer - 1. Archeek Sooba Bhutta. Co-trustees - 2. Principal Rayet Ramchandra Hegadeh. 3. Ditto Soobayah Hegadeh.
2.	Ditto -	Hossa Kooly -	Luxemy Naraina -	81 4 -	95 - -	Deostau Officers - 1. Archeek Vencapa Bhutta. 2. Oopady Ram Bhutta. Co-trustee - 3. Principal Rayet Timmana Bhutta.
3.	Coomta -	Cusbah -	Santory Kamuckey -	58 - -	370 - -	Deostau Officers - 1. Poojary Ramjeyah. 2. Ditto Soobajeeah. Co trustee - 3. Potail Shehgory Shanbogee.
4.	Ditto -	Cartoka -	Soemyboo Linga -	60 - -	160 - -	Deostau Officer - 1. Archeek Keshon Bhutta. Co-trustees - 2. Potail Sundah Bhutta. 3. Principal Rayet Munja Hegadeh.
5.	Ditto -	Kicks -	Ragotamah Mutta Ramachendra.	112 - -	50 - -	Deostau Officer - 1. Archeek Ragotamale Mutta Swamy.
6.	Ditto -	Hegadeh -	Shantica Purneahy -	119 7 6	700 - -	Deostau Officer - 1. Archeek Timmana Bhutta. Co-trustees - 2. Principal Rayet Vencatapay Hegadeh. 3. Ditto Purinaysh.
7.	Ditto -	Mutta -	Bimeshivara - -	59 2 5	12 - -	Deostau Officer - 1. Archeek Suma Bhutta. Co-trustees - 2. Potail Munjayah Hegadeh. 3. Principal Rayet Krista Bhutta.
8.	Ditto -	Baddah -	Kemchika Purneshry	95 - -	564 12 5	Deostau Officers - 1. Archeek Senga Butta. 2. Oopdy Devaroo Bhutta. 3. Ditto Veneana Shanbogee.
9.	Haldipoor -	Cusbah -	Unmuntha - -	52 - 10	156 - -	Deostau Officers - 1. Archeek Vasadeoo Bhutta. 2. Ditto Shirupah. Co-trustees - 1. Principal Rayet Gunapaty Sabayete.
10.	Kuroah -	ditto -	Kolegadeh Venaik -	76 - -	60 - -	Deostau Officers - 1. Oopady Dodayah. 2. Ditto Vencapah. Co-trustee - 3. Principal Rayet Koreh Sayepa.
11.	Marinah Koo-reveh.	Moottah -	Agraaz Venaik -	174 4 10	174 - -	Deostau Officers - 1. Poojary Eashaewara Bhutta. 2. Oopady Vasso Deva. Co-trustee - 3. Principal Rayet Gumpaty Sabayeta.
12.	Guersapah -	Kodaneh -	Trimul - -	56 7 2	20 6 -	Deostau Officers - 1. Poojary Narsa Bhutta. 2. Oopady Dodayah. Co-trustee - 3. Potail Timuna Hegadeh.
13.	Edagoonjee -	Buthoor -	Vestnoo Moortee -	55 2 -	22 6 -	Deostau Officer - 1. Poojary Ayoo Bhutta. Co-trustees - 2. Potail Vencapaya Ajie. 3. Principal Rayet Venkena Hegadah.
14.	Soogaddy -	Cusbah -	Anmunta - -	82 8 -	552 - -	Deostau Officer - 1. Archeek Gunpoy Bhutta. Co-trustees - 2. Principal Rayet Venkeah Probhoo. 3. Ditto Narain Shanbogee.

No. 1.—STATEMENT of the Native Religious Institutions in the Talook of *Honore*—continued.

	Mogamias.	Villages.	Designation of the Institutions of Native Worship.	Amount of Annual Tusdeek.	Estimated Value of the Property in each Pagoda.	Names of the Proposed Trustees for each Institut on.
	Petty Pagodas receiving above 50 Rupees—continued.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
5.	Soogaddy	Jally	Venkatramanish	72 1 7	439 4 5	Deostau Officers - 1. Archeek Gokum Swamy. 2. Oopady Annapah. 3. Oopady Ramayah.
			TOTAL	1,221 6 4	2,475 14 10	
	Petty PAGODAS whose Allowance does not exceed 50 Rupees, and for the management of which more than one Trustee is appointed :					
1.	Chandawer	Vondoor	Hurikan Umah	48 - -	436 12 -	Deostau Officers - 1. Archeek Venkutramaneah Bhutta. 2. Ditto Eeswara Bhutta. Co-trustee - 3. Principal Rayet Soobayah.
2.	Coonta	Cusbah	Venkatramanish	12 - -	500 - -	Deostau Officer - 1. Archeek Kristna Bhutta. Co-trustees - 2. Potal Ramaya Shanbogua. 3. Principal Rayet Ramachendra Poy.
3.	Ditto	ditto	Caor Camaksee	12 - -	232 - -	Deostau Officer - 1. Poojary Footayiah alias Byravighah. Co-trustees - 2. Potal Shesguery Shanbogua. 3. Principal Rayet Kriahnapa Shanbogua.
4.	Ditto	ditto	Malsah	12 - -	663 - -	Deostau Officer - 1. Poojary Shabjeah. Co-trustees - 2. Principal Rayet Ramachendra Poy. 3. Potal Ramaya Shanbogua.
5.	Ditto	Cudde Koddy	Gopaul Krishna	15 8 -	146 8 -	Deostau Officers - 1. Archeek Gopaul Bhutta. 2. Oopady Krishna Bhutta. Co-trustee - 3. Potal Soobraya Bhutta.
6.	Huldipoor	Cusbah	Sunkolly Beer	12 - -	362 8 -	Deostau Officers - 1. Poojary Soohayah Goonaga. 2. Principal Rayet Gunpaty Sobayatta. Co-trustee - 3. Ditto Venkatramanish Hegada.
7.	Ditto	ditto	Murka Devi	14 - -	233 -	Deostau Officer - 1. Poojary Narain Goonaja. Co-trustees - 2. Principal Rayet Gunpaty Sabayatha. 3. Ditto Shivapah.
8.	Mavinah Curah	ditto	Goonda Beleh Venkatramanish.	- - -	- - -	Deostau Officer - 1. Poojary Oopendra Bhutta. Co-trustees - 2. Principal Rayet Danoodra Euntee. 3. Potal Munqueshya.
9.	Ditto	ditto	Gopaul Krishna	20 - -	130 - 10	Deostau Officer - 1. Archeek Luximy Naraina Bhutta. Co-trustees - 2. Principal Rayet Luxemonah Shanbogua 3. Ditto Ramchendra Naik.
10.	Gueraspah	Nugarbustykerry	Anamanatha	41 4 10	232 - -	Deostau Officers - 1. Archeek Kristna Pundeta. 2. Archeek Gopaya. Co-trustee - 3. Potal Timunna Hegadah.
11.	Sheerally	Cusbah	Pettah Venaika	2 12 10	697 - -	Deostau Officer - 1. Archeek Hurry Bhutta. Co-trustees - 2. Principal Rayet Navereh Annapah. 3. Principal Rayet Mady Nararah Naika.
12.	Ditto	ditto	Shanta Doorga Devies	2 - -	1,116 8 -	Deostau Officer - 1. Archeek Hary Bhutta. Co-trustees - 2. Principal Rayet Mardy Nararah Naika. 3. Ditto Nowreh Soobayah.
13.	Ditto	Bangreh	Doorga Devi	22 8 5	145 12 -	Deostau Officer - 1. Archeek Hary Bhutta. Co-trustees - 2. Principal Rayet Veacup Bhutta. 3. Ditto Rampallah.
			TOTAL	251 8 1	5,820 12 10	
	Petty Pagodas entrusted to the management of single Trustees, being the Poojaries of the Institutions			3,434 12 -	7,612 6 8	
410			TOTAL Petty Pagodas	4,907 10 3	16,909 2 4	Under the management of the presiding Priests, or hereditary Superintendents. Ditto - - - ditto.
22			Muttams	273 - 9	121 14 -	
10			Mosques	1,167 8 1	16 - -	
446				10,130 13 7	20,080 14 10	
1	Be Charac, or Lapses to Government			4 2 -	- - -	
447			GRAND TOTAL	10,134 15 7	20,080 14 10	

(signed) H. M. Blair, P^l Collector.

No. 2.—STATEMENT of the Native RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS in the Talook of *Soopah*, showing the Annual Allowances and Estimated Value of the Property of each, and the Number of Trustees for their respective Management.

No.	Mogaries.	Villages.	Designation of the Institutions of Native Worship.	Amount of Annual Tudeek.	Estimated Value of the Property in each Pagoda.	Names of the Proposed Trustees for each Institution.
MAUTHUR DEVASTANUMS:				<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
1.	Soopah - -	Cusba Soopa -	Ramaling - -	544 - -	1,724 8 -	Devastanum Officers 1. Archeek Narna Bhutta Dioceta. 2. Oopaddy Zin Bhutta. 3. Oopaddy Shedahwa Bhutta. 4. Oopaddy Govind Bhutta. Co-trustee - - 5. Principal Rayet Chennaspath Nudkurney.
2.	Hullial - -	Cusba Hullial	Venketramanah - -	80 - -	68 12 -	Devastanum Officers 1. Poojary Ballachary. 2. Archeek Kristna Acharry. Co-trustee - - 3. Potal D. Shamboorum.
3.	Moondgodde -	Cusba - -	Hummantah - -	120 - -	858 7 7	Devastanum Officers 1. Archeek Vencapacharry. 2. Oopaddy Contacharry. 3. Oopaddy Ramacharry. 4. Oopaddy Apanacharry. 5. Oopaddy Kristnacharry.
4.	Ellapoor - -	Eddegoondy -	Ramaling - -	200 - -	3,300 10 7	Devastanum Officers 1. Archeek Ramabutta. 2. Archeek Anup Bhutta. 3. Archeek Timan Bhutta. 4. Archeek Nursima Bhutta. 5. Archeek Deoo Bhutta.
5.	Oolwy - -	Cusba - -	Bushweshera - -	389 14 -	2,200 - -	Devastanum Officers 1. Poojary Calliya. 2. Ditto Malengaya. 3. Ditto Buskar Bhutta. 4. Ditto Soolaya. Co-trustee - - 5. Principal Rayet Chenna Buswaya.
TOTAL - -				1,333 14 -	8,152 7 2	
Petty PAGODA or Devastanum receiving above 50 Rupees:						
1.	Indoor - -	Cusba - -	Calameshwer - -	96 1 7	603 4 -	Devastanum Officers - 1. Poojary Cullanah. 2. Ditto Madayah. Co-trustee - - 3. Principal Rayet Iswarapah Gowda.
Petty PAGODAS whose Allowance does not exceed 50 Rupees, and for the management of which more than one Trustee is appointed:						
1.	Yallapoor -	Cusba - -	Naraina Deoo -	12 - -	1,625 8 5	Devastan Officer - 1. Archeek Shirinevas Bhutta. Co-trustees - - 2. Principal Rayet A. Kristanapah. 3. Principal Rayet Soobayah.
2.	Ditto - -	ditto - -	Grama Devy - -	24 - -	564 7 7	Devastan Officer - 1. Poojary Veetoo. Co-trustees - - 2. Principal Ryot Kristapah. 3. Principal Ryot Sobayah.
TOTAL - -				36 - -	2,190 - -	
96	Petty Pagodas entrusted to the management of single Trustees, being the Poojaries of the Institution - -			568 5 7	3,341 5 1	
99	TOTAL Petty Pagodas - -			700 7 2	6,134 9 1	
3	Muttums - - - -			105 4 5	- - -	Under the management of the presiding Priests or hereditary Superintendents.
9	Mosques - - - -			184 4 5	- - -	
116				2,323 14 -	14,287 - 3	
2	Be Chirac, or Lapses to Government - - - -			20 1 7		
118	GRAND TOTAL - - - -			2,343 15 7	14,287 - 3	

(signed) *H. M. Blair,*
Principal Collector.

3.—STATEMENT of the Native Religious Institutions in the Talook of *Soonda*, showing the Annual Allowances and Estimated Value of the Property of each, and the Number of Trustees for their respective Management.

Mogania.	Villages.	Designation of the Institutions of Native Worship.	Amount of Annual Tasdeek.	Estimated Value of the Property in each Pagoda.	Names of the Proposed Trustees for each Institution.
MAURIBUR DEVASTANUMS:					
Burwassy -	Cusbah -	Madhoo Keahwa -	Rs. a. p. 4,007 7 7	Rs. a. p. 5,500 14 1	Deostanum Officers - 1. Archeek Anunta Bhutta. 2. Archeek Devanna Dickaita. 3. Archeek Gungadra Bhutta. 4. Oopady Guenesh Dickaita. 5. Oopady Shiva Shastry. Co-trustees - 6. Lengaya Potail. 7. Checkayah ditto.
Munjagoony -	ditto -	Venkatramunah -	1,531 15 2	9,776 8 4	Deostanum Officers - 1. Adiga Annay Bhutta. 2. Adiga Jaesy Venicapa Bhutta. 3. Adiga Govinda Bhutta. Co-trustees - 4. Potail Oosoor Purum Bhutta. 5. Principal Rayet Benegavy Naranapah.
Muttdeostanum Bucklah.	ditto -	Sotanateshwer -	450 7 7	508 7 2	Deostanum Officers - 1. Oopady Sunkrajee Punth. 2. Archeek Narpa Bhutta. 3. Archeek Deo Bhutta. 4. Oopady Timeama Bhutta. 5. Potail Nurseya.
TOTAL - -			5,989 14 4	15,785 13 7	
Petty PAGODAS, DEOSTANUM, receiving above 50 Rupees:					
Curroo -	Mossigadeh -	Somah Segur Someshwer.	276 - 5	53 8 -	Deostanum Officers - 1. Archeek Sunkra Bhutta. 2. Ooppaddy Deooroo Bhutta. Co-trustee - 3. Principal Rayet Luximon Naranapah.
Ditto -	Keckacoony -	Goly Vinsika -	142 7 7	47 7 3	Deostanum Officer - 1. Archeek Goly Purma Bhutta. Co-trustees - 2. Principal Rayet Nurivaya. 3. Principal Rayet Luximy Naranapah.
Ehroor -	Enalebyle -	Vinsika -	628 10 5	1,160 1 7	Deostanum Officers - 1. Adiga Gunasha Joisa. 2. Adiga Gunasha Bhutta. Co-trustee - 3. Potail Gunapa Bhutta.
TOTAL - -			1,045 2 5	1,261 - 10	
Petty PAGODA whose Allowance does not exceed 50 Rupees, and for the management of which more than one Trustee is appointed:					
Secrey -	Cusbah -	Mareo Devi -	24 - -	1,400 - -	Deostanum Officer - 1. Poojary Timuna Pottoo. Co-trustees - 2. Potail Naranapah. 3. Principal Rayet Vitteron.
Petty Pagodas entrusted to the management of single Trustees, being the Poojaries of the Institution -			1,709 8 9	4,011 8 -	
TOTAL Petty Pagodas - -			2,778 11 2	6,672 8 10	
- - - - - Muttums - - - - -			481 8 -	- - - -	Under the management of the presiding Priests, or hereditary Superintendents.
- - - - - Mosques - - - - -			144 9 7	- - - -	
- - - - -			9,394 11 1	22,458 6 5	
Be Charac, or Lapses to Government - - - - -			10 4 -	- - - -	
GRAND TOTAL - -			9,405 9 1	22,458 6 5	

(signed) *H. M. Blair,*
Principal Collector.

No. 4.—STATEMENT of the Native Religious Institutions in the Talook of *Bilghy*, showing the Annual Allowances and Estimated Value of the Property of each, and the Number of Trustees for their respective Management.

No.	Mogania.	Villages.	Designation of the Institutions of Native Worship.	Amount of Annual Tnsdeek.	Estimated Value of the Property in each Pagoda.	Names of the Proposed Trustees for each Institution.
	MAURHEUR DEVASTANUMS:			<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
1.	Herivatolagray	Ectaghy	Rameshwer Deoo	1,000 - -	3,000 - -	Deostam Officers - 1. Oopady Rambhutta. 2. Oopady Gunapa Bhutta. 3. Potail Ramoya. 4. Potail Soobaya. 5. Principal Rayet Erecoddeh C. Parmaya.
2.	Beddokurry	Mootooghy	Roowanaguerry Mookambikah.	418 8 -	2,500 - -	Deostam Officers - 1. Aroheek Timana Bhidta. 2. Aroheek Purmeshwer Bhutta. 3. Oopady Sanna Dooja Bhutta. 4. Potail Dooja Bhutta. 5. Principal Rayet Kecka Hegudch. 6. Sewapah.
			TOTAL - -	1,418 8 -	5,500 - -	
	Petty Pagodas whose allowance does not exceed 50 Rupees, and for the Management of which more than one Trustee is appointed:					
1.	Herawathalagay	Talakerry	Kaisoor Veeraborda	24 - -	806 13 7	Deostam Officer - 1. Poojaree Veerabdrayah. 2. Potail Soorapah. 3. Principal Rayet Ganapa Bhutta.
85	Petty Pagodas entrusted to the management of single Trustees, being the Poojaries of the Institution			861 6 10	2,862 1 9	
			TOTAL Petty Pagodas	885 6 10	3,668 15 4	
17		Muttums		272 2 5	- - -	(Under the management of the Presidency Priests or hereditary Superintendents.
1		Mosques		60 - -	- - -	Ditto - - - ditto.
106			GRAND TOTAL	2,636 1 8	9,168 15 4	

No. 5.—STATEMENT of the Circumstances under which the eight Swamies administered the Affairs of the Kristna Deooroo Mutt.

THE Kristna Deooroo Mutt, at Oodipy, was originally founded by Madwha Achary, who himself performed the poojah to the idol during his lifetime, and on his death framed rules for the efficient administration of the affairs of the institution.

According to these rules, eight swamies were appointed, each of them, in rotation, to perform the poojah for the space of two years, which period was called "Pariayah," and the priest, whose turn it was to perform the poojah, was called "Panayah Swamy." Each of these eight swamies was provided by the founder with a minor idol, in the name of which separate mutts were founded and endowed. These mutts, with whatever property has been subsequently acquired by each, are enjoyed by their respective swamies independently.

The Krista Deooroo is held as the principal mutt, the others being subordinate, but independent mutts.

Each swamy has the power of appointing his successor during his lifetime; but in the event of any of them dying without having nominated a successor, one is chosen among themselves in the following manner. The eight minor mutts form a sort of religious brotherhood among themselves, each one being united to another by what is called "Divenda;" and when any mutt is left without a swamy, the brother mutt to it appoints a successor.

The affairs of the principal mutt are administered by the Pariayah, or Presidency Swamy, for the time being. He receives the tnsdeek, and collects the rents or produce of the lands belonging to the mutt. He also receives all presents and offerings made to the idol. From these funds he is to provide all expenses during his Pariayah.

The Pariayah Swamy for the time being exercise an absolute control over the servants of the institution, dismissing the old and appointing new, as he thinks fit; he has authority also to reduce the expenses in one department and increase them in another, without any interference on the part of the Circar officers.

(signed) *H. M. Blair,*
Principal Collector.

(True copies.)

(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*
Secretary to Government.

— No. 101.—

(No. 605.)

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation, under date 8 June 1843.

Revenue
Department.

READ the following extract from the proceedings of the Board of Revenue :

Stating that the Board learn with pleasure that arrangements for terminating the Government interference with the native religious institutions in Canara have been completed in four more talooks of that district, leaving only four talooks in which this important measure has not yet been accomplished, and desiring the Principal Collector to explain the circumstances which have led to the selection of trustees.

(Here enter 18 May 1843, No. 247.)

Para. 1. The Most noble the Governor in Council has learned with satisfaction from the Board's proceedings of the 18th ultimo, reporting the further progress made in terminating the Government interference with the native religious institutions in Canara, that there now only remain four talooks of that district in which this important measure is not completed.

2. His Lordship in Council approves generally of the arrangements, so far as judgment can be formed from the information now submitted, and he concurs with the Board in thinking it desirable that the particulars pointed out by them should be laid before the Government, in all cases where the property belonging to the institutions is large, in order that the Government may be fully assured that the trust has been reposed in persons most likely to secure the interests of the pagodas.

3. The Board will fully consider this point, and, if they see occasion, they will bring any particular case to the notice of Government. His Lordship in Council trusts that the Collector will be enabled to fulfil the expectation held out, of the final settlement of the institutions of his district in the course of the month.

(A true extract.)

(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*
Secretary to Government.

— No. 102.—

(No. 244.)

From *E. C. Lovell, Esq.,* Acting Secretary, Revenue Board, Fort St. George, to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government; dated 18 May 1843.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of an extract from the Minutes of Consultation, under date 29th ultimo, communicating the orders of Government upon the final withdrawal of the Government officers from all interference with the native religious institutions within the limits of the collectorate of Madras, as reported in the Collector's letter of the 4th, and the Board's proceedings of the 16th January last.

In Cons. 18 May
1843.In Cons. 16 January
1843.

2. The Board's proceedings are approved, with the exceptions of such part as sanctions, with their full concurrence, payment of the allowance for the festival of the Madras tutelal goddess Yagathal, a course opposed to the view taken by Government, as explained in the Minutes of Consultation, 13 March 1841, in which was communicated to the Board the former, and the then view of Government, "that it was considered more desirable and more creditable to allow the ceremonies of the Yagathal festival to sink into entire desuetude and oblivion." The Most noble the Governor in Council cannot, therefore, understand upon what principle the Board should have given "their full concurrence to the Collector's proposal, unless they were of opinion that the allowance was the unquestionable right of the parties, and could not be withdrawn without violating the paramount obligation of justice," an opinion which, it was observed, the records of the Board did not justify.

In Cons. 22 March
1841.

In Cons. 22 March
1841.
In Cons. 19 Nov
1818.

Minutes of Cons. 11
November 1828

Public Department,
No. 1,003.

3. The Board desire respectfully to explain that they have not overlooked the Minutes of Consultation, 13 March 1841, nor the orders of Government, 10 November 1818, therein quoted; but it appeared to them, from the former of these communications, that the main objection taken in 1841 was to the unauthorized practice which had crept in, of the direct interference of the Circar servants presenting offerings to the idol, which was ordered to be discontinued forthwith; and on referring to the letter from Mr. Secretary Hill in 1818,* it is seen that the chief ground of objection, then, to the renewal of the allowance, was the apprehension that it would lead to a return of the disturbances between the right and left-hand castes, which had been the cause of its discontinuance; no return, however, of these disturbances on the occasion of the festival has ever taken place, and in 1828 it is observed, that Government not only formally sanctioned an addition to the allowance from Government previously received by the pagoda, but directed that "it was to be the special duty of the superintendent of police to give general information of the considerate intentions of the Government."

4. For these reasons, the Board believed that they were acting in strict accordance with the wishes of Government in giving their sanction for the continuance of an allowance of no recent origin, but which would appear to have been paid in the same manner as all other devastanum grants anterior to 1818, suspended for a time as a measure of police, and subsequently restored, having received the formal confirmation of Government.

5. The Board desire me to observe, that Government have, in the concluding part of para. 1. of the Minutes of Consultation now acknowledged, applied to the Mylapoor Pagoda the course which the Collector of Madras, in para. 14. of his letter of the 4th January last, recommended to be followed in the case of the Triplicane Pagoda.

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George,
18 May 1843.

(signed) *E. C. Lovell,*
Acting Secretary.

(True copies.)

(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*
Secretary to Government.

— No. 103. —

(No. 655.)

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation, under date 20 June 1843.

READ the following letter from the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue:

Stating, with reference to the extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 29th ultimo, the reasons which induce the Board to believe that they were acting in strict accordance with the wishes of Government in giving their sanction for the continuance of the payment of certain allowance for the festival of the Madras tutelary goddess Yagathal.

(Here enter 18 May 1843, No. 244.)

The Most noble the Governor in Council observes, from the foregoing explanation of the Board of Revenue, that the Board would appear to have misunderstood the intentions of Government; the allowance referred to was considered by that Government objectionable in principle, and has been therefore ordered to be discontinued, and the Government see no ground for not adhering to their resolution.

(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*
Secretary to Government.

(A true extract.)

(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*
Secretary to Government.

— No. 104. —

* Extract from a letter from Mr. Secretary Hill, 10 November 1818:—"The Right honourable the Governor in Council will not object to the performance of the ceremonies in question if the wishes and expectations of the natives are interested in their favour, but would otherwise consider it more desirable and more creditable to allow them to sink into entire desuetude and oblivion, on account of their tendency to renew the quarrels and disturbances among the natives, for which they have formerly been suspended."

(No. 332.)

— No. 104. —

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue; dated 3 July 1843.

READ letter from Principal Collector of Canara, reporting the progress made in the arrangements for confiding to native trustees the several religious institutions in his district. 21 June, in Cons.
3 July 1843.

Para. 1. Of the four talooks in which, at the date of the last communication from the Principal Collector of Canara, measures remained to be concerted for effecting the complete withdrawal of all Government interference with the native religious institutions of that province, three have since been settled, and the detailed accounts are now forwarded to the Board. In compliance with the instructions communicated in the Board's proceedings of 30 March and 18 May, Mr. Blair has, in the returns now transmitted, specified the estimated property and claims of these co-trustees to whom the management of the more wealthy and important pagodas has been committed. April 28, in Cons.
18 May 1843.

2. The only talook in which arrangements have not been effected is that of Bekul. The settlement has been impeded in consequence of there being in that and the adjoining talook of Cherikul in Malabar several petty Rajahs, who assert the jurisdiction exercised by their ancestors over a number of pagodas, and from the difficulty which has been experienced in deciding on their pretensions. The Principal Collector, however, hopes to be able shortly to submit the arrangements concluded for that talook, and at the same time to furnish the information which has been called for regarding certain important pagodas in Odipy, Barcoor and Cundapoor. The Board trust that they may receive, at an early period, the communication promised by the Principal Collector, which will enable them to report to the Most noble the Governor in Council the total dis severance of the Government interference with the affairs of the native religious establishments throughout the provinces composing the Madras Presidency.

Ordered, That a copy of the foregoing extract from the Board's proceedings be submitted to Government, and a transcript of the same be forwarded to the Principal Collector of Canara, for his information and guidance.

(signed) *E. C. Lovell*, Acting Secretary.

— No. 105. —

From *H. M. Blair*, Esq., Principal Collector of Mangalore, to *E. C. Lovell*, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George; dated 21 June 1843.

Sir,

Para 1. I HAVE the honour to forward statements Nos. 1, 2 and 3, showing the arrangements made for the withdrawal of the Government interference in the affairs of the native religious institutions in the talooks of Ankola, Mangalore and Buntwal.

2. According to the instructions of the Board, in their proceedings of the 18th ultimo, the property held by each co-trustee of the more important pagodas is exhibited, together with the amount of assessment paid by them respectively. It will be observed, that the property possessed by some of these persons is of trifling value, but their appointment has been considered necessary, in order to avoid future disputes in the management of the pagoda affairs, as they have long held some office or other in the different institutions, and have been, consequently, in possession of the property belonging to them.

3. The only talook in which arrangements have not now been effected is that of Bekul. In this talook, and in the adjoining talook of Cherikul in Malabar, there are several petty Rajahs who have asserted the jurisdiction of their ancestors over a number of pagodas; some difficulty has arisen in deciding on these claims, and the statements are therefore not yet completed, but I hope to be able to submit them shortly; I shall at the same time furnish the information called for in the Board's proceedings regarding certain important pagodas in the talooks of Odipy, Barcoor and Cundapoor. 30 March 1843.

(signed) *H. M. Blair*,
Principal Collector.

Principal Collector's Cutcherry,
Mangalore, 21 June 1843.

No. 1.—STATEMENT of the Native RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS in the Talook of *Ankola*, showing the Annual

No.	Moganias.	Villages.	Designation of the Institutions of Native Worship.	Amount of Annual Tassak.
MAUTHUR DEVASTAUMS :				<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
1.	Gokurn - - -	Cusbah - - -	Mahabelashwur Deoo - - - - -	791 - 10
2.	Bada - - -	Shavada - - -	Lejashwara of Deoo - - - - -	461 8 9
3.	Gokurn - - -	Cusba - - -	Ganapaty Deoo - - - - -	144 - -
4.	Ditto - - -	ditto - - -	Venketramana Deoo - - - - -	144 - -
5.	Ditto - - -	ditto - - -	Tambra Gonry Devy - - - - -	144 - -
6.	Ditto - - -	ditto - - -	Ram Lexamana Deoo - - - - -	72 11 2
TOTAL - - -				1,767 4 9
Petty PAGODAS, DEOSTAUMS, receiving above 50 Rupees :				
1.	Ankola - - -	Cusba - - -	Venkala Deo - - - - -	126 - -
2.	Ditto - - -	ditto - - -	Shanta Doogadevy - - - - -	94 8 5
3.	Arita - - -	Henah - - -	Bayreshwara Deo - - - - -	60 - -
4.	Cadwad - - -	Cusbah - - -	Maha Deoo - - - - -	236 4 -
TOTAL - - -				516 10 5

Ownership and Estimated Value of the Property of each, and the Number of Trustees for their respective Management.

Estimated Value of the Property of each Pagoda.	Names of the Proposed Trustees for each Institution.	Value of the Property.	Beres of each Individual.	Beres of a Potal's Division.
Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1,980 12 9	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Adiga Here Mahableshwur Bhutt. 2. Soobady. 3. Upadyhorse Ganapay Bhutt. 4. Gope Badraya Bhutt. 5. Markandee Guenesh Bhutt. Co-Trustees - - - 6. Dareshwur Kresta Bhutt, Principal Rayet - - - 7. Munjanath Noada, ditto - - -	7,500 - - 4,000 - -	350 - - 500 - -	
150 - -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Upawanta Sedashwa Bhutt. 2. Ramachendra Keshwa Bhutt. 3. Balakusta Shastry. Co-Trustees - - - 4. Principal Rayet Gopaul Naik. 5. Calega Naik.			
490 2 10	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Updi Vedeshwara Sooba Bhutt. 2. Shenkra Singa Ganapa Bhutt. 3. Gopi Badra Bhutt.			
1,164 15 7	Ditto - - - 1. Archeo Singa Bhutt's son, Sisha Bhutt. 2. Ganapaya Bhutt. 3. Sooba Adiga.			
411 12 5	Ditto - - - 1. Archeo Devara Bhutt. 2. Here Mahableshwur Bhutt. 3. Sooba Adiga.			
5 12 -	Ditto - - - 1. Archeo Krista Bhutt. 2. Principal Rayet Bawanguery. 3. Badia Bhutt, for Harry Bhutt.			
4,183 7 7				
3,080 - -	Co-Trustees - - - 1. Principal Rayet Mangola Devarow. 2. Soobrow. 3. Ganmear Nassoo Maha. 4. Marooty. 5. Sooba Vitoba Shenoy.			
8,500 - -	Co-Trustees - - - 1. Principal Rayet Mangola Dava Row - - - 2. Soobarow - - - 3. Marooty - - - 4. Sooba Vitoba Shenoy - - - 5. Gunnear Vasso Mahe Potal - - -	750 - - 10,000 - - 300 - - 2,000 - - 2,000 - -	50 - - 300 - - 10 - - 190 - - 200 - -	1,999 3 7
25 - -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Upadi Venka Bhutt. 2. Ganapa Bhutt. Co-Trustee - - - 3. Kristnaya Hebara.			
456 13 7	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Adiga Ramchendra Joysy. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Potal Mookandapah. 3. Principal Ryot Sajara Shenoy.			
12,011 13 7				

No. 1.—STATEMENT of the Native Religious Institutions in the Talook of *Ankola*, showing the Annual Allowance and

No.	Mogania.	Villages.	Designation of the Institutions of Native Worship.	Amount of Annual Tusdeek.
Petty PAGODAS, whose Allowances do not exceed 50 Rupees, and for the Management of which more than one Trustee is appointed :				<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
1.	Ankola - - -	Cusbah - - -	Curdodery Deoo - - -	2 8 -
2.	Ditto - - -	ditto - - -	Luxumy Narain Deoo - - -	12 - -
3.	Ditto - - -	ditto - - -	Aria Doorga Deo - - -	26 - -
4.	Ditto - - -	Shetakerry - -	Bolaquerry Ama - - -	12 11 2
5.	Ditto - - -	Vandegree - -	Nagavee Santery - - -	2 13 2
6.	Ditto - - -	Tankankerry - -	Bomay Deo - - -	6 8 10
7.	Ditto - - -	Awarsa - - -	Grama Deo - - -	39 4 6
8.	Ditto - - -	ditto - - -	Katray Eny - - -	3 9 7
9.	Shayganally - -	Meergan - - -	Venketramana Deo - - -	30 - -
10.	Ditto - - -	Heregooty - -	Grama Deo - - -	12 - -
11.	Ditto - - -	Madanaquerry - -	Sambeh Bir Deo - - -	2 6 5
12.	Hareta - - -	Diviguey - - -	Gollyhir Deoo - - -	4 8 -
13.	Nagoor - - -	Mogata - - -	Doorga Devy - - -	4 8 -
14.	Gokurn - - -	Nada Masquerry -	Dorga Devy, and two other idols - - -	7 3 2
15.	Ditto - - -	Jagadaguerry - -	Shankita Parmeshry Gram Deoo - - -	8 6 5
16.	Ditto - - -	Haneally - - -	Honapah, and two others Deocs - - -	14 6 6

ated Value of the Property of each, and the Number of Trustees for their respective Management—continued.

ated Value of the Property in Pagoda.	Names of the Proposed Trustees for each Institution.	Value of the Property.	Beres of each Individual.	Beres of a Potail's Division.
Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
25 - -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Adija Jewara Bhutt. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Principal Rayet Narain Cumpy. 3. Potail Vassoo Malia.			
50 - -	Trustees - - - - 1. Principal Rayet Gamuskar Narnapoy. 2. Goda Luxumy Naraina. 3. Govinda Malia.			
100 - -	Ditto - - - - 1. Principal Rayet Nara Ariapah. 2. Keshwa Hegade. 3. Govinda Shetty.			
264 8 -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Bomay Gunaga. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Gaunkaur Vootikerry Naika. 3. Kodlearnny Mangasha Shewy.			
208 12 -	Trustees - - - - 1. Principal Rayet Govinda Malea. 2. Goda Luxmy Naraina. 3. Narnapoy.			
600 - -	Ditto - - - - 1. Potail Devanna. 2. Venka Naika. 3. Poojary Nairna Goonaga.			
500 - -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Poojary Janoo Gunega. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Potail Narna Shenry. 3. K. Munquesha Shewny.			
1,000 - -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Poojary Shuba Bhutt. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Shab Prubhooa, Principal Rayet } 3. Mungay Prubhoo - - - }	10,000 - -	400 - -	
875 - -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Adiga Ananta Bhutt. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Principal Rayet Vitoba Shanbogue. 3. Vitoba Hegades.			
499 - -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Coombar Hossaboo. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Potail Birana Naika. 3. Principal Rayet Hossalama Naika.			
204 - -	Trustees - - - - 1. Principal Rayet Martoopoy. 2. Potail Appoopoy. 3. Principal Rayet Gowda Kalloo.			
680 - -	Ditto - - - - 1. Principal Rayet Simaya. 2. Venketramurya. 3. Chetambar Shanbog.			
395 - -	Ditto - - - - 1. Principal Rayet Timapa Naik. 2. Marayana Shivapa. 3. Gooma.			
593 2 5	Ditto - - - - 1. Potail Venkanna. 2. Principal Rayet Honaya. 3. Karianna Timana.			
471 4 5	Ditto - - - - 1. Potail Unnoo Manna. 2. Principal Rayet Soobaya Timana. 3. Venkannana Soobaya.			
954 3 2	Ditto - - - - 1. Principal Rayet Nadakarne Pootaya. 2. Moochoondy Naika. 3. Dodda Sama Naika.			

No. 1.—STATEMENT of the Native Religious Institutions in the Talook of *Ankola*, showing the Annual Allowance and

No.	Mogania.	Villages.	Designation of the Institutions of Native Worship.	Amount of Annual Tasdeek.
Petty Pagodas, whose Allowances do not exceed 50 Rupees, and for the Management of which more than one Trustee is appointed— <i>continued</i> .				<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
17.	Gokurn - - -	Hadigonah - - -	Gollybir Deoo and Gram Deoo - - -	8 - -
18.	Ditto - - -	Terke - - -	Gram Deoo, Bomay Deo and Aleah Vudder Deoo	12 - -
19.	Sheveshra - - -	Chetakoleh - - -	Mahmay Devy, and others - - -	24 1 7
20.	Seveshra - - -	Hapanotty - - -	Ramnath Deo, and others - - -	29 - -
21.	Ditto - - -	Moodguerry - - -	Shevanath Deoo - - -	25 - -
22.	Ditto - - -	Majally - - -	Ramanath Deoo, and others - - -	44 1 7
23.	Ditto - - -	Angaddy - - -	Shevanath Deoo - - -	4 12 10
24.	Kadra - - -	Hanakona - - -	Ramnath Deoo - - -	20 - -
25.	Ditto - - -	Halaque - - -	Nairna Deoo - - -	28 - -
26.	Bada - - -	Cusba - - -	Maha Devoo - - -	33 9 7
TOTAL - - -				417 7 2
184	Petty Pagodas entrusted to the Management of single Trustees, being the Poojaries of the Institutions - - -			961 8 10
214	- - - - - TOTAL Petty Pagodas - - -			1,895 10 5
4	- - - - - Mosques - - -			228 2 -
224	- - - - - GRAND TOTAL - - -			2,881 1 2
-	Be Chirac, or Lapse to Government - - -			- 2 -
224	- - - - - <i>Company's Rupees</i>			2,881 3 2

Estimated Value of the Property of each, and the Number of Trustees for their respective Management—*continued.*

Estimated Value of the Property each Pagoda.	Names of the Proposed Trustees for each Institution.	Value of the Property.	Beres of each Individual.	Beres of a Potal's Division.
<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
408 9 7	Trustees - - - - 1. Potal Sunnapah. 2. Principal Rayet A. Vurkana Birana. 3. Venkatesh Bhutt.			
075 - -	Ditto - - - - 1. Principal Rayet Nadakarney Pootaya. 2. Moquery Mungarsaya. 3. Nazoo Hanamantah.			
201 6 5	Ditto - - - - 1. Potal Poorsa Naika. 2. Principal Rayet Ganesha Naika. 3. Koolakarnay Munga Shemoy.			
234 4 -	Ditto - - - - 1. Potal Dam Naika. 2. Principal Rayet Govenda Naika. 3. Shedashwa Shanwanta.			
800 - -	Ditto - - - - 1. Potal Baboo Desay. 2. Principal Rayet Venka Naika. 3. Shaba Naika.			
831 14 -	Ditto - - - - 1. Principal Rayet K. Pandoo Sherry. 2. Potal Appoo Naika. 3. Principal Rayet Tokala Sherry.			
274 10 -	Ditto - - - - 1. Potal Ariseda Shetty. 2. Principal Rayet Berapa Shida Shetty. 3. Balla Shetty.			
234 12 -	Ditto - - - - 1. Potal Raya Naik. 2. Principal Rayet Ramadoth Naik. 3. Martoba.			
410 - -	Ditto - - - - 1. Potal Nilka Naik. 2. Principal Rayet Baboo Shenkra Aloo. 3. Martoba.			
552 1 2	Ditto - - - - 1. Potal Kary Aboo. 2. Principal Rayet Kristna Shemoy. 3. Potal Rampoorsa Shavanta.			
837 7 2				
471 11 4				
321 - 1				
59 - -	- - Under the management of the Presidency Priests, or hereditary Superintendents.			
563 11 8				
563 11 8				

(signed) *H. M. Blair,*
Principal Collector.

No. 2.—STATEMENT of the Native RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS in the Talook of *Mangalore*, showing the Annual

No.	Moganics.	Villages.	Designation of the Institutions of Native Worship.	Amount of Annual Tusedek.
	MAUTHBUR DEVASTANUMS :			<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
1.	Valalanke - - -	Pawanja - - -	Malingashwer Deoo - - - - -	140 - -
2.	Bopanaud - - -	Cusba - - -	Doorga Parmeshery Devy - - - - -	720 - -
3.	Codial - - -	Kadre - - -	Manjanath Deoo - - - - -	918 14 10
4.	Ditto - - -	Mangalore Tola -	Mangala Devy - - - - -	266 1 7
5.	Ditto - - -	Cusba - - -	Sheravina Venacka Deoo - - - - -	682 12 -
6.	Ditto - - -	ditto - - -	Venketramana Deoo - - - - -	507 3 2
7.	Ditto - - -	ditto - - -	Mamay Devy - - - - -	249 14 -
8.	Koodetoor - - -	Metabyle - - -	Doorga Punneil - - - - -	120 - -
				3,805 13 7

ance and Estimated Value of the Property of each, and the Number of Trustees for their respective Management:

Estimated Value of the Property each Pagoda.	Names of the Proposed Trustees for each Institution.	Value of the Property.	Bares of each Individual.	Bares of a Potal's Division.
s. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
07 5 5	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Adiga Kresta Bhutt. 2. Potally Kam Kristna. 3. Eshwara Bhutt. 4. Munjutay Dossa Bhutt. Co-Trustees - - - 5. Potal Narnapah.			
07 - -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Adiga Dossa Bhutt. 2. Puranack Ram Bhutt. 3. Kelstanty Kristna. 4. Roodra Ahesbeka Amay Bhutt. Co-Trustees - - - 5. Dooga Shavanta, a petty chieftain under former government, and enjoys precedence (manamaryadee) among the community; holds an enam land of rupees 331. 12. beriz - - - 6. Goondal Luxemy Pottaya, a principal Rayet - - - 7. Mahdoo Row Udapa, a principal Rayet - - -	1,000 - - 500 - - 500 - -	362 5 7 714 6 5 200 - -	
61 3 -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Oopady Ram Bhutt. 2. Veas Roya Achary. 3. Kristna Bhutt. 4. Adiga Vassoo Bhutt. Co-Trustees - - - 5. Bhavaneenath Rajah of the Joghees, holds a jairy enaum of 148 rupees beriz, and his ancestors are believed to have originally established the institution - - - 6. Koosaya, a principal Ryat - - - 7. Deoo Shetty, a Potal - - - 8. Vencapah Potal - - - 9. Narna Shettya, principal Ryet - - -	6,740 - - 100 - - 1,000 - - 50 - - 500 - -	403 12 5 98 5 - 252 13 7 66 11 2 177 8 10	1,951 12 5
175 12 5	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Adiga Gungadry Halla. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Principal Ryet Attawar Venkapa. 3. Ditto Alliman Soobrow. 4. Ditto Venkapa Nawda, for Soobroy, a Bheet. 5. Ditto Antoba.			
173 - -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Adiga Narraina Bhutt. 2. Rutana Bhutt. 3. Ananta Bhutt. 4. Anaya Shastry, for Narna Bhutt. 5. Ramakeistna, for Gomapaty. 6. Vassoodeva Bhutt. 7. Annaya Bhutt.			
100 - -	Trustees - - - 1. Principal Rayet Babpoy - - - 2. Ditto Rungapoy - - - 3. Luxumana Kenny - - - 4. Narsein Bhutt - - - 5. Narsein Narnapoy - - -	60,000 - - 10,000 - - 20,000 - - 15,000 - - 500 - -	3,000 - - 300 - - 1,100 - -	
100 - -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Adiga Cherda Bhutt. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Principal Rayet Babpoy. 3. Rungapoy. 4. Luxumana Keny. 5. Luxumana Ananta Cumpty.			
100 - -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Adega Kristna Asharana. 2. Adega Madavan Udapah. 3. Annoo Bhutt. Co-Trustees - - - 4. Principal Rayet Kristna Shetty. 5. Ditto Oogoo Shetty.			
284 4 10				

No. 2.—STATEMENT of the Native Religious Institutions in the Talook of *Mangalore*, showing the Annual Allowance

No.	Moganies.	Villages.	Designation of the Institutions of Native Worship.	Amount of Annual Tundock.
PETTY PAGODAS OR DEOSTAUMS receiving above 50 Rupees :				Rs. a. p.
1.	Wamangoor - - -	Trivail - - -	Umbrootashwara Deoo - - - - -	268 - -
2.	Byle - - -	Adipady - - -	Adinath Deoo - - - - -	108 - -
3.	Mijar - - -	Irravylee - - -	Doorga Parmeshry Devi - - - - -	64 - -
4.	Mallaly - - -	Amanje - - -	Pottaly Doorga Parmishry Devy - - - - -	210 7 2
5.	Velalanke - - -	Tokur - - -	Soobraya Deoo - - - - -	60 - -
6.	Ditto - - -	Padpanamboor - - -	Ananthanath Basty - - - - -	72 - -
7.	Mandakoor - - -	Cusba - - -	Doorga Purmeshry Devy - - - - -	- - -
8.	Panumboo - - -	ditto - - -	Nandaneshwara Deoo - - - - -	144 - -
9.	Panumboo - - -	Chittrapoor - - -	Doorga Purmeshry Devy - - - - -	180 - -
10.	Nadasaab - - -	Simamtoor - - -	Janardana Deoo - - - - -	130 - -
11.	Pootoor - - -	Canatoor - - -	Abagadaraga Boota - - - - -	120 - -
12.	Cadandale - - -	Cusba - - -	Soobrow Deoo - - - - -	52 - -
13.	Ulall - - -	Someshwar - - -	Somanath Deoo - - - - -	434 12 5
14.	Codial - - -	Cusba - - -	Trimbaka Deoo - - - - -	96 - -
15.	Ditto - - -	ditto - - -	Chindra Mowleshera Deoo - - - - -	60 - -

and Estimated Value of the Property of each, and the Number of Trustees for their respective Management—continued.

Estimated Value of the Property in each Pagoda.	Names of the Proposed Trustees for each Institution.	Value of the Property.	Beres each of Individual.	Beres of a Potail's Division.
Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
225 - -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Adiga Dassa Bhutt. 2. Tantry Keshwa. Co-Trustees - - - 3. Coombla Rajahr Ramatry. 4. Potail Venkapaya. 5. Principal Rayet Sankoo Poonja.			
1,000 - -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Adiga Annaya Bhutt. 2. Principal Rayet Badraya Bullah. 3. Ditto Apay Shanbogue.			
300 - -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Adiga Rama Asrana. 2. Keleshanty Narna Bhutt. Co-Trustee - - - 3. Potail Anantha Prubboo.			
1,800 - -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Adiga Padanaba Bhutt. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Principal Rayet Cherada Verkapati 3. Anantaya Shanbogue - - - 4. Kariengala Ramapah - - - 5. Narna Mayam - - -	35,000 - - 6,000 - - 1,500 - - 800 - -	1,000 - - 200 - - 50 - - 25 - -	
65 4 10	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Adiga Venket Ramana. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Principal Rayet Rengapali Shanbogue. 3. Janardanaya Shanbogue.			
325 4 -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Principal Rayet Papadu Appay Shetty. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Principal Rayet Papadu Appay. 3. Ditto Padumayah.			
1,865 - -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Adiga Ay Bhutt. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Principal Rayet Coopa Row. 3. Ditto Kustopoy.			
800 - -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Adiga Rum Bhutt. 2. Adiga Vasdeo Upadea. Co-Trustee - - - 3. Principal Rayet Shunkra Bunday.			
850 - -	Hereditary Owner - Vedeo Rajatirta Swamy.			
75 - -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Adiga Narna Bhutt. 2. Sarranama Annaya Bhutt. 3. Kilahunti Shunanturayah. Co-Trustees - - - 4. Principal Rayet Koroga Shetty. 5. Ditto Vitle Shanbogue.			
100 - -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Adiga Krista Bhutt. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Principal Rayet Naraina Bhutt. 3. Ditto Conday Ajela.			
200 - -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Adiga Annoo Ray Bhutt. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Principal Rayet Vittal Shanbog. 3. Ditto Apay Shetty.			
1,268 - -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Tantry Damoodara. 2. Adiga Wassodeva Kolla. 3. Upadevant Krista Bhutt. 4. Puranica Venktesh Bhutt. Co-Trustees - - - 5. Principal Rayet Ram Bhutt. 6. Ditto Tama Odiantya. 7. Ditto Nanhah Shetty.			
10 4 -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Adiga Dassoo Upadia. 2. Upadivant Ramapah. 3. Purichaikah Venketrammia.			
53 12 7	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Adiga Ramachendra Bhutt. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Principal Rayet Ramchendra Shanbog. 3. Ditto Narnapoy.			

No. 2.—STATEMENT of the Native Religious Institutions in the Talook of *Mangalore*, showing the Annual Allowance

No.	Mogams.	Villages.	Designation of the Institutions of Native Worship.	Amount of Annual Tusdeek.
				Rs. a. p.
<i>Petty Pagodas, Deostaums—continued.</i>				
16.	Codial - - -	Cudup - - -	Anantashwara Deoo - - - - -	277 - -
17.	Ditto - - -	Banadallee - - -	Vistnoo Moorty Deoo - - - - -	86 - -
18.	Ditto - - -	Malloor - - -	Nelliky Venketramana Deoo - - - - -	72 - -
19.	Ditto - - -	Neresavalea - - -	Kurnick Anumantha Deoo - - - - -	84 - -
20.	Ditto - - -	Nirisalea - - -	Brama Vistnoo Mahemeshwara Deoo - - - - -	56 - -
21.	Ditto - - -	Tollada Marly - - -	Saraia Naraina Deoo - - - - -	76 - -
22.	Ditto - - -	Cusba - - -	Umamaheshwara Deoo - - - - -	96 - -
TOTAL - - -				2,821 3 7
Petty PAGODAS whose Allowance does not exceed 50 Rupees, and for the Management of which more than One Trustee is appointed :				
1.	Moogur - - -	Cusba - - -	Ananthanath Basty - - - - -	20 - -
2.	Wamanjoor - - -	Mooloor - - -	Mundataya Bootha - - - - -	- 12 10
3.	Ejamady - - -	Cusba - - -	Mahalingaishwara Deoo - - - - -	36 - -
4.	Byle - - -	Moodkereh - - -	Doomanaty Bootha - - - - -	4 - -
5.	Belma - - -	Cusba - - -	Moondataya Botha - - - - -	10 - -
6.	Moornaad - - -	Soomtkul - - -	Sedashiva Deoo - - - - -	48 - -
7.	Ditto - - -	ditto - - -	Dumavasty Botha - - - - -	1 12 10
8.	Ditto - - -	Kandiga - - -	Darmadevety - - - - -	3 - -
9.	Ditto - - -	Katetoor - - -	Jethet Doomavaty Botha - - - - -	1 12 10

Estimated Value of the Property of each, and the Number of Trustees for their respective Management—*continued.*

Estimated Value of the Property each Pagoda.	Names of the Proposed Trustees for each Institution.	Value of the Property.	Beres of each Individual.	Beres of a Pottail's Division.
<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
100 5 -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Adiga Ram Bhutt. 2. Tanty Keshwa. Co-Trustees - - - 3. Principal Rayet Shamaya Karante. 4. Ditto Narnapah. 5. Ditto Tippa Bhutt.			
15 - - 50 - -	Hereditary Owner - Bilglie Soobrow. Ditto - - - Nelikay Veasrow.			
00 - -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Adiga Ramkrista Bhutt. 2. Upadi Koosa Achary. Co-Trustee - - - 3. Principal Rayet Ranga Row.			
5 12 10	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Adiga Ram Bhutt. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Principal Rayet Kristna Bhutt. 3. Timpa Poonja.			
159 7 7	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Adiga Keshawa Bhutt. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Principal Rayet Subaya Busedary. 3. Ditto Soobrow.			
100 - -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Adiga Krista Bhutt. 2. Upady Soobraya Bhutt. Co-Trustees - - - 3. Principal Rayet Yelloor Venket Row. 4. Ditto Kilpady Amentaya. 5. Ditto Bellimaul Venteshya. 6. Sowear Munjunathaya. 7. Kristnaya, son of Rungaza.			
172 2 10				
233 15 2	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Poojary Chenday Indra. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Principal Rayet Mullaly Bomah (female). 3. Ditto Tamaya Shetty.			
000 - -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Poojary Anta. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Principal Rayet Tyempa Shetty. 3. Ditto Moonda Shetty.			
875 - -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Adiga Mahdoo Row Bhutt. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Principal Rayet Mahdoo Row Bhutt. 3. Ditto Kristapah.			
000 - -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Poojary Makaly Devapah. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Principal Rayet Badraya Bellal. 3. Ditto Apaya Shanbogue.			
000 - -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Poojary Moonda Bydia. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Principal Rayet Moonda Mallay. 3. Ditto Narma Bhutt.			
500 - -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Adiga Soobraya Mayam. 2. Upady Koopaya. Co-Trustees - - - 3. Principal Rayet Kanta Madia. 4. Ditto Dassana. 5. Ditto Muda Marla.			
000 - -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Poojary Sunka. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Principal Rayet Sunkapaya. 3. Buswa Bunday.			
244 - -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Nephew of Pujary Kantoo Mukally. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Principal Rayet Krista Bhutt. 3. Ditto Krista Chowta.			
700 - -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Poojary Venkapa Koondadee. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Principal Rayet Hegadeh. 3. Ditto Gopaul Kristnaya.			

No. 2.—STATEMENT of the Native Religious Institutions in the Talook of *Mangalore*, showing the Annual Allowance

No.	Moganics.	Villages.	Designation of the Institutions of Native Worship.	Amount of Annual Tasdeek.
	Petty Pagodas whose Allowance does not exceed 50 Rupees, &c.— <i>continued.</i>			Rs. a. p.
10.	Moornaad - - -	Kattila - - -	Habagdarga Bootha - - - - -	12 - -
11.	Kooloor - - -	Koonyetabye - - -	Vistnoodevety Bootha - - - - -	2 13 2
12.	Ditto - - -	Puda Roddy - - -	Doomavaty Bootha - - - - -	- 11 2
13.	Punumboor - - -	Cusba - - -	Dumavaty Bootha - - - - -	18 - -
14.	Pootoor - - -	Cowtar - - -	Saviral Doomavaty Bootha - - - - -	1 0 7
15.	Ulal - - -	Cusba - - -	Oolitaya Bhutt - - - - -	12 - -
16.	Ditto - - -	ditto - - -	Rlehamoondy Bootha - - - - -	- 6 5
17.	Codial - - -	Soojer - - -	Moondataya Bootha - - - - -	6 - -
18.	Ditto - - -	Atawer - - -	Pundeshwar Mahalinga Deoo - - - - -	36 - -
19.	Ditto - - -	ditto - - -	Moondataya Bootha - - - - -	4 7 2
20.	Ditto - - -	Cannoor - - -	Moondataya Bootha - - - - -	2 - -
21.	Ditto - - -	Mangalore - - -	Allaykottay Hunmuth Deo - - - - -	36 - -
22.	Ditto - - -	Mogur - - -	Mundataya Bootha - - - - -	46 6 5
			TOTAL - - - - -	261 12 5
134	Petty Pagodas entrusted to the management of single Trustees, being the Poojaries of the Institutions - - - - -			1,983 13 2
178	TOTAL Petty Pagodas - - - - -			5,066 13 2
5	Mutts - - - - -			1,076 - -
18	Mosques - - - - -			1,944 15 2
209				11,893 9 11
1				2 6 3
210	GRAND TOTAL - - - - -			11,896 - 4

Estimated Value of the Property of each, and the Number of Trustees for their respective Management—continued.

Estimated Value of the Property each Pagoda.	Names of the Proposed Trustees for each Institution.	Value of the Property.	Beres of each Individual.	Beres of a Potal's Division.
Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
100 - -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Poojary Chena Mada. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Principal Rayet Koonda Hegade. 3. Ditto Koingue Soobraya.			
200 - -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Poojary Deoo. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Principal Rayet Chikaya Shetty. 3. Munjanarey.			
250 - -	Trustees - - - - 1. Potal Appaya. 2. Principal Rayet Vassoodeva. 3. Bagalla.			
600 - -	Trustees - - - - 1. Principal Rayet Shenkra Cava. 2. Ditto Timay Shetty. 3. Ditto Tamoo Karanta.			
600 - -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Poojary Deoo. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Principal Rayet Narna Bhutt. 3. Bogaty Karry.			
434 - -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Poojary Deoo Moolia. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Principal Rayet Chavoy Ram Bhutt. 3. Potal Kristnaya.			
102 4 -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Poojary Dooma. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Principal Rayet Ram Bhutt. 3. Potal Kristnayah.			
1,000 - -	Trustees - - - - 1. Principal Rayet Shenkra Arega. 2. Cocha Rey. 3. Nares Naika.			
75 7 2	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Adiga Venketranama Bhutt. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Principal Rayet Attawar Venkapah. 3. Kristna Olla.			
400 - -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Poojary Mullea Kantana. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Principal Rayet Attawar Venkapa. 3. Ditto Munjah Shetty. 4. Ditto Kristna Holla. 5. Ditto Tempah Poonjah.			
1,672 8 -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Poojary Moonda. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Principal Rayet Timapasey. 3. Ditto Antha Shetty. 4. Ditto Parary Moondarey. 5. Potal Kristna Bunday.			
11 - -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Adiga Ram Bhutt. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Principal Rayet Alleman Soobrow. 3. Potal Doom Rey.			
2,000 - -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Poojary Mullea Dooma. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Principal Rayet Soobaya Bunday 3. Ditto Marava. 4. Ditto Chicaparry. 5. Ditto Anta Boojdea.			
5,798 2 4				
6,898 1 3				
6,768 6 5				
2,022 - -	} - Under the management of the presiding Priests, or hereditary Superintendents.			
327 - -				
9,396 11 3				
9,396 11 3				

(signed) H. M. Blair, Principal Collector.

No. 3.—STATEMENT of the Native RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS in the Talook of *Buntwal*, showing the Annual

No.	Mogaries.	Villages.	Designation of the Institutions of Native Worship.	Amount of Annual Tudeek.
	MAUTHBUR DEVASTANUMS.			<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
1.	Soobramany - - -	Kookeh - - -	Soobrow Deoo - - - - -	4,400 - -
2.	Pootoor - - -	Cusbah - - -	Mahlingah Deoo - - - - -	480 - -
3.	Moobidry - - -	Kantawar - - -	Kanteshwar Deoo - - - - -	998 15 7
4.	Sooliah - - -	Toddikan - - -	Mullee Karjoon Deoo - - - - -	662 - -
5.	Ditto - - -	Kannatell Kayertody	Chennakeshwa Deoo - - - - -	160 - -
6.	Bettangaddy - - -	Machina - - -	Ananteshwer Deoo - - - - -	385 13 7
7.	Ooperanguddy - - -	Kadekar - - -	Lahusurlingueshwer Deoo - - - - -	360 - -
8.	Moozoor - - -	Koostear - - -	Lamnath Deoo - - - - -	381 5 7
9.	Kawal - - -	Kawal Moodnoor - - -	Karengeshwer Deoo - - - - -	480 - 10
10.	Bellareh - - -	Perwajeh - - -	Doorgah Devy - - - - -	128 - -

allowance and Estimated Value of the Property, and the Number of Trustees for their respective Management.

Estimated Value of the Property in each Pagoda.	Names of the Proposed Trustees for each Institution.	Value of the Property.	Beres of each Individual.	Beres of a Potal's Division.
<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
50,000 - -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Venkatkristna Assarana. 2. Soobrayah Assaranah. 3. Hebar Narainnah. 4. Kristna Achary. 5. Patully Ramapah. Co-Trustees - - - 6. Veddeeya Raja Teerta Swamy, the principal religious man of a neighbouring pagoda - - - 7. Hebar Narnah, Principal Rayet -	6,100 8 - 493 - -	25 10 8 182 - 10	
3,500 - -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Huddigul Ramapah. 2. Pootooraya Narainah. 3. Potally Keswah. Co-Trustees - - - 4. Vestnoo, a Potal - - - 5. Belypaddy Narseng Rey, a ditto 6. Naraina, a Principal Rayet - 7. Adan Shetty, ditto - - -	1,500 - - 30,000 - - 1,300 - - 1,500 - -	179 12 10 1,600 - - 194 4 5 279 6 5	1,451 10 - 2,125 3 3
8,539 12 10	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Sham Bhutt. 2. Narna Bhutt. Co-Trustees - - - 3. Kanta Madda, a Potal - - - 4. Deruticarya, a Principal Rayet - 5. Gopay Hagadeh, ditto - - - 6. Venkayapa, ditto - - - 7. Rungapah, ditto - - -	- - - 700 - - 3,900 - - 1,500 - - 150 - -	- - - 71 2 10 326 8 10 58 - -	2,295 4 5
4,000 - -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Patally Narrainah. 2. Stanck Luxeemee Narravah. 3. Uddigul Chinna Bhutt. Co-Trustees - - - 4. Bommana, a Principal Rayet - 5. Butcha, Potal - - - 6. Doddana, his brother - - - 7. Derbudka, Principal Rayet -	250 - - 1,200 - - 250 - -	20 7 7 120 8 - 44 2 5	
150 - -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Itchamah. 2. Veestnoo. 3. Sheevannah. 4. Govind Bhutt. 5. Ramayeah. Co-Trustees - - - 6. Principal Rayet Luxeemee Naraina. 7. Ditto Shewannah.			
1,898 1 6	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Veestnoo Sampequeteah. 2. Uddigul Kristnapelatayeah. 3. Potally Dass Bhutt. 4. Oopadewanth Ragomdachary. 5. Principal Rayet Pooleekaleh Narrainah.			
400 - -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Kilshanty Soobrayah Jaggy Tayesh. 2. Potally Nursayeh. 3. Principal Rayet Burman Pandy. 4. Ditto Anno Perageddah. 5. Ditto Soodapil Narrainah.			
1,010 4 10	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Kristna Sampeguetayeah. 2. Potally Soobrayeah. Co-Trustees - - - 3. Principal Rayet Burma Pandy. 4. Ditto Anno Perageddeh. 5. Ditto Soodapel Narrainah.			
600 - -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Keshwa Oopadeah. 2. Kelshanty Ragovind Acharry. 3. Potally Narna Acharry. Co-Trustees - - - 4. Potal Derup Kajowah. 5. Comban Perwaddyayeah.			
150 - -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Addigal Kristnah Bhutta. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Gootinah Munjanah. 3. Nettar Narnapah.			

No. 3.—STATEMENT of the Native Religious Institutions in the Talook of *Buntwal*, showing the Annual Allowance

No.	Moganes.	Villages.	Designation of the Institutions of Native Worship.	Amount of Annual Tusdeek.
Mauthbur Devastanums—continued.				
11.	Pootigney - - -	Pootigney - - -	Somnath Deoo - - - - -	Rs. a. p. 999 4 10
12.	Soolramany - - -	Koteh - - -	Sumpoost Narsein Deoo - - - - -	580 - -
13.	Erwatoor - - -	Cusba Erwatoor - - -	Madehtallamull Wedevesh Deoo - - - - -	240 - -
TOTAL - - -				10,235 8 5
Petty PAGODAS or DEOSTAUMS receiving above 50 Rupees :				
1.	Kellah - - -	Kusyputan - - -	Punchling Deoo - - - - -	100 - -
2.	Vennoor - - -	Cusba Vennoor - - -	Shanteshwer Basty - - - - -	90 - -
3.	Ditto - - -	ditto - - -	Goomanath Bastly - - - - -	96 - -
4.	Naravy - - -	Cusba Naravy - - -	Soory Narraina Deoo - - - - -	93 - -
5.	Moodbidry - - -	Pranteah - - -	Gooroogul Busty - - - - -	192 - -
6.	Ditto - - -	ditto - - -	Wassa Busty Chewdurmith - - - - -	152 - -
7.	Nerunky - - -	Pamcoomba - - -	Seerahoor Derogah Purmeshurry - - - - -	80 - -
8.	Bellanguddy - - -	Oojereh - - -	Jenardan Deoo - - - - -	100 - -
9.	Honnarah - - -	Kelpootigney - - -	Somnath Deoo - - - - -	72 - -

Estimated Value of the Property, and the Number of Trustees for their respective Management—continued.

Estimated Value of the Property in each Pagoda.	Names of the Proposed Trustees for each Institution.	Value of the Property.	Beres of each Individual.	Beres of a Pottai's Division.
Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
8,000 - -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Addigal Narna Bhutta. 2. Pottally Narrainah. Co-Trustees - - - 3. Chendra Seker Chieraychonter, chieftain of Moodbidry, enjoying a tusdeck of Rs. 793. 12. This institution was originally established by his ancestors -	25,000 - -	1,931 1 7	
6,100 - -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Veedeyah rajteerts Swamy. The institution, and all its property, are his or his predecessors -	6,100 - -	25 10 5	
400 - -	Ditto - - - - 1. Sodeah Mutt Swamy.			
4,748 3 2				
400 - -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Adigul Ram Bhutta. 2. Keelshanty Narain. 3. Patally Veeshweraiah. Co-Trustees - - - 4. Antup Cumbly. 5. Chenday Hegadeah.			
659 10 -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Poojary Adahpah. 2. Poojary Bramayeah. Co-Trustees - - - 3. Patan Shetty Chendapetty. 4. Doddoo Pudmayah. 5. Kantan Shetty.			
257. 7 2	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Goomaun Heendra. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Chendap Shetty. 3. Doddah Padma Shetty. 4. Sannah Padmah Shetty. 5. Kantah Ajhary.			
379 12 7	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Adigul Weestnoo Moorty Bhutta. 2. Hastanick Mariana. Co-Trustees - - - 3. Kantah Heggadeh. 4. Padmah Naikah. 5. Padmah Kottary.			
6,375 10 5	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Chemah Hendra. 2. Chendapah Hendra. Co-Trustees - - - 3. Putna Shetty Cooniam Shetty, a Principal Rayet - - - 4. Nema Shetty, ditto - - - 5. Gooroogaloo, ditto - - -	10,066 - - 25,000 - - 8,000 - -	15 13 7 1,000 - - 284 - -	
9,660 9 2	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Chendapah Hendra. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Putna Shetty Cooniam Shetty, a Principal Rayet - - - 3. Neman Shetty, ditto - - - 4. Dhurmapa Shetty, ditto - - - 5. B. Chendpa Shetty, ditto - - -	10,066 - - 25,000 - - 300 - - 8,000 - -	15 13 7 1,000 - -	
500 - -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Venketram Assaramah. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Ram Bhutta. 3. Rajoonatayeah. 4. Ramanah Athekearry. 5. Shenkra Hegadeh.			
- - -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Mukytay Kristna Bhutta. 2. Astanick Narainah. Co-Trustee - - - 3. Narain Padmootanyah.			
167 12 -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Narnah Bhutta. 2. Astanick Mariapah. Co-Trustee - - - 3. Darmah Rayeah Konarah.			

No. 3.—STATEMENT of the Native Religious Institutions in the Talook of *Buntwal*, showing the Annual Allowance

No.	Mogania.	Villages.	Designation of the Institutions of Native Worship.	Amount of Annual Tuadeck.
				<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
	Petty Pagodas or Deostaums receiving above 50 Rupees— <i>continued.</i>			
10.	Peyeradka - - -	Kalnoojah - - -	Sadashwa Deoo - - - - -	80 - -
11.	Mayeh Cellaloo - -	Mayeah - - -	Mah Deoo - - - - -	60 - -
12.	Ditto - - -	Koyeoor - - -	Punjah Doomawatee - - - - -	96 - -
13.	Yerdoor - - -	Wodilnalah - - -	Doorga Dhevy - - - - -	72 - -
14.	Wennor - - -	Cusbah Wennor - -	Malinga Deoo - - - - -	200 - -
15.	Aldunguddy - - -	Ballinja - - -	Pauchalinga Deoo - - - - -	72 - -
16.	Ditto - - -	Karandoor - - -	Purshoowunnuth Busty - - - - -	96 - -
17.	Moojoor - - -	Kootear - - -	Shanteshwer Busty - - - - -	64 - -
18.	Narsanally - - -	Soorajeah - - -	Sadashiwah Deoo - - - - -	120 - -
19.	Ditto - - -	Layellah - - -	Chendakoor Doorga Dhevy - - - - -	64 - -
20.	Bunguddy - - -	Methbagaul - - -	Kolly Doorga Dhevy - - - - -	72 - -
21.	Ditto - - -	Yeendbett - - -	Ardanreshwer Deoo - - - - -	72 - -
22.	Ditto - - -	Cusbah Petteh - - -	Shanteshwer Busty - - - - -	77 9 7
23.	Bylanguddy - - -	Charmaddy - - -	Puncha Linga Deoo - - - - -	140 - -
24.	Ditto - - -	Sotaddy - - -	Gopaul Kistna Deoo - - - - -	64 4 5
25.	Moodbidry - - -	Prantea - - -	Hereh Amanawarah Basteh Shanteshwer - -	66 - -
26.	Mardaul - - -	Buntar - - -	Mahlinga Deoo - - - - -	72 - -
27.	Cecilla - - -	Cockadah - - -	Waydanath Deoo - - - - -	160 - -

and Estimated Value of the Property, and the Number of Trustees for their respective Management—*continued.*

Estimated Value of the Property in each Pagoda.	Names of the Proposed Trustees for each Institution.	Value of the Property.	Beres of each Individual.	Beres of a Potail's Division.
Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
120 12 -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Addigul Anuntayeah. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Dheoo Mullah. 3. Annoo Cumbly.			
43 2 5	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Astanick Shenkra Nairainah. 2. Addigul Narsana Bhutta. Co-Trustee - - - 3. Potail Padmah Nanayeah.			
360 - -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Addiga Soobrayeah. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Amajarry. 3. Tunma Cuddabah.			
528 8 -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Addigul Naraina Karingamayeah. 2. Potally Ammayeah. Co-Trustee - - - 3. Potail Dheoo Bullalah.			
585 8 10	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Addigul Appan Bhutta. 2. Potally Appayeah. Co-Trustee - - - 3. Venoor Timana Arsah Ajillar.			
28 8 -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Govind Bhutta. 2. Astanick Vencuppa. Co-Trustee - - - 3. Kotty Pudwallah.			
659 12 5	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Chenda Hendra. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Bramay Shetty. 3. Santa Shetty.			
871 10 -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Padmah Keendrah. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Potail Dooganah Padoonalla. 3. Pattan Shetty Munjapah.			
297 4 10	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Kristna Bhutta. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Padmah Poonjah. 3. Potail Padmajeah.			
62 3 7	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Purmeshwara Butta Addiga. 2. Pattally Soomannah. Co-Trustee - - - 3. Nadda Amajary.			
125 - -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Addigul Ramah Bhutta. 2. Potail Soobrayeah. Co-Trustee - - - 3. Addigah Kristna Bhutta.			
60 - -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Addigul Appan Bhutta. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Shenkra Ajary. 3. Padnah Mullah.			
260 - -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Burmah Yendrah. 2. Santah Yeendrah. Co-Trustee - - - 3. Pattan Shetty Munjah Shetty.			
150 - -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Addigul Ramanah Pungulnayeah. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Chennapah Arsoo. 3. Kelligue Shankranahraina.			
30 - -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Addigah Wassoo Bhutta. 2. Astanick Kristna. Co-Trustee - - - 3. Chemapah Hursoo.			
3,402 15 2	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Poomah Shetty, Principal Rayet 2. Conhama Shetty, ditto - - - 3. Nein Shetty, ditto - - -	3,500 - - 10,068 - - 25,000 - -	147 - - 15 - - 1,000 - -	
154 - -	Ditto - - - 1. Hussrana Kristna Bhutta. 2. Astanick Soobrayeah. Co-Trustee - - - 3. Jettan Bhunnta.			
350 - -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Mell. Shanty Narrianah. 2. Kristah Bhuttah. Co-Trustee - - - 3. Dassapah Hedpadytoycah.			

No. 3.—STATEMENT of the Native Religious Institutions in the Talook of *Buntwal*, showing the Annual Allowance

No.	Mogaries.	Villages.	Designation of the Institutions of Native Worship.	Amount of Annual Tusdeek.
Petty Pagodas or Deostaums receiving above 50 Rupees— <i>continued.</i>				<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
28.	Cecella - - -	Cusbah Cockadeh -	Cicellesher Deoo - - - -	68 - -
29.	Pootoor - - -	Cusba Pootoor -	Coddipuddy Jenardanah Deoo - - -	144 - -
30.	Umarah - - -	Gootigur - - -	Wallehumbeh Shenkpal Soombramaneh - -	96 - -
31.	Punjah - - -	Kankinah Chedagul -	Panewar Panchilenga Devo - - - -	64 - -
32.	Ditto - - -	Yedmungalla - -	Punchalinga Deoo - - - -	60 - -
33.	Ditto - - -	Pallapah - - -	Dongalo Dhevy - - - -	120 - -
34.	Bundady - - -	Kollay - - -	Athoor Sheedashwah Deo - - - -	64 - -
35.	Pyeradaka - - -	Malamandy - - -	Dharmastal Shree Maganath Deoo - - -	200 - -
36.	Ditto - - -	ditto - - -	Kadoo Maddah Dhevywajaloo - - - -	80 - -
TOTAL - - -				3,480 14 -
Petty PAGODAS whose Allowance does not exceed 50 Rupees, and for the Management of which more than one Trustee is appointed :				
1.	Konnarah - - -	Kalputequey - - -	Kedmantayeah Bootah - - - -	4 12 9
2.	Kowalah -	Kowalah Mooddoor -	ditto - - - -	7 3 3
3.	Pajeradakah - - -	Kandoor - - -	Shanteshwary Busty - - - -	14 - -
4.	Ditto - - -	Moondajeh - - -	Moortilay Bootha - - - -	26 - -
5.	Mayah Bellaloo - -	Kallanja - - -	Ollakhal Puncha Doomawathy - - - -	40 - -
6.	Wennoor - - -	Cusbah Wennor -	Purshenuth Busty - - - -	26 - -
7.	Soolkery - - -	Nawarah - - -	Kodmantayeale - - - -	2 6 5

d Estimated Value of the Property, and the Number of Trustees for their respective Management—*continued.*

Estimated Value of the Property in each Pagoda.	Name of the Proposed Trustees for each Institution.	Value of the Property.	Bares of each Individual.	Bares of a Potail's Division.
Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
350 - -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Mell Shanty Kristna Bhutta. 2. Keel Shanty Kristna Bhutta. Co-Trustee - - - Chendap Hegadeh.			
500 - -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Mell Shanty Narswan. 2. Kell Shanty Kristnayeah. Co-Trustee - - - 3. Potail Soobanah.			
100 - -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Addigah Appayah Bhutta. Co-Trustee - - - 2. Chellada. 3. Torengul Soobayeah.			
500 - -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Addigul Soobrayeah. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Pamlitaddy Kristnayeah. 3. Potail Kristnayeah.			
350 - -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Addigul Venketraminiah. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Poodinayeah Venkapah. 3. Potail Ramayeah.			
1,000 - -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Keshwa Assarnah. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Amanah Vencapah. 3. Mooyeh Ragowah.			
125 - -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Narain Mochaltayeah. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Mariah Bulliah. 3. Kalayeah Tunmah Shetty.			
30,000 - -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Chendy Heggadeh, Hereditary.			
- - -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Chenday Heggadeh, Hereditary.			
08,408 8 7				
327 - 5	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Kantoo Mukally. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Chenday Hegadeh. 3. Potail Padmali Shetty.			
1,000 - -	Co-Trustee - - - 1. Dharman Hegadeh. 2. Kawalah Podoor Chenday Ayscallah. 3. Oomanah Hegadeh.			
1,739 3 2	Ex-officio-Trustee - 1. Bcomay Hendrah. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Chennpah Arssoo Moollear. 3. Nadawal Chendry Shetty.			
573 13 7	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Govindah. Co-Trustee - - - 2. Beerman Heggedah. 3. Ayeh Heggedah.			
257 3 2	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Mootapah Poojary. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Ballanjah Doogaa Shetty. 3. Astanick Tummayeah.			
474 15 7	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Boman Hendrah. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Pattan Shetty Chendap Shetty. 3. Doddah Pudmah Shetty.			
281 6 5	Co-Trustees - - - 1. Agapah Atikary (Potail). 2. Tummayeah. 3. Kantah Heggadeh.			

No. 3.—STATEMENT of the Native Religious Institutions in the Talook of *Buntwal*, showing the Annual Allowance

No.	Mogania.	Villages.	Designation of the Institutions of Native Worship.	Amount of Annual Tusdeek.
Petty Pagodas whose Allowance does not exceed 50 Rupees, &c.— <i>continued.</i>				<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
8.	Aldanguddy - - -	Karandoor - - -	Ganapathy Deo - - - - -	24 - -
9.	Ditto - - -	ditto - - -	Moonelethay Bootha - - - - -	20 - -
10.	Narravy - - -	Cusbah Naravy - - -	Dhamah Teertah Carah Busty - - - - -	28 - -
11.	Ditto - - -	ditto - - -	Koddamanthayeah Bootha - - - - -	9 4 -
12.	Narsamally - - -	Nadah - - -	Perenan Busty Anantasheverah - - - - -	36 - -
13.	Ajabbett - - -	Cusba Ajabbett - - -	Kodmantay Botha - - - - -	3 3 2
14.	Ditto - - -	Chenaytody - - -	Kareewal Doomawathy - - - - -	2 6 5
15.	Moodbidry - - -	Prantanyeah - - -	Weerabadra Dheoo - - - - -	12 - -
16.	Ditto - - -	ditto - - -	Baddagana Busty Chendranata - - - - -	48 - -
17.	Ditto - - -	ditto - - -	Shettar Bustywardamanah - - - - -	20 - -
18.	Ditto - - -	ditto - - -	Bettehguerry Basty Wardamanah - - - - -	8 - -
19.	Ditto - - -	ditto - - -	Mahdeoo Shetty Basty Adeshwarrah - - - - -	12 - -
20.	Ditto - - -	ditto - - -	Kotty Shetty Busty Nemeswarrah - - - - -	24 - -
21.	Ditto - - -	ditto - - -	Kereh Busty Mallynatha - - - - -	8 - -
22.	Ditto - - -	ditto - - -	Kal Busty Chendranatha - - - - -	28 - -
23.	Ditto - - -	ditto - - -	Vicranth Shetty Busty Adeshwara - - - - -	8 - -
24.	Ditto - - -	ditto - - -	Teertakur Busty Teertanatha - - - - -	8 - -

i Estimated Value of the Property, and the Number of Trustees for their respective Management—*continued.*

Estimated Value of the Property in each Pagoda.	Names of the Proposed Trustees for each Institution.	Value of the Property.	Beres of each Individual.	Beres of a Pottail's Division.
Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
202 12 -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Soobray Butta Addigah. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Kokeh Venkapah. 3. Pottail Kantah Boonnah.			
359 2 10	Co-Trustees - - - 1. Timana Arsoo Ayellar. 2. Pottail Kantoo Boonah. 3. Appannah.			
647 9 5	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Addanah Yeendrah. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Dhejoo Shetty. 3. Kantah Hegadah.			
192 8 10	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Timmapah. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Pottail Pandy Atheekary. 3. Anney Poonany.			
181 1 7	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Dewapah Hurdrah. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Amajereh. 3. Dooganah Ajary.			
200 - -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Kantoo Powanny. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Purneshawarayea. 3. Kantoo Pudwallah.			
400 - -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Kanto. 2. Pornah Shetty. 3. Purneshwarah.			
184 15 2	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Poojary Roodrah. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Tottapah. 3. Chennaphusswah.			
1,250 14 10	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Chendayee Hendrah. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Tottapah. 3. Chennaphusswah.			
1,250 14 10	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Chendayee Hendrah. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Coonhama Shetty Pattanah Shetty. 3. Nem Shetty.			
1,089 14 -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Chenday Oopadiah. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Pattan Shetty Coonhama Shetty. 3. Nem Shetty.			
578 3 2	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Chennay Hindrah. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Pattan Shetty Coonhamah. 3. Nem Shetty.			
841 5 2	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Padmah Hindrah. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Pattan Shetty Coonhama Shetty. 3. Nem Shetty.			
707 10 -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Padinah Hindrah. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Pattan Shetty Coonhama Shetty. 3. Nem Shetty.			
504 - -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Punch Hindrah. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Pattan Shetty Coonhama Shetty. 3. Nem Shetty.			
950 1 7	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Chendapah Hindrah. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Pattan Shetty Coonhamoo Shetty. 3. Nem Shetty.			
1,958 13 7	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Goomana Hindrah. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Pattan Shetty Coonhamoo Shetty. 3. Nem Shetty.			
867 - -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Goomana Hindrah. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Pattan Shetty Coonhamoo Shetty. 3. Nem Shetty.			

No. 3.—STATEMENT of the Native Religious Institutions in the Talook of *Buntwal*, showing the Annual Allowance

No.	Mogaries.	Villages.	Designation of the Institutions of Native Worship.	Amount of Annual Tsdck.
Petty Pagodas whose Allowance does not exceed 50 Rupees, &c.— <i>continued.</i>				<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
25.	Moodbidry - - -	Prantyeah - - -	Cholloo Shetty Busty Pudmah Prabhooee -	48 - -
26.	Ditto - - -	ditto - - -	Puddoo Busty Ananthanatha	8 - -
27.	Ditto - - -	ditto - - -	Dewarajah Shetty Mallinatha - - -	12 - -
28.	Ditto - - -	ditto - - -	Padmah Shetty Busty Mallenatha - - -	40 - -
29.	Ditto - - -	Toddar - - -	Kodmantayeah - - - - -	6 - -
30.	Nerunky - - -	Ramkoonha - - -	Ramkoonhaswer Dheoo - - - - -	48 - -
31.	Ditto - - -	Gollytaltoo - - -	Chendranath Basty - - - - -	8 - -
32.	Mardaul - - -	Bhuntur - - -	Marally Bootha - - - - -	2 12 9
33.	Soobramany - - -	Billnilleh - - -	Gopaul KristnahDeoo - - - - -	40 - -
34.	Pootoor - - -	Ariappoo - - -	Karpaddy Soobray Deoo - - - - -	36 - -
35.	Unarah - - -	Moogur - - -	Kannad Dheothee, <i>alias</i> Poorsha Bootha - - -	3 - -
36.	Ditto - - -	Moodnoor - - -	Ballakulla, <i>alias</i> Nayer Bootha - - -	1 - -
37.	Yenka Devarally -	Yenkal - - -	Soobray Dheoo - - - - -	28 - -
				710 - 9
387	Petty Pagodas entrusted to the Management of Single Trustees, being the Poojary of the Institution - - - - -			4,101 13 8
460	TOTAL Petty Pagodas - - - - -			8,292 12 5
57	Muttums - - - - -			889 3 6
10	Mosques - - - - -			315 8 9
540				19,743 1 1
5	Be Chirac, or Lapses to Government - - - - -			44 10 11
545	GRAND TOTAL - - - - -			19,787 12 -

(True copies.)

(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*
Secretary to Government.

Estimated Value of the Property, and the Number of Trustees for their respective Management—*continued.*

Estimated Value of the Property each Pagoda.	Names of the Proposed Trustees for each Institution.	Value of the Property.	Beres of each Individual.	Beres of a Potal's Division.
Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
682 10 -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Nunyapah Hindrah. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Pattan Shetty Coonhamoo Shetty. 3. Nem Shetty.			
425 4 -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Chendapah. 2. Pattan Shetty Coonhamoo Shetty. 3. Nem Shetty.			
261 12 -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Chendapah Hindrah. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Pattan Shetty Coonhamoo Shetty. 3. Nem Shetty.			
072 7 7	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Gooman Hindrah. 2. Pattan Shetty Coonhama Shetty. 3. Nem Shetty.			
270 4 -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Goury (female). Co-Trustees - - - 2. Poowany Pallipah. 3. Nundedapah.			
200 - -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Addiga Narinah Bhutt. 2. Astanick Appanah. Co-Trustee - - - 3. Potal Venkatesh Bhutta.			
100 - -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Dewapah Hindrah. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Potal Ramana Atheecary. 3. Nerunky Manjapah Shetty.			
91 - -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Poogary Kristna. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Jethana Butta. 3. Biddanath Luxemy Ballalah.			
116 4 10	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Sutharam Addigah. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Potal Munjey Shetty. 3. Gowdoo Shetty Ramah.			
200 - -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Addigul Vassoo Dhewah. 2. Astanick Venkapah. Co-Trustee - - - 3. Venkatesh Bhutta.			
100 - -	Co-Trustees - - - 1. Kristnayeah. 2. Mawoor Koombah. 3. Gowood Soobah.			
350 - -	Co-Trustees - - - 1. Koodumbilla Vencapah. 2. Mayraddah Gopallah. 3. Timmapah Goomdah.			
50 - -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Seen Bhutta. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Soobrayeah. 3. Banaddakah Jannah.			
1,129 4 11				
432 2 1				
1,969 15 7				
416 8 -	{ Under the management of the Presiding Priests, or hereditary Superintendents.			
31 - -	Ditto - - ditto.			
1,165 10 9				
1,165 10 9				

(signed) H. M. Blair,
Principal Collector.

— No. 106.—

(No. 762.)

Revenue
Department.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation under date 17 July 1843.

READ the following Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue:—

Recording observations on a letter from the Principal
Collector of Canara, reporting the progress made in the
arrangements for confiding to native trustees the several
religious institutions in that district. } (Here enter 3 May 1843, No. 332.)

1. The Most noble the Governor in Council approves of the arrangements which have now been reported by the Collector of Canara, for confiding to trustees the native religious institutions previously under the charge of the officers of Government in the three talooks of Mangalore, Buntwal and Ankola, in his district, and he unites with the Board in the desire, that no time should be lost in completing the measures in progress in the only remaining talook, Bekul.

2. His Lordship in Council has learned with much satisfaction, that when the arrangements in that talook have been finally made, the Board will then “be enabled to report the total disseverance of the Government interference with the affairs of the native religious establishments throughout the provinces composing the Madras Presidency.”

(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*
Secretary to Government.

(A true extract.)

(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*
Secretary to Government.

— No. 107.—

(No. 295.)

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 15 June 1843.

READ the following letter from the Acting Collector of Tanjore:—

“From *J. F. Bishop*, Esq., Acting Collector of Tanjore, to *E. C. Lovell*, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George; dated 5 June 1845.

“Sir,

“I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of the Right honourable the Governor in Council, the annual statements of the disbursements on account of the Negapatam and Combaconum Lunger Khannas, for the year 1842, and to request that sanction may be procured for the disbursed amount; viz. Rs. 804. 15. 8.

gapatam	-	377	13	10
mbaconum	-	427	. 1	10
Total	-	804	15	8

(signed) “*J. F. Bishop,*
“Acting Collector.”

“Tanjore, Codicary, 5 June 1843.”

REPORT of the Inmates of the LAZAR HOUSE at *Negapatam*, and of the Expenditure during the Year 1842.

MONTHS.	Number of Persons in the Lazar-House during each Month.	DEDUCT						REMAINING INMATES.				EXPENDITURE :		
		Number of Persons dismissed according to Orders.	Number of Persons leaving the Lazar House :			Number of Deaths.	TOTAL.	Poor, but not Sick.	Recovered from Sickness.	Still Sick.	TOTAL.	For Food.	Salaries of the hired Servants.	TOTAL.
			Poor, but not Sick.	Sick.	Recovered from Sickness.									
January	25	11	3	9	11	2	25	3	-	9	12	24 10 -	12 - -	36 10 -
February	17	2	3	12	2	-	17	3	-	12	15	17 12 5	12 - -	29 12 5
March	16	5	3	7	5	1	16	3	-	7	10	19 13 8	12 - -	31 13 8
April	14	1	3	10	1	-	14	3	-	10	13	16 13 8	12 - -	30 13 8
May	15	3	3	9	3	-	15	3	-	9	12	20 7 3	12 - -	32 7 3
June	15	1	3	11	1	-	15	3	-	11	14	19 7 5	12 - -	31 7 5
July	18	3	3	11	3	1	18	3	-	11	14	20 12 8	12 - -	32 12 8
August	21	4	3	13	4	1	21	3	-	13	16	19 2 9	12 - -	31 2 9
September	22	6	3	13	6	-	22	3	-	13	16	23 9 6	12 - -	35 9 6
October	18	3	2	10	3	3	18	2	-	10	12	19 12 6	12 - -	31 12 6
November	12	-	2	9	-	1	12	2	-	9	11	14 8 -	12 - -	26 8 -
December	15	3	2	11	2	-	15	2	-	11	13	15 - -	12 - -	27 - -
TOTAL	208	41	33	125	41	9	208	33	-	125	158	233 13 10	144 - -	377 13 10

Negapatam, 29 May 1843.

(signed) P. Batchelor.

REPORT of the Inmates of the LAZAR HOUSE at *Combaconum*, and of the Expenditure during the Year 1842.

MONTHS.	Number of Persons in the Lazar-House during each Month.	DEDUCT						REMAINING INMATES.				EXPENDITURE :		
		Number of Persons dismissed according to Orders.	Number of Persons leaving the Lazar House :			Number of Deaths.	TOTAL.	Poor, but not Sick.	Recovered from Sickness.	Still Sick.	TOTAL.	For Food.	Salaries of the hired Servants.	TOTAL.
			Poor, but not Sick.	Sick.	Recovered from Sickness.									
January	17	3	-	-	1	-	3	4	-	10	14	Rs. a. p. 17 12 7	Rs. a. p. 10 8 -	Rs. a. p. 28 4 7
February	16	3	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	10	13	13 14 9	10 8 -	24 6 9
March	16	1	-	1	-	-	2	3	-	11	14	14 13 2	10 8 -	25 5 2
April	15	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	11	14	11 10 7½	10 8 -	22 2 7½
May	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	12	15	19 4 11½	10 8 -	29 12 11½
June	17	1	-	-	1	1	3	2	-	12	14	14 8 6½	10 8 -	25 - 6½
July	18	5	-	-	-	1	6	1	-	11	12	19 - 6	11 8 -	30 8 6
August	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	13	14	15 11 1½	11 8 -	27 3 1½
September	22	5	-	-	-	2	7	1	-	14	15	16 2 1½	11 8 -	27 10 1½
October	16	6	-	-	-	1	7	2	-	7	9	15 15 -	11 8 -	27 7 -
November	12	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	10	11	12 14 1	11 8 -	24 6 1
December	14	2	-	-	-	2	4	1	-	9	10	13 12 9½	11 8 -	25 4 9½
TOTAL	192	27	-	1	2	7	37	25	-	130	155	185 8 2½	132 - -	317 8 2½

Amount of Charges incurred for Medicine - - - - - 66 15 11½

Amount of Charges incurred for repairing the Lazar-House - - - - - 42 9 7½

TOTAL - - - - - 427 1 10

(signed) J. F. Bishop, Acting Collector.

Negapatam - 377 13 10
 Combaconum - 427 1 10

804 15 8

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing letter, with its original enclosures, be submitted for the orders of the Most noble the Governor in Council, with reference to the Resolution of Government, dated 11th June 1839, No. 764. The Board recommend that sanction may be granted for the charges incurred from the surplus Pagoda Funds of Tanjore, on account of the Lunger Khannahs established at Negapatam and Combaconum, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 804. 15. 8.

(signed) *E. C. Lovell,*
 Acting Secretary.

— No. 108. —

(No. 788.)

THE Most Noble the Governor in Council sanctions the charges reported in the foregoing proceedings, amounting to Rs. (804. 15. 8.) eight hundred and four, annas fifteen, and pice eight.

Fort St. George, 22 July 1843.

(signed) *G. D. Drury,*
 Chief Secretary.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*
 Secretary to Government.

— No. 109. —

(No. 352.)

From *E. C. Lovell, Esq.,* Acting Secretary Revenue Board, to the Chief Secretary to Government; dated 17 July 1843.

Sir,

10 in Cons. 17 July
 1843.

Para. 1. WITH reference to an extract from Minutes of Consultation under date 17th May 1843, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to transmit to you for submission to the Most noble the Governor in Council, the accompanying letter from the Acting Collector of North Arcot, furnishing further information on the subject of the Poonjee Matam in his district.

2. From this it will appear that the punchayet decree, referred to by Kishen Doss, petitioner in No. 456 of 1843, went simply to determine his claim to the management of the Poonjee Matam, as superior to that of one Letchmum Doss. The award had no reference to the comparative right of Balaram Doss, the present incumbent, and has in no degree been set aside by the appointment of that individual. It will be further perceived that the respective titles of the petitioner and of Balaram Doss to the charge of the matam, as derived from inheritance, are nearly equal. From 1838 to 1841, the former and his brother enjoyed the sole management of the institution, when they were dismissed for misappropriation of its endowments, and for conduct in gross violation of the customs of the matams. The vacancy thus occasioned was conferred on Balaram Doss; and as his title to the office is equal to that of the petitioner, and his conduct unexceptionable, whilst that of the petitioner seems very questionable, the Board would submit that it is not desirable to disturb the existing arrangement.

(signed) *E. C. Lovell,*
 Acting Secretary.

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George,
 17 July 1843,

From

From *W. H. Babington*, Esq., Acting Collector, North Arcot, to *E. C. Lovell*, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George; dated 10 July 1843.

Sir,

Para. 1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th May last, forwarding petition* No. 456, of 1843, with its enclosure.

* Returned.

2. The mutt to which this petition has reference, is endowed with inam land, yielding about pagodas 224. 6½ f. per annum. The object of the institution is to feed Byraggees and others, travellers. Toyal Doss and Ram Doss, to whom the inam was first granted by the Nabob of Arcot, were Byraggees. The former was of that class of Byraggees on whom celibacy is enjoined. Toyal Doss and Ram Doss were succeeded by their disciples Lutchmun Doss and Kishen Doss. A dispute having occurred between them, the Nabob decided, in the year 1795, that they should share the inam equally. This Kishen Doss appears to have been an ancestor of the petitioner. The next incumbent was Govurdun Doss, appointed in 1800, and the next was Maniram Doss, appointed in 1809. Maniram Doss died in 1835, but his death was not reported at the time, and it appears that his disciple, Raganath Doss, succeeded him, and died within a few months of him. Whether, on the death of Raganath Doss, Yeshabada Bei, the mother of the petitioner, had anything to do with the institution, is uncertain; but on her death, in 1836, the petitioner represented her to have been in charge of it jointly with Maniram Doss, and, concealing the death of Maniram Doss, applied to the Collector to be associated with him. An order was passed accordingly; but a few days after, the falsehood of part of his statement having been discovered, the charity was placed by the Collector under circar management, pending an inquiry. In 1838 an order was passed appointing the petitioner and his brother, on the ground of their being heirs of Ram Doss, who had been joint incumbent with the first incumbent Toyal Doss. In 1839, on the petition of one Lutchmun Doss, who claimed the mutt, the Collector ordered a punchayet to investigate his claims. The tahsildar had made a report on his claims in the previous year, and the punchayet took the same view of the subject as the tahsildar, and decided against him.

3. The Board inquire why this punchayet award has been set aside; on this I have to observe, that the question before the punchayet was the value of the relative claims of the petitioner and Lutchmun Doss, and their decision against Lutchmun Doss' claims has not been set aside; but another claimant having subsequently arisen, it was in his favour, and not in favour of Lutchmun Doss, that the petitioner was removed.

4. In 1841 Balaram Doss claimed to be appointed manager of the institution, as heir of the first incumbent Toyal Doss, and charged the petitioner and his brother with gross abuse of their trust. He produced the original sunnud, and many other documents, and many Byragees deposed to his being disciple of a disciple of Toyal Doss, and therefore his heir.

5. The principal charges against the petitioner and his brother were, that, instead of appropriating the inam to feeding the Bygaries and others, they appropriated the whole to their own use; and the petitioner was further charged with having caused a woman he kept, to live in the mutt, and even allowed her to bring forth a child there.

6. The truth of these charges was fully proved by the evidence of the villagers. The petitioner's keeping a woman in the mutt, appears to be considered by the Byragees a most outrageous breach of the rules of their class; for though they are not all bound to celibacy, the original incumbent was so, and women are rigidly excluded from all their mutts.

7. On the conclusion of the inquiry, Mr. Goldingham, on the 7th April 1842, passed an order for the dismissal of the petitioner and his brother, and appointed Balaram Doss.

8. With regard to the relative claims of the petitioner and Balaram Doss, I think, as far as inheritance goes, they are nearly equal; but Balaram Doss being bound to celibacy, is a circumstance in his favour, as he will be less likely

to divert the funds of the charity to his own use. The gross abuse of trust of which the petitioner and his brother have been guilty, renders them, in my opinion, quite unfit to be entrusted with the management of the mutt.

(signed) *W. H. Babington,*
Acting Collector.

North Arcot, Collector's Cutcherry, Chettor,
10 July 1843.

— No. 110. —

(No. 825.)

RESOLVED, That the following endorsement be made on the petition of Kistna Doss, No. 456 of 1843, under "the explanation afforded by the Acting Collector of North Arcot, the Government will not disturb the existing arrangement."

(signed) *G. D. Drury,*
Chief Secretary.

Fort St. George,
29 July 1843.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*
Secretary to Government.

— No. 111. —

(No. 67.)

From *J. D. Bourdillon*, Esq., Secretary to the Revenue Board, Fort St. George, to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government; dated 13 February 1843.

Sir,

In Cons. 2 Feb. 1843.

Para. 1. In reply to your letter of the 21st ultimo, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acquaint you, for the information of the Most honourable the Governor in Council, that they have been yet unable to complete the arrangements for abandoning the connexion of Government with the native religious institutions in three of the five* districts which you mention.

*Canara, Chingleput,
North Arcot, South
Arcot, Madras.

Ext. Mins. of Cons.
16 Dec. 1842.
No. 1,649, in Cons.
19 Dec.

2. In Chingleput the disseverance has been effected, and the final arrangements have received the approval of Government. Some further correspondence has taken place on the subject of the Madras Pagodas, which is this day separately submitted for the information and orders of the Most honourable the Governor in Council.

3. In North Arcot, all the pagodas and other institutions, 188 in number, have been finally and satisfactorily committed to the custody of trustees or guardians, except the single Temple of Tripetty. All the correspondence that has passed on the subject is now forwarded for the information of Government,† and it will be perceived that there is a prospect of effecting an arrangement for Tripetty also, at no distant period. The great wealth and importance of that institution have made the Board anxious that full inquiry should be made before the formation of any final settlement.

4. In South Arcot the Collector met with difficulties in giving effect to the wishes of Government and the Honourable Court, from the unwillingness of parties generally to accept the charge of the pagodas. He was able, however, to dispose of all the petty devastanums, and of 52 of the larger ones; and it is hoped that the arrangements for the remaining 55 are advancing, in accordance with

From Collector,
10 May 1842,
para. 10.

† From the Principal Collector of North Arcot, 29th Sept. in Cons. 14 Oct. 1841; to Acting Principal Collector, 23 May 1842; to the Collector, 1 Sept. 1842; from the Collector, 7th, in Cons. 15th Sept. 1842; from the Collector, 17th Dec. in Cons. 12th Jan. 1843; to Collector, 23d Dec. 1842.

with the repeated and detailed instructions which Mr. Hallett has received. The correspondence that has passed in the matter is herewith forwarded.*

5. In Canara the religious institutions under the management or control of the officers of Government were extremely numerous (3,668), which rendered it a matter of time to provide in detail for their future disposal. The Board have been in communication with the Principal Collector on the question, and all the general outlines of the plan are settled. Mr. Blair is now engaged in carrying out the detailed arrangements, and the Board hope to be able to report their final completion at an early date. Meanwhile I am directed to forward the correspondence † that has already passed, and to state that this, as well as that concerning the two districts ‡ already noticed, would have been communicated before, had not the Board deemed it preferable to wait till they could report that the arrangements were fully completed.

North and South Arcot.

(signed) J. D. Bourdillon,
Secretary.

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George,
13 February 1843.

From G. M. Ogilvie, Esq., Principal Collector, North Arcot, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George; dated 29 September 1841.

Sir,

Para. 1. I HAVE the honour to submit, for the consideration and approval of the Board of Revenue, the accompanying statement, exhibiting the names, character and profession of the individuals selected for the administration of the pagoda revenues, funds and general control of the temples in North Arcot, conformably with the orders conveyed in the letter from Government, dated the 12th June 1841, and transmitted to me with the extract from the Board's proceedings of the 24th of the same month.

2. The whole number of the temples in North Arcot are 188; 73 pagodas, and one mosque, bearing a tusdeek or ready money allowance, 19 having an allowance in kind, and 95 Chillara deostanums; two of the latter situated in Chingleput, but the allowance paid from this treasury.

3. The 73 tusdeek deostanums were maintained under the Nabob's government by having villages allotted to them, but since the British assumption changed to a ready money allowance. The 95 Chillara deostanums (with exception of the two in Chingleput) are in the talooks of Caverypauk, Sholinghur, Trivellum and Sautghur. They have still some maniem land attached to them, as formerly, but in lieu of the meerah and roossum allowances, ready money is granted.

4. The total annual revenue from all and every source attached to these (Triputty excepted), amounts, on an average of 10 years, to 32,647 rupees. The tusdeek disbursements for the same period, 27,277 rupees.

5. The average receipts of the Triputty offerings for 10 years past, 109,873 rupees; the disbursements, 32,528 rupees.

6. In selecting the individuals enumerated in the statement to be entrusted with the administration of the affairs of these temples, every attention has been given to local circumstances, and to the general wish of the community. I left it principally to themselves to select their own trustees, and those who have offered themselves seem to be desirous of undertaking the trust for the public good,

* From the Collector of South Arcot, 10th, in Cons. 26th May 1842; to the Collector, 2 June 1842; to the Collector, 1st Sept. 1842; from the Collector, 15th Sept. 1842, Cons. 6th Oct. 1842; to Collector, 6th Sept. 1842; from Collector, 24th Oct. 1842, in Cons. 31 Oct. 1842; to Collector 31st Oct. 1842.

† From the Principal Collector of Canara, 29 Oct. in Cons. 14 Nov. 1842; Proceedings of the Board, 14th Nov. 1842; from the Principal Collector, 10th, in Cons. 22d Dec. 1842; Proceedings, 22 Dec. 1842.

good, not by any means having a desire for change in the system of management, but under the impression that the period has arrived when to themselves only they must look for upholding the internal arrangements and general management of their religious institutions,

7. I have been speaking hitherto of all the religious institutions in the district, except Triputtty. The proposed arrangement with respect to this celebrated temple, has altogether been objected to; it has been opposed in the most decided manner by every member of its institution. They term the proceeding unjust, and express their resolution to withstand it to the last. I received and held communication with all the principal inhabitants, including the whole of those immediately connected with the service of the temple, and I spared no exertion or trouble to make known to them that the withdrawal of Government interference in the management of their institution, would in no way diminish a careful attention to their religious feelings and prejudices, at the same time making known to them that the measure would assuredly be carried out, and that it would be for their own interest to assist me in arranging things most conducive to the end. No persuasion, I found, or reasoning, could effect a change in the resolution they had taken; the management of the pagoda, they said, had been in the hands of the ruling powers for ages back; the innovation contemplated was contrary to long-established custom, and if persisted in, religious worship in their temple would cease.

8. In stating this to be the feeling of the body politic of Triputtty, my intention is to show that we can expect no co-operation from those immediately connected with this pagoda to be of the most distant service in carrying out the measure; and, in consideration of the difficulty of obtaining this, I can only propose a system of management, which, if entered upon, even if by compulsion, should uphold the pure administration of its affairs.

9. The jyengars, poojaris and priests are the chief individuals connected with the internal management of the temple. They hold their respective places on merassy rights, and have the entire superintendence and control of all the various services of the institution. These individuals, seven in number, I would propose to be a managing committee, and a sufficient number of unexceptionable characters from the town could be selected as a general one. The two zemindars of Colastry and Carochnuggur may be elected patrons, or honorary members of the general committee. The Colastry zemindar would be objected to by the priests as a member of the managing committee, on account of his not being a follower of Vishnoo; but the zemindar himself is altogether careless of the matter, and indeed he has expressed a desire to be relieved from all interference.

10. If the measure is to be carried through, nothing short of at once withdrawing Government interference, will tend to rouse into action the thinking properties of these sluggish and bigoted priests, who keep themselves immured around this temple, hid from all sight, and scarce to be traced out by inquiry. There they reside, and spend their existence in inert carelessness, enjoying the produce of their lands and villages, secure in the administration of their worship, kept pure by a government zealously recognising all their rights, and careful of their religious feelings and prejudices. To such the change must be anything but pleasing, and to keep things as they are, consonant, of course, to the natural notions of ease and security.

11. The innovation will certainly be great; but nothing can arise to affect their rights or prejudices, however absurd, by the withdrawing of Government interference. The exclusive privileges appertaining to the priests and jyengars of the temple, constitute them the fittest, and indeed the only individuals who will be acceptable, in the eyes of the Hindoos, to form the committee for the administration of its internal management. The only thing they have a right to look for and to expect, is the protection of their persons and property, and for the preservation of the peace during the celebration of the great annual festival. To effect this, an additional establishment during that period will be requisite, as many thousands congregate from every part of the country, and the ordinary police establishment might be inefficient.

12. With respect "to the present extent of interference and control, and how far that will be withdrawn by the method of management that is to supersede the present;" we have hitherto stood to these pagodas in the obligation of sovereigns, and our interference has extended over every detail of management; we regulate their funds, superintend the repairs of their temples, keep in order their cars and images, appoint the servants of the pagodas, purchase and keep in store the various commodities required for their use, investigate and adjust all disputes, and at times even those of a religious nature; there is nothing appertaining to or connected with the temples, that is not made a subject of report, except the religious worship carried on daily in them. In like manner, our superintendence of the celebrated pagoda on the hill of Triputtu, extends over its interior economy, the conduct and management of its affairs, the control over the purputtygars, jyengars, archeecas, and of all the other priests and servants who are or may be attached to the pagoda.

13. I have stated in the 2d para. that there is only one mosque having a tusdeek or ready-money allowance; there are, besides, many other mosques in charge of Faqueers and others, and who manage all their affairs without Government interference; but they come under the head of pension or yeomiahs, and with respect to them, no change is made by the present plan.

14. Mostly all the individuals selected to take the charge of the pagodas, have either themselves, or their ancestors, been benefactors to the respective pagodas; and, with respect to the provision to be made for the succession to the trusteeship or management, I am of opinion that this would be better ordered under the superintendence of Government. The office in the mosque is hereditary; but the option of the trustees in office to appoint his successor, it is apprehended, might give rise to objections. All that would seem to be required is, to have the nomination approved of by the community, and this might be settled by the majority. If the plan should be adopted of appointing a general committee of superintendence and control to every institution, I fear it would not be found in all places feasible, from the want of people of sufficient property and influence to be members.

15. With reference to the observations in para. 5 of the Chief Secretary's letter, directing to report the sums of money now in deposit belonging to each religious institution, the Accountant-general, on the 6th July 1832, ordered all remaining sums on account of pagoda deposits, if no further disbursements were requisite, to be made over to the State, and in future, the disbursements needed for the deostanums to be under "advances." There is nothing now remaining in deposit belonging to the pagodas.

16. The Statement of the Deostanum Revenues, from Fusly 1211 to Fusly 1250, called for in the Chief Secretary's letter of the 21st April, is in course of preparation, and will be transmitted as soon as practicable.

(signed) *G. M. Ogilvie,*
Principal Collector.

North Arcot,
Principal Collector's Circuit Cutcherry,
Palmain, 29 September 1841.

STATEMENT, showing the Particulars of the several DEVASTANUMS, and the

1. Talooks.	2. NAMES of the VILLAGES.	DEVASTANUM.			6. Annual Collection, Amount of Maunyem, Merah, &c., formerly attached to the Devastanums, on an average of Ten Years, or from Fusly 1233 to 1242.	7. Annual Amount payable in Money, in lieu of Collection. (Col. 6.)
		3. DESIGNATION.	4. Number of Devastanums subordinate to it.	5. TOTAL Devastanums.		
Chittoor	Cusbah Chittoor	Vardaraja Swamy - - - 1	- -	1	Rs. a. p. 801 13 2	Rs. a. p. 841 11 2
		Cussivesevanudaswera Swamy 1	- -	1	197 11 9	186 1 9
	Cattamanchee -	Vardaraja Swamy - - - 1	- -	1	64 13 1	72 6 1
		Colandaswara Swamy - - -	- -	1	-	-
	Callanazantah -	Moocantaswara Swamy - - 1	- -	1	242 2 1	417 6 9
	Poortulpat -	Beemaswara Swamy - - 1	- -	1	322 4 9	300 10 9
		Vardaraja Swamy - - - 1	- -	1	15 6 6	165 13 3
	Cenepaukam -	Vardaraja Swamy - - - 1	- -	1	46 10 1	36 8 1
		Mauncantaswera Swamy - - 1	- -	1	46 15 4	57 12 -
		Venaika Swamy - - - 1	- -	1	174 10 10	194 7 9
	Aroongoondah -	Cadandara Swamy - - - 1	- -	1	334 7 1	452 11 2
		Gapaula Kistna Swamy - - 1	- -	1	26 13 6	102 9 6
		Sreesiembava Swamy - - 1	- -	1	36 13 1	166 13 3
	Yadamary -	Vardaraja Swamy - - - 1	- -	1	560 1 10	715 - 4
	Ditto - -	Yagambraswara Swamy - 1	- -	1	89 1 9	128 12 1
	Iroovaraum -	Sree Nagaswara Swamy - - 1	- -	1	153 8 8	222 12 10
	Poodupettah -	Anjanaya Swamy - - - 1	- -	1	- - -	84 - -
		TOTAL Chittoor - -	- -	17	2,751 9 5	3,813 8 4
Sholinghur -	Cusbah Sholinghur	Lutchmee Narrimmah Swamy } on the Hill - - - 1	- -	1	- - -	- - -
		Wootsawsum Murty Andeesa- sawa Swamy - - - 1	- -	1	1,447 14 4	1,112 6 1
		Gateeahchella Sunjiveraya } Swamy - - - 1	- -	1	- - -	- - -
	Perqonoochee ip Coducul.	Sree Agusteeswara Swamy - 1	- -	1	347 2 1	356 6 4
		TOTAL Sholinghur - -	- -	4	1,795 - 5	1,468 12 5

Native Individuals to whom their Management may be transferred.

8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
N A M E of the Proposed Trustees.	Place of Residence.	Caste.	Age.	Profession.	Character.	Competency, &c.
onereddy Monigar, f Chitturam and henylereddy. to, of Dilarahad -	Wohunpully, in Chittoor. - ditto -	Pokanaut- reddy. - ditto -	30 34	minigar and cultivator. - ditto.	-- religious men, and of good character; they have given a kurarnamah to the effect that they will execute the trust confided to them with care and attention.	-- they are village meerassidars, and men of wealth.
umereddy - rea Colundareddy inna Colundareddy	Cuttanumchy - ditto - - ditto -	- ditto - - ditto - - ditto -	40 45 28	- ditto - - ditto. - ditto.	-- men of religious and good character. Their ancestors formerly contributed to the expenses attending these De- vastanums; and they have given a kurarnamah to the effect that they will execute the trust confided to them with punctuality.	- ditto.
encatareddy - ilapreddy - urdareddy - henylereddy - unreddy - encatreddy - emereddy - henylereddy - encatreddy - henylereddy - anianareddy -	Calanagentah - ditto - Portulput - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - Cunipantum - ditto -	- ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto -	45 17 46 50 35 44 48 23 36 40 35	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto.
oottereddy -	Reddypetty	- ditto -	46			
ungacharry Auchary oorsha.	Yadamurry	Bramin -	60	cultivator -	- ditto, and every respect is paid to him in the deos- tanum.	-- he is a meerassidar of the deostanum, and an opulent man.
ristniah and -	Yadamry -	- ditto -	35	minigar and cultivator.	- religious and good cha- racters; they have given a kurarnamah to the effect that they will punctually dis- charge the trust confided to them.	-- they are meeras- sidars, and wealthy men.
ohiah -	- ditto -	- ditto -	50	urnum and ditto.		
henylereddy and - ameereddy -	Jarwaurum - ditto -	Pokanut- reddy. - ditto -	36 40	minigar and cultivator. - ditto.	-- men of religious and good characters. Their ancestor's formerly defrayed the ex- penses of the Pagoda. They have given a kurarnamah that they will punctually dis- charge the duties confided to them.	-- village Reddy Meerassidars, and men of wealth.
amuchendra Row -	Poodoopettah	Bramin -	30	ChittoorZillah Hoozoor Gomastah.	- a man of religious and good character; farmed this deostanum formerly.	his ancestors.
emarauze Bahdar -	Curretty Nug- gur.	Chettre -	29	Zemindar of Cavetty Nuggur.	- religious and good cha- racter. Permaulrauzeput, a village in the Carretty Nug- gur zemindary, is granted for defraying a moiety of the expense of this deostanum.	- he is a zemin- dar, and a respect- able man.
adenaraina Goorcul	Perooncanchee	Bramin -	43	minigar and cultivator.	religious and good character	- he is competent to perform the duties of the de- ostanum.

STATEMENT, showing the Particulars of the several Devastanums, and the - - - -

1. Talooks.	2. NAMES of the VILLAGES.	DEVASTANUM.			6. Annual Collection, Amount of Maunyan, Marah, &c., formerly attached to the Devastanums, on an average of Ten Years, or from Fusly 1233 to 1242.	7. Annual Amount payable in Money, in lieu of Collection. (Col. 6.)		
		3. DESIGNATION.	4. Number of Devastanums subordinate to it.	5. TOTAL Devastanums.				
Sadghur	Geriatum	Stree Anjoonaya Swamy - 1	-	1	Rs. a. p. 185 7 1	Rs. a. p. 185 7 1		
	Nellore	Bulasardoola Eswara Swamy - 1	-	1	705 7 2	515 15 3		
	Tootteput	Madavaraya Swamy - 1	-	1	1,218 3 4	919 4 8		
	Pardaramee	Kassevissuandasweera Swamy - 1 Prasunna Vencataswara Swamy 1	-	1 1	255 4 8 221 8 2	332 1 11 173 11 -		
Cauverypauk	Cusbah	Allooya Rama Swamy - 1	-	1	184 4 1	85 13 2		
	Cauverypauk	Martaswera Swamy - 1	-	1	240 10 9	156 11 2		
	Timaulpur	Maneecantaswara Swamy - 1	-	1	180 14 2	137 5 10		
	Coorum	Caroodunlevar - 1	-	1	316 2 1	292 15 2		
		Payable in the Cauverypauk talook for a devastanum at Teroopagoody, in the Chingleput zillah -	-	-	4 821 15 1	672 13 4		
		TOTAL Cauverypauk -	-	-	4 1,236 12 -	888 3 1		
Trivallum	Cusbah Trivallum	Bilwadaswara Swamy - 1	-	1	2,011 - 3	2,284 1 7		
		Anjanai Swamy - 1	1	1				
		Andeeava Vardaraja Swamy - 1	-	1			352 6 6	677 14 6
		Prasunna Vencataswara Swamy 1	-	1			217 8 7	306 18 5
		Naganeedaswara Swamy - 1	-	1			128 7 9	378 9 14
	Vursatur	Vursatur Vardaraja Swamy - 1	-	1	259 1 4	281 14 -		
	Malepundy Vellermellay Ma- lapandy.	Somanadaswara Swamy - 1 Sooleramoneya Swamy - 1	-	1 1	323 1 11 216 1 11	414 15 9 498 15 5		
	TOTAL Trivallum -	-	-	8 3,507 12 3	4,843 4 -			
Cuddapanat- tum.	Cusbah Cudda- panattum.	Nullayandareya Swamy - 1	-	1	185 7 1	337 9 7		
	By Reddypally - Palmenair	Sushadry Swamy - 1	-	1	705 7 2	515 13 3		
		Stree Vangoopala Swamy and Anjanaitwamy - 1	-	1	1,218 3 4	919 4 8		
	Nudanpally <i>alias</i> Munnar.	Streerama Swamy - 1	-	1	255 4 8	332 1 11		
	Meanapally	- - - - -	-	1	221 8 2	173 11 -		
	TOTAL Cuddapanattum -	-	-	4 716 15 7	888 11 -			

Native Individuals to whom their Management may be transferred—*continued.*

8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
NAME of the Proposed Trustees.	Place of Residence.	Caste.	Age.	Profession.	Character.	Competency, &c.
Magherry Chetty -	Geriatum -	Burgwar	46	-- cloth merchant.	-- religious and good character. He has given a kararnamah that he will discharge the duties confided to him.	-- he is competent to perform the duties of the deostanum.
Veerabuddra Chetty	Boodeesundamoodum.	Lingabuljawar.	80	merchant -	religious, and good character	- ditto.
ungachary - -	Tootteput -	Bramin -	50	moneiem -	-- ditto; he is an Acharry Poorson in his deostanum.	- ditto.
Roodrapah Chetty	Booderpettah	Lingabuljawar.	55	merchant -	religious, and good character	- ditto.
pparooty Jyengar -	Cauverypauni	Bramin -	82	cultivator -	- - ditto - - -	- ditto.
yliapillay Jya Swamy Pillay.	- ditto -	Curnum -	40	-- cultivator & curnam.	- - ditto - - -	- ditto.
aneecut Gooreul -	Ternalpur -	Bramin -	85	-- deostanum meerassidar.	- - ditto - - -	- ditto.
lapuh Moodelly -	- ditto -	Kykooller	50	weaving-cloths	- - ditto - - -	- ditto.
roovengada Charry	Coorum -	Bramin -	55	cultivator -	- - ditto - - -	- ditto.
eerasamiah - -	Clummady -	Bramin -	40	-- cultivator & meerassidar.	- - ditto - - -	- ditto.
orapillay - -	Bramapur -	Curnum -	52	-- cultivators & curnums	- - ditto - - -	- ditto.
etarampillay -	- ditto -	- ditto -	27	& monigar	- - ditto - - -	- ditto.
encatachella Moodelly.	- ditto -	Vellul -	40	& cultivator.	- - ditto - - -	- ditto.
oonachella Pillay -	- ditto -	- ditto -	30	- ditto -	- - ditto - - -	- ditto.
adaseva Moodelly -	- ditto -	- ditto -	25	- ditto -	- - ditto - - -	- ditto.
Vencatareddy -	Vanatar -	Reddy -	35	- ditto -	- - ditto - - -	- ditto.
adasevareddy -	- ditto -	- ditto -	34	- ditto -	- - ditto - - -	- ditto.
aragapah Sagin Jyah	Mailpaudy -	Bramin -	40	- ditto -	- - ditto - - -	- ditto.
oknath Chetty -	- ditto -	- ditto -	50	- ditto -	- - ditto - - -	- ditto.
aram Chetty -	- ditto -	- ditto -	18	- ditto -	- - ditto - - -	- ditto.
roovengada Chetty	- ditto -	- ditto -	50	- ditto -	- - ditto - - -	- ditto.
ama Swamy Chetty	Wallajah Nuggur.	Oil Monger.	30	merchants	- - ditto - - -	- ditto.
omarapah Chitty -	- ditto -	- ditto -	82	- ditto -	- - ditto - - -	- ditto.
. Moneapah Chitty	- ditto -	- ditto -	65	- ditto -	- - ditto - - -	- ditto.
arrapah Chetty -	- ditto -	- ditto -	60	- ditto -	- - ditto - - -	- ditto.
Magherry Chetty -	Geriatum -	Burgwar	46	-- cloth merchant.	-- religious and good character; he has given a kararnamah that he will discharge the duties confided to him.	- ditto.
. Veerabaddra Chetty	Boodeesundamoodum.	Lingabuljawar.	30	merchant -	religious and good character	- ditto.
unga Charry - -	Tootteput -	Bramin -	50	moneydar -	-- ditto; he is an Acharry Poorson in his deostanum.	- ditto.
. Roodrapa Chitty -	Boodeepetta	Lingabuljawar.	55	merchant -	religious, and good character	- ditto.

STATEMENT, showing the Particulars of the several Devastanums, and the - - - -

1. Talooks.	2. NAMES of the VILLAGES.	DEVASTANUM.			6. Annual Collection, Amount of Maunyem, Marah, &c., formerly attached to the Deostanums, on an average of Ten Years, or from Fusly 1233 to 1242.	7. Annual Amount payable in Money, in lieu of Collection. (Col. 6.)
		3. DESIGNATION.	4. Number of Deostanums subordinate to it.	5. TOTAL Deostanums.		
Arcot - -	Vaipore - -	Vathistaswara Swamy - -	1	1	Rs. a. p. 281 4 1	Rs. a. p. 447 15 9
Velloore -	Pulleamdah -	Stree Runganada Swamy -	1	1	1,388 8 5	1,108 1 7
	Vellore - -	Stree Lutchmy Narain Swamy	1	1	501 10 2	437 11 10
	Argandumpoody	Taratiaswara Swamy - -	1	1	514 12 3	294 2 1
	Veeroopatchypoorum	- - - - -	1	1	120 15 4	133 2 9
	Brinjeepur -	- - - - -	1	1	2,380 9 11	1,713 13 6
		Anjoonaya Swamy - - -	1	1		
	Amoor - -	Nagaswara Swamy - -	1	1	343 14 3	197 14 6
	Sholanaram -	Stree Vandaraja Swamy -	1	1	159 1 6	276 5 -
	Agaram - -	Stree Gujjala Vardaraja Swamy	1	1	238 2 2	298 13 6
				9	5,642 10 -	4,455 - 9
	Payable in the Vellore talook for three Deostanums of the Trivellam talook - - - - -				128 6 11	-
		TOTAL Vellore - - -			5,771 - 11	4,455 - 9
Trivattoor -	Cusbah Trivattoor	Vadapureswara Swamy - -	1	1	1,075 4 9	1,005 4 -
	Walapundal -	Bucta Vactshala Swamy -	1	1	153 15 10	226 13 2
		Stree Tarooagar Vardaraja Swamy	1	1	156 5 11	225 13 2
				3	1,386 10 6	1,550 14 4
	Payable in the Trivattoor talook for a Deostanum procession at Canjeveram, in the Chingleput zillah - - - - -				114 3 6	116 - 7
		TOTAL Trivettoor - - -			1,499 14 -	1,666 14 11

• • • Native Individuals to whom their Management may be transferred—*continued.*

8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
N A M E of the Proposed Trustees.	Place of Residence.	Caste.	Age.	Profession.	Character.	Competency, &c.
Sweramany Moodelly	Vaipoor	Vellal	38	-- monigar & cultivator.	religious and good character	-- competent to perform the duties of the deostanum.
lunga Churry -	Vullerondah	Bramin	45	-- cultivator, service and merchant.	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
I. Sya Swamy Pillay	Vellore	Vellal	32	- ditto -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
arnachella Moodelly	Argandam	ditto, Cur- num.	55	-- monigar & cultivator.	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
amadra Pillay -	Poody	- ditto -	50	-- curnum & cultivator.	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
. Roodrapa Chetty -	Bodepettah	Lingabul- jawar.	55	merchant -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
- Ditto - - -	- ditto -	- ditto -	55	- ditto -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
amareddy - -	Sholavarum	Reddy	25	-- monigars and merassi- dars, and cul- tivators cur- num ditto.	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
arnagherry - -	- ditto -	Tanniah	55			
omarapillay - -	- ditto -	Curnum	30			
ootiah - - -	Agaram	Bramin	40	-- moneyem, meerassy and cultivator.	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
encatroyagooreul -	Cusbah Tri- vettoor.	Bramin	40	-- monigar & cultivator.	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
agambut - - -	- ditto -	- ditto -	40	-- deostanum pureacharak.	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
anniah Moodelly -	- ditto -	Vellal	35	} cloth weavers	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
oodiapa Moodelly -	- ditto -	- ditto -	40			
ooniapa Moodelly -	Wullapundul	-	40	-- monigar, cultivator & weaver.	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
. Soobraya Moodelly	- ditto -	Ryconttas	45	weaver -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
lungashae Odian -	- ditto -	Vellul	35	-- mouza & cultivator.	- ditto - - -	- ditto.

STATEMENT, showing the Particulars of the several Devastanums, and the

1. Talooks.	2. NAMES of the VILLAGES.	DEVASTANUM.			6. Annual Collection, Amount of Maunyem, Marah, &c., formerly attached to the Deostanums, on an average of Ten Years, or from Fusly 1233 to 1242.	7. Annual Amount payable in Money, in lieu of Collection. (Col. 6.)		
		3. DESIGNATION.	4. Number of Deostanums subordinate to it.	5. TOTAL Deostanums.				
Poloor	Cusbah Poloor	Stree Lutchmy Narsima Swamy	1	-	1	305 9 6	464 7 4	
	Yellatoor	Soobramanya Swara Swamy	- 1	-	1	87 9 11	245 - 2	
	Aliabad	Kasy Veswara Swamy	- 1	-	1	233 6 10	288 15 2	
	Puddanaid	-	Ramachendera Swamy	- 1	-	1	361 13 11	423 13 11
			Ranocumbah	- 1	-	1	295 4 11	423 - -
		TOTAL Poloor	- -	- -	5	1,283 11 4	1,845 4 7	
Wandewash	Wandewash	Jallacuntaswara Swamy	- 1	-	1	60 14 8	503 2 10	
		Stree Runganada Swamy	- 1	-	1	56 12 12		
	Vengenmem	Dowlagerraswara Swamy	- 1	-	1	101 - 7	175 - -	
		TOTAL Vandewash	- -	- -	3	218 11 5	678 2 10	
Sutward	Nagapooram	Stree Vadanaraina Swamy	- 1	-	1	1,076 9 2	774 - -	
	Cusbah Sutward	Stree Motungaswara Swamy	- 1	-	1	597 6 9	356 6 -	
		TOTAL Sutward	- -	- -	2	1,673 15 11	1,130 10 6	
Cusbah Vencatgherry Cottah	-	Vancevyopaula Swamy	- 1	-	1	201 5 7	214 12 4	
		Stree Codundurama Swamy	- 1	-	1	10 11 10	17 10 10	
		Anjonaya Swamy	- 1	-	1	6 7 3	17 10 10	
		Kassinesswara Swamy	- 1	-	1	247 - 1	207 14 10	
		Domanah Swara Swamy	- 1	-	1	27 4 7	17 10 10	
Byrapully	-	Stree Samunudaswara Swamy	1	-	1	150 - 4	158 3 4	
		Vanoogapaula Swamy on the Hill	- 1	-	1	36 4 4	15 9 11	
Ramacooppum	-	Cassy Vissooranswara Swamy	1	-	1	221 6 1	228 15 1	
		TOTAL Vencatagherry Cottah	- -	- -	8	900 8 1	878 8 -	
		TOTAL of Deostanum	- -	- -	73	24,163 1 10	25,263 5 7	
Santgur	-	Joomah Musjeed of Heerasat Khaan	1	-	1	270 3 3	336 - -	
		Grand Total of Deostanums and Musjeeds	- -	- -	74	24,433 5 1	25,619 5 7	

North Arcot, Principal Collector's Circuit Cutcherry, }
Palmanair, 9 September 1841.

Native Individuals to whom their Management may be transferred—*continued.*

8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
N A M E of the Proposed Trustees.	Place of Residence.	Caste.	Age.	Profession.	Character.	Competency, &c.
nnaniah - - -	Poloor - - -	Bramin - - -	26	- - monigar & cultivator.	religious and good character	- - competent to perform the duties of the deostanum.
ursiah - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	51	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
encatanarriah - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	32	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
encataramiah - - -	Yellaloor - - -	- ditto - - -	45	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
Abborniah - - -	Alibad - - -	- ditto - - -	50	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
bbooniah - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	40	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
encataramiah - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	30	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
eroovallooriah - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	45	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
oobbiah - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	50	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
ristna Gunda - - -	Puddanaid - - -	Vellal - - -	40	- - monigar, cultivator & merchant.	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
lama Swamy Odian	Wandewash	Agmediay	38	- - monigar, cultivator and trader.	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
treenevas Odian - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	40	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
encatroy Odian - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	35	- ditto, and cloth mer- chant.	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
areyalombey Moo- delly.	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	35	- ditto, and cultivator.	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
hasachella Moodelly	Vengannam	Vellal - - -	35	- - monigar & cultivator.	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
rnachella Moodelly	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	22	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
loobrumany Moodelly	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	38	- cultivator - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
loobany Moodelly - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	30	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
Dhanda Charry, Go- mashtah to Sha- tivedy Bayencara Vencata.	Naglapooram	Bramin - - -	55	- - monyem & cultivator.	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
ingareddy - - -	- ditto - - -	Puntacapor	70	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
lama Swamy Reddy	- ditto - - -	Vellal - - -	45	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
ashia - - -	Rabacoopum	Bramin - - -	30	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
Nynapah Reddy - - -	Sutward - - -	Vellal - - -	40	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
Kitchiah - - -	{ - - Cusbah Vencata- gherry Cot- tah. }	Bramin - - -	40	- - monigar and monyem, and curnum meerassidars and the mo- neyemdar.	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
Gopaulagonda - - -	Combarapully	Soodra - - -	55	- - monigar & cultivator.	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
Chengalroyapah - - -	- - - Cusbah Vencatagherry Cottah.	Bramin - - -	35	- - curnum meerassidar.	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
Vencatsoobiah - - -	Ramarcoopum	- ditto - - -	50	- - monigar and daskan- drum mony- emdar.	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
Meer Nasar Ally - - -	Mursapally	Mussulman	60	- - servant of the Musjeed.	- ditto - - -	- ditto.

(E. E.)

(signed)

G. M. Ogilvie, Prin^l Collector.

From *R. T. Porter*, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George,
to the Acting Principal Collector in the Northern Division of Arcot;
dated 23 May 1842.

Sir,

In Cons. 14 October
1841.

Para. 1. I AM directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Ogilvie's letter of the 29th September 1841, on the settlement of the pagodas and mosques under Government management in North Arcot.

2. Of the 188 institutions, exclusive of Tripetty, comprehended in the district, those, in number 19, supported by small allowances in kind, and the 95 petty devasthanums which have never been subject to interference on the part of Government, will, of course, continue, as heretofore, to be exempted from such control.

3. With respect to the remaining 73 temples and one mosque, supported by fixed allowances of money, in commutation of former proceeds from land and fees of grain, the arrangements in Statement (A.), detailing the amount of revenue, and the parties selected for the management in each case, seem to be generally judicious, with the exception that no provision has been made for supplying lapses that may occur hereafter among the individuals now recommended to be appointed. In looking over the items of statement (A.), it is seen that in every instance the income of these institutions is of small amount, little, if at all, exceeding the usual revenues of the village temples. The individuals named for trustees, also, though described as having been for the most part benefactors of the pagoda, or their descendants, seem, in the greatest number of instances, to be the monigars or curnuns, and meerassidars of the village, and are also stated to have been indicated by the general wish of the community, Mr. Ogilvie having left it principally to themselves to select their own trustees. This circumstance points out the manner by which the necessity for the subsequent interference, suggested in para. 14, may be avoided. The institution in each case may be made over to the parties specified in Statement (A.) as the representatives of the village community, that body retaining the power of selecting proper parties to fill such vacancies as may occur hereafter. A form of trust-deed, to be executed by the newly appointed trustees, has been submitted to Government, and this they will be required to subscribe hereafter.

4. The temple of Tripetty differs from all the other religious establishments hitherto noticed, not only in North Arcot, but elsewhere, in that so far from receiving an allowance for its support from Government, it has hitherto been a source of considerable revenue to the State. Under these circumstances the disinclination of the office of trustee evinced by the inhabitants of the town, and by other parties connected with the shrine, as described in paras. 7, 8, of Mr. Ogilvie's letter, would appear extraordinary, were it not explained by the apparent distrust generally felt at committing so great a responsibility to the charge of any set of individuals. The plan proposed in the 9th para. is opposed not only to the wishes of the public, but also to those of the individuals selected, and is farther liable to the objection, that persons in the position of the hereditary servants of the temple, are obviously unfitted to be raised at once from the situation of its subordinate ministers to that of its absolute and almost uncontrolled masters. The Board are unable to suggest any other scheme in place of that proposed by Mr. Ogilvie, and they have resolved, therefore, to refer the question for your consideration, in the hope that you may be able to devise a plan less liable to objection than the one above noticed. They will be glad, at the same time, to receive any further information you may be able to procure that may lead to facilitate a settlement. It is particularly desirable to know whether any different system of management ever obtained under any former native government, and if so, when and on what account that now in force was introduced.

5. The Board will submit to Government your predecessor's letter, stating the unwillingness of the parties connected with the mosques of Wallajahnuggur and Salgurh to be placed under the authority of his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, and meantime the present arrangement should remain undisturbed.

(signed) *R. T. Porter*,
Secretary.

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George,
23 May 1842.

From

From *J. D. Bourdillon*, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George, to the Collector in the Southern Division of Arcot; dated 1 September 1842.

Sir,

WITH reference to para. 7. of the letter from this office, dated 2d June last, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request that you will report, as soon as possible, the arrangements you may have made for the management of the pagodas therein referred to, Government having called upon the Board to expedite their report on the subject of the religious institutions of the natives in your district.

(signed) *J. D. Bourdillon*,
Secretary.

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George,
1 September 1842.

From *J. Goldingham*, Esq., Collector North Arcot, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George; dated 7 September 1842.

Sir,

WITH reference to your predecessor's letter of the 23d May last, I have the honour to inform you, that the necessary arrangements relative to the temple of Triputtly are in progress, and it is hoped will be finally concluded in a short time.

(signed) *J. Goldingham*,
Collector.

North Arcot, Collector's Circuit Cutcherry,
Palmanair, 7 September 1842.

From *J. Goldingham*, Esq., Collector of North Arcot, to *J. D. Bourdillon*, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George; dated 17 December 1842.

Sir,

Para. 1. THE correspondence noted in the margin has reference to the management of the native temples in future; with the exception of the pagoda at Tirputty, arrangements were made by my predecessor; these were sanctioned by the Board, and have been carried into effect. The arrangement in regard to Tirputty forms the subject of the present communication, and is submitted for the consideration and orders of the Board.

To the Board 29 Sept. 1841.
From ditto, 23 May 1842.

2. It was rather to be expected that difficulties would be experienced at first in suggesting a suitable arrangement; these, however, have disappeared, and it only remains to make such selection from among the parties desirous to have the management of the pagoda affairs, as appears proper. Both the head jayengar of the pagoda and the mahunt at Tirputty have solicited to be appointed to the office of dhurmacurtah; the former either alone, or in conjunction with the mahunt, but the mahunt is averse to be associated with the jayengar. The zemindar of Cavetnuggur is also willing to exercise supervision over the affairs of the pagoda.

3. The Rajah of Mysore was invited to take the superintendence of the temple, but has declined. It was understood that the zemindar of Vencatagerry was desirous that the management should be made over to him, and I was led to suppose, from a communication received from him, that he had acceded to the arrangement; hence I expressed* a hope to the Board that the necessary arrangements would be concluded in a short time; the zemindar has, however, subsequently declined the offer.

From the Board
1 Sept. 1842.
To ditto, 7 ditto.

4. The head jeeyngr claims† the office of dhurmakurtah, first, because his ancestor, Streebashacarloo, in the year 974 of the Salmahana, or 790 years ago, effected certain reformation at the pagoda; and, secondly, because when the rules regard-

† Petitions presented to the Board, No. 1,883 of 1841. No. 693 and 877 of 1842.

ing the management of the pagoda were drawn up by the Commissioner, Mr. Bruce, some years ago, he was recognized as vested with large authority. On the first ground of claim it is also urged, that Stree Bascharloo was the founder of the Vystnava sect. The rules referred to, which were drawn up for the management of the pagoda, have been considered. It is not mentioned anywhere that the jeeyengar is to have any authority beyond that of dismissing his own goomastah; his attendance is required on certain occasions specified, in common with others, for purposes of efficiency, but beyond this there is nothing on which the claim now preferred can rest. The question of fact being thus, a consideration of the first ground set forth, is not called for, which, whether traditional or otherwise, false or true, cannot effect the fact that the head jeeyengar has not been the dhurmakurtah. The jeeyengar is, however, a person of considerable importance; and though the specific grounds on which he rests his claims are to be rejected, there ought not to be any bar to his being appointed dhurmakurtah, if other considerations favour. On the present occasion, however, his nomination to the office of dhurmacurtah is out of the question. The Board have decided* upon sufficient grounds that it is not expedient upon the first change in the management to raise a ministerial officer of the pagoda to an office like the present, with large powers; and the achary pooroshals, or readers of the Vadah, have urged their objections against the nomination of the jeeyengar. The wish of the jeeyengar to be associated with the mohunt is equally difficult of attainment, as the mohunt will not agree to this arrangement. The wishes of the head jeeyengar must, then, be rejected *in toto* on the present occasion. Hereafter he will be equally eligible with others for the office of dhurmakurtah, other circumstances favouring, but his nomination then will rest with the party entrusted with the superintendence.

* From the Boards 23
May 1842, para. 4.

5. The mohunt is the head of the institution of Byragees at Tirputty; he is not in any way mixed up with the internal affairs of the pagoda, but is interested in the celebrity of the temple; he enjoys certain lands, not considerable, and a present from the Tirputty pagoda; the expenses of the institution are great, and the mohunt is, from his office, a person of much importance; this is, perhaps, added to in the case of the present mohunt, whose personal character commands respect. Since the withdrawal of the guard of sepoy, during the annual festival, the mohunt has assisted, with the people at his disposal, in keeping the peace and guarding the offerings. The mohunt being in no way connected with the pagoda, and having personal and official weight on the spot, seems to be qualified for the office which he solicits.

6. The zemindar of Cavetnuggur having expressed his desire, in writing, to Mr. Ogilvie, to have the superintendence of the affairs of the pagoda, and again in person to me, in an interview I had with him yesterday, when I expressed my wish that his request to Mr. Ogilvie might be carried into effect; it is proposed that the superintendence of the Tirputty Pagoda shall be made over to him from the 1st January, and that the mohunt at Tirputty shall be nominated dhurmakurtah under the zemindar. On the office of dhurmarkurtah being vacated by the mohunt, or on his death, should he continue to hold the office till then, it will rest solely and entirely with the zemindar, or his successor, to make such arrangements on the occasion as may seem to them proper.

7. The offerings, with the exception of the jewels and ornaments, at the last festival just concluded, having been carried to the account of Government, the same must be repaid for the expenses of the pagoda. The jewels and ornaments will be returned to the pagoda as they are. The particulars will be duly communicated to the Board, if the proposed arrangements meet their sanction.

8. The original petitions † forwarded by your Board, are herewith returned.

† No. 1,883, of 1841.
No. 692 and 877,
of 1842.

(signed) J. Goldingham,
Collector.

North Arcot, Collector's Circuit Cutcherry,
Naranavamun, 17 Dec. 1842.

From

From *J. D. Bourdillon*, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George, to the Collector in the Northern Division of Arcot; dated 23 January 1843.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th December, submitting a proposition regarding the future management of the Tripetty Pagoda.

In Cons. 12 Jan. 1843.

2. This subject is so important, and involves interests of such magnitude, that the Board are anxious that it should receive the fullest consideration in all its parts and hearings, and are desirous to have before them all attainable information before coming to a decision. Besides the three petitions formerly transmitted to you, the Board have received a number of others from the parties concerned, and I am directed now to forward these likewise, and to request that you will weigh all that is there advanced, and, after such inquiry as you may deem necessary, submit a further report.

2 and 30 June 1842.
No. 1,883, of 1841;
No. 693 and 877 of 1842.
No. 1,772, of 1842.
No. 1,941, of 1842.
No. 1,998, of 1842.
No. 2,087, of 1842.
No. 2,025, of 1842.
No. 20 and 83 of 1843.

3. You will perceive that the mohunt declines to accede to the arrangement proposed by you, to which, if carried into effect, it is necessary that he should be a party, because it places him under the control of the Cavetnugger zemindar. This part of the plan appears to the Board also to be, in some respects, open to objection. If it is finally determined that the management of the temple and its funds should be confided to this personage, it would seem deserving of consideration whether the trust should not pass to his successors in the office of mohunt, in place of the selection being left to the zemindar; and in reference to this point, the Board wish to be informed whether the succession to the office of mohunt is hereditary or by appointment, and, if the latter, with whom the appointment rests. It may, perhaps, too, deserve consideration, whether so large and important a charge could be safely committed to one individual, however respectable.

4. These remarks, however, are only offered in the way of suggestion; the Board would wish, as already said, that you should give your best attention to the subject, and discuss the rights of the various parties with any well-informed and unofficial natives within your reach, and then submit your matured opinion. It is desirable that delay in the settlement of the matter should be avoided, but it is of still more moment that the final decision should be just, and such as to afford, as far as may be, a security for the future. With this expression of their sentiments, the Board will leave the matter with you; they will refrain from pressing for a speedy answer, satisfied that you will not fail to use all proper and expedient dispatch.

(signed) *J. D. Bourdillon*,
Secretary.

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George,
23 January 1843.

From *R. T. Porter*, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George, to the Collector in the Southern Division of Arcot; dated 2 June 1842.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, upon the subject of the native religious establishments in your district.

2. In regard to the pagoda lands alluded to in para. 2, and classed under the heads of "Chellora" and "Muddaystu," the Board conceive that the intentions of the home authorities will be sufficiently carried out by the entire withdrawal, in the manner suggested by you in para. 5, of the supervision heretofore exercised by the officers of Government over their management, which appears to have been, at any time, of a very partial description.

P. 10.

3. The "tusdeek" pagodas, or those supported by an allowance granted by Government in lieu of reserved lands, are stated to be 107 in number, the total amount allotted for their maintenance being Rs. 67,121. 15. per annum.

4. It appears that you have been able to effect arrangements for the management of 52 out of the above-mentioned 107 pagodas, leaving 55 still under the superintendence of the circar servants.

5. The parties specified in the list which accompanies your letter as willing to undertake the office of trustees, appear to be in most instances the patta monegars of the villages to which the establishments belong, associated with other parties selected, it is presumed, from the communities of the same villages on account of their wealth and respectability.

6. It will be necessary, before making over charge to these individuals, that they should execute an agreement, in which the nature of the office they have undertaken will be defined, and by which they will engage to discharge the duties of the trust with fidelity, and be answerable in case of malversation to the authority of the civil courts. A form of agreement to the above effect is already before Government, and will, if approved of, be incorporated in an Act which has been ordered in supercession of Reg. VII. of 1807; in this will also be laid down the course to be followed in the event of vacancies occurring amongst the trustees.

7. The Board trust that you will not experience the difficulty which you appear to anticipate in making arrangements for the management of the remaining 55 pagodas, for which you have not as yet been able to get trustees to offer themselves. The orders of the Honourable Court and the Government for the complete and final withdrawal of interference in the management of the religious establishments of their subjects being absolute, and the mode of carrying those orders into effect having been prescribed, it is not considered necessary that the general policy of the measure should now become a subject of discussion. It should be generally made known that the instructions which have been issued upon the subject must eventually be carried into effect, and the Board rely upon the cordial co-operation of the local authorities to enable them to do this as speedily, and with as much consideration for the feelings and prejudices of the parties concerned, as the circumstances of the case will admit of.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. T. Porter,*
Secretary.

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George,
2 June 1842.

From *J. D. Bourdillon*, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George, to the Collector in the Southern Division of Arcot; dated 1 September 1842.

Sir,

WITH reference to para. 7. of the letter from this office, dated 2 June last, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request that you will report, as soon as possible, the arrangements you may have made for the management of the pagodas therein referred to, Government having called upon the Board to expedite their report on the subject of the religious institutions of the natives in your district.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. D. Bourdillon,*
Secretary.

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George,
1 September 1842.

From

From *C. H. Hallett, Esq.*, Collector of Tannapandy, South Arcot, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George; dated 15 September 1842.

Sir,

Para. 1. In reply to your letter of the 1st instant, I have the honour to request the attention of the Board to my communication on the subject of the pagodas, dated 10th May 1842.

2. I therein stated the extreme difficulty I had encountered in obtaining proposals for the management of 52 out of the 107 tusdeek pagodas. I pointed out the objections entertained by the natives; I explained, in particular, that if the only remaining interference were to be exercised by the Collector, rather than the Judge, more managers would be likely to come forward, and also that, according as those first taken in trust by natives prospered or otherwise, I should meet with success in inducing parties to take charge of the remaining 55; and, finally, that to wash my hands of all immediately was impracticable, though perfectly to be calculated on in the course of time.

3. The Board, under date 2d June, in para. 7, express themselves to the effect, that they trust I shall not meet much difficulty as regards the remaining 55; but, at the same time, give me no information which I could apply towards cancelling the objections raised by the people, no hope that interference by a European Judge will not be preferred to interference by a European Collector, and no order to commence the arrangement by disposing of the 52 to the proposers, as an example for others.

4. Thus matters were left in *statu quo*; have so remained since; and, in proof that every endeavour was formerly made, I regret to be compelled to apprise the Board that I have not succeeded in another single instance.

5. And I hardly expect to do so; the universal cry is, "How can I spare time for this work, and run into danger, as I know that quarrelsome people will never be satisfied with what I do, and I shall be ruined in the courts?"

6. I must here also give the Board this assurance, that I do not think many of those who now consent will continue in that mind under the penalty bond contemplated in the above quoted letter, para. 6, neither do I think it can be expected of a man, when asked as a favour to take charge of the pagoda, that he will sign such an agreement, which would only serve as a stimulus to his enemies to annoy him in the courts.

7. Such a measure may be very suitable and unobjectionable where the control of a pagoda is likely to be productive of honour and wealth, or even where the trustees are wealthy and influential; but there is nothing of this character in South Arcot, and the form of agreement, or so much of it as relates to the court, had better be dispensed with. I see not, moreover, why the trustee is not answerable without signing such a paper.

8. Each part of the country has its peculiarities connected with the funds, the usages and control of these institutions, and it appears to me impracticable to make at once a general rule for the disposal and continuance of the whole to the management of native trustees, and equally impracticable for so important a change to be carried out with celerity and certainty, unless the question can be referred to one person, or committee of persons, prepared locally to ascertain particulars and devote undivided time to its settlement.

9. A point has occurred to me since my letter of 10th May, which, in reference to paras. 2, 3, 4, 5, I will bring to notice now: the practice is at present, where poojah is not performed in these smaller pagodas, to carry the teerwah of the mauniem lands to account, only allowing them to be mauniem while the pagoda and its duties are kept up. I think a fixed rule should be drawn up to the effect, that two or three years disuse should forfeit all title to the mauniem; for it will be a sort of interference if annually inquiry is made, and one year the mauniem given and another withheld; whereas, on the other hand, to make over the lands unconditionally would be very unadvisable. The fact of poojah being discontinued for the time fixed to be reported by the village officers at the annual settlement, as part of their duty.

10. I beg the Board to believe that I have hitherto afforded, and shall continue to afford, my best exertions towards the accomplishment of the desired

end; but, at the same time I must add, with all deference, that my report of 10th May was written after mature discussion and consideration, and that I am confident (and subsequent experience gives confirmation) that the arguments there used are true and valid; such being the case, it is hopeless to expect any advance in the matter while those arguments meet with no favour. In what I have as yet done towards effecting the object in view, I have refrained from consulting the wishes of the natives so much as my own inclination would have led me, or I should have made but little way; but the affair is now so completely at a lock, that I deem it expedient, to ensure ultimate success, that the reasons I have explained for their not more readily coming forward should meet with attention, though they may vary from what have been found in other districts.

I have, &c.

(signed) *C. H. Hallett*,
Collector.

Tannapandy, South Arcot, Collector's Circuit Catcherry,
15 September 1842.

From *J. D. Bourdillon*, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George, to the Collector in the Southern Division of Arcot; dated 6 October 1842.

Sir,

Para. 1. I AM directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th ultimo, regarding the withdrawal of Government interference from the native religious institutions of your district.

In Cons. 6 Oct. 1842.

2. The Board regret to learn, that since the date of your former communication on this subject you have made no advance to a final settlement, and are concerned to find that the 52 pagodas for which you then stated that arrangements had been made, are still under your charge, as you were authorized, in the Board's reply, to carry your proposals into effect, both with regard to the Silleray and Maddiastum Pagodas* and to the 52 tusdeek pagodas.† To prevent further mistakes, I am instructed to request that you will now lose no time in doing so.

* Letter 2 June 1842,
para. 21.
† Para. 9.

3. The Board further observe, that in your present communication, as well as in the former one, you have permitted yourself to enter into a discussion of the general question of the abandonment of Government *daستان* interference. This, you must be sensible, is now quite out of place, that question having been finally determined by superior authority, and the only part now for the Executive officers is to use their endeavours to carry the plan into effect in the best manner. In particular it was your duty, as the very first step in the proceeding, to make it clearly known to all concerned, that the determination of Government for the withdrawal was decisive and irrevocable, and not to allow them to retain in any degree a "hope† that the present system will stand;" a hope which is certainly deceptive, and which, so long as it exists, as certainly obstructs a final arrangement.

‡ Collector's letter,
10 May 1842,
para. 8.
In Cons. 26 May
1842.

3. The difficulties which you have found in this matter have been met with equally in other parts of the country. But decision and conciliation and address have overcome them, and in several districts where the *daستان*s under management were larger and more numerous than in South Arcot, the separation has been completed. It is, indeed, a matter of surprise to the Board that so much backwardness and fear to undertake the charge of pagoda superintendence as you represent should be exhibited in your district, where the public have immediately before their eyes, in the Chellumbrum Pagoda, an example of a religious institution possessed of large income and landed endowments, conducted for a long series of years without any degree of Government interference, and yet without that ruin, both of pagoda and managers, which would have occurred if these fears were just.

4. The Board desire again to urge you to devote your attention to the subject, with the view of bringing it speedily to a satisfactory conclusion, and they are glad to be able to inform you, that one obstacle which you regarded as very strong, is removed, Government having recently determined that no trust-deeds

or

or bonds shall be executed. It is desirable that you should commence with removing all doubt from the public mind as to the determination of Government; you can point to Chellumbrum as an example of the practicability of what is aimed at; you can exhort the respectable part of the community to aid you in forming the best arrangement possible under the new system for the management of their institutions, and proceeding in this way with the conciliation and temper which the Board are satisfied you will bring to your aid, they still entertain the hope and expectation expressed in their former letter, that you will not experience the difficulties which you anticipate in carrying the orders of Government into effect.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. D. Bourdillon,*
Secretary.

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George,
6 October 1842.

From *C. H. Hallett*, Esq., Collector of Cuddalore, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George; dated 24 October 1842.

Sir,

Para. 1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 6th instant, which generally leads me to infer that I have been misunderstood by the Board to such an extent, that I am forced, in justice to myself, to make a few observations.

2. I beg most respectfully to represent to the Board that I never was authorized to carry my proposals into effect. I always regretted that I did not receive such authority; for from the first the Board will read from my letters that I looked to progressive success from the result of first making over some of the pagodas. In the letter which I received, dated 2 June, para 6, it is stated, respecting the Tusdeek Pagodas, "It will be necessary before making over charge to these individuals, that they should execute an agreement, &c.; a form of agreement to the above effect is already before Government," &c. In no part of the letter was there anything to guide me to the supposition that it conveyed such authority as that now mentioned; but if there had been any ambiguity even elsewhere, the positive expression that "before making over" a certain agreement, the form of which was at the very time under consideration of Government, was to be entered into, left me no option; if I made over the pagodas without the execution of the agreements, I was failing to do what the Board declared to be "necessary," and the only meaning that could be attached to the wording was, that I should wait for the receipt of the form of document. I am so anxious speedily to make over, particularly as I was going on circuit through my district, that I would gladly have interpreted the Board's directions to such effect, which I trust will be allowed was impossible.

3. I have carefully read over both my letters on the subject. I can most positively assert that I never intended to write one word on the general question, and I am now quite unable to find any part in either that can be construed into such a discussion. The whole contents consisted of a statement of the objections urged by the people, and of my suggestions for overcoming those objections, with an opinion that time only was required to carry out the proposed arrangement satisfactorily to all parties.

4. From the very first, I have clearly made it known all over the district, that nothing could change the determination of Government for the entire withdrawal of all interference; but the Board expect too much when they call upon me not to allow the people in any degree to retain a "hope that the present system will stand." All has been done that can be done to convince them that such hope is utterly vain; but with the system still prevailing in the adjoining zillahs, and with their own strong wishes on the subject, it is impossible to annihilate all hope, which under the most adverse circumstances will live.

5. In this district there is a difficulty which probably does not exist in others where the separation has been completed: I allude to the fact of there being no men of great wealth and influence in South Arcot. There are not the merassidars of Tanjore, or the mootahdars of Chingleput and Salem. The only persons available as trustees are the monegars and superior ryots.

6. The pagoda at Chellumbrum is managed in a manner which does not afford satisfaction to any class of the community, except a body of Bramins who live in idleness, and are fed entirely from the funds. Even were such a management thought worthy by the Government of imitation elsewhere, I am sure that to hold it up as an example, instead of encouraging, would be the means of dissuading the people from becoming trustees.

7. In the latter part of the letter to which I have the honour of replying, one or two modes of proceeding are pointed out as likely, if adopted, to tend towards the accomplishment of the proposed end. I had hoped that my previous assurance that my best exertions had been afforded would have satisfied the Board that such first steps could not have been overlooked.

8. I will conclude by repeating that I will spare no trouble in the matter, for neither the Board nor the Court can more earnestly wish that the matter were finally disposed of than myself.

I have, &c.

(signed) *C. H. Hallett*,
Collector.

Cuddalore, Collector's Cutcherry,
24 October 1842.

From *J. D. Bourdillon*, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George, to the Collector in the Southern Division of Arcot; dated 31 October 1842.

Sir,

In Cons. 31 October
1842.

Para 1. I AM directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge your letter of the 24th instant.

2. The Board observe that there was a degree of ambiguity in the wording of para. 6 of their Secretary's letter of the 2d June, which exonerates you from blame in not relinquishing charge of the 52 Madiastum Pagodas, according to the instructions there intended. A form of trust-deed was then before Government, which the Board expected to be able to transmit to you in a few days.

3. The Board are well pleased to find, from para. 3 of your letter under acknowledgment, that it was not your intention to discuss the general question, that they desire me to point to you that paras. 13, 14 and 16 of your letter of the 10th May,* and paras. 2, 3 and 8 of that of the 15th September,† especially those remarks which relate to the transfer of appellate jurisdiction over superintendents of pagodas from the Judge to the Collector, can hardly be considered other than discussions of the general question, and of parts of it already determined by superior authority, and not now open for decision.

4. Adverting to para. 4, I am instructed to say, that final arrangements have been made for terminating the connexion of Government with the native religious institutions in the five districts adjoining yours, except in the single instance of one pagoda in North Arcot.

5. With reference to para. 5, the Board remark, that in several districts similarly circumstanced, very competent committees have been formed for the management of the pagodas, by the appointment of the heads of the villages, with or without the conjunction of one or two principal inhabitants, or of the curnum. In general, where a valid merassy claim to the management of a pagoda existed, the Board have preferred the recognition of that claim to any new arrangement.

6. The Board derive much satisfaction from the assurance in the concluding para. of your letter, that your continued efforts are directed to the accomplishment of the wishes of Government and the Court of Directors; and they hope it will shortly be in your power to make a final report on the subject.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. D. Bourdillon*,
Secretary.

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George,
31 October 1842.

From

* In Cons. 26 May
1842.

† In Cons. 6 Oct.
1842.

From *H. M. Blair*, Esq., Principal Collector, Mangalore, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George; dated 28 October 1842.

Sir,

Para. 1. WITH reference to the extract from the proceedings of the Board of Revenue, under date 10 and 24 June 1841, I have now the honour to submit my report on the arrangement which I consider best adapted for carrying into effect, in this district, the wishes of the Court of Directors relative to the withdrawal of all interference of Government officers with the funds and internal management of the religious institutions of the natives.

2. The accompanying Statement* exhibits the ancient revenues of the pagodas and charitable institutions in Canara, with the assumptions that have taken place under the several dynasties which have ruled over the province, and the amount of their present revenues.

* No. 1.

3. The degree of superintendence and control hitherto exercised over the pagodas and charitable institutions by the revenue authorities, has extended to the payment of the tusdeek (money allowance) advances for the repair of the buildings, repayable in one or more years; the appointment and dismissal of most of the servants, and the inquiry into and disposal of complaints against the pagoda servants for malversation in their office, and other minor matters. The extent of interference and control over the pagoda affairs would appear to have greatly increased within the last 20 years, owing to causes which it is perhaps unnecessary now to enter into. The transferring to the natives themselves the powers hitherto exercised by Government officers under Reg. VII. of 1817, will not, I think, in the end, be productive of any difficulty or inconvenience, though some abuses and misappropriation of the funds will, it is considered, be the consequence at first of the transfer, especially in places where there may be no hereditary or recognised head of an institution. Some difficulty was at first experienced in getting influential or respectable persons to undertake the management of the affairs of the pagodas, owing to a belief that had gone abroad that the lands assumed by the Company's Government were to be given up to the pagodas, and the money payments assigned in lieu of them stopped. But the orders of the 24th June 1841 removed this impression, and objections were no longer made to accept the management of the temporal affairs of the pagodas.

4. Considerable time has been spent in ascertaining the fitness of the persons recommended as managers for some of the larger institutions; and in several instances it has not been easy to determine, among contending claimants for the right of the sole management of pagodas, which party has the best claim: it is probable that disputes will hereafter occur on this point, which will have to be settled in the civil court.

5. The total number of Hindoo places of worship and charitable institutions receiving money allowances from Government, amount to 3,668,† and are divided into Mahtbar and Chillar, as shown in the accompanying Statement.‡

† Mahtabar Pagodas	
Chillar - ditto	
Wattums - - -	
Mosques - - -	

6. The arrangement I would propose for the future management of the various places of native worship is as follows, subject to such modifications as, upon further consideration, may appear to be advisable.

‡ No. 1.

7. All those pagodas whose tusdeek does not exceed 30 rupees per annum, the adiga or poojarie alone to be the trustees; but where pagodas of this class may possess considerable property, three persons have been selected from among the most respectable and influential inhabitants of the village or villages to which the pagoda belongs, to be joined with the adiga in the trust. The allowances of the pagodas of the above description have been generally paid to the poojaries, and the greater portion of it goes to the pay of the pagoda servants, leaving but a small proportion for the expense of the poojah, &c. of the pagoda.

8. Where the tusdeek exceeds 30 rupees per annum, the number of trustees proposed varies from three to five. In most instances the potal of the village in which the pagoda is situated, has been associated with the leading men of the

community in the trust, which in all cases includes the principal officers or priests of the institutions.

9. Where the right of superintendence and control over any of the institutions was originally vested in the petty rajahs or chiefs residing in the district, it is proposed to make them over entirely to their management.

10. The duties of the trustees or managers will be to exercise a general control over the expenditure and the internal concerns of the institutions, and to have the appointment and dismissal of all the servants attached to them. The payment of the tusdeek to be made to each institution, as at present, from the treasury, either annually or quarterly, as the case may be; the payments to be made on the receipt of all the members of the trust conjointly, or to any one of the body who may be chosen by the rest to receive it.

11. The only point which remains to be considered is, with respect to the filling up of vacancies when they occur among the trustees.

12. The principle recommended by the Principal Collector of Tanjore, in the extract of the letter forwarded from your office on the 15th ultimo, of making the members of the trust choose those who are to be associated with them in authority on vacancies occurring, appears to me to be objectionable. The tendency of this principle must be to perpetuate abuses where they exist, and to prevent that influence and control of public opinion over these bodies which it would seem desirable to encourage.

13. The more preferable plan I conceive would be to make the offices which are not at present hereditary, or to which there may be no prescriptive right, accessible to all who by their conduct have entitled themselves to the good opinion and confidence of the community to which the institution belongs; all vacancies in such offices to be filled up by election, the right of election being vested in all the respectable members of the said community being of the same persuasion as that of the institution over which the trustees are to preside. This system, when the people have become accustomed to it, will, I think, work well, and may tend, in some measure, to remove the dissatisfaction and distrust which there is reason to believe is now pretty generally entertained at the idea of the abandonment by Government of the direct protection hitherto afforded to the large property and funds belonging to some of the pagodas. The same degree of security, however, which, under the provisions of Reg. VII. of 1817, has hitherto been felt for the due appropriation of endowments, can scarcely be looked for under the arrangement about to be introduced.

14. I will only further add on this subject, that, in rescinding, either partially or entirely, Reg. VII. of 1817, it seems desirable that some new enactment should be framed, making trustees or other officers vested with the administration of the funds of endowments, expressly accountable for all breaches of the trust committed to them. It also seems necessary, that, in making over to the superintendence of the proposed trustees those institutions which possess considerable property, an examination of the said property should be made by the revenue officers in presence of the trustees; but for so doing, the sanction of the Board will, I conceive, be requisite, in case any opposition should be made to the examination by the parties now in charge of the property.

15. They have now to transmit Statements* prepared for three Talooks, showing in detail the arrangements proposed for the future management of the several places of native worship. An English translation† of one of these Statements is submitted; but as my English Establishment is fully occupied with their ordinary duties, I trust it will not be considered necessary to make translations of all the statements. Should the arrangements proposed be approved of by the Board, the statements of the remaining talooks shall be forwarded as soon as they are prepared.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. M. Blair,*
Principal Collector.

Principal Collector's Cutcherry,
Mangalore, 28 Oct. 1842.

* Nos. 23 & 24.

† No. 5.

INDIA WITH IDOLATRY, OR WITH MAHOMETANISM.

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No. 1.—MEMORANDUM, showing the BERIZ of PAGODA, &c. Lands assumed by Government, the Amount of Tusdeek granted in lieu thereof, and the Payments made on that account.

		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Juddeem, or ancient Enam - - - - -		-	-	-	610,165	6	10
Deduct,—Assumed by the former dynasties; viz. the Bednore Ranee, Hyder Alli and Tipoo - - - - -		491,228	11	3			
Ditto the Estates of Nundavar Bungar, forfeited to Government for taking part in the insurrection in 1837 - - - - -		240	8	-			
Balance,—Jaure Enam, or permanent remission of Beriz on Enam lands - - -					10,288	10	5
Beriz of Lands assumed by Company's Government, in lieu whereof Tusdeek or Money Allowance is paid; viz.							
Melwassi of ancient Enam - - - - -	<i>Rs.</i> 72,591	5	6				
Walla Dhurma - - - - -	18,132	7	8				
Kay Dhurma - - - - -	7,289	-	5				
Gram Dhurma - - - - -	450	10	5				
Balootar - - - - -	1,004	1	2				
		99,417	9	2			
Add,—Amount, being portion out of 50,000 rupees, for which Major Munro obtained sanction in Fusly 1209 - - - - -							
					118,701	3	7
					30,221	11	8
					148,922	16	3
Add,—On account of Lower Coory, annexed to Canara in Fusly 1244, Jaury Enam Lands assumed by the Company's Government, and Tusdeek paid in lieu thereof; viz.							
Melwassi of ancient Enam - - - - -	5,134	9	11				
Walla Dhurma - - - - -	244	15	3				
Kay Dhurma - - - - -	1,009	-	5				
Kuna Cuddy - - - - -	117	8	-				
		6,506	1	7			
Total Jaury Enam, or permanent Remissions on Enam Lands - - - - -					19,288	10	5
Beriz of Lands assumed by Company's Government, in lieu whereof Tusdeek or Money Allowance is paid; viz.							
Melwassi - - - - -	72,591	5	6				
Walla Dhurma - - - - -	18,132	7	8				
Kay Dhurma - - - - -	7,289	-	5				
Gram Dhurma - - - - -	450	10	5				
Balootar - - - - -	1,004	1	2				
Kinna Cuddy - - - - -				117	8	-	
	99,417	9	2	6,506	1	7	
Money Allowance, sanctioned during Major Munro's Collectorate - - - - -					105,923	10	9
Details of the Tusdeek fixed, in lieu of the foregoing Beriz assumed, &c.					30,221	11	8
Institutions and Allowances in lieu of assumed Lands, including Money Grants:							
Mathobar Pagodas - - - - -	62,052	-	5	2,370	-	-	
Petty ditto - - - - -	57,849	9	8	2,562	12	5	
Muttums - - - - -	8,615	5	2	581	9	2	
Mosques - - - - -	6,122	5	7	49	3	2	
	129,639	4	10	5,513	8	9	
Jaury Enam or Beriz remitted on Enam Lands, as per particulars in Statement No. 12, usually furnished with the accounts of Land Revenue Settlement - - - - -					19,288	10	5
				198	6	5	
Deduct,—Amount of Tusdeek lapsed to Government:							
Mathobar Pagodas - - - - -				372	1	3	
Petty ditto - - - - -				2,173	10	1	
Muttums - - - - -				114	6	2	
Mosques - - - - -				104	-	-	
				2,764	1	6	
BALANCE now Disbursed - - - - -					1,51,870	12	11

(signed) *H. M. Blair*, Principal Collector.

No. 5.—STATEMENT of the RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS of Native Worship in the Talook of *Oodipy*, showing the proposed Appointments of Trustees for their respective Management.

No.	Moganics.	Village.	Designation of the Institution of Native Worship.	Amount of Annual Tudeek.	Estimated Value of the Property in each Pagoda.	Names of the proposed Trustees for each Institution.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
MATHORAH DEVASTANUMS:						
1.	Shivally - -	Cusbah - -	Anunta Assana - -	1,340 - -	3,000 - -	1. Vitta Achary. 2. Luxoomana Naraina Bullala. 3. B. Soobrow. 4. Shenkra Narayna Bhut. 5. Ram Kristna Achary. Hudamar Mutta Sawmy.
2.	Ballysavira - -	Koorookaul - -	K. Durga Devi - -	465 - -	600 - -	1. Chekera Shinspa. 2. Anunta Tenry. 3. B. Sunkapa.
3.	Ditto - -	Bellamannoo - -	- ditto - -	400 - -	1,133 8 5	1. Deramah Higadah. 2. Appanah Hegada. 3. Kristna Bhut.
4.	Ditto - -	Sheravar - -	Vistnoo Mooty - -	160 - -	99 - -	1. Dhunoo Bhut. 2. Naraina Bhut. 3. Kantapah Hegadah.
5.	Ditto - -	Yensgoodah - -	V. Durga - -	96 - -	460 9 8	1. C. Veakata Narupah. 2. K. Mookiaprana Achary. 3. Vearraya Bhut.
6.	Oodiawer - -	Cusbah - -	Venayka - -	240 - -	1,050 11 3	1. Muda Hegadeh. 2. Shankah Hegadah. 3. Annoo Bhut.
7.	Caup - -	Mahlar - -	Genurdana - -	200 - -	817 8 -	1. Shita Rama Bhut. 2. Veersjee. 3. Doorgajee.
8.	Puddamanoor - -	Buddaniddoor - -	Bula Ramah - -	140 - -	196 11 8	1. K. Ramapah. 2. S. Rama Itala. 3. Rama Kristna Shanbogue. 4. Chikkanaya.
9.	Koddoora - -	Shunkra Naraina	Shunkra Naraina - -	400 - -	1,901 9 1	5. Shiva Rama Bhut. 1. Koondah Hegadah. 2. Moorty Bhut. 3. Narraina.
10.	Yelloor - -	Cusbah - -	Viahwerwara - -	1,200 - -	5,523 7 8	1. Alla Hegadah. 2. Koorlah Hegadah. 3. Rungaya Addiga. 4. Venkatramana Hediga. 5. Sheta Ramsya.
11.	Yerdunad - -	Bomarbett - -	E. Veerabudra - -	240 10 5	23,721 - -	1. Tanka Puddwalla. 2. R. Kotty Hegadah. 3. K. Shivapah Hegadah. 4. Chenna Keishwa Bhut. 5. Timmuna Bhut.
12.	Kurkut - -	Cusbah - -	Annta Sheyena - -	400 - -	1,030 - -	The right Swamies of the Astum (right) Mutta around the pagoda.
13.	Shivally - -	ditto - -	Krista Deva - -	2,400 - -	2,00,000 - -	
TOTAL - - -				13,631 10 5	2,39,554 1 9	
Petty DEVASTANUMS:						
1.	Shivally - -	Cusbah - -	Vittul - -	6 - -	4 - -	Pijuar Mutta Swamy.
2.	- -	- -	M. Soobraya - -	18 - -	10 4 5	Ditto.
3.	- -	- -	P. Vistnoo Moorty - -	30 - -	3 8 -	Ramachendriah.
4.	- -	- -	Aralatay ditto - -	12 - -	- - -	Pootigur Mutta Swamy.
5.	- -	- -	E. Doorgah - -	14 - -	44 14 10	Dusa Bhut Hoddiga.
6.	- -	- -	N. Vistnoo Moorty - -	10 - -	- - -	Saravatoon Bhut ditto.
7.	- -	- -	H., ditto - -	9 9 7	- - -	Ragavah ditto.
8.	- -	- -	C. Narasinven - -	2 - -	- - -	C. Venkata Narupah.
9.	- -	- -	S. Vistnoo Moorty - -	4 1 10	- - -	Soobraya Shastry.
10.	- -	- -	K. Venkataramana - -	60 - -	4 4 -	1. B. Soobrow. 2. H. Shita Ramah Itala. 3. Poota Itala.
11.	- -	- -	H. Oodipy Anamunta - -	12 - -	- - -	Annay Achary.
12.	- -	- -	C. Janardana - -	12 - -	- - -	Kristna Bhut.
13.	- -	- -	B. Vistnoo Moorty - -	14 - -	- - -	Goorooraye Achary.
14.	- -	- -	M. Vistnoo Moorty - -	8 - -	- - -	Keishwa Itala.
15.	- -	- -	B. Brumalinga - -	10 - -	1 8 -	Goorooraya Bhut.
16.	- -	- -	K. Mahalinga - -	10 - -	- - -	Kistna Haddiga.
17.	- -	- -	Madoraga - -	4 12 10	- - -	V. Gopal Achary.
18.	- -	- -	Prusana Someshwara - -	48 - -	49 - 3	1. Shankra Naraina Bhut Addiga. 2. Pudmanaba Bhut Addiga. 3. B. Sooba Row Cheddaya Sham. Cheddaya Sham Bhut. Venkataramana Bhut.
19.	- -	- -	P. Vinayka - -	9 9 7	- - -	1. N. Narasaya. 2. Venkataramana Kataramana Bhut Addiga.
20.	- -	- -	K. Soobraya - -	8 - -	- - -	3. B. Sooba Row.
21.	- -	- -	P. Mahalinga - -	38 - -	- - -	1. Naraina Bullal. 2. Rama Bhut Addiga. 3. Jaya Bhut Addiga.
22.	Niddumboor - -	Ambullapaddy - -	Jenardana - -	60 - -	269 - -	Naraina Bullal. Ananda Bhut Addiga. Narna Bhut Addiga. M. Rangapah Addiga. Ananta Bhut Addiga. Kotty Porjary. Dooganna.
23.	- -	- -	Kumbada Vinnak - -	4 12 9	- - -	
24.	- -	Kodivoor - -	Vistnoo Moorty - -	6 - -	20 12 2	
25.	- -	- -	Shedashiva - -	12 12 10	- - -	
26.	- -	- -	Gopaul Kristna - -	8 - -	2 - -	
27.	- -	- -	Brumurtan Bhirta - -	4 - -	- - -	
28.	- -	- -	Baydehra Garoddy - -	1 9 7	- - -	
29.	- -	- -	G. Doornavaty - -	6 - -	- - -	

No. 5.—STATEMENT of the Religious Institutions of Native Worship in the Talook of *Oodipy*—continued.

No.	Moganics.	Village.	Designation of the Institution of Native Worship.	Amount of Annual Tundek.	Estimated Value of the Property in each Pagoda.	Names of the proposed Trustees for each Institution.
Petty Devasthanams—continued.						
30.	-	Kanarapaddy	Kanarapaddy	Rs. a. p. 40 - -	Rs. a. p. 300 - -	1. Nurna Bhut. 2. Kroona Bhut. 3. Shuma Charry. Roghendra Chary. Kunddeh Row Addya. Venkata Bhut Addiga. Shankoo Shetty. Mookaly Tyempah. Nurna Achary.
31.	-	-	K. Vistnoo Moorty	4 1 10	- - -	
32.	-	Kootapaddy	Kootapaddy	8 - -	3 10 5	
33.	-	-	Shennamook Soobraya	8 - -	2 8 -	
34.	-	-	Pilly Chamoondy Bhoota	1 - -	9 12 -	
35.	-	Moodda Nidumbar	S. Doornavaty	4 1 10	63 - -	
36.	-	-	Habagadaraya Bhoota	3 9 7	1 - -	
37.	-	-	Baydehra Garaddy	2 - -	158 9 2	1. Mookally Ramoo. 2. Veera Shetty. 3. Rusaava Shetty. K. Venkatesha Bhut. Kristna Bhuta Addiga. Narasun Bhut Addiga. Madava Bhut. Soobraya Bhut Addiga. Venkataramana Bhut Addiga.
38.	-	Nittoor	Vistnoo Moorty	10 - -	- 8 -	
39.	-	-	M. Oom Mayereshwara	30 - -	1 - 10	
40.	-	-	Chendiga Purneishwery	4 12 9	2 10 1	
41.	-	-	Gopaul Kroohtna	24 - -	34 10 4	
42.	-	-	Narasimvam	6 - -	2 2 1	
43.	Niddamboor	Negampully	Mahalinga	10 - -	- - -	
44.	-	-	Bagavaty	12 - -	65 8 -	
45.	-	-	Baydra Garady	2 6 5	171 4 -	
46.	-	Kapetoo	Pellichumoondy Bhooty	1 - -	9 8 -	
47.	Ballisvira	Sherava	M. Malinga	36 - -	74 8 -	Dooma Poojary. Nagapa. 1. Soobraya Bhut Addiga. 2. Appanah Hegadah. 3. Devama Hegadah. Soobraya Bhut Addiga. Vishovanatha ditto. Rama Oopudya ditto. Kristna Bhut ditto. Nurna Bhut ditto. Duma ditto. Venkataramana Bhut ditto. Budomanaba Bhut ditto. Venkapa Bhut. Ditto. Naraina Bhut Addiga. P. B. Chenapah. Sonda Mutt Swamy. Shivoor Mutt ditto. Soobraya Bhut Addiga. Kristna Bhut ditto.
48.	-	-	M. Luxoomy Naraina	8 12 9	- - -	
49.	-	-	T. Ramachendra	8 12 9	- - -	
50.	-	-	M. Sry ditto	22 - -	- 8 -	
51.	-	Pally	Mahalinga	20 - -	12 8 -	
52.	-	-	M. Luxoomy Naraina	6 - -	- - -	
53.	-	-	K. Gopaul Kristna	3 9 7	- - -	
54.	-	-	P. Luxoomy Naraina	6 - -	- - -	
55.	-	Bellah	M. Mahalinga	24 - -	14 8 5	
56.	-	-	P. ditto	20 - -	15 5 -	
57.	-	-	M. Luxoomy Naraina	6 - -	- - -	
58.	-	-	O. ditto	10 - -	- - -	
59.	-	-	Bayderah Garaddy	20 - -	11 13 3	
60.	-	Koorakaul	S. Luxoomy Naraina	14 - -	- - -	
61.	-	-	K. Vittal	2 6 5	- - -	
62.	-	-	Soobaraya	4 12 10	- - -	
63.	-	-	K. Poorahooram	6 - -	- - -	
64.	-	Nandillikeh	Mahalinga	168 - -	1,348 8 -	1. Munjaya Hegadah. 2. Addiga Kristna Bhut. 3. K. Babanna Bhut. 1. Munjaya Hegadeh. 2. Dooma Hegadeh. 3. Soobraya Bhut Addiga. Goororaya Oopadeya. Sunna Doss Bhut Addiga. Poojary Dooganna. Shunkaya Shetty. Soobraya Bhut Addiga.
65.	Ballisvira	Soodah	Soobraya	12 - -	529 11 3	1. A. Vassoo Bhut. 2. Addiga Kristna Bhut. 3. Kuntapah Hegadeh. Soondah Mhut Swamy. 1. Oondar Krishna Moorty. 2. Addiga Krishna Bhut. 3. Stanie Naraina. 1. Addiga Rama Bhut. 2. Addiga Krishna Bhut. 3. Stanie Krishna. Kristna Bhut Addiga.
66.	-	Kerma	Mahalinga	3 9 7	49 6 -	
67.	-	Yennagoodeh	K. Vinnaika	8 - -	1 8 -	
68.	-	-	Chendiga Permeahwery	24 - -	25 8 -	
69.	-	-	Bayderah Garady	2 6 5	242 - -	
70.	-	Achadda	Luxoomy Naraina	18 - -	1 10 5	
71.	-	Chokady	Mahalinga	72 - -	174 - -	
72.	-	-	M. Luxoomy Naraina	20 - -	6 4 -	
73.	-	Araddy	Jenardara	36 - -	155 - -	
74.	-	Hushiar	Durga Peirwahwary	32 - -	31 11 3	
75.	-	Moosoom	Vishna Moorty	24 - -	39 8 -	
76.	-	Kandarpaddy	Mahlinga	44 - -	78 - -	1. Sool Shetty. 2. Addiga Subanna Bhut. 3. Stanie Anaya. Sonda Mutt Swamy. Purmeishwara Narraya. Dassa Tantry. Poojary Dooma. 1. Oodapah Narama Bhut. 2. T. Sunana Shetty. 3. Mayenda Shetty.
77.	-	Inajeh	Viahnoo Moorty	52 - -	523 - -	
78.	Sodavaddy	Sodavaddy	Chendiga Parmeishwary	24 - -	6 8 5	
79.	-	Moddabhoor	Brahmalinga	4 - -	- - -	
80.	-	-	Baydehra Garady	8 - -	12 - -	
81.	-	Pillar Sutare	K. Mahlinga	80 - -	436 4 -	1. Addiga Krishna Bhut. 2. P. Chinay Shetty. 3. Starris Sunaya. Oodapa Narna Bhut. Sonda Mutt Swamy. Poojary Kotty.
82.	-	-	Soobraya	66 - -	254 8 -	1. Addiga Vasebhat. 2. Shinapah. 3. B. Sunkapa. Ananta Bhut Addiga.
83.	Ballisvert	Pillar Santevara	Oo. Narasimvam	6 - -	25 - -	
84.	-	-	S. ditto	8 - -	5 - -	
85.	-	-	Bayderah Garady	4 12 10	100 - -	
86.	-	Bellamannoo	P. Mahalinga	36 - -	15 10 10	
87.	-	-	P. S. Bramaliny	14 - -	11 - -	
88.	-	Palimar	P. Mahaliny	154 - -	572 12 10	1. P. Matta Swamy. 2. Somana Shetty. 3. Addiga Narain Bhut. Addiga Narain Bhut. Ditto. Ditto. Palimar Mutt Swamy.
89.	-	-	K. Vistnoo Moorty	24 - -	2 - -	
90.	-	-	H. Mahlinga	20 - -	4 - 10	
91.	-	-	S. Brahmaling	3 9 7	- - -	
92.	-	-	M. Vedavasa Vass	8 2 10	200 - -	

No. 5.—STATEMENT of the Religious Institutions of Native Worship in the Talook of Oodipy—continued.

No.	Moganics.	Village.	Designation of the Institution of Native Worship.	Amount of Annual Tusdeek.		Estimated Value of the Property in each Pagoda.		Names of the proposed Trustees for each Institution.
				Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	
Petty Devastanums—continued.								
93.	-	-	B. M. Luxoomy Naraina	10	-	5	-	Adiga Ananta Bhut.
94.	-	-	Gopaul Krishna	36	-	60	1 7	1. Venkatesh Prubhoo. 2. Addiga Narana Bhut. 3. Sumanna Shetty. Mahalingoo.
95.	-	-	Doomavaty Bhoota	3	9 7	82	-	Krooshna Bhut Addiga.
96.	-	Irehbetta	Soobraya	14	-	9	8	Ademar Mutta Swamy.
97.	-	Kabiaddy	Gopaul Krishna	18	-	4	-	1. K. Rumapa Hebara.
98.	-	Kuttangvereh	Brahmaling	40	-	200	-	2. Addiga Rama Oopadeya. 3. Stanie Naraina. Addiga Pudoomanaba Bhut.
99.	-	Muttoo	B. Venkataramana	6	6 5	10	-	Vishnoomoorty Bhut Addiga.
100.	Ballisanira	ditto	Brahmalinga	4	12 9	40	-	1. Luxomy Naraina Modesta.
101.	-	-	Vishnoo Moorty	120	-	500	-	2. P. Dassa. 3. Krishnaya. 4. I. Dassa. 5. K. Govinda. Adamar Mutta Swamy.
102.	-	-	A. M. Gopaul Krishna	8	12 10	3	-	Soobraya Bhutt Addiga.
103.	-	Muraneh	Abagadaraya Bhoota	14	-	3	8	1. K. Krishna Bhut.
104.	-	Aleoor	Vishnoo Moorty	48	-	353	9 2	2. M. Krishna Bhut. 3. Addiga Sitaram Bhut.
105.	-	-	Durga Purmeishwary	60	-	210	3 3	1. Venkataramana Bhut. 2. Addiga Narana Bhut. 3. Stanie Krishna. Shiroor Mutta Swamy.
106.	-	Koody	Vishnoo Moorty	20	-	20	-	1. Pejama Mutta Swamy.
107.	-	Peranakila	Mahalinga	120	-	230	8 5	2. Narana Bhut. 3. Addiga Dassa Bhut. Kanver Mutta Swamy. Ramapa Addiga.
108.	-	Aidabet	C. Luxum Naraina	10	-	-	10	
109.	-	-	K. Venkatramanna	1	-	78	11 3	
111.	-	-	K. Vishnoo Moorty	28	-	189	13 4	1. Addiga Krishna Bhut. 2. S. Vishnoo Moorty. 3. Stanie Rama. Addiga Annaya Bhut.
112.	-	-	K. Mahlinga	22	-	9	6 8	Addiga Vaderaja Chary.
113.	-	-	K. Vishnoo Moorty	10	-	2	-	Ademahara Mutta Swamy.
114.	-	-	K. Krishna	12	-	2	13 4	Addiga Jogee Bhutta.
115.	-	Yeddansir	Soobraya	5	3 2	13	- 8	1. B. Bullah.
116.	Kattapuddy	Moodaliotta	Mahalinga	140	-	165	- 5	2. Jenardana. 3. K. Nurna Bhut. Addiga Venkataisha Bhut. Bernaindra Poojary.
117.	Pettah	Pettah	Venkataramana	18	-	611	4 10	Addiga Luxoomy Narana Bhutta.
118.	-	-	Padoomanaty Busty	20	-	1	8	Ditto Vittla Bhut.
119.	Caup	Mahlar	R. Venkataramana	11	-	7	4	Ditto Jenardana Bhut.
120.	-	-	K. ditto	6	-	19	8	1. Marana Hegadah.
121.	-	Paddoo	Vassodeva	16	-	2	8	2. Mainda Shetty.
122.	Yermal	Tenka	Jenardana	240	-	2,156	-	3. Addiga Annaya Bhut. 4. N. Soobrow. 5. P. Powanna Shetty. Annaya Bhut.
123.	-	-	Veera Bhadra	2	12 10	3	12	1. Marana Hegadah.
124.	-	-	Chendranatha Bhusty	36	-	20	12	2. Mayonda Shetty. 3. Poojary Chendrayandra. Mookaly Mannee Shetty.
125.	-	-	Abayadaraya Bhoota	6	-	2	12	1. Marana Hegadeh.
126.	-	Budda Grama	Oo. Mahalinga	24	-	207	-	2. Addiga Krishna Bhut. 3. N. Soobraya. Vassoo Bhut.
127.	-	-	B. Venkatramana	9	-	16	-	1. Chendray Bullahs.
128.	Padoobidry	Naddasal	Mahalinga	336	9 7	2,399	4	2. S. Sooba Shetty. 3. Addiga Soobraya Bhut. Poojary Kotty.
129.	-	-	Geradey Bhoota	4	-	50	-	1. Chendray Bullahs.
130.	-	Padeyhetter	Soobraya	60	-	176	4	2. Luxoomy Naraina Bhut. 3. Stanie Naraina. Addiga Streenevase Bhut.
131.	Chitpaddy	Badayabett	Venkatramana	24	-	8	-	Adiga Narana Achary.
132.	-	-	F. Sameshwara	12	-	-	-	Kristna Tantry.
133.	-	Kerangar Puddy	Vishnoo Moorty	20	-	45	-	Addiga Kaishwa Tantry.
134.	-	Bayloora	M. Murading	24	-	75	-	Ditto Goooorayabet.
135.	-	Kimutore	Vishnoo Moorty	24	-	100	-	Ditto Venkatraya Bhut.
136.	-	Marpally	Mahalinga	24	-	5	-	Ditto Goopay Bhut.
137.	-	Cusbah	P. Sureshwara	12	-	-	-	1. Ditto Narapa Bhut.
138.	-	-	Cha. Mahalinga	60	-	11	12 5	2. Addiga Ganapaya Bhut. 3. Mariapa Bhut. Addiga Mariapa Bhut.
139.	-	-	R. Mahalinga	16	-	-	-	Ditto Mahdooraya Oopadea.
140.	-	-	A. Venkatramana	16	-	2	- 5	Ditto Annaya Bhut.
141.	-	-	R. Mahalinga	10	-	-	-	1. Vastewaniak.
142.	-	-	S. M. Vittala	100	-	32	6	2. Govinda Shanbogus. 3. Saydara Bhut. Addiga Naraina Bhut.
143.	-	-	A. Luximan Naraina	8	-	6	4 10	Addiga Veeraya Bhut.
144.	-	-	P. Gopaul Kroostna	4	-	2	9 8	1. Addiga Narana Bhut.
145.	-	Veera Badrah	Veerah Badrah	52	-	511	4	2. P. Ramachendra Naik. 3. B. Anantaya.

No. 5.—STATEMENT of the Religious Institutions of Native Worship in the Talook of *Codipy*—continued.

No.	Moganica.	Village.	Designation of the Institution of Native Worship.	Amount of Annual Tasseek.	Estimated Value of the Property in each Pagoda.	Names of the proposed Trustees for each Institution.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Petty Devastanams—continued.						
146.	-	-	Abaya Daraga Bhoot	22 - -	9 13 3	Addiga Mariapa Bhut.
147.	-	-	B. B. Baydera Garrady	4 - -	36 - -	Ditto Anantaya.
148.	Yeraddanaad	Heragah	Doorga Parmeahwary	96 - -	300 - -	1. Manjey Kedalaya. 2. Soobanna Addiga. 3. Addiga Dassa Shastry.
149.	-	-	M. Gopaul Kristna	12 12 9	4 4 -	Addiga Dassa Shastry.
150.	-	-	Mahlinga	16 - -	6 - -	Ditto Naraina.
151.	-	-	M. K. Jenardan	16 - -	8 - -	Ditto Kristna Achary.
152.	Yeraddanaad	Heragah	M. V. Vishnoo Moorty	72 - -	100 - -	1. B. Shreenevasrow. 2. Bimrow. 3. Dassa Shastry Addiga.
153.	-	-	A. Annomanta	32 - -	13 8 -	1. Addiga Venkatramana Oopadea. 2. B. Shreenevas Row. 3. Bimrow.
154.	-	-	G. M. Gopaul Kristna	12 - -	4 8 -	Addiga Vistnoo Moorty Baiiry.
155.	-	-	M. M. Luxoomy Naraina	8 - -	5 10 -	Ditto Naraina Baiiry.
156.	-	-	K. M. Vistnoo Moorty	16 - -	- - -	Ditto Kristna Bhut.
157.	-	-	N. M. Vinaika	10 - -	11 4 -	Ditto Manjeya Kedayaya.
158.	-	-	Dersaka Devi	8 - -	2 12 -	Ditto Padoomanaba Bhut.
159.	-	-	K. Mahalinga	96 - -	100 - -	1. B. Sreenevasrow. 2. V. Narnapa. 3. Addiga Narnapa Baiiry.
160.	-	-	Aladdaka Brahma	4 - -	- - -	1. Sreenevasrow. 2. Venkta Narnapah. 3. Bimrow.
161.	-	Adraddy	Someshwara	44 - -	12 - -	1. Sreenevasrow. 2. Venkta Narnapah. 3. Bimrow.
162.	-	-	P. Mahlinga	36 - -	100 - -	1. Monopa Hegadeh. 2. Addiga Pootahae Somayajee. 3. Stanie Dassa.
163.	-	Bomarabet	Jenaradana	24 - -	- - -	Runga Addiga.
164.	-	-	K. Anamanta	12 - -	- - -	Addiga Luxomy Naraina Bhut.
165.	-	-	Pootique Vistnoo Moorty	66 - -	11 - -	Pootique Mutta Swamy.
166.	-	-	P. M. Gopaul Kristna	28 - -	15 - -	Shiroor Mutta ditto.
167.	-	-	M. Anamant	10 - -	- - -	Addiga Sreenevas Bhut.
168.	-	-	M. Gopaul Kristna	14 - -	- - -	Oodipy Pariyayapah Swamy.
169.	Yeraddanaad	Bellarpuddy	Vishnoo Moorty	168 - -	234 8 -	1. Devara Cunjathaya. 2. Addiga Munja Bhutta. 3. Addiga Venkateiha Bhut.
170.	-	Neereh	Gopaul Kristna	14 - -	- - -	Addiga Ananta Bhut.
171.	-	-	M. Luxomy Naraina	24 - -	- - -	Ditto.
172.	-	-	Byderah Garady	6 - -	- - -	Poojary Kalloo.
173.	-	Bayloor	Mahalinga	76 - -	12 - -	1. N. Soobrow. 2. Baha Kaddamba. 3. Addiga Narraya Oopadeya.
174.	-	Kurrajur	Mahalinga	108 - -	250 - -	1. Nabera Hegadeh. 2. Addiga Luxaminaraina Bhut. 3. Stanie Naraina.
175.	-	Kawdoor	Mahalinga	40 - -	60 - -	1. Doomana Madda. 2. K. Manja Shetty. 3. Addiga Kristna Bhut.
176.	-	-	M. Gopaul Kroostna	14 - -	- - -	Addia Soobraya Bhut.
177.	-	Anjar	M. Luxomy Naraina	52 - -	27 - -	1. Kurih Hegadah. 2. Addiga Vitla Achary. 3. Rallacoondar Swamy.
178.	-	Pillatoor	Mahalinga	28 - -	50 - -	Addiga Dassa Bhut.
179.	Padamaanoor	Koadnoor	T. Mahalinga	8 - -	1 7 -	Ditto Ramachendra Bhut.
180.	-	-	Vinaika	10 - -	7 - 10	Ganapay Oopadeya.
181.	-	-	V. Venkatrananya	4 12 9	- - -	Adiga Govinda Bhut.
182.	-	-	K. Luxuminaraina	12 - -	- - -	Ditto Dassa Bhut.
183.	-	-	K. M. ditto	4 12 10	13 8 -	Ditto.
184.	-	-	K. ditto	4 12 10	- - -	Ditto Venkata Narna Bhut.
185.	-	-	F. Doorga	16 - -	- - -	Ditto Dry Dassa Baiiry.
186.	-	-	M. Vishnoo Moorty	12 - -	1 9 2	Ditto Annoo Bhut.
187.	-	-	P. Surveeshwara	11 - -	- - -	Ditto Krooshna Bhut.
188.	-	-	Abagadarasa Bhooth	10 - -	13 4 -	Ditto Parma Bhut.
189.	-	Baddaniddoor	G. Anamanta	4 - -	- - -	Adisa Munjeya Ollah.
190.	-	-	Doorga	4 - -	- - -	Ditto Krooshna Bhut.
191.	-	-	F. Gopaul Kristna	4 12 9	- - -	Ooaddeh Rama Bhut.
192.	-	-	Bayderah Garady	2 - -	2 6 -	Veerojee.
193.	-	Bellakalleh	Mahalinga	16 - -	17 7 -	Addiga Venkataramana Bhut.
194.	-	Kajakoolly	Ramachendra	12 - -	2 - -	Ditto Kristna Achary.
195.	-	Kellearakalabet	Vistnoo Moorty	10 - -	1 6 -	Rama Kristna Bullala.
196.	-	Tenkaniddoor	Narasimvam	4 - -	- - -	Adisa Munjah Ollah.
197.	-	-	T. Gopaul Kristna	4 12 10	- - -	Ditto Anapa Bhut.
198.	-	-	S. Najagrina	12 - -	14 5 -	Sonda Mutt Swamy.
199.	Yelloor	Cusba	K. Doorga	100 - -	460 6 5	1. K. Hegadeh. 2. Addiga Rayoo Ondapa. 3. Stanie Venkannah.
200.	-	Nandicoor	Ditto Purmeshwary	429 4 9	1,066 8 -	1. K. Hegadeh. 2. Addiga Krooshna Bhut. 3. K. Ram Bhut.
201.	-	-	Adinatha Busty	40 - -	5 8 -	1. K. Hegadeh. 2. P. Adanna Hindra. 3. Samanna Shetty.
202.	-	Kalatoor	Mahalinga	60 - -	171 4 5	1. K. Hegadah. 2. Addiga Ananya Bhut. 3. Stanie Shwaya.
203.	-	Padoora	Parashivanatha Busty	28 - -	152 12 -	Poojary Panchaindra.

No. 5.—STATEMENT of the Religious Institutions of Native Worship in the Talook of Oodiply—continued.

No.	Moganies.	Village.	Designation of the Institution of Native Worship.	Amount of Annual Turdeek.	Estimated Value of the Property in each Pagoda.	Names of the proposed Trustees for each Institution.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Petty Devasthanams—continued.						
204.	-	-	Anantanatha Busty	36 - -	236 13 3	1. K. Hegadeh. 2. Padamhindra. 3. PUNCHAHINDRA.
205.	Kurkul	Cusbah	B. Mahalinga	3 3 2	- - -	Addiga Purna Achary.
206.	-	-	Gopaul Kristna	8 - -	- - -	A. Purna Achary.
207.	-	-	K. Anamant	8 - -	21 8 -	A. Padoomansa Achary.
208.	-	-	Hine Anamant	30 - -	164 - -	1. Appenna. 2. Sheriapa Hegadeh. 3. Shankra Pudivalla.
209.	-	-	K. Luxumi Naraina	4 12 10	- - -	Hadiga Padmanaba Achary.
210.	-	-	A. Jenardana	8 - -	16 12 -	Ditto Chenna Keishwa Bhut.
211.	-	-	Ch. Gopaul Kristna	12 - -	10 - -	Ditto Soobraya Bhut.
212.	-	-	P. Veera Bhadra	2 - -	46 - -	Poojary Govigapa.
213.	-	-	N. Mahenkally	1 3 3	41 8 -	Addiga Rama Bhut.
214.	-	-	Ch. Brahma	4 - -	2 - -	Poojary Nursim Bhut.
215.	-	-	B. Goomattanath Busty	24 8 -	13 - -	Ditto Padooma-hindra.
216.	-	-	Ch. Busty	40 14 5	16 12 -	1. M. Deja Balipa. 2. P. Chendaya. 3. Shivapa Hegadeh.
217.	-	-	H. Padoomavaty	44 - -	442 8 -	1. K. Linga Moodeya. 2. P. Brahmaya. 3. Shivapah Hegadeh.
218.	-	-	Goomitikary Busty	16 - -	- - -	Poojary Brahmaya.
219.	-	-	Bomaraya ditto	12 - -	10 - -	Ditto Padamaya.
220.	-	-	Hadegvery ditto	20 - -	2 4 -	Ditto Brahmaya.
221.	-	-	Habah ditto	20 - -	68 4 -	Ditto Adappa.
222.	-	-	Gurooraya ditto	12 - -	4 8 -	Ditto Brahmaya.
223.	-	-	Adeswara ditto	12 - -	- - -	Ditto - ditto.
224.	-	-	Guroogalla ditto	20 - -	13 - -	Ditto - ditto.
225.	-	-	V. Darmateerta ditto	20 - -	60 8 -	Ditto - ditto.
226.	-	-	H. Nemaishwar ditto	142 9 8	377 - -	1. S. Pudwalla. 2. Rotty Hegadah. 3. P. Shamaindra.
227.	-	Tellar	Jelladarga	12 - -	- 8 -	Kristna Bhut.
228.	-	-	Vishveshwara	1 3 2	27 - -	Addiga Rama Bhut.
229.	-	-	Habagadaraya Booth	6 - -	- - -	Kristna Bhut.
230.	Kurkul	Peranjeh	Mahling	40 - -	107 - -	1. P. Annaya Bhut. 2. Addiga Ram Bhut. 3. Stanie Ramana.
231.	-	-	S. Mahlinga	1 3 2	- - -	Adiga Padoomanaha Achary.
232.	-	-	K. Vinsika	6 - -	- 4 -	Ditto.
233.	Haydoor	Mecyar	Mahlinga	40 - -	12 - -	1. Addiga Venkatramanna Bhut. 2. Padoomakaddamba. 3. Stanie Narraina.
234.	-	Irreatur	Gangadar	8 - -	- - -	Addiga Nassima Bhut.
235.	-	-	Gopaul Kristna	28 - -	15 - -	Ditto Vascoo Bhut.
236.	-	-	Hadeahwar Busty	16 - -	40 - -	Adahindra.
237.	-	-	Doorga	16 - -	25 - -	Adiga Ananta Bhut.
238.	-	Mooddar	J. Brahma	8 - -	60 - -	Ditto.
239.	-	-	Anuntanath Busty	20 - -	8 - -	Poojary Shamaindra.
240.	-	-	B. Adeishwar ditto	12 - -	28 - -	Ditto Nemaindra.
241.	-	-	Punddy ditto	12 - -	20 - -	Adahindra.
242.	-	Nulloor	Purvesmatha ditto	24 - -	100 - -	Chendapaindra.
243.	-	-	Camary Brahma	4 12 10	- 8 -	Venkanna Bhut.
244.	-	Ranjai	Chendranath Busty	28 - -	100 - -	1. Kotty Hegadeh. 2. Poojary Luxoomayindra. 3. Chendayindra.
245.	Havoor	Nakabreh	Mahlinga	24 - -	108 2 5	1. N. Venka Shetty. 2. V. Somaya Naik. 3. Addiga Nanna Bhut Addiga.
246.	-	-	S. Luxoomy Naraina	3 9 7	1 14 7	Addiga Arydase Bhut.
247.	-	Atoor	Oomahyeshwar	16 - -	62 - -	Ditto Sham Bhut.
248.	-	-	Vistnoo Moorty	24 12 9	54 10 5	1. Hiryannah Hegadeh. 2. Ramanaya. 3. Addiga Krocshna Bhut.
249.	-	Nitteh	K. Darga	188 - -	976 2 -	1. Tirnap Bhunday. 2. Bermah Addentaya. 3. Addiga Sunnaya Bhut.
250.	-	Kookoondura	Darga	18 - -	212 5 8	1. Linga Moodiah. 2. Addiga Venkatesh Bhut. 3. Stanie Devapah.
251.	-	Koontraddy	Gopaul Krista	2 - -	3 6 -	Addiga Ranga Bhut.
252.	-	Kalliga	Jenardan	1 3 2	2 3 7	Ditto Dasa Bhutta.
253.	-	-	Gopaul Kristna	1 3 3	2 3 3	Ditto Naraina Bhut.
254.	Keravarch	Cuaba	Mahlinga	36 - -	159 12 -	1. Addiga Narna Bhut. 2. Shumaya. 3. Stanie Narraina.
255.	-	-	Kireh Busty	16 - -	52 2 -	Poojary Shamaya-indra.
256.	-	-	Hadeishwar ditto	12 - -	52 2 -	Ditto - ditto.
257.	-	-	Paraswanatha ditto	12 - -	3 - -	Ditto Devapahindra.
258.	-	-	Mandava ditto	12 - -	52 2 -	Ditto Shamayindra.
259.	-	Mahul	Vistnoo Moorty	6 12 10	44 1 9	Addiga Pootaya Bhutt.
260.	-	-	Coomary Brahma	1 3 2	36 2 5	Ditto Appaya Bhutt.
261.	-	-	Nemesahwar Busty	16 - -	95 - 7	Poojary Padamaindra.
262.	-	Nellikar	Mahlinga	3 - -	7 15 10	Addiga Vascoo Bhutta.
TOTAL				6,957 11 2	22,328 10 1	

No. 5.—STATEMENT of the Religious Institutions of Native Worship in the Talook of Oodippy—continued.

No.	Mogania.	Village.	Designation of the Institution of Native Worship.	Amount of Annual Tusdeek.	Estimated Value of the Property in each Pagoda.	Names of the proposed Trustees for each Institution.
JUNGAM MHUTTS:						
1.	Keirvahe -	Cusbah -	Keirvahe Mhut -	Rs. 32 -	p. 4 -	Appayah.
2.	Karkal -	Cusbah -	Virakatha ditto -	48 -	- -	Poojary Nanjeh.
3.	Balkavira -	Pangal -	Pangal ditto -	51 14 10	16 - -	Ditto Basa Lingayah.
4.	Ditto -	Pillar Santoor -	Sorkal ditto -	12 - -	5 - -	Ditto Virayah.
5.	Yeraddanad -	Bomarbet -	Kendaddy ditto -	24 - -	- - -	Ditto Basa Lingaya.
6.	Niddambur -	Nagempally -	M. Mallikarjouna Deva -	9 - -	1 8 10	Addiga Krocshna Bhut.
7.	Ditto -	Modda Nisambur	Mahantsyana Mhut -	72 - -	- - -	Poojary Basa Lingaya.
TOTAL				246 14 10	242 12 10	
MOSQUES:						
1.	Oodiawar -	Cusba -	Masjed -	72 - -	- - -	Casy Shaik Ismael.
2.	Katpaddy -	Kotte -	Joomah ditto -	36 8 5	5 - -	Mookary Abdool Kawder.
3.	Padamanoor -	Kadnoor -	Malpeh ditto -	72 - -	- - -	Casy Mahomed Ismael.
4.	Kuskal -	Cusbah -	Joomah ditto -	96 - -	8 - -	Casy Syed Oosain.
TOTAL				276 8 5	13 - -	
				21,164 12 10	1,62,138 8 8	
ABSTRACT.						
13	Mathabar Devastanums	- - -	- - -	13,681 10 5	2,39,554 1 9	
12	Petty ditto	- - -	- - -	6,959 11 2	22,328 10 1	
7	Jungam Mhntts	- - -	- - -	248 14 10	242 12 10	
4	Mosques	- - -	- - -	276 8 5	13 - -	
16	TOTAL			21,164 8 5	2,62,138 8 8	

ABSTRACT of ARRANGEMENTS proposed relative to the Appointment of TRUSTEES.

		TRUSTEES.		Amount of Tusdeek.	Amount of Property.
		Number for each Pagoda.	TOTAL Number.		
Institutions in the receipt of Tusdeek not exceeding 30 Rupees per Annum:					
198	Petty Devastanums	1	198	Rs. 2,209 8 -	Rs. 3,948 7 11
	Ditto	3	30	194 12 9	1,719 3 10
208	Mhntts	1	228	2,404 4 9	5,667 11 9
3			3	45 - -	6 8 10
211			231	2,449 4 9	5,674 4 7
Institutions receiving above 30 Rupees per Annum:					
1	Mathabar Devastanum	1	1	465 - -	600 - -
7	Ditto	3	21	2,436 - -	9,301 8 8
4	Ditto	5	20	2,380 10 5	29,652 9 1
1	Ditto	8	8	8,400 - -	2,00,000 - -
13			50	13,681 10 5	2,39,554 1 9
2	Petty Ditto	1	2	118 - -	530 - -
50	Ditto	3	150	4,075 6 5	13,474 14 4
3	Ditto	4	10	360 - -	2,656 - -
54			162	4,558 6 5	16,660 14 4
4	Mhntts	1	4	208 14 10	236 4 -
4	Mosques	1	4	276 8 5	13 - -
75	TOTAL above 30 Rupees each		220	18,715 8 1	2,56,464 4 1
286			451	21,164 12 10	2,62,138 8 8
1	Bechivak, or 1 Chandranath Basti, lapsed to Government			7 - -	- - -
287	- GRAND TOTAL		451	21,171 12 10	2,62,138 8 8

(signed) H. M. Blair, P^l Collr.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue; dated
14 November 1842.

Para. 1. THIS Report would appear to be only preliminary—a sketch of the general plan on which the Principal Collector proposes to proceed, without much detail of particulars. The Board, therefore, lose no time in communicating to him their sentiments as to the scheme in general, and on certain points in particular, touching which he solicits their instructions, in the hope that he may be able to take some further steps towards the final settlement of a matter which has been so long in hand, before availing himself of the leave of absence recently granted to him.

Mautbur Pagodas -	83
Sillery - ditto -	3,289
Muttum - ditto -	160
Mosques - ditto -	136
	<u>3,668</u>

2. The total number of native religious institutions in the receipt of allowances from Government is 3,668; the Hindoo Pagodas (3,372 in number) are divided into Mautbur and Sillery (large and petty); but it is not evident on what principle, as it is observed in the statements accompanying the report, that many classed under the latter denomination have larger allowances than some entered under the former; the Principal Collector will be pleased to explain the ground of the distinction. The aggregate of the sums allotted to all the institutions amounts to Rs. 1,54,634. 14. 5. annually. This statement of endowments includes the part of Coory recently annexed to the province of Canara, and it is supposed that the list of the institutions does so also, though not specially stated. The Board observe, that though Statement 1 is professedly in English, its most important parts are in a native language, and one little understood at the Presidency; with his next report, the Principal Collector is requested to submit another statement, showing the particulars of the grants and other details in English. It is requested also, that the grant of 50,000 rupees a year, spoken of as having been obtained by Major Munro, may be further explained, as well as the allowance mentioned as having lapsed to Government.

Statement 1.	
usdecks	1,33,162 13 7
and Enams	19,482 - 10
	<u>1,54,634 14 5</u>

Para. 3.

3. The interference of Government in the conduct of the religious establishments in this district appears to have been minute, extending to the appointment and dismissal of most of the servants, as well as investigation and punishment of their misconduct. Although this is stated universally of all the institutions, the Board are inclined to suppose that, strictly speaking, it can apply to only a portion; and that in particular the smaller pagodas were left more at liberty.

4. Mr. Blair's plan for the future management of the pagodas is as follows: Those whose annual allowances are within 30 rupees a year, to be entrusted to the officiating priest; with whom, where the property of the pagoda is large, three other persons are to be associated; pagodas receiving more than the above-mentioned sum, to be committed to trustees from three to five in number.

Para. 7.

5. The Board fully approve of the constitution of the poojaries of the small temples to be sole trustees, since it appears to be only the perpetuation of a practice already obtaining, and it is desirable that no needless change should be made in existing usage. They are even inclined to think that this plan might be extended, by enlarging the sum now fixed as a limit to its operation. If in some cases the appointment of co-trustees with the poojary is thought necessary (and the Board would wish that this should be restricted to as few cases as possible), it seems desirable that such co-trustees should be the hereditary village officers, as by that means the succession to vacancies in the trust is provided for.

Para. 8.

6. It does not clearly appear by what principle Mr. Blair has been guided in the nomination of trustees for the larger pagodas. From one part of the report it would seem that the selection of respectable people of the vicinity to join with the priests in the management, was the only proceedings; elsewhere it is stated that the right of superintendence over some pagodas has been recognized as residing in certain rajahs; and again, reference is made to the "hereditary or recognized head" of an institution, and to "contending claimants for the right of the sole management of a pagoda." The Principal Collector is requested to furnish

Para. 9.

Para. 3.

Para. 4.

furnish some more precise information on this point. For his guidance in effecting the desired arrangements, the Board record the following remarks :

1st. Where the disbursement of the funds and the custody of the property of an institution have been hitherto lodged in one or more individuals, subject only to a general right of superintendence on the part of Government, it is proper that the same parties should be continued undisturbed in the possession of the same power and privileges without the intrusion of strangers.

2d. In those institutions in which the interference of Government officers has been greater, whenever persons may be found, whether rajahs or priests or others, who appear to possess, or whose ancestors appear to have possessed, an hereditary right of superintendence, and who, if Government had never interfered, might now be exercising that right : such claim should be recognized, and the party constituted manager.

3d. Where no such possession or right may exist, it would be well if any rajah or chief could be found in the neighbourhood willing to undertake the charge, to commit the pagoda to him, and constitute him and his heirs and successors sole superintendents ; and, lastly, where this is impracticable, a trustee or trustees should be chosen, with whom, if thought proper, the Poojary may be associated ; vacancies occurring among these trustees should be filled up by the suffrage of the community.

7. With reference to para. 14 of the letter under notice, the Board observe that an Act is now in course of preparation to include, among others, the object there specified.

8. Where trustees or superintendents are entrusted with the custody of property, it is necessary that the property should be formally committed to their charge, but there need not be a removal of it, because the custody will be only the same in kind and degree which the servants of Government have hitherto exercised ; nor does it seem likely that resistance will be offered to what is not the establishment of a new right of inquisition, but only the transfer of an old one ; for it is to be remembered, that the new superintendents will have actual cognizance of property only in those cases in which the Government officers have had it hitherto.

9. The Principal Collector has not furnished any statement to show how many pagodas have been disposed of as petty, and how many are to be included in the other arrangements. He will be pleased to supply the omission in English language ; but it is not necessary that he should show the details of the former classes, except of those pagodas to which co-trustees may be appointed, and he will be pleased to state what sum he may ultimately fix as the limit of the small pagodas, and what amount of property as needing the nomination of co-trustees. The arrangements for each of the large pagodas should be exhibited. Para. 7.

10. It is observed, that no allusion is made in the report to the muttums and mosques, though they also appear from the enclosures to have been comprehended in the arrangements formed. Neither is it mentioned whether there are any deposits in the treasury on account of the religious institutions. It is hoped that the next report will supply the omission on both points.

(signed) *J. D. Bourdillon,*
Secretary.

From *H. M. Blair*, Esq. Principal Collector of Mercara, to *J. D. Bourdillon*, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George ; dated 10 December 1842.

Sir,

Para. 1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of an extract of the proceedings of the Board, dated 14th ultimo, containing their remarks on my letter reporting the measures proposed for carrying into effect the orders of the

Court of Directors relative to the relinquishment of all interference on the part of Government with the religious institutions of the natives, and calling for further information on certain points not sufficiently explained in my letter above mentioned.

2. With respect to the distinction between Mahtobar and Chillar, the cause of which the Board desire to have explained, I beg to observe, that the distinction was made in the year 1802, when the arrangements for the allowances, &c. of the pagodas were effected, owing to the destruction of all the old records of the office; it is not, however, in my power to explain the exact grounds on which the difference was originally made. It did not depend solely on the amount of allowances enjoyed by the pagodas, but appears to have been owing to some peculiar importance or sanctity attaching to certain places of worship, and also, it is said, in some instances, to the solicitation of the heads of institutions. The distinctions are merely honorary, and does not appear to be of any importance as affects the present arrangement.

3. The list of institutions forwarded with my former letter, includes those belonging to Lower Coory, recently annexed to Canara.

No 1.

4. The statement in English, showing the particulars of the grants and other details, alluded to in the 2d para. of the Board's proceedings under acknowledgment, is herewith forwarded.

5. With respect to the grant of 50,000 rupees by Major Munro, on which further explanation is required, I beg to state, that, in consequence of the loss of the Hazoor records, I am unable to refer to the correspondence which took place on the occasion of sanction being obtained for the appropriation of that sum to the pagodas. It would appear, however, from the information of the old servants in the department, that, in consequence of the large assumptions of the pagoda revenues by the Mysore Government under Hyder and Tippoo, and the insufficiency of the remaining emoluments for the expenses of certain institutions, Major Muro was induced to recommend the grant of 50,000 rupees as an addition to the devastanum revenues: a portion only of that sum was disbursed by Major Munro during the short time he afterwards remained in the province.

6. In fixing the pagoda tusdeek in Fusly 1212 (1802), Messrs. Ravenshaw & Read, the then Collectors of the province, referring to the average payments made during the three preceding years, permanently added the sum of Rs. 30,221. 11. 8., out of the grant of 50,000 above-mentioned, to the devastanum allowance, making the total tusdeek of the district Rs. 1,35,152. 13. 7. as shown in the margin. The remaining sum of Rs. 19,778. 4. 4. out of the grant of 50,000 was carried to account. The correspondence that took place on the occasion of this settlement of the pagoda allowances, will no doubt be found in the office of the Board of Revenue, to which I must beg to refer the Board for any further particulars of the transaction.

leek fixed			
lieu of en-			
owed reve-			
nuces -	1,04,931	1	11
ion added			
ditto out			
the grant			
Rs.50,000	30,221	11	8

Rs. 1,35,152 13 7

7. The lapsed allowances, regarding which the Board require further information, were the savings or surplus that accrued, from various causes, out of the sum fixed for the expenditure of certain pagodas. This surplus was, it appears, kept in deposit, as a fund for the purpose of making such additions as might afterwards appear necessary to the allowances of any of the pagodas, and also to be applied to the repair of such of the buildings as might stand in need of it. In this manner sums continued to be disbursed out of this fund until Fusly 1245 (A. D. 1835), when the surplus remaining in deposit, amounting to Rs.15,672. 4. 7., was carried to the credit of Government: since that time there has been no disbursement on any account out of the savings or lapses to Government of the pagoda allowances.

No. 2.

8. There are several places of worship which have fallen into decay from means not being forthcoming to rebuild them; and as the services in these dilapidated temples have ceased, the allowances have consequently been suspended. A list of these decayed institutions is herewith forwarded. The amount of allowances suspended, as shown in the Statement, amounts to Rs. 107. 4. 11., which must be considered as being payable to the institutions on their restoration. Besides the above sum, there is remaining in deposit the pay of certain pagoda servants,

servants, who have either been absent, or the situations not filled up, as shown in the Statement No. 3.

No. 3.

9. In accordance with the recommendation of the Board in their proceedings* under reply, for extending the limit of the tusdeek within which the poojaries of institutions should be constituted sole trustees, I would now propose that all those whose allowance does not exceed 50 rupees should be so disposed of. I am not inclined to think it would be advisable to apply this arrangement to a still greater extent, as the poojaries of these petty pagodas are generally needy men, without much reputation for honesty, complaints against them for plundering or misappropriating the pagoda property being by no means uncommon.

* Para. 1

10. An Abstract Statement is herewith submitted, which exhibits the total number of places of native worship whose tusdeek does not exceed 50 rupees, and those in receipt of higher allowances, as also the estimated value of the property belonging to the several institutions in each talook in the district.

11. In the 6th para. of their proceedings under reply, the Board call for more precise information as to the principle on which the nomination of the trustees of the larger pagodas has been recommended by me; on this point I beg to explain, that the proposed appointment of co-trustees, alluded to in the 8th para. of my letter, dated 28 October 1842, was intended to apply only to those institutions over which no prescriptive, hereditary, or other right of control could be established by any parties. Over several of the places of worship, recognised heads or managers have always existed, with whose authority in the management of the internal affairs of the institutions there has been no interference on the part of Government. With these, of course, it is only necessary to recognize and confirm the form of management hitherto prevailing. There are others, to the superintendents of which claimants in the persons of descendants of petty rajahs and chiefs have sprung up since the determination of the Court of Directors to abandon all interference on the part of their servants with the affairs of the pagodas has become known. Wherever such claim can be established, and the exercise of it will not interfere with any subsequently acquired right, it is proposed to make over the management of the institutions to the respective claimants.

12. With respect to the mutts and mosques, they have always been under the sole management of the presiding priests or hereditary superintendents. The tusdeek is paid to them, and no account of the administration of the affairs of their respective institutions has ever been rendered to the Government officers. No change is therefore necessary in the existing management of those institutions.

13. The arrangements proposed by me for the future management of those institutions over which Government has hitherto exercised any control, will be found, I believe, to correspond in all the leading points with the plan laid down for my guidance in the 6th para. of the Board's proceedings, dated 14th November 1842.

14. It is not in my power to submit with this Report the detailed statements called for in the 9th para. of the Board's proceedings above mentioned for the whole of the institutions in the district, as the particulars of some of the pagodas are not yet completed.

15. I beg now to submit a Statement of the proposed arrangement for the Cundapoor talook, which if approved by the Board, a similar statement shall be prepared for the remaining talooks.

No. 5.

I have, &c.

Mercara,
10 December 1842.

(signed) *H. M. Blair,*
Principal Collector.

No. 1.—MEMORANDUM, showing the ENDOWED REVENUES assumed by Government belonging to the Institution of Native Worship, the Amount of Money Allowance granted in lieu thereof, and the Disbursements made on that account in the District of *Canara*.

		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Cudeem Enam, or ancient Endowed Revenue		-	-	-	8,10,165	6	10
Deduct,—Zaftee, or confiscated, during the former dynasties of the Bednore Ranees, Hyder and Tippoo		4,91,223	11	3			
Ditto, Estates of the Nundawur Bungar, forfeited to Government for taking part in the insurrection in 1837		240	8	-			
Balance,—Jary Enam, or the revenues of lands, the assessment of which has been remitted in perpetuity, <i>i. e.</i> , Revenues of Rent-free Lands		19,283	10	5	4,91,464	3	3
Revenue of Lands assumed by the Company's Government, in lieu whereof Tusdeek or Money Allowance is payable; viz.							
1. Melwassi, or portion of Endowed Revenues, continued to be enjoyed by the institutions after the confiscation by the former Governments above mentioned	Rs. 72,591	5	6				
2. Walla Dhurma, or revenues of portions of lands assigned by individual ryots to certain institutions	18,132	7	8				
3. Kay Dhurma, or allowances paid by individuals out of their funds, without assigning the produce of any portion of their lands	7,239	-	5				
4. Grama Dhurma, or charitable contributions paid by individuals for the support of institutions which received no emoluments from endowed revenues	450	10	5				
5. Ballootar, or revenues of lands enjoyed by the institutions, free from assessment, but for which no written grants were forthcoming	1,004	1	2				
<i>Note.</i> —The foregoing five items, Nos. 1 to 5, consist of rents both in money and kind, the latter commuted in money according to the prevailing prices.					99,417	9	2
Add.—Amount paid to the institutions (independently of their endowed revenues) out of the grant of 50,000 rupees sanctioned by Government in Fusly 1209, under the collectorate of Major Munro							
							30,221 11 6
TOTAL							1,48,922 15 3
Add.—Endowed Revenues of the Institutions in the Lower Coory, annexed to Canara in Fusly 1244 :							
Jaree Enam					198	6	5
Revenue of Lands assumed by Company's Government, in lieu whereof Tusdeek (Money Allowance) is payable; viz.							
Melwassi	Rs. 5,134	9	11				
Walla Dhurma	244	15	3				
Kay Dhurma	1,009	-	5				
Kenna Cuddy, or annual payments made by debtors to the funds of the Institutions, being interest on Loans received by them	117	8	-				
					6,506	1	7
							6,707 8 -
	CANARA.	LOWER COORY.	TOTAL.				
Jary Enam	19,283 10 5	198 6 5	19,482 - 10				
Melwassi	72,591 5 6	5,134 9 11					
Walla Dhurma	18,132 7 8	244 15 3					
Kay Dhurma	7,239 - 5	1,009 - 5					
Grama Dhurma	450 10 5						
Ballootar	1,004 1 2						
Kenna Cuddy		117 8 -					
	99,417 9 2	6,506 1 7	1,05,923 10 9				
Money Allowance out of the Grant of 50,000 rupees, as explained above			30,221 11 6				1,55,627 7 3
Institutions to which Tusdeek, or Money Allowance, was fixed, in lieu of the Endowed Revenues assumed, &c. in the manner above shown :	CANARA.	LOWER COORY.	TOTAL.				
To Malabar Pagodas, or eminent Hindoo Institutions	62,052 - 5	2,370 - -	2,370 - -				
To Chilara ditto, or petty ditto	57,849 9 8	2,562 12 5	2,562 12 5				
To Mutts, or places of native worship of Lingayets	3,615 5 2	531 9 2	531 9 2				
To Mosques	6,122 5 7	49 3 2	49 3 2				
	1,92,639 4 10	5,513 8 9	1,35,152 13 7				
Jaree Enam	19,283 10 5	198 6 5	19,482 - 10				
Deduct,—Amount of Tusdeek lapsed to Government, or the surplus accrued out of the Sum fixed for the expenditure of the Institutions :							
Mathobur Pagodas			372 1 5				
Chilara ditto			2,178 10 1				
Mutts			114 6 2				
Mosques			104 - -				
			2,764 1 6				
BALANCE payable							1,51,870 12 11

No. 2.—STATEMENT, showing the BE CHARAK or Lapses to Government from the Religious Institutions in Canara.

	Mathbur Deostanums.		Muttama.		Mosques.		Petty Pagodas.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Mangalore	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2 6 5	1	2 6 5
lekul	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6 3 2	2	6 3 2
luntwal	-	-	-	7 9 8	-	-	4	44 10 10	4	52 4 6
larcur	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	11 3 3	3	11 3 3
Ionore	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	4 - -	1	4 2 -
lnkola	-	-	-	-	-	2	- - -	-	-	2 -
loopah	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	20 1 7	2	20 1 7
iondah	-	-	1	6 2 -	-	-	2	4 12 -	3	10 14 -
TOTAL	-	2	1	13 11 8	-	2	15	93 5 3	16	107 4 11

Mercara, 10 December 1842.

(signed) *H. M. Blair,*
Principal Collector.

No. 3.—STATEMENTS of DEPOSITS on account of the Pagoda Allowances in Canara, accrued between 1245 and October 1252.

Deposits in the Talooks :	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
On account of Mathabur Pagodas, being the unpaid salaries of the servants under the Institutions - - - -	6,837 4 5	The sum of Rs.7,109. 14. 5. is the amount of deposits in the talooks which is still required for disbursement.
Ditto - Petty Pagodas, ditto - - - -	260 5 6	The sum not required to be disbursed was ordered to be remitted to the Hazoor Treasury, and amounts to Rs.6,402. 14. 11.
Ditto - Muttams, ditto - - - -	- - 1	
Ditto - Mosques, ditto - - - -	6 4 5	The deposits consist of unpaid salaries of certain offices, the holders of which have been absent, and the pay of vacant situations which were not filled up immediately, and also of the savings effected in the purchase of articles below the estimated value.
	7,109 14 5	
Deposits in the Collector's Treasury from the Mathbur and Petty Pagodas - - -	6,402 14 11	The deposits have been till now appropriated to the repair of the respective institutions to which the money may have belonged.
TOTAL - - -	13,512 13 4	

Mercara, 10 December 1842.

(signed) *H. M. Blair,*
Principal Collector.

No. 4.—STATEMENT, showing the Number of NATIVE WORSHIPPERS whose Tusdeek is below 50 Rupees, and those in receipt of higher Allowance, in the Zillah of Salem.

TALOOKS	PAGODAS									MUTTS			MOSQUES.			TOTAL.		
	Mathobur, or Great Pagodas, receiving above 50 Rupees per Annum.			Chilra, or Petty Pagodas						No.	Tusdeek.	Estimated Value of Property.	No.	Tusdeek.	Estimated Value of Property.	No.	Tusdeek.	Estimated Value of Property.
	No.	Tusdeek.	Estimated Value of Property.	Receiving below 50 Rupees.			Receiving above 50 Rupees.											
				No.	Tusdeek.	Estimated Value of Property.	No.	Tusdeek.	Estimated Value of Property.									
Mangalore -	8	Rs. a. p. 3,085 13 7	Rs. a. p. 40,284 4 10	156	Rs. a. p. 2,245 9 7	Rs. a. p. 22,782 6 3	22	Rs. a. p. 2,621 8 7	Rs. a. p. 14,072 2 10	5	Rs. a. p. 1,076 - -	Rs. a. p. 2,022 - -	18	Rs. a. p. 1,944 15 2	Rs. a. p. 227 - -	209	Rs. a. p. 11,893 9 11	Rs. a. p. 79,337 13 11
Bekul -	9	Rs. a. p. 4,249 12 10	Rs. a. p. 25,371 14 8	345	Rs. a. p. 3,926 7 2	Rs. a. p. 88,250 14 8	38	Rs. a. p. 3,707 14 10	Rs. a. p. 53,665 15 1	1	Rs. a. p. 6 - -	Rs. a. p. - - -	67	Rs. a. p. 1,045 14 5	Rs. a. p. - - -	460	Rs. a. p. 12,836 1 3	Rs. a. p. 1,67,288 12 5
Buntwal	13	Rs. a. p. 10,235 8 5	Rs. a. p. 28,573 3 2	432	Rs. a. p. 4,784 5 1	Rs. a. p. 25,986 9 2	36	Rs. a. p. 3,500 13 9	Rs. a. p. 27,398 8 7	57	Rs. a. p. 899 3 6	Rs. a. p. 940 8 -	10	Rs. a. p. 315 8 9	Rs. a. p. 28 - -	548	Rs. a. p. 19,735 7 6	Rs. a. p. 82,926 12 11
Oodipy -	13	Rs. a. p. 13,681 10 5	Rs. a. p. 2,39,554 1 9	231	Rs. a. p. 3,303 3 2	Rs. a. p. 8,071 13 11	31	Rs. a. p. 3,654 8 -	Rs. a. p. 14,256 12 2	7	Rs. a. p. 248 14 10	Rs. a. p. 242 12 10	4	Rs. a. p. 276 8 5	Rs. a. p. 13 - -	286	Rs. a. p. 21,164 12 10	Rs. a. p. 2,62,138 8 8
Barcoor -	15	Rs. a. p. 7,252 11 2	Rs. a. p. 16,910 12 -	491	Rs. a. p. 5,549 15 7	Rs. a. p. 7,626 - 2	30	Rs. a. p. 3,054 5 7	Rs. a. p. 3,797 8 -	13	Rs. a. p. 404 9 7	Rs. a. p. 55 - -	-	Rs. a. p. - - -	Rs. a. p. - - -	548	Rs. a. p. 16,261 9 11	Rs. a. p. 28,389 4 2
Cundapoor	5	Rs. a. p. 10,430 2 -	Rs. a. p. 89,753 14 8	421	Rs. a. p. 4,623 4 6	Rs. a. p. 3,643 3 2	48	Rs. a. p. 5,940 6 4	Rs. a. p. 18,241 - 4	19	Rs. a. p. 252 1 -	Rs. a. p. - - -	7	Rs. a. p. 770 6 10	Rs. a. p. - - -	500	Rs. a. p. 22,016 4 8	Rs. a. p. 1,11,638 2 2
Honore -	4	Rs. a. p. 3,782 12 5	Rs. a. p. 8,033 14 6	395	Rs. a. p. 1,431 11 7	Rs. a. p. 12,043 7 11	15	Rs. a. p. 3,475 14 10	Rs. a. p. 4,865 10 5	23	Rs. a. p. 273 - 9	Rs. a. p. 121 14 -	10	Rs. a. p. 1,167 8 -	Rs. a. p. 16 - -	446	Rs. a. p. 10,130 13 7	Rs. a. p. 20,080 14 10
Ankola -	6	Rs. a. p. 1,757 4 9	Rs. a. p. 14,183 7 7	210	Rs. a. p. 1,379 - -	Rs. a. p. 37,309 2 6	4	Rs. a. p. 516 10 5	Rs. a. p. 12,011 13 7	-	Rs. a. p. - - -	Rs. a. p. - - -	4	Rs. a. p. 228 2 -	Rs. a. p. 59 4 -	224	Rs. a. p. 3,881 1 2	Rs. a. p. 63,563 11 8
Soopah -	5	Rs. a. p. 1,333 14 -	Rs. a. p. 8,152 7 2	98	Rs. a. p. 604 5 7	Rs. a. p. 5,531 5 1	1	Rs. a. p. 96 1 7	Rs. a. p. 603 4 -	3	Rs. a. p. 105 4 5	Rs. a. p. - - -	9	Rs. a. p. 184 4 5	Rs. a. p. - - -	116	Rs. a. p. 2,323 14 -	Rs. a. p. 14,287 - 3
Soondah -	3	Rs. a. p. 5,989 14 4	Rs. a. p. 15,785 13 7	179	Rs. a. p. 1,733 8 9	Rs. a. p. 5,411 8 -	3	Rs. a. p. 1,045 2 5	Rs. a. p. 1,261 - 10	14	Rs. a. p. 481 8 -	Rs. a. p. - - -	6	Rs. a. p. 144 9 7	Rs. a. p. - - -	205	Rs. a. p. 9,394 11 1	Rs. a. p. 22,458 6 5
Bilghy -	2	Rs. a. p. 1,418 8 -	Rs. a. p. 5,500 - -	86	Rs. a. p. 885 6 10	Rs. a. p. 3,668 15 4	-	Rs. a. p. - - -	Rs. a. p. - - -	17	Rs. a. p. 272 2 5	Rs. a. p. - - -	1	Rs. a. p. 60 - -	Rs. a. p. - - -	106	Rs. a. p. 2,636 1 3	Rs. a. p. 9,168 15 4
TOTAL -	83	Rs. a. p. 63,937 13 11	Rs. a. p. 4,47,103 13 11	3,043	Rs. a. p. 30,366 13 10	Rs. a. p. 2,30,375 6 2	228	Rs. a. p. 37,813 1 4	Rs. a. p. 1,50,173 11 10	158	Rs. a. p. 4,018 12 6	Rs. a. p. 3,382 2 10	136	Rs. a. p. 6,137 13 7	Rs. a. p. 343 4 -	3,649	Rs. a. p. 1,32,274 7 2	Rs. a. p. 8,61,278 6 9

As the Mutts and Mosques are proposed to be placed under the sole superintendence of their respective priests (Aigas and Causees), without reference to the amount of Allowances and Value of Property, no distinction is made between those whose Allowances are above, and those which receive less than 50 Rupees each.

(signed)

H. M. Blair,
Principal Collector.

Marsara, 10 December 1842.

G G

Pagodas not exceeding 50 Rupees' Allowance :
 To be placed under the management of individuals possessing hereditary right to the superintendence
 Ditto under management of Poojaris
 Ditto under Poojaris and Co-trustees

Mutts under management of Poojaris alone

Exceeding 50 Rupees' Allowance :
 Mahtbar davanaugh under management of five co-trustees, being the Poojaris and heads of villages
 Ditto davanaugh under management of seven co-trustees, being the Poojaris and heads of villages

Petty Davastaum under management of three co-trustees, being the Poojaris and heads of villages
 Ditto davastaum under management of five co-trustees, being the Poojaris and heads of villages

Mosques under management of individuals possessing hereditary right to the superintendence
 Ditto under management of officiating Priests
 Ditto under management of three officiating Priests

TOTAL Allowance exceeding 50 Rupees, including Petty Davastaums and Mosques

Number of Pagodas.	MANAGERS or TRUSTEES.			Amount of Tusdeek. Rs. a. p.	PROPERTY.	
	Poojaris.	TOTAL.	TOTAL.		No. of Pagodas to which the Property belongs.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
38	-	-	38	494 - 10	6	80 10 10
387	387	-	387	4,097 8 8	187	3,052 14 4
1	2	1	3	32 - -	1	509 10 -
421	380	1	423	4,623 4 6	194	3,643 3 2
19	19	-	19	252 1 -		
440	408	1	442	4,875 5 6	194	3,643 3 2
1	3	2	5	910 8 10	1	349 5 8
4	24	4	28	9,519 9 2	*3	89,404 9 5
5	27	6	33	10,430 2 -	4	89,753 14 8
45	101	34	135	4,956 2 4	41	7,675 11 11½
3	9	6	15	984 4 -	3	10,565 4 5
48	110	40	150	5,940 6 4	44	18,241 - 4½
1	-	-	1	72 - -	-	-
5	5	-	5	390 6 10	-	-
1	3	-	3	380 - -	-	-
7	8	-	9	770 6 10	-	-
60	145	46	192	17,140 15 2	48	1,07,994 15 -½
TOTAL	558	47	634	22,016 4 8	242	1,11,638 2 2½
					*1 257	Property to be ascertained. Without Property.
					500	

Mercara,
10 December 1842.

(signed) H. M. Blair,
Principal Collector.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue; dated
22 December 1842.

Para. 1. In this letter the Principal Collector replies to the Board's remarks and inquiries in their proceedings of the 14th ultimo, regarding his plans for the future management of the native religious institutions of his district. It is not, however, a final or conclusive report, as the arrangements have not yet been completed, and do not appear to have been in any instance carried into effect.

2. The divisions of the pagodas of Canara into mautbar and selleray has no reference, it appears, to their income, as is generally the case elsewhere; but the former term is merely an honorary distinction accorded to 83 of the most venerated temples in 1802, when the devastanum allowances were settled.

3. In reply to the Board's question, as to the grant of 50,000 rupees on Major Munro's application, Mr. Blair states, that on the officer's representation of the insufficiency of the religious endowments in Canara, from the extensive resumption of the Mysore conquerors, Government authorized an addition to them of half a lac annually; but that, in 1802, the permanent allowance out of that grant was fixed at Rs. 30,221. 11. 8., the remainder being considered unnecessary by Messrs. Ravenshaw and Read, then the Collectors respectively of the north and south divisions of the province.

4. It appears, from the information now furnished, that the sanctioned allowances to the devastanums amount to Rs. 1,54,634. 14. 5.; but the amount actually disbursed is only Rs. 1,51,870. 12. 11., the difference, Rs. 2,764. 1. 6.,

To Mathabar Pagodas, or eminent Hindoo institutions	64,422	-	5
To Chelare - ditto - or petty - ditto - -	60,412	6	1
To Mutts, or places of native worship of Lengeyeyet	4,146	14	4
To Mosques - - - - -	6,171	8	9
To Jari Enam - - - - -	19,482	-	10
	<u>1,54,634</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>5</u>

being reserved as not required. The accumulations of this saving for seven years are stated to be in deposit, but their amount is not specified. In addition to this, the allowances to certain pagodas which have fallen to decay are suspended; the annual amount of these is Rs. 107. 4. 11., but the

aggregate is not mentioned. There is also a sum of Rs. 6,402. 14. 11., being accumulations of the pay of certain offices, withheld in consequence of their being vacant or the incumbent absent. In a future communication, Mr. Blair is requested to specify the amount actually in deposit in his treasury, to enable the Board to report it to Government.

Para. 9.
Proceedings, 14 Nov.,
para. 6.

5. The Board approved of the substitution of 50 rupees for 30, as the limit within which pagodas are to be entrusted to the poojaries only. The plans explained in para. 11, for the larger pagodas, are also very nearly in accordance with their sentiments as formerly expressed. It only remains that the arrangements should be completed, and a detailed statement prepared, such as is specified in the Board's former proceedings, showing, individually, the disposal of the pagodas receiving above 50 rupees, and of the smaller, in the aggregate. Statement No. 5, now received, does not give the particulars of the larger pagodas, and is therefore defective. As soon as the arrangements are completed for each pagoda, they should be carried into effect without delay. The mutts and mosques will continue on the same footing as heretofore.

Para. 9.

6. There would seem to be some omissions in Statement 4, as the number of the sillary devastanums, as there given, is observed to be smaller than is stated in the Principal Collector's former letter.

(signed) *J. D. Bourdillon,*
Secretary.

(True copies.)

(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*
Secretary to Government.

— No. 112. —

(No. 257.)

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue; dated 29 May 1843.

READ letter from Acting Principal Collector of Cuddapah, reporting his having completed the arrangements for transferring the native religious institutions of his district into the hands of trustees, and forwarding a statement of the pagodas, mosques, &c., and of the parties to whom their management has been entrusted.

6th in Cons. 18 May 1843.

In their proceedings of the 14th November 1842, the Board had the satisfaction of reporting to Government the completion of the arrangements for the transfer into the hands of trustees of all the native religious institutions in the district of Cuddapah, with the exception of one, Royachoty, in the case of which the annual allowances, 1,458 rupees, being considerable, the reddies and respectable people in the neighbourhood were stated to be afraid of the responsibility. That difficulty has now been overcome, and the pagoda made over to a committee, composed of 17 of the principal residents in Royachoty and the vicinity. This arrangement completed the final dis severance of Government interference with the native religious institutions in the province of Cuddapah.

2. The general principles on which the transfer has been effected having been already reported to Government, and received their approval, it is now only necessary to remark, that the suggestion of the Board, that in cases where a curnum had been constituted sole trustee, some reddy or influential ryot should be associated in the charge, has been acted on by Mr. Arbuthnot, as will appear from the statement now forwarded.

Proceedings of Board of Revenue, 30 May 1842.
Ditto, 14 Nov. 1842.
Minute of Council, 5th July, in Cons. 11th, 1842.
Ditto, Nov., in Cons. 12th Dec. 1842.

3. In para. 4, the Acting Principal Collector brings to notice three institutions, the endowments of which have, in two cases, been entirely, and in the third, partially suspended. The two first are that of a pagoda in which no worship has been celebrated for the last 12 years, or since A.D. 1830, and a cazeeship, for which there has been no incumbent since the demise of the last holder in 1818. The Board are of opinion that those institutions may be held to have escheated, and that the funds for their support, and sums in deposit on this account, should be carried to the credit of Government.

4. The third item is an amount of Rs. 43. 2., being a part of the annual endowment annexed to the Chowk Mosque in the town of Cuddapah, discontinued, under what authority does not appear, in 1831, in consequence of some of the servants attached to it being suspected of having been concerned in the murder of Mr. M'Donald, sub-collector and joint magistrate of the district. It might be proper at the time to adopt some means of marking the public indignation excited by so atrocious an act; but, adverting to the number of years which have since elapsed, and the changes which have doubtless taken place among the servants belonging to this mosque, it would, the Board think, be proper that, on the final withdrawal of Government from all interference with the affairs of this institution, its former endowment should be made over to it in full. They therefore beg to recommend that the original allowance, being Rs. 76. 2., may be paid to the parties to whom the mosque may be entrusted.

5. From an oversight, for which they would now apologise, the Board, in forwarding the report on the devastanum of South Arcot, stated that Canara was the only province then remaining in which the arrangements for the transfer of the religious institutions had not been fully carried out. The pagodas in Cuddapah having, with the one exception of Royachoty, been disposed of, the arrear in the case of this district had escaped their attention.

(signed) *E. C. Lovell,*
Acting Secretary.

To *E. C. Lovell*, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue,
Fort St. George.

Sir,

Para. 1. I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Board of Revenue, that the arrangements for disconnecting the servants of Government with the religious institutions of the district have now been completed.

5 November 1842.

2. At the date of my last report* there only remained one pagoda at Royachoty, for which managers had not been found. As the endowments attached to this pagoda were large, the reddy and curnums of the village appeared afraid to undertake the responsibility. A committee has now been formed, composed of 17 of the principal residents in Royachoty and the adjoining village; amongst them is a Moosulman, a reddy of one of the villages; this appeared to me somewhat extraordinary, but, as the arrangement was made amongst the parties themselves, I did not consider it necessary to raise any objection to it.

3. In all the cases where a curnum had been appointed sole manager, I have, agreeably to the suggestions contained in the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated the 14th November 1842, associated either a reddy or an influential ryot in the charge. I have also filled up all vacancies that have since occurred amongst the managers; and I beg now to submit an amended list of all the religious institutions in the district, of the endowments attached to them, and of the persons who have been placed in charge of them.

4. The Board will observe, that the payments of the endowments have been entirely discontinued in two cases, and partially in one. The details of these are as follows:

1. No.	2. TALOOKS.	3. Description of the Religious Institutions.	4. Number of the Institutions in the accompanying Statement.	5. Annual Allowance originally sanctioned.	Particulars of Column 5.	
					6. Amount still paid.	7. Amount discontinued.
				<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
1.	Door - - - -	Pagoda -	35	8 12 -	- - -	8 12 -
2.	Chennoor - - -	Mosque -	1	76 2 -	33 - -	43 2 -
3.	Royachoty - - -	Cazee -	8	83 14 4	- - -	83 14 4
	TOTAL - - -	- - -	- - -	168 12 4	33 - -	135 12 4

1st. An annual allowance of Rs. 8. 12. was attached to the Poddatoor Calva Anjanayaswamy's Pagoda, and the amount annually paid to the poojaries; but in consequence of the smallness of the allowance, the worship has been discontinued since Fusly 1240 (1830-31).

2d. In the town of Cuddapah an endowment of Rs. 76. 2. was allotted to the Chowk Mosque; but as some of the servants attached to it were suspected of having been concerned in the affray which took place in the town of Cuddapah, in Fusly 1241 (1841-42), in which Mr. M'Donald, the sub-collector and joint magistrate was murdered, a portion of the allowance has since then been discontinued, and 33 rupees only are now paid.

3d. An annual allowance of Rs. 83. 14. 4. was paid to Syed Mahomed Cazee, of Royachoty, till Fusly 1228 (1818-19). It was discontinued on his death, and has never since been bestowed on any one else.

4th. If, therefore, the above sum of Rs. 135. 12. 4. be deducted from the actual amount of endowments, there will remain the sum of Rs. 31,861. 13. 4., to be charged in the treasury accounts, besides the sum of 70 rupees, which is deducted from the beriz of a village in the Doopand talook.

5th. There is a sum of 3,564. 5. 7. in deposit on account of these institutions, which will be retained till the final orders of Government on the subject are received.

(signed) *W. W. Arbuthnot*,
Acting Principal Collector.

Cuddapah District,
Principal Collector's Office, Muddunpolly,
6 May 1843.

A STATEMENT, showing the NAMES of the Individuals who consented to undertake the Management of the Pagodas, Mosques, &c., in the Zillah of Cuddapah, for Fusly 1252.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Talooka.	Description of the Persons who stood as Managers.	No.	Names of the Pagodas.	Annual Allowance granted to each Pagoda.	Names of the Persons who agreed to stand as Managers for each Pagoda.	TOTAL No. of Persons.
Cambum	Pagodas which have been undertaken by other than Poojaris.	1.	Venkatramana Swamy of Cusba-Cambum.	Rs. a. p. 175 - -	V. Narsimmachary Butvartee Enamdar, Curnum Nagarajoo Gooroomoorty, G. Chedarambam and Dundiga Ram Reddy.	4
		2.	Rama Swamy of Cusba Cambum	89 6 -	Butwarty Enamdar V. Venkataroyadoo	1
		3.	Vanugopaula Swamy of Ruveepand	297 8 -	Lutebeemee Reddy and Venkala Reddy	2
		4.	Gopsula Swamy of Cankurlah	154 - -	M. Casavada Reddy, Chinna Kistna Reddy, C. Appul Reddy and Curnum Appajee Suteennah.	4
		5.	Maudhava Swamy of Tooroomellah	148 12 -	C. Rungah Row and Basepah	2
		6.	Veerabhadra Swamy of Chinna-Cambum.	112 - -	Batvarty Enamdar G. Pedda Sashiah	1
		7.	Narsimha Swamy of Geddaloor	70 - -	P. Chinna Rungah Reddy	1
		8.	Streeramanayamee feast of ditto	94 8 -	Oraguntee Soobhabutloo Batvarty Enamdar	1
		9.	Bhremaswara Swamy of Kistna Chettyally.	87 8 -	Errecula Reddy and Curnum Venkatapah	2
		10.	Bhavanesinkara Swamy of Moon-dalapaud.	70 - -	Mahanandee Reddy and Nuraappah Curnum of Poollalacherovoor.	2
		11.	Narasimha Swamy of Naroovah	67 1 4	Edderia Condah Reddy	1
	Pagodas, the management of which has been undertaken by the Poojaris.	12.	Anjanaya Swamy of Cusba-Cambum.	17 8 -	Mahanundoes Byrangee	1
		13.	Panpaveemochena Swamy of ditto	17 8 -	Bujunagum Veeriah	1
		14.	Narsimha Swamy of Edamakul	70 - -	Canacuntee Appiah	1
		15.	Gopaula Swamy of Rajoopalliem	35 - -	Streepathee Garoodapah	1
		16.	Anjanaya Swamy of Cotocottah	21 - -	Nundiala Chenniah	1
		17.	Runga Swamy of Poollalacherovoor	47 4 -	Pareemallum Soobbiah	1
		18.	Easwara Swamy of ditto	23 10 -	Tambula Nagappah	1
		19.	Anjanaya Swamy of Chinna-Cambum.	21 - -	Mootoocorey Appiah	1
		20.	Pantaula Nayaswara Swamy of Giddaloor.	35 - -	Thumbula Chellum	1
				1,603 9 4		30
Doopand	Pagodas which have been undertaken by other than Poojaris.	1.	Chennasutwa Swamy of Murkapoor	525 - -	Curnum Catavooleo and Garoota Reddy, a Ryet.	2
		2.	Teroomala Nada Swamy of Rajunpally.	192 15 -	E. Timma Reddy, C. Naegees Reddy, Sasha Reddy, Curnum Soobbaranjoo and Malliah.	5
		3.	Chennacusava Swamy of Venkatadrepolliem.	70 - -	Mallah Reddy, Venkiah, Chellum and Curnum Venkapa.	4
		4.	Narasimha Swamy of Murkapoor	35 - -	S. Sushachella Putty Naidoo Paliagur	1
		5.	Marcundaswara Swamy of Murkapoor.	35 - -	Chetumbrum	1
	Pagodas, the management of which has been undertaken by the Poojaris.	6.	Seetuldoss Bhyragee Mutt of Murkapoor.	6 1 1	Thavathasoo Bhyragee	1
		7.	Martundaswara Swamy of Canagery.	87 8 -	Soobbiah, Appiah and Butchiah	3
		8.	Anjanaya Swamy of ditto	52 8 -	Doorgee Madhamcherry	1
		9.	Gopaula Swamy of Millum Pully	47 4 -	Singiah, Ramiah, Teeroomalappah and Ragavachary	4
		10.	Mullaswara Swamy of Mundavanum.	70 - -	Cothapally Narsoo	1
				1,121 4 1		23
Budwail	Pagodas which have been undertaken by other than Poojaris.	1.	Venkatasa Swamy of Cusba Budwail.	297 8 -	Curnum R. Soobha Row, and G. Govintharajoo.	2
		2.	Lingaswara Swamy of ditto	35 - -	Conkamany Bortchiah	1
	Pagodas, the management of which has been undertaken by the Poojaris.	3.	Anjanaya Swamy of ditto	35 - -	Kistniab, Chinna Kistniab and Soobbiah	3
		4.	Malluswar Swamy of Conasamoodrum.	35 - -	Peddamulliah and Chinmulliah	2
		5.	Sunkamaullawara Swamy of Venapully.	17 8 -	Ditto ditto	2
				420 - -		10
Jummulmadgoo	Pagodas which have been undertaken by other than Poojaris.	1.	Nurapoor Swamy of Cusba Jummulmadgoo.	723 5 4	Naurapoorum Reddy, Curnum Camaswarum	2
		2.	Chennacana Swamy of Yatoor	81 10 8	Venkantarane Reddy and Curnumsahapa	2
		3.	Nealakuntaswara Swamy of Cautharabad.	42 - -	Narapah Reddy and Curnumsahapa	2
		4.	Vardaraja Swamy of Dooddulah	66 12 8	Ramee Reddy and Curnum Malaginy	2
	Pagodas, the management of which has been undertaken by the Poojaris.	5.	Anjanaya Swamy of Cusba Jummulmadgoo.	21 - -	Conarachary	1
		6.	Eswaraswara Swamy of ditto	70 - -	Paupiah	1
		7.	Rama Swamy of Bookapatanum	42 - -	Lutchmeenarasiah	1
		8.	Narasimha Swamy of ditto	28 - -	Ditto	1
		9.	Rama Swamy of Moodum	42 - -	Chinna Soobbiah	1
		10.	Narasimha Swamy	28 - -	Ditto	1
				1,214 12 8		14

Names of the Individuals who consented to undertake the Management of the Pagodas, Mosques, &c., in the Zillah of Cuddapah—continued.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Talooks.	Description of the Persons who stood as Managers.	No.	Names of the Pagodas.	Annual Allowance granted to each Pagoda.	Names of the Persons who agreed to stand as Managers for each Pagoda.	TOTAL No. of Persons.
Doovoor	Pagodas which have been undertaken by other than Poojaries.	1.	Anjanaya Swamy of Villalah	291 10 8	Condah Reddy, alias Sanjeeves Reddy, and Curnum Pauparajoo.	2
		2.	Casawa Swamy of Vaneepentah	148 12 -	Chinna Reddy Gary Nayee Reddy and Curnum Appasastry.	2
		3.	Casawa Swamy of Vaneepentah	148 12 -	Chinna Reddy Gary Nayee Reddy and Curnum Appasastry.	2
		4.	Gopaula Swamy of Camanur	116 10 8	Pedda Condah Reddy and Curnum Soobiah	2
		5.	Casawa Swamy of Peddatoor	116 10 8	Vempally Soobhee Reddy and Curnum Poollamarajoo.	2
		6.	Codeendara Swamy of Duvoor	93 5 4	Casawa Reddy and Garoodadvee	2
		7.	Madhava Swamy of Mydevor	99 2 8	Madava Reddy and Curnum Rama Swamy	2
		8.	Casawa Swamy of Settypally	52 8 -	Ramee Reddy Gengoo Reddy and Curnum Chenchooranoo.	2
		9.	Casawa Swamy of Tungootoor	52 8 -	G. Narvimha Reddy	1
		10.	Casawa Swamy of Gengecontah	52 8 -	Paupes Reddy, Curnum Anthamurthey, Sashiah and Chinnah Appiah.	4
		11.	Casawa Swamy of Callur	58 5 4	Chinna Chenna Reddy and Curnum Appiah	2
		12.	Teroovengalanada Swamy of Nundiallumpet.	38 5 4	Bakel Poottah Teroomallacundoo	1
		13.	Veerabedra Swamy of Nundiallumpett.	26 4 -	Soobbiah	1
		14.	Anjanaya Swamy of ditto	17 8 -	Narasimacharry	1
		15.	Nursimmah Swamy of Moottialloopaud.	35 - -	Shashiah	1
		16.	Eswara Swamy of ditto	35 - -	Ancaloo	-
		17.	Somaswara Swamy of Vuneepentah	14 9 4	Chennapah	1
		18.	Anjanaya Swamy of ditto	14 9 4	Soobbiah	1
		19.	Dhumashalla Anjanaya Swamy of Pudhatoor.	61 4 -	Soobharracharry and Venkapacharry	2
	20.	Killa Anjanaya Swamy of ditto	49 13 4	Appiah	1	
	21.	Agathaswara Swamy of ditto	35 - -	Seevaramoodoo and Garoomovathy	2	
	22.	Beemaswara Swamy of Chintaconda.	26 4 -	Tambula Soobbiah	1	
	23.	Casawa Swamy of ditto	49 9 4	Maddhoolaty	1	
	24.	Beemaswara Swamy of Chavoodeer	35 - -	Peddah Veeranah and Erra Veeriah	2	
	25.	Anjanaya Swamy of Chavoodeer	17 8 -	Shasha Charry	1	
	26.	Gopaula Swamy of Aracuttawamulla.	17 8 -	Shahsha Charry	1	
	27.	Eswara Swamy of ditto	17 8 -	Rachanah and Veeranah	2	
	28.	Raja Rajaswara Swamy of Cottapally.	17 8 -	Seeriah	1	
	29.	Yellamah Dhavata of ditto	8 12 -	Condadoo	1	
	30.	Eswara Swamy of Chettyally	17 8 -	Nangaranjoo	1	
	31.	Venkataswamy of Tallampoorum.	17 8 -	Venkata Charry	1	
	32.	Eswara Swamy of Caunagoodoor	42 - -	Mullopah	1	
	33.	Eswara Swamy of Vellavally	26 4 -	Tambella Pariah	1	
	34.	Casawa Swamy of Cheyapaud	26 4 -	Casavalloo	1	
	35.	Canleeva Anjanay Swamy of Poddotoor.	8 12 -	The ceremonies are not performed, nor has any individual undertaken this Pagoda.	-	
				1,937 13 4		50
Koilgoondalah	Pagodas, the management of which has been undertaken by the Poojaries.	1.	Runga Swamy of Cusba Koilcontalah.	160 15 2	Dhushyee Eswariah, Potail Geddumunka Reddy and Cumana Timma Reddy.	3
		2.	Chennacasawa Swamy of Ooke	154 - -	Mooneemadagoo Venkata Reddy, Curnum Appiah and Goormoorthy.	3
		3.	Combageri Swamy of Wooppalpaud.	144 2 -	Bungaroo Reddy and Curnum Chellamiah, and Rama Swamy.	3
		4.	Nurimha Swamy of Colemeegondlah.	136 8 -	Yerekalla Reddy and Curnum Soobiah	1
		5.	Chennacasawa Swamy of Darosamalah.	147 - -	Ramee Reddy, Venkata Reddy, Curnum Soobiah and Appa Swamy.	4
		6.	Chennacasawa Swamy of Sungapatnum.	116 6 -	Edamakunttee Nages Reddy and Curnum Soobbiah.	2
		7.	Vyusthaswara Swamy of Timmanayenepet.	105 - -	Chenna Reddy and Curnum Uwarthum	2
		8.	Booka Venkata Swamy of Nasum	446 13 4	Wobalah Condah Reddy and Curnum Sarapah	2
		9.	Chennacasawa Swamy of ditto	35 - -	Wobalah Condah Reddy and Curnum Sarapah	2
		10.	Narasimha Swamy of Aholesalum	350 - -	Narasimha Charry	1
		11.	Anjanayawa Swamy of Coolcoontah	18 6 -	Streenimiah	1
		12.	Siddhaswara Swamy of ditto	17 8 -	Tumbhulla Soobadoo	1
		13.	Anjanaya Swamy of Vooppalpaud	14 14 -	Rayavendrhra Charry	1
		14.	Codhansarama Swamy of Oogalavadah.	21 - -	Vengamah	1
		15.	Bhuakaroo Nandeeswara Swamy of Roodraverum.	42 - -	Sushano Bhut	1
		16.	Anjanaya Swamy of ditto	21 - -	Vanhook	1
		17.	Anjanaya Swamy of ditto	35 - -	Narasimha Charry	1
		18.	Bhumaswara Swamy of Mangaloor	42 - -	Tumballa Veeradoo and Nagadoo	2
		19.	Anjanaya Swamy of Hanoemadgoodum.	28 14 -	Shasha Charry	1
		20.	Venkataramana Swamy of Injudo	14 - -	Ramiah	1
		21.	Chennacoma Swamy of Dulavacondah.	10 8 -	Rungah Charry	1
				2,060 14 8		36

Names of the Individuals who consented to undertake the Management of the Pagodas, Mosques, &c., in the Zillah of Cuddapah—continued.

1. Talooks.	2. Description of the Persons who stood as Managers.	3. No.	4. Names of the Pagodas.	5. Annual Allowances granted to each Pagoda. Rs. a. p.	6. Names of the Persons who agreed to stand as Managers for each Pagoda.	7. TOTAL No. of Persons.
Chitwail	Pagodas which have been undertaken by other than Poojaries.	1.	Soummanada Swamy of Nundaler	607 11 11	Condah Reddy and Curnum Condapah	2
		2.	Trulaiswara Swamy of Hattooralah	830 - 9	Polly Shum Reddy and Poojary V. Narainapah	2
		3.	Gadhadhura Swamy of ditto	296 10 -	Ditto - ditto	2
		4.	Vardaraja Swamy of Cusba Chitwail	496 4 4	Chowdaverum Narraina Reddy and Shasha Reddy	2
		5.	Somaswara Swamy of ditto	634 10 8	Ditto - ditto	2
		6.	Veerabuddra Swamy of ditto	107 14 8	Ditto - ditto	2
		7.	Chennaca Swamy of Mylapally	101 9 9	M. Teroomall Reddy	1
		8.	Chennaca Swamy of Nagavaram	97 12 3	Venkata Reddy	1
		9.	Cadhundara Swamy of Mallamurpam.	80 12 3	Shasha Reddy	1
		10.	Lutchmee Nagain Swamy of Gundroloor.	93 - 8	Andhappah Reddy and Choppa Naraina Reddy	2
		11.	Naraiswara Swamy of Oottoocar	88 8 2	Puroomallo Reddy	1
		12.	Mallaswara Swamy of Mandapally	71 9 3	Venkata Reddy	1
		13.	Cylssee Nadha Swamy of Tangootoor	72 10 -	Sinyah Reddy and Curnum Gopauliah	2
		14.	Andy Chennacava Swamy of ditto	73 8 -	Ditto - ditto	1
		15.	Sidhaiswara Swamy of Taullapanka	60 10 1	Sectarasee Reddy	1
		16.	Chennacava Swamy of ditto	60 6 -	Ditto -	1
		17.	Vardharaja Swamy of Pondaloor	139 1 5	Goodala Naraina Reddy	1
		18.	Ramalinga Swamy of Siddavaram	72 14 8	Mooradee Pooliah	1
		19.	Anjanaya Swamy of Cusba Chitwail	51 - 1	Zeeraneyea Soobbanah Charry	1
	Pagodas, the management of which has been undertaken by the Poojaries.	20.	Cylssee Nadha Swamy of Pondaloor	58 6 6	Mooradee Pooliah	1
		21.	Vanogopaula Swamy of Panoogoloor.	58 6 6	Zemanegee Soobbanah Charry	1
		22.	Nynaraiswara Swamy of ditto	58 6 6	Varanasee Suahiah	1
		23.	Anjanaya Swamy of Cottapally	31 13 6	Rama Swamy	1
		24.	Anjanaya Swamy of Mungampett	31 13 6	Mookady Pooliah	1
		25.	Chennacasava Swamy of Valayacherlah.	22 15 6	Aky Narrainah Charry	1
		26.	Chennacasava Swamy of Condoor	46 6 -	Sauthanee Appiah	1
		27.	Ugathaiswara Swamy of Condoor	42 6 2	Rama Swamy	1
		28.	Sunjeevaraya Swamy of Oottoocar	27 6 8	Venkata Charry	1
		29.	Vardaraj Swamy of Narainelloor	31 8 -	Condamah Charry	1
		30.	Anjanaya Swamy of Yargoontalacottah.	24 8 -	Sautanee Appiah	1
		31.	Anjanaya Swamy of Ramootoolah	11 12 8	Ramiah	1
		32.	Chennacasava Swamy of Lubaka	28 14 -	Garoodah Charry	1
		33.	Easwara Swamy of Lubaka	14 14 -	Venkataramanah	1
		34.	Padmagiryada Swamy of Oheely	28 14 -	Rama Swamy	1
		35.	Sungamaiswara Swamy of ditto	24 8 -	Soobiah	1
		36.	Veerabadra Swamy of ditto	7 - -	Jungum Zungadoo	1
		37.	Maremmudhanatah of Tippaipally	35 - -	Tumbulla Seeturamoodoo	1
		38.	Maremmudhanatah of Mallaparedpally.	29 1 8	Poottah Penchal	1
			4,650 10 7		47	
Sidhout	Pagodas which have been undertaken by other than Poojaries.	1.	Codundharama Swamy of Wintimittah.	280 - -	Teroomah Condah Reddy	1
		2.	Bhulabramhusawara Swamy of Sidhout.	206 5 9	Paula Condah Reddy and Poojary M. Naraina Charry.	2
		3.	Runga Swamy of ditto	105 - -	Ditto - ditto	2
		4.	Bessa Narasimha Charry Anjanaya Swamy of ditto	153 3 7	Stroenevassa Charry and Ramah Charry	2
	Pagodas, the management of which has been undertaken by the Poojaries.	5.	Anjanaya Swamy of ditto	31 8 -	Gundalt Charry	1
		6.	Anjanaya Swamy of ditto	19 - 5	Stroenevassa Charry	1
		7.	Anjanaya Swamy of ditto	9 8 -	Narasimha	1
		8.	Anjanaya Swamy of Bankrapatt	35 - -	Narrainah Charry	1
		9.	Mooktee Cotaswara Swamy of Goondalamadoc.	87 8 -	Umbiah	1
		10.	Somaswara Swamy of Muntapampally.	116 10 8	Vengambhatloo	1
			1,044 6 9		13	
Chennoor	Pagodas which have been undertaken by other than Poojaries.	1.	Chennacasava Swamy of Pooahpaving.	630 4 7		
		2.	Vytenadhas Swamy of ditto	64 12 -	Zunya Sastry, a Pleader in the Zillah Court, and Chinchiah Curnum of Kutloor.	2
		3.	Suntanah Mallaswara Swamy of ditto.	63 14 2		
		4.	Venkataramana Swamy of Dhanarah Cuddapah.	489 8 1	Mootiala Saaha, Renter of Betel and Tobacco	1
		5.	Venkatara Swamy of Chennoor	145 13 4	Yella Reddy Potail	1
		6.	Narasimha Swamy of Oorootalah	116 9 11	Thala Chetty Yanandhy	1

Names of the Individuals who consented to undertake the Management of the Pagodas, Mosques, &c., in the Zillah of Cuddapah—continued.

1. Talooks.	2. Description of the Persons who stood as Managers.	3. No.	4. Names of the Pagodas.	5. Annual Allowance granted to each Pagoda. <i>Rs. a. p.</i>	6. Names of the Persons who agreed to stand as Managers for each Pagoda.	7. TOTAL No. of Persons.		
Chennoor— <i>continued.</i>	Pagodas, the management of which has been undertaken by the Poojaris.	7.	Anjanaya Swamy of Shaurcuddapa	235 15 6	Padayandla Soobbarah Charry and Rangacharry	2		
		8.	Rama Swamy of ditto - - -	84 - -	Padayandla Gunda Charry and Royavendacharry.	2		
		9.	Anjanaya Swamy of Dhunara Cuddappah.	88 15 11	Venkata Charry and Chinna Ramah Charry	2		
		10.	Somaswara Swamy of ditto -	70 7 10	Dhudee Butloo Balla Yellapah - - -	1		
		11.	Mullarwara Swamy of Booggah -	43 12 -	Gungapatannu Chetumbarum - - -	1		
		12.	Veerabhaddra Swamy of Chentakamadhinna.	39 12 -	Corapatty Nagapah - - -	1		
					2,073 13 4		18	
		Camalapur -	Pagodas, which have been undertaken by other than Poojaris.	1.	Vardharaja Swamy of Cusba Camalapur.	215 13* 4	Annul Reddy, Curnum Venkalacondapah and Timmapah.	3
				2.	Chennacasava Swamy of Cheppally	250 13 4	Chinna Yella Reddy and Curnum Sunyewapah	2
				3.	Agastaiswara Swamy of ditto -	250 13 4	Ditto - - - ditto - - -	2
				4.	Chennacasava Swamy of Paulagirry.	158 10 8	Chenna Reddy, Tereepaloo Reddy, Curnum Soobbarayadoo and Rasmakistapah.	4
				5.	Sangamaishwara Swamy of Aunemalah.	70 12 -	Chenna Reddy, Chinna Genjee Reddy, Curnum Sashooparah and Venkataramanapah.	4
6.	Cothundarama Swamy of Condobhuttakanah.			91 - -	Cokatum Geoyee Reddy, Curnum Chunchaveeroyadoo and Podhatoor Buyal Sakala Ramakistnamah.	3		
Pagodas, the management of which has been undertaken by the Poojaris.	7.		Anjanaya Swamy of Cusbah Camalapur.	35 - -	Narainah Charry - - - - -	1		
	8.		Somaswara Swamy of ditto -	99 2 8	Tumballa Soobbanah, Veerarah and Ramanah	3		
	9.		Anjanaya Swamy of Condabattoolaconda.	42 - -	Appaulla Charry - - - - -	1		
	10.		Rama Swamy of ditto - - -	42 - -	Tumballa Chenchoo - - - - -	1		
	11.		Anjanaya Swamy of Anemellah -	3 8 -	Numbee Sushah Charry - - - - -	1		
			1,259 9 4		25			
Goorumcondah	Pagodas which have been undertaken by other than Poojaris.	1.	Rama Swamy of Voilpand -	834 7 4	Ragava Reddy - - - - -	1		
		2.	Narasimha Swamy of Taraycondah.	434 9 4	Rama Reddy - - - - -	1		
		3.	Cousee Viswaswara Swamy of Palair.	145 13 4	Yerrama Reddy and Curnum Gengathura Row.	2		
		4.	Narasimha Swamy of Cenlagirry	58 5 4	Tammah Reddy - - - - -	1		
		5.	Rama Swamy of Ramahpoor -	93 5 4	Venkata Reddy - - - - -	1		
		6.	Sedaiswara Swamy of Calacadah	350 - -	Chenna Veeram Reddy and Curnum Yellapah	2		
		7.	Chennacasava Swamy of Gundloor	291 10 8	Venkata Reddy and Chengal Reddy - -	2		
		8.	Narasimha Swamy of Madecoorthy	105 - -	Basoo Reddy and Rama Reddy - - -	2		
		9.	Canteer Viswaswara Swamy of Voilpand.	140 - -	Ragava Reddy - - - - -	1		
	Pagodas, the management of which has been undertaken by the Poojaris.	10.	Narasimha Swamy of Cusbah Goorumcondah.	83 14 1	Rangah Charry - - - - -	1		
		11.	Narasimha Swamy of Catheryrajachervor.	84 - -	Ditto - - - - -	1		
		12.	Ayataswara Swamy of Madrecurthy.	17 8 -	Sushapah - - - - -	1		
			2,638 8 5		16			
Maddanpally	Pagodas which have been undertaken by other than Poojaris.	1.	Vanoogoppalla Swamy of Thettoo	699 11 4	Kistnah Reddy and Curnum Throonathum -	2		
		2.	Narasimha Swamy of Paupipally.	172 1 4	Nagee Reddy, Byah Reddy and Hebbara Narasapah.	3		
		3.	Sunyamaiswara Swamy of Chudham.	145 13 4	Venkata Reddy, Curnum Paupamah and Poojary Sunganah.	3		
		4.	Rama Swamy of CooroballaCottah	43 12 -	Narain Reddy and Curnum Ragavendrapah -	2		
		5.	Narasimha Swamy of Tippasamoodram.	43 12 -	Appree Reddy and Curnum Pattabee Ramanah.	2		
		6.	Rama Swamy of Cudhoocoor -	35 - -	Curnum Venkatanarrainspah and Bakul Venkataram.	2		
		7.	Somaswara Swamy of Cotapally -	58 5 4	Runga Reddy and Kistna Reddy - - -	2		
		8.	Mullaswara Swamy of Tumballapally.	233 5 4	Rama Reddy - - - - -	1		
		9.	Anjanaya Swamy of Cusbah Maddanpally.	32 13 -	Narasimha Charry - - - - -	1		
			1,454 9 8		16			
Poolevendalah	Pagodas, which have been undertaken by other than Poojaris.	1.	Lutchmeenara Simmah Swamy of Kadry.	2,029 14 6				
		1.	Jyen Tusdeek for the above Pagoda	90 10 5	Cootacoola Chinna Reddy and Curnum Bugwenta Row.	2		
		2.	Jagojotee of Kokantee - - -	455 - -	Kokantee Poliagar Mallapa Naidoo - - -	1		
		2.	Runganadha Swamy of Poolevendalah.	434 9 4	Goodoor Goorovapah and Bodee Shetty Yerapah.	2		
		3.	Vrushbachellary Swamy of Vampally.	58 5 4	Poollah Reddy, Coudah Reddy and Curnum Anoomantleavyadoo.	3		
		4.	Bhyrawa Swamy of Mopoor -	58 5 4	Narapah Reddy, Yella Reddy, Lutchmee Reddy, Gungee Reddy and Curnum Bagavantha Row.	5		
		5.	Voomahmyaswara Swamy of Kadry.	70 - -	Cootacoola Chennapah Reddy and Curnum Bagavantha Row.	2		
6.	Anjanaya Swamy of ditto - -	17 8 -	Ditto - - - ditto - - -	2				

Names of the Individuals who consented to undertake the Management of the Pagodas, Mosques, &c. in the Zillah of Cuddapah—continued.

1. Talooks.	2. Description of the Persons who stood as Managers.	3. No.	4. Names of the Pagodas.	5. Annual Allowance granted to each Pagoda.	6. Names of the Persons who agreed to stand as Managers for each Pagoda.	7. Total No. of Persons.		
Poolevendalah—continued.	Pagodas, the management of which has been undertaken by the Poojaris.	7.	Purma Anjanaya Swamy of Poolevendalah.	Rs. a. p. 35 - -	Tummanah Charry and Casavah Charry -	2		
		8.	Putchama Anjanaya Swamy of Poolevendalah.	17 8 -	Ditto - - - ditto - - -	2		
		9.	Anjanaya Swamy of Caveer -	17 8 -	Appallah Charry - - - -	1		
		10.	Chennucasarew Swamy of Patrum	17 8 -	Venkaturamsupah - - - -	1		
		11.	Chennucasava Swamy of Violenmilla.	52 8 -	Venkata Charry and Narraina Charry -	2		
		12.	Anjanaya Swamy of Gundy -	223 14 2	Eddapaleepajee Curnum Chenchoo and Poojary Sheniah.	2		
		13.	Veerabuddra Swamy of Luckanyapett.	35 - -	Jangam Veerupuh - - - -	1		
		14.	Anjanaya Swamy of Vempully -	35 - -	Narrainah Charry - - - -	1		
		15.	Soobheteramaneaswara Swamy of Vempully.	57 11 5	Soobharyadoo - - - -	1		
		16.	Neelacuntaswara Swamy of Vempully.	3 8 -	Tumbulla Poollich - - - -	1		
						3,651 1 2		31
		Royachoty	Pagodas which have been undertaken by other than Poojaris.	1.	Veerabuddra Swamy of Cusabah Royachoty.	1,458 5 4	Chinna Mullee Reddy, Mullee Reddy, Venkata Reddy, Chenchoo Reddy, Gangee Reddy, Chinna Gangee Reddy, Gooree Reddy, Erram Reddy, Errama Reddy, Peddie Reddy, Dhusamakhee Mahomed Khan, Curnum Pariah Venkatasavupah, Lutchmeenarrainapah Bagaventa Row, Dhusayee Lutchmun Row and Ambausee Soobha Row.	17
				2.	Venkatarawana Swamy of Marhilpett.	350 - -	Chinna Mullee Reddy, Mullee Reddy, Chinchoo Reddy and Curnum Venkatasavupah.	4
				3.	Narasimmaha Swamy of Masodium	262 8 -	Dhavgodypully Shotridar Soobhabbut -	1
				4.	Anantabudmanha Swamy of Dhimmapundoo.	140 - -	Chinna Busee Reddy and Bhyah Reddy -	2
				5.	Narasimmaha Swamy of Bremanhanyergoody.	116 10 8	Veereesgee Reddy and Nagee Reddy -	2
6.	Rama Swamy of Mutty -			78 12 -	Mully Reddy - - - -	1		
7.	Venkatarwaa Swamy of Husanapoorum.			35 - -	Potail Chinna Kistnah Reddy and Narasimmaha Reddy.	2		
8.	Anjanaya Swamy of Cusba Royachoty.			160 6 8	Pullee Ramah Charry - - - -	1		
9.	Aguswara Swamy Patha Royachoty			52 8 -	Chuppacha, Errapah, Paupiah and Goodoor Veeramah.	4		
10.	Chennacava Swamy of Gendecottah			26 4 -	Kistnah - - - -	1		
11.	Sungamswara Swamy of Rogavarum.			26 4 -	Soobbiiah - - - -	1		
12.	Aubhayaswara Swamy of Abbavarum.			60 9 7	Nangee Mulliah and Veeramah - - -	2		
				2,767 4 3		38		

PARTICULARS OF THE ABOVE.

No.	TALOOKS.	Pagodas.	Annual Allowance granted to each Pagoda.	Total Number of Persons.
			Rs. a. p.	
1.	Cambum - - - -	20	1,608 9 4	30
2.	Doopand - - - -	10	1,121 4 1	23
3.	Budwail - - - -	5	420 - -	10
4.	Jummahadgoo - - -	10	1,214 12 8	14
5.	Doovoor - - - -	35	1,937 13 4	50
6.	Koilgoondalah - - -	21	2,060 14 8	36
7.	Chitwail - - - -	38	4,650 10 7	47
8.	Sidhout - - - -	10	1,044 6 9	13
9.	Chennoor - - - -	12	2,073 13 4	18
10.	Camalapoor - - - -	11	1,259 9 4	25
11.	Goorumcondah - - -	12	2,638 8 5	16
12.	Maddanpally - - - -	9	1,454 9 8	18
13.	Poolevendalah - - -	16	3,651 1 2	31
14.	Royachoty - - - -	12	2,767 4 3	38
* GRAND TOTAL - - -			27,908 6 7	369

Names of the Individuals who consented to undertake the Management of the Pagodes, Mosques, &c., in the Zillah of Cuddapah—continued.

MOSQUES.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Talooks.	Description of the Persons who stood as Managers.	No.	Names of the Mosques.	Annual Allowance granted to each Mosque.	Names of the Persons who agreed to stand as Managers for each Mosque.	TOTAL No. of Persons.
Cambum	The management of all the Mosques has been undertaken by the persons who are performing service in them.	1.	Meer Askurally Mookaburah -	56 - -	Mohammed Ally Shah - - - -	1
		2.	Bundhakah Shureefihurgah -	11 13 1	Mohadeen Ally Shah - - - -	1
		3.	Shally Sahib Dharga Shally Hoossain Peerjadha.	46 10 8	Caujah Peer Sahib - - - -	1
				114 7 9		3
Jummulmadgo.	ditto - - -	1.	Abdul Syed Meahdhurgah -	187 12 11	Dhoun Khah - - - -	1
		2.	Golam Hoossain Mohazeed Pamparralah.	41 15 1	Moollahvee - - - -	1
				179 12 -		2
Doovoor	ditto - - -	1.	Akbara Ally Shah Mohazeed -	77 6 11	Goolam Hoossain - - - -	1
		2.	Nundialumpett Mohazeed -	58 5 4	Syed Mahomed - - - -	1
		3.	1 Asarak Moebahruk Puddatoor	19 11 -	Syed Oomer - - - -	1
		4.	2 Chaub Hoossain Dhurgah Puddatoor.	19 11 -	Sillur Mahummud - - - -	1
				175 2 3		4
Koilgoondalah	ditto - - -	1.	Enayat Dhurvesh Mohazeed -	26 4 -	Syed Hoossain - - - -	1
		2.	Pooranah Pett Mohazeed -	2 3 1	Dhevan Sahib - - - -	1
		3.	Fuqueer Sahib Kuteeb Hammud Causee.	262 8 -	Goolam Mahomed, alias Undoo Meeah	1
		4.	Fuqueer Sahib Kateeb Mohazeed Noosum.	38 11 7	Causeem Sahib - - - -	1
		5.	Mahummud Baker Mohazeed Noosum.	52 8 -	Mothin Sahib - - - -	1
				382 2 8		5
Chitwail	ditto - - -	1.	Shauboodh Shah Dhurgah -	106 7 8	Mohadeen Sahib - - - -	1
		2.	Syed Ensoo Mohazeed -	70 9 6	Syed Ensoo - - - -	1
		3.	Nandaloor Mohazeed -	5 14 6	Husin Mahomed - - - -	1
				182 15 6		3
Sidhout	ditto - - -	1.	Chowkee Mohazeed Shaik Booden	76 2 -	Abdul Khader - - - -	1
		2.	Pathoomeah Mohazeed Peer Mohummed.	76 2 -	Peer Sahib - - - -	1
		3.	Killah Mohazeed Dbarvish Mohomed	76 2 -	Dharviab Mohomed - - - -	1
		4.	Choleadhur Eemulshah Mohazeed	76 2 -	Eemul Shaah - - - -	1
		5.	Ansar Shuriff Abdul Khader Mohazeed.	114 2 11	Abdul Khader - - - -	1
		6.	Tophce Shank Mohazeed -	152 4 1	Kamal Shaah - - - -	1
		7.	Mahomudghyah Sahib Mohazeed.	304 8 -	Peer Meeah - - - -	1
		8.	Padacottah Mohazeed Syed Mahomed.	304 8 -	Syed Mohomed Sahib - - - -	1
		9.	Mahomud Sahib Canthoo Mohazeed Ventithalypully.	28 8 -	Audham Shaah - - - -	1
		10.	Mohamed Hoossain Mohazeed Wintimittah.	76 2 -	Mohomed Hancep - - - -	1
		11.	Mohamed Enam Mohazeed Geregaparoor.	38 1 1	Enam - - - -	1
				1,322 10 9		11
Chennoor	ditto - - -	1.	Chouk Mohazeed Mohamed Enam	76 2 -	Mahomed Enam. Of this amount, only 33 rupees is now expended; the remainder has been discontinued since 1832.	1
		2.	Killah Mohazeed Abdul Phuttah	76 2 -	Abdul Phathah - - - -	1
		3.	Meuh Sahib Mohazeed Shaik Bodeh.	76 2 -	Mahomed Yacoff - - - -	1
		4.	Senthak Mahomed Moollah Mohazeed.	76 2 -	Mahomed Causeem Gomastah of Sandhak Mahomed.	1
		5.	Bundhar Khan Mahomed Syed Dhurvaahah.	76 2 -	Syed Dhurvaahah - - - -	1
		6.	Ameen Shaah Mohazeed Causeem Mahomud.	76 2 -	Syed Hoossain - - - -	1
		7.	Candher Sahib Mohazeed Mohumed Catecke.	76 2 -	Shaik Madhur and his Gomastah Abdul Khader.	2
		8.	Nadiva Mohazeed Mahomed Noosah.	76 2 -	Mohummud Enam - - - -	1
		9.	Saugepett Mohazeed Goolam Mohadham.	76 2 -	Goolam Mohadham - - - -	1

Names of the Individuals who consented to undertake the Management of the Pagodas, Mosques, &c., in the Zillah of Cuddapah—continued.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	
Talooka.	Description of the Persons who stood as Managers.	No.	Names of the Mosques.	Annual Allowance granted to each Mosque.	Names of the Persons who agreed to stand as Managers for each Mosque.	TOTAL No. of Persons.	
Channoor—contd.	The management of all the Mosques has been undertaken by the persons who are performing service in them.	10.	Manshlipett Mohaseed Sheeick Ally.	Rs. a. p. 76 2 -	Shaick Sillaman - - - - -	1	
		11.	Bundhecanamah Mohaseed Shaick Omer.	76 2 -	Oomer Sahib - - - - -	1	
		12.	Molathnagar Mohaseed Abdul Khader.	76 2 -	Abdul Kabdar - - - - -	1	
		13.	Ashurabudal Beebe Sha Buyeca-	76 2 -	Beebe Shah Buyaka - - - - -	1	
		14.	Mohaseed Mokbara Mohataul Ally	76 2 -	Mahameed Ally - - - - -	1	
					1,065 12 -		15
		unalpoor - ditto - - -	1.	Meer Cauthoo Mohaseed - - -	76 2 -	Syed Hoosain - - - - -	1
		Goorumcondah - ditto - - -	1.	Cusba Goorumcondah Aununtha Shah Mohaseed.	83 14 2	Syed Mohadeen Dharvaah - - - - -	1
			2.	Turrecondah Mohaseed Shaik Hoosoomaen.	20 15 5	Syed Emam Sahib, alias Syed Madar - - - - -	1
			3.	Tippasumoodrum Mohaseed Kathooff Shauhmeer.	44 14 4	Syed Shaahmeer - - - - -	1
			4.	Syed Sahib Darngah - - -	20 15 5	Mushtan Shah - - - - -	1
			5.	Causee Abdul Ryhemun - - -	7 1 8	Causa Mahomed Ghouse - - - - -	1
					177 13 -		5
		Poolvendalah - ditto - - -	1.	Kady Syed Mahomed Mohaseed	38 5 5	Causee Syed Mahomed - - - - -	1
2.	Coottah Coolla Mohaseed Eemal Saib.		51 10 -	Eemal Sahib - - - - -	1		
3.	Coottah Coolla Tabadier Saib Dhurgah.		76 10 11	Hoosomal Sahib - - - - -	1		
4.	Tallapoola Mohaseed Syed Mahomed.		52 8 -	Syed Mahomed - - - - -	1		
5.	Vempally Seedhee Mahomed Mohaseed.		41 14 1	Causee Seedhee Mahomed - - - - -	1		
6.	Vempally Caatheef Shaik Abdul Vamed.		83 13 5	Abboobakur - - - - -	1		
7.	Comaracullava Abdul Khader -		5 4 -	Abdul Khader - - - - -	1		
			350 1 10		7		
Royachoty - ditto - - -	1.	Madum Shaah Dhurgah - - -	13 1 10	Ahumnd Bey - - - - -	1		
	2.	Buktiair Khan Mohaseed - - -	3 14 11	Mohadeen Sahib - - - - -	1		
	3.	Enayet Khan Mohaseed - - -	2 10 -	Mahomeed Hoosain - - - - -	1		
	4.	Gandooloor Makah Mohaseed - - -	3 14 11	Saul Mahomed - - - - -	1		
	5.	Hunapur Mohaseed - - -	12 12 9	Meeah Sahib - - - - -	1		
	6.	Sibbah Mohaseed - - -	10 7 10	Rabboo Ceebes - - - - -	1		
	7.	Peer Dhasthayerry Tatiah Neela-caistaroyempett.	1 6 9	Syed Nooroo Shah - - - - -	1		
	8.	Causee Syed Mahomed - - -	83 14 4	This has been discontinued since 1819.			
			132 3 4		7		

PARTICULARS OF THE ABOVE.

No.	TALOOKS.	Mosques.	Annual Allowance granted to each Mosque.	Total Number of Persons.
			Rs. a. p.	
1.	Cambum - - - - -	3	114 7 9	3
2.	Jummulmadgoo - - - - -	2	179 12 -	2
3.	Doovoor - - - - -	4	175 2 3	4
4.	Koilgoondalah - - - - -	5	383 2 8	5
5.	Chitwail - - - - -	3	182 15 6	3
6.	Sidhout - - - - -	11	1,322 10 9	11
7.	Channoor - - - - -	14	1,065 12 -	15
8.	Camalpoor - - - - -	1	76 2 -	1
9.	Goorumcondah - - - - -	5	177 13 -	5
10.	Poolvendalah - - - - -	7	350 1 10	7
11.	Royachoty - - - - -	8	132 3 4	7
	GRAND TOTAL		4,159 3 1	63

ABSTRACT OF THE PAGODAS AND MOSQUES.

1. TALOOKS.	TOTAL.			Particulars of Column 4.						Annual Allowance.			Particulars of Column 13.	
				Pagodas undertaken by other than Poojaris.			Pagodas undertaken by the Poojaris.							
	2. Pagodas.	3. Mosques.	4. TOTAL.	5. Pagodas of Car Feast.	6. Pagodas in which Daily Ceremonies are conducted.	7. TOTAL.	8. Pagodas and Mosques in which Daily Ceremonies are conducted.	9. Pagodas in which Ceremonies are not carried on.	10. TOTAL.	11. Pagodas.	12. Mosques.	13. TOTAL.	14. Amount charged Annually.	15. Amount deducted from the Beris of the Village in which the Pagoda is situated.
									Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1. Cambum - - - -	20	8	28	11	-	11	12	-	12	1,608 9 4	114 7 9	1,718 1 1	1,718 1 1	-
2. Doopaud - - - -	10	-	10	4	-	4	6	-	6	1,121 4 1	-	1,121 4 1	1,051 4 1	70 - -
3. Budwail - - - -	5	-	5	1	-	1	4	-	4	420 - -	-	420 - -	420 - -	-
4. Jummulmadgoo - - - -	10	2	12	4	-	4	8	-	8	1,214 12 8	179 12 -	1,394 8 8	1,394 8 8	-
5. Doovoor - - - -	35	4	39	12	-	12	26	1	27	1,937 13 4	175 2 3	2,112 15 7	2,112 15 7	-
6. Koilontalah - - - -	21	5	26	8	1	9	17	-	17	2,060 14 8	382 2 8	2,443 1 4	2,443 1 4	-
7. Chitwail - - - -	38	3	41	17	-	17	24	-	24	4,650 17 -	182 15 6	4,833 10 1	4,833 10 1	-
8. Sidhout - - - -	10	11	21	3	-	3	18	-	18	1,044 6 9	1,322 10 9	2,367 1 6	2,367 1 6	-
9. Chennoor - - - -	12	14	26	4	2	6	20	-	20	2,073 13 4	1,065 12 -	3,139 9 4	3,139 9 4	-
10. Camalapoor - - - -	11	1	12	6	-	6	6	-	6	1,259 9 4	76 2 -	1,335 11 4	1,335 11 4	-
11. Gooramcondah - - - -	12	5	17	8	1	9	8	-	8	2,698 9 5	177 13 -	2,816 6 5	2,816 6 5	-
12. Maddanpally - - - -	9	-	9	8	-	8	1	-	1	1,464 9 8	-	1,464 9 8	1,464 9 8	-
13. Poolevendalah - - - -	16	7	23	4	2	6	17	-	17	3,651 1 2	350 1 10	4,001 3 -	4,001 3 -	-
14. Royachoty - - - -	12	8	20	7	-	7	12	1	13	2,767 4 3	132 3 4	2,899 7 7	2,899 7 7	-
TOTAL - - - -	221	63	284	97	6	103	179	2	181	27,008 6 7	4,159 3 1	32,067 9 8	31,997 9 8	70 - -

N.B.—Of this amount Rs. 185. 13. 4. are not at present paid, for reasons explained in the accompanying letter. The net amount charged in the accounts will therefore be Rs. 31,861. 13. 4., besides the sum of 70 rupees, which is deducted from the beris of a village in the Doopaud Talook.

Cuddapah, Principal Collector's Office,
Maddanpally, 6 May 1843.

(True copies.)
(signed) J. F. Thomas, Secretary to Government.

(signed) W. W. Arbuthnot,
Acting Principal Collector.

— No. 113. —

(No. 309.)

From *E. C. Lovell*, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George; dated 26 June 1843.

Sir,

1. I AM directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of the extract from the Minutes of Consultation, under date the 20th instant (No. 655), relative to the orders of Government for the withdrawal of the interference of the officers of Government with the affairs of the native religious institutions in Madras which shall be strictly attended to. In Cons. 26 June 1843.

2. Adverting to para. 5 of my letter of the 18th ultimo, the Board desire me to request that you will bring to the notice of the Most noble the Governor in Council, that the nomination of one or more dhurmacurtas to the Mylapore Pagoda on the occurrence of a vacancy, in the manner authorized in the Minutes of Consultation under date the 29th April last, would not be applicable to the circumstances of that pagoda, but is applicable to the future election of one or more trustees to the pagoda at Triplicane only. In Cons. 18 May 1843.

(signed) *E. C. Lovell*,
Acting Secretary.

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George,
26 June 1843.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *J. F. Thomas*,
Secretary to Government.

— No. 114. —

(No. 372.)

From *E. C. Lovell*, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to the Chief Secretary to Government of Fort St. George; dated 24 July 1843.

Sir,

Para. 1. I AM directed by the Board of Revenue to request that you will submit for the consideration and orders of the Most noble the Governor in Council, the accompanying correspondence* regarding disbursements from the pagoda funds in deposit in the Madura and Salem districts, for the repairs of pagodas, cars, &c.

2. In reporting that all interference in the religious institutions of his district had been discontinued, the Principal Collector of Madura observed, that the surplus pagoda funds were still retained in his hands until the decision of the home authorities should be known regarding their disposal, and till that time he would, as usual, submit the estimates of the superintendents for any necessary outlay. Estimates were accordingly submitted by the Acting Principal Collector, under date 31st March last, amounting to Rs. 2,854. 1. 10. which the Board have sanctioned; but on the receipt of the letter from the Acting Principal Collector of Salem, under date 6th instant, requesting the Board's instructions regarding payments for similar purposes in that district, and especially regarding the payment of 500 rupees for the repair of a car belonging to the temple at Teroomangalam, the Board felt some doubt whether, under existing circumstances, it would be right to sanction any further disbursements of this nature without having first ascertained the opinion of Government on the subject.

3. The pagoda funds in the Salem treasury amounted on the 28th February 1842 to Rs. 27,134. 9. 1. and the disbursement of 500 rupees, to which the
Acting

* From the Principal Collector, Madura, 14 July, in Cons. 28 July 1842. From Acting Principal Collector, Madura, 31 March, in Cons. 18 May 1843. Pro. 18 May ditto. From the Acting Principal Collector, Salem, 6 July, in Cons. 17 ditto.

Acting Principal Collector's letter more especially relates, was promised by the Principal Collector, Mr. Gleig, at a time when the pagodas were under his management, to the inhabitants of Teroomangalam, on certain conditions, which they have now fulfilled. The Board, therefore, doubt not that the Most noble the Governor in Council, under the circumstances, will be pleased to authorize this disbursement. As regards future disbursements for similar purposes, the Board are of opinion that payments should continue to be made as usual, from the pagoda funds in deposit, for such repairs as may be now wanted, and that the decision of the Honourable the Court of Directors should be considered as required in reference only to the balance that may remain still unexpended.

(signed) *E. C. Lovell,*
Acting Secretary.

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George,
24 July 1843.

From *J. Blackburne, Esq.*, Principal Collector, Madura, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George; dated 14 July 1842.

Sir,

Para. 1. IN conformity to the instructions of the Board's proceedings of the 27th ultimo, received on the 6th instant, respecting withdrawal of interference in the religious institutions of this collectorate, I have the honour to inform you, I have issued the necessary orders for giving effect to them from the day before yesterday, the first day of the current Fusly. The surplus funds are retained in hand till the decision of the home authorities is known regarding their disposal, and till that time I shall, as usual, submit the estimates of the superintendents for any necessary outlay. The lands of the religious institutions in the Ain talooks are also retained under my own management, awaiting instructions from the same quarter. The Pramalai Pagodas are restored to the Thamberan, from whom they were taken, and he has been placed in the same footing in respect to the stipendiary trustees of Shevagunya, administering for the Zemindar when named, as the Thumberan of Ramaswaram is to the Zemindar of Romnad, as were the former rights of the Shevagunga Zemindars. The charitable funds and superintendence of those chettrum institutions throughout the collectorate are retained, as hitherto, under my own (subject to the Board's) control, those appertaining to Shevagunga being placed under the superintendence of the stipendiary (temporary) trustees.

2. Though it may be deemed out of my province, I hope I shall be excused for bringing to the Boards' notice the necessity for rescision of Regulation VII. of 1817, and enactment of some other in lieu of it, or its very essential modification.

I have, &c.

Madura,
14 July 1842.

(signed) *J. Blackburne,*
Principal Collector.

INDIA WITH IDOLATRY, OR WITH MAHOMETANISM. 247

ESTIMATE for Repairs of DEVASTANUMS and CHUTTRUMS in the Districts of *Madura* and *Dindigal*,
for the Quarter ending on the 31st March 1843.

Devastanums, Chuttrums, and Charitable Institutions.	PARTICULARS OF WORKS.	Amount of Estimate.	Surplus Funds in deposit in the Collector's Treasury up to 31 March 1843.
	Co.'s Rs. a. p.	Co.'s Rs. a. p.	Co.'s Rs. a. p.
Catteesweran Cutlay Institution of Meenatchee Pagoda.	Repairing store-room - 108 4 -		
	Repairing brass vessels, &c. 113 15 9	222 3 9	2,073 12 5.
Yettymangalum Water Pundal.	Repairing Permal Naik Choultry, situated on high road, east of Bazars in Meylore - - - - -	41 2 7	52 14 -
A Pagoda in Maroongapoor	Covering with flat tiles the terraced room in which is the image of Meenatchee Sondaraw Sawmy 199 1 -		
	Constructing cook-room for the Pagoda - - - 74 9 6		
	Building Vesmanams - 300 - -		
	Consecration charges - 200 - -	773 10 6	919 11 9
Veerapoor Cunnimar Cavil Maumoondon Cavil - . -	Erecting a car - - - - -	695 8 -	2,574 15 6
	Repairing compound wall - - - - -	1,121 9 -	1,367 3 1
	TOTAL - - - Co.'s Rs.	2,854 1 10	—

Madura,
31 March 1843.

(signed) *W. A. Morehead*,
Acting Principal Collector,

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 18 May 1843:

THE Board authorize the charge, amounting to Rs. 2,854. 1. 10. proposed to be incurred for the repairs, &c. of the religious charitable institutions referred to in the foregoing statements, to be defrayed from the surplus funds of those institutions respectively.

(signed) *E. C. Lovell*,
Acting Secretary.

From *W. E. Lockhart*, Esq., Acting Principal Collector, Salem, to *E. C. Lovell*, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George; dated 6 July 1843.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that upon an application received on the 30th July 1842, from the tahsildar of Womalore to repair the ruddum or car belonging to the pagoda at Turramungalam in the said talook, on an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,115. 5. Mr. Gleig promised to disburse from the devastanum funds the sum of 500 rupees, provided the Bramins, and other Hindoo inhabitants of the place, would contribute the remaining sum of Rs. 615. 5. by subscription. The trustees of the said devastanum addressed me on the 8th ultimo, stating that they have realized 500 rupees by subscription, and have advanced the same for timber, &c., and request that the promised sum of 500 rupees may be given to them.

621.

H H 4

There

There is now in deposit in the treasury as devastanum cassar the sum of 1,700 rupees belonging to the devastanum of the said talook ; and I request to know whether I shall now be authorized to make the disbursement, the promise of Mr. Gleig being given at the time the devastanums were under circar management.

Similar applications are made by the trustees of other devastanums for repairs to pagodas, ruddums, &c., and I request also the Board's instructions as to my being authorized to make disbursements for such purposes from the devastanum cassar funds remaining of the respective talooks.

(signed) *W. E. Lockhart,*
Acting Principal Collector.

Salem, Zillah Ossoor,
Principal Collector's Cutcherry,
6 July 1843.

(True copies.)

(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*
Secretary to Government.

— No. 115. —

(No. 410.)

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue ; dated
17 August 1843.

READ letter from Principal Collector of Canara, with enclosures, reporting the completion of the arrangements for discontinuing the Government interference with the native religious institutions in the Bekul talook of his district.

Para. 1. The settlement of the native religious establishments in the only remaining talook of Bekul, has now enabled the Principal Collector of Canara to communicate the total disseverance of all connexion between the officers of Government and the native religious institutions throughout the province under his charge. From the Abstract Statement, No. 2, submitted with Mr. Blair's letter, it appears that the number of pagodas, mosques and muttams transferred to the management of native trustees, is 3,638, possessing property of the estimated value of Rs. 11,15,723. 10. 5½. and with endowments amounting to Rs. 1,32,277. 10. 4. annually.

2. In reference to para. 2 of the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, under date 3d July, the Principal Collector has also in his Enclosure, No. 3, furnished the required information regarding the disposal of seven pagodas in the Oodipy, Barcoor and Cundapoor talooks. His measures in regard to these, as also in respect to the pagodas of the Bekul talook, the details of which are now submitted, appear to be judicious.

3. In para. 2 of his letter Mr. Blair expresses his opinion that the deposits in his treasury, as reported in his letter of the 18th March last, may now with propriety be made over to the administrators of the institutions to which the amounts respectively belong. From Statement No. 4, which accompanied the letter above referred to, the total sum thus in deposit appears to be, Rs. 6,562. 7. 5.; viz.

Unpaid allowances of decayed Pagoda lapsed to Government -	678 7 3
Sums unpaid from salaries of Pagoda servants on account of	
absence - - - - -	5,884 - 2

The above account is made up to 31st January 1843 ; from what date it commences has not been stated. The Board would beg to recommend that of the second item : the Principal Collector may be empowered, on application, to disburse

2d in Cons.
10 August 1843.

In Cons. 30 March
1843.

disburse to the pagoda servants any sums remaining unpaid on account of absence during the Fusly 1252 just elapsed, and that the remainder, together with the allowances to the decayed pagodas, be retained in deposit until the instructions of the Home Government shall have been received on the general question.

4. The Board observe with much satisfaction that the conclusion of the arrangements now reported by the Principal Collector of Canara has completed the total withdrawal of all interference on the part of Government with the native religious institutions throughout the whole of the provinces composing the Madras Presidency.

Ordered, That a copy of the foregoing extract from the Board's Proceedings be submitted to Government, and a transcript of the same be forwarded to the Principal Collector of Canara for his information and guidance.

(signed) *E. C. Lovell,*
Acting Secretary.

From *H. M. Blair*, Esq., Principal Collector, Mangalore, to *E. C. Lovell*, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George; dated 2 August 1843.

Sir,

Para. 1. IN reference to the proceedings of the Board of Revenue under date the 3d ultimo, I have now the honour to submit the arrangements* that have been made in the talook of Bekul, for completing the withdrawal of Government interference in the affairs of the religious institutions of this district. An Abstract Statement † also accompanies this letter, exhibiting at one view the arrangements effected for the entire district.

2. With respect to para. 5 of the letter from the Chief Secretary of the 12th, and the proceedings of the Board thereon of the 24th June 1841, I beg leave to observe, that as the fitness and competency of the trustees nominated to the charge of each institution has been duly ascertained, the amount of the deposits in my treasury, as reported in my letter of the 18th March 1843, may, in my opinion, be safely made over to the administrators of the institutions to which it respectively belongs. In no instance does the deposit amount to any large sum; and there appears to be no objection to its being transferred at once to the charge of the several trusts, which will render complete the dis severance of the Government connexion with the native religious institutions; I therefore request the instructions of the Board on this point.

3. With respect to para. 2 of the Board's proceedings under acknowledgment, the information regarding the seven pagodas in the talooks of Udapy,* Barcoor † and Cundapoo, ‡ is now furnished in the accompanying paper, No. 3.

(signed) *H. M. Blair,*
Principal Collector.
Principal Collector's Cutcherry,
Mangalore, 2 Aug. 1843.

No. 1.—STATEMENT of Native RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS in the Talook of *Bekul*, showing the Annual Allowance and

No.	Moganies.	Villages.	Designation of the Institutions of Native Worship.	Amount of Annual Tudeek.
MAUTHBUR DEVASTANUMS :				<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
1.	Mograul - - -	Mohdar - - -	Viniak Deo - - - - -	600 - -
2.	Ditto - - -	Cunnoor - - -	Ananta Padmanaba - - - - -	400 - -
3.	Coombla - - -	Tulkah - - -	Gopala Kista - - - - -	201 - -
4.	Munjaseer - - -	Aylah - - -	Darga Parmesherry - - - - -	280 - -
5.	Actimgay - - -	Cusbah - - -	Mahalingashera - - - - -	140 - -
6.	Vittel - - -	ditto - - -	Punchalinga Shera - - - - -	400 - -
7.	Addar - - -	ditto - - -	Mahalinga Shera - - - - -	800 - -
8.	Mogarnaud - - -	Kadesevaliah - - -	Narsimva - - - - -	1,140 12 10
9.	Ambebola - - -	Koornaud - - -	Simanatha - - - - -	288 - -
TOTAL - - -				4,249 12 10
Petty PAGODAS or DEVASTANUMS receiving above 50 Rupees :				
1.	Netinagay - - -	Esswera Manjal - - -	Punchalingeshwera - - - - -	120 - -
2.	Ditto - - -	Adoor - - -	Vistnoo Moorty - - - - -	60 - -
3.	Ditto - - -	Madnoor - - -	Comarmangal Soobraya - - - - -	64 - -

Estimated Value of the Property of each, and the Number of Trustees for their respective Management.

Estimated Value of the Property of each Pagoda.	Names of the Proposed Trustees for each Institution.	Value of the Property.	Beris of each Individual.	Beris of a Potail's Division.
Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
40 8 7	Trustee - - - - 1. Ramunt Ursoo, Rajah of Coombla, founder of the institution, the affairs of which have long been under the management of the Rajah - - - - -	1,50,000 - -	2,000 - -	
76 5 4	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Adiga Melsanty Krista Bhutta. 2. Oodapay Narsimna Atchairy. 3. Pattaly Appanah. Co-Trustees - - - 4. Principal Rayet Edduncer Swamy. 5. Ditto Erdmorayah Kristna.			
54 8 5	Trustee - - - - 1. Ramunt Ursoo, Rajah of Coombla; the pagoda belongs to the Rajah's family.			
73 12 -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Adigah Swarayah. 2. Oopady Vassadeva Padakamnayah. 3. Puttaly Genarsanah. 4. Stanika Kattapoony Sunkappah. 5. Oopady Aykoobanaeyrah.			
- - -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Adigah Kekoonayah Narrainah. 2. Oopady Ranakantoddy Narrainah. 3. Ditto Yeddimogar Shunkra. 4. Ditto Kolooreyah Vassoodevah. 5. Stanika Shunkranarrainah.			
83 15 1	Trustee - - - - 1. Narswam Hegadah. The pagoda belongs to his family, the affairs of which have long been managed by him - - - -	35,000 - -	1,245 - -	
00 - - -	Trustee - - - - 1. Ramunt Ursoo, Rajah. The affairs of this institution have been long under the management of the Rajah; the pagoda, moreover, belongs to his caste -	1,50,000 - -	2,000 - -	
63 7 3	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Adiga Melsanty Padmanaba Bhutta. 2. Ditto Kilsanty Kristna Bogpuddy Tayah. 3. Ditto Garrada Kristnayah. Co-Trustees - - - 4. Principal Rayet Dejah Bunge. 5. Ditto Narrycoomb Kristapah. 6. Ditto Mogardy Ramapah. 7. Potail Timapoo Puckla.			
79 6 -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Adiga Melsanty Sunkra Kasanta. 2. Potally Kallabutta. 3. Stanika Venketesha. Co-Trustees - - - 4. Principal Ryet Tekunjah Mahdew Butta. 5. Ditto Koornaud Aytcharry.			
134 9 -	Trustees - - - - 1. Principal Rayet Coonjethayah Sunkar Narrainah. 2. Ditto Sorantoddy Timmaprey. 3. Ditto Gootniah Venkatta. 4. Ditto Menal Deranah. 5. Ditto ditto Nursingah.			
- - -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Oopady Vistnoo Bhutta. 2. Ditto Badakilaya Kristna. 3. Adiga Nettikattah Vistnoo Bhutta.			
31 8 -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Oopady Vassdwah. 2. Stanika Narrainah. 3. Adiga Ramayah.			

No. 1.—STATEMENT of Native Religious Institutions in the Talook of *Bekul*, showing the Annual Allowance and

No.	Mogania	Village.	Designation of the Institutions of Native Worship.	Amount of Annual Tusdeek.
Patty Pagodas or Devasthanums receiving above 50 Rupees— <i>continued.</i>				<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
4.	Netinagay - - -	Peraddal - - -	Oodiaswera - - -	72 - -
5.	Ditto - - -	Oobrangala - - -	Maha Deo - - -	60 - -
6.	Vittel - - -	Cusbah - - -	Punchalinga Shera - - -	88 - -
7.	Mogarnaud - - -	Narricomb - - -	Luximy Narsimvam - - -	196 - 5
8.	Ditto - - -	Nettila - - -	Sadasiva - - -	142 12 9
9.	Ditto - - -	Moodnoor - - -	Doorga Parmeshweri - - -	56 - -
10.	Ditto - - -	Panemangalore - - -	Anunteshwara Bhusty - - -	62 - -
11.	Orkaddy - - -	Koonjatoor - - -	Muhadeewur - - -	80 - -
12.	Ditto - - -	Kollioor - - -	Sunkra Narrainah - - -	200 - -
13.	Ditto - - -	Patoor - - -	Sureshwer - - -	72 - -
14.	Orkady - - -	Cusbah - - -	Soobraya - - -	120 - -
15.	Ditto - - -	ditto - - -	Koottatajeh Amahnavoroo - - -	60 - -
16.	Vittle - - -	Bayar - - -	Punchalinga - - -	72 - -
17.	Kolanaud - - -	Cusbah - - -	Gopaul Krista - - -	160 - -
18.	Sujapah - - -	Nundawar - - -	Vinaika - - -	72 - -
19.	Padvanaud - - -	Pullikereh - - -	Treanbakeshwer - - -	96 - -
20.	Ditto - - -	Chenderguery - - -	Shaustaum - - -	96 - -
21.	Cavanaud - - -	Bundadka - - -	Soobraya - - -	60 - -
22.	Angady Moger - - -	Yenmakje - - -	Sadashiva - - -	56 - -

Estimated Value of the Property of each, and the Number of Trustees for their respective Management—*continued.*

Estimated Value of the Property in each Pagoda.	Names of the Proposed Trustees for each Institution.	Value of the Property.	Beris of each Individual.	Beris of a Pottail's Division.
<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
92 - -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Adiga Vistnoo Kalatayah. 2. Stanika Vistnoo. Co-Trustee - - - 3. Principal Rayet Mochapa Arsoo.			
4 8 -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Adiga Ramayah. 2. Stanika Vistnoo Isswara. Co-Trustee - - - 3. Principal Rayet Coonacoolay Vistnoo.			
64 - -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Adiga Kooreytayah Vassdevah. 2. Stanika Esswara. Co-Trustee - - - 3. Principal Rayet Vassdeva Ammanayah.			
70 1 7	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Adigah Kristna Butta.			
200 - -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Adigah Kristnayah. 2. Stanika Narsivam. 3. Oopady Sunkapah. 4. Ditto Padmanaba Butta. Co-Trustee - - - 5. Pottail Neltela Narrainah.			
250 - -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Oopady Narsimva Butta. 2. Ditto Dassa Butta. 3. Stanika Narsimva.			
105 - -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Poojares Pudmaindra. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Principal Rayet Parshetty. 3. Pottail Apoo Bunga.			
- - -	- - - 1. Ditto Pudmanaba Butta. Co-Trustee - - - 2. Pottail Neltela Narrainah.			
250 - -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Oopady Narsimva Butta. 2. Ditto Dassa Butta. 3. Stanika Narsimva.			
105 - -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Poojares Pudmaindra. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Principal Rayet Parshetty. 3. Pottail Apoo Bunga.			
64 - -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Adiga Apanah Ollah. 2. Stanika Vistnoo. 3. Ditto Appayah.			
5,107 - -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Oopady Soobray Kurrainata. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Pottail Sunkanna Butta - - - 3. Ditto Hurry Butta - - -	6,158 - 10 2,600 - -	264 - 3 8 154 - 3 4	1,725 - 2 5 1,701 - -
109 - -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Adigah Krista Butta. 2. Oopady Keshwa. 3. Pottail Mungannah Alwah.			
- - -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Oodipy Astla Mata Swamy.			
174 - -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Oopady Sunkara Mayah. 2. Ditto Venketnarainnah. Co-Trustee - - - 3. Principal Rayet Mahabalagah.			
388 - -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Adiga Kristna. 2. Stanika Soobanah Kristnah. Co-Trustee - - - 3. Principal Rayet Tayencor Cooriah.			
1,628 8 -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Adiga Narsimna Butta. 2. Stanika Sunkaya Kistna. Co-Trustee - - - 3. Principal Rayet Tayencor Cooniah.			
1,000 - -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Adiga Krista Butta. 2. Stanikah Marianah Luxmayah. Co-Trustee - - - 3. Pottail Nundapah.			
70 9 7	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Adigah Poonjetayah Vistnoo. 2. Stanika Koriah Mahia. Co-Trustee - - - 3. Pottail Soobooni.			

No. 1.—STATEMENT of Native Religious Institutions in the Talook of *Bekul*, showing the Annual Allowance and

No.	Mogaries.	Villages.	Designation of the Institutions of Native Worship.	Amount of Annual Tudeek.
Petty Pagodas or Devastanums receiving above 50 Rupees— <i>continued.</i>				<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
23.	Angady Moger - - -	Kattkookeh - - -	Soobraya - - - - -	96 - -
24.	Puddy - - -	Nekrajeh - - -	Kinimani - - - - -	80 - -
25.	Ditto - - -	Cusbah - - -	Gopal Krista - - - - -	96 - -
26.	Ditto - - -	ditto - - -	Yeddanee Mutta Shashtaum - - - - -	59 8 2
27.	Talepady - - -	Cusbah - - -	Doorga Purmeshwara - - - - -	108 1 7
28.	Cassergode - - -	Koodooloor - - -	Venkataramana - - - - -	72 - -
29.	Munjaseer - - -	Sireyah - - -	Sunkananaina - - - - -	72 - -
30.	Ditto - - -	Buddajeh - - -	Mahalingashwera - - - - -	144 - -
31.	Ditto - - -	Moolinjah - - -	Sadashiva - - - - -	80 - -
32.	Ditto - - -	Pievalekeh - - -	Daivagaloo - - - - -	400 - -
33.	Mograul - - -	Pootoor - - -	Bedradaka Keniar Mani - - - - -	80 - -
34.	Bungar Manjaseer -	Cusbah - - -	Chendranata Busty - - - - -	60 - -
35.	Tycat - - -	Oodjeanoor - - -	Chetrapaul - - - - -	72 - -
36.	Nalautnaud - - -	Adjanoor - - -	Maddiankoola Chetrapaul - - - - -	120 - -
37.	Neelaishwar - - -	Panataddy - - -	Perandatteh Shastavin - - - - -	64 - -
38.	Ditto - - -	Cusbah - - -	Tally Shaustaun - - - - -	54 12 10
				3,707 14 9
Petty PAGODAS whose Allowances does not exceed 50 Rupees, and for the Management of which more than One Trustee is appointed :				
1.	Vittel - - -	Kepoo - - -	Doorgah Purmeshwari - - - - -	12 - -
2.	Ditto - - -	Voketoor - - -	Mullary Boota - - - - -	20 - -

Estimated Value of the Property of each, and the Number of Trustees for their respective Management—*continued.*

Estimated Value of the Property in each Pagoda.	Names of the Proposed Trustees for each Institution.	Value of the Property.	Beres of each Individual.	Beres of a Pottail's Division.
<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
1,460 - -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Adigah Moodooraya Butta. 2. Oopady Vassoo Butta. 3. Stanika Eshwara.			
856 8 -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Oopady Poonjitayah Narrainah. 2. Ditto Kunniammah. 3. Ditto Ludany Narrainah.			
48 8 -	Trustee - - - - 1. Yeddaneer Mutta Swamy.			
538 - -	Ditto - - - - 1. Ditto.			
1,201 - -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Adigah Soobrayah Butta. 2. Oopady Kelsanty Sunkapah Karranta. 3. Stanika Soobayah.			
208 - -	Trustee - - - - 1. Principal Rayet Oolytayah.			
442 - -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Adiga Kilsanty Sunkanarrainah. 2. Stanika Eswara. 3. Oopady Narrainah. 4. Ditto Narrainah Kurranta. Co-Trustee - - - 5. Principal Rayet Jogapah.			
477 4 -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Adiga Kilsanty Appanah. 2. Oopady Soobrayah. 3. Vassadeva Tantry.			
588 10 5	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Adiga Soobraya. 2. Stanika Sunkra Narrainah. 3. Ditto Sunkapoo.			
3,272 10 -	Trustee - - - - 1. Principal Rayet Tremalrey Bullul.			
625 10 -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Adiga Ramapah. 2. Oopady Sunthah. Co-Trustee - - - 3. Principal Rayet Kristnaya.			
53 8 -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Oolapady Punjapindrah. 2. Ditto Pachwindrah. Co-Trustee - - - 3. Pottail Kantoo Shetty.			
8,158 - -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Adiga Pudmanayattayah. 2. Stainka Ramah. Co-Trustee - - - 3. Principal Rayet Pullatta Poortta.			
10,700 - -	Trustees - - - - 1. Ditto Muddianayer - - - 2. Ditto Moolaherry Nair - - - 3. Ditto Cunakapillay - - -	20,000 - - 6,000 - - 2,500 - -	244 - - 60 - - 18 7 7	
20 - -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Adiga Kristna. 2. Stanika Gopala. Co-Trustee - - - 3. Principal Rayet Toolecherry Ramah.			
21 - -	Trustee - - - - 1. Ramah Wurmah Moonancoola, founder of the institution, and the idol is especially worshipped by the Rajah's family.			
1,353 7 2	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Adiga Soobraya. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Principal Rayet Anup Shetty. 3. Ditto Gooly Butta.			
206 - -	Trustees - - - - 1. Principal Rayet Kristna Shetty. 2. Ditto Soobraya Seragar. 3. Pottail Munjanah.			

No. 1.—STATEMENT of Native Religious Institutions in the Talook of *Bekul*, showing the Annual Allowance and

No.	Mogania.	Villages.	Designation of the Institutions of Native Worship.	Amount of Annual Tudeek.
Petty Pagodas whose Allowances does not exceed 50 Rupees, &c.— <i>continued.</i>				<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
3.	Vittel - - -	Saletoor - - -	Mallary Boota - - -	8 8 -
4.	Ditto - - -	ditto - - -	ditto - - -	12 8 -
5.	Ditto - - -	Padvanoor -	Mallary Boota - - -	36 - -
6.	Ditto - - -	Buyur - - -	ditto - - -	18 8 -
7.	Ditto - - -	Canneana - -	ditto - - -	10 - -
8.	Ditto - - -	Caropaddy - -	ditto - - -	40 - -
9.	Mogurnaud - -	Golitamazel - -	Gailaganjeltayah - - -	4 - -
10.	Ditto - - -	Harebett - - -	Goodechamandy Boota - - -	8 - -
11.	Ditto - - -	Kedil - - -	Daivagaloo - - -	8 - -
12.	Ditto - - -	Kalkerah - - -	Iatta Deoty - - -	4 - -
13.	Ditto - - -	Borimar - - -	Kuntayah - - -	4 - -
14.	Ditto - - -	Ballila - - -	Ajoor Daivagaloo - - -	40 - -
15.	Ditto - - -	Killanji - - -	Ullatty - - -	8 - -
16.	Netinigay - -	Perdal - - -	Vistnoo Moortee - - -	24 - -
17.	Orkuddy - - -	Manjanadee - -	Vistnoo Moortee Deo - - -	24 - -
18.	Padoomalah - -	Budaganoor - -	Vistnoo Moortee - - -	36 - -
19.	Paddy - - -	Moolliar - - -	Darga Parmeshwari - - -	16 - -
20.	Ditto - - -	Kurra'aka - - -	ditto - - -	22 - -

imated Value of the Property of each, and the Number of Trustees for their respective Management—*continued.*

imated Value of the Property each Pagoda.	Names of the Proposed Trustees for each Institution.	Value of the Property.	Beres of each Individual.	Beres of a Potail's Division.
<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
590 9 7	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Adiga Ammanah. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Principal Gootinah Munjanah. 3. Potail Balajeerow.			
275 - -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Adiga Ammanah. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Principal Rayet Munjanulwah. 3. Potail Soobay Shanbogue.			
278 1 8	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Poojary Narna Butta. 2. Oopady Keshwa Butta. 3. Potail Dassana Proboo. 4. Principal Rayet Murry Butta. 5. Ditto Ants Shetty.			
18 8 -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Adiga Vassoodeo Butta. 2. Oopady Keshwa Butta. Co-Trustee - - - 3. Potail Krista Butta.			
557 12 -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Adiga Goobee. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Principal Rayet Cumpoor Gunapa Bhut. 3. Ditto Pullayooly Shem Bhutta.			
132 - -	Trustees - - - 1. Principal Rayet Eeswara Butta. 2. Ditto Sayeda Sunkana. 3. Ditto Kessaw Butta.			
181 - -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Poojary Appayah. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Principal Rayet Vasso Koodvah, 3. Ditto Vycornt Proboo.			
160 14 -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Poojaree Deo. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Potail Perjeh Vencapa. 3. Ditto Pudma Parney,			
343 14 5	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Poojary Nursinga. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Principal Rayet Vistnoo Butta. 3. Potail Timmanah.			
118 4 -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Poojary Bitta Timmah. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Potail. 3. Principal Rayet Venkoq (female).			
630 12 7	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Poojary Goodda. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Potail Timmana Butta. 3. Principal Rayet Pudma Poowarry.			
647 12 10	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Poojary Vaasoo Deva. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Potail Venkapah. 3. Principal Rayet Dija Bunga.			
530 - -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Poojary Timmup Shetty. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Potail Eswara Butta. 3. Principal Rayet Ooparaye Narrains.			
325 - -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Adiga Venketeshwara Butta. 2. Oopady Vistnoo. Co-Trustee - - - 3. Potail Vistnoo Butta,			
190 - -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Oopady Siva Butta. 2. Stanika Keshwa Kristna. Co-Trustee - - - 3. Principal Rayet Perjeh Govinda Butta,			
92 - -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Stanika Sutehemayah. 2. Ditto Soobrayah. Co-Trustee - - - 3. Principal Rayet Koonjitaya Kristnaya.			
439 12 -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Adiga Piloa Butta. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Principal Rayet Mullenda Tumayala. 3. Potail Balloollayah,			
679 8 -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Adiga Venkatramanah. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Principal Rayet Murrandatte Amber, 3. Ditto Nundap Bullal.			

No. 1.—STATEMENT of Native Religious Institutions in the Tulook of *Bekul*, showing the Annual Allowance and

No.	Moganies.	Villages.	Designation of the Institutions of Native Worship.	Amount of Annual Tusdeek.
Petty Pagodas whose Allowances does not exceed 50 Rupees, &c.— <i>continued.</i>				<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
21.	Paddy - - -	Kurrudaka - - -	Mahdeo - - - - -	12 - -
22.	Ditto - - -	ditto - - -	ditto - - - - -	24 - -
23.	Coombleh - - -	Kedoor - - -	ditto - - - - -	48 - -
24.	Cassergode - - -	Koodal - - -	ditto - - - - -	40 - -
25.	Balepoory - - -	Cusbah - - -	Cuddkookehnair Boota - - - - -	10 - -
26.	Podavanaud - - -	Calliota - - -	Buggawaty - - - - -	1 9 7
27.	Munjaseer - - -	Oodiawer - - -	Daivagaloo - - - - -	24 - -
28.	Banger Munjaseer - - -	Cusbah - - -	Canileh Goota Amah - - - - -	1 8 -
29.	Cavenaud - - -	Bundavaka - - -	Bugavota - - - - -	12 12 10
30.	Talepaddy - - -	Cusbah - - -	Mullary Boota - - - - -	8 9 7
31.	Addoor - - -	Kanakamajel - - -	Shastaun - - - - -	11 3 2
32.	Alvatnaud - - -	Ajanoor - - -	Vistnoo Moortee - - - - -	6 - -
33.	Ditto - - -	Pooloor - - -	ditto - - - - -	4 12 10
34.	Tycat - - -	Chirreatoor - - -	Veerbudrah - - - - -	38 - -
35.	Ditto - - -	Kilaykote - - -	ditto - - - - -	12 - -
36.	Nelaishwer - - -	Panataddy - - -	Bugvoti - - - - -	11 3 2
37.	Ditto - - -	ditto - - -	Mahadeo - - - - -	20 - -
38.	Ditto - - -	Kinanur - - -	Kirateahwer - - - - -	6 - -

Estimated Value of the Property of each, and the Number of Trustees for their respective Management—continued.

Estimated Value of the Property each Pagoda.	Names of the Proposed Trustees for each Institution.	Value of the Property.	Beres of each Individual.	Beres of a Potal's Division.
Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
108 - -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Oopady Sunkapah. 2. Ditto Kedalyah Sunkapah. 3. Stanika Soobayah.			
122 - -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Adiga Vassoodevah. 2. Stanika Keswah. 3. Ditto Sunkapah.			
62 4 9	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Adiga Sham Butta. 2. Stanika Ramayah. Co-Trustees - - - 3. Principal Rayet Nurnatuntree - 4. Ditto Narna Hebara - - - 5. Potal Timmanah - - -	600 - - 890 - - 2,590 - -	8 - - 79 13 7 137 2 -	1,510 3 3
20 - -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Adiga Ramanah. 2. Stanika Kittapoo. Co-Trustee - - - 3. Principal Rayet Cotty Koonjitayah.			
60 4 -	Trustees - - - 1. Principal Shem Butta. 2. Ditto Timmay Gumbirah. 3. Potal Manjoobandary.			
150 - -	Trustees - - - 1. Principal Rayet Calliat Rama. 2. Ditto Callaryemboo. 3. Potal Abuluka Chendoo.			
127 12 7	Trustees - - - 1. Principal Rayet Manjoo Bundaree. 2. Ditto Vassoodeva Aytalah. 3. Ditto Vistnoo Butta.			
164 8 -	Trustees - - - 1. Principal Rayet Munjapa Kamava. 2. Ditto Pachery Yedda Bulchampadda. 3. Potal Kuntoo Shetty.			
125 - -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Adiga Keshow Butta. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Potal Canal Chendoo. 3. Ditto Nundapah.			
719 - 5	Trustees - - - 1. Principal Rayet Timma Madda. 2. Ditto Appay Shetty. 3. Ditto Anta Bydeah. 4. Ditto Doomah. 5. Potal Munjah Addantayah.			
- -	Trustees - - - 1. Principal Rayet Shemboyah. 2. Ditto Mogaraddy Sivayah. 3. Ditto Gappady Mootayah.			
130 - -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Adiga Narrainah. 2. Stanika Vistnoo Kistna. Co-Trustee - - - 3. Principal Rayet Erattee Vistnoo.			
534 - -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Adiga Vassoodeva Butta. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Principal Rayet Govinda Narranial. 3. Ditto Barikaddatayah.			
226 - -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Adiga Addakalayah. 2. Oopady Padarty Marao. 3. Potal Pallata Kootta - - -	7,000 - -	700-10 10	1,212 - 6
545 - -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Adiga Pannany Kamah. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Principal Rayet Kokial Tayala. 3. Ditto Piticode Pullatta Kootta.			
235 - -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Adiga Kristna Butta. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Principal Rayet Toolcherry Ramah. 3. Ditto Kattoor Ramah.			
126 - -	Ex-officio Trustee - 1. Adiga Seralaya Kristna. Co-Trustees - - - 2. Principal Rayet Neelaishmer Mootadoo. 3. Ditto Toolcherry Ramah.			
150 - -	Trustees - - - 1. Principal Rayet Coorcumkurpoo 2. Ditto Mutlat Ooncumkurpoo - 3. Ditto Chiga Moonamkeloo -	1,178 - - 516 - - 762 8 -	5 10 5 - 11 7 - 11 2	

No. 1.—STATEMENT of Native Religious Institutions in the Talook of *Bekul*, showing the Annual Allowance and

No.	Mogania.	Villages.	Designation of the Institutions of Native Worship.	Amount of Annual Tusdeek.
Petty Pagodas whose Allowance does not exceed 50 Rupees, &c.— <i>continued</i> .				<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
39.	Nelashwer - - -	Podookay - - -	Sadashiva - - - - -	16 - -
40.	Ditto - - -	Maddaky - - -	Vistnoo Moortee - - - - -	10 - -
				678 8 2
303	Petty Pagodas entrusted to the management of single Trustees, being the Poojaries of the Institutions - - - - -			3,150 18 8
381	TOTAL Petty Pagodas - - - - -			7,531 15 7
1	Mutt - - - - -			6 - -
66	Mosques - - - - -			1,043 14 5
457				12,831 10 10
5	Bechirac, or Lapses to Government - - - - -			10 9 7
462	GRAND TOTAL - - - - -			12,842 4 5

No. 2.—ABSTRACT of the Arrangements effected in the withdrawal of Government - - - - -

DESCRIPTION.	TRUSTEES.		Amount of Tusdeek.	Amount of Property.
	Number for each Pagoda.	Total Number.		
Institutions in Receipt of Tusdeek above 50 Rupees each :			<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
7 Mathobar - - - - -	1	7	3,266 - -	25,579 - 1
24 Ditto - - - - -	3	72	7,083 8 10	23,661 10 5
36 Ditto - - - - -	5	180	20,505 12 3	94,417 8 1
14 Ditto - - - - -	7	98	23,763 10 -	2,92,459 8 4
1 Ditto - - - - -	8	8	8,400 - -	2,00,000 - -
1 Ditto - - - - -	9	9	918 14 10	7,161 8 -
83 - - - - -	-	374	63,937 13 11	6,43,278 13 11
15 Chellar - - - - -	1	15	1,836 - 5	85,653 3 7
188 Ditto - - - - -	3	564	19,170 4 3	90,239 1 8½
23 Ditto - - - - -	5	115	4,001 7 11	52,638 11 -
2 Ditto - - - - -	7	14	530 12 5	1,563 - -
228 - - - - -	-	708	25,538 9 -	2,30,094 - 3½
311 - - - - -	-	1,082	89,476 6 11	8,78,372 14 2½

Estimated Value of the Property of each, and the Number of Trustees for their respective Management—continued.

Estimated Value of the Property each Pagoda.	Names of the Proposed Trustees for each Institution.	Value of the Property.	Beres of each Individual.	Beres of a Pottal's Division.
Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1,150 - -	Trustees - - - - 1. Principal Rayet Eyckode Ooni- umkoorpoo - - - -	625 - -	9 7 2	
	2. Ditto Kinnanoor Ooniamkoorpoo	1,178 - -	5 10 6	
	3. Ditto Cherakerch Amboo - -	500 - -	240 - -	
100 - -	Ex-officio Trustees - 1. Adiga Kukatta Puttery. 2. Oopady Keshwa Puttery. 3. Ditto Narain Puttery.			
1,644 4 1				
1,918 3 -				
- -				
1,146 3 3	Under the management of the presiding Priests, or hereditary Superintendents.			
1,436 4 11				
- -				
1,436 4 11				

(signed) H. M. Blair,
Principal Collector.

- - - Interference in the Affairs of the Native RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS in the Zillah of Canara.

DESCRIPTION.	TRUSTEES.		Amount of Tusdeek.	Amount of Property.
	Number for each Pagoda.	Total Number.		
Institutions in Receipt of Tusdeek not exceeding 50 Rupees each :				
371 Chillar - - - - -	1	2,871	Rs. a. p. 29,758 1 9	Rs. a. p. 1,04,600 9 4
158 Ditto - - - - -	3	468	2,739 - 5	1,17,267 10 -
7 Ditto - - - - -	5	35	151 7 2	13,031 14 10
84 - - - - -	-	3,374	32,646 9 4	2,34,900 2 2
158 Muttums - - - - -	-	4,018	4,018 12 6	3,858 2 10
135 Mosques - - - - -	-	160	6,135 13 7	3,592 7 3
638 - - - - -	-	-	132,277 10 4	11,15,723 10 5½
21 Lapses to Government - - - - -	-	-	111 1 9	
659 - - - - -	-	-	1,32,388 12 1	

(signed) H. M. Blair,
Principal Collector.

No. 3.—STATEMENT, showing the Circumstances of the principal RYOTS selected as Co-Trustees of certain Pagodas in the TALOOKS of UDAPY, BARCOOR and CUNDAPOOR.

UDAPY TALOOK.—No. 11, *Vishewashwar Dheo*.

Adiga Moorty Butta.
Doonda Hegada.
Kilshanti Venkatra-
nana.

Three trustees have been appointed to this pagoda, the property of which is estimated at Rs. 5,523. 7. 8., and the tusdeek amounts to 1,200 rupees. Two of the trustees, the first and third, have been selected from among the servants of the institution, and the second as being an influential head-man of the village; he pays revenue to Government amounting to Rs. 379. 14. 10., and is possessed of property estimated at 4,200 rupees; he was, during the former governments, a petty chief of the entire mogany of Ellore, in which this pagoda is situated, the annual assessment of which amounted to Rs. 16,687. 1. 3. The ryots and other pagoda servants have unanimously solicited that he might be appointed by Government co-trustee, as being capable of checking all frauds on the parts of the rest; he has, moreover, always hitherto exercised a superintendence over the affairs of this and some other minor institutions, which are supposed to have been originally founded by his ancestors.

No. 12, *Veerbhudra Dheo*.

Hackdar Alla Hegada.
Ditto Carb Hegade.
Shanbogue Sherta Rama.
Adiga Rungiah.
Ditto Venkataramana.

The allowance received by this institution is Rs. 240. 10. 5. per annum, and the value of the property estimated at 23,721 rupees. Five persons have been named as trustees for the management of its affairs, three of whom are officers of the pagoda, and the other two have been selected from among the influential ryots. The two latter are considered hackdars, or heirs of the idol, as their ancestors are supposed to have built and endowed the pagoda; they have been independent managers of the affairs of the pagoda until the present transfer, when three of the pagoda servants have been united with them in the trust.

One of them, Alla Hegade, pays a revenue of 100 rupees, and his property amounts to 500 rupees, while the other pays to Government 4,212 rupees, and his property is valued at 4,000 rupees.

BARCOOR.—No. 1, *Somanath*.

Adiga Vittla Sastry.
Upadi Manjoo Bhutt.
Stami Guiryana.
Potail Sheeta Ramiah.
Sarap Shetty.
Iestaram.

The annual tusdeek granted to this pagoda amounts to 720 rupees; the property belonging to it is equal in value to Rs. 5,556. 4. Two of the trustees appointed are head villagers, the others belonging to the pagoda establishment; both of the former are potails,* one possesses property to the amount of 10,000 rupees, and pays a rent to Government of Rs. 1,140. 11. 7., the property of the other † is valued at 2,280 rupees, and he pays to the circar 317 rupees. As the pagoda servants now named trustees, did not possess sufficient influence among the villagers, it was thought necessary, for the better management of the pagoda affairs, that these two potails should be united with them in the trust.

Sarap Shetty.

No. 15, *Anant Padmanal Dheo*.

Adiga Ananta.
Upada Sobreya.
Stanic Mookyaprana.
Coyteur Ramapa.
Nelli Maryapa.

The annual tusdeek of this institution is Rs. 1,004. 15. 7., and the property is estimated at about 5,000 rupees. Five trustees have been appointed to the management of its affairs; three of them are pagoda servants, and the two others head-men of the place. Ramapah pays a revenue of Rs. 74. 9. 2., and possesses property to the amount of 800 rupees. Maryapa pays to the circar Rs. 108. 10. 10., and possesses property amounting to 920 rupees. The same reasons which induced the nomination of co-trustees in the case of the preceding pagoda, have also rendered advisable the appointment of co-trustees to this institution.

CANDAPOOR.—No. 1, *Kutalinga Dheo*.

Adiga Ramapa.
Upadi Vencatramana
Aitalla, also Potail.
Adiga Koteahwar
Aitalla.
Tuatrie Shivaga Aitalla.
Upadi Rama Ailatta.
Ditto Pootea Udpa.
Timmaya.

This institution receives an annual allowance of 2,680 rupees, and possesses property to the value of Rs. 3,550. 11. 10. Of the seven trustees named for its management, six are pagoda servants, the seventh being a principal ryot of the village in which it is situated. The property possessed by him amounts in value to 400 rupees, and the amount of assessment paid by him to Rs. 71. 8. 2. While the affairs of the institution were managed by the circar, a monegar was appointed for its superintendence; and this appointment having long continued in Tummaya's family, he has been fully acquainted with its internal management, and,

and, as he possesses greater influence than other persons in the village, his nomination was considered necessary for the due management and care of the pagoda.

No. 3, *Mahlingoeshwar Dhee.*

The tusdeek granted to this pagoda is Rs. 2,246. 12. 9.; the property belonging to it is estimated at 25,550 rupees. Seven trustees have been appointed to the superintendence of the affairs of this pagoda; the first five are officers of the institution, and the sixth and seventh have been selected from among the principal inhabitants. The sixth possesses property to the amount of 1,479 rupees, and pays an assessment of Rs. 218. 14. 5., and the seventh possesses property valued at Rs. 4,201. 4., and the revenue paid by him amounts to Rs. 338. 6. 5. These two individuals are the most influential ryots in the neighbourhood, and their ancestors granted lands for the endowment of the pagoda.

- 1 Adiga Runga Holla.
2. Ditto Rama Aitalla.
3. Ditto Timapa Bhutt.
4. Ditto Naraina.
5. Upadi Rama Aitalla.
6. Tanna Mahlinga Shetty.
7. M. Nundyapa Shetty.

No. 5, *Shankra Narain.*

This pagoda receives a tusdeek of Rs. 2,145. 2. 5., and possesses property estimated at Rs. 60,303. 13. 7. All the seven trustees appointed to this pagoda belong to the institution. The first is also the potal of the village, which is assessed at Rs. 3,937. 14.; he possesses property valued at 7,000 rupees, and pays to Government Rs. 383. 4. 6. as the assessment on his estate. The fourth is an influential ryot in the village, possessing property to the extent of 20,000 rupees, and paying 1,160 rupees as circar revenue.

1. Adiga Subia Aitalla.
2. Ditto Anunta Udpa.
3. Upadi Shankra Narain Shastri.
4. Ditto Shankra Munj.
5. Ditto Shankra Aital.
6. Ditto Annapa Adiga.
7. Ditto Subraya Adipa.

(signed) *H. M. Blair,*
Principal Collector.

(True copies.)

(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*
Secretary to Government.

— No. 116. —

(No. 949.)

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation, under date 4 September 1843.

Revenue
Department.

READ the following papers:

- | | |
|---|---|
| Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue. | } (Here enter 29 May 1843, No. 668.) |
| From the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue. | |
| From the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue. | |
| Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue. | |
| | } (Here enter 26 June 1843, No. 808.) |
| | } (Here enter 24 July 1843, No. 939.) |
| | } (Here enter 17 August 1843, No. 1,021.) |

Para. 1. The intimation conveyed in the last of the papers above recorded, of the total withdrawal of all interference on the part of Government with native religious institutions throughout the whole of the provinces of the Madras Presidency, is highly gratifying to the Most noble the Governor in Council.

2. The subject of escheats generally will be referred for the instructions of the Government of India. His Lordship in Council is not therefore prepared at present to pass any orders respecting the suspended endowments of the pagoda and cazeeship of the district of Cuddapah, alluded to in para. 3 of the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 29 May.

3. His Lordship in Council cannot concur in the recommendation of the Board, in para. 4 of their Proceedings. It is his opinion that no mark of favour whatever should be shown in a case where the murder of a British magistrate has been committed, and he cannot sanction the restoration of an allowance so deservedly forfeited.

4. Under the circumstances detailed in the concluding paragraph of the letter from the Board of Revenue, dated 24 July 1843, his Lordship in Council authorizes the disbursement of (500) rupees five hundred, pledged to the inhabitants

of Taramangalum in the Salem district, to enable them to repair the car of the temple at that place.

5. Pending the issue of final orders, his Lordship in Council thinks that disbursements for similar purposes of the pagodas may be authorized by the Board of Revenue as heretofore; but that the local officers should not exercise any control over the expenditure.

6. His Lordship in Council also requests, with reference to para. 3 of the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 17th August 1843, to be informed upon what ground the Board recommend that the Principal Collector of Canara should be instructed to disburse from the pagoda funds in deposit the sums withheld from the pagoda servants on account of absence in Fusly 1252. It is not usual, his Lordship in Council apprehends, to refund stoppages of this character.

(A true extract.)

(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*
Secretary to Government.

— No. 117.—

(No. 204.)

Revenue
Department.

From *J. F. Thomas, Esq.,* Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, to *T. R. Davidson, Esq.,* Officiating Secretary to the Government of India; dated 19 March 1844.

Sir,

Para. 1. I AM directed to request the attention of the Government of India to my letter of the 25th April 1843, No. 421, forwarding the draft of an Act for amending the existing law in regard to mosques, Hindoo temples and other places of religious worship.

2. His Lordship in Council anxiously awaits the instructions of the Government of India on this subject; the religious institutions throughout this Presidency, formerly under the control of the officers of Government, having now been for some time past in the hands of native trustees,* and no law exists for their guidance, nor for providing for the determination by the courts of the right to offices, and emoluments under them.

3. A recent despatch from the Honourable Court on the general subject, and late references to the Government by parties claiming rights and complaining of the acts of the managers or trustees, having come before Government, have made it necessary to bring the matter again under the consideration of the Government of India.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*
Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, 9 March 1844.

— No. 118.—

(No. 32.)

From *T. R. Davidson, Esq.,* Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to *J. F. Thomas, Esq.,* Secretary to Government of Fort St. George; dated 16 March 1844.

Sir,

WITH reference to entry No 14, on the Abstract Proceedings of the Government of Fort St. George, Revenue Department, dated 22d December 1843,

No. 14.—Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 9th November 1843, recommending that special sanction be granted for the disbursement from the surplus Pagoda Funds of North Arcot, of Rs. 1,314. 7, being the amount of charges incurred for constructing a Ruth, &c. for the Ranocumban Pagoda at Padvaid.

I am directed to request that, with the permission of the Most honourable the Governor in Council, you will be pleased to submit copies of the papers on the subject for the perusal of the Governor-general in Council.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. R. Davidson,*
Off^s Sec^y to Gov^t of India.

Fort William, 16 March 1844.

— No. 119.—

— No. 119. —

(No. 359.)

From *G. D. Drury*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, Revenue
to *T. R. Davidson*, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India; Department.
dated 12 April 1844.

Sir,

Para. 1. I AM directed to transmit to you, in compliance with the request conveyed in your letter of the 16th ultimo, the papers therein noted regarding the disbursements sanctioned by this Government from the surplus pagoda funds of North Arcot, together with the previous correspondence on the subject of those charges.

Extract from Proceedings of Board of Revenue, dated 9 November 1843, No. 552, with Enclosures: Order of Government thereon, dated 28 December 1843, No. 1,351.

2. It will be observed, that the charges for the construction of the rath, &c., for the pagoda at Pudvaid were incurred under an estimate sanctioned by Government on the 10th September 1839, and that the order of the 28th December 1843 simply granted special sanction for the actual disbursement.

From Board of Revenue, dated 22 August 1839, No. 378, with Enclosures: Order of Government thereon, dated 10 September 1839, No. 1,139. From Board of Revenue, dated 18 July 1842, No. 309, with two Enclosures: Order of Government thereon, dated 2 August 1842, No. 944.

I have, &c.

(signed) *G. D. Drury*,
Chief Secretary.

Fort St. George, 12 April 1844.

(No. 552.)

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 9 November 1843. Revenue Department.

READ the following letter from the Acting Collector in the Northern Division of Arcot, dated 27 October 1843.

(Here enter No. 226.)

The Board recommend that special sanction be granted for the disbursement from the surplus pagoda funds of North Arcot of Rs. 1,314. 7., being the amount of charges incurred for constructing a rath or vehicle, &c. for the Ranocumbah Pagoda, at Pudvaid, in the Poloor talook in that district, under an estimate sanctioned by Government under date 10th September 1839.

(A true extract.)

(signed) *E. C. Lovell*,
Acting Secretary.

(No. 1,351.)

THE Most Noble the Governor in Council grants special sanction for the charge reported in the foregoing proceedings, amounting to Rs. (1,314. 7.) one thousand three hundred and fourteen, and annas seven.

Fort St. George,
28 December 1843.

(signed) *G. D. Drury*,
Chief Secretary.

(True copies.)

(signed) *G. D. Drury*,
Chief Secretary.

(No. 226.)

Revenue
Department.

From *W. H. Babington*, Esq., Acting Collector of North Arcot, to *F. C. Lovell*, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George; dated 27 October 1843.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit the enclosed Statement of Charges incurred, as per estimate, sanctioned by Government under date the 10th September 1839, for constructing a rath or vehicle, &c., of the Ranookambah Pagoda at Pudvaid, in the Poloor talook of this district, amounting to Rs. 1,314. 7., and to request that you will procure early sanction for the same.

I have, &c.

North Arcot,
Collector's Cutcherry, Chittoor,
27 October 1843.

(signed) *W. H. Babington*,
Acting Collector.

STATEMENT, showing the Amount of actual Charges incurred for constructing New Ruth, &c. of the Ranookambah Pagoda, at Pudvaid, in the Poloor Talook of *North Arcot*.

Talook.	Name of Village.	Name of Pagoda.	Particulars of the Work.	Amount of Estimate.	Amount of Actual Charges.
Poloor	Padavadoo	Ranookamba Pagoda.	For a new Ruth or vehicle, constructed to the Ranookambah Pagoda, the old one being entirely decayed.	Rs. a. p. 1,267 11 -	Rs. a. p. 1,267 11 -
			For a new Dwajah Stumbam, or Flagstaff, the old one being entirely decayed.	26 12 -	26 12 -
			For painting the idol Ranookambah of the Pagoda.	20 - -	20 - -
			TOTAL - - Rs.	1,314 7 -	1,314 7 -

North Arcot,
Collector's Cutcherry, Chittoor,
27 October 1843.

(E. E.) (signed) *W. H. Babington*,
Acting Collector.

(No. 309.)

From *R. T. Porter*, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government; dated 18 July 1842.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Board of Revenue to request that you will submit for the orders of the Right honourable the Governor in Council the accompanying Statement, showing the charges incurred under the authority of Government, dated 10th September 1839, No. 1,139, in repairing certain devastanums in the district of North Arcot, and to recommend that sanction may be granted for the actual disbursement, amounting to Rs. 4,629, 7. 8.

Encl. (A.) in a letter from the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Department of Public Works, 20 June, in Cons. 4 July 1842.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. T. Porter*,
Secretary.

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George,
18 July 1842.

(No. 944.)

THE Right honourable the Governor in Council sanctions the disbursement reported in the foregoing letter, amounting to Rs. (4,629. 7. 8), four thousand six hundred and twenty-nine, annas seven, and pice eight.

(signed) *W. Elliot*,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George,
2 August 1842,

STATEMENT, showing the Amount of ACTUAL CHARGES incurred for Repairing certain DEOVESTANS, &c., in this Northern Division of Arcot, as per sanction of Government, under date the 10th September 1839.

Talooks.	Name of Village.	Names of the Pagodas, &c.	Particulars of the Works performed.	Amount of Estimate.	Actual Charges.	TOTAL	
						Estimate.	Actual Charges.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Chittoor -	Arogendah -	Swayemboovaswera Swamee Pagoda.	For repairing the stone cover of the Gurbagroohum, or seat of the idol Untrallum, or place where the worshippers assemble, and the Sloopee, or the top of the Pagoda.	86 6 -	86 6 -		
			For removing the old work - - - - -	21 12 -	21 12 -		
			For expenses attending the Sumprotihanah, &c., or ceremonies for the purification of the place after the completion of the above repairs.	38 15 1	38 15 1		
			TOTAL - - - Rs.	- - -	- - -	147 1 1	147 1 1
Sholinghur -	Sholinghur -	Unnadanah Chuttrum -	For raising an addition to the height of the walls with bricks in chunam.	32 2 -	43 3 3		
			Beams for terrace to be laid over the walls, including all charges.	157 6 -	156 12 6		
			For flooring the terrace with brick in chunam, including chunam plaster.	198 11 -	126 9 6		
				328 3 -	326 9 3		
Ditto -	ditto -	Lutchmunuursimmah Swamee and Anjanaya Swamee Pagoda on the Hill.	For repairing the walls for the stone Muntapum wherever required, and constructing a supporting wall with stone in chunam, including foundation.	234 4 6	238 4 6		
			For flooring on the top of the stone Muntapum from the principal gate to the kitchen, wherever required, with brick jully, and two coats of chunam.	1,484 10 6	1,382 - 6		
			For repairing the stone Muntapum, damaged on the south side, with stone and chunam.	71 - 6	93 4 3		
			For sundries - - - - -	15 - -	15 - -		
			For repairing the walls adjoining the principal gate, and that of the cook-room of the Anjanay Swamee Pagoda, wherever required, with stone and chunam.	295 11 3	293 8 -		
				2,050 10 9	2,018 1 3		
	TOTAL - - - Rs.	- - -	- - -	2,378 18 9	2,344 10 6		

		For repairing the cover of the Utralla Muntapum, &c., including walls, with brick and chunam.	189 4 3	106 12 -		
		For repairing a stone frame - - - - -	7 18 -	6 - -		
		For repairing a pair of wooden doors, including iron-work and Cooly hire.	15 - -	4 11 -		
			208 8 9	263 13 -		
Nutdoorpettah	Balasoordoola Swamy Pagoda.	For repairing the Astabandanum, or seat of the idol - -	99 15 6	98 5 -		
		For performing the Coombahbeeshakum ceremony after the above repair.	139 2 6	121 1 -		
			239 2 -	219 6 -		
Paradooramee	Casseewisvanada Swamy Pagoda.	For repairing the Ashtabandanum, or seat of the idol -	127 9 6	117 10 10		
		For performing the Coombahbeeshakum ceremony after the above repair.	185 10 6	127 11 2		
			263 4 -	245 6 -		
		TOTAL - - - Rs.	- - -	- - -	810 14 9	728 9 -
Palmanain	Gopaulakistna Swamee Pagoda.	For constructing the walls of the Pagoda, with brick and clay, including foundation.	108 11 -	74 5 3		
		For plastering the walls with one coat of chunam - -	36 1 6	22 10 -		
		For shifting tiles and chunam borders - - - - -	74 15 11	64 12 9		
		For repairing door and frame - - - - -	9 - -			
		For constructing a mud wall in rear of the Pagoda - -	3 4 -			
		For constructing a small Muntapum with wooden terrace and brick in chunam within the Pagoda.	- - -	77 4 7		
		TOTAL - - - Rs.	- - -	- - -	232 - 5	239 - 7

STATEMENT, showing the Amount of Actual Charges incurred for Repairing certain Deovestans, &c., in this Northern Division of Arcot, as per sanction of Government—continued.

Talooks.	Names of Village.	Name of the Pagodas, &c.	Particulars of the Works performed.	Amount of Estimate.	Actual Charges.	TOTAL.	
						Estimate.	Actual Charges.
				<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Vellore - -	Brinjeepeer -	Margabundoo Swames Pagoda.	For repairing Ashtabundatum, or seat of the idol - - -	270 15 -	270 15 -		
			For performing the Coombabeeshakun ceremony after the above repair.	293 1 -	293 1 -		
			For performing Mundalabeeshakun, or ceremony which continues for 40 days, after the above repair.	186 - -	186 - -		
			For expenses attending Brahman Sutturpana, or feeding Bramins after the above repair.	355 - -	355 - -		
				1,105 - -	1,105 - -		
Ditto - -	Pullicondah -	Runganada Swamee Pagoda.	For repairing the Ruth of the Pagoda with wood and iron, wherever required.	23 2 -	23 2 -		
			TOTAL - - - <i>Rs.</i>	- - -	- - -	1,128 2 -	1,128 2 -
Trivuttoor -	Trivuttoor -	Vadapoorusoor Swamee Pagoda.	For repairing the door of the principal gate of the Pagoda, including iron, nails, &c.	42 2 -	42 1 -		
			TOTAL - - - <i>Rs.</i>	- - -	- - -	42 2 -	42 1 -
			GRAND TOTAL - - - <i>Rs.</i>	- - -	- - -	4,739 2 -	4,629 7 8

North Arcot,
Principal Collector's Circuit Cutcherry,
Palmanair, 3 December 1841.

(E. E.)
(signed)
Civil Engineer, Fourth Division.

(signed)
Principal Collector.

(No. 309.)

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue in the Department of Public Works, under date 20 June 1842.

READ again letter from the Civil Engineer, 4th Division, dated 6th January, and recorded in Consultation 17th January 1842, No. 32.

* * * * *

Also forwarded a bill received from the Principal Collector of North Arcot, amounting to Rs. 4,629. 7. 8. for repairing certain pagodas and chuttrums in his district.

Resolved, That the bill received with the foregoing letter, for expenses incurred in the repair of certain pagodas and chuttrums from the surplus funds of the devastanums of the North Arcot district, be transferred to the Revenue Department of the Board for examination and final disposal, the estimate for the same having received the sanction of Government through that department.

(A true extract.)

(signed) *S. Best,*
Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue
in the Department of Public Works.

(No. 378.)

From Secretary to Board of Revenue, Fort St. George, to the Chief Secretary to Government; dated 22 August 1839.

Sir,

Para. 1. I AM directed by the Board of Revenue to request you will submit for the orders of Government the accompanying letter from the Principal Collector in the Northern Division of Arcot, with Estimate of repairs and disbursements required in certain Devastanums in his district, amounting in the whole to Rs. 6,174. 7. 4.

8th in Cons. :
gust 1839.

2. This amount, as shown in the account particular submitted, is stated to be urgently necessary for the preservation of the several pagodas, and the disbursements are proposed to be made from the funds of the institutions, viz. the savings which have accumulated from various items of the established and sanctioned expenditure. These savings, amounting to Rs. 8,976. 2. 4., having been placed to the credit of Government, sanction for the refund is now specially required.

3. With this explanation, the Board recommend that authority be given for the disbursements on account of the several devastanums, as proposed by Mr. Ogilvie.

I have, &c.

(signed) *P. B. Smollett,*
Secretary.

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George,
22 August 1839.

(No. 127.)

From Principal Collector of North Arcot to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George; dated 8 August 1839.

Revenue
Department.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to request sanction for the repairs, &c. required to the devastanums of this district, as per accompanying Estimate, amounting to Rs. 6,174. 7. 4, under the explanation set opposite to each in the column of Remarks.

I have, &c.

(signed) *G. M. Ogilvie,*
Principal Collector.
North Arcot,
Principal Collector's Circuit Cutcherry,
Palmanair, 8 August 1839.

ESTIMATE for Repairing certain Deostanums in the Northern Division of Arcot.

1. Talooks.	2. Names of Villages.	3. Names of Pagodas.	4. Particulars of the Works, &c. required.	5. Amount of Estimate.	6. TOTAL.	7. Amount of Poojamicham or Residue of the Pagodas, &c., credited to Government.	8. REMARKS.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Chittoor -	Aroongoondah	Swayamboovaswara Swamee Pagoda.	For repairing the stone covering of the Gurbagroohum (seat of the idol), Unturullum (place where the worshippers assemble), and the sloopce, or top of the Pagoda. For removing old work - - - - For expenses attending the Sumprothanah, &c., or ceremonies for the purification of the place after the completion of the above repairs. TOTAL - - - Rs.	86 6 - 21 12 - 38 15 1 - - -	- - - 147 1 1	1,204 9 -	Rs. 1,204. 9., the amount of poojamicham or residue from the tusdeek deostanums of this talook, savings from the articles required to the Pagoda being purchased at a cheaper rate, and from a fewer number of ceremonies performed, is credited in favour of Government. Sanction for the disbursement of the amount inserted in Column 6 is indispensably requisite for the purpose of putting this Pagoda into repair.
Sholinghur -	Sholinghur -	Unnadana Chuttrum -	For raising an addition to the height of the walls with brick and chunam. Beams for terrace to be laid over the wall, including all charges. Flooring the terrace with brick in chunam, including chunam plaster. TOTAL - - - Rs.	32 2 - 157 6 - 138 11 - - - -	- - - 328 3 -	599 13 -	The amount residue, Rs. 599. 13., from the expenses of this Choultry, arose in the purchase of articles of puddyturms, or daily food, &c. at a cheaper rate, and the same was carried to the credit of Government. The disbursement of the estimated amount in Column 6, is required for the repairs of this Choultry.
Satghur -	Goriattum -	Anjanayahswamee Pagoda	For repairing the Ashtabundawum, or seats of the idols Ramasawmy, &c. For performing the Coombahbee Shakum, &c., or consecrating the place after the above repair. For repairing the cover of the Untrallum, &c., including walls with brick in chunam. For repairing a stone door-frame - - For repairing a pair of wooden doors, including iron-work and Cooly hire.	49 5 3 97 2 3 139 4 3 7 13 - 15 - - 308 8 9	- - - -	1,331 3 7	Rs. 1,331. 3. 7., the amount of poojamicham or residue from the tusdeek of this talook, is carried to the credit of Government. The estimated amount inserted in Column 6, is required for the repair.
Ditto -	Nuttoor Pettah	Balasarrodoolaswara Swamee Pagoda.	For repairing the Ashtabundanum, or seat of the idol Balasarrodoolaswara Swamee. For performing the Coombahbee Shakum ceremony after the above repair.	99 15 6 139 2 6 239 2 -			

621.	Ditto -	Paroodaramee	Caseviswanada Swamee Pagoda.	For repairing Ashtabundanam, or seat of the idol Casewiswanada Swamy.	127 9 0			
				For performing the Coombathbee Shakum ceremony after the above repair.	185 10 6			
				TOTAL - - - Rs.	263 4 -		810 14 9	
Cuddapaunthum	Palmanair -	Gopaulkistna Swamee Pagoda.		To constructing walls of the Pagoda with brick in clay, including foundation.	108 11 -	- - -	460 1 2	Rs. 460. 1. 2., the amount of poojamichum or residue from the tusdeek of this deostanum, is carried to the credit of Government. The estimated amount inserted in Column 6, is required to put this deostan into repair.
				For plastering the wall with one coat of chunam.	36 1 6			
				For shifting tiles and chunam borders	74 15 -			
				For repairing door and frame	9 - -			
				For constructing a mud wall in rear of the Pagoda.	8 4 -			
				TOTAL - - - Rs.	- - -	232 - 5		
Vellore -	Brinjoor -	Morgabundoo Swamee Pagoda.		For repairing Ashtabundanam, or seat of the idol Morgabundooswamee.	270 15 -	- - -	1,645 10 10	Rs. 1,645. 10. 10., the amount of poojamichum or residue from the tusdeek of this deostanum, is carried to the credit of Government. The estimated amount inserted in Column 6, is necessary to put this deostan into repair.
				For performing the Coombathbee Shakum ceremony after the above repair.	293 1 -			
				For performing the Mundahlabee Shakum or ceremony, which continues for 40 days after the above repair.	186 - -			
				For expenses attending Brahmana Sunturpanah, or feeding Bramins after the above repair.	355 - -			
					1,105 - -			
Ditto -	Pullicondab -	Rungananda Swamee Pagoda.		For repairing the rath of the Runganada-swamee, wood and iron included.	23 2 -	- - -	48 8 -	Rs. 48. 8., the amount of poojamichum or residue from the tusdeek of this deostanum, is carried to the credit of Government. The estimated amount inserted in Column 6, is required to put this deostan into repair, or the general festival cannot be performed.
				TOTAL - - - Rs.	- - -	1,128 2 -		
Trivatoor	Trivatoor -	Vadapooreeswara Swamee Pagoda.		For repairing the principal gate-door of the Vadapooreeswara Swamee Pagoda.	42 2 -	- - -	106 9 3	Rs. 106. 9. 3., the amount of poojamichum or residue from the tusdeek of this deostanum, is carried to the credit of Government. The estimated amount inserted in Column 6 is required to repair the gate.
				TOTAL - - - Rs.	- - -	42 2 -		

M M

(continued)

ESTIMATE for Repairing certain Deostanums in the Northern Division of Arcot.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Talooks.	Names of Villages.	Names of Pagodas.	Particulars of the Works, &c. required.	Amount of Estimate.	TOTAL.	Amount of Poojamicham or Residue of the Pagodas, &c., credited to Government.	REMARKS.
Chittoor -	Aroongoondah	Swayamboovaswara Swamee Pagoda.	For repairing the stone covering of the Gurbagroohum (seat of the idol), Unturullum (place where the worshippers assemble), and the sloopce, or top of the Pagoda. For removing old work - - - - For expenses attending the Sumprotchanah, &c., or ceremonies for the purification of the place after the completion of the above repairs. TOTAL - - - Rs.	Rs. a. p. 86 6 - 21 12 - 38 15 1	Rs. a. p. - - - 147 1 1	Rs. a. p. 1,204 9 -	Rs. 1,204. 9., the amount of poojamicham or residue from the tusdeek deostanums of this talook, savings from the articles required to the Pagoda being purchased at a cheaper rate, and from a fewer number of ceremonies performed, is credited in favour of Government. Sanction for the disbursement of the amount inserted in Column 6 is indispensably requisite for the purpose of putting this Pagoda into repair.
Sholinghur -	Sholinghur -	Unnadana Chuttrum -	For raising an addition to the height of the walls with brick and chunam. Beams for terrace to be laid over the wall, including all charges. Flooring the terrace with brick in chunam, including chunam plaster. TOTAL - - - Rs.	32 2 - 157 6 - 138 11 -	- - - 328 3 -	599 13 -	The amount residue, Rs. 599. 13., from the expenses of this Choultry, arose in the purchase of articles of puddyturms, or daily food, &c. at a cheaper rate, and the same was carried to the credit of Government. The disbursement of the estimated amount in Column 6, is required for the repairs of this Choultry.
Satghur -	Goriattum -	Anjanayahswamee Pagoda	For repairing the Ashtabundawum, or seats of the idols Ramasawmy, &c. For performing the Coombahbee Shakum, &c., or consecrating the place after the above repair. For repairing the cover of the Untrallum, &c., including walls with brick in chunam. For repairing a stone door-frame - - For repairing a pair of wooden doors, including iron-work and Cooly hire.	49 5 3 97 2 3 139 4 3 7 13 - 15 - - 308 8 9	- - -	1,331 3 7	Rs. 1,331. 3. 7., the amount of poojamicham or residue from the tusdeek of this talook, is carried to the credit of Government. The estimated amount inserted in Column 6, is required for the repair.
Ditto -	Nuttoor Pettah	Balasarrdoolaswara Swamee Pagoda.	For repairing the Ashtabundanum, or seat of the idol Balasarrdoolaswara Swamee. For performing the Coombahbee Shakum ceremony after the above repair.	99 15 6 139 2 6 239 9 -			

621.	Ditto -	Paroodaramee	Caseviswanada Swamee Pagoda.	For repairing Ashtabundanum, or seat of the idol Casewiswanada Swamy.	127 8 0			
				For performing the Coombathbee Shakum ceremony after the above repair.	185 10 6			
				TOTAL - - - Rs.	263 4 -		810 14 9	
	Cuddapaunthum	Palmanair -	Gopaulkistna Swamee Pagoda.	To constructing walls of the Pagoda with brick in clay, including foundation.	108 11 -	- - -	460 1 2	
				For plastering the wall with one coat of chunam.	86 1 6			
				For shifting tiles and chunam borders -	74 15 -			
				For repairing door and frame - - -	9 - -			
				For constructing a mud wall in rear of the Pagoda.	3 4 -			
				TOTAL - - - Rs.	- - -		232 - 5	
	Vellore -	Brinjoor -	Morgabundoo Swamee Pagoda.	For repairing Ashtabundanum, or seat of the idol Morgabundooswamee.	270 15 -	- - -	1,645 10 10	
				For performing the Coombathbee Shakum ceremony after the above repair.	298 1 -			
				For performing the Mundahlabee Shakum or ceremony, which continues for 40 days after the above repair.	186 - -			
				For expenses attending Brahmans Sunturnpanah, or feeding Bramins after the above repair.	355 - -			
					1,105 - -			
	Ditto -	Pullicondab -	Rungananda Swamee Pagoda.	For repairing the rath of the Runganadaswamee, wood and iron included.	28 2 -	- - -	48 8 -	
				TOTAL - - - Rs.	- - -	1,128 2 -		
	Trivatoor -	Trivatoor -	Vadapooreeswara Swamee Pagoda.	For repairing the principal gate-door of the Vadapooreeswara Swamee Pagoda.	42 2 -	- - -	108 9 3	
				TOTAL - - - Rs.	- - -	42 2 -		

(continued)

Rs. 460. 1. 2., the amount of poojamichum or residue from the tusdeek of this deostanum, is carried to the credit of Government. The estimated amount inserted in Column 6, is required to put this deostan into repair.

Rs. 1,645. 10. 10., the amount of poojamichum or residue from the tusdeek of this deostanum, is carried to the credit of Government. The estimated amount inserted in Column 6, is necessary to put this deostan into repair.

Rs. 48. 8., the amount of poojamichum or residue from the tusdeek of this deostanum, is carried to the credit of Government. The estimated amount inserted in Column 6, is required to put this deostan into repair, or the general festival cannot be performed.

Rs. 108. 9. 3., the amount of poojamichum or residue from the tusdeek of this deostanum, is carried to the credit of Government. The estimated amount inserted in Column 6 is required to repair the gate.

ESTIMATE for repairing certain Deostanums in the Northern Division of Arcot—continued.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Talooks.	Names of Villages.	Names of Pagodas.	Particulars of the Works, &c. required.	Amount of Estimate.	TOTAL.	Amount of Poojamichum or Residue of the Pagodas, &c., credited to Government.	REMARKS.
Paloor	Padavadoo	Ranookambah Pagoda	For constructing a new rath or vehicle to the Ranookambah Pagoda, the former being entirely unserviceable. For constructing a new dwajahstumbom, or flag-staff, to ditto to ditto, being ditto. For painting the idol Ranookambah of the Pagoda. TOTAL - - - Rs.	Rs. a. p. 1,267 11 - 26 12 - 20 - - - - -	Rs. a. p. - - - - - - - - - 1,314 7 -	Rs. a. p. 660 14 1	Rs. 660. 14. 1., the amount of poojamichum or residue from the tusdeek of this deostanum, is carried to the credit of Government. The estimated amount inserted in Column 6, is required to put it into repair, or the annual festivals cannot be performed. This deostan is held in great repute; pilgrims resort hither from various parts of the country, and a kanika of 163½ rupees is annually received.
Sutwaid	Naglapoor	Vadanarraina Swamee Pagoda.	For constructing a new Dwajahtumbum to the Vaddanarraina Swamee Pagoda, the former being unserviceable. For performing Dwajahstumbahpradistah, or a ceremony after placing the flag-staff. TOTAL - - - Rs.	98 2 9 22 11 7 - - -	- - - - - - 120 14 4	215 6 9	Rs. 215. 6. 9., the amount of Poojamichum or residue from the tusdeek of this deostanum, is carried to the credit of Government. The estimated amount in Column 6 is required to put it into repair, for the want of which, the annual festival is delayed.
Sholinghur	Sholinghur	Lutchmenursimma Swamee, and Anjanaya Swamee Pagoda on the Hill.	For repairing the walls of the stone Muntapum wherever required, and constructing a supporting wall with stone in ohunam, including foundation. For flooring on the top of the stone Muntapum, from the principal gate to the kitchen, wherever required, with brick, jully, and two coats of chunam. For repairing the stone Muntapum on the south side, which is much damaged, with stone and ohunam. For sundries - - - - - For repairing the walls adjoining the principal gate and that of the cook-room of the Anjanaya Swamee Pagoda, wherever required, with stone and ohunam. TOTAL - - - Rs.	284 4 6 1,434 10 6 71 - 6 15 - - 295 11 3 - - -	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 2,050 10 9	2,708 6 8	Rs. 2,708. 6. 8., the amount of poojamichum or residue from the tusdeek of this deostanum, saved from the articles being purchased at a cheaper rate, &c., is credited to Government. Sanction for the disbursement of the amount inserted in Column 6 is required. The Pagoda is in a very dilapidated state; if the repairs are not made soon, it is to be feared that a larger outlay will become necessary.
GRAND TOTAL				- - - Rs.	- - -	6,174 7 4	8,976 2 4

North Arcot, Principal Collector's Circuit Cutcherry, }
Palmanair, 8 August 1839.

(E. E.)

(signed)

Principal Collector.

(No. 1,139.)

THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council authorizes the Principal Collector of North Arcot to appropriate the sum of Rs. (6,174. 7. 4.) six thousand one hundred and seventy-four, annas seven, and pice four, from the surplus funds of the devastanums in that district, in the repair of the pagodas referred to in the estimate which accompanied the above communication.

Fort St. George,
10 September 1839.

(signed) *H. Chamier*,
Chief Secretary.

— No. 120. —

(No. 560.)

From *G. D. Drury*, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government, Fort St. George, Revenue Department
to *T. R. Davidson*, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India; dated 10 June 1844.

Sir,

WITH reference to Mr. Secretary Maddock's letter, dated 3d May 1841, giving cover to copy of a despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors of the 3d March 1841, No. 2, conveying their orders for the adoption of measures for the withdrawal of all interference with the religious institutions of the natives, and to the request of the Governor-general of India in Council that a report of the final arrangements may, if possible, reach the Government in time to be transmitted to England by the mail of January 1842, and in advertence also to extract Minutes of Consultation dated the 5th of September last, No. 952, and to letter dated the 6th January last, No. 22; I am directed by the Most noble the Governor in Council to transmit copy of a Minute recorded by the Honourable Mr. Chamier, dated the 13th ultimo, No. 516, on the subject of the appropriation of the surplus funds of pagodas, and to state that, pending the receipt of the orders of the Government of India on the various points submitted for their consideration, it has not been practicable, at this Presidency, to give complete effect to the orders of the Honourable Court, and under these circumstances, again to solicit early instructions for the guidance of this Government.

I have, &c.

Fort St. George,
10 June 1844.

(signed) *G. D. Drury*,
Chief Secretary.

MINUTE by the Honourable *H. Chamier*; dated 13 May 1844.

1. IT seems to me to be very desirable that the question of the appropriation of the surplus funds of pagodas, which have accumulated in some of the collectorates to a large amount; should be again submitted for the consideration of the Government of India.

2. The right of Government to apply these surplus funds to purposes of general utility has long since been distinctly recognised upon a mature deliberation.

ration. In their despatch to this Government, dated 9th May, No. 5, of 1838, the Honourable Court observe—

“Para. 47. These recommendations, which were entirely concurred in by your Government, were supported by the following observations:—The question is, whether it is competent to the Government to inquire into the endowments made by the State in former times for religious and charitable purposes; and on discovering that they are more than sufficient for the particular purposes intended in making the endowments, to appropriate the surplus to other purposes by which the community will be benefited, instead of letting it be hoarded unprofitably; or applied to the private advantage of individuals. It appears to the Board to be not only unobjectionable, but positively a duty, on the part of Government, to interfere in such a case, and to take the appropriation of the surplus into its own hands. It might, perhaps, be applied to public purposes generally; but the Board think it advisable that it should be appropriated to purposes by which the inhabitants of Tanjore particularly will be benefited. The establishment of schools would seem to be a very fit object, as well as the construction of roads and bridges.

“48. In these remarks we generally concur. We are anxious that the principle hitherto observed in Tanjore, of keeping the pagoda funds entirely separate from the Government revenue, should be rigidly maintained. We are of opinion that all grants and endowments should be, in the first instance, appropriated, if possible, to their original purposes; when the funds are more than adequate to that end, instead of allowing them to accumulate without limit, they should be applied to purposes of general utility, taking care that the particular district in which the endowments are situated should derive full benefit from the new appropriation of the surplus.”

3. Nor is this the first time that the right has been recognised. Its recognition is apparent in the Honourable Court's orders of the 29th September 1824, nearly 20 years ago, where they say—

“Para. 7. The difficulty is, how to interfere so as to prevent the misapplication of the funds to mischievous purposes, without exciting the religious jealousies of the people. But yet we doubt not, that a line of conduct may be drawn by which, without infringing on religious liberty, or interfering with the most jealous scruples of the people, not only evil where it exists may be avoided, but something useful, especially in the shape of education, may be connected with the expenditure of the revenues, often very large, of the native temples.”

4. The right, in my opinion, is undeniable, and its exercise especially called for, in order to prevent the funds being misappropriated by the parties to whom the management of the pagodas has been transferred.

5. These funds are not private property, and cannot be claimed by any one. The grants under which the endowments were originally made, were not personal grants to individuals, but intended for the maintenance of the institutions, and the gratification of the people; and, after all the expenses of repairing the buildings, maintaining the establishments, and celebrating the prescribed festivals, are paid, the surplus may, with propriety, be employed in useful objects, such as the construction of roads and bridges, for the benefit of the community. There cannot, indeed, be a more legitimate mode of expending it as regards the pagodas, or one more acceptable to the people; for whatever improves the communication with the large towns at which the pagodas are situated, facilitates the access, and promotes the resort of votaries to those institutions, besides benefiting the community in a pecuniary way, by cheapening the price of articles brought from a distance, which is one of the first effects of good roads, as the saving in time, and in the wear and tear of cattle and conveyances, enables the owners of carts and bullocks to reduce their hire. This was one of the good effects immediately produced by the opening of the Great Western Road.

6. Large disbursements have already been made for purposes of general utility, from the accumulated fund of pagodas, and the discontinuance of the practice may

See the 3d Vol. of
Selections of Indian
Papers, p. 596.

may have the appearance of casting a doubt upon the propriety of past appropriations; and if any right otherwise than in the Government for past years should now be recognised, refunds may be claimed; but it is obvious that if the right to appropriate the future surplus funds is to be conceded to the parties who are now entrusted with the management of the pagodas, that right must equally have belonged to the Government for the period during which the institutions were managed by its officers, so that in whatever light the question be viewed, it is manifest that the funds now in deposit may be applied to works of public utility without impropriety, and without injustice to any one.

7. But I do not think the State should divest itself of the right of controlling public grants, but should rather reduce excessive endowments, and adapt them to the wants of the institutions for the support of which they are intended, than maintain them on a scale far more than commensurate with the objects in view.

8. I have not lost sight of the Honourable Court's order in the Public Department, dated 3d January, No. 2 of 1844, para. 75, but I have expressed my sentiments in the belief that the matter is yet open to discussion, and that nothing has been finally determined with respect to the disposal of the surplus funds, especially as the reference made to the Supreme Government, under date the 5th September 1843, in obedience to the Honourable Court's orders, has not yet been answered. To make over the funds to the trustees, to be dissipated at their pleasure in vice and debauchery, will make the measure of withdrawing from interference with the religious institutions of the country more unpopular than it now is, and will be a cause of deep concern to the respectable portion of the native community, who will be able to discern no reason why the permanent good of the entire community should not be consulted in preference to the temporary gratification of a few individuals.

Answer to Revenue Letter, dated 6 August, No. 38, of 1842.

2. The proposed grant of 30,000 rupees, from the surplus funds of the pagodas in Tanjore, for erecting bridges over the large rivers in that district, declined, in consequence of the Court's recent orders. } 75. Approved.

9. Where a portion of the expense of public works now in progress has already been defrayed from the surplus pagoda funds, it seems to me to be inconsistent to decline completing them from the same source, as we have lately done, under an impression that we were not at liberty to authorize further disbursements.

Madras, 13 May 1844.

(signed) *H. Chamier.*

(A true copy.)

(signed) *G. D. Drury,*
Chief Secretary.

(No. 1,269.)

— No. 121. —

From *J. F. Thomas, Esq.,* Secretary to the Government, Fort St. George,
to *T. R. Davidson, Esq.,* Officiating Secretary to the Government of India;
dated 3 December 1844.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Most noble the Governor in Council to request that you will submit, for the consideration and orders of the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council, the accompanying extract from the Minutes of Consultation, under this date, relative to the disconnexion of this Government from the religious institutions of the natives, with reference to the orders of the Honourable the Court of Directors.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*
Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, 3 December 1844.

— No. 122.—

(No. 1,268.)

Revenue
Department.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation, under date 3 December 1844.

* See Despatch, dated
5 April 1843.

Para. 1. AGREEABLY to the orders of the Honourable the Court of Directors,* that the measures in progress under this Presidency for carrying out their instructions for the disconnexion of the Government from the religious institutions of the natives, be reported to and regulated entirely by the instructions of the Government of India, the proceedings connected with this subject have since the date † of the last report been duly transmitted to that Government, and the Most noble the Governor in Council now awaits authority for prosecuting the requisite measures.

† 2 June 1843, 16
months past.

2. He observes, that, under date the 25th April 1843, the draft of an Act “for Amending the existing Law in regard to Mosques, Hindoo Temples and other Places of Religious Worship,” was submitted for the orders of the Government of India, and that their attention was again solicited to this draft, under date the 9th March 1844. On this occasion it was remarked, that this Government anxiously awaited the instructions of the Government of India on the subject. The Most noble the Governor in Council considers it necessary at this time to request the attention of the Supreme Government to the circumstance, that till a law of the nature proposed is passed, the religious institutions of the natives of this Presidency are left without due protection.

3. Under date the 5th September 1843, the early orders of the Government of India were also solicited on the several points hereunder mentioned.

The disposal of the
lands and endow-
ments of pagados.

Whether the lands and other endowments belonging to native religious institutions were to be relinquished to the recognized trustees or managers, or retained as heretofore in charge of the officers of Government for the benefit of the institutions; or, as proposed by the Board of Revenue, were they to be assumed by the Government, and amalgamated with the Government lands, a permanent commuted allowance in money being granted in lieu, payable to the trustees periodically.

Disposal of surplus
pagoda funds in
deposit in the
Government trea-
suries.

Instructions were further requested as to the disposal of the funds of the religious institutions now in deposit in the several provincial treasuries. Whether, in districts where these funds exist, the Collectors should be called upon to report, after careful inquiry, what religious institutions require repair; that the necessary sums for this purpose should then be handed over to the several trustees, and the balance appropriated as public property, as compensation for past supervision.

Instructions were also again solicited on the Draft Act already referred to.

Former proceedings
of the Board of
Revenue.

The attention of the Government of India was also called to some former proceedings of the Board of Revenue, especially the proposal of the Board, that an allotment of land be made for the support of the mosque at Quilandy, in Malabar, which shall yield a revenue equivalent to the present endowment in money 1,900 rupees per annum, the land to be placed in the hands of the managers or trustees; and this course, it was submitted, should, if approved, be applied not only in Malabar, but to like cases in all the districts.

With the view also of relieving the Government from its obligation to pay an annual stipend for the support of certain pagodas at Madras, it was submitted for orders, that a sum of money producing interest, equal upon an average of years to the amount received from the arrack revenue resumed by Government, be assigned to the trustees or managers in trust for the institutions.

This Government further observe, that on the 6th January last, the Government of India was furnished with a statement of the funds in deposit in the
several

several provincial treasuries, on account of pagodas or native religious institutions (referred to in para. 5, of the extract Minutes Consultation, dated the 5th September 1843, No. 954), and that the early instructions of that Government were then again solicited on the various points noticed above. And, lastly, on the 10th June, in transmitting a copy of the Minute recorded by the Honourable Mr. Chamier, on the subject of the appropriation of the surplus pagoda funds, the early instructions of the Supreme Government on the several points already adverted to were requested, in order to enable this Government to give effect to the orders of the Honourable Court.

In the absence of all instructions from the Government of India, this Government has not yet been enabled to issue any orders in furtherance of the views and orders of the Honourable Court and of the Supreme Government, conveyed in the Court's despatch of the 3d March 1841, No. 2, and in the letter from the Government of India of the 3d May 1841, which directed that all arrangements in this matter should be completed, and reported to England, if possible by January 1842. With these instructions still before them, and adverting to the state of the law, the Most noble the Governor in Council has deemed it necessary, to bring this subject again under the special notice of the Government of India for their early orders.

(A true extract.)

(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*
Secretary to the Government.

— No. 123. —

(No. 1,271.)

From *J. F. Thomas, Esq.,* Secretary to the Government, Fort St. George, to
T. R. Davidson, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India;
dated 3 December 1844.

WITH reference to the correspondence noted in the margin, I am directed to transmit, to be laid before the Government of India, the accompanying despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated the 3d April last, No. 3 (Legislative Department), with copy of the letter to which it is a reply,* and of the papers referred to relating to the payment of allowances for religious and charitable purposes in the Kurnool territory; and in accordance with the orders of the Honourable Court, to solicit the early instructions of the Government of India on this subject, in connexion with the proceedings previously submitted on the measures to be adopted for the final disconnexion of the Government from the religious institutions of the natives.

To Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, dated 5 September 1843, No. 952; to Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, dated 6 January 1844, No. 22; to Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, dated 9 March 1844, No. 204; to Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, dated 10 June 1844, No. 560.

I have, &c.

Fort St. George,
3 December 1844.

(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*
Secretary to Government.

— No. 124. —

* To the Honourable the Court of Directors (Secret Department), dated 28 March 1843, No. 3; Secret Department, Extract Minutes of Consultation, dated 28 March 1843, Nos. 15, 16; Revenue Department, Extract Minutes of Consultation, dated 3 February 1843, Nos. 5, 6; to the Board of Revenue, dated 19 November 1844, No. 1,180.

— No. 124. —

(No. 47.)

From *S. Scott*, Esq., Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George at Kurnool, to *G. D. Drury*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George; dated 30 October 1843.

Sir,

I FIND on the records of my office Minutes of Consultation under date 28th of March 1843, directing the Commissioner to report on the necessity of continuing the allowances for the performance of ooroos and other ceremonies connected with the Mahomedan and Hindoo festivals, and for the maintenance of mosques and pagodas; and, in conformity with those instructions, I have now the honour to submit the report therein called for.

2. The money allowances for the above purposes are of two descriptions, one a direct payment from the treasury; the other, termed *saderward*, is a remission of the Government demand on certain villages, made annually at the *jumma-bundy* settlement, and which may be considered as an assignment on the revenue.

3. I have divided the different institutions and establishments receiving these allowances into six classes, as exhibited in Statements (A.) and (B.); the former relates to those institutions only which have a *saderward* allowance and endowments of land, without anything from the treasury; the latter includes the establishments which receive an allowance from the treasury in addition to the other resources.

4. It will be seen that in the two classes, in Statement (A.), there are altogether 167 institutions receiving an annual *saderward* allowance above 10 rupees, and 1,177 in which that allowance is below 10 rupees; and it may be observed, that the greater portion of these allowances is on account of Hindoo, whereas those in Statement (B.) are principally for Mahomedan establishments, they being, with few exceptions, in and around the town of Kurnool, while the former are situated in the district. In the four classes in Statement (B.), the establishments receiving an allowance from the treasury under 10 rupees are few in number and small in amount, and are chiefly among those which have no other established support. The allowance on account of needy travellers, alluded to in the Minutes of Consultation, is not entered in either of these Statements, but will be noticed hereafter.

5. The ooroos are ceremonies performed at the *durgahs* or tombs of some of the Nawabs of Kurnool, and of men famous for their sanctity and holy life; the expenses incurred for them have always been defrayed from the exchequer of the ruling power. The persons most interested in the observances of the former are the relations and descendants of the Nawabs; of the latter, the whole Mussulman population, who resort in great numbers to these *durgahs*, and would deeply feel the withdrawal of the accustomed means for the performance of the usual ceremonies. The expenses for the pagodas and mosques are of the same description as in other parts of India.

6. With regard to the necessity of continuing these various payments, I am well aware that the object of Government is to disconnect itself altogether with the religious institutions of the country; but premising that this is not simply a question of non-interference, but also embraces the existence of advantages at present enjoyed; and regarding it as a measure of policy, as well as in a religious point of view, I trust my motives will not be misinterpreted if I appear as the advocate for their continuance. I will not undertake to say that any actual necessity exists for their continuance, but I believe it amounts to this, that if they are withheld, or unless some other sort of allowance is substituted for them, the different ceremonies and observances now provided for must altogether cease. The relations and connexions of the late Nawab are now pensioners of our Government, and are almost all deeply in debt; there are, moreover, very few among the whole Mussulman population whose means exceed their expenses, and the majority live from hand to mouth in the best way they can; to tell these people,

people, therefore, to live within their incomes, and to set apart a portion for their mosques, &c., which have hitherto been supported by the State, would be mere mockery.

7. The feelings of the people, both Mussulman and Hindoo, towards the Government are gratitude, for relieving them from an oppressive and tyrannical rule; but, at the same time that the Patans gratefully acknowledge the benefit that they have received as individuals, it is not to be supposed that they do not feel as a people that their glory has departed. In their attachment to our Government, and in their general bearing, I see much to admire, and I confess I should be loth to be the means of inflicting a wound upon them which circumstances would render doubly painful, and which would tend more than anything else to the notion, that the Government no longer sympathized in their fallen condition, or identified itself with their interests. It should also be taken into consideration, that our occupation of Kurnool was not in consequence of any hostile demonstration of the people, but brought on by the insane acts of their ruler, and to make the many suffer for the fault of one, would be little in unison with the liberality hitherto displayed. It is for these reasons, and to save the Government from the odium which the withdrawal of these allowances would occasion, that I venture to recommend their continuance, though, perhaps, in another form.

8. Of the manner in which they might be continued, there can be no doubt that the most agreeable to the people would be the existing mode of a money payment, or a remission on the revenue, but I judge that neither of these would meet the approval of Government. An equivalent in land, rent-free, might be granted to each individual institution, or a grant for the support of the whole, to be under the management of trustworthy guardians. Which of these would be most acceptable, I am not able to say, as not being certain that the allowances will be continued. I have avoided all propositions which might have the appearance of a guarantee in their favour.

9. With regard to those establishments which are in the receipt of less than 10 rupees a year, as the average is under 3 rupees, I think they might, without any hardship, be discontinued; this will leave 167 of the two first classes receiving Rs. 5,078. 5. 9. from the saderward, and 55 of the four other classes receiving Rs. 3,649. 2. 2. from the Treasury, and Rs. 27. 6. 9. from the saderward, making a total of Rs. 8,754. 14. 8. for the consideration of Government.

10. The sum of Rs. 1,482. 13. on account of needy travellers, is paid to two Fakeers, Tofak Ali Shah and Gazy Shah, as the trustees of the fund, out of which they were, of course, expected to help themselves. The former of these is a very old man; the latter was formerly one of the tahsildars of the late Nawab, and subsequently became one of his favourite perzadehs. I understand that this charity is much abused, and it would be impossible to maintain an efficient supervision without an establishment for the purpose. One-eighth of the allowance allotted to Gazy Shah has always been enjoyed by another Fakeer, and, as he himself was in high favour with the Nawab, I would beg to recommend that he, as well as the Fakeer above mentioned, be transferred to the yeomiah list, and be allowed, the former (Gazy Shah) half the present allowance received by him on account of the travellers, and the latter the same sum that he is now enjoying; the remaining half of Gazy Shah's allowance to lapse to Government. As Tofak Ali Shah cannot live very long, it would, perhaps, be as well to let him keep this allowance for the remainder of his days undisturbed.

(signed) *S. Scott,*
Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George,

Kurnool, 30 October 1843.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*
Secretary to Government,

(A.)—STATEMENT of SADERWARD ALLOWANCES and Estimated Value of ENAM LAND enjoyed by Religious Institutions in *Kurnool*.

1. INSTITUTIONS.	2. Whether receiving Village Saderward Allowance only, or enjoying Enam Land in addition.	3. Whether the Annual Emoluments are above or below 10 Rupees.	Amount of Saderward Allowance, and Estimated Value of Enam Land enjoyed by Religious Institutions in Kurnool.					
			4. Number of Institutions.	5. Gradation of Annual Emoluments.		7. Amount of Annual Receipt from Village Saderward only.	8. Amount of computed Annual Revenue from Enam Land.	9. TOTAL.
				5. Highest.	6. Lowest.			
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Pagodas -	Enjoying Village Saderward only - - - - -	Above 10 Rupees - - - - -	21	396 8 -	10 9 -	612 8 4	- - -	612 8 4
		Below 10 Rupees - - - - -	292	9 10 5	- 1 7	585 11 1	- - -	585 11 1
		Total - - - - -	313	- - -	- - -	1,198 3 5	- - -	1,198 3 5
	Ditto, and having Enam Lands in addition to the Saderward allowance - - - - -	Above 10 Rupees - - - - -	141	249 - -	10 - -	4,381 8 1	3,447 13 5	7,829 5 6
		Below 10 Rupees - - - - -	688	8 2 -	- 1 -	1,648 11 8	4,188 13 8	6,037 9 4
		Total - - - - -	829	- - -	- - -	6,230 3 9	7,636 11 1	13,866 14 10
	Total - - - - -	Above 10 Rupees - - - - -	162	- - -	- - -	4,994 - 5	3,447 13 5	8,431 13 10
		Below 10 Rupees - - - - -	980	- - -	- - -	2,434 6 9	4,188 13 8	6,623 4 5
		Total - - - - -	1,142	- - -	- - -	7,428 7 2	7,636 11 1	15,065 2 3
	Mosques, Tombs, &c.	Enjoying Village Saderward only - - - - -	Above 10 Rupees - - - - -	3	16 4 -	10 - -	42 8 -	- - -
Below 10 Rupees - - - - -			89	8 2 -	- 3 3	204 9 3	- - -	204 9 3
Total - - - - -			92	- - -	- - -	247 1 3	- - -	247 1 3
Ditto, and having Enam Land in addition - - - - -		Above 10 Rupees - - - - -	2	31 13 4	20 - -	41 13 4	33 8 -	75 5 4
		Below 10 Rupees - - - - -	108	9 12 -	- 3 3	213 7 11	1,331 12 5	1,545 4 4
		Total - - - - -	110	- - -	- - -	255 5 3	1,365 4 5	1,620 9 8
Total - - - - -		Above 10 Rupees - - - - -	5	- - -	- - -	84 5 4	33 8 -	117 13 4
		Below 10 Rupees - - - - -	197	- - -	- - -	418 1 2	1,331 12 5	1,749 13 7
		Total - - - - -	202	- - -	- - -	503 6 6	1,365 4 5	1,867 10 11
TOTAL -		Enjoying Village Saderward only - - - - -	Above 10 Rupees - - - - -	24	- - -	- - -	655 - 4	- - -
	Below 10 Rupees - - - - -		381	- - -	- - -	790 4 4	- - -	790 4 4
	TOTAL - - - - -		405	- - -	- - -	1,445 4 8	- - -	1,445 4 8
	Ditto, and having Enam Lands in addition - - - - -	Above 10 Rupees - - - - -	143	- - -	- - -	4,423 5 5	3,481 5 5	7,904 10 10
		Below 10 Rupees - - - - -	796	- - -	- - -	2,062 3 7	5,520 10 1	7,582 13 8
		TOTAL - - - - -	939	- - -	- - -	6,485 9 -	9,001 15 6	15,487 9 6
	Total - - - - -	Above 10 Rupees - - - - -	167	- - -	- - -	5,078 5 9	3,481 5 5	8,559 11 2
		Below 10 Rupees - - - - -	1,177	- - -	- - -	2,852 7 11	5,520 10 1	8,373 2 -
		TOTAL - - - - -	1,344	- - -	- - -	7,930 13 8	9,001 15 6	16,932 13 2

(True copy.)
(signed) J. F. Thomas, Secy to Gov

(signed) S. Scott,
Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George.

1. Description of Institution.	2. Particulars of Allowance.	3. Whether the Annual Emoluments are above or below 10 Rupees.	4. Number of Institutions.	5. Gradation of Allowance received from the Treasury.		7. Annual Amount received from the Treasury.	8. Annual Amount received from the Village Saderward.	9. Probable Annual Amount from Scerva or Indee Enam Lands.	10. TOTAL Columns 7 to 9.
				5. Highest.	6. Lowest.				
Pagodas	1st Class.								
	Receiving Allowance from the Treasury alone	Above 10 Rupees	12	Rs. a. p. 55 4 -	13 - -	Rs. a. p. 852 10 -	Rs. a. p. - - -	Rs. a. p. - - -	Rs. a. p. 352 10 -
		Below 10 Rupees	3	6 8 -	3 4 -	16 4 -	- - -	- - -	16 4 -
		Total	15	- - -	- - -	868 14 -	- - -	- - -	368 14 -
	2d Class.								
	Ditto, and Saderward	Above 10 Rupees	1	- - -	- - -	Rs. a. p. 7 5 -	Rs. a. p. 9 2 2	- - -	Rs. a. p. 16 7 2
		Below 10 Rupees	1	- - -	- - -	7 5 -	9 2 2	- - -	16 7 2
		Total	1	- - -	- - -	7 5 -	9 2 2	- - -	16 7 2
	3d Class.								
	Allowance from the Treasury and Enam Land	Above 10 Rupees	1	- - -	- - -	Rs. a. p. 45 8 -	- - -	Rs. a. p. 7 - -	Rs. a. p. 52 6 -
Below 10 Rupees		2	6 8 -	3 14 -	10 6 -	- - -	39 12 -	50 2 -	
	Total	3	- - -	- - -	55 14 -	- - -	46 12 -	102 10 -	
4th Class.									
Allowance from the Treasury, Saderward and Enam	Above 10 Rupees	1	- - -	- - -	Rs. a. p. 15 10 -	Rs. a. p. 18 4 6	Rs. a. p. 10 - -	Rs. a. p. 43 14 6	
	Below 10 Rupees	1	- - -	- - -	15 10 -	18 4 6	10 - -	43 14 6	
	Total	1	- - -	- - -	15 10 -	18 4 6	10 - -	43 14 6	
	Total								
	Total	Above 10 Rupees	14	- - -	- - -	Rs. a. p. 418 12 -	Rs. a. p. 18 4 6	Rs. a. p. 17 - -	Rs. a. p. 449 - 6
		Below 10 Rupees	6	- - -	- - -	33 15 -	9 2 2	39 12 -	82 13 2
	Total	20	- - -	- - -	447 11 -	27 6 8	56 12 -	531 13 8	
Mosques	Receiving Allowance from the Treasury								
		Above 10 Rupees	16	474 8 -	13 - -	Rs. a. p. 1,600 4 -	- - -	- - -	Rs. a. p. 1,600 4 -
		Below 10 Rupees	1	- - -	- - -	3 4 -	- - -	- - -	3 4 -
		Total	17	- - -	- - -	1,603 8 -	- - -	- - -	1,603 8 -
	Ditto, and Saderward								
		Above 10 Rupees	1	- - -	- - -	Rs. a. p. 4 1 -	Rs. a. p. 16 4 -	- - -	Rs. a. p. 20 5 -
		Below 10 Rupees	1	- - -	- - -	4 1 -	16 4 -	- - -	20 5 -
		Total	1	- - -	- - -	4 1 -	16 4 -	- - -	20 5 -
	Allowance from the Treasury and Enam Land								
		Above 10 Rupees	4	292 8 -	18 9 2	Rs. a. p. 398 13 2	- - -	Rs. a. p. 652 - -	Rs. a. p. 1,050 13 2
Below 10 Rupees		4	- - -	- - -	398 13 2	- - -	652 - -	1,050 13 2	
	Total	4	- - -	- - -	398 13 2	- - -	652 - -	1,050 13 2	

(continued)

(B.)—STATEMENT of Religious Institutions receiving Money Allowances from the Treasury in the Zillah of Kurnool—continued.

1. Description of Institution.	2. Particulars of Allowance.	3. Whether the Annual Emoluments are above or below 10 Rupees.	4. Number of Institutions.	5. Gradation of Allowance received from the Treasury.		7. Annual Amount received from the Treasury.	8. Annual Amount received from the Village Saderward.	9. Probable Annual Amount from Seerwa or Indee Enam Lands.	10. TOTAL Columns 7 to 9.
				5. Highest.	6. Lowest.				
				<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Mosques—continued.	Allowance from Treasury Saderward and Enam	Above 10 Rupees	1	- - -	- - -	78 - -	1 10 -	26 - -	105 10 -
		Below 10 Rupees	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Total	1	- - -	- - -	78 - -	1 10 -	26 - -	105 10 -	
	Total	Above 10 Rupees	21	- - -	- - -	2,077 1 2	1 10 -	678 - -	2,756 11 2
		Below 10 Rupees	2	- - -	- - -	7 5 -	16 4 -	- - -	23 9 -
	Total	23	- - -	- - -	2,084 6 3	17 14 -	678 - -	2,780 4 2	
Durgahs - - -	Receiving Allowance from the Treasury	Above 10 Rupees	5	73 2 -	18 11 -	151 15 -	- - -	- - -	151 15 -
		Below 10 Rupees	8	8 15 -	4 1 -	55 4 -	- - -	- - -	55 4 -
	Total	13	- - -	- - -	207 3 -	- - -	- - -	207 3 -	
	Ditto and Enam Land	Above 10 Rupees	3	161 11 -	20 5 -	202 5 -	- - -	31 8 -	233 13 -
	Total	3	- - -	- - -	202 5 -	- - -	31 8 -	233 13 -	
Durgahs - - -	Allowance from Treasury, Saderward and Enam Land	Above 10 Rupees	1	- - -	- - -	48 7 -	3 4 -	29 4 -	80 15 -
		Below 10 Rupees	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Total	1	- - -	- - -	48 7 -	3 4 -	29 4 -	80 15 -	
	Total	Above 10 Rupees	9	- - -	- - -	402 11 -	3 4 -	60 12 -	466 11 -
	Below 10 Rupees	8	- - -	- - -	55 4 -	- - -	- - -	55 4 -	
	Total	17	- - -	- - -	457 15 -	3 4 -	60 12 -	521 15 -	
Durgahs - - -	Receiving Allowance from the Treasury	Above 10 Rupees	9	162 8 -	16 4 -	650 - -	- - -	- - -	650 - -
		Below 10 Rupees	5	8 2 -	- 13 -	22 12 -	- - -	- - -	22 12 -
	Total	14	- - -	- - -	672 12 -	- - -	- - -	672 12 -	

621.

N N 3

Ooroo or Ceremonies at Durgahs, &c.	Ditto, Saderward and Enam	Below 10 Rupees	-	-	-	-	105 10 -	4 4 8	72 8 -	182 1 8
	Total	Total	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	Above 10 Rupees	11	-	-	-	755 10 -	4 4 8	72 8 -	832 1 8
		Below 10 Rupees	5	-	-	-	22 12 -	-	-	22 12 -
	Total	Total	16	-	-	-	778 6 -	4 4 8	72 8 -	854 13 8
	Receiving allowance from the Treasury	Above 10 Rupees	42	-	-	-	2,754 18 -	-	-	2,754 18 -
		Below 10 Rupees	17	-	-	-	97 8 -	-	-	97 8 -
	TOTAL	TOTAL	59	-	-	-	2,852 5 -	-	-	2,852 5 -
	Ditto, and Saderward	Above 10 Rupees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Below 10 Rupees	2	-	-	-	11 6 -	25 6 2	-	36 12 2
	TOTAL	TOTAL	2	-	-	-	11 6 -	25 6 2	-	36 12 2
TOTAL	Allowance from the Treasury and Enam Land	Above 10 Rupees	8	-	-	-	646 10 2	-	690 8 -	1,337 2 2
		Below 10 Rupees	2	-	-	-	10 6 -	-	39 12 -	50 2 -
	TOTAL	TOTAL	10	-	-	-	657 - 2	-	730 4 -	1,387 4 2
	Allowance from Treasury, Saderward and Enam Land	Above 10 Rupees	5	-	-	-	247 11 -	27 6 9	137 7 -	412 8 9
		Below 10 Rupees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	TOTAL	5	-	-	-	247 11 -	27 6 9	137 7 -	412 8 9
	Total	Above 10 Rupees	55	-	-	-	3,649 2 2	27 6 9	827 15 -	4,504 7 9
		Below 10 Rupees	21	-	-	-	119 4 -	25 6 2	89 12 -	184 6 2
	TOTAL	TOTAL	76	-	-	-	3,768 6 2	52 12 11	867 11 -	4,688 14 1
Add, Miscellaneous festivals, such as Mohurram, Camadahannum, &c., but not to any parti- cular Institutions	Money Allowance from the Treasury	Above 10 Rupees	3	-	-	-	11 7 7	-	-	11 7 7
		Below 10 Rupees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	TOTAL	3	-	-	-	11 7 7	-	-	11 7 7
	GRAND TOTAL	GRAND TOTAL	79	-	-	-	3,779 13 9	52 12 4	867 11 -	4,700 5 8

Kurnool Territory, 30 October 1843.

(A true copy.)

(signed) J. F. Thomas, Secretary to Government.

(signed) S. Scott,
Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George.

INDIA WITH IDOLATRY, OR WITH MAHOMETANISM.

— No. 125. —

(No. 93.)

Revenue
Department.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation, under date 3 February 1844.

No. 5.

READ the following letter from the Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George, in Kurnool.

(Here enter 30th October 1843, No. 47.)

No. 6.

Para. 1. BEFORE communicating the subject of the foregoing letter for the orders of the Government of India, the Most noble the Governor in Council desires to obtain further information with more detailed statements of allowances paid from the saderward and from the treasury, for the support of the religious institutions, Mahomedan and Hindoo, in the district of Kurnool.

P. 21.

2. In para. 4 of his report of the 12th October 1841, Mr. Blane, the late Commissioner in Kurnool, explains the payment under the head of saderward to be a customary deduction made from the gross settlement of each village to meet the different village expenses, such as allowances to the village pagodas, &c., and is supposed to have been originally an extra assessment on the lands made by the consent of the village communities, to provide for the several municipal charges.

3. Mr. Bayley, in para. 55 of his report on the settlement of Kurnool, dated 29th August 1842, describes the charge for "saderward" to be "on account of small sums refunded (or rather remitted) to each village, but in great disproportion, according to the Momool rate, for expenses of religious ceremonies, &c." Again, in para. 120, he states, that in the Nawab's time, the saderward was not fixed in each village, but a certain small sum was annually struck off the demand, and the other arrangements were left entirely to the village people. He further observes, that "the amount is so small, that if it were resumed, it would be necessary to allow nearly as large a sum to the pagodas, and in settling what this should be, much interference would be required, little money would be saved, and the people certainly not satisfied."

4. The present agent, Mr. Scott, in his report dated 30th October last, does not specify the amount of the grant made from the saderward, or from the treasury, to each individual institution, or for particular festivals or ceremonies, nor the extent of enam lands, or estimated revenue derived therefrom, by the several pagodas, mosques, &c. His Lordship in Council therefore directs that the Board of Revenue will obtain and submit a statement in the subjoined Form, showing the village, the number and nature of the religious institutions, festivals, &c., for which grants of land or of money are made, and the amount of such grant in each case, together with an explanation, whether the sums now annually assigned from the gross settlement for the use of the institutions are fixed or variable, and upon what principle the remissions are regulated.

Talook.	Village.	Number and Nature of Religious Institutions, Festivals, &c., maintained by Grants of Land or Money.	Amount of Annual Aroutes from the Village Saderward.	Amount of Annual Payments from the Treasury.	Grants of Enam Land.		TOTAL Amount.
					Extent.	Amount of Estimated Revenue.	
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		1 Pagoda (small)					
		1 Ditto (large)					
		2					
		1 Mosque - -					
		1 Durgah - -					
		Mohurrum Festival - -}					

5. The Honourable Court, in para. 6 of their despatch, dated 22d February 1843, No. 1, desire, with regard to the annual payment for the maintenance of religious worship in Kurnool, that the rule be followed which was laid down in their legislative despatch of August 25, No. 17, of 1841, for the guidance of the Government "in all cases in which temples or other religious institutions derive only a limited portion of the revenue or Government share of the produce of the land in the form of per-centage or fees, the collection of such per-centage or fees must continue to be made by the officers who collect the revenue from which they are derived."

6. But the determination of the whole question, it is observed, is subsequently referred by the Honourable Court, in their despatch of 5th April 1843, Legislative Department, to the Government of India, in order that one system may be uniformly carried out throughout the British territories. The Board of Revenue will therefore ascertain whether the amount of saderward, or enam, or other sum collected and paid by the officers of Government, cannot be definitely fixed, and its collection and appropriation then left to the recognized heads of the institutions, in conjunction with the principal worshippers, as a trust body, similar to the arrangement made for the charge of the religious institutions in other parts of the Presidency, and the Government be thus separated from its connexion, and the institutions, &c. left, as directed by the Honourable Court, to the people themselves.

(A true extract.)

(signed) *G. D. Drury,*
Chief Secretary.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*
Secretary to the Government.

— No. 126. —

(No. 1,180.)

From *G. D. Drury, Esq.,* Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, to the President and Members of the Board of Revenue; dated 16 November 1844.

Gentlemen,

With reference to the extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 3d February 1844, No. 93, I am directed by the Most noble the Governor in Council to request that you will, without delay, submit the further information and detailed statements called for, of the allowances paid for the support of the religious institutions, Mahomedan and Hindoo, in the district of Kurnool.

(signed) *G. D. Drury,*
Chief Secretary.

Fort St. George, 16 Nov. 1844.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*
Secretary to Government.

— No. 127. —

(No. 61.)

From *T. V. Stonhouse, Esq.,* Acting Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, to *T. R. Davidson, Esq.,* Officiating Secretary to Government of India; dated Fort St. George, 14 January 1845.

Revenue
Department.

Sir,

In continuation of the letter dated 3d December 1844, No. 1,271, I am directed by the Most Noble the Governor in Council to transmit the further correspondence noted in the margin, on the subject of the allowances and endowments of the religious establishments in the Kurnool territory. The Government have refrained from offering any opinion, awaiting the orders of the Government of India on the general question.

Extract from the
Proceedings of the
Board of Revenue,
2 December 1844,
No. 576, with
Enclosures.

I have, &c.

(signed) *T. V. Stonhouse,*
Acting Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George,
14 January 1845.

(No. 576.)

Revenue
Department.EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue; dated
2 December 1844.

In Cons. 28 Oct. 1844. READ letter from Commissioner of Kurnool, dated 30th September 1844, on the subject of the allowances and endowments of the religious establishments in this district.

(Here enter No. 35.)

30 October 1843.

Para. 1. In the extract Minutes of Consultation, 3d February 1844, the Government, in receiving a communication from the Commissioner of Kurnool on the religious establishments in his district, requested that the Board would "obtain and submit a statement, in a given form, showing, in each village, the number and nature of the religious institutions, festivals, &c., for which grants of land or of money are made, and the amount of such grant in each case, together with an explanation whether the sums now annually assigned from the gross settlement for the use of the institutions are fixed or variable, and upon what principle the remissions are regulated." The Board were further directed "to ascertain whether the amount of sadewared, or enam, or other sums collected and paid by the officers of Government, cannot be definitively fixed, and its collection and appropriation then left to the recognized heads of the institutions, in conjunction with the principal worshippers, under arrangements similar to those adopted in other parts of the Presidency, the Government being thus separated from all connexion with these institutions, the administration of which would be left solely to the people themselves." The letter from Mr. Scott now under review is in reply to a requisition from this office, calling upon him for information on the several points adverted to by Government.

2. Enclosure No. 1, in the letter of the Commissioner, exhibits detailed explanation in the form required by Government in regard to the allowances or endowments, of whatever kind, enjoyed during the native rule by the several religious institutions throughout the province of Kurnool. These endowments, it will be seen, were of three classes: 1st. Grants of enam land. 2d. Deductions or remissions from the annual settlement, under the term "saderwared." 3d. Allowances in money paid direct from the treasury.

General Abstract.

3. The total extent of enam lands attached to the various institutions is Acres 58,261. 38. 11., yielding an estimated revenue of Rs. 19,606. 2. 5. The extent here given of these so-called davastanum enams, is that actually ascertained in the course of the survey; the title under which much of this land is held, would, however, seem questionable; at least the Commissioner expresses himself fully assured that more than a third will be found to be quite unauthorized whenever investigation is made. The estimate of their annual revenue has been procured from the village authorities, and is probably much below the truth; but the Commissioner proposes to determine the true value, together with the extent usually under cultivation (now roughly calculated at little more than half), simultaneously with the progress of the survey assessment. To the same period should be referred the inquiry as to the tenure by which these, as indeed by which all enam lands throughout the district are held. In the interim, the davastanum lands should be left in the occupation of their present holders.

In Cons. 24 Nov. 1843.

Note, as stated by Mr. Bayley:—

Pagoda ceremonies	-	Rs. 7,355	-	-
Mosque ceremonies	-	630	-	-
		7,985	-	-
As given by Mr. Scott	-	7,983	10	7
Difference only	-	1	5	5

4. The total amount of saderwared is stated at Rs. 7,983. 10. 7., being the same with that given by Mr. Bayley, in his report, 29th August 1842, para. 120. The principle on which this remission was regulated cannot, it appears, be ascertained; it is, however, said to have been "variable * in its amount, dependent probably on the collections of the year," but how the amount

* Mr. Scott's Letter, now submitted has been ascertained, whether from the accounts of one year, or framed on an average of several Fuslies, is not mentioned. Mr. Scott is requested to explain this, and at the same time to furnish a statement, showing the average saderwared of the several religious institutions, as determined in each case, on the remissions of the last 10 years.

5. Of this saderwared Rs. 7,983. 10. 7., the Commissioner, in his letter of 30 October 1843, proposed to discontinue Rs. 2,877. 14. 1., being the total amount paid to those institutions whose receipts from this source were respectively

tively below 10 rupees. He now, however, expresses himself of opinion, that the saderwarded might be abolished altogether, except in the case of those few establishments which have no other means of support. These, and the sums to be assigned to them, are exhibited in the Appendix to his letter; the total amount is Rs. 729. 0. 9., or less than 10 per cent. of the original saderwarded* for the davastanum of the whole province. The Board are not prepared to acquiesce in this proposal; Mr. Scott urges that these allowances are extensively misappropriated by the village and pagoda officers; but this is no more than may be said in a greater or less degree of all davastanum funds. The item of saderwarded appears to have been very general† under the native governments; its discontinuance in Bunganapilly is stated to have occasioned much discontent; and in the opinion of Messrs. Blane & Bayley, a like measure in Kurnool would be regarded with feelings of dissatisfaction. These remissions have indeed, pending a decision on the question, been suspended in Kurnool for the last two years; and Mr. Bayley, writing shortly after their stoppage (20th February 1843) stated, "every village is clamouring for its saderwarded allowance for the petty feasts which occur at this season." Experience has shown that the continuance of allowances of the nature now referred to, has frequently had the effect of engendering more discontent than the imposition of direct taxes, and, in the present case, independently of the policy, the equity of withholding them is at least open to question. Mr. Blane, in his Report of 12th October 1841, para. 21, states, "it is impossible now to trace whether the sums so remitted have originally formed a portion of the just demands of Government, or have been an extra assessment on the lands, made by the consent of the village communities, to provide for their several municipal charges, and sanctioned by the Government; the latter is the most favourable supposition, and it is seldom that a native * Government would be so liberally inclined as to allow a deduction of this kind from its own revenue." If this latter view be correct, the saderwarded is of the nature of a cess or rate, levied by the people themselves for their own local purposes, and, as such, not properly forming an item of public revenue. It should be here noticed, that besides that part of the Kurnool saderwarded devoted to the devasthanum under consideration, there is also a further portion destined for municipal and charitable purposes, amounting, as shown in the margin, to 4,268 rupees. The Board (Proceedings, 20 February 1843), have called for a detailed report on the entire saderwarded of whatever kind, but in regard to that now before them, the davastanum saderwarded, they are of opinion that the amount on account of each institution should be determined on an average of the remissions for the last ten years (as already stated, they are not informed how the results given in Column 5, Statement 1, in Mr. Scott's letter, have been arrived at), and that the several allowances so fixed should be continued either in the present, or, as will be subsequently discussed, in some other form.

6. The allowances paid direct from the treasury amount to Rs. 3,779. 13. 9.; nearly the whole amount is disbursed in the town of Kurnool, and chiefly for the support of mosques, and for ceremonies connected with Mahomedan worship, which derive little assistance from other sources. Mr. Scott repeats the opinion expressed in his former letter in favour of continuing these allowances, and the Board fully agree with him. If these payments fluctuate in any case from year to year, which the Commissioner will be so good as to explain, an average of the last 10 Fuslies should be taken.

7. In regard to the inquiry, extract Minutes of Consultation, 3d February 1844, whether the amount of davastanum "allowances cannot be definitely fixed, and its collection and appropriation then left to the recognized heads of the institution," the Board may remark, that it will be necessary, in the first place, that the pleasure of Government be known regarding the general question of davastanum saderwarded, and whether these, as well as the ready-money allowances, are to be continued in whole or in part to their several institutions. When this

* Rs. 7,983.

† Mr. Blane's Report, 12 October 1841, para. 21; Mr. Bayley's Report, 29 August in Cons. 24 November 1842, para. 120.

Pagoda ceremonies	-	-	-	Rs. 7,355
Mosque ceremonies	-	-	-	630
				- 7,985
Add,				
Charity to Bramins	-	-	-	2,458
Charity to Mussulmans	-	-	-	100
Nundial and Sewulbazies	-	-	-	560
Stationery	-	-	-	600
Batta to crop watchers	-	-	-	550
				4,268

Mr. Bayley's Report, 29 August 1842, para. 120.

* Especially, he might have added, a Mahometan dynasty in favour of Hindoo subjects and their worship. Mr Bayley (Report, 29 August 1842, para. 55) considers that it existed in the old Hindoo rule, and was continued by the Mahometan.

this shall have been determined, the actual amount in each case may readily be fixed on an average of any number of past years. As regards the collection of these allowances, they might indeed be deducted, or remitted annually from the gross village demand, and their realization then, as suggested by Government, be left to the recognized heads of the several institutions. The Board, however, could not recommend such a course, as its most probable effect would, they fear, be to give cover and license under the name of saderwarded collections, for those undefined and illicit exactions which are but too frequent in all village communities, and which it is most desirable to repress. It would, in their opinion, be far preferable that the whole jumma should be collected and brought to account in full, without deduction on the score of saderwarded,* and that the fixed allowances to be granted in commutation of this latter source of davastanum revenue, be made a direct charge upon the treasury, and disbursed to the several trustees in such times in the year as would be most acceptable to them. The ready-money allowances mentioned in para. 6, should also, as heretofore, be disbursed from the treasury direct; in petty cases indeed, these as well as the saderwarded allowances may be commuted into grants of enam land, but the Board would be most averse to any extensive alienations of land being made for that purpose. The appropriation of the several endowments, in whatever shape continued, will of course rest solely with the heads and trustees of the various establishments.

8. After these proceedings had been drafted, the Board were favoured with the extract Minutes of Consultation of the 16th November 1844, which are herein anticipated.

Ordered, That a copy of the foregoing extract from the Board's proceedings, be submitted to Government.

(A true extract.)

(signed) *E. C. Lovell,*
Acting Secretary.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *T. V. Stonhouse,*
Acting Secretary to Government.

(No. 35.)

From *S. Scott*, Esq., Commissioner of Kurnool, to *E. C. Lovell*, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George; dated 30 September 1844.

Sir,

Para. 1. I HAVE now the honour to furnish the information called for by the Board in their Proceedings, dated 21st March 1844.

2. The voluminous nature of the accounts, embracing the sources of revenue for the support of no less than 2,439 institutions of different sorts, from which the statement now forwarded has been compiled, and coming at a busy time of the year, when the cutcherry is employed in the preparation of the annual jumabundy accounts, will, I hope, be considered a sufficient excuse for the delay which has unavoidably occurred. The estimated amount of enam in land exhibited in the statements which accompanied my letter to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 25th of October 1843, was founded on the accounts of the reddiees and curnums, while the old Mogalye land measure was still the standard; since then the survey has been completed, and the acre is substituted in the Statement now submitted.

3. It appears, according to the survey accounts, that the enam land enjoyed by the different religious institutions amounts to rather more than 58,000 acres; but of this I have no doubt that more than a third will be found to be quite unauthorized, whenever an investigation is made into these enams, and, at any rate,

* The same plan should, the Board think, be pursued in respect to such portion of the village saderwarded, mentioned in para. 5, as contradistinguished from the pagoda, as it may eventually be deemed advisable to retain.

rate, it remains with the Government to confirm or annul eventually what they please. The estimated revenue of these lands, exhibited in Column 8, is merely nominal, and must remain so till they are regularly assessed. The estimate is obtained from the statements of the village authorities, and is doubtless much below the real value; but it is natural that they should endeavour to make it appear so, with a view of obtaining more, or at least of preserving what they have. I estimate that a little more than half of these enams may be actually under cultivation, the survey assessment on which will probably amount to about 25,000 rupees; but this is merely conjectured. No satisfactory report can be made upon them until their real value is ascertained, and I therefore propose to make the necessary investigation simultaneously with the survey assessment.

4. Since addressing the Government as above-mentioned, I have found reason to change my opinion regarding the continuance of the allowance designated as "saderward," and on which subject further information is required by the Government in the Minutes of Consultation now under reply. I was at first disposed to regard it as for the most part a strictly religious and charitable fund, under the management of the heads of villages, and to view its resumption in the same light that Mr. Bayley did in the latter part of para. 120 of his Report on the settlement of Kurnool, dated 29th August 1842, where he observes, that if the saderward were resumed, some equivalent must be allowed to the pagodas, which would entail much interference, would save little, and would give dissatisfaction to the people. He subsequently, however, modified this view of the matter, and directed the customary remission of revenue on that account to be suspended, intending, I believe, to bring the subject to the notice of Government, but in the meantime was summoned to Madras. The consequence is, that for the last two Fuslies, viz. 1252 and 1253, this remission has not been allowed, and the amount formerly remitted as "saderward" has for the past two years been carried to the credit of Government. Complaints on the subject were occasionally made to me, and I was certainly inclined to consider them as well founded, and therefore recommended* that a portion of this allowance should be continued. A further knowledge of the question, however, and an increased acquaintance with the practice and customs of the country, lead me to the conclusion, that a very small portion of this money was in reality expended for religious purposes, and the real gainers by it were the reddiees and curnums, the more influential ryots and the persons who professed to have charge of the pagodas. I cannot ascertain on what principle this remission was regulated under the late Government; it seems to have been allowed as an old-established mamool, and as it was variable in its amount, that probably depended on the collections of the year, being raised or lowered as the collections were large or small.

* Letter to Government, dated 25 Oct. 1843.

5. For the above-mentioned reasons, I consider it my duty to state that I do not see any urgent necessity for continuing, or, as it would now be, renewing this saderward remission, except in the cases exhibited in the appended list, where the saderward allowance is the only support of the institutions (except what may be collected from voluntary contributions), and where it may be inferred that the allowance was in many cases really expended for their maintenance.

6. The above list exhibits the amount of saderward formerly allowed to pagodas which have no other source of revenue; but a reference to the statement will show, that in the villages in which these pagodas are situated there are other pagodas which have enam lands, though, with the exception of the Casbah Paniem, they are small in extent. With respect to the Rs. 396. 10., shown as the allowance to the Bhadrachellaswamy Pagoda, in the village of Comarol (Paniem talook), it is to be observed, that only Rs. 89. 6. is its own saderward in that village; the rest is made up from the saderward of other villages in different parts of the district, and transferred to this pagoda on account of a certain degree of sanctity it is supposed to possess. I have stated in the column of remarks what I consider might be granted in lieu of these allowances.

7. Having, then, found reason to view this question in a different light, I am induced to solicit the consideration of the Board not to press me to a too hasty report on a subject requiring extensive investigation, and some leisure; in a new country, one is necessitated, for a certain time and to a certain extent, to hear

with the ears and see with the eyes of others, and much is palmed off as information which, with a year or two more acquaintance with the country, would not even be attempted.

• 30 October 1843.

8. The Board in their proceedings under date* require me to furnish with the least possible delay a report upon the appanum lands and gowd and devastanum enams.

9. I shall of course do so if they still desire it, at as early a period as my other duties will permit; but at the same time I am bound to state, that for the present I consider it will be labour thrown away, for it is impossible to obtain anything like a correct knowledge of the value of these enams until the survey assessment is concluded, and it is also necessary, that, before commencing these inquiries, I should have the Board's instructions in answer to Mr. Bayley's letter, dated Madras, 19th June 1843, on the general question of enams in the Kurnool territory, in order that I may have some guide to the intentions of the Board as to the nature of the tenure which they are prepared to consider as a sufficient claim. The reddie's and curnums' enams will also come under investigation at the same time, and I propose to fix them eventually not with any reference to what they may lay claim to, but with reference to the revenue of the village, on a scale something similar to that prepared by Sir T. Munro for the Ceded Districts.

10. I now come to the allowances paid out of the treasury, and it will be seen by a reference to the statement, that nearly the whole amount is disbursed in the town of Kurnool, and chiefly for ceremonies connected with the Mahomedan worship, and which are performed with very little assistance from other sources. My reasons for recommending the continuance of these allowances have already been given,* and I see no cause for altering the opinions I then expressed.

• In my letter to Government, dated 25 October 1843.

11. In conclusion, I have only to observe, that when once the grants either of money or land have been definitely fixed by the Government, there will not be the smallest difficulty in making the arrangement contemplated by the Board in the latter part of the last para. of their proceedings of the 21st March.

I have, &c.
(signed) S. Scott,
Commissioner.

Kurnool, 20 September 1844.

1.—LIST of RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS maintained by Grants of Land or Money.

1. Names of the Talook.	2. No. of the Villages.	3. VILLAGES.	4. Number and Name of Religious Institutions, Festivals, &c., maintained by Grants of Land or Money.	5. Amount of Annual Grants from the Village Saderward.	6. Amount of Annual Payment from the Treasury.	Grants of Enam Lands.		9. TOTAL AMOUNT.
						7. Extent.	8. Amount of Estimated Revenue.	
				C. Rs. a. p.	C. Rs. a. p.	Acres. g. a.	C. Rs. a. p.	C. Rs. a. p.
CHAGULMARY.	1	Chagulmarry	{ 3 Pagodas - - - large 4 ditto - - - small 4 Mosques - - - large	303 10 - 8 9 - -	- - - - - - -	17 28 1 31 13 5 184 22 10	78 12 - 8 6 3 188 14 6	382 6 - 16 15 - 188 14 6
	2	Settywode	{ 1 Pagoda - - - large 1 ditto - - - small	14 4 - -	- - - -	19 23 8 10 25 2	7 12 - 3 6 -	23 - - 3 6 -
	3	Burra Wingaly	{ 2 ditto - - - large 1 ditto - - - small	5 - - -	- - - -	33 12 4 8 0 0	44 4 - 1 - -	49 4 - 1 - -
	4	Chota Wingaly	{ 1 Mosque - - - large 2 Pagodas - - - small	- - - 3 - -	- - - -	62 3 0 54 28 4	56 - - 2 - -	56 - - 5 - -
	5	Coolloor	{ 2 ditto - - - large 1 ditto - - - small	- - - -	- - - -	37 4 6 4 36 8	26 - - 6 - -	26 - - 6 - -
	6	Mallimallah	{ 2 ditto - - - large 1 ditto - - - small	12 - - 4 - -	- - - -	43 19 0 -	48 - - -	60 - - 4 - -
	7	Coppulpad	{ 1 ditto - - - large 2 ditto - - - small	2 - - 1 - -	- - - -	19 7 0 1 4 8	20 - - 4 - -	22 - - 5 - -
	8	Rajole	{ 1 ditto - - - large	- - -	- - -	13 2 8	11 - -	11 - -
	9	Gotloor	{ 2 ditto - - - large 2 ditto - - - large	8 11 - 20 - -	- - - -	52 0 12 20 6 8	44 - - 6 2 -	52 11 - 26 2 -
	10	Nyalumpand	{ 3 ditto - - - small 1 Mosque - - - small	- 12 - 1 8 -	- - - -	- - - 4 5 5	- - - 10 8 -	- 12 - 2 2 8
	11	Awoolpully	{ 3 Pagodas - - - small	- 8 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 8 - -
	12	Muddoor	{ 1 ditto - - - large 1 ditto - - - small 1 Mosque - - - large	67 10 - - - - -	- - - - - - -	68 11 1 0 21 0 69 1 2	68 - - 13 - - 65 - -	135 10 - 13 - - 65 - -

1 Name of the Talook.	2 No. of the Village.	3 VILLAGES.	4 Number and Name of Religious Institutions, Festivals, &c., maintained by Grants of Land or Money.	5.		6.		Grants of Enam Lands.		9. TOTAL Amount.
				Amount of Annual Grants from the Village Saderward.	Amount of Annual Payment from the Treasury.	7. Extent.	8. Amount of Estimated Revenue.			
								C. Rs. a. p.	C. Rs. a. p.	
CHAGULMARI—continued.	13	Todendipully	1 Pagoda - - small	- 8 -	- - -	5 10 15	1 8 -	2 - -		
	14	Cotakurdakoore	3 ditto - - large	68 - - -	- - -	62 9 2	41 11 6	109 11 6		
			1 Mosque - - large	- - -	- - -	81 33 1	44 - - -	44 - - -		
	15	Palsagur	1 Pagoda - - large	3 - - -	- - -	16 8 9	15 - - -	18 - - -		
	16	Vengampully	2 ditto - - small	2 4 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 4 - -	
			1 ditto - - small	- - -	- - -	18 20 14	6 - - -	6 - - -		
	17	Kriahnapoor	2 ditto - - large	53 4 - -	- - -	105 15 5	27 15 - -	81 3 - -		
			1 ditto - - small	- - -	- - -	14 22 10	5 - - -	5 - - -		
	18	Chota Bhojanum	1 Mohurrum Festival - small	- - -	- - -	9 26 4	1 8 - -	1 8 - -		
			1 Pagoda - - large	4 8 - -	- - -	52 8 7	18 - - -	22 8 - -		
	19	Burra Bhojanum	2 ditto - - large	4 15 4 - -	- - -	72 1 6	25 10 - -	30 9 4		
			4 ditto - - small	2 12 - -	- - -	9 20 10	4 - - -	6 12 - -		
	20	Rampully	1 Mosque - - large	- - -	- - -	55 24 7	13 8 - -	13 8 - -		
	21	Chinta Cornadinny	2 Pagodas - - small	3 - - -	- - -	18 10 4	5 1 - -	8 1 - -		
			1 Mosque - - small	8 8 - -	- - -	105 18 8	38 - - -	38 8 - -		
	22	Pata Kundakoor	1 Mosque - - small	- - -	- - -	8 10 7	3 - - -	3 - - -		
			3 Pagodas - - large	27 - - -	- - -	66 9 9	16 4 3	43 4 3		
	23	Pandakandiah	2 ditto - - small	- 3 - -	- - -	16 38 0	1 14 - -	2 1 - -		
			5 ditto - - large	8 - - -	- - -	103 30 3	85 1 6	93 1 6		
	24	Allaguddah	2 ditto - - small	2 - - -	- - -	5 34 3	1 8 - -	3 8 - -		
			3 ditto - - small	2 - - -	- - -	89 12 2	13 3 - -	15 3 - -		
	25	Lingumdinay	2 ditto - - large	15 - - -	- - -	36 14 15	20 8 - -	55 8 - -		
			1 ditto - - small	- - -	- - -	6 7 6	3 8 - -	3 8 - -		
	26	Devraypore	1 Mohurrum Festival - small	- - -	- - -	2 28 10	- 8 - -	- 8 - -		
			1 Pagoda - - large	14 - - -	- - -	13 5 10	11 - - -	25 - - -		
	27	Chintakoontah	1 ditto - - small	2 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 - - -		
			2 ditto - - large	31 8 - -	- - -	126 24 10	69 8 6	101 - 6		
	28	Goobagoandam	3 ditto - - small	9 - - -	- - -	36 1 9	6 8 - -	15 8 - -		
			1 Mosque - - small	5 - - -	- - -	10 10 9	4 1 3	9 1 3		
	29	Chedulladinney	3 Pagodas - - small	6 4 - -	- - -	24 11 2	12 5 8	18 9 8		
			1 Mosque - - small	- - -	- - -	19 20 12	8 - - -	3 - - -		
	30	Nukkuldinney	2 Pagodas - - small	1 - - -	- - -	21 8 4	10 10 8	11 10 8		
			3 ditto - - small	5 3 - -	- - -	25 17 11	5 9 - -	10 12 - -		
	31	Chilumpully	1 ditto - - large	3 - - -	- - -	21 26 10	14 12 9	17 12 9		
			7 ditto - - small	9 8 - -	- - -	21 20 0	10 11 4	20 3 1		
	32	Alamoore	1 Mosque - - large	- - -	- - -	55 7 14	50 - - -	50 - - -		
			3 Pagodas - - large	78 11 - -	- - -	56 25 6	8 2 - -	86 13 - -		
	33	Narasapoore	1 ditto - - small	- - -	- - -	29 15 2	3 6 - -	3 6 - -		
			2 Mosques - - small	4 4 - -	- - -	5 8 14	6 - - -	10 4 - -		
	34	Moottaloor	1 Mohurrum Festival - small	4 4 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 4 - -		
			1 Pagoda - - large	16 - - -	- - -	24 35 9	8 4 - -	19 4 - -		
	35	Nagularavaram	2 ditto - - small	8 - - -	- - -	6 32 0	- 10 6	8 10 6		
			1 ditto - - large	12 - - -	- - -	38 32 3	1 5 - -	13 5 - -		
	36	Lingumdinny	2 ditto - - small	10 - - -	- - -	13 11 1	1 8 - -	11 8 - -		
			1 Mosque - - large	- - -	- - -	48 39 5	15 - - -	15 - - -		
	37	Timmanapully	1 Mohurrum Festival - small	- - -	- - -	16 29 2	2 1 9	2 1 9		
			3 Pagodas - - small	7 12 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 12 - -		
	38	Khanapoore	1 Mosque - - small	- - -	- - -	4 13 3	1 - - -	1 - - -		
1 Mohurrum Festival - small			2 - - -	- - -	3 38 14	2 8 9	4 8 9			
39	Mookoondapoore	1 Pagoda - - large	10 - - -	- - -	38 31 5	8 1 2	18 1 2			
		1 ditto - - small	7 - - -	- - -	21 6 15	1 6 9	8 6 9			
40	Mittapully	1 Mohurrum Festival - small	1 - - -	- - -	6 38 10	1 - - -	2 - - -			
		3 ditto - - small	3 10 - -	- - -	9 29 1	- 8 - -	4 2 - -			
41	Murrypully	3 ditto - - small	2 4 - -	- - -	12 12 10	3 1 - -	5 5 - -			
		1 Mohurrum Festival - small	- - -	- - -	0 35 4	- 4 - -	- 4 - -			
42	Yadawadah	3 Pagodas - - small	2 4 - -	- - -	21 12 5	2 12	5 - -			
		3 ditto - - small	2 12 - -	- - -	14 5 3	2 5 6	5 1 6			
43	Abobillum	1 Mosque - - small	- - -	- - -	21 6 4	2 - - -	2 - - -			
		1 Pagoda - - large	6 - - -	- - -	22 0 5	14 8 - -	20 8 - -			
44	Nullagutlah	3 ditto - - small	11 - - -	- - -	28 14 6	7 8 - -	18 8 - -			
		1 Mosque - - small	- - -	- - -	23 13 11	9 - - -	9 - - -			
45	Nullagutlah	3 Pagodas - - large	177 10 8 - -	- - -	57 30 12	19 - - -	196 10 8			
		10 ditto - - small	- - -	- - -	94 10 12	32 6 - -	32 6 - -			
TOTAL			167	1,106 9 -	2,709 10 0	1,412 10 3	2,519 3 3			
SIRWUL	1	Sirwal	3 Pagodas - - large	111 5 - -	- - -	95 26 5	33 10 - -	144 15 - -		
			1 ditto - - small	- - -	- - -	41 1 8	7 5 - -	7 5 - -		
			2 Mosques - - large	- - -	- - -	232 37 2	155 - - -	155 - - -		
	2	Yerragoonthah	4 ditto - - small	17 - 6 - -	- - -	19 24 4	6 - - -	23 - 6 - -		
			2 Pagodas - - large	12 - - -	- - -	154 11 14	48 - - -	60 - - -		
	3	Yerragoodeediny	1 Mosque - - large	- - -	- - -	169 34 12	42 - - -	42 - - -		
			1 Mohurrum Festival - small	3 6 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 6 - -		
	4	Chilkaloor	1 Pagoda - - large	9 8 - -	- - -	28 38 13	12 - - -	21 8 - -		
			1 ditto - - small	- - -	- - -	29 21 13	6 8 - -	6 8 - -		
	5	Gopalpoore	1 Mosque - - small	- - -	- - -	20 6 10	4 - - -	4 - - -		
			1 Pagoda - - large	5 2 - -	- - -	19 13 2	5 8 - -	10 10 - -		
	6	Nullagutlah	1 ditto - - small	2 - - -	- - -	20 4 5	6 8 - -	8 8 - -		
			1 Mosque - - large	- - -	- - -	36 9 14	13 - - -	13 - - -		
7	Nullagutlah	1 Pagoda - - small	2 8 - -	- - -	11 39 4	5 - - -	7 8 - -			
		2 Pagodas - - large	20 15 4 - -	- - -	174 10 6	38 10 - -	59 9 4			
8	Nullagutlah	1 ditto - - small	- - -	- - -	3 32 12	2 - - -	2 - - -			
		1 Mosque - - small	- - -	- - -	8 27 5	6 - - -	6 - - -			

PAPERS ON CONNEXION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	Grants of Enam Lands.		9.
						7.	8.	
Name of the Talook.	No. of the Village.	VILLAGES.	Number and Name of Religious Institutions, Festivals, &c., maintained by Grants of Land or Money.	Amount of Annual Grants from the Village Saderwarded.	Amount of Annual Payment from the Treasury.	Extent.	Amount of Estimated Revenue.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
				C. Rs. a. p.	C. Rs. a. p.	Acres. g. a.	C. Rs. a. p.	C. Rs. a. p.
SIRWUL—continued.	7	Buttoolor	2 Pagodas large	20 - -	- - -	68 16 5	10 - -	30 - -
			1 ditto small	4 12 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 12 -
	8	Goomparamanidany	2 ditto large	16 8 -	- - -	57 20 2	43 - -	59 8 -
	9	Venakumdiiny	1 ditto small	1 2 8	- - -	10 25 2	8 - -	9 2 8
			2 ditto large	28 7 -	- - -	119 32 6	42 4 -	70 11 -
			2 ditto small	- - -	- - -	23 38 4	13 - -	13 - -
	10	Yalloor	1 Mosque large	- - -	- - -	59 26 0	30 - -	30 - -
			1 Mohurruum small	1 11 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 11 -
			2 Pagodas large	6 6 8	- - -	116 29 14	45 11 6	52 2 2
	11	Cottapaud	3 ditto small	- - -	- - -	26 39 4	8 8 -	8 8 -
			3 ditto small	1 4 -	- - -	60 1 14	10 4 -	11 8 -
	12	Cumineepully	1 Mosque small	- - -	- - -	4 22 8	- 15 -	- 15 -
			2 Pagodas large	12 8 -	- - -	181 39 9	29 13 -	42 5 -
			2 ditto small	- 8 4	- - -	18 21 12	2 8 -	3 - 4
	13	Jillallah	1 Mosque large	- - -	- - -	63 27 11	30 8 -	30 8 -
			1 ditto small	- - -	- - -	11 38 4	1 12 6	1 12 6
			1 Pagoda large	2 8 -	- - -	20 3 5	7 14 -	10 6 -
	14	Govindapully	2 ditto small	2 13 4	- - -	84 9 12	4 8 -	7 5 4
			1 ditto large	24 1 -	- - -	100 2 9	32 15 -	57 - -
	15	Deepagoontlah	3 ditto small	- 8 -	- - -	17 39 5	4 4 -	4 12 -
			1 ditto large	4 4 -	- - -	28 16 6	8 12 6	13 - 6
	16	Sumbavarum	1 ditto small	1 5 4	- - -	9 5 14	5 8 -	6 13 4
			2 ditto small	5 3 -	- - -	10 0 2	6 - -	11 3 -
	17	Canalapully	2 Mosques small	1 4 -	- - -	7 20 9	2 - -	3 4 -
			1 Pagoda large	- - -	- - -	25 27 1	10 - -	10 - -
			1 Mosque large	- - -	- - -	31 25 6	24 - -	24 - -
	18	Nagalawaram	2 Pagodas large	7 - -	- - -	82 5 5	60 4 -	87 4 -
	19	Mullapa Chinta Koontah	1 Mosque small	- - -	- - -	5 18 12	4 - -	4 - -
			2 Pagodas large	12 14 8	- - -	48 37 8	49 8 -	62 6 8
	20	Ioonepully	1 Dargah large	20 - -	- - -	3 4 12	3 - -	23 - -
			2 Pagodas large	11 8 -	- - -	39 21 6	24 - -	35 8 -
	21	Pésurpaud	1 ditto small	- - -	- - -	5 25 0	7 - -	7 - -
			2 ditto large	20 - -	- - -	61 14 9	27 8 -	47 8 -
	22	Góspaud	2 ditto small	- 13 8	- - -	10 6 2	1 - -	1 13 8
			1 Mosque large	- - -	- - -	58 21 6	30 - -	30 - -
	23	Vunteevélagalah	1 Pagoda large	2 - -	- - -	45 8 9	10 - -	12 - -
			1 ditto small	1 9 4	- - -	4 19 11	4 - -	5 9 4
	24	Coolor	1 ditto small	2 - -	- - -	9 15 4	6 - -	8 - -
			2 ditto large	5 8 -	- - -	35 5 9	38 - -	41 8 -
	25	Téllapoorce	2 ditto small	1 - -	- - -	1 - -	- - -	1 - -
			1 Mosque large	1 - -	- - -	19 24 14	14 - -	15 - -
	26	Rávee Paud	5 Pagodas large	12 1 -	- - -	57 17 15	62 - -	74 1 -
		1 Mohurruum Festival small	4 - -	- - -	2 8 7	5 - -	9 - -	
		2 Pagodas large	73 10 -	- - -	99 12 5	95 - -	168 10 -	
		4 ditto small	11 8 -	- - -	9 28 2	6 8 -	18 - -	
27	Govindinny	1 Mosque large	- - -	- - -	226 22 6	156 - -	156 - -	
		1 Mohurruum small	4 14 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 14 -	
		2 Pagodas large	11 7 4	- - -	93 25 15	30 - -	41 7 4	
28	Chakarajúemallah	2 ditto small	3 - -	- - -	13 12 8	4 - -	7 - -	
		1 Mosque large	2 - -	- - -	65 27 15	24 - -	26 - -	
29	Jeenéppully	3 Pagodas small	8 1 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 1 4	
30	Krishnapoor	2 ditto large	10 8 -	- - -	136 1 12	35 - -	45 8 -	
		1 Mosque large	- - -	- - -	52 23 3	30 - -	30 - -	
31	Ooppeeloor	1 Pagoda large	2 - -	- - -	13 4 14	12 - -	14 - -	
		1 ditto small	- 12 -	- - -	6 2 0	3 - -	3 12 -	
		3 ditto large	10 - -	- - -	38 11 11	27 14 6	37 14 6	
32	Wullumpand	1 ditto small	- - -	- - -	26 19 2	7 - -	7 - -	
		1 Mosque small	8 6 4	- - -	8 6 4	2 4 -	2 4 -	
		1 Mohurruum Festival small	2 1 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 1 8	
33	Coppurtah	2 Pagodas large	10 3 4	- - -	47 25 13	36 - -	46 3 4	
		1 Mosque large	- - -	- - -	62 11 9	30 - -	30 - -	
		2 Pagodas large	18 7 -	- - -	87 34 5	93 - -	111 7 -	
34	Bisnémalah	4 ditto small	9 9 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 9 -	
		1 Mosque large	2 - -	- - -	50 29 5	44 - -	46 - -	
		2 Pagodas large	2 9 8	- - -	25 20 3	37 - -	39 9 8	
35	Yelagatoor	1 ditto small	- - -	- - -	3 20 10	1 - -	1 - -	
		1 Mosque large	- - -	- - -	21 15 11	12 - -	12 - -	
		1 Pagoda large	21 2 -	- - -	77 35 5	12 9 -	33 11 -	
36	Chinna Cumbhaloor	2 ditto small	12 8 -	- - -	30 27 5	2 - -	14 8 -	
		1 Mosque small	1 4 -	- - -	3 5 6	2 4 6	3 8 6	
		1 Mohurruum Festival small	8 12 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 12 -	
37	Ikapully	1 Pagoda small	2 11 4	- - -	3 24 8	1 - -	3 11 4	
38	Chinnor	5 ditto small	5 15 4	- - -	100 32 11	9 2 6	15 1 10	
		1 Mosque small	- - -	- - -	14 29 10	4 - -	4 - -	
39	Gungavarum	3 Pagodas small	1 7 4	- - -	51 11 11	6 2 -	7 9 4	
		1 Mosque small	- - -	- - -	5 23 3	1 7 6	1 7 6	
		6 Pagodas small	12 5 4	- - -	89 32 7	6 5 -	20 9 4	
40	Boyanacoomlah	1 Mosque large	- - -	- - -	73 35 4	12 8 -	12 8 -	
		1 Pagoda large	3 12 -	- - -	61 31 9	10 4 -	14 - -	
41	Yellavultoolah	2 ditto small	- - -	- - -	20 35 6	3 8 -	3 8 -	
		1 Mohurruum Festival small	- - -	- - -	8 38 10	1 8 -	1 8 -	
42	Gowtavaram	1 Pagoda small	3 4 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 4 -	
		1 Mohurruum Festival small	1 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 - -	

1. Name of the Talook.	2. No. of the Village.	3. VILLAGES.	4. Number and Name of Religious Institutions, Festivals, &c., maintained by Grants of Land or Money.	5.		6.		Grants of Enam Lands.		9. TOTAL AMOUNT.
				Amount of Annual Grants from the Village Saderward.	Amount of Annual Payment from the Treasury.	Extent.	Amount of Estimated Revenue.			
				C. Rs. a. p.	C. Rs. a. p.	Acres. g. a.	C. Rs. a. p.	C. Rs. a. p.	C. Rs. a. p.	
SIRWUL—continued.	43	Burra Cumbhatoor	1 Pagoda - large	15 8 -	- - -	23 18 7	13 - -	28 8 -	- - -	
			4 ditto - small	2 8 -	- - -	14 21 14	6 12 8	9 4 8	- - -	
			1 Mohurrum Festival - small	4 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 - -	- - -	
	44	Yahgalapully	3 Pagodas - small	1 8 -	- - -	6 32 8	1 12 -	3 4 -	- - -	
			1 Mohurrum Festival - small	1 4 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 4 -	- - -	
	45	Mochineepully	1 Pagoda - small	1 3 4	- - -	23 12 10	8 - -	9 3 4	- - -	
	46	Chundloor	1 ditto - large	9 - -	- - -	114 19 14	4 14 -	13 14 -	- - -	
			1 ditto - small	- - -	- - -	49 23 4	5 1 -	5 1 -	- - -	
			1 ditto - large	15 - -	- - -	37 33 13	1 - -	16 - -	- - -	
	47	Mundaloor	3 ditto - small	3 - -	- - -	86 1 13	5 13 -	8 13 -	- - -	
			1 Mosque - small	- - -	- - -	27 23 9	3 8 -	3 8 -	- - -	
			2 Pagodas - small	5 1 4	- - -	1 0 10	2 - -	7 1 4	- - -	
			1 Mohurrum Festival - small	2 - -	- - -	8 35 7	3 - -	5 - -	- - -	
			TOTAL	187 - - -	737 3 2	4,536 9 6	1,951 8 2	2,688 11 4		
	NUNDIAL.	1	Nundial	6 Pagodas - large	238 12 8	26 13 -	614 9 15	238 13 7	504 7 3	- - -
				9 ditto - small	4 14 -	- 1 7	44 33 15	17 3 3	22 2 10	- - -
			4 Mosques - large	2 - 6	18 9 2	186 22 13	67 2 10	87 12 6	- - -	
			1 ditto - small	- - -	- - -	2 15 14	4 - -	4 - -	- - -	
			6 Durgahs - large	4 14 -	128 14 -	120 31 7	124 - -	267 12 -	- - -	
			2 ditto - small	- - -	11 6 -	- - -	- - -	11 6 -	- - -	
			1 Mohurrum Festival - large	16 4 -	4 1 -	- - -	- - -	20 5 -	- - -	
2		Bhecwarum	1 Pagoda - large	5 1 -	- - -	81 35 7	11 - -	16 1 -	- - -	
			1 ditto - small	- - -	- - -	6 5 10	1 7 8	1 7 8	- - -	
3		Billalloor	1 Mohurrum Festival - large	2 4 -	- - -	30 19 11	30 - -	32 4 -	- - -	
4		Neonepully	1 Pagoda - small	4 6 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 6 -	- - -	
			2 ditto - large	10 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 - -	- - -	
			1 Mohurrum Festival - large	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	38 - -	- - -	
5		Oodmalpoor	2 Pagodas - large	23 - -	- - -	183 33 4	100 - -	123 - -	- - -	
			2 ditto - small	2 4 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 4 -	- - -	
			1 Mohurrum Festival - small	1 - -	- - -	7 22 15	6 - -	7 - -	- - -	
6		Royamalpoor	4 Pagodas - small	4 1 -	- - -	15 25 6	2 8 -	6 9 -	- - -	
			1 Mohurrum Festival - small	- 13 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 13 -	- - -	
7		Poolimuddy	1 Pagoda - large	15 10 -	- - -	38 14 3	10 - -	25 10 -	- - -	
			6 ditto - small	8 12 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 12 -	- - -	
			1 Mohurrum Festival - small	1 5 -	- - -	9 30 4	6 - -	7 5 -	- - -	
			3 Pagodas - large	12 4 -	- - -	110 32 7	76 - -	88 4 -	- - -	
8		Poloor	4 ditto - small	19 15 -	- - -	14 5 0	6 - -	25 15 -	- - -	
			1 Mosque - large	- - -	- - -	52 18 0	60 - -	60 - -	- - -	
			1 Mohurrum Festival - small	4 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 - -	- - -	
9		Moongalah	4 Pagodas - small	10 2 6	- - -	5 31 5	1 14 -	12 - 6	- - -	
		1 Mohurrum Festival - small	1 10 -	- - -	7 30 2	3 - -	4 10 -	- - -		
		6 Pagodas - large	68 9 9	- - -	272 23 11	174 3 -	242 12 9	- - -		
		9 ditto - small	2 13 -	- - -	75 8 3	23 - -	25 13 -	- - -		
10	Bundy Atcoor	1 Mosque - large	- - -	- - -	63 2 4	66 - -	66 - -	- - -		
		2 Dargahs - small	4 1 -	- - -	2 33 2	2 - -	6 1 -	- - -		
		1 Mohurrum Festival - small	2 6 -	- - -	7 15 4	2 - -	4 6 -	- - -		
11	Cakanoor	4 Pagodas - small	10 9 -	- - -	82 22 2	6 4 -	16 13 -	- - -		
		1 Mosque - small	3 - -	- - -	3 21 14	1 - -	4 - -	- - -		
12	Yerragoontiah	6 Pagodas - small	16 6 -	- - -	15 25 0	5 10 -	22 - 0	- - -		
		1 Mosque - large	5 - -	- - -	8 6 12	6 - -	11 - -	- - -		
13	Caracuddelah	8 Pagodas - small	22 - -	- - -	76 20 5	7 4 6	29 4 6	- - -		
		1 Mohurrum Festival - small	- - -	- - -	10 12 8	1 8 -	1 8 -	- - -		
14	Paramatoor	3 Pagodas - small	18 - -	- - -	9 34 12	4 3 -	22 8 -	- - -		
		1 Mohurrum Festival - small	1 2 -	- - -	9 16 9	5 - -	6 2 -	- - -		
15	Suntajootoor	1 Pagoda - large	25 10 6	- - -	34 27 2	9 12 -	35 6 6	- - -		
		4 ditto - small	4 13 -	- - -	38 26 3	5 7 -	10 4 -	- - -		
		1 Mohurrum Festival - small	- - -	- - -	16 19 12	3 12 -	3 12 -	- - -		
16	Burra Dealpoor	1 Pagoda - large	6 1 -	- - -	36 9 8	15 8 -	21 9 -	- - -		
		4 ditto - small	3 - -	- - -	18 26 14	4 12 -	7 12 -	- - -		
		1 Mohurrum Festival - small	- 13 -	- - -	9 - -	2 - -	2 13 -	- - -		
17	Bhojanum	1 Pagoda - large	8 12 -	- - -	29 38 5	10 7 -	19 3 -	- - -		
		1 ditto - small	- - -	- - -	12 10 10	2 11 -	3 11 -	- - -		
		1 Mohurrum Festival - small	1 - -	- - -	16 13 2	8 4 -	9 4 -	- - -		
18	Pessurvey	2 Pagodas - large	8 12 -	- - -	54 21 7	42 - -	50 12 -	- - -		
		9 ditto - small	2 - -	- - -	57 5 14	29 11 -	31 11 -	- - -		
		1 Mohurrum Festival - small	3 - -	- - -	9 29 10	6 - -	9 - -	- - -		
19	Chota Diolpoor	1 Pagoda - large	6 4 -	- - -	6 7 8	4 - -	10 4 -	- - -		
		2 ditto - small	2 12 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 12 -	- - -		
		1 Mohurrum Festival - small	1 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 10 -	- - -		
20	Ghallichennoyallem	3 Pagodas - large	20 13 3	- - -	87 33 13	40 - -	60 13 3	- - -		
		7 ditto - small	11 11 3	- - -	47 3 7	14 1 -	25 12 3	- - -		
		1 Mohurrum Festival - small	2 13 6	- - -	11 32 10	3 - -	5 13 6	- - -		
21	Ramapooram	2 Pagodas - small	- 13 -	- - -	16 15 3	4 - -	4 13 -	- - -		
22	Singavaram	5 ditto - small	1 4 -	- - -	60 17 1	8 12 -	10 - -	- - -		
23	Somasylapully	1 ditto - small	3 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 - -	- - -		
24	Yeerneepad	5 ditto - small	2 - -	- - -	78 8 1	8 3 -	10 3 -	- - -		
		1 Mosque - small	- - -	- - -	5 31 0	- 8 -	- 8 -	- - -		
25	Parnapully	2 Pagodas - large	8 - -	- - -	49 19 8	24 - -	32 - -	- - -		
		1 ditto - small	- - -	- - -	17 18 0	6 - -	6 - -	- - -		
		1 Mosque - small	1 10 -	- - -	38 25 3	34 - -	35 10 -	- - -		
26	Gapawaram	2 Pagodas - large	28 - -	- - -	8 26 15	1 - -	29 8 -	- - -		
		5 ditto - small	11 1 -	- - -	8 33 12	- 3 -	11 9 -	- - -		
		1 Mosque - small	2 - -	- - -	48 18 14	7 8 -	9 8 -	- - -		

PAPERS ON CONNEXION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	Grants of Eoam Lands.		9.	
						7.	8.		
Name of the Talook.	No. of the Village	VILLAGES.	Number and Name of Religious Institutions, Festivals, &c., maintained by Grants of Land or Money.	Amount of Annual Grants from the Village Saderward.	Amount of Annual Payment from the Treasury.	Extent.	Amount of Estimated Revenue.	TOTAL AMOUNT.	
						Acres. g. a.	C. Rs. a. p.		C. Rs. a. p.
NUNDIAL—continued.	27	Nundipully	1 Pagoda - small	7	-	-	3 4 9	1	8
			1 Mosque - small	3 12 8	-	-	-	-	3 12 8
			1 Mohurram Festival - small	1 4 8	-	-	-	-	1 4 8
	28	Ayaloor	2 Pagodas - large	54	-	-	80 31 12	26	80
			3 ditto - small	5	-	-	-	-	5
	29	Ponnaspoor	1 Mosque - large	2 1	-	-	172 14 2	26 12	28 13
	30	Musjidpoor	3 Pagodas - small	6 14	-	-	11 13 14	6 12	13 10
			2 ditto - small	8	-	-	6 5 6	1 8	4 8
			1 ditto - large	11	-	-	-	-	11
	31	Tummadapully	2 ditto - small	6	-	-	7 38 6	2 6	6 6
			1 Mosque - large	2	-	-	122 4 13	24 4	25 4
	32	Bookkappoor	1 Pagoda - large	4 4 4	-	-	23 30 12	6	10 4 4
			2 ditto - small	6	-	-	20 36 12	2 8	8 8
			1 Mohurram Festival - small	2	-	-	-	-	2
	33	Bollavaram	2 Pagodas - large	10	-	-	93 18 11	39	49
			1 ditto - small	1 1	-	-	-	-	1 1
			1 Mosque - small	-	-	-	6 5 0	1	1
	34	Jyawar Codoor	3 Pagodas - large	12	-	-	108 18 10	49 4	61 4
			4 ditto - small	8 4	-	-	11 33 7	5	13 4
			1 Mosque - large	3	-	-	13 15 5	11	14
			2 Pagodas - large	14 6	-	-	46 5 0	22 8	36 14
	35	Byapa Codoor	2 ditto - small	2 1 6	-	-	10 5 4	3 4	5 5 6
			1 Mosque - small	-	-	-	9 28 11	6 8	6 8
			1 Mohurram Festival - small	2	-	-	-	-	2
	36	Cadamul Calwah	2 Pagodas - large	26 10	-	-	130 32 6	59 4	85 14
			5 ditto - small	3 9	-	-	16 24 10	6 6	9 15
			1 Mosque - large	1 10	-	-	38 37 10	9	10 10
			1 Mohurram Festival - small	-	-	-	0 36 14	2 4	2 4
	37	Poottapully	3 Pagodas - small	2 8	-	-	44 38 12	2 5	4 13
			1 Mosque - small	-	-	-	11 35 0	1	1
	38	Gazoolpully	1 Pagoda - large	6 13	-	-	11 17 7	3 8	10 5
			8 ditto - small	24 4	-	-	15 8 3	9	33 4
			1 Mosque - small	-	-	-	12 33 9	4	4
			1 Mohurram Festival - small	4	-	-	-	-	4
	39	Cangalah	2 Pagodas - large	58	-	-	161 7 6	86	144
			2 ditto - small	3 2	-	-	8 37 12	6	9 2
			1 Mosque - large	2	-	-	50 12 5	34 8	36 8
			2 Mohurram Festival - small	4	-	-	-	-	4
	40	Chabole	2 Pagodas - large	9	-	-	90 5 5	24 8	33 8
			3 ditto - small	3 4	-	-	14 30 12	2	5 4
			1 Mohurram Festival - large	-	-	-	55 6 9	22 8	22 8
	41	Mitnalal	4 Pagodas - large	22 12	-	-	147 21 9	167 10 8	190 6 8
	42	Goontomalal	3 ditto - small	1 10	-	-	15 39 0	18	19 10
			1 ditto - large	30 8	-	-	33 33 10	23 14 6	54 6 6
	43	Guggatoor	1 ditto - large	14 7 7	-	-	35 7 15	11 12	26 3 7
			1 ditto - small	-	-	-	14 27 8	3 12	3 12
			1 Mohurram Festival - small	-	-	-	5 15 2	2	2
44	Brahminpully	1 Pagodah - large	10	-	-	9 25 9	12 12	22 12	
45	Poosooloor	1 ditto - large	1 14	-	-	31 15 9	24 8	26 6	
		1 Mohurram Festival - small	12	-	-	4 28 7	2 8	3 4	
46	Togurchéde	2 Pagodas - large	20	-	-	112 32 13	68	88	
		4 ditto - small	11	-	-	-	-	11	
		1 Mohurram Festival - large	2	-	-	63 30 8	40	42	
47	Chaparevoolah	3 Pagodas - large	21	-	-	50 25 10	37	58	
		3 ditto - small	2 4	-	-	-	-	2 4	
		1 Mohurram Festival - small	1	-	-	-	-	1	
TOTAL			287	1,164 13 8	169 12 9	4,895 27 10	2,322 5	3,676 15 5	
PANEM.	1	Paniam	5 Pagodas - large	181 3 6 1/2	-	674 37 5	581 1	762 4 6 1/2	
			5 ditto - small	9 13	-	49 27 14	14 15	24 11	
			1 Mosque - large	2 7	-	100 17 15	48	50 7	
			1 Durgah - large	-	-	743 31 4	266 10	266 10	
			1 ditto - small	13	-	-	-	13	
	2	Condojotoor	1 Mohurram Festival - small	4 14	-	-	-	-	4 14
			1 Pagoda - large	14 10	-	57 19 5	45 13	61 7	
			6 ditto - small	8 6 2	-	19 18 2	5	13 6 2	
	3	Bulpanoor	1 Mohurram Festival - small	-	-	8 12 5	4	4	
			2 Pagodas - large	21 2	-	46 37 14	36	57 2	
			3 ditto - small	4 1	-	-	-	4 1	
	4	Cowloor	2 Mohurram Festivals - small	4 1	-	-	-	-	4 1
			2 Pagodas - large	14 12 6	-	38 2 4	15 4 3	30 - 9	
	5	Nerrawadah	1 Mosque - small	-	-	75 4 1	42	42	
			2 Pagodas - large	3 11 8 1/2	-	100 31 6	45 3	48 14 3 1/2	
	6	Bhoopand	1 ditto - small	1 10	-	5 39 5	- 13	2 6	
			1 ditto - large	8 8 6	-	33 8 14	36	44 6 6	
	7	Muddoor	1 ditto - small	- 13	-	-	-	-	- 13
			1 Mohurram Festival - small	3 4	-	-	-	-	3 4
			4 Pagodas - large	18	-	180 8 5	128 2	146 2	
				1 ditto - small	2	-	12 22 6	6 11	8 11
1 Durgah - small				2 11	-	-	-	2 11	
			1 Mohurram Festival - small	2	-	2 8 13	3	5	

1. Name of the Talook.	2. No. of the Village.	3. VILLAGES.	4. Number and Name of Religious Institutions, Festivals, &c., maintained by Grants of Land or Money.	5.		6.		Grants of Enam Lands.		9. TOTAL AMOUNT.
				Amount of Annual Grants from the Village Saderwarded.	Amount of Annual Payment from the Treasury.	7. Extent.	8. Amount of Estimated Revenue.			
				C. Rs. a. p.	C. Rs. a. p.	Acres. g. a.	C. Rs. a. p.	C. Rs. a. p.	C. Rs. a. p.	
PANIEM—continued.	35	Chennukapully	4 Pagodas - small	4 14	-	32 33 12	8	12 14	-	
			1 Mosque - small	-	-	12 34 8	3	3	-	
			1 Durgah - small	2 7	-	7 83 8	5	7 7	-	
	36	Alla Guddah	3 Pagodas - small	1 3 6	-	15 7 13	3 9 10	4 13 4	-	
			5 ditto - large	155 6	-	94 28 2	63 13	218 13 6	-	
			7 ditto - small	6 14 6	-	20 37 4	4 1 5	10 15 11	-	
	37	Culwah	2 Mosques - large	3 4	-	119 35 2	44 2	47 6	-	
			3 Durgahs - small	4 14	-	3 7 0	- 6 6	5 4 6	-	
			1 Mohurram Festival - small	4 14	-	-	-	4 14	-	
	38	Hoosainpoor	2 Pagodas - large	-	-	99 2 2	31 3 6	31 3 6	-	
			4 ditto - small	-	-	34 33 3	4 2 6	4 2 6	-	
			3 ditto - large	18 12 9	-	66 26 7	45	68 12 9	-	
			5 ditto - small	2 8 6	-	14 12 4	4 8	7	-	
	39	Contalpaud	1 Durgah - small	2 7	-	2 21 8	1	3 7	-	
			1 Mohurram Festival - small	3 4	-	-	-	3 4	-	
			1 ditto - large	10 12 8	-	11 35 6	1 2 8	11 14 6	-	
	40	Gottopaud	4 ditto - small	3 - 9	-	47 25 14	15 10	18 10 9	-	
			1 Mosque - large	1 10	-	38 13 4	16 4	17 14	-	
			1 Durgah - small	1 10	-	-	-	1 10	-	
			3 Pagodas - large	57 9 5	-	311 38 0	280	337 9 5	-	
41	Orevakullo	7 ditto - small	12 4 7	-	30 25 13	10 6 9	22 11 4	-		
		1 Mosque - large	-	-	70 34 11	45	45	-		
		1 Durgah - small	1 10	-	1 33 9	1 4	2 14	-		
42	Tippyepully	1 Pagoda - small	-	-	23 17 14	- 4	- 4	-		
		1 Mosque - small	-	-	24 36 11	2 14	2 14	-		
		1 Pagoda - large	43 14	-	145 24 14	52 10	96 8	-		
43	Sukoonalah	9 ditto - small	4 1	-	133 28 15	20 3	24 4	-		
		1 Mosque - large	-	-	63 36 6	12 5	12 5	-		
		1 ditto - small	1 10	-	-	-	1 10	-		
44	Brahminpully	2 Pagodas - small	-	-	39 13 14	2 12 6	2 12 6	-		
		1 Mosque - small	-	-	34 3 10	2 10	2 10	-		
45	Sornayazoopully	1 Pagoda - large	-	-	36 7 8	10 8	10 8	-		
		1 ditto - small	-	-	1 33 8	- 5	- 5	-		
TOTAL				1,733 15 3	- - -	8,120 21 8	3,423 13 8	5,167 12 11		
ATCOOR.	1	Atcoor	3 Pagodas - large	39 3 3	-	93 35 3	60	99 3 3	-	
			6 ditto - small	-	-	87 35 5	18 8 6	18 8 6	-	
			2 Mosques - large	4 14	-	34 2 3	8 2	100 12	-	
			1 Durgah - small	-	-	2 27 2	1 2	1 2	-	
	2	Karemanah	1 Mohurram - small	3 10 6	-	-	-	3 10 6	-	
			2 Pagodas - small	-	-	42 14 4	12 1 6	12 1 6	-	
			1 ditto - large	39	-	32 36 2	7 13	46 13	-	
	3	Iskalah	5 ditto - small	2 7	-	50 16 0	9 6 3	11 13 3	-	
			1 Mosque - large	-	-	36 37 6	11	11	-	
	4	Doddyalah	3 Pagodas - large	97 14 6	-	182 29 13	82 9 6	160 8	-	
			1 ditto - small	1 3 6	-	22 32 2	4 8	5 11 6	-	
			1 Mosque - small	-	-	26 12 0	3 8	3 8	-	
	5	Nandicoontah	2 Pagodas - large	18 7 9	-	101 2 11	17 9 9	36 1 6	-	
			2 ditto - small	-	-	13 3 9	1 13	1 13	-	
			1 Mosque - small	1 10	-	15 27 3	1 1	2 11	-	
	6	Veerapoorum	2 Pagodas - small	1 8 5	-	20 28 4	3 3 2	4 11 7	-	
	7	Ravapoorum	1 ditto - small	6 1 6	-	5 14 8	- 2 6	6 4	-	
	8	Goovalacoontah	4 ditto - small	1 1 11	-	18 34 9	11 9 6	12 11 5	-	
	9	Bundémneepallem	1 Mosque - small	-	-	8 35 2	3 15	3 15	-	
	10	Nétypully	1 Pagoda - small	-	-	1 9 0	2	2	-	
			1 ditto - small	-	-	15 37 8	3 9 11	3 9 11	-	
			1 ditto - large	13 13	-	41 6 12	20 11 11	34 8 11	-	
	11	Coorkoondah	9 ditto - small	4 10 9	-	61 4 5	15 11 5	20 6 2	-	
		1 Mosque - small	- 13	-	57 31 12	7	7 13	-		
		3 Mohurram Festival - small	1 10	-	26 0 1	11 4	12 14	-		
		1 Durgah - small	-	-	0 16 11	- 12	- 12	-		
12	Ramapoor	11 Pagodas - small	6 14 6	-	61 1 13	24 1 6	31	-		
		1 Mosque - small	-	-	26 12 9	7	7	-		
		1 Durgah - small	-	-	0 29 5	1	1	-		
13	Obillumpully	8 Pagodas - small	1 2 8	-	39 9 5	8 6	9 8 8	-		
		1 Mosque - small	-	-	9 27 7	4	4	-		
14	Indireswaram	3 Pagodas - small	2 3 9	-	40 39 3	4 4	6 7 9	-		
		1 Mosque - small	-	-	7 4 0	- 12	- 12	-		
15	Sreepatty Rowpettah	1 Pagoda - large	30 4	-	44 0 4	11 4 6	41 8 6	-		
		5 ditto - small	-	-	23 9 0	7	7	-		
		1 Mosque - small	- 13	-	5 24 12	1 12 6	2 9 6	-		
16	Siddyepully	3 Pagodas - small	- 6 6	-	28 23 14	3 10	4 - 6	-		
17	Omlapoor	8 ditto - small	-	-	31 8 14	4 12	4 12	-		
		1 Mosque - small	-	-	6 37 12	- 8	- 8	-		
18	Moostepully	3 Pagodas - small	2 7	-	35 38 5	6 8	8 15	-		
		3 ditto - small	-	-	46 8 9	3 2	3 2	-		
19	Nullaculwah	1 Mosque - small	-	-	16 10 0	1 8	1 8	-		
20	Burkanencatapoor	2 Pagodas - small	-	-	25 32 0	- 12	- 12	-		
21	Anuntapoor	5 ditto - small	-	-	34 37 7	5 4	5 4	-		
22	Pinnapooram	4 ditto - small	-	-	17 14 14	2 15	2 15	-		
		5 ditto - small	-	-	50 20 8	7 10	7 10	-		
23	Siddapoor	1 Mosque - small	-	-	7 22 5	1 4	1 4	-		

PAPERS ON CONNEXION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF

1. Name of the Talook.	2. No. of the Village.	3. VILLAGES.	4. Number and Name of Religious Institutions, Festivals, &c. maintained by Grants of Land or Money.	5. Amount of Annual Grants from the Villages Saderwarded.	6. Amount of Annual Payment from the Treasury.	7. Grants of Enam Lands.		9. TOTAL AMOUNT.	
						7. Extent.	8. Amount of Estimated Revenue.		
				C. Rs. a. p.	C. Rs. a. p.	Acres. g. a.	C. Rs. a. p.	C. Rs. a. p.	
ATCOOR—continued.	56	Bhanakacherlah	4 Pagodas - - - small 1 Mosque - - - small 6 Pagodas - - - small	- - - - - - 11 2 9	- - - - - - - - -	20 30 14 23 19 3 50 25 8	2 13 - 4 8 - 14 8 8	2 13 - 4 8 - 25 11 -	
	57	Moosalnudgoo	2 Mosques - - - large 8 ditto - - - small 2 Mohurram Festivals - - - small	- - - 7 1 9 1 10 -	- - - - - - - - -	64 39 4 93 27 2 12 10 2	25 - - 32 13 - 2 11 -	25 - - 39 14 9 4 5 -	
	58	Yerramatam	3 Pagodas - - - small 2 Mosques - - - small	4 7 6 - - -	- - - - - -	53 15 9 40 29 8	4 13 9 4 2 -	9 5 3 4 2 -	
	59	Siddarajlingapoor	4 Pagodas - - - small 1 Mosque - - - small	- - - - - -	- - - - - -	41 27 0 14 32 6	4 14 - 1 8 -	4 14 - 1 8 -	
	60	Gunnapoor	1 Pagoda - - - large 5 ditto - - - small	6 14 6 2 7 -	- - - - - -	12 21 9 26 23 12	8 8 - 11 14 7	15 6 6 14 5 7	
	61	Chabole	1 Mosque - - - small 3 Pagodas - - - small 5 ditto - - - small	1 10 - 3 2 9 1 5 2	- - - - - - - - -	31 34 13 40 1 7 93 6 3	6 - - 6 14 7 16 12 -	7 10 - 10 1 4 18 1 2	
	62	Juttewaneepully	1 Mosque - - - small 1 Durgah - - - small 1 Mohurram Festival - - - small	- - - - - - - 3 3	- - - - - - - - -	27 39 13 8 18 0 7 6 0	5 - - 2 - - 2 - -	5 - - 2 - - 2 3 3	
	63	Bhuttoovanepully	3 Pagodas - - - small 1 Mosque - - - small 1 Mohurram Festival - - - small	- - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - -	53 2 12 7 23 0 3 36 0	8 - - 1 - - - 4 -	8 - - 1 - - - 4 -	
	64	Goommadapoor	4 Pagodas - - - small 2 Durgahs - - - small	1 5 1 - - -	- - - - - -	64 13 2 92 3 1	9 10 - 9 8 -	10 15 1 9 8 -	
	65	Yedoorpaul	2 Pagodas - - - small 1 Mosque - - - small	3 4 - - - -	- - - - - -	21 18 10 57 14 2	7 - - 8 14 6	10 4 - 8 14 6	
	66	Singarazpully	3 Pagodas - - - small 2 Mosques - - - small	- - - - - -	- - - - - -	45 11 12 21 8 8	5 - - 1 6 -	5 - - 1 6 -	
	67	Swapooram	9 Pagodas - - - small 3 Mosques - - - small	2 7 - - - -	- - - - - -	90 39 2 28 30 8	38 12 - 14 11 6	41 3 - 14 11 6	
	68	Mittameedi Singapoor	5 Pagodas - - - small	- 13 -	- - -	31 4 13	3 10 10	4 7 10	
	69	Sulkapoor	1 ditto - - - small	- - -	- - -	11 35 2	1 8 -	1 8 -	
	70	Chintalapully	3 ditto - - - small	- - -	- - -	13 27 10	- 14 -	- 14 -	
	71	Harreevarum	5 ditto - - - small 1 ditto - - - large	- - - 19 6 5	- - - - - -	32 29 9 28 29 0	3 2 - 5 3 8	3 2 - 24 10 1	
	72	Cottapully	6 ditto - - - small 1 Mosque - - - small	- - - - - -	- - - - - -	65 4 11 47 29 1	10 7 6 8 15 6	10 7 6 8 15 6	
	73	Veeralhudra Droog	1 Pagoda - - - small 2 ditto - - - large	- - - 15 12 9	- - - - - -	5 20 0 68 36 3	1 - - 20 10 8	1 - - 36 7 5	
	74	Cokarinchah	1 ditto - - - small 1 Mosque - - - large 1 ditto - - - small	- - - 1 10 9 - - -	- - - - - - - - -	58 10 5 65 24 11 63 33 3	5 1 6 8 6 10 6 3 6	5 1 6 10 1 7 6 3 6	
	75	Gokawarum	1 Durgah - - - large	- 9 9	- 81 4 -	49 31 7	15 7 6	97 5 3	
	76	Krishnapoorum	1 Pagoda - - - small	- - -	- - -	1 12 9	- 6 -	- 6 -	
	77	Purvat Hill	1 ditto - - - large	- - -	- - -	67 22 4	11 10 -	11 10 -	
	78	Collum	1 ditto - - - small	- - -	- - -	9 39 12	2 - -	2 - -	
			TOTAL	439 - - -	751 3 2	169 - - -	8,407 14 15	1,836 14 11	2,759 2 1
	NUNDICOTCOOR.	1	Nundicotcoor	2 Pagodas - - - large 3 ditto - - - small	32 8 - - - -	- - - - - -	165 13 7 34 35 0	98 - - 8 12 3	130 8 - 8 12 3
		2	Muddigutlah	2 Mosques - - - large 3 Pagodas - - - small 1 Mosque - - - large	- - - 1 10 - - - -	- - - - - - - - -	91 16 10 20 20 15 43 34 10	69 14 - 6 - - 17 - -	69 14 - 7 10 - 17 - -
		3	Mullyalah	2 Pagodas - - - large 3 ditto - - - small 1 Mosque - - - large	8 15 6 3 - 3 - - -	- - - - - - - - -	65 34 3 47 1 13 64 18 5	24 8 - 13 - - 15 - -	33 7 6 16 - 3 15 - -
		4	Alloor	3 Pagodas - - - large 2 ditto - - - small 3 ditto - - - large	10 2 4 - - - 24 14 2	- - - - - - - - -	63 21 1 23 3 0 44 30 14	27 14 - 10 4 - 22 2 -	38 - 4 10 4 - 47 - 2
5		Wuddaman	6 ditto - - - small 2 Mosques - - - large	5 15 10 - - -	- - - - - -	70 10 0 146 7 15	12 2 6 76 12 -	18 2 4 76 12 -	
6		Collabavapoor	1 Pagoda - - - small 1 Mosque - - - large	3 4 - - - -	- - - - - -	4 35 13 14 2 6	1 10 - 16 4 -	4 14 - 16 4 -	
7		Poodoor	1 Pagoda - - - large 3 ditto - - - small	2 14 - 3 2 -	- - - - - -	19 25 3 20 33 3	9 8 - 5 14 -	12 6 - 9 - -	
8		Pulledempad	1 Mosque - - - large	- - -	- - -	137 14 13	46 - -	*46 - -	
9		Nundanapully	1 Pagoda - - - small 2 ditto - - - small	3 4 - 4 14 -	- - - - - -	4 34 12 26 13 3	1 - - 7 - -	4 4 - 11 14 -	
10		Khaderabad	2 ditto - - - small 1 Mosque - - - small	- - - - - -	- - - - - -	14 10 15 18 9 13	4 - - 3 8 6	4 - - 3 8 6	
11		Bramuncatcoor	1 Pagoda - - - large 3 ditto - - - small 1 Mosque - - - large	17 14 9 5 15 2 - - -	- - - - - - - - -	38 35 5 34 27 9 38 31 1	13 8 - 4 8 - 15 - -	31 6 9 10 7 2 15 - -	
12		Damassutlah	4 Pagodas - - - large 1 ditto - - - small 1 Mosque - - - large	35 - 8 - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - -	201 4 4 12 29 14 53 14 12	100 7 5 6 8 - 25 - -	135 9 1 6 8 - 25 - -	
13		Bollawaram	3 Pagodas - - - large 6 ditto - - - small 1 Mosque - - - large	1 3 6 1 3 6 - - -	- - - - - - - - -	79 35 8 63 31 2 50 4 8	38 7 - 23 7 9 25 - -	39 10 6 24 11 3 25 - -	
14		Nagalooty	3 Pagodas - - - small 1 Mosque - - - small	6 6 6 - - -	- - - - - -	30 4 13 9 16 4	6 15 2 7 - -	13 5 8 7 - -	
15		Pypallem	4 Pagodas - - - small 1 Mosque - - - small	6 1 6 - - -	- - - - - -	15 16 0 13 20 8	4 10 - 7 - -	10 11 6 7 - -	

* This institution possesses Enam, valued at 24½ rupees, in the Nizam's territory.

1. Name of the Talook.	2. No. of the Village.	3. VILLAGES.	4. Number and Name of Religious Institutions, Festivals, &c. maintained by Grants of Land or Money.	5. Amount of Annual Grants from the Village Saderward.	6. Amount of Annual Payment from the Treasury.	Grants of Enam Lands.		9. TOTAL AMOUNT.
						7. Extent.	8. Amount of Estimated Revenue.	
						Acre. g. a.	C. Rs. a. p.	C. Rs. a. p.
	16	Masahibpettah	2 Pagodas - - small	2 10 3	- - -	7 33 0	4 3 6	6 13 9
	17	Calabundakapaud	1 Mosque - - small	- - -	- - -	38 9 14	20 - -	20 - -
	18	Rajapoorum	2 Pagodas - - small	1 10 -	- - -	5 39 14	- 3 6	1 13 6
			1 ditto - - small	2 13 6	- - -	11 21 8	2 5 6	5 3 -
			1 Mosque - - small	- - -	- - -	11 22 10	3 7 6	3 7 6
	19	Canamudakalah	3 Pagodas - - large	18 15 7	- - -	87 12 4	55 2 -	74 1 7
			2 ditto - - small	2 13 9	- - -	9 18 8	6 4 -	9 1 9
			1 Mosque - - large	- - -	- - -	38 29 0	24 - -	24 - -
	20	Wooppuladyem	2 Pagodas - - small	4 4 3	- - -	14 15 9	3 3 -	7 7 3
	21	Digoopaud	3 ditto - - small	2 10 3	- - -	29 9 11	9 - -	11 10 3
			1 Mosque - - large	- - -	- - -	81 15 10	31 - -	31 - -
	22	Gardemullah	2 Pagodas - - large	90 9 5	- - -	226 29 7	121 1 -	211 10 5
			4 Mosques - - large	- - -	- - -	142 35 7	123 8 -	123 8 -
			1 Durgah - - large	- - -	20 5	13 1 12	11 - -	31 5 -
	23	Kytawaram	2 Pagodas - - small	- - -	- - -	23 6 4	10 8 -	10 8 -
			1 Mosque - - large	- - -	- - -	32 0 14	15 - -	15 - -
	24	Conedialah	2 Pagodas - - large	46 5 6	- - -	83 5 11	58 13 5	105 2 11
			2 ditto - - small	- - -	- - -	5 32 6	1 7 -	1 7 -
			1 Mosque - - large	- - -	- - -	114 26 15	48 - -	48 - -
	25	Lutchmapoor	1 Pagoda - - large	6 3 9	- - -	67 27 10	8 2 -	14 5 9
			2 ditto - - small	1 13 2	- - -	79 29 3	8 12 2	10 9 4
			1 Mosque - - large	- - -	- - -	59 10 3	13 - -	13 - -
	26	Pagadialah	2 Pagodas - - large	10 12 -	- - -	330 8 10	125 14 -	136 10 -
			1 ditto - - small	- - -	- - -	13 13 8	2 7 -	2 7 -
			1 Mosque - - large	- - -	- - -	35 19 7	18 - -	18 - -
	27	Patacotah	2 Pagodas - - large	40 9 8	- - -	168 35 15	103 9 8	144 3 4
			2 ditto - - small	- 8 1	- - -	8 5 7	4 9 -	5 1 1
			1 Mosque - - large	- - -	- - -	92 2 0	22 - -	22 - -
			1 Durgah - - small	- - -	- - -	20 38 8	7 - -	7 - -
	28	Senkernineepully	2 Pagodas - - large	7 3 6	- - -	21 3 4	28 14 -	36 1 6
	29	Beerole	3 ditto - - small	- - -	- - -	22 24 7	6 12 10	6 12 10
	30	Mōdoogolah	1 Mosque - - small	- - -	- - -	16 10 14	5 1 9	5 1 9
			3 Pagodas - - small	2 - 6	- - -	57 6 2	9 12 3	11 12 9
	31	Kapilesaram	2 ditto - - small	2 - 6	- - -	10 14 4	3 4 -	5 4 6
			1 ditto - - large	7 14 9	- - -	11 21 7	4 7 -	12 5 9
	32	Vanamanulpaud	2 ditto - - small	1 8 -	- - -	21 39 0	1 6 2	2 14 2
			1 Mosque - - large	- - -	- - -	28 17 7	12 9 -	12 9 -
	33	Paulmerry	1 Pagoda - - large	7 2 -	- - -	49 29 12	21 1 -	28 3 -
			1 ditto - - small	- - -	- - -	5 2 8	- 4 11	- 4 11
	34	Siddiswaram	1 Mohurram Festival - small	1 - -	- - -	8 13 8	5 - -	6 - -
			2 Pagodas - - small	5 4 6	- - -	26 20 0	7 10 -	12 14 6
	35	Seenganeswaram	1 ditto - - large	- - -	- - -	41 2 14	33 8 -	33 8 -
			1 ditto - - small	- - -	- - -	14 0 4	3 4 -	3 4 -
	36	Vellalah	2 ditto - - large	12 9 6	- - -	73 24 6	25 6 -	37 15 6
			2 ditto - - small	8 2 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 2 -
	37	Veerapooram	1 Mosque - - large	- - -	- - -	113 28 1	33 2 3	33 2 3
			3 Pagodas - - small	8 14 -	- - -	16 17 14	5 11 -	14 9 -
			2 ditto - - small	5 7 -	- - -	5 20 0	1 7 6	6 14 6
	38	Moorwacondah	1 Mosque - - small	- - -	- - -	22 26 0	5 8 3	5 8 3
			1 Durgah - - large	- - -	- - -	78 27 13	32 2 -	32 2 -
	39	Aslapad	1 Pagoda - - small	1 4 -	- - -	4 10 0	1 7 3	2 11 3
	40	Condapraytoor	2 ditto - - small	- - -	- - -	15 5 1	2 12 3	2 12 3
			2 ditto - - small	2 7 -	- - -	45 14 4	6 12 -	9 3 -
	41	Satawneeottah	1 Mosque - - small	- - -	- - -	48 4 6	6 - -	6 - -
			1 Durgah - - small	1 3 6	- - -	1 14 0	- 9 -	1 12 6
	42	Bisnavemalah	1 Pagoda - - small	11 13 6	- - -	45 22 14	23 - -	34 13 6
			10 ditto - - small	2 - -	- - -	86 8 3	34 - 2	36 - 2
	43	Nagotoor	1 Mosque - - large	- - -	- - -	33 15 11	16 8 -	16 8 -
			3 Pagodas - - large	15 15 6	- - -	145 17 13	34 9 6	50 9 -
	44	Moochoomurry	2 ditto - - large	14 12 -	- - -	70 11 14	21 1 3	35 13 3
			1 ditto - - small	- - -	- - -	15 20 10	7 8 -	7 8 -
			1 Mosque - - small	- - -	- - -	19 26 9	6 - -	6 - -
	45	Mundlam	3 Pagodas - - large	55 8 9	- - -	160 23 10	75 13 9	131 6 6
			1 ditto - - small	1 7 9	- - -	8 23 13	2 8 -	3 15 9
			1 Mosque - - large	- - -	- - -	67 36 8	30 - -	30 - -
	46	Tungadanchah	1 Pagoda - - large	2 8 -	- - -	77 22 15	8 6 -	10 14 -
			1 ditto - - small	- - -	- - -	4 22 12	- 3 -	- 3 -
			1 Mosque - - large	- - -	- - -	32 32 9	12 - -	12 - -
	47	Tantiepaud	2 Pagodas - - large	13 - -	- - -	102 27 0	34 5 6	47 5 6
			1 ditto - - small	- - -	- - -	8 11 1	2 - -	2 - -
			2 Mosques - - small	- - -	- - -	43 4 4	12 - -	12 - -
	48	Jalasmoodrum	3 Pagodas - - small	1 12 -	- - -	91 36 0	6 5 3	8 1 3
	49	Bollawaram	3 ditto - - small	3 4 -	- - -	35 23 2	4 - -	7 4 -
	50	Parmunchalah	3 ditto - - large	19 1 6	- - -	432 26 0	110 10 11	129 12 5
			4 ditto - - small	- - -	- - -	87 0 9	9 2 6	9 2 6
			1 Mosque - - large	- - -	- - -	129 4 10	26 - -	26 - -
	51	Rollapaud	1 Pagoda - - large	1 3 6	- - -	56 9 6	11 6 -	12 9 6
			3 ditto - - small	1 5 1	- - -	53 27 1	6 12 10	8 1 11
			1 Mosque - - small	- - -	- - -	35 4 12	8 - -	8 - -
	52	Tallamoodipy	3 Pagodas - - large	25 - 7	- - -	143 33 0	40 2 6	65 3 1
			7 ditto - - small	1 1 1	- - -	45 31 14	4 5 4	5 6 5
			1 Mosque - - large	- - -	- - -	69 30 0	36 9 -	36 9 -
			1 Durgah - - small	- - -	- - -	7 3 8	5 - -	5 - -

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	Grants of Enam Lands.		9.	
						7.	8.		
Name of the Talook.	No. of the Village.	VILLAGES.	Number and Name of Religious Institutions, Festivals, &c., maintained by Grants of Land or Money.	Amount of Annual Grants from the Village Saderwarded.	Amount of Annual Payment from the Treasury.	Extent.	Amount of Estimated Revenue.	TOTAL AMOUNT.	
				C. Rs. a. p.	C. Rs. a. p.	Acres. g. a.	C. Rs. a. p.	C. Rs. a. p.	
NUNDICOTCOOR — <i>continued.</i>	53	Jellicanoor	2 Pagodas large 5 ditto small	6 5 10		47 39 8 21 22 14	26 11 5 18 6 9	33 1 3 13 5 9	
	54	Linejapoorum	1 Mosque large 3 Pagodas small			77 0 7 75 23 14	27 - - 11 10 3	27 - - 14 11 -	
	55	Timmappooram	1 ditto large 1 ditto small 1 Mosque large	2 10 3 1 - 3		21 3 12 31 32 4 57 21 12	17 1 - 5 9 6 27 10 -	19 11 3 6 9 9 27 10 -	
	56	Cherkacherlah	1 Pagoda large 1 ditto small 1 Mosque large	3 4 - 3 4 -		47 27 1 89 11 6 62 19 0	8 7 - 19 9 7 12 - 3	11 11 - 22 13 7 12 - 3	
	57	Byrapooram	1 Durgah small 4 Pagodas large	2 - 6 1 3 6		4 30 0 48 20 0 74 25 2	- 7 6 11 - - 16 8 -	2 8 - 12 3 6 16 8 -	
	58	Espanagundlah	3 Pagodas large 1 ditto small 1 Mosque large	31 4 6		261 24 0 3 27 8 50 33 1	72 12 - 1 1 - 16 8 -	104 - 6 1 1 - 16 8 -	
	59	Midatoor	3 Pagodas large 2 ditto small 1 Mosque large	45 1 6		483 28 7 38 0 10 102 20 6	144 3 - 12 - - 49 - -	189 4 6 12 - - 49 - -	
	60	Sookisoolah	1 ditto small 1 Durgah large 5 Pagodas small			13 36 0 3 10 6 53 35 6	7 8 - 24 6 - 25 - -	7 8 - 53 - 6 19 10 -	
	61	Chintalapully	1 Mosque small 4 Pagodas small	8 6 - 2 13 6		63 14 9 17 14 14 28 1 14	11 4 - 4 8 - 1 13 -	4 8 - 4 8 - 4 10 6	
	62	Cuzipellah	1 Mosque small	2 13 6		12 30 0	- 2 6	- 2 6	
	63	Dévanoor	1 Pagoda large 3 ditto small 1 Mosque large	1 13 3 1 1 -		44 3 10 36 25 3 72 0 10	18 2 - 8 3 9 23 - -	19 15 3 9 4 9 23 - -	
	64	Goodeepad	3 Pagodas small 1 Mosque small 1 Durgah small			39 30 8 28 19 5 3 0 12	18 3 - 9 6 11 1 7 -	13 3 - 9 6 11 1 7 -	
	65	Bhunoor	2 Pagodas large 1 Mosque large 1 Durgah large	2 7 - 1 10 -		82 10 15 49 39 8 18 33 5	28 - 6 24 - - 9 - -	30 7 6 24 - - 10 10 -	
	66	Chontoor	3 Pagodas large 2 ditto small 1 Mosque large	7 11 - 2 - - 18 3 9		188 7 7 18 33 5 72 38 4	62 11 6 8 - - 39 - -	70 6 6 8 - - 39 - -	
	67	Cadamoor	4 Pagodas large 1 Mosque small 1 Durgah small 1 Mohurram Festival small	18 3 9 1 10 -		83 16 3 80 34 8 2 7 2 6 21 8	46 - - 50 15 - 1 5 - 3 - -	64 3 9 50 15 - 1 5 - 4 10 -	
	68	Turtoor	4 Pagodas large 2 ditto small 1 Mosque large 1 Mohurram Festival small	30 13 6 1 3 6		207 8 8 5 33 12 56 2 12 6 4 10	31 13 6 - 13 - 28 7 - 1 10 -	62 11 - 2 - 6 28 7 - 1 10 -	
			TOTAL	317	835 8 11	44 11	9,411 14 2	3,442 13 8	4,323 1 7
	GOODOOR.	1	Goodoor	4 Pagodas large 17 ditto small 2 Mosques large	41 - 3 17 4 6		255 12 2 299 18 7 101 8 12	105 13 6 38 8 3 51 - -	146 13 9 55 12 9 53 3 9
		2	Goodeepad	3 ditto small 3 Pagodas large 1 Mosque small	2 3 9 11 6 -		53 35 2 60 8 14 11 6 8	8 8 - 32 - - 6 - -	8 8 - 43 6 - 6 - -
		3	Mullapooram	1 Pagoda large 3 ditto small 1 Mosque large	1 10 - 3 4 -		25 20 13 21 7 7 72 17 8	16 - - 12 8 - 30 - -	17 10 - 15 12 - 30 13 -
		4	Moonagalah	1 ditto small 2 Pagodas large 1 Mosque large	- 13 - 4 14 -		2 26 4 72 20 5 71 37 0	- 8 - 28 - - 15 8 -	- 8 - 32 14 - 15 8 -
		5	Ealadinny	2 Pagodas small 1 Mosque small 1 Pagoda large	3 4 - - 13 - - 13 -		25 39 0 10 11 9 29 24 0	2 - - - 8 - 18 4 -	5 4 - 1 5 - 19 1 -
		6	Ponnékal	1 Mosque small 1 Pagoda large 1 ditto small			19 36 4 32 33 10 12 36 3	1 - - 8 - - 1 8 -	1 - - 10 7 - 3 2 -
		7	Jolikul	1 Mosque small 1 Pagoda large 3 ditto small	2 7 - 1 10 -		8 13 13 46 25 1 -	3 - - 11 3 - -	3 - - 11 3 - 2 10 8
		8	Goungundlah	1 Mosque large 2 Mosques small 3 Pagodas large	2 10 8 3 8 10 28 - 6		29 20 0 186 16 15 19 12 10	5 11 - 76 - - 4 4 -	9 3 10 104 - 6 5 1 -
		9	Chanoogondlah	4 ditto small 1 Mosque large 5 Pagodas small	- 13 - - 13 - - 6 6		64 28 8 100 32 3 18 7 8	20 - - 9 8 - 1 - -	20 13 - 9 14 6 1 - -
		10	Munnegoontah	1 Mosque small 1 Pagoda large 5 ditto small			257 3 5 88 8 15 273 15 11	69 2 - 20 14 - 82 - -	69 2 - 20 14 - 82 - -
		11	Pyalacoorty	2 Mosques large 2 Pagodas large 1 ditto small	32 8 -		113 35 9 4 19 10 -	72 5 9 4 - - -	104 13 9 4 - - -
		12	Oolchalah	1 Mosque large 4 Mosques large			1,041 37 12	375 3 8	375 3 8

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						7. Extent.	8. Amount of Estimated Revenue.			
				C. Rs. a. p.	C. Rs. a. p.	Acres. g. a.	C. Rs. a. p.	C. Rs. a. p.		
GOODBOOR—continued.	13	Rématah	{ 3 Pagodas - - large 7 ditto - - small 1 Mosque - - large	13 3 3 11 2 9 - 13 -	- - - - - - - - -	123 26 1 97 28 10 124 23 10	49 - - 24 8 - 36 - -	62 3 3 35 10 9 36 13 -		
	14	Tooljapoor	{ 1 Pagoda - - large 2 ditto - - small 3 ditto - - small	2 3 9 2 3 9 - 13 -	- - - - - - - - -	137 12 14 33 6 14 33 17 14	23 - - 4 - - 6 8 -	25 3 9 6 3 9 7 5 -		
	15	Bavapoorum	{ 1 Mosque - - small 2 Pagodas - - large 1 ditto - - small	- - - 1 6 - 2 4 6	- - - - - - - - -	2 12 12 87 36 6 - - -	- 8 - 50 4 - - - -	- 8 - 51 10 - 2 4 6		
	16	Gopal Singawaram	{ 1 Mosque - - large 1 ditto - - small 1 Mosque - - large	- - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - -	58 4 4 52 20 6 39 12 0	56 - - 22 1 6 9 - -	56 - - 23 11 6 9 - -		
	17	Yedroor	{ 4 Pagodas - - small 1 Mosque - - small 3 Pagodas - - small	1 10 - - - - 1 - 6	- - - - - - - - -	52 20 6 39 12 0 43 24 15	22 1 6 9 - - 15 - -	23 11 6 9 - - 16 - 6		
	18	Dooddyalah	{ 1 Mosque - - small 2 Pagodas - - large 1 Mosque - - small	- - - 1 3 6 - - -	- - - - - - - - -	9 18 0 44 6 12 10 8 6	2 - - 26 - - 6 - -	2 - - 27 3 6 6 - -		
	19	Coutalpaud	{ 1 Mosque - - small 1 Pagoda - - large 3 ditto - - small	- - - 9 5 6 2 10 3	- - - - - - - - -	57 37 8 43 23 3 31 7 6	23 - - 14 8 - 1 8 -	23 5 6 17 2 3 1 8 -		
	20	Soonkisoolah	{ 3 ditto - - small 1 Mosque - - large 2 Pagodas - - small	- - - - 8 3 6 8 -	- - - - - - - - -	37 20 2 31 31 0 17 15 10	13 - - 8 - - 2 - -	13 3 3 14 8 - 2 - -		
	21	Cottacotah	{ 2 Pagodas - - large 3 ditto - - small 1 Mosque - - large	- - - 7 1 9 1 10 -	- - - - - - - - -	30 37 8 59 16 15 10 7 0	12 - - 15 - - 2 8 -	12 10 8 16 10 - 2 8 -		
	22	Paramut Singawar	{ 1 Mosque - - small 2 Pagodas - - large 3 ditto - - small	- - - 62 10 8 - - -	- - - - - - - - -	31 21 8 19 19 4 12 33 10	20 - - 14 - - 7 8 -	20 - - 14 13 - 7 8 -		
	23	Puriah	{ 2 Pagodas - - small 1 Mosque - - large 1 ditto - - small	- - - 4 14 - - - -	- - - - - - - - -	32 15 13 47 27 9 208 13 1	5 - - 9 - - 57 6 -	9 14 - 9 - - 199 12 3		
	24	Gokoolpaud	{ 3 Pagodas - - large 5 ditto - - small 2 Mosques - - large	142 6 3 - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - -	76 21 12 294 15 2 - - -	27 12 - 80 - - - - -	27 12 - 80 - - - - -		
	25	Nerrawadah	{ 1 Mosque - - small 2 Pagodas - - large 3 ditto - - small	3 4 - - - - 2 13 6	- - - - - - - - -	12 14 0 37 22 9 7 20 0	10 - - 13 4 - 2 - -	13 4 - 16 1 6 2 6 6		
	26	Sulkapoor	{ 1 Mosque - - small 2 Pagodas - - large 1 ditto - - small	2 7 - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - -	23 14 4 31 21 8 19 19 4	12 - - 20 - - 14 - -	14 7 - 20 - - 14 13 -		
	27	Lanjapooloor	{ 2 Pagodas - - small 1 Mosque - - large 2 Pagodas - - small	- 13 - - - - 4 14 -	- - - - - - - - -	12 33 10 32 15 13 47 27 9	7 8 - 5 - - 9 - -	7 8 - 9 14 - 9 - -		
	28	Doopaud	{ 3 Pagodas - - large 5 ditto - - small 2 Mosques - - large	4 14 - 142 6 3 - - -	- - - - - - - - -	208 13 1 76 21 12 294 15 2	57 6 - 27 12 - 80 - -	199 12 3 27 12 - 80 - -		
	29	Boordeépaud	{ 2 Pagodas - - small 5 ditto - - small 1 Mosque - - small	3 4 - 2 13 6 - 6 6	- - - - - - - - -	12 14 0 37 22 9 7 20 0	10 - - 13 4 - 2 - -	13 4 - 16 1 6 2 6 6		
	30	Penchikillpaud	{ 3 Pagodas - - small 1 Mosque - - small 4 Pagodas - - small	2 7 - - 3 3 8 8 6	- - - - - - - - -	23 14 4 31 21 8 19 19 4	12 - - 20 - - 14 - -	14 7 - 20 - - 14 13 -		
	31	Koortanayalpaud	{ 1 Mosque - - small 1 ditto - - small 4 Pagodas - - large	- 13 - - - - 17 11 -	- - - - - - - - -	24 26 0 387 36 9 42 11 12	4 - - 88 5 - 10 14 -	4 13 - 106 - - 14 2 -		
	32	Culloor	{ 2 ditto - - small 2 Mosques - - large 1 Pagoda - - large	3 4 - 1 13 - 2 7 -	- - - - - - - - -	42 11 12 293 24 6 32 30 13	10 14 - 47 14 - 16 - -	14 2 - 49 11 - 18 7 -		
	33	Gondeepully	{ 1 ditto - - small 1 Mosque - - small 1 Pagoda - - large	- - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - 45 8 -	8 5 14 6 7 10 22 15 6	2 - - 3 - - 7 - -	2 - - 3 - - 52 8 -		
	34	Doddepaud	{ 1 Mosque - - large 1 ditto - - small 1 ditto - - small	- - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - -	40 3 4 6 25 15 18 0 0	12 - - 1 10 - 8 - -	12 - - 1 10 - 8 - -		
	35	Devamadah	{ 3 Pagodas - - small 1 Mosque - - large 1 Pagoda - - small	- - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - 6 8 -	53 38 8 28 29 0 24 29 2	10 - - 2 - - 1 - -	10 - - 8 8 - 1 - -		
	36	Terapoor	{ 1 Pagoda - - small 1 Mosque - - small	- - - - - -	- - - - - -	24 29 2 - - -	1 - - - - -	1 - - - - -		
	37	Awudpoor	{ 1 Pagoda - - small	2 7 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 7 -	
	38	Pundepaud	{ 1 ditto - - large 2 ditto - - small 1 Mosque - - small	3 4 - - - - - 13 -	- - - - - - - - -	33 19 12 30 11 13 21 31 12	25 - - 10 - - 4 - -	28 4 - 10 - - 4 13 -		
	39	Peddapaud	{ 3 Pagodas - - small	3 - 9	- - -	20 23 0	6 - -	9 - 9		
	40	Jyāwar Nayalpoor	{ 1 ditto - - large	3 4 -	- - -	22 21 12	16 - -	19 4 -		
	41	Lunjaboy	{ 1 ditto - - large 1 Mosque - - large 2 Pagodas - - small	- - - - - - 5 11 -	- - - - - - - - -	15 8 6 31 23 12 22 38 8	10 - - 20 - - 5 - -	10 - - 20 - - 10 11 -		
	42	Moongalpaud	{ 1 Mosque - - small 1 Mosque - - small 5 Pagodas - - small	- - - - - - 7 5 -	- - - - - - - - -	13 13 12 78 37 6 50 11 9	6 - - 6 14 - 7 10 6	6 - - 14 3 - 7 10 6		
	43	Nidjoor	{ 1 Mosque - - small 3 Pagodas - - small 1 Mosque - - small	- - - 2 7 - - 13 -	- - - - - - - - -	81 4 2 17 8 0 27 14 2	5 4 - 5 14 - 18 - -	7 11 - 6 11 - 39 2 -		
	44	Mamdalpaud	{ 2 Pagodas - - large 3 ditto - - small 2 Mosques - - large	21 2 - 2 7 - 1 10 -	- - - - - - - - -	11 8 10 72 29 0 9 3 9	9 - - 44 - - 8 - -	11 7 - 45 10 - 9 10 -		
	45	Tandrapaud	{ 1 ditto - - small 1 ditto - - small	1 10 - - - -	- - - - - -	4 7 10 - - -	2 8 - - - -	2 8 - - - -		
	46	Razah	{ 1 ditto - - small	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
	47	Puncha Lingalah	{ 1 Pagoda - - large 3 ditto - - small 1 Mosque - - large	26 13 - 4 13 - 1 3 6	- - - - - - - - -	16 39 12 41 29 12 45 15 2	16 - - 6 11 6 11 - -	42 13 - 11 9 6 12 3 6		
	TOTAL				228	571 3 8	52 - -	7,275 24 8	2,346 9 8	2,969 13 4

PAPERS ON CONNEXION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF

1. Name of the Talook.	2. No. of the Village.	3. VILLAGES.	4. Number and Name of Religious Institutions, Festivals, &c. maintained by Grants of Land or Money.	5.		6.		Grants of Enam Lands.		9. TOTAL AMOUNT
				Amount of Annual Grants from the Village Saderward.	C. Rs. a. p.	Amount of Annual Payment from the Treasury.	C. Rs. a. p.	7.	8.	
								Extent.	Amount of Estimated Revenue.	
				Acres. g. a.	C. Rs. a. p.	C. Rs. a. p.	C. Rs. a. p.	C. Rs. a. p.		
DHONE.	1	Ramullacotah - - -	2 Pagodas - - - large	163 5 - -	- - -	111 36 14	31 3 5	184 6 5		
			8 ditto - - - small	1 10 - -	- - -	97 36 12	34 4 - -	35 14 - -		
			7 Mosques - - - small	- - -	- - -	40 24 0	12 6 4	12 6 4		
			1 Pagoda - - - large	10 9 - -	- - -	5 25 8	3 - - -	13 9 - -		
	2	Pendekuller - - -	3 ditto - - - small	5 11 - -	- - -	24 29 11	- - -	11 15 10		
			1 Mosque - - - small	1 10 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 10 - -		
	3	Surphraspoor - - -	5 Pagodas - - - small	8 15 - -	- - -	66 3 12	4 8 1	23 7 1		
			1 Mosque - - - small	1 10 - -	- - -	8 0 0	- 8 - -	2 2 - -		
	4	Nursapoor - - -	1 Pagoda - - - large	4 14 - -	- - -	35 7 12	18 - - -	22 14 - -		
			6 ditto - - - small	4 7 6 - -	- - -	84 6 11	15 13 1	20 4 7		
			1 Mosque - - - large	- 13 - -	- - -	51 28 5	12 3 7	13 - 7		
	5	Boyanapully - - -	2 Pagodas - - - small	4 14 - -	- - -	19 12 0	6 - - -	10 14 - -		
			1 Mosque - - - small	- - -	- - -	9 12 0	2 - 2 - -	2 - 2 - -		
	6	Rutnapully - - -	2 Pagodas - - - small	4 1 - - -	- - -	21 19 8	8 - - -	12 1 - -		
			1 Mosque - - - small	- - -	- - -	10 4 2	3 3 10	3 3 10		
	7	Bommereddyully - - -	3 Pagodas - - - small	- 6 6 - -	- - -	29 15 8	3 8 - -	3 14 6		
			1 Mosque - - - small	- - -	- - -	15 30 4	- 3 5 - -	- 3 5 - -		
	8	Alloongoondoo - - -	6 Pagodas - - - small	2 7 - - -	- - -	112 25 15	7 1 10	9 8 10		
			1 Mosque - - - small	- - -	- - -	10 36 0	1 - - -	1 - - -		
			2 Pagodas - - - large	20 5 - -	- - -	164 20 13	21 14 9	42 3 9		
	9	Oolindacondah - - -	7 ditto - - - small	- - -	- - -	129 19 2	13 3 6	13 3 6		
			1 Mosque - - - large	- - -	- - -	101 2 9	12 - - -	12 - - -		
	10	Goperlapaud - - -	2 Pagodas - - - small	4 1 - - -	- - -	10 39 11	2 14 3	6 15 3		
			1 Mosque - - - small	- - -	- - -	2 29 0	- 12 - -	- 12 - -		
	11	Poollagoommy - - -	1 Pagoda - - - large	20 5 - -	- - -	22 25 5	20 2 - -	40 7 - -		
			1 ditto - - - small	- - -	- - -	12 3 4	3 - - -	3 - - -		
			1 Mosque - - - small	- - -	- - -	8 3 2	4 - - -	4 - - -		
	12	Culloogotlah - - -	2 Pagodas - - - large	27 10 - -	- - -	70 33 9	61 10 6	89 4 6		
			1 ditto - - - small	- - -	- - -	3 17 0	1 2 3	1 2 3		
			1 Mosque - - - large	7 5 - - -	- - -	90 29 4	41 7 - -	48 12 - -		
	13	Bookkapoor - - -	2 Pagodas - - - small	- - -	- - -	16 22 1	3 15 9	3 15 9		
			2 Mosques - - - small	- - -	- - -	9 12 12	6 8 3	6 8 3		
			3 Pagodas - - - large	26 13 - -	- - -	124 10 10	44 10 6	71 7 6		
	14	Yembay - - -	2 ditto - - - small	1 10 - -	- - -	2 36 12	- 9 - -	2 2 - -		
			1 Durgah - - - small	2 7 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 7 - -		
		1 Mohurram Festival	2 7 - - -	- - -	6 36 8	1 - - -	3 7 - -			
15	Veldoorty - - -	4 Pagodas - - - large	24 6 - - -	- - -	188 6 11	67 14 11	92 4 11			
		2 ditto - - - small	- - -	- - -	39 36 14	13 3 3	13 3 3			
		1 Mosque - - - large	- - -	- - -	87 22 1	20 2 3	20 2 3			
16	Lunjabundah - - -	2 Pagodas - - - large	8 2 - - -	- - -	81 33 9	20 1 2	28 3 2			
		3 ditto - - - small	- - -	- - -	13 24 8	1 8 3	1 8 3			
		1 Mosque - - - small	- - -	- - -	91 3 8	9 10 - -	9 10 - -			
17	Binghidoddy - - -	1 Pagoda - - - small	- 13 - -	- - -	29 25 3	4 - - -	4 13 - -			
18	Goverdhanagherry - - -	3 ditto - - - small	5 11 - -	- - -	77 31 0	11 12 8	17 7 8			
		1 Mosque - - - small	- - -	- - -	42 0 7	8 - 9 - -	8 - 9 - -			
		1 Pagoda - - - large	1 3 9 - -	- - -	183 3 15	13 5 9	14 9 6			
19	Pirimalah - - -	2 ditto - - - small	- - -	- - -	58 10 8	6 13 3	6 13 3			
		5 ditto - - - small	10 9 - - -	- - -	88 10 12	17 15 3	28 8 3			
20	Soodapully - - -	1 Mosque - - - large	- - -	- - -	116 12 8	10 8 - -	10 8 - -			
21	Coosanapully - - -	3 Pagodas - - - small	- - -	- - -	21 4 14	2 8 - -	2 8 - -			
		1 Mosque - - - small	- - -	- - -	16 3 9	1 11 - -	1 11 - -			
		3 Pagodas - - - small	- - -	- - -	52 31 12	8 1 - -	8 1 - -			
22	Cherkulpaud - - -	1 Mosque - - - small	- - -	- - -	18 21 0	2 - - -	2 - - -			
		1 Pagoda - - - large	- 13 - -	- - -	198 15 7	30 11 - -	31 8 - -			
23	Togulchéde - - -	4 ditto - - - small	- - -	- - -	64 4 7	7 6 5	7 6 5			
		1 Mosque - - - small	- - -	- - -	45 19 8	8 14 8	8 14 8			
		1 Pagoda - - - large	5 11 - -	- - -	63 21 8	5 14 - -	11 9 - -			
24	Gokoolpaud - - -	3 ditto - - - small	4 1 - - -	- - -	65 7 0	7 - - -	11 1 - -			
		1 Mosque - - - small	- - -	- - -	12 28 0	1 8 - -	1 8 - -			
25	Narlapoor - - -	2 Pagodas - - - small	- 13 - -	- - -	11 2 0	2 4 - -	3 1 - -			
26	Mallapully - - -	3 ditto - - - small	2 7 - - -	- - -	62 6 10	5 - - -	7 7 - -			
		1 Mosque - - - small	- - -	- - -	6 12 5	- 8 - -	- 8 - -			
		1 Pagoda - - - large	6 8 - - -	- - -	77 32 12	6 13 - -	13 5 - -			
27	Conyspaud - - -	2 ditto - - - small	5 11 - -	- - -	41 21 8	7 - - -	12 11 - -			
		1 Mosque - - - small	- - -	- - -	16 28 7	3 - - -	3 - - -			
28	Nayakullo - - -	1 Pagoda - - - large	9 12 - -	- - -	6 7 12	3 - - -	12 12 - -			
		2 ditto - - - small	- - -	- - -	41 36 2	1 8 9	1 8 9			
		1 Mosque - - - small	- 13 - -	- - -	23 10 8	3 - - -	3 13 - -			
29	Mullapooram - - -	1 Pagoda - - - large	10 9 - -	- - -	4 38 0	- 7 11	11 - 11			
		1 ditto - - - small	- - -	- - -	36 18 6	6 7 5	6 7 5			
		1 Mosque - - - small	- - -	- - -	5 32 0	1 - - -	1 - - -			
		2 Pagodas - - - large	27 10 - -	- - -	231 31 3	31 14 2	59 8 2			
30	Dhone - - -	4 ditto - - - small	- - -	- - -	104 37 8	15 8 - -	15 8 - -			
		1 Mosque - - - large	- - -	- - -	96 25 10	14 11 2	14 11 2			
31	Walsalah - - -	2 Pagodas - - - small	- 13 - -	- - -	32 6 0	4 - - -	4 13 - -			
		1 ditto - - - large	4 14 - -	- - -	53 18 8	16 13 - -	21 11 - -			
32	Mulkeepoor - - -	3 ditto - - - small	4 14 - -	- - -	62 27 2	5 - - -	9 14 - -			
		1 Mosque - - - small	1 10 - -	- - -	33 18 10	6 15 - -	6 15 - -			
33	Camalapoorum - - -	3 Pagodas - - - small	5 7 9 - -	- - -	58 37 0	8 15 - -	14 6 9			
		1 Mosque - - - large	- 13 - -	- - -	28 23 0	10 - - -	10 13 - -			
34	Purdeshbhay - - -	2 Pagodas - - - small	- 13 - -	- - -	25 0 0	4 - - -	4 13 - -			
		1 ditto - - - large	10 9 - -	- - -	8 16 8	6 - - -	16 9 - -			
35	Cotchervoo - - -	1 ditto - - - small	2 7 - - -	- - -	10 32 8	6 - - -	8 7 - -			
		1 Mosque - - - small	2 7 - - -	- - -	23 38 0	6 - - -	8 7 - -			

2 No. of the Village.	3. VILLAGES.	4. Number and Name of Religious Institutions, Festivals, &c. maintained by Grants of Land or Money.	5. Amount of Annual Grants from the Village Saderward.	6. Amount of Annual Payment from the Treasury.	7. Grants of Enam Lands.		9. TOTAL AMOUNT.
					7. Extent.	8. Amount of Estimated Revenue.	
			C. Rs. a. p.	C. Rs. a. p.	Acres. g. a.	C. Rs. a. p.	C. Rs. a. p.
36	Cottapully	2 Pagodas - small			32 6 6	5 12 -	8 3 -
		1 Mohurram Festival - small	1 10 -		10 7 8	2 - -	2 - -
37	Oongaralgoodah	3 Pagodas - small			66 9 2	9 12 -	11 6 -
		1 Mosque - small	4 7 6		5 28 8	1 - -	1 - -
38	Yapedivvy	1 Pagoda - large			57 26 0	11 14 -	16 5 6
		2 ditto - small			24 20 12	7 - -	7 - -
		1 Mosque - small	5 11 -		9 1 12	2 - -	2 - -
39	Chittyalah	2 Pagodas - large			104 20 10	27 - -	32 11 -
		3 ditto - small			70 29 11	10 10 8	10 10 8
		1 Mosque - small			30 2 0	5 - -	5 - -
40	Coilcondah	3 Pagodas - large			176 19 12	52 13 6	52 13 6
		3 ditto - small			86 7 5	21 8 9	21 8 9
		1 Mosque - large			58 38 9	14 15 8	14 15 8
41	Mullialah	2 Pagodas - small	3 11 3		28 9 15	5 - -	8 11 3
		1 Mosque - small			10 9 8	- 8 -	- 8 -
42	Vencatapoor	5 Pagodas - small	8 15 -		64 11 4	7 - 6	15 15 6
		1 Mosque - small			5 2 12	2 - -	2 - -
43	Goomoocondah	2 Pagodas - small	1 10 -		40 7 8	4 - 5	5 10 5
		1 Mosque - small			7 0 0	2 - -	2 - -
44	Camthalpand	4 Pagodas - small	- 13 -		66 11 8	5 5 2	6 2 2
		1 Mosque - small			11 39 0	1 - -	1 - -
45	Penamodah	5 Pagodas - small	4 14 -		153 9 0	11 12 10	16 10 10
		1 Mosque - small			10 36 0	1 - -	1 - -
46	Yerkulchervoo	3 Pagodas - small	2 13 8		120 36 12	7 2 -	9 15 3
		1 Mosque - small			30 10 7	1 7 6	1 7 6
47	Bramindoddy	2 Pagodas - small			31 36 8	4 2 -	4 2 -
		1 Mosque - small			9 39 14	1 - -	1 - -
48	Goodempand	4 Pagodas - small	1 10 -		100 11 4	15 1 -	16 11 -
		1 Mosques - small			8 13 0	1 8 -	1 8 -
49	Meedapoorum	3 Pagodas - small	- 6 6		37 26 4	4 7 3	4 13 9
		1 Mosque - small			4 18 8	- 9 -	- 9 -
50	Pootloor	4 Pagodas - small	- 2 7		95 39 11	7 8 5	9 15 5
		1 Mosque - small			11 32 8	1 3 2	1 3 2
51	Kurlagoontah	3 Pagodas - small	- 13 -		78 14 9	9 13 6	10 10 6
		1 Mosque - small			18 9 8	1 2 -	1 2 -
52	Seetabundah	1 Pagoda - small	- 13 -		17 23 5	3 - -	3 13 -
		1 ditto - small			8 7 0	1 12 -	1 12 -
53	Lutchmepully	1 Mosque - small			10 8 0	2 8 -	2 8 -
		2 Pagodas - small	4 1 -		58 31 9	6 12 -	10 13 -
		1 Mosque - small			15 30 0	2 - -	2 - -
55	Jagadoorty	3 Pagodas - small	1 13 3		65 4 5	10 - 9	11 14 -
		1 Mohurram Festival - small			10 38 1	1 12 9	1 12 9
56	Oodmalpand	4 Pagodas - small	- 13 -		83 37 12	21 9 7	22 6 7
		1 Mosque - small			2 9 6	8 - -	8 - -
57	Camaganeegontlah	4 Pagodas - small	- 6 6		84 24 1	10 7 -	10 13 6
		1 Mosque - small			5 29 8	- 10 -	- 10 -
		1 Pagoda - large	2 - 6		69 25 10	8 12 -	10 12 6
58	Bogale	3 ditto - small	1 10 -		51 28 14	13 - 11	14 10 11
		1 Mosque - small			30 15 11	5 8 -	5 8 -
59	Alladoddy	3 Pagodas - small	1 - 3		42 11 0	4 9 10	5 10 1
		2 ditto - large	115 12 6		1,182 4 3	291 8 6	407 5 -
60	Garuntlah	3 ditto - small			55 26 13	7 13 -	7 13 -
		1 Mosque - large			77 20 13	16 - -	16 - -
61	Yerragoody	3 Pagodas - small	2 7 -		73 34 8	11 8 5	13 15 5
		1 Mosque - small			22 13 8	4 - -	4 - -
		2 Pagodas - large	4 14 -		126 2 12	18 - 1	22 14 1
62	Krishnagberry	3 ditto - small			78 32 7	13 13 11	13 13 11
		1 Mosque - small	- 13 -		38 23 4	6 - -	6 13 -
		1 Pagoda - large	- 13 -		15 33 4	11 10 2	12 7 2
63	Cademalacoondah	4 ditto - small			35 35 2	15 4 1	15 4 1
		1 Mosque - small			12 27 4	3 11 -	3 11 -
64	Potookulloo	1 Pagoda - large	4 1 -		112 34 6	8 10 -	13 11 -
		2 ditto - small			119 17 12	7 8 -	7 8 -
		1 Mosque - small			41 24 6	6 2 -	6 2 -
65	Yerraband	2 Pagodas - small	2 - 6		20 34 8	3 4 -	5 4 6
		1 Mosque - small			23 27 12	- 13 -	- 13 -
66	Chillabundah	5 Pagodas - small	2 7 -		48 24 13	5 11 -	6 2 -
		1 Mosque - small			37 2 6	6 - -	6 - -
67	Luddagherry	7 Pagodas - small	9 12 -		119 34 3	12 15 6	22 11 6
		1 Mosque - large	- 13 -		137 5 8	17 - 4	17 13 4
68	Alinaggur	2 Pagodas - small	2 - 6		27 8 1	4 15 3	6 15 9
		1 Mosque - small			2 24 4	- 5 6	- 5 6
69	Yerradoddy	3 Pagodas - small	2 7 -		65 23 3	8 2 -	10 9 -
		1 Mosque - large			39 25 4	10 - -	10 - -
		2 Pagodas - large	30 1 -		17 26 12	4 5 3	34 6 3
70	Amadagoontlah	1 ditto - small	1 10 -		15 10 8	4 - -	5 10 -
		1 Mosque - small	- 13 -		27 0 0	5 - -	5 13 -
		1 Pagoda - large	14 10 -		30 34 9	7 - -	21 10 -
71	Anoogondah	3 ditto - small	6 1 6		39 29 9	6 15 9	13 1 3
		1 Mosque - large	- 13 -		34 15 14	12 - -	12 13 -
72	Remadoor	2 Pagodas - small	12 - 3		8 22 6	- 14 -	13 1 -
		1 Mosque - small			10 18 0	- 6 3	- 6 -
		1 Pagoda - large	4 1 -		76 8 7	13 1 -	17 2 -
73	Poosaloor	5 ditto - small	4 14 -		25 8 0	8 4 -	13 2 -
		1 Mosque - small			44 15 0	8 - -	8 - -

NAME OF THE VILLAGES.

DHUNE-CONTINUED.

PAPERS ON CONNEXION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF

1. Name of the Talook.	2. No. of the Village.	3. VILLAGES.	4. Number and Name of Religious Institutions, Festivals, &c., maintained by Grants of Land or Money.	5.		6.		Grants of Exam Lands.		9. TOTAL AMOUNT.
				Amount of Annual Grants from the Village Saderward.	Amount of Annual Payment from the Treasury.	7. Extent.	8. Amount of Estimated Revenue.			
				C.Rs. a. p.	C.Rs. a. p.	Acres. g. a.	C.Rs. a. p.	C.Rs. a. p.	C.Rs. a. p.	
DHONE—continued.	74	Bollawar - - -	4 Pagodas - - - small	4 1 -	- - -	87 23 8	7 7 -	11 8 -		
			1 Mosque - - - small	- - -	- - -	50 6 0	4 7 -	4 1 -		
			1 Pagoda - - - large	9 5 6	- - -	20 36 4	6 - -	15 5 6		
	75	Bustepaud - - -	3 ditto - - - small	9 5 6	- - -	84 8 6	8 15 5	18 4 11		
			1 Mosque - - - small	- - -	- - -	58 21 6	7 - -	7 - -		
			2 Pagodas - - - large	122 11 -	- - -	510 25 10	89 4 -	211 15 -		
	76	Nunnoor - - -	9 ditto - - - small	- - -	- - -	131 5 12	19 14 -	19 14 -		
			1 Mosque - - - large	- - -	- - -	168 2 2	40 - -	40 - -		
			2 Pagodas - - - large	20 5 -	- - -	60 25 4	15 12 -	36 1 -		
	77	Mcedemalah - - -	1 Mosque - - - large	- - -	- - -	93 31 4	23 3 -	23 3 -		
			3 Pagodas - - - small	8 15 -	- - -	8 21 11	1 9 2	10 8 2		
	78	Ooppulpaud - - -	1 Mosque - - - large	- - -	- - -	36 1 15	31 7 -	31 7 -		
			4 Pagodas - - - small	4 7 6	- - -	55 17 6	12 - -	18 7 6		
	79	Karakalah - - -	1 Mohurram Festival	small	2 7 -	31 22 0	5 8 -	7 15 -		
			1 Pagoda - - - large	33 5 -	- - -	82 30 11	20 5 -	53 10 -		
	80	Oggalawadah - - -	2 ditto - - - small	- - -	- - -	51 6 3	7 7 -	7 7 -		
			1 Mosque - - - large	- - -	- - -	40 39 0	15 14 -	15 14 -		
			1 Pagoda - - - large	8 10 -	- - -	24 15 0	3 - -	11 10 -		
	81	Chinnataykoor - - -	2 ditto - - - small	8 7 -	- - -	5 33 2	1 - -	9 7 -		
			1 Mosque - - - small	- - -	- - -	52 30 15	7 8 4	7 8 4		
	82	Doddypaud - - -	1 Pagoda - - - small	2 7 -	- - -	23 8 6	3 9 3	6 - 3		
		1 Mosque - - - small	- - -	- - -	32 5 15	5 - -	5 - -			
83	Peddattaykoor - - -	4 Pagodas - - - small	8 2 -	- - -	19 33 14	7 11 5	15 13 5			
		1 Mosque - - - small	- 13 -	- - -	15 13 8	4 - -	4 13 -			
		1 Pagoda - - - large	9 12 -	- - -	3 28 6	4 8 2	14 4 2			
84	Wamasamoodrum - - -	2 ditto - - - small	6 1 6	- - -	3 0 0	4 - -	10 1 6			
		1 ditto - - - large	7 5 -	- - -	52 37 8	8 6 -	15 11 -			
		2 ditto - - - small	- - -	- - -	42 7 12	4 5 -	4 5 -			
85	Deendevarpaud - - -	1 Mosque - - - small	- - -	- - -	56 0 3	3 4 -	3 4 -			
		1 Mohurram Festival	small	- - -	6 21 4	- 13 -	- 13 -			
		4 Pagodas - - - small	1 10 -	- - -	28 8 7	3 11 6	10 5 6			
86	Soodereddypully - - -	1 Mosque - - - large	- - -	- - -	51 17 13	15 10 6	15 10 6			
		1 Pagoda - - - small	2 7 -	- - -	9 31 14	1 11 10	4 2 10			
87	Nootanapully - - -	1 Mosque - - - small	- - -	- - -	4 18 1	1 8 -	1 8 -			
		3 Pagodas - - - small	10 1 -	- - -	22 34 13	8 8 -	18 9 -			
88	Paspalah - - -	4 Mosques - - - small	2 8 -	- - -	35 30 0	3 4 -	10 12 -			
		2 Durgahs - - - small	3 11 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 11 -			
		1 Pagoda - - - large	3 4 -	- - -	40 24 13	9 10 -	12 14 -			
89	Tandnapaud - - -	2 ditto - - - small	4 7 6	- - -	18 15 0	4 2 -	8 9 6			
		1 Mosque - - - small	- 12 -	- - -	57 1 15	9 - -	9 13 -			
90	Roodrawaram - - -	2 Pagodas - - - large	2 7 -	- - -	27 17 14	26 6 -	28 15 -			
		1 Mosque - - - large	- - -	- - -	25 28 2	15 - -	15 - -			
91	Poolichervoo - - -	2 Pagodas - - - large	14 3 6	- - -	57 11 7	12 3 -	26 6 6			
		2 ditto - - - small	2 7 -	- - -	14 13 0	6 12 -	9 3 -			
		3 Mosques - - - large	1 13 3	- - -	226 11 3	56 - -	57 13 3			
		TOTAL - - -	427 - - -	1,083 1 9	- - -	11,876 25 8	2,357 15 1	3,441 - 10		
TOWN OF KURNOOL.	1	Kurnool - - -	11 Pagodas - - - large	- - -	352 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	352 10 -	
			3 ditto - - - small	- - -	16 4 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 4 -	
			22 Mosques - - - large	- - -	1,896 - -	- - -	862 17 2	430 - -	2,326 - -	
			1 ditto - - - small	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 34 4	7 - -	7 - -	
			18 Durgahs - - - large	- - -	967 11 -	- - -	67 34 1	95 - -	1,032 11 -	
			9 ditto - - - small	- - -	63 6 -	- - -	14 5 9	7 8 -	70 14 -	
			1 Mohurram Festival	large	16 4 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 4 -	
			2 ditto - - - small	- - -	12 3 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 3 -	
		TOTAL - - -	67 - - -	- - -	3,324 6 -	979 11 0	509 8 -	3,833 14 -		
		GRAND TOTAL - -	2,439 - - -	7,963 10 7	3,779 13 9	58,261 38 11	19,606 2 5	31,369 10 9		

Kurnool,
30 September 1844.

(signed) S. Scott, Commissioner.

GENERAL ABSTRACT.

INSTITUTIONS.	Number.	Saderward.	From Treasury.	Enam Land.				TOTAL.		
				Extent.			Estimated Revenue.			
				C. Ra.	a.	p.	Acres.		g.	a.
Pagodas - - - {large	476	6,218 5 9	424 15 -	24,476 17 4	9,761 1 2	16,404 5 11				
- - - {small	1,864	1,325 6 11	92 18 7	15,016 33 13	2,941 12 7	4,290 1 1				
TOTAL - - -	1,840	7,543 12 8	447 12 7	39,493 11 1	12,702 13 9	20,694 7 -				
Mosques - - - {large	176	80 1 1	2,002 5 2	12,308 31 3	5,021 11 11	7,104 2 2				
- - - {small	221	97 11 10	- - -	3,793 31 9	785 1 10	882 13 8				
TOTAL - - -	399	177 12 11	2,002 5 2	16,102 22 12	5,806 13 9	7,986 15 10				
Durgahs - - - {large	39	39 6 5	1,922 8 -	1,400 34 9	648 4 6	1,910 2 11				
- - - {small	60	67 10 6	74 12 -	358 18 14	101 2 6	243 9 -				
TOTAL - - -	99	107 - 11	1,297 4 -	1,759 13 7	749 7 -	2,153 11 11				
Mohurrum Festivals {large	8	20 8 -	20 5 -	317 23 5	187 6 3	228 3 3				
- - - {small	93	134 8 1	12 3 -	589 8 4	159 9 8	806 4 9				
TOTAL - - -	101	155 - 1	32 8 -	906 31 0	346 15 11	534 8 -				
TOTAL - - - {large	701	6,358 5 3	3,670 1 2	38,503 26 6	15,618 7 10	25,646 14 3				
- - - {small	1,738	1,625 5 4	109 12 7	19,758 12 5	3,987 10 7	5,722 12 6				
GRAND TOTAL - - -	2,439	7,983 10 7	3,779 13 9	58,261 38 11	19,606 2 5	31,369 10 9				

Kurnool,
30 September 1844.

(signed) S. Scott, Commissioner.

No. 2.—STATEMENT, exhibiting the Individual Mahomedan Institutions, &c., which receive a Money Allowance from the Treasury in the District of Kurnool.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
No. of the Village as per detailed Statement.	Village wherein situated.	Description of Institution.	NAME of the INSTITUTION.	Annual Amount of Allowance from the Treasury.	Saderward.	Emoluments from the Enam Land.	TOTAL Columns 5 to 7.
				C. Ra. a. p.	C. Ra. a. p.	C. Ra. a. p.	C. Ra. a. p.
1.	Autceor - -	Mosque -	Musjid - - -	87 12 -	- - -	- - -	87 12 -
1.	Nundial - -	Ditto -	Choake Musjid -	18 9 2	- - -	15 - -	33 9 2
1.	Cusbah Kurnool	Ditto -	Mustan Saib Musjid -	292 8 -	- - -	- - -	292 8 -
			Mahomed Ally Saib -	73 2 -	- - -	- - -	73 2 -
			Syed Saib - - -	18 4 6	- - -	- - -	18 4 6
			Lateef Saib - - -	36 9 -	- - -	- - -	36 9 -
			Attahoollah - - -	18 4 6	- - -	- - -	18 4 6
			Neyajkhatum au Saura Shareef.	36 9 -	- - -	- - -	36 9 -
			Naubbund Musjid -	73 2 -	- - -	- - -	73 2 -
			Joke Musjid - - -	474 8 -	- - -	- - -	474 8 -
			Zilloa Khavah Musjid	73 2 -	- - -	- - -	73 2 -
			Misbah Musjid - -	13 - -	- - -	- - -	13 - -
			Mooheewada Musjid -	26 - -	- - -	- - -	26 - -
			Baday Saib Musjid -	71 2 -	- - -	- - -	71 2 -
			Syed Alli Saib Musjid	182 - -	- - -	- - -	182 - -
			Jeebee Musjid - - -	117 - -	- - -	- - -	117 - -
			Lateef Saib Musjid -	58 8 -	- - -	- - -	58 8 -
			Mogulpoor Durvajah Musjid.	36 9 -	- - -	- - -	36 9 -
			Joomma Musjid - - -	3 4 -	- - -	12 - -	15 4 -
			Chunden Hoossain Saib's Musjid.	292 8 -	- - -	- - -	292 8 -
			TOTAL - - -	1,896 - -	- - -	12 - -	1,908 - -
			GRAND TOTAL - -	2,002 5 2	- - -	27 - -	2,029 5 2

No. 2.—STATEMENT exhibiting Mahomedan Institutions receiving a Money Allowance in the district of *Kurnool*—continued.

1. No. of Village as per detailed Statement.	2. Village wherein situated.	3. Description of Institution.	4. NAME of the INSTITUTION.	5. Annual Amount of Allowance from the Treasury.				6. Saderward.				7. Emoluments from the Enam Lands.				8. TOTAL Columns 5 to 7.			
				C.	Rs.	a.	p.	C.	Rs.	a.	p.	C.	Rs.	a.	p.	C.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Nundial	Mohorum	Ashoor Kanah	4	1			16	4						20	5			
1	Kurnool	Ditto	Baraw Emom	16	4										16	4			
			Mavour Mahil Tabood	8	2										8	2			
			Shankumal	4	1										4	1			
			TOTAL	28	7										28	7			
			GRAND TOTAL	32	8			16	4						48	12			
75	Gokaverum (Ateoor)	Ooroos	Hoossain Saib	81	4				9	9		13	15	6	95	18	3		
59	Midatoor (Nundycoteoor).	Ditto	Jengly Padshaw	24	6			3	10	6		25			63		6		
1	Cusbah Nundial.	Ditto	Koodbah	2	3	9									2	3	9		
			Syed Mohamed	1	10							15			16	10			
			Syed Mohadeen Caudaree		18			1	10			22			24	7			
			Neyaz	9	2	3									9	2	3		
			TOTAL	13	18			1	10			37			52	7			
1	Kurnool	Ooroos	Nawab Alluf Khan	81	4										81	4			
			Nawab and Miskin Shaw.	101	9										101	9			
			Hazarut Ally Moor-tizah.	20	5										20	5			
			Emom Ally Shaw	20											20				
			Taravoyah Khutum	121	14										121	14			
			Pygumber	162	8										162	8			
			Mahaboob Soobanie	101	9										101	9			
			Mohamed Ally Shaw	24	6										24	6			
			Ally Murtjah	8	2										8	2			
			TOTAL	641	14										641	14			
			GRAND TOTAL	761	5			5	14	3		75	15	6	843	2	9		
22	Garidemadgool (Nundycoteoor).	Durgah	Gureebaib	20	5							11			31	5			
1	Nundiah	Ditto	Jamaul Shaw Durgah	48	7			3	4			20			71	11			
		Ausur		78											78				
			TOTAL	126	7			3	4			20			149	11			
			Boodwapettah Ameen Shaw.	73	2										73	2			
			Tahurally Shaw	20	5										20	5			
			Shah Durvaish	20	5										20	5			
			Syed Ahumed	18	11										18	11			
			Noormaty	19	8										19	8			
			Esuf Shaw Mowlah	161	11							5	8		167	3			
			Beeram Saib	20	5							5			25	5			
			Nirunjun Saib	4	14										4	14			
			Syed Ally Shaw	8	15										8	15			
			Shah Madar Shaw	8	15										8	15			
			Ameen Shaw	8	15										8	15			
			Aukair Shaw	6	8										6	8			
			Sylanee Shaw Mowlah	6	8										6	8			
			Meah Saib Durgah	6	8										6	8			
			Shally Saib	4	1										4	1			
			TOTAL Kurnool	389	3							10	8		399	11			
			TOTAL	525	15			3	4			41	8		580	11			
			GRAND TOTAL	3,332	1	2		25	6	3		144	7	6	3,501	14	11		

3.—STATEMENT, exhibiting the Individual *Hindoo* Institutions, &c., which receive a Money Allowance from the Treasury in the District of *Kurnool*.

Statement.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
	Village wherein situated.	Description of Institutions.	NAME of the INSTITUTION.	Annual Amount of Allowance from the Treasury.	Saderwarad.	Emolument from the Enam Lands.	TOTAL Columns 5 to 7.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Doddipaud (Goodoor) Johorapoor (Goodoor)	Pagoda - ditto -	Anjanayaswamy - - - - -	45 8 -	- - -	7 - -	52 8 -
			Neelkuntaiswaswamy - - - - -	6 8 -	- - -	3 - -	9 8 -
			TOTAL - - -	52 - -	- - -	10 - -	62 - -
	Nundial - - -	ditto -	Anjanayaswamy - - - - -	15 10 -	18 4 6	21 - -	54 14 6
			Moolmuttum - - - - -	3 14 -	- - -	23 - -	26 14 -
			Bheemaiswaswamy - - - - -	- 1 7	- - -	- - -	- 1 7
			Cama Dahana - - - - -	7 5 -	9 2 2	- - -	16 7 2
			Vanspoosah - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
			TOTAL - - -	26 14 7	27 6 8	44 - -	98 5 3
	Kurnool - - -	ditto -	Venkata Ramana - - - - -	36 9 -	- - -	- - -	36 9 -
			Veeranjanayaswamy - - - - -	29 4 -	- - -	- - -	29 4 -
			Petta Hancock - - - - -	22 12 -	- - -	- - -	22 12 -
			Amrootaswaswamy - - - - -	35 12 -	- - -	- - -	35 12 -
			Somawar Pettah Anjanayaswamy - - - - -	55 4 -	- - -	- - -	55 4 -
			Ramaswera Bhoojungaswaswamy - - - - -	32 8 -	- - -	- - -	32 8 -
			Neelakuntaswaswamy - - - - -	26 - -	- - -	- - -	26 - -
			Veerabhadraswaswamy - - - - -	16 4 -	- - -	- - -	16 4 -
			Narsimmaswamy - - - - -	13 - -	- - -	- - -	13 - -
			Siddaswaswamy - - - - -	48 12 -	- - -	- - -	48 12 -
			Nagaraiswera - - - - -	36 9 -	- - -	- - -	36 9 -
			Bheemaswaswamy - - - - -	6 8 -	- - -	- - -	6 8 -
			Newpetta Anjanayaswamy - - - - -	6 8 -	- - -	- - -	6 8 -
Bhoodwarpettah Anjanayaswamy - - - - -	3 4 -	- - -	- - -	3 4 -			
			TOTAL - - -	368 14 -	- - -	- - -	368 14 -
			GRAND TOTAL - - -	447 12 7	27 6 8	54 - -	529 5 3

Kurnool, 30 September, 1844.

(signed) S. Scott, Commissioner.

No. 4. — STATEMENT showing the Institutions receiving only Saderwarad Allowance above 10 Rupees, in the District of *Kurnool*.

Name of Talook.	No. of the Village in the detailed Statement.	NAME of the VILLAGE.	NAME of the PAGODA, &c.	Annual Amount of Saderwarad.	RECOMMENDATION.	
galmurry	1	Cusbah Chagalmurry	Pagodas : Anjanayaswamy	29 13 -	These Pagodas, having no other fixed sources of revenue, might receive a grant of land in the village which would yield a sum equal to the amount of Saderwarad.	
	22	Pata Cundkooor	Janardanaswamy	24 - - -		
	14	Cota Cundkooor	Bheemoswaswamy	22 8 -		
	25	Lingumdinny	Ramaswamy	13 - - -		
	32	Alamoor	Ramaswamy	16 11 -		
dial	47	Chupreolah	Anjanayaswamy	15 8 -		
	26	Gopawaram	Gungammah	12 - - -		
	31	Tummadapully	Someswaswamy	12 - - -		
sem	20	Comakole	Mahanundeswaswamy	11 - - -		For the reasons mentioned in my letter, I think a grant of land equal to 100 rupees would be sufficient.
	31	Gorkul	Bhudrachellaswamy	396 10 -		
	37	Calwah	Mulleswaswamy	39 - - -		
me - diotcoor	1	Paniem	Anjenyaswamy	37 10 -	A grant equal to this allowance.	
	4	Cowloor	Bhyrawaswamy	12 3 -		
	77	Meedemalah	Carwaswamy and Anjanayaswamy	12 2 6	Not necessary, because there is a great deal of Enam in the village.	
	5	Waddaman	Eeswaswamy	17 1 -		
	1	Cusbah Atcoor	Rameswaswamy	15 10 3		
			Anjenyaswamy	27 6 9	A grant equal to this allowance.	
			TOTAL	714 3 6		
oor	27	Volgode	Mohurrum Festival	14 13 3	A grant of land equal to this amount.	
			GRAND TOTAL	729 - 9		

Kurnool, 30 September 1844.

(signed) S. Scott, Commissioner.

— No. 128. —

(No. 703.)

Revenue
Department.

From *E. P. Thompson*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, to *G. A. Bushby*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India; dated Fort St. George, 14 June 1845.

Sir,

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 19 May 1845, No. 318, with Enclosures.

IN continuation of the letter to the address of Mr. T. R. Davidson, dated 14 January 1845, No. 61, I am directed by the Most Noble the Governor in Council to transmit the further correspondence, noted in the margin, on the subject of the devastanum allowances in the Kurnool territory.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. P. Thompson*,
Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George,
14 June 1845.

(No. 318.)

Revenue
Department.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue; dated 19 May 1845.

In Cons. 24 Feb.
845.

READ letter from the Commissioner of Kurnool, dated 26th December 1844, furnishing the information called for in the proceedings of this office of the 2d idem, regarding the devastanum allowances of his district.

(Here enter No. 45.)

Mr. Scott's Report,
30 September, in
Cons. 28 Oct. 1844,
para. 4.
* Rs. 7,983. 10. 7.

In Cons. 28 Oct. 1844.

† 30 September 1844.
2 December 1844.

‡ Rs. 3,779. 13. 9.

From Commissioner,
26 December 1844,
para. 3.

Para. 1. In para. 4, of their proceedings of 2d December last, the Board, advert- ing to the circumstance that the Kurnool Pagoda sauderward, was said to have been "variable in its amount, dependent probably upon the collections of the year," requested to be informed in what manner the amount of this sauderward* given by Mr. Scott, the Commissioner of Kurnool, in his letter of 30th September 1844, and corresponding with that previously stated by his predecessor Mr. Bayley, had been obtained, whether from the accounts of one year, or an average of several Fuslies. Mr. Scott now explains that this amount was ascertained by taking an average of the expenditure for seven years, from Fusly 1242 (A. D. 1832-33) to 1248 (1838-39) inclusive. The statement was first obtained from the curnum's accounts in Fuslies 1250-51 (A. D. 1840-41, 1841-42), but only for the villages in the gross; it has since been divided upon the individual institu- tions, as exhibited in the Statement No. 1, forwarded with his letter.† In reference to para. 6 of the Board's proceedings, the Commissioner also explains that the ready-money‡ allowances therein alluded to do not fluctuate; "it was ascertained by Mr. Blane shortly after the assumption of the country, that these sums had been assigned for the purposes stated, and they have accordingly been paid ever since."

2. In paras. 4 and 5 of his letter, Mr. Scott states, that he is inclined to think with the former Commissioner, Mr. Blane, that, under the Mahomedan Govern- ment, at least, the sauderward was really an extra assessment levied by the ryots themselves for their own village purposes, with the sanction of the ruling power, rather than a *bond fide* deduction from the actual revenue. It will, however, not be necessary to dwell further upon this subject, as the question of sauderward has already been fully discussed by the Board in paras. 4, 5, of their proceedings of 2d December last.

3. Under the explanation now given, the preparation of the 10 years' average lately called for by the Board, seems to be unnecessary. The amount on account of sauderward to be paid hereafter to each institution, as recommended in para. 5 of the proceedings above referred to, may, the Board are of opinion, properly be fixed at the sums entered in Mr. Scott's statement (No. 1, in his letter
of

of 30th September 1844) already furnished, which, as before stated, has been prepared upon the average expenditure of seven years.

Ordered, That a copy of the foregoing extract from the Board's proceedings be submitted to Government.

(A true extract.)

(signed) *T. Pycroft*,
Secretary.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *E. P. Thompson*,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 45.)

From *S. Scott*, Esq., Commissioner of Kurnool, to *E. C. Lovell*, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George; dated 26 December 1844.

Sir,

Para. 1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of an extract from the Board's proceedings under date the 2d instant, and to furnish the information therein called for:

2. The amount of devastanum saderward (Rs. 7,983. 10. 7.) alluded to in para. 4 of the proceedings, was ascertained by taking an average of the expenditure for seven years, from Fusly 1242 to 1248. This statement was obtained from the accounts of the curnums in Fuslies 1250-51, but only for the villages in the gross; I have since had it divided on the individual institutions, as exhibited in Statement No. 1, forwarded with my letter of the 30th September, and for this purpose was again obliged to have recourse to the village accounts.

3. The allowances paid direct from the treasury (Rs. 3,779. 13. 9.) do not fluctuate. It was ascertained by Mr. Blane, soon after the assumption of the country, that these sums were assigned for the purposes already explained, and they have accordingly been paid ever since. Proceedin

4. With regard to the nature and origin of the village saderward, whether or no it ever formed part of the just demand of the Government, must still remain matter of conjecture; and whatever it may have been under the old Hindoo rule, I am inclined to think, with Mr. Blane, that under the Mahometan Government it was in reality an extra assessment. In opposition, however, to this opinion, it must be observed, that the saderward seems always to have been designated as a remission from the revenue, though, for my own part, I do not attach any very great importance to that: for, on the one hand, the Government would have no objection to let it be considered as the liberality of the ruling power, provided it cost them nothing; and on, the other hand, the village authorities would be glad to keep up the name of remission, because it enabled them to palliate their withholding a portion of the kists, a mode of peculation which was found to be very common under the term "dustbaky," but which was always rigorously exacted when discovered.

5. It is true that the late Nawab made a show of fixing the amount of saderward about 15 years ago, and had it exhibited in the accounts as a remission of the circar demand; but it seems mere delusion to call it a deduction from the revenue, when the standard beriz was so high as to be realized with the utmost difficulty, and when the actual collections (or remissions) on account of saderward were rarely half of what they were rated at. This account, however, is altogether wanting in many villages, and in the others the curnums' accounts of actual receipts and expenditure show that the amount varied every year, and was most probably regulated by the facility or otherwise with which the circar demand was collected. If the season happened to be good, they were enabled probably to keep back a part of the kists for the village expenses, without the deficiency being very conspicuous; but if the season was adverse, there would naturally be a greater difficulty, including the demands of the Government, and the whole resources of the village would be called into play to satisfy them.

6. The annexed Statement of six villages, taken entirely at random, exhibits first, the jyen beriz, and the deduction from it on account of saderward, according to the accounts prepared by order of the Nawab, as above mentioned; and, secondly, the average actual collections of seven years, both on account of jyen and saderward. From this it will be seen, that the collections on account of saderward do not approach to anything like the amount fixed, except in the village of Yelgode, and, singular enough, in that very village the deficiency in the circar collections is the greatest; but this apparent anomaly is explained by the fact, that of the Rs. 139. 0. 6. in column 4, only Rs 27. 12. 6., is for the village saderward, the remaining Rs. 111. 4. being for "tahareer," or the pay of the circar servants.

7. As the statements already furnished have been prepared on an average of seven years, it is presumed that an average for 10 years is not now required; the accounts for the additional three years can only be prepared in the same way as the other seven have been, and would require a considerable time.

I have, &c.

(signed) *S. Scott*,
Commissioner.

Camp Gauzoopully, Comissoner's Office,
26 December 1844.

STATEMENT of Jyen Beriz, and Amount of Saderward, as exhibited in the Zeminzada Accounts of the late Government.				STATEMENT of the actual Collections, both of Jyen and Saderward, on an Average of Seven Years, from Fusly 1242 to 1248.	
1. No.	2. Names of Villages.	3. Jyen Beriz.	4. Deduction on Account of Saderward.	5. Average actual Jyen Collection of Seven Years, from Fusly 1242 to 1248.	6. Actual Collection (or Remission), Saderward.
		<i>Co.'s Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs. a. p.</i>
1	Canial - - -	6,852 1 4	173 12 -	6,220 - -	67 6 5
2	Ayaloor - - -	3,606 5 -	182 10 4	3,061 - -	75 13 11
3	Tozurchede - -	4,117 2 8	144 - -	4,150 - -	44 3 2
4	Chagulmurry - -	7,212 - -	312 - -	7,226 - -	201 14 6
5	Bundi Atcoor - -	4,771 2 -	235 10 -	4,312 - -	97 4 3
6	Velgode - - -	7,079 - 9	139 - 6	3,770 - -	125 5 7

(signed) *S. Scott*,
Commissioner.

Camp Gauzulpilly, 26 December 1844.

—No. 129.—

(No. 1,379, of 1843.)

From *L. R. Reid*, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to *F. J. Halliday*, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India; dated 28 April 1843.

Revenue
Department.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Secretary Maddock's letter, No. 183, dated the 1st November 1841, with its enclosure, being a copy of a despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, conveying their instructions in respect to revenues alienated to native religious institutions; and to transmit for submission to the Honourable the President in Council the accompanying copy of a letter from the Revenue Commissioner, dated the 19th September last, containing the sentiments of the several revenue authorities under this Presidency, on the points indicated in the letter above referred to.

2. The

2. The Governor in Council, at the same time, desires me to forward herewith, for the information of his Honour the President in Council, a summary of the proceedings adopted by this Government in connexion with the withdrawal of all interferences in the affairs of religious establishments since the Resolution of the 27th of February 1841, copy of which was laid before the Government of India with my letter of the same date, No. 618.

I have, &c.

(signed) *L. R. Reid,*
Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 23 April 1843.

(No. 1,333, of 1842.)

From *W. Simson, Esq.,* Revenue Commissioner, to *L. R. Reid, Esq.,* Chief Secretary, Bombay; dated 19 September 1842.

Revenue
Department.

Sir,

Para. 1. WITH reference to Mr. Acting Secretary Blane's letter, No. 3,713, dated 4 December 1841, and accompaniments, as noted in the margin, I have the honour to submit a report of the sentiments of the revenue authorities on the questions referred to in para. 2.

From Secretary to the Government of India to the Bombay Government, dated 1 Nov. 1841, No. 183, handing up Despatch from the Honourable Court, dated 25 August 1841, No. 17.

2. The Collector of this zillah states, that no endowments of native places of worship are there administered by the officers of Government. Candeish.

3. In the opinion of the Collector of Nuggur there is no difficulty in carrying into effect the intentions of the Honourable Court, which would be done by merely adopting the course which has been hitherto followed under this Presidency, the Government not interfering with lands or villages granted for religious purposes, and the ryots cultivating such lands having the safeguard against over-exaction and injustice afforded them by the Regulations. Ahmednuggur.

4. The Collector of Poona sees no objection to the proposed plan of making over the management of the lands or monies granted for the support of religious institutions to agents. The plan has been adopted under instructions from Government, in most of the principal institutions in this zillah; and with regard to the remainder, as well as others of less importance, a similar arrangement is in progress. He adds, that he has every reason to suppose the management will give satisfaction, the parties entrusted with the direction of the affairs having been given distinctly to understand that they are liable to be prosecuted in the Adawlut for exaction, or abuse of trust in the management of the affairs of such institutions. Poona.

5. In this collectorate there are three instances of grants of money to temples, amounting in all to 1,719 rupees, which are managed by the local Government officers, there being no authorized persons to undertake the management. This, as recommended by the Collector, should be discontinued, and the village communities among whom these temples are situated should be called upon to appoint an agent, or a committee formed of four or five of the principal persons of each village, professing such religion, for the management of the funds. With these exceptions, all grants are managed by the poojarees, or persons in charge of the temples, &c. agreeably to the rules of their institution. Sholapore.

6. In the opinion of the Collector of this zillah, no objection can exist to adopting, in cases such as those prescribed by the Honourable Court of Directors, the practice of empowering managers of the endowed religious institution to delegate their functions to agents, rendered liable by enactment for misapplication or abuse of their trust, to the penalties to which the native servants of Government are subject in similar cases. Tanna.

7. The rule suggested for adoption by the Honourable Court, of allowing the agents of the managers of temples to collect their revenues, if fixed for a term of years, is already in force throughout this zillah; and in the opinion of the Collector, no new enactment is required, as the existing Regulations sufficiently provide for breach of trust; the arrangement of allowing Government officers to collect the per-centages or fees for temples will prove effectual in protecting the ryots from all risk of abuse. Rutnagheree.

As proposed in para. 6 of Honourable Court's Despatch.

Surat.

8. The Principal Collector of Surat is of opinion, that the course recommended by the Honourable Court in the 5th and 6th paras. of their despatch, may safely be followed, the agents, when such are vested with the management of affairs, being subject to the penalties of over-exaction and abuse of trust, which are prescribed by the Regulations of Government with regard to temples whose management is not permanently vested in particular parties. The Principal Collector recommends, that in the event of no properly qualified persons being found ready, by a specified date, to undertake the trusteeship, the payment of the allowances to those temples should immediately cease, till the arrangement contemplated has been completed, and a responsible body of natives interested in their preservation have come forward, and agreed to undertake the management of their concerns. The Principal Collector, in conclusion, starts the question, as to whether the stipendiary and hereditary district and village native officers of Government shall be eligible or not for the office of trustees, and is of opinion that the former should "not be so considered, but that the latter might, these being immediately connected with the districts in which the temples are situated, and of course interested in their preservation;" and in this opinion I agree with the Principal Collector.

Broach.

9. The Sub-collector states, that the interference of Government in the management of the lands allotted to pagodas, temples, &c. in that zillah, would be quite unnecessary, the few beegahs of land enjoyed by the persons performing the duties of the temples being generally rented out to the ryots at lower rates than the Government land.

Ahmedabad.

10. The wishes of the Court of Directors and Government have been carried out as far as possible, as regards the non-interference of Government officers in the affairs of religious endowments in this collectorate, and no abuses in consequence have been discovered.

Kaira.

11. In this zillah the collection and management of the revenue of all such lands belonging to temples, &c., as are alluded to in the 5th and commencement of the 6th para. of the Honourable Court's despatch, has been vested in authorized persons, or those performing the pooja; the only interference of the Government officers is in the disbursement of such allowances to devasthan, mosques, temples, &c., as come under the head of those alluded to in the latter part of para. 6 of the Honourable Court's despatch; none of these last are derived from any particular portion of lands, but are deductions from the gross land revenues of certain villages, and direct cash payments from the Government treasuries; and as their amount is fixed, and never fluctuates, the Collector proposes that this mode of payment, which is merely a nominal deduction from the gross revenue, should be discontinued, and in lieu of it a nominal fund be set apart of 10 times the amount of the present disbursements, and the payments made, as is now the practice, from the treasury to the parties concerned, under the name of a per-centage at 10 per cent., instead of bringing these to account as deductions from the gross revenues of the several villages. He adds, that the nominal value of the lands under the private management of the persons who perform service in temples, should also be struck off from our general revenue accounts, in the same manner as the value of other alienated lands in this zillah. I cannot say I see any advantage to be derived from Mr. Kirkland's suggestion, of substituting a nominal fund 10 times the value of the sums paid as religious allowances, for the simple debtor and creditor entries now made in the revenue accounts of those sums. It does not appear to me that the Government connexion with the religious institutions of the country would be less marked under one mode than the other.

12. Having thus given an abstract of the observations made by the several Collectors to whom the letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, dated 1st November 1841, and accompanying despatch from the Honourable Court of Directors has been circulated, I beg to add, that there appears to be no obstacle to carrying into effect the intentions of the Honourable Court, and that this has been already done, with a few exceptions throughout this Presidency, without any ill effects. It would, however, probably be desirable that a legislative enactment should be passed rendering the agents in whom the management of the affairs and funds of such institutions may be vested, liable to the same penalties

penalties for exactions and other abuses of their trust as native servants of Government similarly employed.

I have, &c.

Poonah, Revenue Commissioner's Office,
19 September 1842.

(signed) *W. Simson*,
Revenue Commissioner.

(True copy.)

(signed) *L. R. Reid*,
Chief Secretary.

SUMMARY of Proceedings adopted since the Resolution of the 27th February 1841, in connexion with the withdrawal of all interference on the part of Government in the Management of Native Religious Institutions.

In a letter dated the 7th March 1841, the Collector of Dhawar reported that the pilgrim tax, which existed in that collectorate, had ceased since 1835, under the orders of Government. Copy of this letter was transmitted to the Government of India on the 8th April following. Dharwar.

2. The first Assistant Collector in charge at Poona, having requested the instructions of Government in respect to certain questions which occurred to him in reference to the instances of direct interference on the part of Government in the pecuniary affairs of native religious institutions in that collectorate, which were noticed in para. 17. of the Resolution of the 27th February 1841, that officer was informed that, in cases Nos. 2, 5 and 6 of that para. he should endeavour to find some respectable Hindoos of the different places, to form committees of management, as was proposed for the Parbuttee Temple (which will be noticed hereafter); that the managers of the temples, No. 1 and 8, being confirmed, Government should have no concern in those establishments; and that all committees and persons entrusted with the management of religious institutions should be instructed to keep accounts which, though they needed not to be laid before Government, might be required for production in courts of law on disputes arising. Poona.

3. Mr. Scott was at the same time directed to discontinue the present of shawls made to the Deo of Chinchore on his visit to Poona, en route to the temple at Morgaon.

4. In obedience to a call made in October 1839, the first Assistant Collector in charge at Poona reported the names of three respectable individuals selected by his principal, Mr. Stewart, to form a committee for the management of the Parbuttee and Kotoor Suvusthans, and submitted a set of rules framed for its guidance.

5. Mr. Scott was however informed, on the 20th May 1841, that the committee should be more numerous, and that he should endeavour to add to its number.

6. In respect to the Rules, which appeared to be in many parts objectionable, as keeping up the necessity of reference to the Government officers in certain matters, that officer was requested to revise them, so as to be generally applicable to all similar institutions, and on the principle that the agency of Government should be removed altogether from the concerns of the temples. He was at the same time told, that the mode of filling up vacancies in the committee should be reserved for future settlement, in such manner as might be determined with the consent of the Government of India, whose attention it had already engaged.

7. The Collector having, in consequence of the above instructions, induced six native gentlemen of respectability* to undertake the management of the suvusthans in question, their appointment as a committee was sanctioned by Government on the 31st January 1842, and the revised rules submitted by that officer were likewise approved, with a few alterations.

* Abba Saheb Dhumdhure,
Govind Shastree,
Moro Bapoojee Lane,
Gopaul Rao Abbajee,
Piubhakur Jana r-
dunoorf Nagoba
Dada,
Cassermath Seoram
Jog.

8. In February 1843 the Collector reported the death of one of the members of this committee, Gopaul Rao Abbajee Deshpande, and proposed Huree Nilkunk Limaye to succeed him; but as it was desirable that all interference on the part of Government in matters connected with religious establishments should cease, that officer was directed,† in reference to the instructions of the Government of India hereinafter noticed, to empower the committee to fill up the present vacancy, and any others which might in future occur in their body, the election being regulated by a majority of votes.

† Government
Letter, No. 1,156,
dated 12 April 1843.

Kaira.

9. In regard to the villages of Dakon and Kungeree, attached to the temple of Shree Runsordjee, alluded to in paras. 25 and 28 of the Resolution, the Collectors of Kaira, in a letter dated the 27th March 1841, reported the details of an arrangement under which the future management of those villages was proposed to be vested in Gunputrao Munokur Tambekur, grandson of the original manager. This individual agreed to carry on the affairs of the villages and of the temple generally, in the same manner as was heretofore done under the superintendence of Government, holding himself responsible to a punchayut or committee appointed for the purpose, for any misappropriation of the revenue arising to the institution for the conduct of the police duties. The Collector recommended Tambekur to be invested with a sunud of police powers, under Regulation XV. of 1827, section 2, clause 1.

10. The proposed arrangement was sanctioned by Government on the 26th April 1841, a transfer having been at the same time made to the Judicial Department for the purpose of the necessary steps being thence taken for the grant of a sunud of police powers to Gunputrao.

11. On the 10th July 1841, Mr. Kirkland reported, that, under instructions from the Sudder Foujdaree Udalt, he issued a sunud of police powers to Tambekur, and made over to him the management of the inam villages, subject to the supervision of a punchayut, composed of three respectable bankers, any vacancies occurring in which being filled up by a selection to be made by the "Sewuk" community interested in the endowments. These measures were approved by Government on the 23d August 1841.

Tanna.

12. The Collector of Tanna having submitted a question, whether the instructions conveyed in paras. 6 and 7 of the Resolution of the 27th February 1841, were intended to apply to the Collectors, which had hitherto been made through Government officers on account of dhurmadaos in villages as well as elsewhere, and whether the people (without any interference as hitherto on the part of Government) were to be left unrestricted to collect the dhurmadaos and expend them, that officer was informed, under date the 20th May 1841, that the present system as regarded the "Gaonkhurch" needed not be interfered with.

Belgaon.

13. On the 12th May 1841, Mr. Shaw, the Acting Collector of Belgaon, reported, that jewels and other property to the amount of several thousand rupees belonging to the idol of the temple of Wanshunkeree, in the village of Tubichgor, talooka Badamee, had been kept in deposit in the public treasury of that talooka, and recommended that they might be made over to the poojarees, or such persons as they might depute to guard the same, the appointment of a punchayut, as in the case of the temple of Yellumma, to take charge of the property, being considered by him a measure of doubtful policy, inasmuch as the natives generally thought that the temple was still in the hands of Government.

14. Mr. Shaw was informed, in reply, that if they considered the poojarees of the temple of Wunshunkeree proper persons to be entrusted with the jewels, &c., they should be made over to them, but that the appointment of the punchayut for, Yellumma should not be interfered with; that, in giving up all interference with the management of native temples, &c., Government was bound to take all reasonable precautions that the revenues were not squandered or misappropriated, and that if the delivery of the funds into the hands of the poojarees would produce this result, they should not be made over to them. Mr. Shaw was directed to explain to the people, that as the property had been placed in the hands of the punchayut, Government had no further concern in it.

15. The Acting Collector, in a letter dated the 16th October 1841, reported, that he had directed the mamlutdar of Purusgur to relinquish the revenue which had hitherto been derived from the jatra of the temple of Kalika in the village of Sirsingee in the lapsed jageer of Neeolgoond, allowing the poojarees to arrange the jatra according to custom, but without the assistance or interference of the Government servants. This proceeding was approved by Government on the 2d November 1841.

16. At the recommendation of the Acting Collector, Government also sanctioned the relinquishment of a tax which was levied in another village of the above named jageer, on persons passing through it on their way to the jatra of Yellumma.

Government of India.

17. The Government of India, in a letter from Mr. Secretary Maddock, dated the 15th April 1841, conveyed its approbation of the orders of this Government

as indicated in the Resolution of the 27th February preceding, and requested a report on those points on which further information had been called for in the Resolution from the local authorities, particularly in regard to the villages in Kerai, noticed in paras. 25 and 28 thereof.

18. With the view of obviating all necessity for any interference in future on the part of Government in the affairs of religious establishments, the Supreme Government proposed, that where circumstances admitted of the arrangement, the power of electing to vacancies which might occur in the committees of natives to whom the concerns of the temples were to be entrusted, might be given to the community interested in the endowment; but that where no such communities existed, the election might be left with the committees themselves; on this point it solicited the sentiments of this Government.

19. In regard to the proposition of this Government for a legislative enactment, the Supreme Government, which was anxious to avoid as far as possible recourse to legislative measures on any point of this difficult question, considered that the large powers possessed by the Company's courts as courts of equity, would render the measure unnecessary.

20. The revenue derived from idol offerings in the collectorates of Dharwar, Poona, Ahmednuggur and Surat, and the sub-collectorate of Broach, amounting to Rs. 9,972. 4. 9. were authorized by the Government of India to be given up.

21. In reference to the desire expressed by the Supreme Government, as adverted to in para. 17 of this summary, copies of the proceedings connected with the future management of the Indian villages of Dakor and Kumjeree attached to the temple of Shree Runsordjee, were transmitted to that authority on the 22d May 1841, with an intimation, that the modes recommended by it of supplying vacancies in the committees to whom the management of religious establishments was entrusted, would be adopted wherever practicable, and that this Government concurred in its opinion as regarded the proposed legislative enactment.

22. The several Collectors under this Presidency were furnished with extracts from the letter of the Government of India, relative to the election of members to fill up any vacancies taking place in the committees appointed for the management of native religious institutions, and the amenability of such committees to our courts under the existing laws; and those of them in whose districts any religious levies had continued, were authorized to give up the same.

23. The Government of India approved the arrangement sanctioned by this Government for the future management of the villages of Dakore and Kunjeree.

24. On the 3d May 1841 the Supreme Government forwarded a copy of a letter from the Honourable Court, dated 3d March 1841, No. 2, in which the Court expressed their satisfaction at the measures adopted by the Bombay Government, in carrying into effect their instructions in connexion with the withdrawal of Government from religious institutions. The Government of India also sent a copy of another communication from the Court, dated the 31st March 1841, directing the discontinuance of the attendance of troops or military bands, and firing of salutes on the occasion of native festivals, &c.; a copy of the latter despatch was furnished to each of the Collectors of this Presidency, who were directed to carry into effect the Court's instructions in such careful and judicious a manner as would, without involving any serious delay, best fulfil the intentions expressed by the Honourable Court.

25. With a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, dated the 1st November 1841, was received a copy of a further despatch from the Honourable Court, of the 25th August preceding. In it the Court expressed their opinion, that where the revenue had been or might be fixed for a term of years, the collection of the revenue so fixed belonging to religious institutions might be safely transferred to agents to be appointed by the parties in whom the management of the affairs and funds of such institution might be vested, subject only to such penalties against exactions and other abuses of their trust as the native servants similarly employed on the part of Government would be liable to. This principle the Court desired to be made applicable only to entire villages, or distinct portions alienated to religious institutions, and not to limited portions of revenues assigned in the form of per-centage or fees, the collection of which must continue to be made by the Government Revenue Officers. As it was not the Court's intention that the revenues of mosque and pagoda lands should be exempted from any charges for irrigation and for the general management of the

districts wherein they are situated, they desired that provision might be made for defraying such charges before the revenues were appointed to other purposes.

26. The Government of India having requested the opinion of this Government as to the best mode of giving effect to the Honourable Court's intentions as indicated in the preceding para., the Revenue Commissioner was directed, under date the 4th December 1841, to call for and submit the sentiments of the several revenue authorities on the questions referred to.

Khandesh.

27. From that officers' report, dated 19 September 1842, it appeared that in Khandesh no endowments of native places of worship existed which were administered by the officers of Government.

Ahmednuggur.

That the Collector of Nuggur saw no difficulty in carrying into effect the intentions of the Honourable Court, which he stated would be done by merely adopting the course which had hitherto been followed under this Presidency, the Government not interfering with lands or villages granted for religious purposes, and the ryots cultivating such lands having the safeguard against over-exaction and injustice afforded them by the Regulations.

Poona.

That the Collector of Poona was aware of no objection to the plan proposed by the Honourable Court, which he added had been already adopted in most of the principal institutions in that zillah, and was in progress in the remainder, as well as in others of less importance.

Sholapoor.

That in the Sholapoor collectorate there were three instances of grants of money to temples, amounting in all to 1,719 rupees, which were managed by the local government officers, there being no authorized persons to undertake the management. This the Collector recommended to be discontinued, and suggested that the village communities, among whom these temples are situated, should be called upon to appoint an agent, or a committee formed of four or five of the principal persons of each village, professing such religion, for the management of the funds. With these exceptions, all grants were managed by the poojaries, or person in charge of the temples, &c., agreeably to the rules of their institutions.

Tanna.

That in the opinion of the Collector of Tanna, no objection could exist to the adoption, in cases such as those prescribed by the Honourable the Court of Directors, of the practice of empowering managers of the endowed religious institutions to delegate their functions to agents, rendered liable by enactments for misapplication or abuse of their trust, to the penalties to which the native servants of Government are subject in similar cases.

Rutnagherree.

That the rule suggested for adoption by the Honourable Court, of allowing the agents of the managers of temples to collect their revenues, if fixed for a term of years, had already been in force throughout this zillah, and in the opinion of the Collector no new enactment was necessary.

Surat.

That the Principal Collector of Surat was of opinion, that the course recommended by the Honourable Court in the 5th and 6th paras. of their despatch, might safely be followed, the agents, when such were vested with the management of affairs, being subject to the penalties of over-exactions and abuse of trust, which are prescribed by the Regulations of Government. With regard to temples the management of which was not permanently vested in particular parties, the Principal Collector recommended that in the event of no properly qualified persons being found ready by a specified date to undertake the trusteeship, the payment of the allowances to those temples should immediately cease, until the management contemplated had been completed, and a responsible body of natives interested in their preservation had come forward, and agreed to undertake the management of their concerns. The Principal Collector at the same time started a question, whether the stipendiary and hereditary district and village native officers of Government were eligible or not for the office of trustees, and was of opinion that the "former should not be so considered, but that the latter might, these being immediately connected with the districts in which the temples are situated, and of course interested in their preservation." In this opinion the Revenue Commissioner concurred.

Broach.

That the Sub-collector of Broach stated, that the interference of Government in the management of the lands allotted to pagodas, temples, &c. in that zillah, would be quite unnecessary, the few beegas of land enjoyed by the persons performing the duties of the temples, being generally rented out to the ryots at lower rates than the Government land.

That

That the wishes of the Honourable Court of Directors and Government had been carried out as far as possible, as regarded the non-interference of Government officers in the affairs of religious endowments in this collectorate, and no abuses in consequence had been discovered. Ahmedal

That in this zillah the collection and management of the revenue of all lands belonging to temples, &c. had been vested in authorized persons, or those performing the pooja. The only interference of the Government officers was in the disbursement of allowances to dewasthans, mosques, temples, &c., which are deductions from the gross land revenues of certain villages, and direct cash payments from the Government treasuries. As their amount is fixed, and never fluctuates, the Collector proposed that this mode of payment, which was merely a nominal deduction from the gross revenues, should be discontinued, and in lieu of it a nominal fund be set apart of ten times the amount of the present disbursements, and the payments made, as is now the practice, from the treasury to the parties concerned, under the name of a per-centage, at 10 per cent., instead of bringing these to account as deductions from the gross revenues of the several villages. He added, that the nominal value of the lands under the private management of the persons who perform service in temples, should also be struck off from our general revenue accounts, in the same manner as the value of other alienated lands in this zillah. The Revenue Commissioner did not see any advantage from this suggestion, as it did not appear that the Government connexion with the religious institutions of the country would be less marked under one mode than the other. Kaira.

28. A copy of the above report from the Revenue Commissioner was transmitted to the Supreme Government on the _____ in reference to its letter of the 1st November 1841, noticed in para. 25 of this Summary.

29. On the same date was sanctioned the proposition submitted by the Revenue Commissioner from the Collector of Sholapoor, in regard to the temples which were still under the management of Government officers in that zillah, and the same course was directed to be followed in respect to those in the principal division of the Surat zillah similarly circumstanced, the suggestion of the Principal Collector of that district for the suspension of the allowances to such temples until an arrangement could be made for their management without the interference of Government, being disapproved. The Revenue Commissioner was at the same time informed, that hereditary district and village officers were very fit persons to undertake the management of religious establishments, but that the stipendiary servants of Government should not be employed on this duty.

30. In respect to the allowances to temples payable by deductions from the gross revenue in Kaira, the Honourable Board concurred in the Revenue Commissioner's opinion, that it was not necessary to issue bonds, as suggested by the Collector, for ten times the amount, bearing interest at 10 per cent., which mode of payment had been adopted only in cases of compensation to Hukdars, who lost their huks by the abolition of transit duties, and which it was never contemplated to extend to any other cases.

31. On the 24th August 1842 was recorded a transfer from the Judicial Department, being copy of a letter from the register to the Sudder Adawlut, in which it was stated that from inquiries it appeared that no practices at variance with the Honourable Court's instructions, conveyed in their despatch of the 31st March 1841, alluded to in para. 24 of this Summary, existed at any place under this Presidency except at Surat, where, in conformity with the orders of Government, dated the 25th February 1830, the Kotwal, with the police establishment, &c., attends the Nawab's residence on the morning of each eed, and thence accompanies his Excellency to the eedgah, a practice which however the Judges of the Sudder Udalut considered, was not an act performed in deference to or in honour of the religious rites, but merely as a token of political respect to his Excellency's rank.

32. Mr. Townsend, Collector of Belgaon, having pointed out the inconsistency of a practice under which the Audit Department, before admitting the charges on account of "Shrawana blishek," Vyas Pooja, &c. required a certificate from the Collector's office, testifying the due performance of the religious ceremonies for which the allowances had been paid, the Civil Auditor was directed, under date the 15th December 1842, to discontinue the demand for such certificate, in all cases of this nature.

33. It was at the same time observed to that officer, that it was not the duty of Government to pry into the religious concerns of its subjects, and to insist on the performance of the rites, for which allowances might have been appropriated by former rulers. These matters the Government conceived must be left to the natives themselves, and all respecting which the public officers had to satisfy themselves was, that the claimants of these allowances were the persons entitled to receive them.

34. A copy of the above instructions to the Civil Auditor was forwarded to each of the Collectors for his guidance.

(True copy.)

(signed) *L. R. Reid,*
Chief Secretary.

— No. 130.—

(No. 75.)

Home Department,
Legislative.

From *T. R. Davidson*, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, to *F. J. Halliday*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal; dated 30 September 1843.

Sir,

No. 147, dated
1 November 1841;
No. 37, dated,
31 May 1843.

I AM directed by the Governor-general in Council to call your attention to the letters from this department, as per margin, on the subject of withdrawing all interference in the affairs of native religious institutions, and to request that any information that may be wanting, together with the Draft Act which the Sudder Board of Revenue has been directed to prepare, may be furnished with the least practicable delay.

I have, &c.

(signed) *T. R. Davidson,*
Officiating Sec. to the Gov^t of India.

Fort William, 30 September 1844.

— No. 131.—

(No. 661.)

Revenue.

From Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to *T. R. Davidson*, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department; dated Fort William, 8 August 1844.

Sir,

WITH reference to the last paragraph of your letter, No. 37, of 31st May 1843, I am directed by the Deputy-governor of Bengal to transmit, for the consideration and orders of the Honourable the Governor-general in Council, the accompanying letter and enclosures from the Officiating Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, No. 209, of 17th June last, being the result of a call made upon the Board, and by the Board upon their subordinates, for reports upon the working of Regulation XIX. 1810, and suggestions for its amendment.

2. The Regulation in question relates to three distinct subjects:

1st. The proper application of religious endowments.

2d. The maintenance and repair of bridges, serais, and other public buildings.

3d. The custody and disposal of escheats.

3. The members of the Board have considered the Regulation only as it affects the first of these objects, viz. the proper application of religious endowments, upon which it will be seen that they differ very widely. The senior member desires an entire alteration of the law, so as to remove from the Government all interference with religious endowments, and to this end he proposes a law, of which a draft will be found among the enclosures. It does not, in the Deputy-governor's opinion, entirely meet the case, and there are other objections to it, which must, his Honour thinks, prevent its adoption.

4. The junior member, on the other hand, is entirely opposed to any alteration of the law. He quotes the expression used in the preamble of the Regulation, that "it is an important part of the duty of every Government to provide that all endowments be applied according to the real intent and will of the grantor," and

and he insists that it would be a clear dereliction of duty, were the Government to refrain from taking direct trust of all religious endowments, especially, he adds, as the proposal rests upon the partial ground of objection to the Hindoo and Mahomedan faith; whereas the duty of the Government in this respect is general, and has (or ought to have) no regard to questions of religion.

5. But, in the first place, as has been pointed out by the senior member, the interference of the Government in these endowments is now partial, and not general, as it ought to be, if Mr. Lewis's argument were sound, for it is exercised only over Hindoo and Mahomedan religious endowments, and is never extended to the pious trusts of the Christian, or any other religio. And in the second place, it is not, his Honor conceives, true in the sense in which Mr. Lewis quotes the terms, that it is the duty of any Government to see to the right appropriation of religious endowments, except so far as it is the duty of all governments to provide for the regular and orderly execution of wills and testaments of every description, viz. by making laws for their due execution by the trustees and executors selected by the testators, and providing courts to prevent those laws being broken.

6. It is notorious that the direct interference of Government with Hindoo and Mahomedan religious trusts under the Regulation in question, is exceedingly distasteful to the professors of those creeds, and that, far from being expected by them from the Government as a duty, it is deprecated as a profanation. The practice, therefore, which was introduced by this Regulation, was a mistake in two ways; it was a departure from sound principle, and it was displeasing to those for whose benefit it was erroneously intended. It has now been found to be displeasing also to those who are appointed by the Regulations to carry its provisions into effect; and for all these reasons it never, in his Honor's opinion, ought to have been enacted, and may now most properly be repealed. A Hindoo or a Mahomedan, making a religious bequest, will then be on the same footing as a Christian, or any other profession. He will provide trustees of his own creed, and he will rest secure that the courts, if applied to, will enforce the execution of his will. At present, a Hindoo or Mahomedan is worse off than the professor of any other creed, for if he makes a religious bequest, he knows that it may at any time fall into the hand of self-constituted trustees of another, and, perhaps, a hostile faith, while there is actually now no power in the courts to interpose, it having been decided that Regulation XIX. 1810, has taken all questions connected with the execution of religious bequests out of the hands of the ordinary tribunals.

7. In regard to the other two objects of the Regulation, public works and escheats, the Deputy-governor is of opinion that its provisions are not needed. Where public works are left in the hands of trustees, the Government need not and ought not to interfere. Where they are left in no hands at all, as often occurs with bridges, serais, and the like, the Government, if it deems the utility of the work sufficiently obvious, may undertake its custody and the expense of its repair and maintenance as a general police duty, without any law at all, and in such cases it will place the building in charge of proper executive officers, and thereby much better secure its maintenance than by the instrumentality of changing committees, such as are provided by this Regulation. As to escheats, the looking after and securing the Government right in them belongs properly to the revenue and the law officers of Government, and by them the duty will always be better done than by the cumbrous machinery of local agents erected by the Regulation in question.

8. In fine, it is the Deputy-governor's opinion that the Regulation in question may be simply repealed in all its parts, and that it will not be necessary to supply its place by any other law.

9. This recommendation, however, relates only to the future. Regarding the few institutions which have hitherto been brought and now remain under the management of local agents, there are, his Honor directs me to add, difficulties in the way which appear to render it altogether unavoidable to make any change in the system under which they have so long been managed. In one instance which occurs to his Honor, that of the Hooghly Imambarrah trust, including, as it probably must do, the educational establishments there, it is evident that much embarrassment would be produced, and probably great loss to the endowment, by a withdrawal of the Government officers from the control they now exercise. His Honor would propose, therefore, to authorize the local government to except

from the operation of any new law which may be passed in substitution of Regulation XIX. 1810, such institutions, now managed according to that Regulation, as it may seem fit to continue under the same system of management. To this effect I am instructed to append a draft Act for consideration.

I have, &c.

(signed) *F. J. Halliday*,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

An Act for repealing Regulation XIX. 1810.

It is hereby enacted, that Regulation XIX. 1810, of the Bengal Code, be repealed.

Provided however, and it is hereby enacted, that this Act shall not affect the management and superintendence of any institutions now actually managed and superintended by local agents under the provisions of the said Regulation; but those institutions shall continue to be so managed and superintended as long as the local government shall think fit, in the same manner as if this Act had not been passed.

(signed) *Fred. Jas. Halliday*,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

NOTE of Senior Member.

WHEN, on the 15th ultimo, I submitted for the consideration of the junior member my note, and a draft of a proposed Act for dispensing with the interference of European officers in future with the funds and affairs of religious endowments and places of native worship, and providing instead, native agency of the faith to which such institutions belong, the records exhibiting the reference made to the local authorities, their answers, and the Board's consideration of this question (Mr. C. W. Smith's note, dated 12th September, and my note dated 28th June 1839) could not be found. All these records have now been discovered; but it would appear they have not, as formerly directed, been recorded. I request our secretary will cause the above-mentioned records to be formally recorded, and that the portion of them noted in the margin, may accompany this reference when submitted to Government.

The above-mentioned minutes, and the reference to the local authorities, and their answer. Viz. "That it is an important duty of every Government to provide that all endowments be applied according to the will of the grantor."

2. I regret that my colleague is opposed both to the purpose and object of the proposed Act, and that he likewise objects to its provisions. I am of opinion, that the principle set forth in the preamble of Regulation XIX. of 1810, will be maintained by the proposed Act, to all just and sufficient intents and purposes; and that the agency by which that principle is to be put in practical execution, is merely altered.

3. It is to be gathered from the information furnished by the local officers, that the present law above-mentioned (*vide* Mr. C. W. Smith's note), has been generally so inoperative as to constitute no protection against breach of trust, and therefore no justification for the continuance of a system so repugnant to the best feelings of the civil service. The agency provided in the proposed Act, has been declared qualified to discharge much higher and more responsible public duties, and may therefore be considered not only unexceptionable, but highly eligible.

4. I would ask, on what ground of reason or justice can the native subjects of this Government expect for their institutions, a more perfect protection than is granted to the Christian subjects of all classes. In our own country endowments are in the custody of trustees, amenable by suit in the Courts of Chancery. In like manner all such institutions within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court have similarly the protection of that court; surely a Government fully discharges every obligation of protection to its native subjects when no distinction is made, and when to their endowments and institutions is granted the same meed of justice and protection accorded to Christians of all classes. Indeed, unless it can be proved that the English Government is bound to extend to the establishments of false religions special protection not granted to the establishments belonging to the true religion of the State, and not considered necessary for

for the Christian subjects, I conceive it must be admitted that every due consideration is paid to the former by both being on an equal footing.

5. The information I have obtained, after much inquiry, has satisfied me that the measure the proposed Act recommends for adoption, will be exceedingly and generally popular, and I ground this belief on the general satisfaction created by a similar policy recently carried into execution at Cuttack, Gya and Allahabad.

6. What will be the result if the proposed alterations of the present system of managing native religious institutions are adopted, whether efficiency of protection will be perfectly or partially obtained, experience alone can show; but it is important to notice, that those alterations are not obnoxious to equitable opposition, that they promise to be generally acceptable to the native population, and that they cancel provisions in the present law not only not justified by either expediency or necessity, but highly offensive to European public officers.

7. It is fair to anticipate, that the proposed Act will not be more inoperative to prevent abuses than might be urged against laws generally, whilst to correct abuses it will not be assuredly less inoperative than the present law. The truth seems to be, that every law is in a great degree inoperative to prevent abuse, and the present law, at the same time that it has been inoperative as a prevention to abuse, has been highly offensive to the feelings of the European officers, not agreeable to those of the native population, and not called for by the duty a Government owes to its subjects.

Sudder Board of Revenue,
8 June 1844.

(signed) *J. Pattle.*

(True copy.)

(signed) *Geo. Plowden,*
Officiating Secretary.

MINUTE upon Regulation XIX. of 1810.

UPON the 23d October last the Board addressed a circular to the several Commissioners subordinate to it, directing them, after communication with those of their subordinates whom they might consider able to give them useful information, to favour the Board with their opinions upon the two points noted in the margin.*

(* See below.)

After the returns to the above circular had been received, the senior member drew up a note, under date the 8th June, expressing his matured opinion to be in favour of abandoning all interference with native institutions purely religious, leaving their administration and management exclusively and entirely to those to whom their custody may have been committed by the endowers or those to whom their interests may have been assigned, and providing no other security against misfeasance, and malversation or oppression, than that which the trustees, or managers or comptrollers of whatever class, may, in common with the people, obtain by application to the courts.

He further proposed to address Government, recommending the abrogation of Regulation XIX. of 1810, and the enactment of a law in its stead, confining the interference of Government to the care of all public buildings, together with the funds or lands attached to them which are not of a religious nature, such as are contemplated in Regulation XIX. of 1810, including escheated property.

It is not very easy to extract opinions in favour of any particular course, from the heterogeneous and dissimilar sentiments contained in the returns from the local authorities. Some are in favour of continuing the present system, others advocate the relinquishment of the entire control of all religious endowments into

* "1st. The Board are desirous to know whether it would be expedient or otherwise, with reference to the very extensive judicial and revenue powers now vested in the native subjects of Government, demonstrative of the increased confidence reposed in their integrity and uprightiness, to entrust to them in future also the powers and duties now exercised by the revenue authorities and local agents under the provisions of Regulation XIX. of 1810. 2d. The Board wish to be informed whether the interference now exercised by the local agents under Regulation XIX. of 1810, with endowed institutions of a religious character, be generally popular or unpopular with the people, and whether they would prefer, to the existing system, that the superintendence of all endowments of that nature, and the charge of all lands by which they are maintained, should be left exclusively to the persons of the religious persuasion who take an interest in or are benefited by such endowments, the courts of justice being, of course, open for the hearing and redress of all complaints of misfeasance or other abuse."

into the hands of those of the same persuasion, particularly the superior uncovenanted, judicial and revenue officers; for instance, Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens and Deputy Collectors; but the majority, while they admit the propriety of transferring the superintendence and control of all such endowments in the manner above noticed, seem to think it necessary to retain a check and interference in some sort of appellate power, to be vested in some one or more of the revenue authorities, or in Government.

Vide Collector of Backergunge, Sylhet, Pooree, Cuttack.

Upon the second point of inquiry (*vide* Note, p. 323) there is also a diversity of opinions. Many are assured that the present system is popular; others go still further, and state, that the interference of the European officers of Government tends to raise, to give a value to, and to support their worship in the eyes of the people; while many are of opinion, that the interference in question is unpopular, and that the native community would infinitely prefer to have the sole control and management of their own religious endowments, mosques and temples.

It seems to me, that those who would perpetuate the present system—that is, the degree of interference authorized by Regulation XIX. of 1810—have paid very little attention to the fact that in respect to these religious endowments and buildings, the law is so very generally a dead letter, as to make it of little moment whether it be continued or not. Will any one affirm in the face of so many facts to the contrary, that there are no such endowments within the limits of the Behar and Bhaugulpore divisions? How comes it, then, that the Commissioners of those provinces tell us that the law is a dead letter, is not enforced within their divisions? It is because the local authorities, our Collectors and Commissioners, have no leisure to attend to and to protect the interests of such endowments; it is because they are not qualified, and have not the means and opportunities of making themselves acquainted with them; and it is because they are well aware that any real and effectual and internal interference with such religious appropriations and buildings, would be received with the greatest jealousy and distate by the managers, mootowullies and priests attached to them, and by them communicated to those sections of the people who are of the same persuasion with themselves. It is because all such interference must be repugnant to their best feelings.

It is very easy to see that the reluctance expressed by so many of the local officers to the total relinquishment of such endowments into the hands of those of the same persuasion, takes its rise in an apprehension that such a measure would open the door to frauds and abuses. This is directly affirmed by some, and is to be inferred from the propositions made by others. But if the present law is so inoperative as they themselves have shown it to be, surely it would be difficult to conceive any new law which should give greater facilities for misappropriation and abuse than that which only nominally provides a check, but is, in fact, a cover to such abuses.

I can recollect the day when local agents met periodically, and took some trouble in the matter; but it was a period when Collectors were men of comparative leisure, and the Registers of the civil courts could be made available as efficient coadjutors.

The present law was the best provision that could be found in earlier times, when we should have searched in vain for a body of native gentlemen amongst whom, from their offices of trust and responsibility, and their connexion with the Government, or from their moral improvement, efficient and trustworthy managers, even of their own religious endowments, could have been selected.

Such is no longer the case; our uncovenanted judicial and revenue officers, men who are entrusted with the most important duties, and in whom experience has shown that we may look for upright and able superintendence; men who to other considerations of character and responsibility will have all the inducement of a zeal for the religion they profess, to make them faithful in the trust, may now safely be entrusted with those duties which but for the want of suitable men had never been undertaken by a British Government.

And not only may we confide to them duties which necessity alone entailed on the European officers of Government, but by the enactment of suitable rules, so constructed as to keep up on the part of the individuals selected for the duty, a knowledge of the endowments within their charge, and to keep the public acquainted with the manner in which the several trusts are executed, we may with little difficulty introduce a full and efficient superintendence in the place of one almost, if not altogether nugatory.

Having

Having thus given my opinion upon the first point of inquiry, which it will be seen is altogether in favour of the relinquishment, I proceed to the consideration of the measure in regard to its popularity compared with the present system.

It is unnecessary to say that, being in favour of the total abandonment, the extension of the field of selection in Act XXXVIII. of 1837, does not in any way meet the present exigency.

No one would be so hardy as to argue that the members of any one religious persuasion, would willingly submit the superintendence and care of their religious endowments to the members of another persuasion, or that they would not hail their restoration into their own hands, under suitable rules for their right management, with joy and gladness, and this is all that I would propose to do. The apparent gratitude of the purchas and priests of Juggernaut, or of the gahwals of Gyah, and their wish to see the interference of the British Government perpetuated, has its origin in another source, that is, in the continuance and protection to their temples and worship which the peculiar nature of that interference conferred. This is no proof that the strict fulfilment of duties under Regulation XIX. of 1810 would be popular; for, let the local agents of Cuttack commence an inquiry into the numberless religious endowments in that province, and a strict scrutiny into the due appropriation of the funds and lands to the purposes for which they were originally given; and in such case, how long would Regulation XIX. of 1810 be popular in Cuttack? It is the neglect *in toto* of that supervision which local agents ought to exercise, which alone gives a seeming popularity to the system. The measure which I now advocate of relinquishing the religious endowments with proper precautions into their own hands, cannot be otherwise than popular, nor received otherwise than as a boon, and as a gratifying proof of the growing confidence of Government in the moral improvement of the people.

I have hitherto reviewed this measure merely as it regards the feelings of our native subjects; but there is another light in which it is also to be considered; and that is, its connexion with the principle which has induced the home authorities to urge upon the Government of India its obligation as a Christian government to separate itself from all interference with or management of all funds assigned for the support of religious institutions, a consideration which originated the measures already completed, or those now in active progress, to disconnect the Government from the temple of Juggernaut and the pilgrim tax at Gyah. To carry out this important principle is alike due to the character of this government and to the conscientious scruples of its Christian officers; but the disconnexion cannot be complete so long as the revenue authorities and the Government of India, acting under Regulation XIX. of 1810, may every day be called on to inquire into the appropriation of funds to the worship of mosques and temples, or, as was the case last year, to take into consideration the propriety of repairing, beautifying or reconstructing such decayed places of idolatrous worship entrusted to their care.

The dilemma to which the execution of such duties may give rise, is feelingly and aptly described by our late member, Mr. Mangles, in his Minute of the 6th August 1838,* and that to which it exposes both the Government and its officers may be seen in the letter from this Board, No. 469, of the 21st August; and the reply from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, under date the 18th September last. It is quite unnecessary to enlarge upon what is so self-evident.

I agree, therefore, with the senior member, in the urgent necessity of our addressing Government, and of our proposing the repeal of Regulation XIX. of 1810, of remodelling those parts of it which provide for the care of all endowments not essentially of a religious character, such as those for the maintenance of

* "By the orders of the Honourable the Deputy-governor of Bengal, dated the 10th ultimo (No. 1,266), the Board are directed to invite tenders for the repair of the Imambarah at Hooghly, by a professional architect. It is deeply distressing to me to receive orders from the Government which I cannot execute without grievously offending my conscience. I must respectfully but most earnestly entreat I may not be required to make myself an instrument for the maintenance and embellishment of an edifice dedicated to worship which I am conscientiously persuaded is not that of the true God. I know that the act which I am directed to perform is one of very easy execution, and that very little interference in the matter on the part of the Board is likely to be called for; but this is not a question of degree; my objection is one of principle, and I can no more reconcile myself to being the agent for inviting tenders for the repair of a Mahomedan place of worship, than to personally erecting or maintaining an edifice devoted to that purpose. I feel no more at liberty to sign my initials to the draft of a letter forwarding such a work, than to give the whole powers of my mind and body to its promotion; but it is an offence, in my judgment, of the greatest magnitude to take, knowingly, a single step in a direction contrary to that of truth."

of hospitals, colleges, bridges, serays, kuttras, and other edifices of a public and benevolent nature (providing, however, for their periodical repair, in the same manner and under the same rules as embankments),* continuing their superintendence with the Collector, &c., as in section 9, Regulation XIX. of 1810, retaining nuzzoul, or escheated property, in the manner it is now managed under section 7. of the same Regulation, and submitting rules under which all endowments † for the maintenance of mosques and temples and other religious buildings should be managed by two separate committees, to be composed each of three Mussulmen and three Hindoo gentlemen, the one for Moslem, the other for Hindoo endowments. The president of each committee, at least, and, where practicable, two members, to be selected from the principal uncovenanted judicial or revenue officers of the district, and the said officers to be declared in future ex-officio members, with powers to make the necessary additions, or to fill up the vacancies in their number, not being relations or connexions of any member already in the committee, as well as other rules under which each committee should be obliged to keep a register, exhibiting every religious endowment within the limits of their charge; its lands or funds, the officers and priests attached to each, their salary or mode of payment, the dates of their deaths, removal and the parties elected in their room, a brief notice of their proceedings, and generally all such information which such a record should necessarily give, to be produced in the courts when the decision of any suit or action connected with them made it necessary. The rules should also provide that the only appeals from the control of these committees should be by action in the civil courts, and that no member of the committee should be competent to decide such suits and returns.

If the senior member concur with me in these details, or if he will note any alterations in any part of them which he may wish to be made, our secretary would then have no difficulty in drawing up a letter to Government, accompanied by the draft of an Act embodying our views for our consideration and concurrence. Let this minute be recorded.

(signed) C. W. Smith.

12 September 1839.

(True copy.)

(signed) G. Plowden,
Officiating Secretary.

MINUTE.

I HAVE considered with great attention the answers of the local authorities (subordinate to us) to our circular of the 23d of October last. That circular had two objects in view.

1st. To inquire whether respectable natives might be entrusted for the future with the powers and duties exercised by the revenue authorities and local agents under the provisions of Regulation XIX. of 1810.

2d. Whether the interference now exercised by that law is generally popular or otherwise, and whether the people would prefer to the existing system that the superintendence of all endowments, and the charge of all lands belonging to them, should be left exclusively to persons of the religious persuasion who take an interest in or are benefited by such endowments, the courts of justice being open for the hearing and redress of all complaints.

2. It should always be remembered, that when Regulation XIX. of 1810 was enacted, it was not deemed expedient or safe to confer on the natives higher powers than those exercised by moonsiffs of that day, and which were very limited. This distrust, however, has ceased, and native judges are now empowered to hear and decide civil suits, involving an issue of unlimited amount; therefore there can exist now no question as to the perfect qualification and fitness of natives to fulfil any duty or responsibility which may be assigned to them.

th.

3. I continue

Government Letter, 15th August 1839, in connexion with the rules enjoined by the Government 10th April 1831, promulgated with our Circular of the 4th August 1831, page 197, Peter's Circular.
 * *Vide* have no exceptions, and I think that the senior member, on further consideration, will see the orders of making the relinquishment complete and absolute.
 † I would necessity for n

3. I continue of the opinion I have lately frequently given, because the more extended my inquiries, the more fully I have reason to be convinced that we should abandon totally all interference with native institutions purely religious, leaving their administration and management exclusively and entirely to those to whom their custody may have been committed by the endowers, or those to whom their interests may have been assigned; and providing no other security against misfeasance and malversation or oppression, than that which the trustees or managers, or comptrollers of whatever class, may in common with the people obtain by application to the courts. I would therefore advise that we should address Government, recommending the abrogation of Regulation XIX. of 1810, and the enactment in its stead, of an Act which shall exclusively refer to endowments and grants of land for the support of colleges, schools and other moral and beneficial purposes purely of a secular nature, as well as for all public buildings, such as bridges, suræes, kuttras and other edifices of this description, and which shall provide for the protection and faithful management of all lands and funds bequeathed, given or endowed, for the support and maintenance of these objects (intending the convenience of the public) throughout the country, as likewise for the custody and disposal of nuzzool property, or escheats.

4. The present moment is particularly suitable for such a recommendation, as we are now sending up to the Government the draft of an Act, discontinuing the collection of the tax on pilgrims resorting to Juggernaut and Gya, and all Government interference with the administration of the concerns of that temple, and we may be confident that this measure of moral policy is to be extended until all connexion on the part of the State with native religious institutions shall have ceased, since the third paragraph of the honourable Court's despatch to Government, dated the 8th of August last, in the following most distinct terms, desires such a moral emancipation from all such connexion should prevail generally. "In the same spirit we have again to express our anxious desire that you should accomplish, with as little delay as possible, the arrangements which we believe to be already in progress for abolishing the pilgrim tax, and for discontinuing the connexion of the Government with the management of all funds which may be assigned for the support of religious institutions in India. We more particularly desire that the management of all temples and other places of religious resort, together with the revenues derived therefrom, be resigned into the hands of the natives, and that the interference of the public authorities in the religious ceremonies of the people, be regulated by the instructions conveyed in the 62d para. of our despatch of 20th February 1833."

5. There can be no doubt that the people generally are very averse to our interfering with their religious institutions, and that the small number who desire its continuance are influenced by motives which it must be always derogatory to us to indulge. At length this subject appears to have obtained the consideration it deserves, and we may now hope the service will no longer be required to meddle with institutions so opposed to our spiritual sense of propriety, and so repugnant to all that our best feelings assure us is conscientiously right.

8 June 1839.

(signed) *J. Pattle.*

(True copy.)
(signed) *G. Plowden,*
Officiating Secretary.

(True copies.)
(signed) *Cecil Beadon,*
Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

MINUTE on the Draft of a proposed Act rescinding those parts of Regulation XIX. 1810, which provide for the interference of European Officers, &c. &c.

I DOUBT the sufficiency of this proposed Act, if it be designed to maintain the principle set forth in the preamble of Regulation XIX. of 1810, and only to alter the agency by means of which the principle is carried out and applied; if again, it be designed to get rid of the principle "that it is an important duty of every Government to provide that all endowments be applied according to the real

intent and will of the grantor," then the more honest and therefore the better plan will be openly to throw the principle overboard, and rescind the Regulation.

Regulation XIX., it will be seen, vested the superintendence of endowments, &c., in the Boards of Revenue, and charged them with the duty of guarding against the misappropriation of the funds derived therefrom (*vide* sections 2, 3 and 5), and to enable the Boards the better to carry into effect the duties entrusted to them (*vide* section 8), local agents were appointed in each zillah, subject to the authority, control and orders of these Boards respectively; but section 2 of the proposed Act virtually abrogates and rescinds sections 2, 3 and 5, of Regulation XIX.; for the Board being composed of "European officers," would cease, were the Act passed, to be a superintending authority to exercise any control, or to have any right to interfere in these cases; nevertheless sect. 5 of this same Act provides, "that the present native local agents shall be continued in that capacity," that is, in the capacity of agents of the Board to carry into effect the duties entrusted to the Board, and subject to their authority, control and orders. We have seen, however, that the duties for which their agency was required were taken out of the hands of the Board by section 2, and they are not placed in the hands of any other body by the Act in question. There would therefore be an agent without a client, and a subordinate body with authority, under the law, altogether derivative, continuing to exist after the destruction of the only source whence its authority was derived, for any practical purpose obviously a nullity.

To maintain the principle set forth in the preamble of Reg. XIX. of 1810, and only to alter the agency through which it is applied, would require the constitution of a body having weight, character, disinterestedness and authority to fill the place now occupied by the Board. I doubt if the Government have materials available wherewith to constitute such a body without the aid of their European officers; and the question arises whether, under such circumstances, the Government should abandon the principle of Regulation XIX. of 1810, so long recognized and acted on.

I think that it should not be abandoned. I do not find it denied that it is the absolute and undoubted right of Mussulmans and Hindoos to endow mosques and temples, nor is it proposed by any set of men, as far as I have heard, to deprive the heathen subjects of the Government of such a right. The right, then, being recognized, it is I apprehend the paramount duty of the Government to guarantee and protect the enjoyment and exercise of this right, as of all other rights, in the most direct and efficient manner possible, care being, of course, taken not to infringe or encroach on any right of any other person.

I do not find it asserted that the direct interference authorized by Regulation XIX. of 1810 to secure the correct appropriation of endowments has been ineffectual, or has proved detrimental to the just rights of any man or body of men; on these vital points, therefore, the existing law being unimpeached, may be held to be unimpeachable.

"Quantum Religio potuit suadere malorum!" The sole ground on which alteration is advocated, is religion; the received doctrine being, that a Christian Government and its Christian functionaries should have nothing to do with the appropriation of funds dedicated to the support of a false creed and an idolatrous worship. But no Government will become more Christian in its character by becoming less just or less careful in protecting the acknowledged rights of the community; and called upon as Christian England has been to govern a hundred and thirty millions of Hindoos and Mahomedans, she cannot on any such plea as has been set up, endanger the secure exercise of these rights by her native subjects.

It is, I am aware, contended, that the protection of these endowments should be left to the courts; but all experience shows that even in countries where there is less of dishonesty to abuse, and more of public spirit to correct abuse, the common courts of justice afford no adequate security against the misappropriation of such funds; and in this country they would certainly afford no protection at all. It is to be noted also, that if the interference in such cases of the Christian officer be indeed sinful, as it is said to be, it must be to the full as sinful for the Christian judge to adjudicate money to an idol, as for the Christian collector to avert at an earlier stage its misappropriation; and this constructive sin, therefore, in one quarter or another,

another, can be avoided only by outlawing the religion of all classes of the native community.

But the impression I believe is (and no doubt it is correct), that these complaints would not find their way into court; that no attempt would be made to correct misappropriation, and that the Christian judge would be seldom, if ever, called upon to adjudicate in these cases or to correct such abuse. This, it is argued, would inflict a great blow upon the false religions of the natives of India, would necessarily tend to their subversion, and it is inferred, would smooth the way for a purer and truer religion. Christianity, I contend, requires no aid of so doubtful a character as this; the native has the right to make the endowments, and it is the duty of the Government to provide for the appropriation of the endowed funds according to the real intent and will of the endower. This just right should not be virtually abrogated, or the performance of this important duty to its native subjects should not be evaded on the part of Government by any such covert stroke as this. This principle, involved in the proposed alteration, when stripped of its disguise, appears to be, that it is allowable to do evil that good may ensue; this principle was repudiated, as we all know, by the apostle, in the very infancy of Christianity, and I shall grieve to see it now adopted as the groundwork, whether expressed or understood, of any alteration of the law made by a Christian legislature.

I would tell the Government that we are unable to draft a law of the description required, because we find, on considering the subject, that the principles laid down in the preamble of Regulation XIX. of 1810, which are nowhere denied to be just and sound, cannot be adequately maintained without the intervention in some form or other of the European servants of the Government.

23 May 1844.

(signed) *J. Lewis,*
Junior Member.

(True copy.)

(signed) *G. Plowden,*
Officiating Secretary.

(True copy.)

(signed) *Cecil Beadon,*
Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(No. 209.)

From the Officiating Secretary, Sudder Board of Revenue, to *F. J. Halliday,* Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Revenue Department; dated Fort William, 17 June 1844.

Miscellaneous
Department.

Present:
J. Pattle, Esq. and
J. Lewis, Esq.

Sir,

WITH reference to Mr. Under-Secretary Beadon's letter of the 18th March last, No. 216, repeating the call for the draft of an Act in modification of Regulation XIX. of 1810, I am directed by the Sudder Board of Revenue to request that you will lay before the Honourable the Governor of Bengal the accompanying copies of the papers noted in the margin,* being the draft of an Act proposed by the senior member, and the Minutes of both the members relating thereto.

* (See below.)

2. From these his Honour will learn, that the senior member proposes to modify Regulation XIX. of 1810, so as to relieve all European officers of Government from the management and control of the affairs and funds of all native religious endowments whatsoever, and to provide in substitution of that agency, for the employment of native superintendents professing the faith to which such institutions may belong; but that the junior member is of opinion, that the law in question ought not to be altered on the above point.

3. The first call upon this subject was made in your letter of the 16th November 1841, No. 1,512, in pursuance of the instructions of the Honourable the

* 1. Minute of the senior member, dated 15 May 1844; and, 2. the Draft Act. 3. Junior member's Minute, dated 23 May 1844. 4. Senior member's Minute, dated 3 June 1844. 5. Junior member's Minute, dated 5 June 1844.

* (See below.)

† The Sittaces Hazaree Mehal.

‡ No. 70, dated 23 October 1838.

the Court of Directors (as quoted in the margin*) conveyed in a despatch in the Legislative Department (No. 17, of 1841, dated 25th August), a copy of which accompanied your letter above-mentioned; these instructions appear to have been overlooked in the late Mr. Bignell's department, after the question relating to the retention of the lands† belonging to the temple of Juggernaut, under the management of the revenue officers, which formed the second head of the Honourable Court's despatch, was disposed of.

4. But some time before the receipt of the first orders of Government, the subject had engaged the attention of the Board, and in consequence they issued a circular letter, ‡ calling for information upon the following points from their subordinates:—1st. The Board were desirous to know whether it would be expedient or otherwise, with reference to the very extensive judicial and revenue powers now vested in the native subjects of Government, demonstrative of the increased confidence reposed in their integrity and uprightness, to entrust to them in future also the powers and duties now exercised by the revenue authorities and local agents under the provisions of Regulation XIX. of 1810. 2d. They wished to be informed whether the interference now exercised by the local agents under Regulation XIX. of 1810, with endowed institutions of a religious character, be generally popular or unpopular with the people; and whether they would prefer to the existing system that the superintendence of all endowments of that nature, and the charge of all lands by which they are maintained, should be left exclusively to the persons of the religious persuasion who take an interest in or are benefited by such endowments, the courts of justice being, of course, open for the hearing and redress of all complaints of misfeasance or other abuse.

5. The returns to this circular having been duly received, they were considered by the Board, and the then members, Mr. Pattle and Mr. C. W. Smith, recorded Minutes upon them, dated respectively 8th June and 12th September 1839, copies of which herewith accompany.

6. From these it will appear, that both these gentlemen concurred in the expediency of a change in the law very similar to that now proposed by the senior member; but their views were not referred for the consideration and orders of Government, as was determined upon, owing, it is supposed, to Mr. Smith having himself undertaken the preparation of the proposed Act, and kept the papers by him for that purpose until he was about to leave India in April 1842, when he returned them to the office, with various other papers, after which the subject was not revived.

7. The returns of the local authorities above referred to are herewith sent in original, together with an abstract of their contents, for more ready reference.

I have, &c.

Sudder Board of Revenue.

(signed) *Geo. Plowden,*
Officiating Secretary.

P. S.—Please to return the original enclosures.

NOTE of Senior Member.

THE orders of the Government of Bengal, dated 16th November 1841, forwarding copy of a letter No. 127, of the 1st of that month, from the Secretary to the Government of India, with a copy of the despatch from the Honourable Court of Directors, dated 25th August preceding, has, by an oversight, been allowed to remain thus long unanswered.

The above orders were twofold; they first instructed us to prepare the draft of an Act in modification of Regulation XIX. of 1810, which should exempt for the future all European officers from interference in the management of the funds

* "We are also desirous that the Regulations above-mentioned may be modified, and that the rules which require any of our European officers to interfere in the management of the funds and affairs of any mosque, pagoda or temple may be rescinded; and we request that you will take into consideration the best means of accomplishing this object."

funds and affairs of any mosque, pagoda or temple, and rescind those portions of that Regulation which required such interference by European officers ; and, 2dly, they referred to the withdrawal, under certain circumstances, of the Government management from lands belonging to the temple of Juggernaut.

The latter measure has been fully carried into effect ;* and, in furtherance of the first portion of the above-mentioned orders, I have prepared, and submit for consideration at the Board, the draft of an Act modifying and rescinding certain portions of Regulation XIX. of 1810, and requiring that for the future no European officers shall interfere with the funds and affairs of places of native worship ; I have proposed the employment of native agency of the faith of the institution with the affairs and funds of which it is intended that agency shall be entrusted.

(signed) *J. Pattle.*

Sudder Revenue Board, 15 May 1844.

(True copy.)

(signed) *Geo. Plowden,*
Officiating Secretary.

Act No. , of 1844.

WHEREAS it appears to be no longer necessary to require any European officers to interfere in the management of the funds and affairs of any mosque, pagoda, temple or other religious and native endowment or place of worship : and whereas it has now appeared that their due management, control and maintenance can be effectually maintained and administered by the agency of native superintendence, and that to this end the affairs and funds may be entrusted to persons professing the faith to which such institutions belong :

II. It is hereby enacted, that so much of Regulation XIX. of 1810 as provides for the interference of European officers with any mosque, pagoda, temple, or other religious and native endowment or place of worship, or in any way requires such superintendence or control of any European officer, is hereby repealed.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that in future the superintendence, government and management of each of such establishments, endowments or other institutions of religious native worship, and of their funds and property, real and personal, shall be exclusively entrusted and committed to the charge of persons belonging to the faith to which each such institution may belong.

IV. Provided always, and it is hereby enacted, that founders or endowers of institutions of religious native worship, may appoint and provide trustees or managers ; and all such nominations, whether by testamentary or other deed, shall be allowed and considered valid.

V. And it is hereby provided, that the present native local agents shall be continued in that capacity, and such further increase be made in the number of local agents as will be necessary from time to time for the due enforcement of the provisions of this Act.

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that Principal Sudder Aumeens, Sudder Aumeens, Moonsiffs and authorized pleaders of the Civil Court, shall be considered eligible for nomination and appointment as local agents.

VII. And it is hereby enacted, that, as heretofore, the nomination and appointment of local agents shall rest with the revenue authorities.

VIII. And it is hereby enacted, that the present managers, trustees and superintendents of native institutions, being places and establishments of native worship, whether under the designation of mootwillee, pandeh or shervaet, or any other, shall be continued undisturbed in the exercise of their offices.

IX. And it is hereby enacted and provided, that whenever the officé of mootwallee, pandeh or shewaet, or any other manager or superintendent of a mosque, pagoda, temple or other religious and native endowment or place of worship, shall

* *Vide* Board's letter to Government, No. 160, dated 7th instant, communicating the final transfer of the Suttacs Hazaree Mahal to the Rajah of Khoondah, and the previous correspondence.

shall become vacant, and no successor shall have been provided by the founder or endower, a successor shall be elected and appointed by a majority of voices of a punchayet, to be convened and composed of individuals of the faith of the institution, not less than five and not more than eleven in number, and that the election of such individuals shall be made by the Collector of the district (or other officer holding his office temporarily in his absence) from the most respectable of the inhabitants of the Sudder station, or of its environs.

X. And it is hereby further enacted, that nothing in this Regulation shall be construed to preclude any individual who may conceive he has just grounds of complaint, from suing in a court of justice a mootwullee or pandeh, a shewaet or other manager or superintendent of a mosque, pagoda, temple or other religious and native endowment or place of worship, for misconduct in the fulfilment of his trust.

XI. And it is hereby enacted, that no member of any punchayet appointed under this Act shall be liable to any suit in any court in respect of any vote given by him for the election of a mootwullee, shewaet or pandeh, or any other manager or superintendent of a mosque, pagoda, temple or other religious or native endowment or place of worship.

(signed) *J. Pattle.*

(True copy.)

(signed) *Geo. Plowden,*
Officiating Secretary.

(True copies.)

(signed) *Cecil Beadon,*
Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

NOTE by Junior Member.

Read the senior member's note of the 3d instant, and the papers which accompanied it.

THE perusal of the papers now circulated with the senior member's note of the 3d instant, has not altered the opinion which I have already given, and has not removed the necessity which I felt to be imposed upon me, of giving a distinct expression of my opinion on this much vexed question.

I have little to add to what I have already stated, except it be to point out the error, as it appears to me, which has been allowed to pervade the whole discussion, and which stands out prominently in the 4th paragraph of the senior member's present note.

The question, I beg to say, is not one of religion at all; it is not of idolatry *versus* christianity. It is not of a special protection to be granted to false religions, which is not extended to the true, as has been made to appear. It is, in truth, a question of the free and complete exercise of a civil right which is involved; and in this respect only can the Government justly and fairly regard it or deal with it.

We know that 34 years ago the legislature judged that the free and complete exercise of this right required special protection, and that therefore Regulation XIX. 1810 was enacted. It has not been shown that the right in question should cease to be enjoyed, or that it is less liable to be infringed than it was in 1810, or stands less in need of special protection. It has not been shown that the special and direct protection of the executive has endangered the rights or encroached upon the privileges of others; and whatever the defects of the present law may be, it is not shown, nay it is not pretended, that in good faith the object of the new law is to bestow more complete protection than the old. I contend, therefore, that the old should stand.

The change made within these few years at Cuttack, Gya and Allahabad, has doubtless, as is stated in the senior member's 5th paragraph, proved most satisfactory to the people; and (whatever reasons may have dictated it) the change itself was just and good. But the opinion is nearly universal, that a man's religion should not be reckoned an exciseable commodity, and that the performance of a religious rite is never the proper subject of a tax. Hence freedom from imposition of that description has proved satisfactory to all, and our change of system is to be called just and good, only because it answers to the test of sound principle. The alteration of the law, of 1810 now proposed will not bear such

such a test as this, nor, as far as I can see, will it be found true to any of the principles of sound and honest legislation. It appears to me to carry within it the mischievous ingredient of religious persecution, because the full and certain exercise of a lawful right is made less secure to the community by reason of their religion, or, in other words, a certain amount of good government is abstracted from the governed, because their governors are of a different creed. This, as far as it goes, is religious persecution.

5 June 1844.

(signed) *J. Lewis.*

(True copy.)

(signed) *G. Plowden,*
Officiating Secretary.

(True copy.)

(signed) *Cecil Beadon,*
Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

ABSTRACT of RETURNS to Circular Order, No. 70, of the 23d October 1838, relative to entrusting Natives with the Powers and Duties exercised by the Revenue Authorities under the provisions of Regulation XIX. of 1810.

ASSAM.

Commissioner of Assam, 10 Dec. 1838, p. 149.

IN the present state of circumstances in the province, Commissioner can perceive no reason why the revenue officers need at all interfere with religious endowments.

At no distant period the revenue of such endowments will, he conceives, become applicable to the general education of the people, or for other purposes of public utility; and, contemplating this event, he advocates the appointment of local agencies (there are none at present in Assam) to superintend, with the particular object of preventing the funds belonging to institutions being misappropriated, and has no reason to believe that the duty might not be safely trusted to native gentlemen or judicial officers.

Collector of Gwalior, Captain Rutherford.

Is of opinion that in the Regulation Provinces endowments should be subject alone to the interference of the law where they have been founded by private individuals; but where they have owed their institution to the sovereign, he thinks they should be subject to the orders of the sovereign for the time being, to meet the demands of altered circumstances, and in this case he would entrust their superintendence to natives.

He further thinks, that in Assam all the endowments of the latter description, and their revenues, might be appropriated as it pleased the Government, after making due provision for the religious ceremonies, &c.

Collector of Lucknow, Captain Vetch.

Is of opinion that no interference need be exercised, except for the due realization of the portion of revenue which in Assam the Government has reserved to itself from the grants.

Collector of Kamrup, Captain Mathie.

Thinks it would be highly inexpedient to bestow on natives the powers and duties referred to; and that it is most necessary that they should be performed by the revenue officers; and he thinks that the measure of leaving such institutions to the superintendence of natives, would be unpopular, and create oppression and loss of revenue.

Officiating Collector of Jorehaut, Lieutenant Brodie.

States that he believes little interference has been exercised by the revenue authorities in Assam with endowed religious institutions, and does not think that there would be any serious objection made if the superintendence were left exclusively to natives.

BHAUGULPORE.

Commissioner of Bhaurulpore, No. 78, dated 16 Jan. 839.

The Commissioner states, that Regulation XIX. of 1810 has never been enforced in the several districts in his division, which circumstance may be taken as a reply to both the first and second questions put by the Board. It is clear, the Commissioner says, that the people would prefer that the exclusive charge of endowments should be left to themselves. Gives an example, and states, that

Messrs. Vansittart and Alexander recommend that the control over endowments should still be vested in Government, or in the court especially constituted for that purpose.

Deputy-Collector of Monghyr, dated 4 January 1839.

Concurs in the first point, provided some respectable European be associated with natives; and states, that the local agent's interference with the religious institutions is very obnoxious to the people, and recommends the transfer of such a duty to natives.

Deputy Collector of Dinagepore, 29 Dec. 1838.

For the reasons stated, he is of opinion that there would be no risk in vesting natives with the powers now exercised by the local agents. In reply to the second point, that officer states that the interference on the part of the local agents with the religious endowments, is decidedly unpopular, and that the natives in his district would prefer that the superintendence thereof should be given exclusively to the persons of the religious persuasion.

Mr. Farquharson, in charge of Khass and resumed Mehals, dated 28 Dec. 1838.

States his inability to furnish the information required by the Board, but at the same time gives his opinion that any interference on the part of Government with the religious institutions would be unpopular with the people, and would probably occasion misunderstanding, the Regulation regarding them has never been acted upon.

Mr. Vansittart, Tiroohot, Special Deputy Collector, 24 Nov. 1838, No. 134.

Is of opinion that natives may be entrusted with the management of the religious endowments, but still Government must keep a check over them. With regard to the second point, Mr. Vansittart states, that natives have no objection whatever to the interference of Europeans under Regulation XIX. of 1810, but their complaint is only for the want of efficient control.

Mr. Alexander, Special Deputy Collector of Bhaugulpore, dated 26 Nov. 1838.

States the inexpediency of transferring the uncontrolled superintendence of the religious endowments to natives. Gives an example in the Shahabad district, and states that the institution of a court would prevent the misappropriation of large sums intended for the benefit of the people.

Mr. Alexander also states, that the remark on the first point nearly answers the second.

CHITTAGONG.

Commissioner of Chittagong, No. 40, dated 22 March, Mr. Harvey.

Is of opinion that it is expedient to entrust Principal Sudder Ameens, Deputy Collectors under Regulation IX. of 1833, Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs, with the powers and duties of local agents, within defined local limits, and subject to the control of the superior revenue authorities. Is also of opinion, that it is advisable that the Government should exercise its discretion on the reports of its local officers, and other sources of information at its disposal, in adding to the local agents constituted as above, such respectable and influential local residents in each district as might be willing to lend their aid.

Believes the interference now exercised by local agents and revenue authorities under Regulation XIX. of 1810, with religious endowments, to be generally popular; and is of opinion that Government would not be justified in divesting itself of the salutary control it has always exercised over such institutions. In fine, considers that Government should in no degree diminish such control, but that it would act wisely in availing itself of the aid and assistance of that part of its subjects most interested in the proper superintendence of their institutions, and in the proper application of the funds, under such salutary regulations as it may see fit to prescribe for their guidance.

Deputy Collector of Bulloeah, Mr. Garrett.

Thinks there could be no objection to entrusting the powers and duties now exercised by revenue authorities under Regulation XIX. of 1810, to such natives as may be considered qualified. Never having been in a district where such endowments existed, he is unable to give an opinion on the subject of the second paragraph of the Board's circular.

Collector of Tipperah, Mr. Money.

Has never heard that the interference now exercised by local agents is unpopular, but has no doubt that the people would prefer that the superintendence of all endowments of a religious character should be left exclusively to persons of their own religious persuasion.

CUTTACK.

Officiating Commissioner of Cuttack, No. 194, dated 26 Jan. 1839.

Mr. Mills, the officiating Commissioner, submits copies of replies from the several Collectors of his division. States that he is averse to transferring the superintendence

superintendence of all religious endowments to the persons of the religious persuasion, and recommends that two Boards, consisting of three members each, one of Hindoo and the other of Moosulmen, be appointed to each district for the superintendence of that duty. They should be vested with the full power now exercised by the Revenue Commissioner under the provisions of Regulation XIX. of 1810, their decisions being only appealable summarily to the Commissioner or to the Sudder Board.

Director of Midna-
re, dated 12 Nov.
38.

Says that Regulation XIX. of 1810 has never been fully enforced in all the districts of Bengal; and, for the reasons stated, suggests the modification of that Regulation, so far as to prohibit the authorities from interfering with the management of religious institutions, except on the application of the parties concerned.

Director, 31 Dec. 1838.

Mr. Malet submits a copy and translation of a petition from the mohunts and purchas of Juggernaut, expressing their gratitude for the Government interference with endowed institutions, and stating, if Government appoint honest and impartial persons as superintendents, whether they be Europeans or Hindoos or Moosulmans, they are agreed to the measure.

That gentlemen thinks the interference on the part of the local agents is popular, and that Government, as rulers of the country, is bound to protect all its institutions without distinction, and is of opinion that the powers of the Regulation should be transferred to the civil court.

Director, 10 Jan.
39.

Mr. Forbes, the Officiating Collector, objects to vesting uncovenanted servants of Government with the charge of the property belonging to the people, who, he states, would not be grateful if the management of their religious endowments be transferred to those persons who are interested in them, and that Hindoos prefer the existing system, and are averse to any change.

Director, 10 Dec.
38.

Mr. Repton says, that the people are satisfied with present system of superintendence, but he is not aware of any objection to the transfer of the duties now performed by the local agents to natives.

D A C C A.

Commissioner of
Dacca, dated 26 Jan.
39, No. 29, Mr.
London.

In furtherance of the principle of confining European agency to superintending and appellate duties, the Commissioner would approve of a law which should make over the jurisdiction contemplated in Regulation XIX. of 1810 to natives, they being subject in their turn to an appellate jurisdiction.

Observes, that it is not easy to answer Board's second query, because of the difficulty of getting at the opinions of natives collectively. Is inclined, however, to believe that they would not approve of a withdrawal on the part of Government of the interference sanctioned by Regulation XIX. of 1810. Commissioner would deprecate the cessation of interference, on the ground that such a cessation would operate as a bounty upon fraud and religious heart-burnings and bickerings.

Director of Dacca,
Mr. J. Grant.

Is of opinion that the superintendence under Regulation XIX. of 1810 ought not to be made over to the natives, and that the interference exercised by local agents is decidedly popular.

Director of Mymen-
gh, Mr. Irvin.

Thinks the powers and duties now exercised by the revenue authorities and local agents under Regulation XIX. of 1810 might be safely transferred to the native judicial and revenue officers; and, from inquiries he has made, is encouraged to affirm that the interference now exercised by the local agents under Regulation XIX. of 1810 is, on the whole, unpopular with the natives, both Hindoos and Mahomedans, and that the contemplated transfer of the superintendence of endowments from the English officials to respectable trustworthy natives would be satisfactory.

Director of Backer-
gunge, Mr. T. Bruce.

Sees no objection to the transfer of the duty of superintendence to the natives, provided an appeal lie to some superior authority. There are no endowments of the kind in Backergunge; but Collector never heard that the interference now exercised is considered unpopular by the natives; on the contrary, he believes that, having a tendency to raise their religion in their eyes, and by consequence to perpetuate it, the interference is exceedingly popular.

Collector of Sylhet,
Mr. G. Plowden.

On the first point, is of opinion, for reasons given at large, that respectable natives should be eligible to serve as local agents equally with officers of the civil, military and medical services, the Collector of the zillah being always, as heretofore, an *ex-officio* agent, but would not transfer to natives the superintending duties at present vested in the Board of Revenue.

On the second point, is inclined to believe that the people at large think very little about the matter; the only objectors usually to the interference of local agents being the trustees, managers or superintendents of endowments, upon whose malpractices the local agents are intended to be a check.

Whether it is desirable for the Government to forego interference with religious endowments, depends entirely on what may be their present views, if, as at the period of the enactment of Regulation XIX. of 1810, they consider it to be "an important duty of every Government to provide that all such endowments be applied according to the real will and intent of the grantors," then their continued interference in the manner now exercised is undoubtedly necessary to prevent the abuses which would otherwise obtain. But if it be considered unbecoming on the part of a Christian Government to contribute in any degree to the support of infidel worship, then the present special protection should be withdrawn; for it seems to Mr. Plowden that the misappropriations and abuses on the part of the managers which would then ensue, entirely without check (for he holds there would be none on the part of the community at large), would in no very long time convert the public grants into private property, and so tend to the subversion of the religion for the support of which the grants were made.

HAZAREEBAGH.

1. Whether it would be expedient or otherwise to entrust to the native subjects of Government the power and duties now exercised by the revenue authorities and local agents under Regulation XIX. of 1810?

2. Whether the interference of local agents with the religious endowment would be generally popular or unpopular, and whether they would prefer that the superintendence of all endowments should be left exclusively to the persons of the religious persuasion?

Governor-general's
Agent at Hazaree-
bagh, No. 29, dated
7 Dec. 1838.

Submits replies from his assistants, and states his concurrence with Lieutenant Hannynghton's opinion on the first point, and his inability to answer the second.

Mr. J. Davidson,
Principal Assistant-
Agent, Lohurdugga,
dated 10 Nov. 1843,
No. 151.

First point. States that considerable evil would arise from entrusting the power and duties connected with the religious endowments to natives, and that he is unable to reply to the second point, there being no endowment of the kind in his division, but concludes that natives would prefer the present system.

Mr. L. Bird, Princi-
pal Assistant Agent,
Hazarechaugh Divi-
sion, dated 10 Nov.
1838.

Thinks it would be expedient to invest natives with the powers and duties above-mentioned, and that the people would prefer that the superintendence should be left to the persons of the religious persuasion.

Lieutenant Han-
nyngton, Principal
Assistant Agent,
Maunhhoon, dated
13 Nov. 1838, No.
265.

Is of opinion that respectable natives might be entrusted with the duties now exercised by the revenue authorities and local agents under Regulation XIX. of 1810. Is convinced, after careful inquiry, that the great mass of intelligent Hindoos consider the interference now exercised by the local agents to be most salutary, and that, so far from desiring any change in the existing system, they would look upon its abandonment as a great evil, the renewal of a misgovernment that had happily become a tradition. They argue that, unless directly protected by Government, their temples and endowments would be virtually without protection; the courts of justice would be a nominal but ineffectual safeguard; private individuals would not stand as suitors for public rights in opposition to the priesthood, or to persons whom that body might favour, and thus the produce of, or probably the lands themselves, might be irrecoverably alienated.

Refrains from the expression of any opinion on the momentous question of Christian duty in regard to heathen religious institutions, because the Board do not ask for speculative opinions.

JESSORE.

JESSORE.

Commissioner of
Jessore, No. 626,
dated 5 Dec. 1838.

All the officers * are averse, and state the sentiments of the native community to be adverse, to any alteration in the enactment of Regulation XIX. of 1810.

MOORSHEDABAD.

Commissioner of
Moorsheadabad, dated
Feb., No. 33.

The superintendence of endowments might, in Mr. Jackson's opinion, with advantage be in some cases entrusted to natives, and the native officers of Government might in some instances be chosen for the purpose; but the Government should not, Mr. Jackson thinks, give up any portion of their right to interfere.

Mr. Jackson observes, that the interference of Government is popular with all those who require protection, and are on the side of right and justice; but with the powerful and interested it is unpopular, inasmuch as it deprives them, in a measure, of their illegal gains.

Collector of Moorsheadabad, Mr. J. Ward.

Is of opinion that the powers and duties now exercised by the local agents might be advantageously vested in natives, but not exclusively. The Collector should be *ex-officio* a member.

Deputising Collector
Rajshahye.

Is of opinion that the powers and duties might be advantageously entrusted to intelligent natives, and that the interference of Government through the local agents does not appear to be unpopular in his district.

Deputy Collector of
Jagrah, Mr. Law.

Is unable to speak as to the expediency of such a measure, not having had an opportunity of judging of the qualifications of Deputy Collectors, &c. &c.

Deputy Collector of
Jibna, Mr. Allan.

Is of opinion that the duties and powers in question might safely and advantageously be entrusted to native public officers of the rank of Principal Sudder Ameen, Deputy Collector, &c., and natives of acknowledged respectability not in the service of the Government.

Has never been stationed at a zillah containing any extensive endowments and is, therefore, unable to speak with certainty of the popularity or otherwise of the other law. Upon the whole, he would say that the people at large would prefer their religious endowments to be managed by persons of their own persuasion, provided that the protection and countenance at present afforded them by Government should not be withdrawn.

Deputising Collector of
Jerbhoom, Mr. Barton.

Thinks that the bigotry of the people presents insuperable objections to such a measure as that contemplated by the Board, of entrusting natives with the powers and duties exercised by the revenue authorities under Regulation XIX. of 1810.

Believes that those who derive no benefit from, and who are unconnected with the endowments, care little about the matter; but that those who have anything to do with them, like the present system, because, not having much confidence in priestly purity, they naturally prefer cheap to expensive justice.

Collector of Rungre, Mr. Smith.

With regard to arrangements connected with property granted for religious purposes, is of opinion that it would not be safe to found them upon the increased confidence placed by the laws in the integrity and uprightness of the natives; sufficient data do not exist upon which to test the results of the experiment now making.

Finds it difficult to answer the second point noticed by the Board. The nature of our intercourse with independent and well-informed natives is so limited, &c., that it is almost impossible to form any idea of their real sentiments. If the people are simply told that the superintendence of religious endowments belongs naturally to the persons of the religious persuasions in whose favour the grants are made, it will probably be agreeable to them; but if the question should be put on any intolerant ground of religious views, it will, in his opinion, no doubt give rise to dissatisfaction amongst the Hindoos, while with the Mahomedans it might be attended with positive danger, since the sectarian and bigoted spirit is very strong with them.

PATNA.

* Commissioner; Collector of Hooghly; Collector of Twenty-four Pergunnahs; Collector of Jessore; Mr. Lawrell.

PATNA.

Commissioner of Patna, dated 28 March 1839, No. 2,347.

Observes, that in his division Regulation XIX. of 1810 appears to have been a dead letter. No local agents have ever been appointed by Government under section 9, with the exception of the Collector, who is a local agent *ex officio*.

Excepting in one instance, the numerous endowments which the investigations of resumption officers have brought to light in his division, have never been interfered with. The question, therefore, is, whether the now carrying into full effect the provisions of Regulation XIX. would be popular or otherwise.

Both mootawallis and the public would be affected by the measure. The former would deprecate any interference calculated to check the misappropriation of the assets. With the public, on the other hand, a vigilant control over the trustees ought, the Commissioner thinks, to be popular, as it is for their benefit; but the benefit being remote, and of a character which does not touch their pockets, they evince an utter indifference to the abuses which exist. Commissioner thinks that exclusive employment of natives would be objectionable, particularly where the grants are for the support of colleges or other institutions of public utility. Deriving no advantage from the exercise of their functions, and their conduct being open to no supervision, they would take little interest in the affairs of the endowment, and the funds would remain, as hitherto, at the disposal of the mootawallis. In the Commissioner's judgment, however, there is no apparent objection to natives being associated with covenanted officers in the duty, and he would therefore suggest that either the moolvee and pundit at each station, or two Sudder Ameens, one a Hindoo and the other a Mahomedan, be *ex-officio* local agents in conjunction with the Judge and Collector, both of whom should be likewise agents *ex officio*. Suggests further, that the mootawalli or other trustee in charge of each endowment, should lay before the committee a quarterly or half-yearly account of his collections and disbursements, and that the committee should in every case determine what proportion of the proceeds shall be devoted to the objects of the endowment, and what proportion shall be assigned to the mootawallis for their maintenance. An annual report on the state of all the endowments under their charge should be submitted by the committee to Government, either direct or through the Commissioner and Board of Revenue.

Officiating Collector of Behar, Mr. Hamilton.

States, that as there are no endowments, &c. in the zillah, he does not feel competent to offer an opinion relative to the popularity of the existing system. Is decidedly averse to entrusting native subjects of the country with the powers and duties now exercised by the revenue or other authorities.

The duties defined in the XIXth Regulation of 1810 are of a peculiar nature, and much of it would not be understood by natives, who, as far as Collector can understand, would prefer their being performed by the local agents, as at present, rather than it should be left exclusively to persons of the religious persuasion who take an interest in or are benefited by endowments, grants, &c.

In Collector's humble opinion, the time has not arrived for entrusting any description of funds to natives, without taking from them substantial security against malversation.

Acting Collector of Patna, Mr. Radcliffe.

Is of opinion that both Mahomedans and Hindoos would consider it a great boon if the management and superintendence of endowments were vested in respectable natives; for, however conciliatory may be the views of the European local agents, their connexion with the religion and customs of the people being so widely different, they naturally suspect the local agent can be but partially acquainted with the mootawalli's fitness for office, either from knowledge of his learning or sanctity; submits that where it was practicable, the two Sudder Ameens, if Hindoo and Mahomedan, should be appointed to the office hitherto held as local agents by the Collector and some other officer of the civil, military or medical service.

Officiating Collector of Shahabad, Mr. Gilmore.

Considers that if the little control now exercised over endowments by the officers of Government were relinquished, great abuses would be practised, and that the greater part, if not all the funds, would be appropriated for the benefit of the mootawallis and their dependents.

States, that as far as he is acquainted with the sentiments of the natives, the interference now exercised by the officers of Government is not, generally speaking,

ing, popular among them. They would, no doubt, prefer that the superintendence was entrusted entirely to themselves.

Luke.

There being no endowments in Sarun of the nature specified in Regulation XIX. of 1810, Mr. Luke is not aware what degree of responsibility rests with the local agents in their interference with them, and consequently cannot offer an opinion on the expediency or otherwise of vesting the natives with the powers of local agents.

cial Deputy Col-
or of Behar,
Reid.

In Mr. Reid's opinion, it would not be expedient at the present time to vest in the native judicial and revenue officers of Government the powers and duties prescribed in Regulation XIX. of 1810.

The interference of the local agents is not, as far as Mr. Reid has observed, unpopular with the people.

cial Deputy Col-
or of Patna,
Farquharson.

States his conviction that the contemplated measure would, as regards religious grants specially, be most popular amongst all classes. Whether it would be as generally beneficial to the well-being of endowments, and equally conducive to the end aimed at by the endowers, must depend, in Mr. Farquharson's opinion, much on the individuals empowered to superintend them.

He gives two instances of the abuse of the power.

cial Deputy Col-
or of Sarun,
Lushington.

With regard to the expediency of vesting natives with the powers, &c. of Regulation XIX. of 1810, does not consider the parties in charge of the institutions to be, generally speaking, possessed of such integrity, uprightness of conduct as to ensure the full and regular disbursement of the funds, without the establishment of such checks and the exercise of such control as will render it incumbent upon them to execute their trust faithfully.

That the present system of management is unpopular, Mr. Lushington does not see any reason to suppose, so long as the degree of interference on the part of the local agents is so slight, and he has no doubt upon his mind that the natives would infinitely prefer the present system to the transfer of the control of the endowments, exclusively to the persons of the religious persuasion to whom the subordinate management is at present entrusted.

Sudder Board of Revenue, Fort William,
17 June 1841.

(signed) *G. Plowden,*
Officiating Secretary

(True copy.)

(signed) *Cecil Beadon,*
Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

—No. 132.—

No. 1.
Revenue.

(No. 642.)

From *C. Beadon*, Esq., Under Secretary to the Governor of Bengal to *G. A. Bushby*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department; dated Fort William, 13 August 1845.

Sir,

With reference to your letter, No. 230, of the 15th March last, calling for a report on the lands of the Temple of Juggernaut, I am directed to forward, for submission to the Supreme Government, copy of a letter from the officiating Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, No. 283, dated the 29th ultimo, with enclosures on the subject.

I have, &c.

(signed) *C. Beadon,*
Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(No. 283.)

From *G. Plowden*, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, to *F. J. Halliday*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department; dated Fort William, 29 July 1845.

No. 2.
Miscellaneous
Department.

Present :
J. Pattle, Esq. and
J. Lewis, Esq.

Sir,

I AM desired by the Sudder Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of Government Order, No. 254, dated the 31st March, giving cover to a copy of a despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, and of a letter from Mr. Secretary Bushby, calling for "a report respecting any land that may formerly have belonged to the Juggernaut Temple, and which may now be made over for the purposes of that temple, in commutation of the present annual allowance of money paid by Government."

2. As precise information on this subject was not to be found in the office of the Sudder Board, a call was made on the Commissioner of Cuttack, requiring, him, after due inquiry, to report upon the subject. His reply, No. 1,016, dated the 15th May, and its enclosures, accompany this letter, and it is apparent from them, that, with the exception of the Sutais Huzan estate, already made over to the Khoordhar Rajah, there are no lands of which "any record is now extant, or of which any trace is forthcoming, that have been set aside for the use of the temple."

3. Under these circumstances it has occurred to the Commissioner to suggest, that, in order to complete the discontinuance of our interference with the temple, land revenue should be assigned to it, or that estates should be purchased and bestowed upon the temple, calculated to yield a sum in rent equivalent to the amount of the donation. In this recommendation the Board cannot concur. The distinction drawn appears to them quite illusory, and, with reference to the peculiar value set by the natives of the country upon landed endowments, they are of opinion that the proposed plan involves even greater evils than that now in operation. There is, in fact, no argument against the simple payment of a donation in money which does not apply with greater force against a permanent endowment in land, and if it be not just and expedient to pursue the one course, it may be certainly predicated that no case can be made out for adopting the other.

4. When the subject was last in their hands the Board endeavoured (irrespective of creeds) to discuss the simple question of the existence of any pledge on the part of Government to support the temple. It was satisfactorily established that no pledge was ever given; and the non-existence of any particular pledge, is, the Board remark, fully recognized in the present despatch of the Honourable the Court of Directors, where it is stated, that the allowance was continued on the assurance held out by Sir Arthur Wellesley and the Governor-general, that the temple and Brahmins should be taken under the protection of the British Government, an assurance which, the Honourable Court most justly remark, was in strict conformity with the principle on which the affairs of their empire in India have uniformly been administered.

5. But the principle here spoken of, the Board desire me most respectfully to observe, is, of course, the sound and enlightened one of entire toleration and effectual protection for their subjects of all creeds, in the performance of their respective religious rites and duties, and cannot be the principle of giving pecuniary support to any of the religious establishments of the country, because such a principle has never been recognized or acted on by the Government.

6. In the absence therefore of all pledge on the part of the Government to continue the donation to this temple, and in the absence of all evidence, showing any necessity, whether of expediency or otherwise, for persisting in a measure satisfactorily shown to be obnoxious to most serious objections, and considered generally derogatory to the political character of our Government, the Board respectfully and earnestly advise the unreserved abolition in perpetuity of the donation in question.

7. I am

7. I am further desired by the junior member to submit, on his part, the accompanying copy of his note of this date on Mr. Mills' reply.

I have, &c.

(signed) *G. Plowden*,
Officiating Secretary.

Sudder Board of Revenue.

P. S.—Please to return the enclosures when no longer required.

(True copy.)

(signed) *C. Beadon*,
Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(No. 1,016.)

From *A. J. M. Mills*, Esq., Commissioner of the Cuttack Division, to *G. Plowden*, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, Fort William; dated Pooree, 15 May 1845. No. 3.
Miscellaneous

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 99, dated 15th ultimo, with its original enclosure (which is herewith returned), calling for a report on the lands of the Temple of Juggernaut.

2. As I was led to believe little or any land that formerly belonged to the temple could be now traced, and as I considered, that in order to complete the discontinuance of our interference with the temple, the Government would not object to redeem the donation, by giving other land of equal value belonging to the superintendent of the temple, I desired the Collector to open a communication with the Rajah of Khoordah, who is the superintendent of the temple, having for its object the assignment of the revenues of pergunnah Sunbae, the Rajah's ancestral Zemindars, to the support of the temple. A copy of my letter to the Collector, and of that officer's reply, dated respectively the 19th ultimo and 10th instant, I have now the honour to submit for the consideration of the Board.

3. The Board will observe, from the 3d, 4th and 5th paragraph of the Collector's report, that, with the exception of the Suttars Hazari estate, there are no lands of which any record is now extant, or of which any trace is forthcoming, that have been set aside for the use of the temple. The Collector states, that he has satisfied himself on this point, having carefully compared the statement of lands given in Mr. Græme's report, dated 1805, and in that of Mr. Webb's, dated 1807, with the Mouzahwari details of the Suttas Hazari Mahal.

4. It will be instructive, however, to exhibit, in an abstract view, the precise results of the comparison.

5. The resources of the temple at the time of the British accession are thus classified in Mr. Græme's Appendix :

	Jumma in Cowrees.		Jumma in Rupees, at 4 Kawuns per Rupee.	
	Kawuns.	puns.	Rs.	As.
Item 1.—Eleven Mouzahs - -	47,393	13	11,848	8

The jumma of these mouzahs for 1250, is stated at Rs. 11,348. 13. 0½. They constitute a portion of the Suttas Hazari Mahal, and with the exception of Kodhar, which is in Mr. Græme's Appendix assessed at a jumma of kawuns 20,000, or 5,000 rupees, have been, under orders of Government, restored to the Temple pergunnah. Kodhar was, I find, struck out of the accounts by Mr. Webb, as it was only nominally appropriated to the expenses of the temple. It appears that Rugujee Busta granted the pergunnah of Kodhar to Jin Ram Doss Mohunt, for the maintenance of a private bhoge, established by his mother. The estate has since been adjudged liable to assessment, subject to the payment of Rs. 3,466. 10. 8. to the Mohunt for the expenses of the said bhoge.

Item 2.—Rent-free lands : Jumma, 630 kawuns — 157½ rupées.

These lands form part of the Suttas Hazari estate, and have been restored, as above mentioned, to the temple.

(No. 283.)

From *G. Plowden*, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, to *F. J. Halliday*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department; dated Fort William, 29 July 1845.

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(No. 1,016.)

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Item 2.—Rent-free lands: Jumrah, 630 kawuns — 157½ rupées.

These lands form part of the Suttas Hazari estate, and have been restored, as above mentioned, to the temple.

- Item 3.--Kunjahs or assignments on pergunnahs in Mogulbundee :
Jumma, 68,711 kawuns = 17,152 rupees.

I am of opinion, that no doubt can now be entertained that all these kunjahs have been brought on the rent-roll of the district. I mentioned in my report, No. 1,943, dated 26th August 1843, regarding the temple and the connexion of Government therewith, that several of them had, according to Mr. Webb's authority, been incorporated in 1807 with the Mal lands, and that the Board had recommended that the remainder should be similarly dealt with, and there is every reason to believe, though direct proof be wanting, that this scheme was carried out by Mr. Buller, who was deputed to revise the general settlement of the district, and who augmented in a considerable degree, the jummahs of several estates. Be it as it may, the assignments in question ceased to be collected by the temple officers, from the time of Messrs. Græme's and Webb's ministration.

- Item 4.—Kunjahs or assignments on the rent-free lands and villages in the Mogulbundee :

Jumma, 29,049 kawuns, 15 punns = 7,262½ rupees.

These assignments, with two exceptions of trifling amount, have been regularly realized, and constitute an item of the Suttais Hazari Mahal; viz.

On account of Tunki - - - -	Rs. 6,502 6 -
„ Kunjah - - - -	444 9 10
TOTAL - - - -	Rs. 6,946 15 10

- Item 5.—Resources of the temple under various heads :

Kawuns 42,553. 12. 6 = 10,638 rupees.

This item consists of taxes on trades, &c., Mr. Webb has stated, in the 18th paragraph of his report, that the whole of the collections from the sayers and town duties were resumed, with the exception of the collections on the six bhoges, which is a tax paid on the side of "Mahapershad" in the temple.

The Dadjika fees, or those for the privilege of displaying cloth on the wheel at the top of the temple, were included, with the excepted tax above mentioned in the receipts of the temple, on which the annual donation was calculated, and with it are now collected by the Rajah.

- Item 6.—Kunjahs on certain Killahs, amounting to

Kawuns 3,113. 8 = 778 rupees.

With the exception of the kunjahs of Killah Duspullah, viz. 240 rupees, included in the Suttais Hazari Mahal, the other kunjahs, which appertain to the Khoordah estate, have been consolidated with the Mal.

Total Receipts, 1,91,509. 14. 1. kawuns = 47,877½ rupees; and upon every "Lal Jatri" 15 annas.

6. In addition to the above funds of the temple, Mr. Græme forwarded two statements (9 and 10) of lands which were under the charge of the mutdaris, and which he alleged were assigned for the express purpose of defraying the established expenses of the temple, but the greater portion of the proceeds of which had been misapplied by these holders: it does not appear, however, that the produce of these lands was ever brought into the accounts of the temple, or the grants under which they were held were other than *bona fide* lakheraj tenures of the "Amasat Manage" description, or lands given for the use of or performance of certain ceremonies connected with the temple: the titles to hold these lands have been investigated under the Resumption Laws, and some resumed and some confirmed to the holders.

7. It will be seen from the foregoing observations and comparative statements, that there are no lands which may have formerly belonged to the temple that can in any manner be restored to it, while the inconvenience of entrusting the landholder with the payment of the resumed kunjahs, and the vexatious and objectionable nature of the sayer and town taxes render it highly impolitic to revert to the former system of collecting these dues through the temple officers.

8. Touching the commutation of the money allowance now paid by Government, by the assignment of the revenues of the Rajah's zemindary talooka Delang, pergunnah Lunbae, I regret to state that my own and the Collector's endeavours have failed to obtain the Rajah's consent to the proposed arrangement. He

opposes

opposes it, because of the possibility of his becoming a dependent zemindar, a contingency which might follow his ejection from the superintendence of the temple for any acts of misfeasance. I do not think that we could, with any degree of justice, force such an arrangement on him.

9. The Board will observe, that the Rajah is not indisposed to accept the revenues of other mahals, as enumerated in his reply, in lieu of the donation. It will be time enough to consider the feasibility of such a plan, when the principle shall have received the sanction of Government; at the same time I cannot but state, that the suggestion offered in the 12th and 13th paragraphs of Mr. Garrett's report, to purchase Rahang or Serain and Chowbeescoodh, from the Ranee Kutyanee, or to exchange the former or the two latter pergunnahs, for Government possessions of equal value in Noacolly, would be the most politic (as it is the most consonant with the wishes of the Rajah) arrangement, inasmuch as these estates lie all round the temple, and the Government have already consented to repurchase them, for the purpose of conciliating the good-will and promoting the prosperity of the tenantry.

Vide correspondence Mr. Wilkinson to Commissioner, dated 24 April 1837; Commissioner to Board, dated 19 May; and 22 July 1837; Board to Government, dated 15 August 1837.

I have &c.

Office of Commissioner, 19th Division,
Pooree, 15 May 1845.

(signed) *A. J. M. Mills,*
Commissioner.

(signed) *W. H. Martin.*
Un^d Assistant to Commissioner.

(No. 800.)

From *A. J. M. Mills*, Esq. Commissioner of the Cuttack Division, to the Collector of Khoordah, Pooree; dated 19 April 1845. Miscellaneous.

Sir,

WITH reference to the accompanying original documents received from the Sudder Board of Revenue, with an extract, No. 99, from their proceedings of date the 15th April 1845, I have to request you will ascertain and report whether there is any land attached to your collectorate, and which formerly belonged to the Juggernaut Temple, that can be made over for the purposes of the temple, in commutation of the present annual allowance of money paid by Government.

2. In the Appendix to Mr. Collector Græme's report on the temple and its resources, dated 1805, you will find a list of the lands which formerly belonged to the temple; but I entertain great doubts whether any of this land is now traceable, and if traceable, whether it can be unobjectionably restored to the temple.

3. As the Rajah of Koordah is superintendent of the temple, as well as proprietor of Limbai, it occurs to me that you may possibly be able to make some arrangement with him for the redemption of the allowance now paid from the Government treasury, by assigning to the support of the temple the public revenue assessed on that estate, and which amounts to Rs. 33,789. 10. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, the Rajah guaranteeing its appropriation in full, in all years, and under all circumstances, to the purposes of the temple. The difference between the allowance and the latter might be made good in land, the property of Government, of equal value.

4. It is hardly necessary to request your most immediate and careful attention to these instructions, as you are sensible of the high importance which is attached to the complete severance of our connexion with the temple.

I have, &c.

(signed) *A. J. M. Mills,*
Commissioner.

Office of Commissioner 19th Division,
19 April 1845.

(No. 169.)

From *R. B. Garrett*, Esq. Collector, Pooree, to *A. J. M. Mills*, Esq. Commissioner for the Nineteenth Division, Pooree.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 800, dated 19th ultimo, calling for a report on the lands formerly belonging to the temple of Juggernaut.

2. The Report and Appendix alluded to in your 2d para. not being in this office,

office, I procured the former from the Collector of Cuttack, and have to thank you for forwarding to me the latter.

3. I have carefully compared the statement of lands appropriated to the use of the temple, furnished by Mr. Græme in 1805, and that prepared by Mr. Webb in 1807, with the Mouzamaree detail of the Suttaees Huzarree Mehal, as it now stands, and am of opinion that no doubt can be entertained of a sufficient identity being established between the three statements to satisfy us, that, with the exception of this estate, which has already been made over to the management of the Rajah of Khoordah, no lands of which any record is now extant, or of which any trace is forthcoming, have been set aside for the special use of the temple.

4. For facility of reference, I beg to annex a list of the lands according to Mr. Græme's and Mr. Webb's reports, and of the lands which are at present included in the Suttaees Hazaree Mehal.

5. The inquiries I have made from individuals now residing at Pooree, have also failed to elicit any information which might lead us to suppose that the resources of the temple consisted in the produce of other particular mehals, which were exclusively set aside for the service of Juggernaut.

6. As directed in the 3d para. of your letter, I have been in communication with the Rajah of Khoordah, and beg leave to transmit a copy of his reply.

7. You will observe, that he is unwilling to have the public revenue assessed on Sunbaie transferred from Government to the support of the temple, but enumerates seven other mehals, with which he would prefer to engage for the support of the temple, as its superintendent, as follows:—

NAME OF MEHALS.	NAME OF PROPRIETOR.	Government Revenue.	
		Rs.	a. p.
Pergunnah Rahang - -	Ranee Katyannee, wife of Kissenchunder Sing Deo.	27,200	1 10
Mouzah Dhuhwakertah - -	Bhuggut Puddhan Radha Sham Doss and Pully Pudhan.	865	6 6½
Seeraeen Sat Mouzah - -	Abkus Gocheekur - - - - -	1,473	3 2
T ^a Pippleynour - - - -	Chowdree Bullundhur Doss - - - - -	4,510	13 1½
M ^a Balleepara - - - -	Arrutt Tram Buttachag, and six others - - - -	226	4 3½
K ^b Kokloo - - - - -	Ruggoonauth Hurreechundun - - - - -	5,546	7 4½
M ^a Beermokoondpoor - -	Sindoo Juma, and 34 others - - - - -	598	7 10½

8. The Rajah's objection in regard to Sunbaie seems to me very unreasonable. Both the proprietorship of this estate, and the office of superintendent of the temple are, barring unforeseen circumstances, which can only be the consequence of misconduct on his part, or that of his successors, hereditary: the assignment of the revenue of this mehal, therefore, appears to me in every respect the best arrangement that can be made, and which, therefore, I would propose for your consideration, in the following manner:—

NAME OF MEHAL.	NAME OF PROPRIETOR.	Sudder Jummah.
Limbaie - - - - -	Rajah Ramchunder Deo - - - - -	33,789 10 5½
Hurreekessenpoor - - -	Dekhit Hurreechurna Rajgooroo Mahapatur and others.	1,405 2 10
M ^a Beermokoondpoor - -	Sindoo Junnah and others - - - - -	598 7 10½
	TOTAL - - - - -	35,793 5 2½

9. In his reply to my requisition, the Rajah has not, I observe, included Hurreekishenpoor, but the Dewan expressed to me his willingness to receive this estate in part commutation; and as the proprietors have presented a petition, at the instance, of course, of the Dewan, for the transfer of their estate from the Government rent-roll to the management of the Rajah, for the purposes of the temple, I have included it in my recommendation.

D. Should

10. Should you be of opinion that some overplus should be granted to cover the expenses and risk of collection, the following estate might be substituted for the one last-mentioned above.

NAME OF ESTATE.	NAME OF PROPRIETOR.	Sudder Jummah.
Seeraeen Lat Mouza	Abkus Gocheekar	1,475 8 2

11. I should have been glad to have been able to consult, in a greater degree, the Rajah's wishes; but besides their being, as I remarked before, very unreasonable, so many obstacles present themselves to their accomplishment, that it is not easy to suggest any plan that will be consonant with his application, and practicable or convenient to Government.

12. The Rajah evidently wishes that Rahang should form the principal item in the arrangement; but the purchase of this estate, which belongs to Rannee Kutyannee, has been often under the consideration of Government, and, from motives of policy, was very strongly advocated by Mr. Wilkinson; but the proposition never seems to have met with any favour from the proprietress, and unless the authorities in Calcutta could, by direct communication, overcome her disinclination to sell, a compliance with the Rajah's request would involve the necessity of transferring the public revenue to him by direct payment from the proprietress, her ready acquiescence with which arrangement is very doubtful.

13. Should it be deemed objectionable to give up the public revenue of Limbaie, as proposed above, against the Rajah's consent, and the purchase of Rahang, or Chowbeesood and Seeraeen, from Rannee Katyannee be impracticable, it occurs to me, that as she has extensive possessions in Noacolly, she would possibly be very ready to exchange either of these mehals for some estate of equal value in that district, and as there are there a number of khas mehals, the suggestion may perhaps be worthy of consideration. The Sudder jummah of the two last named mehals, are—

Seeraeen	21,821 14 8½
Chowbeesood	13,584 8 2¼

14. Kodhar is the only estate, besides Khoordah, belonging to Government: the new settlement jummah amounts to Co.'s Rs. 6,738. 10. 10½., and if the severance of our connexion with the temple is to be accomplished by the cession of some estate yielding a less amount of jummah than Limbaee, this mehal may well be brought into the arrangement.

15. The present donation, in cash, paid from the Government treasury towards the support of the temple, amounts to Co.'s Rs. 35,758. 9. 6.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. B. Garrett,*
Collector.

Sudder Division of Zillah Cuttack,
Collector's Office, Pooree,
10 May 1845.

P. S.—The original enclosures of your letter are returned herewith, copies having been kept for record.

(signed) *R. B. Garrett,*
Collector.

(True copies.)

(signed) *W. H. Martin,*
Uncov₂ Assistant to Commissioner.

AN ACCOUNT of the Lands appropriated to the Temple, with the Amount of the respective Resources; likewise the Amount of Annual Demands on Pergunnahs, &c. in Moghulbunde, &c. collected by the Sautees Hazaree Purchees, or Shewajee Ungates.

NAME of the Rent-Free Lands and Villages for the use of the Temple.	Jummah.	Decrease on account of Inundation.	Jummah for the Year 1211.
Pergunnah Ruhang :			
	<i>Khs. p. g.</i>	<i>Khs. p. g.</i>	<i>Khs. p. g.</i>
Mouzah Kupelesser - - - - -	11,800 - -	2,885 8 15	8,914 12 5
„ Subunghurrah Soomgra - - - - -	1,888 12 -	424 15 5	1,468 12 15
„ Batgram - - - - -	2,768 15 -	1,886 8 -	1,432 12 -
„ Beerpertaubpoor Kotebaur - - - - -	3,859 12 -	1,183 18 -	2,725 15 -
„ Ooturkona - - - - -	1,000 - -	150 - -	850 - -
„ Alsurrung - - - - -	1,000 - -	- - -	1,000 - -
Pergunnah Daljorah :			
Mouzah Poorohitpoor - - - - -	481 - -	169 15 8	311 - -
Pergunnah Kodhour - - - - -	20,000 - -	- - -	20,000 - -
Pergunnah Puchindy :			
Mouzah Socole - - - - -	2,500 - -	100 - -	2,400 - -
„ Mohoorah - - - - -	1,400 6 -	89 5 -	1,311 1 -
Pergunnah Daljorah :			
Mouzah Lantrapore - - - - -	700 - -	- - -	700 - -
	47,893 18 -	6,289 7 18	41,104 5 2
Small Portion of Land :			
Pergunnah Ruhang :			
Beergovindpoor, 26 batty - - - - -	200 - -	- - -	200 - -
Alpore, 10 batty - - - - -	46 4 -	- - -	46 4 -
Pergunnah Lembei :			
Mouzah Barbooe, &c. 7. 13. 10. M. - - - - -	163 12 -	- - -	163 12 -
Pergunnah Rahang :			
Puchespar, 5 batty - - - - -	120 - -	- - -	120 - -
Pergunnah Chowbeesood :			
Coospore, 4 batty - - - - -	50 - -	- - -	50 - -
Soojapore, 4 batty - - - - -	50 - -	- - -	50 - -
	630 - -	- - -	630 - -

(signed) C. Grane,
Collector.

(True copy.)

(signed) R. B. Garrett, Collector.

STATEMENT,

STATEMENT, showing the Amount of Receipts of Suttaes Huraree Mehals, for 1250 Umles.

LAND assigned for Endowment of the Temple of Juggernaut.

Whole Villages subject to Assessment:		Jumrah for 1250.
Mouza Kuplepurpoor	- - - - -	4,560 1 5
" Batgoan	- - - - -	1,595 5 2
" Sumgurra	- - - - -	844 8 6
" Ootarkunna	- - - - -	786 11 4
" Alsurrung	- - - - -	391 8 2
" Kummarpurra	- - - - -	63 9 7
TOTAL		8,242 1 2
Portion of Villages subject to Assessment:		
Mouza Alpoor	- - - - -	49 4 3
Gujkur Hurrikissenpoor	- - - - -	13 5 4
Mouza Pucheepanl	- - - - -	40 12 3
" Beerpertabpoor	- - - - -	1,193 3 0
" Beergobindpoor	- - - - -	201 9 7
" Berboe	- - - - -	61 - 9½
" Koospoor	- - - - -	12 - -
" Soojanpoor	- - - - -	41 3 8
" Swanlo	- - - - -	696 8 6
" Mohoora	- - - - -	418 - -
" Sauntrapoor	- - - - -	368 - -
" Poorohitpoor	- - - - -	11 11 9
TOTAL		3,106 11 10½
GRAND TOTAL		11,348 13 -½

Whole Villages Tunkee, paying a fixed Quit-rent:		
Mouza Beernursingpoor	- - - - -	1,253 5 4
" Dammoodurpoor	- - - - -	269 - -
" Kassee Juggernautpoor	- - - - -	184 2 2
" Dhurmsurmpoor	- - - - -	83 4 10
" Benna Kerra	- - - - -	26 10 8
TOTAL		1,816 7 -

Portion of Villages Tunkee, paying a fixed Quit-rent:		
Mouza Noarocah	- - - - -	14 2 8
" Pertabpoorzootumpoor	- - - - -	414 9 7
" Partabramchunderpoor	- - - - -	53 5 4
" Bulbuddhurpoor	- - - - -	73 5 4
" Sirramchunderpoor	- - - - -	354 3 9
" Raiechuckerdhurpoor	- - - - -	288 15 9
" Juggernaut Biddeeadhurpoor	- - - - -	821 10 5
" Kirpaaindoo Hurreechundunpoor	- - - - -	97 5 4
" Kassee Hurreepurpoor	- - - - -	164 5 10
" Gopeenauthpoor	- - - - -	162 - -
" Beerkeaserepoor	- - - - -	173 5 4
" Beerpertabpoor	- - - - -	188 10 8
" Sumjajepoor	- - - - -	60 4 3
" Gunganarainpoor	- - - - -	460 3 6
" Summung	- - - - -	13 5 4
" Chundunpoor	- - - - -	93 15 6
" Malleepatpoor	- - - - -	106 10 8
" Chowraleebanpoor	- - - - -	181 5 4
" Alpoor	- - - - -	165 5 4
" Bhailpoor	- - - - -	20 - -
" Bhimpoor	- - - - -	407 3 2
" Hurreepoor	- - - - -	26 10 8
TOTAL		3,740 15 9

Tunkee Khudderdan.—Names of Persons and Places charged with Quit-rent for every small portion of Land :		
Mouza Alsa - - - - -		20 2 9
" Aleepera - - - - -		15 5 4
" Braheels - - - - -		21 - -
" Doomkparah - - - - -		9 9 7
Al ¹ Summung, &c. - - - - -		91 1 7
Lands in Mouzabs Alpoor, Balepara, Beerpertabpoor and Khumar Sath Kera - - - - -		24 7 2
Al ¹ Mouza Chundunpoor - - - - -		7 - -
" Chuckerburtee - - - - -		1 8 -
" Hurreepoor - - - - -		4 4 8
" Koospudda Chuckerburty - - - - -		40 10 8
Deollee Ootturkunna - - - - -		4 - -
Al ¹ Mouza Beerpertabpoor - - - - -		22 - -
Lands in Mouzas Jugdul, Tulmal and Burbund Kerra - - - - -		38 5 4
Al ¹ Mouza Dehan - - - - -		16 5 4
" Bangroba - - - - -		26 10 8
" Beergobindpoor - - - - -		5 - -
" Poorsootrum Misser - - - - -		3 4 10
" Bhobnee Roy Gooroo - - - - -		1 10 8
Al ¹ Bumalleepoor - - - - -		1 7 2
Garden of Juggernaut Bullub and Poorsoottum Bulubh - - - - -		37 6 11
" Hurreepoor - - - - -		1 3 9
Al ¹ Mouza Purcheepal - - - - -		24 12 10
Tunkee Prudickgochkar - - - - -		2 11 2
" Goonda Pundit - - - - -		4 11 9
" Moonshee Juglall - - - - -		5 11 3
Al ¹ Mouza Pucheepal - - - - -		3 5 4
Putna Sunkaparra - - - - -		80 - -
TOTAL - - -		508 11 9
Tunkee Shamekan.—Quit-rents charged on Lands held by Servants of the Temple :		
Mouza Sumsurpoor - - - - -		20 1 7
" Summungo - - - - -		42 3 2
Al ¹ Mouza Summungo - - - - -		12 - -
Mouza Nowreekerra - - - - -		85 10 4
" Bhailpoor - - - - -		64 3 11
Al ¹ Mouza Runpurr - - - - -		64 3 11
" Summung - - - - -		2 8 6
" Ditto - - - - -		9 9 7
" Tankee Junnan Khoontea - - - - -		3 4 11
" Sahaneekerra - - - - -		2 - -
" Kummasasun Chapdullaie - - - - -		1 11 7
Mouza Puttee Tunkee - - - - -		29 8 10
Lands in Mouzas Dakpurra, Mocarurra, Chorgoan, Binjhun and Raie Khundee - - - - -		
Dytee Tunkee - - - - -		94 1 11
Al ¹ Mouza Summung - - - - -		1 10 8
" Tunkee Ochoat Khoontea - - - - -		3 5 4
TOTAL - - -		436 4 3
GRAND TOTAL of TUNKEE - - -		
		6,502 6 9
Kunjahs, or fixed Assignments :		
Matchjan Lonna Mohee - - - - -		26 10 8
Kabulpoor Nuddeebund - - - - -		85 5 4
TOTAL - - -		112 - -
Kunjia on account of Temple :		
Killah Duspulla - - - - -		240 - -
Mouza Sirramchunderpoor - - - - -		24 - -
" Bissoonanthpoor - - - - -		30 14 11
" Raie Chuckerdhurpoor, on account of Kote Boda - - - - -		8 - -
TOTAL - - -		302 14 11
Servaie Jummabundee :		
Bentburda Mouza Summung - - - - -		1 3 2
Mouza Pucheepal - - - - -		- 9 7
" Ditto - - - - -		2 8 -
" Ditto - - - - -		2 6 5
" Ditto - - - - -		6 10 8

Mouza Pucheopal - - - - -	13	1	-
" Ditto - - - - -	1	5	4
" Ditto - - - - -	-	2	8
" Damoodier Mainty - - - - -	1	13	1
TOTAL - - - - -	29	10	11
GRAND TOTAL of KHUNJA, &c. - - -	444	9	10

ABSTRACT:

On account of Land - - - - -	11,348	13	- $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto - of Tunkes - - - - -	6,502	6	9
Ditto - of Khunja - - - - -	444	9	10
GRAND TOTAL - - - - -	18,295	13	7 $\frac{1}{2}$

(signed) R. B. Garrett, Collector.

Pooree, Collector's Office, 10 May 1845.

To the Exalted in Dignity, &c. &c.

I beg to reply seriatim, as follows, to your perwannah to my address, dated the 22d April 1845, regarding an assignment of land revenues in exchange for the present donation to the god.

Question.

1st.—Do you know of any lands having been formerly assigned to the temple, and their revenues expended in support of its establishment?

Reply.

It appears from the Madola Panjees of the temple, and the depositions of its deal kurun and turas, that the authorities in whose charge the pergunnahs of Ruhung, Chowbeesood and Seeraeen, as well as the pilgrim tax, might happen to be, made collections on account of the temple from these revenues, and supported the establishment from their respective treasuries.

2d.—Are you willing that the Government revenue from taluka Delang, pergunnah Lumbae, be given up for the support of the temple?

The estate in question is my hereditary right; should its revenues be assigned in exchange for the donation, I shall be injured in every point of view. I cannot, therefore, approve of this arrangement.

3d.—Are you willing to accept the revenues of any other lands in exchange for the said donation?

The Government revenue of the following estates might (provided due consideration is given to the objections urged below on account of Nugsanee, &c.), be given over to

the temple in exchange of the present donation, without any inconvenience. For myself, I shall be satisfied with such an assignment from whichever of these estates it may seem most advisable to grant it, as may complete the sum of Rs. 35,758. 9. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.

- Pergunnah Rahang, Estate Rahang.
- Ditto - ditto - Mouzah Dhunwakera.
- Ditto - Seeraeen Lat Mouza.
- Ditto - Kotrahang Tⁿ Pipleynom.
- Ditto - Rahang, Mouza Mahparat.
- Killat Kokolo.
- Pergunnah Seraeen Mouza Beermakoondpoor.
- Total - - - - 7 estates.

4th.—I beg that a sufficient allowance be made for the expenses in collecting the revenue fixed by Government on these estates, from the payers thereof, whether zemindars, serberakars or ryots; and that should these latter at any time hereafter urge any objections on account of loss by drought, inundation, &c., such objections be heard and settled by yourself, not by me; for it is of the utmost importance that all the usual temple rights be performed; and I therefore solicit that such arrangement may be made by you, by empowering me to collect the full rentals fixed on the lands, as may enable the ceremonies to be carried on hereafter with as little difficulty as they are at present, by the means of the donation so regularly paid by Government.

I therefore pray that these answers of mine may be taken into due consideration, and I, on my part, will conform to such orders as may be passed.

(signed) Sree Dewan Diklut Somnauth
Rai Gurn Mohapatur.

(A correct translation.)

(signed) R. N. Shore,
Deputy Collector.

APPENDIX.

RECEIPTS of the Temple, exhibiting the Amount of Collection from every Source under charge of the Santaishazaree Purcha, during Six Years.

	1209.			1210.			1211.			1212.			1213.			1214.				
	Khs.	p.	g. c.	Khs.	p.	g. c.	Khs.	p.	g. c.	Khs.	p.	g. c.	Khs.	p.	g. c.	Khs.	p.	g. c.		
Whole Villages subject to Assessment:																				
Mouzah Cuplessurpoor - - -	11,275	-	-	11,800	-	-	8,914	12	5	7,034	2	-	7,690	7	5	2	9,925	7	14	
" Batgoan - - - - -	3,015	-	-	2,768	15	-	1,432	12	-	2,705	11	12	2	2,890	-	-	2,068	13	15	
" Sumgurrah - - - - -	1,976	12	-	1,863	12	-	1,458	12	15	2,408	15	-	-	2,221	8	-	2,120	8	-	
" Ootur Kunna - - - - -	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-	850	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	1,494	-	-	980	5	-	
" Alsurrung - - - - -	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-	1,042	10	-	-	1,341	-	15	708	10	5	
" Beerhoocce - - - - -	163	12	-	163	12	-	163	12	-	163	12	-	-	163	12	-	163	12	-	
" Koopoor and Soojunpoor	175	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	
" Swanloe - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,400	-	-	2,179	4	-	-	2,621	3	-	2,621	3	-	
" Mohora - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,310	11	-	1,087	14	-	-	1,493	7	10	1,493	7	10	
" Poorahitpoor - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	811	14	-	33	12	-	-	33	12	-	56	4	-	
" Sauntrapoor - - - - -	700	-	-	700	-	-	700	-	-	700	-	-	-	700	-	-	700	-	-	
Putna Cheda Phoolloree - - -	47	4	-	47	4	-	47	4	-	47	4	-	-	47	4	-	47	4	-	
" Kamarparrah - - - - -	420	-	-	420	-	-	420	-	-	420	-	-	-	420	-	-	420	-	-	
TOTAL - - - - -	19,772	12	-	19,883	11	-	19,109	-	14	20,423	4	12	2	21,166	6	10	2	21,395	11	4
Whole Villages Tunkee, paying a fixed Quit-rent:																				
Mouza Beernursingpoor - - -	4,700	-	-	4,700	-	-	4,700	-	-	4,700	-	-	-	4,700	-	-	-	4,700	-	-
" Damoodurpoor - - - -	1,008	12	-	1,008	12	-	1,008	12	-	1,008	12	-	-	1,008	12	-	-	1,008	12	-
" Kasse Juggernaithpoor -	690	8	-	690	8	-	790	8	-	790	8	-	-	790	8	-	-	690	8	-
" Dhurumshurrampoor - -	243	11	-	271	4	-	271	4	-	271	4	-	-	271	4	-	-	271	4	-
" Baniah Kerrah - - - -	100	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	100	-	-
TOTAL - - - - -	6,742	15	-	6,770	8	-	6,870	8	-	6,870	8	-	-	6,870	8	-	-	6,770	8	-
Portions of Villages subject to Assessment:																				
Mouza Alpoor - - - - -	46	4	-	46	4	-	46	4	-	59	5	10	-	59	5	10	-	48	1	-
Gujkurhurry Kissunpoor - - -	50	-	-	50	-	-	50	-	-	50	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	50	-	-
Gujkurkasee Juggernaithpoor	90	8	-	60	-	-	40	-	-	40	8	-	-	37	6	5	-	-	-	-
Mouza Puechepaul - - - - -	220	-	-	220	-	-	220	-	-	220	-	-	-	220	-	-	-	220	-	-
" Puechertaubpoor - - -	4,177	12	-	3,859	12	-	2,725	14	8	3,028	9	16	-	3,524	4	4	1	3,560	10	15
" Beerghobindpoor - - -	200	-	-	200	-	-	200	-	-	200	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	275	-	-
TOTAL - - - - -	4,784	8	-	4,436	-	-	3,282	2	8	3,598	7	6	-	4,090	15	19	1	4,153	11	15
Portions of Villages Tunkee, paying a fixed Quit-rent:																				
Mouza Nawa Rowah - - - - -	25	-	-	25	-	-	25	-	-	25	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	25	-	-
" Pertaubpoor Suttumpoor -	1,554	12	-	1,554	12	-	1,554	12	-	1,554	12	-	-	1,554	12	-	-	1,554	12	-
" Pertaub Ramchunderpoor -	200	-	-	200	-	-	200	-	-	200	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	200	-	-
" Bulbudderpoor - - - - -	275	-	-	275	-	-	275	-	-	275	-	-	-	275	-	-	-	275	-	-
" Serree Ramchunderpoor -	1,328	6	5	1,328	6	5	1,328	6	5	1,328	6	5	-	1,328	6	5	-	1,328	6	5
" Roychuckerdurpoor - - -	896	3	-	896	3	-	896	3	-	896	3	-	-	896	3	-	-	896	3	-
" Juggernaut Biddadurpoor-	1,206	3	-	1,206	3	-	1,206	3	-	1,206	3	-	-	1,206	3	-	-	1,206	3	-
" Kirpasindhoochurry Chun-	365	-	-	365	-	-	365	-	-	365	-	-	-	365	-	-	-	365	-	-
" Kaseehurryharpoor - - -	516	6	-	516	6	-	516	6	-	516	6	-	-	516	6	-	-	516	6	-
" Gopeenantpoor - - - - -	607	8	-	607	8	-	607	8	-	607	8	-	-	607	8	-	-	607	8	-
" Beerhissorepoor - - - - -	650	-	-	650	-	-	650	-	-	650	-	-	-	650	-	-	-	650	-	-
" Beerpertaubpoor - - - -	520	-	-	520	-	-	520	-	-	520	-	-	-	520	-	-	-	520	-	-
" Shomejajepoor - - - - -	226	-	-	226	-	-	226	-	-	226	-	-	-	226	-	-	-	226	-	-
" Ganganarainpoor - - - -	1,725	13	-	1,725	13	-	1,725	13	-	1,725	13	-	-	1,725	13	-	-	1,725	13	-
" Shumung - - - - -	50	-	-	50	-	-	50	-	-	50	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	50	-	-
" Chundumpoor - - - - -	352	6	-	352	6	-	352	6	-	352	6	-	-	352	6	-	-	352	6	-
" Malteepoortpoor - - - -	400	-	-	400	-	-	400	-	-	400	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	400	-	-
" Chirrarachantpoor - - -	680	-	-	680	-	-	680	-	-	680	-	-	-	680	-	-	-	680	-	-
" Alpoor Basso Patjosee -	220	-	-	220	-	-	220	-	-	220	-	-	-	220	-	-	-	220	-	-
" Bhailpoor Ramperkas Bor-	225	-	-	75	-	-	75	-	-	75	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	75	-	-
" machay - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,527	-	-	1,527	-	-	-	1,527	-	-	-	1,527	-	-
" Bheempoor - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	150	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	150	-	-
" Harreepoor - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - - - -	12,023	9	5	11,873	9	5	13,950	9	5	13,950	9	5	-	13,950	9	5	-	13,950	9	5
Khordordan Tunkee—Names of Persons and Places charged with Quit-rent for every small portion of Lands:																				
Talchoo Mahapatr - - - - -	75	8	-	75	8	-	75	8	-	75	8	-	-	75	8	-	-	75	8	-
Tickly Jugdaib - - - - -	57	8	-	57	8	-	57	8	-	57	8	-	-	57	8	-	-	57	8	-
Lucknee Mohunpoor - - - - -	78	12	-	78	12	-	78	12	-	78	12	-	-	78	12	-	-	78	12	-
Goonda Pundit - - - - -	17	12	-	17	12	-	17	12	-	17	12	-	-	17	12	-	-	17	12	-
Pindoke Gochka - - - - -	10	2	-	10	2	-	10	2	-	10	2	-	-	10	2	-	-	10	2	-
Sumboo Phartee - - - - -	18	12	-	18	12	-	18	12	-	18	12	-	-	18	12	-	-	18	12	-
Mouza Girmapulle - - - - -	73	4	10	73	4	10	73	4	10	73	4	10	-	73	4	10	-	73	4	10

Appendix—continued.

Receipts of the Temple, exhibiting the Amount of Collection from every source under charge of the Santaihasaree Purna, during Six Years—continued.

	1209.			1210.			1211.			1212.			1213.			1214.		
	Khs.	p.	g. c.	Khs.	p.	g. c.	Khs.	p.	g. c.	Khs.	p.	g. c.	Khs.	p.	g. c.	Khs.	p.	g. c.
hoodurda Tunkee, &c.—contd.																		
Ma Gowalypuna Poursuttam	12	6	—	12	6	—	12	6	—	12	6	—	12	6	—	12	6	—
Misser	36	—	—	36	—	—	36	—	—	36	—	—	36	—	—	36	—	—
Soe Lunt	6	4	—	6	4	—	6	4	—	6	4	—	6	4	—	6	4	—
Soonee Roy Goorvo	21	6	—	21	6	—	21	6	—	21	6	—	21	6	—	21	6	—
Soonee Jug Lal	91	11	—	91	11	—	91	11	—	91	11	—	91	11	—	91	11	—
Ma Balleparra Juggernaut Roy	6	13	—	6	13	—	6	13	—	6	13	—	6	13	—	6	13	—
modur Maintee	5	7	—	5	7	—	5	7	—	5	7	—	5	7	—	5	7	—
Ma Bummaleepoor	142	14	—	142	14	—	142	14	—	142	14	—	142	14	—	142	14	—
dhunt Sereram Does	26	4	—	26	4	—	26	4	—	26	4	—	26	4	—	26	4	—
Ma Chandanpoor Pottay Misser	15	—	—	15	—	—	15	—	—	15	—	—	15	—	—	15	—	—
Ma Ootankunnah	5	10	—	5	10	—	5	10	—	5	10	—	5	10	—	5	10	—
uckerbuttee Tunkee	90	—	—	45	—	—	90	—	—	90	—	—	90	—	—	90	—	—
Juggernaut Bullub	50	—	—	50	—	—	50	—	—	50	—	—	50	—	—	50	—	—
oraitam Bullub	5	—	—	5	—	—	5	—	—	5	—	—	5	—	—	5	—	—
rrreepoor	16	—	—	16	—	—	16	—	—	16	—	—	16	—	—	16	—	—
nkee Jugbundo Rowhit-	170	—	—	170	—	—	170	—	—	170	—	—	170	—	—	170	—	—
dhunt Sereram Does	105	—	—	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ratin Chottra	12	8	—	12	8	—	12	8	—	12	8	—	12	8	—	12	8	—
ybee Does	152	8	—	152	8	—	152	8	—	152	8	—	152	8	—	152	8	—
Ma Mata Mutt Tunkee	93	—	—	93	—	—	93	—	—	93	—	—	93	—	—	93	—	—
tabundee Mahapatur	82	8	—	82	8	—	82	8	—	82	8	—	82	8	—	82	8	—
Ma Sing Mahapatur	100	—	—	100	—	—	100	—	—	100	—	—	100	—	—	100	—	—
gonaut Surrun	125	—	—	125	—	—	125	—	—	125	—	—	125	—	—	125	—	—
Idoomoonce Putnaik	100	—	—	100	—	—	61	4	—	61	4	—	61	4	—	61	4	—
semant Putnaik							300	—	—	300	—	—	300	—	—	300	—	—
adgier																		
TOTAL	1,802	13	10	1,757	13	10	1,959	1	10	1,959	1	10	1,959	1	10	1,959	1	10
Shavukan Tunkee—Quit-rents charged on Lands held by Servants of the Temple:																		
ovind Modee Ruth	6	3	—	6	3	—	6	3	—	6	3	—	6	3	—	6	3	—
dechoo Mahapatur	75	6	—	75	6	—	75	6	—	75	6	—	75	6	—	75	6	—
Juggernaut Puttee	9	8	—	9	8	—	9	8	—	9	8	—	9	8	—	9	8	—
Matt Tunkee	36	—	—	36	—	—	36	—	—	36	—	—	36	—	—	36	—	—
Manan Khoontea	12	6	10	12	6	10	12	6	10	12	6	10	12	6	10	12	6	10
hoondee Punda	7	8	—	7	8	—	7	8	—	7	8	—	7	8	—	7	8	—
choot Khoontea	12	8	—	12	8	—	12	8	—	12	8	—	12	8	—	12	8	—
hamp Dhollai	6	7	10	6	7	10	6	7	10	6	7	10	6	7	10	6	7	10
tee Tunkee	110	13	—	170	13	—	110	13	—	110	13	—	110	13	—	110	13	—
orta Tunkee	352	15	—	352	15	—	352	15	—	352	15	—	352	15	—	352	15	—
uddoi Tunkee	158	4	—	158	4	—	158	4	—	158	4	—	158	4	—	158	4	—
sik Tunkee	45	—	—	45	—	—	45	—	—	45	—	—	45	—	—	45	—	—
rib Sing Pantgoosee	803	—	—	803	—	—	803	—	—	803	—	—	803	—	—	803	—	—
TOTAL	1,635	15	—	1,635	15	—	1,635	15	—	1,635	15	—	1,635	15	—	1,635	15	—

(signed) G. Webb, Collector.

(True copy.)

(signed) R. B. Garrett, Collector.

(True copies.)

(signed) C. Beaton, Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

NOTE upon Mr. Commissioner Mills' Letter, dated the 15th May, proposing to substitute an Endowment in Land for the Money Allowance now made to Juggernaut.

No. 4.

THIS report of Mr. Commissioner Mills, respecting any land "that may formerly have belonged to the Juggernaut Temple, &c. &c.," appears to me to make some further remarks on the general question (much vexed though it has been) necessary.

The Sudder Board, in their letter to the Bengal Government, dated the 27th October 1843, No. 350, examined the correctness of the statement which had been made regarding the existence of a pledge on the part of Government to continue the allowance for the support of the temple at Juggernaut; and it is exceedingly gratifying to find that the Honourable the Court of Directors has approved the view we then took, and determined that beyond the general promise of protection given in conformity with the principles on which their empire in India has uniformly been administered, no distinct and unconditional pledge to support this temple exists.

It may be urged, however, that neither the Sudder Board, nor the Government, nor the Honourable Court, is fit to judge on this point, all being interested parties, or it may be said, that a Government dealing with its subjects should not, like a debtor of doubtful honesty, take advantage of a mere technical flaw in the execution of an agreement under which payment for above 40 years has been regularly made. In fact, it has been said that (pledge or no pledge) to stop the allowance now would be to cheat the Hindoo community; for the pledge, according to Lord Auckland, as quoted by Mr. Mills, "was not to the individual priests, but to the Hindoo public."

Happily these objections have been already obviated by the prompt liberality of the Government. The tax upon pilgrims to Juggernaut has been abolished. The Government have cleared the way for dealing with the subject, by bestowing upon the Hindoo community a money boon of much larger amount than the allowance which it is proposed to stop; a glance at figures will show this.

	Gross. Collections.	Charges.	Net Receipts.	
1837-38	99,856	73,095	26,760	The gross receipts on account of Juggernaut, the charges and the net surplus for the last three years of the tax, are noted on the margin.
1838-39	1,76,256	69,998	1,06,257	
1839-40	96,311	68,212	28,099	

The averages of the three years are, —collections 1,24,141; charges 69,102; and net gain to Government 54,372. Supposing the same sum still to find its way to the priests in the form of voluntary donations as has heretofore been paid by the Government, this last sum of 54,372 per annum is the amount of the boon already bestowed by Government upon the Hindoo public. Besides the Suttai Hazari rents (already made over) and the cost of collecting, there were in round numbers about 90,000 rupees net collections, of which the priests got 36,000, and the Government 54,000. The Government have relinquished the whole, and have made it lawful for the priests to collect what the people chose to give them. There is no doubt that their receipts under this permission are very large, probably much larger than they were before, yet in the face of this it is contended that the former allowance of 36,000 rupees must still be paid in full tale by the Government to the priests. The claim, in juxta-position with the facts and figures, requires no comments. Had the allowance been at once stopped, or if it be now put an end to, the gratitude of the Hindoo public will still be due to the Government for great and considerate liberality.

It is only necessary to point out further in connexion with this branch of the subject, that the kunjahs and other items of income enumerated by Mr. Mills as formerly enjoyed by the priests, have for a long series of years been represented by the aforesaid sum of 36,000 rupees, already accounted for, as we have seen to the Hindoo public, two and a half times over; viz. by 90,000 rupees.

The assurance given to the Mahratta Vakeels, by Sir Arthur Wellesley and the Government, at the time of the conquest of the province, was that of absolute protection for the temple and priests, an assurance, as the Honourable Court have justly observed, in strict conformity with the principles on which the affairs of their empire in India have uniformly been administered. The principle here spoken of is an upright and sound one. It is a just cause of boast that the Government of this vast empire recognized it so early, and have adhered to it with such consistent uniformity; but the principle so recognized and adhered to and boasted of, is that of tolerance and protection of all creeds, and not the principle of making payments from the Government treasury for the support of particular religious institutions. This has all along been felt to be true in this particular case, and it is this which made the postulate of a pledge so necessary. The payment of the Juggernaut allowance was known to be contrary to uniform principle and general rule, and the reason set up for the exception was the special and particular pledge said to have been given to the priests by the Government. It is now proved that no such pledge was ever given; there is therefore no reason for the exception, and the only question which remains is, whether the unprincipled exception is to continue without a reason.

It is possible to conceive a case in which a negative answer to an abstract question of this sort would be wrong. It has been justly observed, that an economist may demonstrate a principle of his science to be correct, which a statesman might yet have valid reasons for not applying; and so cases, cognate to this under discussion, do sometimes occur of so anomalous a nature, as to be beyond the reach of principle or precedent. But this case does not belong to such a class; on the contrary, it falls into the opposite category, and many of the reasons which made it right for the Government to infringe the strict principle

principle of toleration in the case of Suttee, make it right to recede, at any rate, to the hint of the principle (only to tolerate that is, and not to encourage) in the case of Juggernaut.

The several evils entailed upon the community by this institution have been often detailed, are not denied, and need not to be dwelt upon here; but it might be well to consider what an observant traveller would probably predicate, even of a Hindoo sovereign, who, in the middle of the nineteenth century, was so far behind the intelligence of the age as to give gratuitous encouragement to such a system as is organized at Juggernaut. Such an one might dig tanks and build temples, feed mendicants and bestow land upon Brahmins; but, observing the vast interruption to the labour of the community; the waste of money, the disruption of family ties, the immorality and the misery; disease and death annually entailed upon multitudes by the pilgrimages, he would refrain from encouraging Juggernaut, or even as a Hindoo, might run the risk of being fairly condemned as an ignorant and superstitious bigot.

This condemnation, of course, does not apply to those of my brethren who advocate the continuance of the allowance (as all have done), on the ground that there was some pledge, expressed or implied, or some undefinable understanding between the Government and the Hindoo community, which would cause a stoppage of the allowance to savour of dishonesty.

But as it has been said of a learned historian, that he had the affection of spelling better than other people, so it may surely be said of the Indian Government and its servants, that they have the affection of being honester than other people in cases of this particular description; and for this respectable peculiarity I would make full allowance. The excessive punctiliousness, however, to which I refer, may be fairly held to have been fully satisfied by the relinquishment, in favour of the Hindoo community, of the tax on pilgrims, including 36,000 rupees paid to the priests, and 54,000 rupees net revenue; and if the Government be not pledged to support, by any special countenance, this particular temple, and it be clearly contrary to the sound principle uniformly acted on in the administration of the empire to give such countenance, then it surely behoves the Government to look at the question in another light, and to determine whether, in continuing the allowance to Juggernaut, they are (irrespective of creeds) fulfilling or betraying their duty to their subjects.

It remains for me to notice Mr. Commissioner Mills' report. He states, that, with the exception of the Suttais Hazari estate, there are no lands of which any record is now extant, or of which any trace is forthcoming, that have been set aside for the use of the temple. And this, as it appears to me, is a full answer to the question asked by the Honourable Court; but Mr. Mills has annexed to his reply a proposal, that, in order to complete the discontinuance of our interference with the temple, the Government should redeem the donation by giving it other lands of equal value.

Such an arrangement was not, I think, contemplated by the Honourable Court, and is open to still stronger objection than the continuance of the simple money allowance as now made.

Our present interference with the temple is circumscribed to this one point; we pay annually to the superintendent 36,000 rupees: according to the Commissioner, we shall be held not to interfere, if we present to the superintendent an estate yielding the same annual income for the support of the temple. The fallacy of this is obvious. If support implies interference, the one sort of support does so as much as the other. In that respect there is not the slightest difference, but in the quality of the support itself there is the greatest difference; and that which it is now sought to substitute is incomparably more stable and more honourable than that which has been heretofore bestowed.

In all countries an endowment in land is held, and with good reason, to be better than a dole in money; and in India the preference is notoriously strong; the attachment of the people to their lands is proverbial. The possession of it confers the greatest distinction, and the bestowal of it by far the highest and most honourable boon that can be conferred by the Government, either upon a community or an individual. Any argument, therefore, against a grant of money applies with greater force against an endowment of land; and by making such an endowment at this time, the Government would stand committed as approving, and become identified with the spirit of the institution in a manner altogether new. Another class of reasons might be brought to bear against the

change, which have not yet been touched upon in this discussion, but which need not be detailed to meet the mere suggestion of the Commissioner.

A reason does exist in favour of an endowment, but it is not one which would weigh with Mr. Commissioner Mills, and probably did not occur to him.

There are those who think it just, and therefore right to go on with this allowance to Juggernat, and who would go on accordingly. There are those who find no justice in the claim, who think it wrong to go on, and who would therefore stop the allowance; but there is a third class who ostensibly agree in opinion with the latter, yet would act with the former of these, provided the circumstances of the transaction could be kept out of sight. Christian in profession, they would, to conciliate the Hindoo, present their oblation at the shrine of the idol, could they secure themselves against the execration of their fellow Christians; and for these last there is this in favour of an endowment in land, that although the interference would not be less, it would be less apparent. The Hindoo would continue to point for ages (it may be) with increasing exultation, to the lands with which, in the middle of the nineteenth century, the supreme ruling authority had endowed the temple of his idol; but men at a distance would lose the distinction between the old Hindoo and the modern Christian or *quasi* Christian endowment; and the subject would attract less notice and excite less discussion.

The value of such a consideration I am not called upon to appraise.

(signed) *J. Lewis*

Sudder Board of Revenue, Fort William,
29 July 1845.

(True copy.)

(signed) *G. Plowden*,
Officiating Secretary.

(True copy.)

(signed) *C. Beadon*,
Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

— No. 133. —

(No. 638.)

No. 5.

From *G. A. Bushby*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to *C. Beadon*, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal; dated 6 September 1845.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 642, dated the 13th ultimo, and its enclosures, respecting the proposed commutation of the money allowance at present made to the temple of Juggernaut into a grant of land.

The Governor-general in Council having duly considered the Sudder Board's and Mr. Commissioner Mills' reports on the subject, together with Mr. Lewis' note on the latter, desires me to communicate the following observations, and to suggest to the Right honourable the Governor of Bengal the expediency of effecting a settlement upon the under-mentioned basis:

Legislative, No. 25,
dated 18 Dec. 1844.

The Honourable the Court of Directors, in their despatch noted on the margin (communicated to you under date the 15th March last), have suggested, that any lands yielding an annual produce equal to the present money payment, viz. Rs. 35,758. 9. 6. per annum, which may formerly have belonged to the temple, should be re-transferred to it.

Mr. Mills' report shows that, although there were formerly assignments of the revenue of certain lands appropriated to the temple, there were no other particular mehals exclusively set aside for the support of the temple besides the Suttai Hazaree estate, which has already been restored to it.

It appears, also, that there would be considerable difficulty in acting on the Commissioner of Cuttack's proposition of purchasing lands yielding produce equal to those assignments, for the purpose of making them over to the temple.

Under these circumstances, it occurs to the Governor-general in Council, that the most reasonable course will be to place the endowments of the temple, as nearly as possible, on the same footing as we found them on the acquisition
of

of the province, and to discontinue the payment of any sum in excess of the funds as then existing.

Mr. Mills' communication will be found to assist greatly in effecting this adjustment. It gives the sources of the temple funds as they existed in 1805, from Mr. Græme's Report, and shows to what extent they have already been restored to the temple, and what are still withheld from it will be the difference; viz.—

	Due to the Temple.
1. Eleven Mouzahs; Jumma, 11,848 rupees, already re-transferred to the Temple in the Suttaees Huzaree Mehal - - - - -	nil.
2. Rent of certain lands, 157 rupees ditto - - ditto - - - - -	nil.
3. Kunjahs or assignments on certain pergunnahs in the Mogulbundee: these have been brought on the Government rent-roll since 1807, about - - - - -	17,177
4. Kunjahs on rent-free lands in the Mogulbundee - - Rs. 7,276 Made over in the Suttaees Huzaree Mehal - - - - - 6,946	330
5. Taxes on trades, &c., poll-tax, customs, duties, intestate property, &c. 10,638 rupees. All these were resumed on the abolition of the sayar, excepting six bhoges, which consisted of the sale proceeds of food placed before the idol, called Mohapershadh and Dhuj Pandika; viz. presents, and fees on presenting presents. The receipts from the sale of Mohapershadh are now credited to the temple; but information is wanting in respect to the Dhuj Pandika; the sale of Mohapershadh averaged 4,043 rupees for some years before the abolition of the tax - - - - - Rs. 10,638 4,043	6,595
6. Kunjahs on certain Killahs - - - - - Rs. 778 Made over in Suttaees Huzaree - - - - - 240	538
7. Fee of 15 annas on each Lall Jattree: of this presently.	
TOTAL - - - Rs.	24,640*

According to this account, supposing the present money-payment discontinued, the British Government should still have to make good to the temple annually 24,640 rupees, in lieu of sayar abolished and assignments on the revenue which have long since been appropriated by the State.

But there are other considerations. From time immemorial the priests were entitled to certain fees from the pilgrims. In order to simplify matters, and to prevent annoyance to the pilgrims, from a variety of collections, the Government determined that the fees of the ordinary priests should be collected in the pilgrim tax; the head priests (the purharies and pundahs) being still allowed to make their own collections. It is impossible to ascertain, therefore, what was the amount of the fees of the inferior priests, as they were incorporated in the pilgrim tax; but as respects those of the head priests, for some cause or other they fell afterwards to be collected by the Government officers, but they were brought to account distinct from the tax. For several years before the abolition of the tax, these fees averaged 3,040 rupees annually.

Of the Dhuj Pandika, already adverted to, no entry can be traced in the Government accounts of late years. The priests were bound to bring these fees and offerings, consisting of cash, bullion and jewels, into the Government treasury; but being collected within the temple, and not susceptible of any check, no doubt the priests appropriated the greatest part to themselves. The amount credited under this head in 1212 Willaity, was 1,669 Sicca rupees.

The collection of fees was prohibited by Act X. of 1840. These fees were the perquisites of the priests from time immemorial; and the Governor-general in Council proposes to take the earliest fitting occasion to repeal this prohibition; for

* This amount is 39 rupees in excess of that given in Mr. Mills' Report. The excess is in items Nos. 3 and 4, and arises from a slight difference in Mr. Mills' present conversion of cowrees into rupees, compared with Mr. Græme's calculation, which latter has been adopted.

for there cannot be the slightest doubt but that the priests will continue to collect them, though perhaps under a different name.

Supposing, then, the prohibition repealed, the 7th head of the emoluments of the temple will be accounted for; viz. "15 annas on each Lall Jattree;" and the Government will then be in a position to make a deduction from the annual sum shown above to be due to the temple; viz. 24,640 rupees, as thus—

Amount due	-	-	-	-	24,640 rupees.
Deduct Dhuja Pandika last credit known,					
Sicca rupees 1,669	-	-	-	-	} Co.'s Rs. - 1,780
					Balance due - - Rs. 22,860

When it is further considered that the annual amount of the pilgrim tax on an average of the last eleven years of its collection was 95,389 rupees (including, however, the minor priests' fees), and that it may reasonably be supposed that the whole or nearly the whole of this will henceforward be collected by the priests, the Governor-general in Council thinks there will be little reason for complaint of the withdrawal of the present payment, Rs. 35,758. 9. 6. and the substitution for it of 22,860 rupees, or thereabouts, as a restoration of the former funds of the temple.

The Right honourable the Governor of Bengal will accordingly be pleased to issue the necessary instructions to the Sudder Board of Revenue, for the purpose of effecting an adjustment on the principles above described, and to report the result for communication to the Honourable the Court of Directors.

I have, &c.

(signed) *G. A. Bushby*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Council Chamber,
6 September 1845.

—No. 134.—

(No. 1,023.)

Revenue.

From the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal to *G. A. Bushby*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department; dated Fort William, 10 December 1845.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter, No. 638, dated 6th September last, respecting the funds of the temple of Juggernaut I am directed by the Honourable the Deputy-governor of Bengal to forward, for submission to the Supreme Government, the accompanying copy of a letter, No. 425, from the Officiating Secretary Sudder Board of Revenue, dated the 25th ultimo, with enclosures, on the subject.

I have, &c.

(signed) *C. Beadon*,
Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(No. 425.)

Miscellaneous
Department.

Present:
J. Lewis, Esq. and
E. M. Gordon, Esq.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue to *F. J. Halliday*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department; dated Fort William, 25 November 1845.

Sir,

WITH reference to Under-Secretary Mr. Beadon's letter, No. 796, of the 17th September last, enclosing a copy of a communication from the Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, containing instructions for the adjustment of the annual money allowance payable by the State to the temple of Juggernaut, I am directed, by the Sudder Board of Revenue, to submit herewith, as requested by him, a letter (No. 2,386, dated 10th ultimo) and its enclosure, from the Commissioner of the Cuttack division, proposing alter-
ations

ations in two of the items of adjustment, viz. those respectively on account of Mahapershad and Dhujja Pundika.

2. In lieu of the amounts noted on the margin aggregating 5,823 rupees, the Commissioner, in concurrence with the Collector, would deduct Rs. 5,362. 5. 7½., which includes on account of Dhujja Pundika Rs. 667. 12. 3½., on account of Mahapershad and certain extra receipts of the temple Rs. 4,694. 9. 4.

Mahapershad	Rs. 4,043
Dhujja Pundika	1,780
	5,823

3. The aggregate of the deduction proposed by the Commissioner, being thus less by Rs. 460. 10. 4½. than the amount allowed by the Government, that difference has to be added to the revised compensation of 22,860 rupees obtained by the Government calculation, by which the amount is raised in round numbers to 23,321 rupees.

I have, &c.

Sudder Board of Revenue.

(signed) *G. Plowden,*
Officiating Secretary.

P. S.—Please return the enclosure.

(No. 2,386.)

From the Commissioner of the Cuttack Division to the Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, Fort William; dated 10 November 1845.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour of acknowledging the receipt of your letter, No. 260, dated 10th ultimo, with its enclosures, regarding the Government donation to the temple of Juggernath.

2. Before proceeding to adjust the allowance upon the principles prescribed in the orders of the Supreme Government dated 6th September last, I deem it my duty to submit for the consideration of the Governor-general in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Collector of the Southern Division of Cuttack, and the following observations thereon.

3. It is the desire of the Governor-general in Council to place the endowments of the temple as nearly as possible on the same footing as we found them on the acquisition of the country; and, with this view, it is proposed to re-adjust the donation fixed by the orders of the Governor-general in Council, dated 19th of January 1808, on the basis of Mr. Collector Græme's statement of the sources of the temple as they existed in 1805.

4. According to the account thus calculated, the donation will be reduced to 22,860 rupees; but, for the reasons stated by Mr. Collector Garrett, exception may, I think with justice, be taken to the item of 1,780 Co.'s rs., stated to be the last credit known on account of Dhujja Pundika.

5. On reference to Mr. Webb's report of the 19th December 1807, it will be seen that the receipts on account of this item for six years averaged Rs. 1,995. 5. 2¼., and the receipts of 1212 amounted to Rs. 1,698. 1. 2.

6. The receipts for the Mahapersaud, which are stated at 4,043 rupees, are taken, I imagine, from the statement which accompanied my letter dated 15th June 1839, No. 1668: this statement showed an average of five years' extra receipts of the temple, and exclusive of 3,040 rupees (of which presently) amounted to Rs. 5,362. 5. 7½. The item of Dhujja Pandika is herein stated at Rs. 667. 12. 3½. It would therefore, I submit, be a fairer calculation, and, as remarked by Mr. Garrett, be more consistent with the present state of things and the practice of the present day, to treat both items alike, and to adjust them on the same basis; this will reduce the amount due to the temple to 23,973 rupees; but Mr. Collector Garrett would go further, and deduct, as originally proposed by Mr. Wilkinson, the entire amount of extra receipts of the temple, amounting as, above stated, to Rs. 5,362. 5. 7½., thus reducing the donation to Rs. 23,320. 15. 11.

7. My reasons for excluding the above receipts from the assets of the temple, are recorded in my letter above quoted: I remarked that it would be neither a politic nor a liberal act to make the said deduction, while it would at the same time be deriving gain from a most questionable source; but if two of the items, viz. the Mhapersaud and Dhujja Pandika be now considered an available and legitimate asset of the temple, I certainly see no reason why the whole should not come under the same category.

8. The 7th head of the sources of the temple is stated to have been a fee of 15 annas on each "Lall Jattree," and it is supposed, by repealing the prohibition to collect the fees, that "this head of the emoluments of the temple will be accounted for;" but this is altogether an erroneous impression. The 3,040 rupees which are imagined to have been the average amount of the purharrees' fees for several years previous to the abolition of the tax, was, in fact, the amount of tribute paid to the Government by the purharrees for the privilege of exercising their calling, and in consideration of their being allowed to levy from the pilgrims a higher rate of fees than the pundahs, which was duly carried to the credit of the ruling power, both during the Maharatta rule and our administration. The pundah and purharree fees are the perquisites of the persons who collect them, and it is an error to suppose that the collections made by these persons go towards the maintenance of the temple; these fees have, as stated by the Collector, no connexion with the temple, nor does the temple derive any advantage therefrom.

9. The rights of the purharrees and pundahs are fully detailed and discussed in the following paragraphs, extracted from my report regarding the withdrawal of the interference of Government with the temple concerns, and the abolition of the pilgrim tax, No. 1,304, dated 11th May 1839.

"Para. 33. These servants, or, as they are more appropriately called, these pilgrim-hunters, petitioned the Board to be heard in the matter of the abolition of the pilgrim tax, who, by their letter No. 272, of the 11th September last, directed my predecessor to inquire what rank they held, what duties they performed in the temple, and whether they had any title to be heard.

"Para. 34. My predecessor, in submitting the Acting Collector's report on their claims and interests, remarked (his opinion being, of course, formed from what the Acting Collector had said), 'that the purharrees, by a decree of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut are entitled to a portion of the tax allowed by Government to the servants of the temple; their interests will suffer by the abolition of the tax, consequently they are entitled to a hearing.'

"Para. 35. Mr. Ewart has gone into the question at much length, and, I think, has satisfactorily shown that they are not entitled to any portion of the tax.

"Para. 36. The purharrees are the guardians of the temple; the pundahs exclusively perform the ceremonies of the bhog; they both send out emissaries, who traverse the whole of India in search of pilgrims; while actually employed on duty in the temple (each takes his duty in rotation), they are allowed a small quantity of holy food per diem: the Collector estimates the number of purharrees at about 400, and of pundahs at 2,000.

"Para. 37. 'The purharrees have always,' says Mr. Ewart, 'been remunerated by an equal division of the whole amount of fees, after deduction for expenses of purification, or other liabilities common to all, out of these fees; they paid 11,400 kawans of cowrees as a rent or tribute. The pundahs have always derived their remuneration in proportion to the number of pilgrims that have enrolled themselves under the guidance of each.'

"Para. 38. Mr. Blunt, in his letter to the Secretary to Government in the Territorial Department, dated 1st February 1821, remarks as follows:—'It appears from the correspondence and documents herewith submitted, that under the Maharatta Government in this province, the purharrees were subjected to the payment annually to the State of the sum of 11,400 kawans of cowrees, in consideration of which they were allowed to levy from the pilgrims a higher rate of fee than the pundahs, who, being servants of the temple, were exempted from any similar demand.'

"Para. 39. During the years 1803, 1804, 1805, even up to the year 1806, the pundahs and purharrees collected themselves their fees, but, on the promulgation of Regulation IV. of 1806, the fees were fixed by law to secure the pilgrims from ill treatment, at the rates noted below.*

"Para. 40'

* These rates were fixed by the Collector; but they never were confirmed by the Board of Revenue or Government, as required by law.

	Pundah's Fees.		Purharree's Fees.
For each Lall Jattree -	- - one rupee.	At the Ratt Jatra -	one rupee eight annas
		At all other occasions	two rupees.
For each Burrung, &c.	- - two annas -	- - - - -	four annas.

“Para. 40. ‘Provided, however,’ says the Regulation, ‘that this rule shall not be considered applicable to officers denominated purharrees and pundahs, who shall be entitled to receive, in conformity to established usage, a fee from the pilgrims, according to a table of rates, which shall be kept fixed at the temple of Juggernath, in places adjacent to the temple, for general information.’

“Para. 41. Regulation IV. of 1809 repealed the above law, and in the enactment of Regulation IV. of 1809, mention of the pundahs’ and purharrees’ fees was wholly omitted. They levied their fees, however, according to the Collector’s rates, but the privilege being abused, it was resolved by the Board of Revenue in 1806, in consequence, says Mr. Blunt, of the disputes which had long existed between the pundahs and purharrees in the collection of their respective fees, rendering the interference of Government necessary both for the protection of the pilgrims from the harassing and excessive exactions of these persons, and for the prevention of the disturbance, that the Collector should levy, beside the tax for the State, an additional one on account of these officers’ fees.

The Board expressly recommended, in a letter dated 12 September 1806, that the provisions contained in sections 4, 5, 6, of Regulation IV. of 1806, should be rescinded.

“Para. 42. The fees have been levied as follows:—From Lall Jattrees, 10 rupees tax, 3 rupees fees; from Bhurrungs, 2 rupees tax, 6 annas fees. These fees have been credited in the accounts of the Tax Office in their favour, and distributed to them according to their respective shares, at the close of every Ruth Jattr, the purharrees accounting for the dues for purification, &c., and the Government demand of 3,040 rupees, which demand it was resolved to enforce from the time the fees were collected by the officers of Government.—[Vide Government Order, dated 16th February 1821.]

“Para. 43. The decree of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut is grounded on the notice issued by the Collector, in conformity to section 6, Regulation IV., of 1806, and settles the relative proportion of the fees to be received by purharrees and pundahs respectively; it only confirms the right conveyed to them by the publication above mentioned. The Regulation, too, was not in force when the decree was passed, and Mr. Blunt, in issuing instructions to the Collector on the subject of these fees, says, ‘I consider the decree of no force or validity, with reference to the rights of the parties respectively, beyond the date up to which those claims were decided, namely, the 28th March 1814.’

“Para. 44. The pundahs desire that they may be allowed to collect their fees themselves; the purharrees contend that Government is bound to collect theirs. Government having remitted the premium of 3,040 rupees, paid by the purharrees, they are certainly in no way bound to interfere in the realization of their perquisites.

“Para. 45. The questions for determination are—shall it be publicly declared that they are entitled to receive their fees, and shall, in consideration for the pilgrims, the rates, according to which they are entitled to collect, be notified for general information.

“Para. 46. Mr. Ewart would leave their remuneration to the liberality of the pilgrims. I would go further; I would add this to the rules, or perhaps it would be better to add it to the Act itself.—‘It is hereby enacted, that all duties, fees or gratuities at the gate of the temple, or other places, demanded for the benefit of individuals, are strictly prohibited. This restriction shall not, however, be construed to preclude the purharrees and pundahs, and other officers of the temple, from receiving presents or gifts, the same being voluntarily made.’

“Para. 47. This declaration would make the abolition of the tax a popular measure, popular it will be to all but the pundahs and purharrees, and they are the last whose interest should be consulted; they are, I believe, as detested by the pilgrims, as is their traffic odious to us.

“Para. 48. The purharrees’ right to levy fees is abrogated by the remission of the tribute they paid to the Government; the pundahs will be content with their own gains, and so will, in the end, the purharrees; the fee is but a very trifling portion of the pilgrim’s expense; for, to use the words in Harrington’s Analysis, ‘he is fleeced by the pundahs, not only of all the money he brings with him, but of promissory notes for future payments. Indeed, it is a well-

known fact, that pilgrims are in the habit of burying outside of the town, or leaving in the hands of shopkeepers on the road, enough to take them home, so well do they know that these extortioners will turn them out of the town, naked and penniless.”

Para. 9. Under the above circumstances, I would respectfully but earnestly deprecate the repeal of the prohibition contained in Act X. of 1840. There is no doubt the priests still collect these fees; but what is now given, is voluntarily given. To legalize the collection of fees will open the door to extortion and oppression to such a degree as to call for, as it before has done, the interference of Government.”

10. It will be seen from the 3d and 4th paragraphs of the Collector's letter, that no satisfactory information can be obtained regarding the collection of “15 annas fees on each Lall Jattree,” and that verbally afforded by the Rajah's Dewan is vague and altogether insufficient. The Collector suspects the authenticity of the entry, and observes, in addition to the fact that Mr. Græme himself did not notice it in his report, that the general cess in question has never been levied, and “is altogether omitted in Mr. Webb's report, containing a detailed specification of every particular item of income during a period of six years; viz., two before the conquest, and four after that event.”

11. It is stated in the concluding paragraph of Mr. Under Secretary Melville's letter, No. 638, dated 6th September last, “that the annual amount of the pilgrim tax, on an average of the last 11 years, was 95,389 rupees, including the minor priests' fees, and it may be reasonably supposed, that the whole, or nearly the whole of this will be henceforward collected by the priests.” I am not aware whether the purharrees' and pundahs' fees, which were collected by Government, and varied in amount from 18,000 to 25,000 rupees per annum, are, or are not included in this amount; probably they are not included; but there is no reason to believe that the superintendent of the temple collects any portion of the tax, or receives any fees or offerings, beyond those which are presented to him by rich pilgrims, on account of Dhujja Pandika, or for the privilege of performing certain ceremonies connected with the temple in a private manner; these, including salamees paid by the temple officers, and the extra receipts on account of Mahaparshaud, &c., above mentioned, may, I am informed, amount to 7,000 or 8,000 rupees per annum.

12. The superintendent of the temple has no interests in common with the purharrees and pundahs; their interests conflict with each other, and that of the superintendent with both.

I have, &c.

(signed) *A. J. M. Mills,*
Commissioner.

Office of Commissioner, 19th Division,
10 November 1845.

(No. 371.)

From *R. B. Garrett, Esq.*, Collector, Southern Division of Zillah Cuttack, to *A. J. M. Mills, Esq.*, Commissioner of the Fourteenth Division, Cuttack; dated 7 November 1845.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 2,292, dated 25 ultimo, with its enclosures, regarding the Government donation to the temple of Juggernath, and with reference to the instructions contained in your communication, I beg leave to state as follows:

2. 5th Head, “Dhurja Pandika.” The Government have stated in their letter of the 6th September, No. 638, that the receipts under this head, on account of 1212, “the last credit known,” amounted to 1,669 Sicca Rupees, or
1,780

1,780 Company's rupees; but, on reference to Mr. Webb's report, dated 19th December 1807, the receipts are given as follows:

	<i>Kahuns.</i>	<i>Sa.Rs. a. g. c.</i>	<i>Co.'s.Rs. a. p.</i>
1209 - - -	4,567 12 5 -	1,141 15 3 3	1,218 1 3
1210 - - -	5,680 9 2 2	1,407 10 5 3	1,501 7 9½
1211 - - -	4,860 4 10 -	1,215 1 2 2	1,296 1 2½
1212 - - -	6,367 12 6 1	1,591 15 1 2	1,698 1 2
1213 - - -	9,635 1 15 -	2,408 12 8 3	2,569 5 10½
1214 - - -	13,833 4 5 -	3,458 5 1 1	3,688 13 11½

According to this statement, the receipts in 1212, amounted to Rs. 1,698. 1. 2. and the average of the six years to Rs. 1,995. 5. 2½. The amount mentioned in your letter, No. 1,668, of the 15th June 1839, is, I imagine, taken from the Statement marked (A.), which accompanied Mr. Wilkinson's letter, No. 192, dated 26th July 1837; but as I find from the 7th para. of Mr. Ewart's letter, No. 15, of the 26th May 1840, that no copy of this document was retained in the office, I cannot speak positively on the subject. I believe, however, the amount in question was obtained by striking an average of five years' receipts in Mr. Wilkinson's time.

3. 7th Head: "Fees of 15 annas on each Lall Jattree." Of this item I can obtain no satisfactory information whatever; indeed its mention in Mr. Græme's report of the 10th June 1805, neither affords any clue to our ascertaining its nature, nor is it at all confirmatory of its actually forming an asset of the temple; it is not inserted in the body of the statement, but is entered below all the other headings opposite to the words "Grand Total," and in a different handwriting: my inquiries amongst the people at Pooree, and the servants of the Rajah of Khoordah, as well as from the head native officer formerly attached to the Tax-office, have been altogether fruitless in throwing any light on the subject: all have expressed their entire ignorance of this source of emolument. The Rajah's Dewan, after making some inquiries, stated, on the authority of verbal information, that when the number of pilgrims was so great as to cause confusion, the Rajah divided them into companies of several hundreds, placing each company under the charge of a separate pundah, who was to collect 15 annas from each of the pilgrims under his charge, not from the "Lall Jattrees," only, but from all indiscriminately; but no trace whatever is to be found of this practice in the records of the temple.

4. It is very clear, that since the conquest of the province by the British, this general cess has never been levied; it is altogether omitted in Mr. Webb's report, containing a very detailed specification of every particular item of income during a period of six years; viz. two years before the conquest and four after that event; on the whole I am inclined to think it is a subject on which it is quite impossible to obtain any particulars on which we can ground our proceedings.

5. I have carefully perused all the correspondence relating to the Temple of Juggernath, within my reach, and it appears to me to be established beyond a doubt, that the sum of 3,040 rupees, which in the Government letter is supposed to have been the average amount of the purharrees' fees for several years previous to the abolition of the tax, was in fact the amount of rent or tribute paid by the purharrees to Government out of the fees they received from the pilgrims. Neither these fees nor this tribute had any connexion with the temple, or with the expenses incurred in the religious ceremonies; the former were the perquisite of the priests, and the latter was carried to the credit of the State, both during the Maharatta rule and our own administration. Under these circumstances, I do not see how the emoluments of the temple will be increased, supposing the prohibition to the exaction of fees rescinded: those fees have always been a source of trouble to the Government officers; the oppression exercised by the unscrupulous

known fact, that pilgrims are in the habit of burying outside of the town, or leaving in the hands of shopkeepers on the road, enough to take them home, so well do they know that these extortioners will turn them out of the town, naked and penniless.”

Para. 9. Under the above circumstances, I would respectfully but earnestly deprecate the repeal of the prohibition contained in Act X. of 1840. There is no doubt the priests still collect these fees; but what is now given, is voluntarily given. To legalize the collection of fees will open the door to extortion and oppression to such a degree as to call for, as it before has done, the interference of Government.”

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(signed) *A. J. M. Mills,*
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Office of Commissioner, 19th Division,
10 November 1845.

(No. 371.)

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1214 - - -	13,833 4 5 -	3,458 5 1 1	3,688 13 11½

According to this statement, the receipts in 1212, amounted to Rs. 1,698. 1. 2. and the average of the six years to Rs. 1,995. 5. 2½. The amount mentioned in your letter, No. 1,663, of the 15th June 1839, is, I imagine, taken from the Statement marked (A.), which accompanied Mr. Wilkinson's letter, No. 192, dated 26th July 1837; but as I find from the 7th para. of Mr. Ewart's letter, No. 15, of the 26th May 1840, that no copy of this document was retained in the office, I cannot speak positively on the subject. I believe, however, the amount in question was obtained by striking an average of five years' receipts in Mr. Wilkinson's time.

3. 7th Head: "Fees of 15 annas on each Lall Jattree." Of this item I can obtain no satisfactory information whatever; indeed its mention in Mr. Græme's report of the 10th June 1805, neither affords any clue to our ascertaining its nature, nor is it at all confirmatory of its actually forming an asset of the temple; it is not inserted in the body of the statement, but is entered below all the other headings opposite to the words "Grand Total," and in a different handwriting: my inquiries amongst the people at Pooree, and the servants of the Rajah of Khoordah, as well as from the head native officer formerly attached to the Tax-office, have been altogether fruitless in throwing any light on the subject: all have expressed their entire ignorance of this source of emolument. The Rajah's Dewan, after making some inquiries, stated, on the authority of verbal information, that when the number of pilgrims was so great as to cause confusion, the Rajah divided them into companies of several hundreds, placing each company under the charge of a separate pundah, who was to collect 15 annas from each of the pilgrims under his charge, not from the "Lall Jattrees," only, but from all indiscriminately; but no trace whatever is to be found of this practice in the records of the temple.

4. It is very clear, that since the conquest of the province by the British, this general cess has never been levied; it is altogether omitted in Mr. Webb's report, containing a very detailed specification of every particular item of income during a period of six years; viz. two years before the conquest and four after that event; on the whole I am inclined to think it is a subject on which it is quite impossible to obtain any particulars on which we can ground our proceedings.

5. I have carefully perused all the correspondence relating to the Temple of Juggernath, within my reach, and it appears to me to be established beyond a doubt, that the sum of 3,040 rupees, which in the Government letter is supposed to have been the average amount of the purharrees' fees for several years previous to the abolition of the tax, was in fact the amount of rent or tribute paid by the purharrees to Government out of the fees they received from the pilgrims. Neither these fees nor this tribute had any connexion with the temple, or with the expenses incurred in the religious ceremonies; the former were the perquisite of the priests, and the latter was carried to the credit of the State, both during the Maharatta rule and our own administration. Under these circumstances, I do not see how the emoluments of the temple will be increased, supposing the prohibition to the exaction of fees rescinded: those fees have always been a source of trouble to the Government officers; the oppression exercised by the unscrupulous

and grasping priests in collecting their dues, was the cause of our depriving them of the power to collect, and of doing it ourselves through the Tax-office, and when this office was abolished by Regulation X. of 1840, the prohibition to exact fees formed a leading feature in the enactment; and I confess that, however much I should rejoice, as a Christian, at anything not in itself improper that would bring this fruitful idolatry into disrepute, I should, out of consideration to the ignorant and deluded pilgrims to the shrine, regret to see the practice legalized.

7. If the Government are resolved to remodel the donation in the manner mentioned in their letter under review, I have no hesitation in saying that the 7th heading must be excluded altogether, as it is impossible to identify any practice which has ever come within our knowledge with the "15 annas on each Lall Jattree." I am not aware, however, of any objection to adopting the suggestion* contained in Mr. Ewart's letter, No. 15, dated 26th May 1840, which is to the following effect.

* Originally proposed by Mr. Wilkinson.

"The following items to be deducted from the allowance, Rs. 53,178. 12. 2. would therefore be—

On account of the sale of Nirmal	-	-	-	-	4,043	-	6½
Sale of old Ruths	-	-	-	-	421	13	10¾
Sale of old Sheds	-	-	-	-	13	5	4
Kona Chuckla	-	-	-	-	14	12	8¾
Dhuja Pindaka	-	-	-	-	667	12	3½
Sale of Ruth Cloths	-	-	-	-	201	8	10½
					<hr/>		
					5,362	5	7½"
					<hr/>		

8. I certainly see no reason why these items should not form a portion of the assets of the temple, and enable the Government to reduce the donation in proportion; there is no doubt that the superintendent avails himself of this source of emolument, and in all probability appropriates it to himself. He will, of course, complain of any or every curtailment of Government donation, and one of his first applications will probably be, as it has been before, that the Government should take upon itself the expense incurred in the renewal of the idol; but this, of course, will never be listened to.

The sale of Nirmal is excluded from this amount already.

9. This arrangement would reduce the amount due to the temple, according to the Government letter, from 24,640 rupees, to Rs. 23,320. 15. 11. A very considerable difference will be observed in the receipts on account of "Dhurja Pundika," between Mr. Webb's report and the statement exhibited in the preceding paragraph; but as this last is founded on very good authority, viz. the average of five years, and in later times than the former, I am inclined to think it is more consistent with the present state of things and the practice of the present day. In several of the other items the average is greater than it was in Mr. Webb's time.

10. Previous, however, to any absolute alteration being made in the arrangements as they now exist, it will doubtless be taken into consideration that the present donation was fixed after a most minute and careful investigation by Mr. Webb, into every item of receipt and disbursement for six years, as stated in a former part of this address, viz. from 1209 to 1214; each particular sum was duly considered, several were disallowed and excluded from the account, and others were revised and modified; and although I am very far from thinking that the terms in which the orders† of Government of the 29th January 1808, fixing that amount are couched, divest the present Government of the power to reduce the donation, should they think proper to do so; still I would suggest that Mr. Webb's report forms a preferable basis for adjusting the amount, inasmuch as it had the advantage of being prepared two years later than that of Mr. Græme, when

† "On a consideration of the accounts of the receipts and disbursements of the temple of Juggernath, the Governor-general in Council entirely approves your proposition for limiting the expenses of the temple in future to a sum not exceeding Rs. 56,342. 9. 8. His Lordship in Council accordingly desires that you will issue the necessary instructions on this point to the Collector of Cuttack."

when it is natural to suppose that we were much better acquainted with the affairs of the province, and is more closely connected with the fiscal management of the temple than Mr. Græme's, which rather bears the character of a general narrative, descriptive of the nature of the religious ceremonies, and of the customs of the priests and other officers of the temple.

11. It appears to me that the deduction referred to in the 7th para. might, without any just cause of complaint, be made in the money donation which is at present paid from the Government treasury, which would then be reduced from Co.'s Rs. 35,758. 9. 6. to Co.'s Rs. 30,396. 3. 10½.; and if a change is to be effected short of a total severance of all connexion with the temple, I would, if permitted to offer an opinion, recommend this arrangement in preference to any other.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. B. Garrett*,
Collector.

Southern Division of Zillah Cuttack,
Collector's Office, at Cuttack,
7 November 1845.

(True copy.)

(signed) *W. H. Martin*,
Uncova Assistant to Commissioner.

(True copies.)

(signed) *C. Beadon*,
Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

— No. 135.—

(No. 890.)

From *G. A. Bushby*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to *F. J. Halliday*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal; dated 20 December 1845. Revenue.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Under-Secretary Beadon's letter, No. 1,023, dated the 10th instant, with enclosure, forwarding papers respecting the funds of the temple of Juggernath, and, in reply, to convey the sanction of the Honourable the President in Council, to the sum of 461 Co.'s rupees, being added to the amount of compensation to that temple suggested in my letter of the 6th September, that is, to the substitution of an annual payment of 23,321 rupees for the present amount, Rs. 35,758. 9. 6.

You will have the goodness to report the completion of this arrangement.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. A. Bushby*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Council Chamber, 20 December 1845.

— No. 136.—

(No. 3,116 of 1843.)

From *R. N. C. Hamilton*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of North Western Provinces, Agra, to *T. R. Davidson*, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department Revenue, Fort William; dated Agra, 9 June 1843. Revenue Department

Sir,

WITH reference to Mr. Secretary Maddock's letter, No. 184, dated 1st November 1841, I am directed by the Right honourable the Governor-general, North Western Provinces, to forward the accompanying copies of a letter and
: 621. z z 2 enclosures

enclosures from the Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, No. 202, dated 5th instant, and of my reply of this date, on the subject of the superintendence of native religious institutions.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. N. C. Hamilton,*
Secretary to the Government of N. W. P.

Agra, 9 June 1843.

(No. 202 of 1843.)

Revenue.

From *H. M. Elliot*, Esq., Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, North Western Provinces, Allahabad, to *R. N. C. Hamilton*, Esq., Secretary to the Government North Western Provinces, Agra; dated 5 May 1843.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Sudder Board of Revenue, North Western Provinces, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1,984, dated the 21st instant, requesting the submission of the reports received by the Board relative to the management of native religious institutions.

2. In submitting these reports, the Board beg to enter on the following considerations as connected with the subject of the Honourable Court's despatch of the 25th August 1841, No. 17.

3. It need scarcely be remarked, that in these provinces the Government officers exercise no control over the affairs of the native religious institutions.

4. Regulation XIX. of 1810 vests the revenue authorities with a general but undefined superintendence, to provide for the due appropriation of lands which have been granted for public purposes, but the impossibility of giving effect to a measure of such doubtful expediency in matters of religious rites and observances, has frustrated the object of the law, and rendered it so far inoperative. That portion of the law may therefore be safely abrogated.

5. In other respects the Government local authorities have been equally careful to abstain from interfering with the management of the lands or funds of the religious institutions of the country, excepting in cases where the interposition of authority would appear to have been introduced to discountenance fraud or to allay dissensions.

6. In the district of Agra, the revenues of the lands granted for the support of Sheikh Suleim Chistee's shrine at Futtelipoor Sickree, are collected by the tahseeldar, and paid in equal shares to the two surviving branches of the family of the enshrined saint. In Dehlee there are 13 mosques, the revenues of which, derived from the rent of shops and other buildings attached to the mosques, are collected, and the expenditure controlled under the superintendence of the Collector; and, what is still more remarkable in this case, the surplus cash receipts of the year are made over to the local agents, as may be supposed, for purposes of local improvements. At Chunar, on the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of ministerial attendant of the mosque of Kasim Soolimanee, a successor is appointed by the local agents, and the accounts of the receipts and disbursements are reported to be furnished monthly.

7. These are the only institutions in these provinces in which interference is practised, originating, as it would appear, in the one or the other cause to which it has been already assigned. In all these cases the Local Commissioner and Collector concur in opinion, that such interference should be avoided, or retained in part only, so far as may be required to protect the interests of the endowment.

8. This end the Board consider would best be attained by a new Act, rescinding so much of Regulation XIX. of 1810 as empowers the revenue authorities, or the local agents of a district, to appoint managers and control the accounts of religious.

religious institutions, and declaring all endowments granted for such purposes to be trust property, and the sale or mortgage of such property to be illegal.

9. Suits arising out of such property would then be heard and decided in due course of law, and, as fitting opportunity occurs, measures might be taken to relieve the local authorities in Dehlee, Agra and Mirzapore, of all interference in the concerns of such institutions, making them over entirely to the management of the incumbent ministers in communication with the parties most interested in the institutions, who should be invited to appoint a committee of management to regulate the affairs of the institutions.

10. For the management of the Futtehpore Sikkree endowments, it would seem sufficient that the incumbents be invited to appoint an agent, on a fixed salary, for collecting the revenues and carrying on the management of the estates forming the endowment, and that the agent so appointed be cautioned as to the necessity of collecting the rents as fixed by the settlement.

11. The Board have not included in these remarks the religious institutions of Kumaon, as they would appear to require consideration in the Political Department.

Sudder Board of Revenue,
North Western Provinces, Allahabad,
5 May 1843.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. M. Elliot,*
Secretary.

(No. 154.)

From *T. T. Metcalfe*, Esq., Commissioner of Dehlee Division, to *H. M. Elliot*, Esq., Secretary Sudder Board of Revenue, North Western Provinces, Allahabad; dated Dehlee, 4 May 1842.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit the returns of the several district officers to your circular (H.), under date the 14th December last.

The memoranda at the back of each will show the date on which they were received at this office.

The superintendent of the Bhutte district reports that there are no religious institutions of the nature alluded to within his jurisdiction.

In the Paneeput district there are no religious endowments immediately under the control of the local officer; but in the event of any misappropriation of the funds assigned by Government for this purpose, I presume that the Collector would be at liberty to investigate any complaint preferred to him.

In Hurriana, also, no control is exercised over any institution of this nature.

In Dehlee Proper the practice has been different, in as far as the mosques of the city are concerned.

Many years ago it was found necessary to place them under the charge of the local agency, in order that the shops and other buildings connected with them might not be disposed of, and that the proceeds should be properly applied to repairs and embellishments. They can also be consigned to a committee of the respectable Mahomedans of the waid; but I still think the Collector should be permitted so much interference as to prevent the sale or mortgage, or transfer in any way, of the premises attached.

In Rohtuck and Goorgaon no interference is exercised in any cases of this nature.

Dehlee, Commissioner's Office,
4 May 1842.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. T. Metcalfe,*
Commissioner.

(No. 17.)

From Lieutenant *E. J. Robinson*, Officiating Superintendent, Bhutte Territory, to *T. T. Metcalfe*, Esq., Commissioner of Dehlee; dated Bhutte Territory, 29 January 1842.

Sir,

Letter (H.), dated 14 December 1841, from Secretary of Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, with annexures of a despatch No. 17, of 1841, from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated 25 August 1841.

IN reply to your letter, No. 3,599, dated 27th ultimo, with enclosures, per margin, I have the honour of stating, that there are no religious institutions of the nature alluded to by the Honourable Court of Directors in this district, consequently I am unable to offer any opinion on the subject.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. J. Robinson*,
Officiating Sup^t, Bhutte Territory.

Collector's Office, Bhutte Territory,
Camp, Khawaja Khora,
29 January 1842.

(No. 92.)

From *T. P. Woodcock*, Esq., Officiating Collector of Paneput Kumaul, to *T. T. Metcalfe*, Esq., Commissioner of Dehlee Division; dated Paneput, Kumaul, 8 April 1842.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter, dated 27th December last, No. 3,599, with enclosures, from the Sudder Board of Revenue, I have the honour to report, that no endowments exist, either in land or money, in this district which call for the immediate interference or control of my authority. I have the honour to submit a Statement of an endowment in land, and other six in money, for religious purposes.

2. In these, as I have stated, no interference exists, although, on the application of parties of the real appropriation of the funds devoted to the purposes of the endowment, I apprehend it would be expedient, and indeed legal, to make such inquiries into such allegations, for the information and orders of superior authority, as might lead to the issue of particular instructions for the proper appropriation of the funds according to the design of the original endowment.

3. However desirable an object it is to forego even so much interference on the part of the Government officers, I consider it would be inexpedient to deprive the local authority of such power of inquiry; for though I am unable to discover that complaints have frequently arisen of the maladministration of endowments, circumstances might arise which would call loudly for some more summary and more easily attainable remedy than would be afforded through the means of the Civil Court.

4. The fact alluded to, of the very few appeals in this district on the subject of maladministration to the local officers, shows that any more interference than such as I suppose expedient is unnecessary, and that the appropriation of the funds may be safely left in the hands of the managers of the endowments, without much fear of actual malappropriation.

I have, &c.

(signed) *T. P. Woodcock*,
Officiating Collector.

Paneeput Kumaul,
Collector's Office, Kumaul,
8 April 1842.

ENDOWMENTS in LAND and MONEY for Religious Purposes.

Names of the Shrine or Temple.	Where Situated.	Granted in Money or Land.		For what purpose Granted.	Date of Authority.	REMARKS.
		In Money, per Annum.	In Land.			
Durgah Boali Kullendar.	Paneeput -	2,217 9 -	- - - -	-- granted for the expenses of the shrine of Boali Kullendar.	-- Secretary to Government, Territorial Department, dated 17 March 1825.	-- Mouzahs Oojaoon and Bourshum, granted for the expenses of the shrine; and the principal assistant was authorized to assess them, and pay an allowance of 2,217. 9. 0. per annum for the support of it.
Ditto - -	ditto - -	- - - -	- - Village Hurtaree.	- ditto - -	- - Secretary to Government, Territorial Department, dated 11 August 1829.	- - the entire village of Hurtaree is endowed for the shrine of Shah Boali Kullendar, and the occupants to be left in undisturbed possession of the former.
Durgah Imamooddeen.	- ditto -	40 5 -	- - - -	-- for the expenses of the shrine.	-- Deputy Secretary Government, 28 Jan. 1820.	
Mundur Deveejee	- ditto -	33 5 -	- - - -	-- for the expenses of the temple of Dhoop Deep.	- ditto.	
Ditto - -	- ditto -	- - - -	-- 17 beegahs land.	- ditto - -	-- as per Commissioner's Order, dated 17 June 1829.	- - the 17 beegahs of land situated, viz. 7 beegahs in Mouzah Kuhsan, and 10 beegahs in Mouzahs Bruvimlee.
Durgah Nasuroodden.	Loneput -	- - - -	-- 15 beegahs land.	-- for the expense of the durgah.	-- as per Commissioner's Rodbakaree, dated 14 March 1829.	

Zillah Paneeput, Kumaul, Collector's Office, Kumaul,
8 April 1842.

(signed) T. P. Woodcock,
Officiating Collector.

(No. 19.)

From H. Sympton, Esq., Officiating Collector, to T. T. Metcalfe, Commissioner of Dehlee; dated Dehlee, 1 February 1842.

Sir,

With reference to your circular letter, No. 3,599, under date the 27th December last, I have the honour to forward a Statement, showing the quantity of land in this district alienated for purposes connected with the Hindoo and Mahomedan religion.

2. From the statement, it will be observed, that there are no endowments in this district to which the interference of the Government officials is extended.

I have, &c.

(signed) H. Sympton,
Officiating Collector.

Collector's Office,
Western Division, Dehlee Territory,
1 February 1842.

STATEMENT, showing the Quantity of Land alienated for the purposes connected with the Hindoo and Mahomedan Religion in Zillah Hissar.

Purgunnah.	Mouzah.	Name of Maafeedar.	Quantity of Land in Acres.	
Hanssee - -	Hanssee Khas - -	Dedar Buksh - -	436	-- the Maafeedars have sole management of these lands.
Ditto - -	- ditto - -	Golaum Emam - -	185	
Ditto - -	- ditto - -	Kootuboodeen - -	347	
Ditto - -	- ditto - -	Seelmean - -	60	
Futteabad - -	Futteabad Khas - -	{ Shukur Oolah - - Ukeer Oolah - - }	25	
Mehim - -	Bhaynee Chunderpaul	Goomath - -	56	
Ditto - -	Sreman - -	Raewur Doss - -	5	
		TOTAL - -	1,114	

Collector's Office, Western Division Dehlee Territory,
1 February 1842.

(signed) *H. Simpson,*
Officiating Collector.

(No. 191.)

From *M. R. Gubbins, Esq.,* Officiating Collector, to *T. T. Metcalfe, Esq.,* Commissioner of Dehlee; dated Dehlee, 15 April 1842.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter No. 3,599, dated the 27th December last, with enclosure (Circular H.), from the Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, &c., I have the honour to submit a statement of the endowments in this district to which the interference of the officers of Government is in any way extended.

2. These endowments are confined to 13 mosques, situate inside the city of Dehlee, detailed in the Statement accompanying. Besides which, the sum of 2,347 rupees (viz., severally 100, 50, 100, 897 and 1,200) is paid by the Collector to Hindoo and Mussulman managers of native shrines near Dehlee, to whom the management is entirely confided.

3. The Maafee villages in this district appropriated to religious endowments are solely managed by the native khadums, or servants of the shrines.

4. Regarding the management of the 13 mosques inside the city, it is clearly incumbent on the Government to relinquish all interference with them, which now very improperly extends to much detail, such as the appointment of the mosque servants, passing expenditure for lighting, &c., which might long since have been given up.

5. From the accompanying Table it will be seen that the receipts of these buildings exceed the disbursements, the surplus proceeds of which are credited to the local agency fund. The receipts are derived from the rent of shops and buildings attached to the mosques. I would propose, in the case of those mosques where the receipts only equal or slightly exceed the expenditure, that the whole buildings, viz. mosque or appertaining shops, &c., should be made over to the more respectable mosque frequenters of the mohulla, on their binding themselves to keep the building in good repair, and fairly manage the expenditure, and that where the surplus is great, a fixed sum be assigned, sufficient for the expense and repairs of the mosque itself, to be in like manner paid, yearly, half-yearly or monthly, from the Government treasury to the committee or punchayet of the mosque-goers of the mohulla.

I have, &c.

(signed) *M. R. Gubbins,*
Officiating Collector.

Dehlee Collectorship,
13 April 1842.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Disbursements of Mosques inside the City of *Dehlee*, attached to the Local Agency Department, from 1st January to the End of December 1841.

No.	Name of Endowment.	Yearly Receipts.	Yearly Expenditure.	Surplus.
1	Cotewally Chubootra Mosques - -	79 1 2	27 - -	52 1 2
2	Futtahpoor Mosques - - -	799 13 11	124 8 -	675 5 11
3	Aklumabadee Mosques - - -	311 9 4	135 - -	176 9 4
4	Tillae Mosques - - - -	108 15 6½	55 8 -	53 7 6½
5	Snead Khan Mosques - - -	117 2 -½	51 - -	66 2 2½
6	Budaroo Durwaza Mosques - -	15 13 4	3 3 -	12 10 4
7	Khedmulgar Khan Mosques - -	37 13 6	32 15 -	4 14 6
8	Kuttee Neeb Mosques - - -	9 9 10	8 9 2	1 - 8
9	Bhyla Puharee Mosques - - -	7 1 -	6 - -	1 1 -
10	Roushim Ooddowla Mosques - -	46 - 7½	40 8 -	5 8 7½
11	Kulla Mosques - - - -	69 5 3	73 7 2	15 14 1
12	Nigumbode Mosques - - -	277 9 10	72 - -	205 9 10
13	Zeenialool Musajid Mosques - -	170 - -	60 - -	110 - -
		2,069 15 6½	689 10 4	1,380 5 2½

Deputy Collectorship, 18 April 1842.

(signed) *M. R. Gubbins,*
Officiating Collector.

(No. 109.)

From *F. B. Gubbins*, Esq, Officiating Deputy Collector, Rohluck, to *T. T. Metcalfe*, Esq., Commissioner of Dehlee; dated 27 April 1842.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter, No. 919, of the 1st instant, with enclosure from the Secretary to the Sudder Board, and, in reply, to inform you, that there appears to be no endowments of the sort alluded to by the Honourable the Court of Directors existing in this district.

The only thing at all approaching to it are two pensions which are paid from the Government treasury, the one in pergunnah Khur Khowda to Sheopoviee Gosasin, for the support of a temple situated on the bank of the Chuppra tank, amounting to 12 rupees, and the other in pergunnah Mehim, to Gholam Hyder, for the maintenance of the shrine of Mian Hodayut Shah, amounting to 81 rupees per annum.

I have, &c.

(signed) *F. B. Gubbins,*
Officiating Deputy Collector.

Rohluck Division, Collector's Office,
27 April 1842.

(No. 16.)

From *S. G. Smith*, Esq., Collector of Goorgaon, to *T. T. Metcalfe*, Esq., Commissioner of Dehlie,* dated 31 January 1842.

Sir,

WITH reference to your circular, No. 3,599, dated the 27th ultimo, and annexures, I have the honour to state, that there are no endowments held in this district, either in land or in money, to which the interference of Government officers is extended.

I have, &c.

(signed) *S. G. Smith*,
Collector.

Zillah Goorgaon, Collector's Office,
31 January 1842.

(No. 190.)

From *G. F. Franco*, Esq., Commissioner of Meerut Division, to the Sudder Board of Revenue, North Western Provinces, Allahabad; dated 28 May 1842.

Gentlemen,

IN reply to your Circular Orders (H.), dated 14 December 1841, I have the honour to state, that there is no endowment either in land or money in this division, to which the interference of Government is any way extended; and there appears to be only one village, Mouzah Sulonee, pergunnah Behut, zillah Saharunpore, of which the assessment, 300 rupees per annum, is collected and made over to the maafeedars, they acknowledging by a receipt that such endowment has been paid to them.

2. Neither the Collectors of the districts nor myself have been able to avail ourselves of the opinions of any of the residents of the division who might be capable of offering any recommendation on the subject. The Europeans resident have taken no interest in the matter, and the intelligent natives with whom I have conversed, and who are all indirectly interested, are agreed that interference is unnecessary, and would be inexpedient.

3. I do not advocate any control whatever on the part of the officers of Government over the management of the institutions; but where entire villages are given up, it may be proper for the protection of the ryots to secure their rights and the extent of their payments, by fixing a rent-toll in each estate.

I have, &c.

(signed) *G. F. Franco*,
Commissioner.

Commissioner's Office, 1st Division, Meerut,
28 May 1842.

(No. 284.)

From *W. J. Conolly*, Esq., Commissioner of Rohilcund Division, Bareilly, to the Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, Allahabad; dated 27 August 1842.

Gentlemen,

WITH reference to your Circular (H.), dated the 14th December last, I have the honour to state that it appears, from the replies of the several Collectors to the call made upon them, that there are no endowments or native religious institutions in this division to which the interference of Government officers is extended.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. J. Conolly*,
Commissioner.

Commissioner's Office, Rohilcund Division,
Bareilly, 27 August 1842.

(No. 172.)

(No. 172.)

From *W. H. Tyler*, Esq., Officiating Commissioner of Agra, to *H. M. Elliot*, Esq., Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, North Western Provinces, Allahabad; dated 20 May 1842.

Sir,

WITH reference to your Circular (H.), under date the 14th December 1841, requesting my opinion on the inquiries and suggestions made by the Honourable Court of Directors in their despatch No. 17, of 1841, dated the 25th August 1841, annexed to the above Circular, I have the honour to submit the reports received from the several Collectors of this division as noted in the margin,* and to state as follows:

* (See below.)

2. The durgah of Futtehpoor Sickree, zillah Agra, is the only endowment in the whole division in which the interference of Government officers is in any way extended for its maintenance; six maafee villages, yielding 9,709 rupees, are set apart, the collections being made through the tahseildars, and deposited in the Collector's treasury, and disposed of by the local agents under Regulation XIX. of 1810. Neither the Collector nor local agents exercise any authority in the management of the durgah, or interfere with its rites and ceremonies; the management is in the hands of the mootuwallee, who receive from the local agents the sum set apart for the expenses of the durgah, and distributes it under fixed rules. The amount intended for repairs is held in deposit, and laid out by the local agents; formerly these repairs were made by the mootuwallee, but he so misappropriated the sums made over to him for the above purpose, that the local agents were forced to take the repairs again into their own hands, and for some years the repairs have been executed in a satisfactory manner through the executive engineer.

3. As a principle, the interference of the European officers in the management of temples and other endowed religious institutions should, in my opinion, be strictly avoided, and their management entrusted to an agent of the faith to which the institution belongs; in the present instance, however, the mootuwallee is not a fit person to be entrusted with the entire management of the funds, and for this reason I would in consequence advocate that the local agents be still allowed to look after the repairs, and that the tehseildars continue to collect the revenue, the mootuwallee being allowed the management of the internal affairs of the durgah, as heretofore.

4. Agreeably to the Board's request, I called upon the Rev. Messrs. Moore, Horrulle and Wilson, and Mr. H. H. Bell, to express their sentiments on the subject, but have not yet been favoured with their replies.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. H. Tyler*,
Officiating Commissioner.

Commissioner's Office, Second or Agra Division,
20 May 1842.

(No. 54.)

From *C. Kinlock*, Esq., Officiating Collector of Muttra, to *W. H. Tyler*, Esq., Officiating Commissioner, Agra Division; dated 28 February 1842.

Sir,

IN reply to your Circular, No. 114, of the 30th of December last, with annexures, I have the honour to acquaint you, that there are no religious endowments in this district to which the interference of the local officers is in any way extended.

It never has been the practice of the revenue authorities here to interfere in the management of the funds granted for the maintenance of temples or other sacred edifices;

* From Collector of Malwa, No. 54, dated 28 February 1842, with enclosures. From Collector of Agra, No. 169, dated 12 April, with enclosures. From Collector of Furruckabad, No. 91, dated 24 February 1842. From Collector of Mynpooy, No. 31, dated 22 January 1842. From Collector of Etawah, No. 32, dated 4 February 1842.

edifices; nor has the appropriation of such funds ever been made the subject of inquiry, excepting in one or two instances during the recent investigation into maafee suits; the repeal, therefore, of such of the sections of Regulation XIX. of 1810, by which the Collector is vested with a certain authority in the management of religious endowments, would be attended with no sensible effects, I apprehend, in so far as the practice of this district is concerned.

I have, &c.

(signed) C. Kinlock,
Officiating Collector.

Zilla Muttra, Collector's Office,
28 February 1842.

STATEMENT, showing the Name and Number of Religious Endowments, to which the interference of the Government Officers is extended by the Provisions of Regulation XIX. of 1810.

District.	Pergunna.	Village.	Jumma.	Native Endowment and Amount, whether in Land or Money.	REMARKS.
Muttra -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- There are no religious endowments of any kind in the Muttra district, to which the interference of the local officer is extended.

Zilla Muttra, Collector's Office, }
28 February 1842.

(signed) C. Kinlock,
Officiating Collector.

(No. 169.)

From E. H. Morland, Esq., Collector of Agra, to W. H. Tyler, Esq., Officiating Commissioner of Revenue, Agra; dated 12 April 1842.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your circular letter of the 30th December, No. 114, with copy of a letter from the Sudder Board, and of a despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, relative to the future management of native religious institutions, and requesting a statement of the number and nature of endowments in this district, to which the interference of the Government officer is in any way extended.

below.)

2. The only endowment of the nature in question in this district appears to be that of the Futtehpore Sickree Durgah, celebrated as being the place where the ashes of Sheikh Suleim Chistee, a person of reputed sanctity in the time of the Emperor Akbar, are enshrined. For the maintenance of this institution the proceeds of six maafee villages are set apart. The collections of these villages, which have lately been revised under the new settlement, are made by the tehseildar, retained in the Collector's treasury, and disposed of by the local agents, under Reg. XIX. of 1810, according to a distribution per margin,* made several years ago, under sanction of the Board. I have the honour to transmit a statement showing the names of the villages and their jumma-bundee.

3. I am clearly of opinion, that the interference of European officers in the management of Mahomedan mosques and Hindoo temples, is generally out of place, and in most cases should be rescinded altogether. All such interference impresses the natives with the idea of our veneration for such edifices, which should be avoided; while our non-interference does not, or should not, go any way to suspend their maintenance. But though recognizing this as a principle, I am not prepared to say that it should be summarily adopted in regard to the
Futtehpore

* Allowance to servants at the durgah, per annum -	- - - - -	Rs. 1,227
Allowance for an annual festival -	- - - - -	1,100
Set apart for repairs to durgah -	- - - - -	2,227
		4,604

The difference making up the total proceeds of the endowments, are divided equally between the two branches of the family, the heads of which are Kazim Allee and Tufuzzul Hosein.

Futtehpore endowment. The magnitude of the property, the character of the parties interested, and all past transactions connected with this endowment, lead me to think, that were the present management withdrawn, an individual in whom the control was originally vested, and who is still the mootuwallee or authorized manager of the internal affairs of the shrine, left to exercise a plenary power, disorder and speculation would very soon ensue, followed by disputes, animosities and violence among contending factions, requiring to be repressed by magisterial power. The records of the local agent's office give ample room for apprehending such results, no less than the bitter feeling which the two branches of the family of Sheik Saleim Chistee evince towards each other to this day. The stronger party has always infringed on the rights of the weaker; complaints have followed, and recrimination kept up for years. The enclosed copies of letters * which I have been favoured with by the local agents, afford the fullest information on the subject; and I beg to put them before you, in order that you may take such notice of this particular case as you may think necessary in reporting to Government.

* With Li
tached.

4. Before closing these remarks, which appear called for from me, it may be as well to state, that though the collection of the rents of the villages forming the endowment is under the Government tehseeldar, and the money is received into the Collector's treasury with the general collections of the district, neither the local agents nor the Collector exercise any authority in the management of the durgah, nor interfere with its rites and ceremonies in any way. All this is in the hands of the mootuwallee. He receives from the local agents for himself and dependents the quota allotted to him; and the head of the other branch of the Sheik's family does the same. The sums set apart for annual festivals, and wages of servants of the durgah, are also made over to the mootuwallee, to whom the parties look. The amount reserved for repairs is held in deposit, and laid out by the local agents, the parties entrusted with the work. Formerly these repairs were effected by the mootuwallee, who drew upon the local agents for sums of money, as occasion required; but this was found to open a door to great misappropriation of funds by the mootuwallee, for want of honesty, in whom the buildings were greatly neglected. The local agents were in consequence obliged to ask the assistance of the executive engineer a few years ago, and have ever since had the repairs executed under this officer's control in a very satisfactory way, so far as the funds at command permitted them to go.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. H. Morland,*
Collector.

Zillah Agra, Collector's Office,
12 April 1842.

JUMMABUNDEE of Futtehpore Sicri Villages (Endowment).

NAMES of VILLAGES.	Jumma Price to 1248, F. S.	Jumma of 1248, F. S.	Jumma of 1249, F. S.	Jumma of 1250, F. S.	Jumma of 1251, F. S.
Bhirowlee Khass - - - - -	392	344	344	344	402
Jajow - - - - -	3,565	3,481	3,481	3,481	3,686
Serowlee - - - - -	867	819	819	819	822
Mye Bozung, 13 Bis - - - - -	1,193	1,163	1,163	1,163	1,031
Medhoa - - - - -	2,936	2,552	2,552	2,552	2,552
Miglah Bhirowlee - - - - -	1,150	1,166	1,066	1,066	1,216
	10,103	9,425	9,425	9,425	9,709
Rents derived from shops in the town of Futtehpore and Sicri appertaining to the Durgah - - - - -	- -	190 13	- -	Fluctuating, but about 200 rupees a-year.	

(signed) *E. H. Morland,*
Collector.

Agra Collector's Office, 12 April 1842.

LIST of LETTERS regarding Futtehpoor Sicri Endowment.

Numerical Order.	Whose Letter.	DATE.	SUBSTANCE.
1	Local Agents' - - -	22 October - 1812	Bringing the endowment to notice, and requesting instructions.
2	Board's - - - -	12 December 1812	Reply, requiring further information.
3	Local Agents' - - -	17 September 1813	Reply; explanation respecting misappropriations, by mootuwallee accountants.
4	Board's - - - -	20 July - 1814	Directing non-interference. List of claimants required.
5	Local Agents' - - -	29 April - 1818	Referring to former correspondence, and detailing circumstances of durgah, &c.
6	Local Agents' - - -	10 May - 1818	In continuation of above.
7	Board's - - - -	5 May - 1818	Collector authorized to take the endowed villages under his control, and hold proceeds in disposal: local agents desired to make certain inquiries.
8	Board's - - - -	26 May - 1818	Reply to 10 May 1818: no further instructions necessary.
9	Local Agents' - - -	25 March - 1819	Proposing distribution of endowment proceeds; list of persons entitled to maintenance.
10	Board's - - - -	2 April - 1819	Approving above conditionally.
11	Board's - - - -	2 July - 1819	With petitions of Kazim Alle Mootuwallee against local agent's distribution.
12	Local Agents' - - -	25 November 1819	Reply; explanation.
	With Mr. Farquhar's Minute	31 November 1819	
13	Board's - - - -	10 December 1819	Requiring accounts of endowment.
14	Local Agents' - - -	14 February 1820	Forwarding accounts called for.
15	Board's - - - -	21 August - 1821	With copy of petition of Kazim Alli, ordering suspension of disputed allowances.
16	Local Agents' - - -	17 December 1821	Disputes among the Sheikh's family: some definite orders on payment of allowances necessary: proposed distribution of assets.
17	Board's - - - -	16 April - 1822	Approving above: local agents authorized to draw from Collector, and pay accordingly.
18	Local Agents' - - -	6 October - 1824	Report on petition of Khadim of Futtehpoor Durgah.
19	Board's - - - -	19 October - 1824	inquiring whether office of Khadim be hereditary or not.
20	Local Agents' - - -	9 December 1824	Reply to above; refers to 2d para. of Board's letter of 16 April 1822.
21	Board's - - - -	20 December 1824	Reply to above; allowances of Khadims to be paid to their heirs, as the office is hereditary.
22	Local Agents' - - -	17 June - 1825	Reply to above; reply of Cazim Alli to Khadim's petition.
23	Board's - - - -	21 July - 1825	Khadims referred to not to be restored, the office being now found not to be hereditary.
24	Collector's - - - -	31 October 1831	Report on Mootuwallee's petition, claiming management of endowment and certain allowances.
24 ^a	Commissioner's - - -	24 December 1831	Reply; approves of Collector's views; report to be made about repairs of durgah.
25	Local Agents' - - -	30 January - 1832	Reply purposes arrangement about repairs; considers no alteration in management of villages necessary.
26	Local Agents' - - -	22 February 1832	Reporting death of Fuzal Ood Deen, and appointing his son Fuzal Hosein Mootuwallee.
27	Commissioner's - - -	24 February 1832	Fuzal Ood Deen cannot be Mootuwallee, Kasim Ali holds that office.
28	Commissioner's - - -	4 April - 1832	Explanation about repairs required from Mootuwallee.

(signed) *E. H. Morland,*
Collector.

LETTERS regarding Futtehpoore Sicri Endowment.

(No. 1.)

From Local Agents, Agra, to Sir *J. E. Colebrooke*, Bart. and *John Deane*, Esq.,
Board of Commissioners, Furruckabad ; dated Agra, 22 October 1812.

Gentlemen,

It appears upon our records that several entire villages and sundry parcels of land in the Futtehpoore pergunnah, amounting in the aggregate to 15,459. 13. Bis beegahs, yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 9,035. 13. are held by a person termed Peer Zadas, as appropriable to the durgah of Saleim Chistee at that station.

Besides the income derived from these lands, and from the rent of shops and dwellings in a public serai, we are informed that the offerings made by pilgrims resorting to the shrine constitute a considerable annual emolument.

Since the 7th of August last the ostensible manager of this endowment has been thrice required to produce his grants, and a statement of his accounts, but under various pretexts he has yet withheld them. Conceiving that there are no justifiable grounds for his procrastination, we have now acquainted him, that unless he comply with our requisition at the period latterly appointed by himself, the Collector will be requested to establish a direct control over the resources.

In justification of this measure, it is our duty to communicate to your Board all such information on the subject as our personal inquiries have enabled us to collect.

Mahummud Bâkur, the ostensible manager, bears the character of a person devoted in an extraordinary degree to worldly enjoyments ; and it seems to be the general opinion that a very small proportion, if any, of the sum realized from the land, is applied to the proper purpose, viz. preserving and lighting the durgah, and distributing alms to mendicants and travellers, the expenses of this description being limited to the amount of devotional offerings.

Your Board will observe, from the enclosed correspondence, that the attendance of Mahomed Bâkur at the Zillah Court is pleaded in excuse for his non-compliance with our application. On this point it may suffice at present to remark, that two branches of the family (of Parzadas) are engaged in hostility against each other, that they are contending for their respective rights in the estate, and that in a recent affray between the parties, some blood was shed.

We are, moreover, informed, that the zemindars, availing themselves of this dispute, have intimated their intention of withholding the rent until the rights of either party shall have been ascertained.

The only document we possess resembling a sunnud, is a commission from the late Shah Alum, appointing Kazim Ali Chistee, the son of Mahummud Bâkur, to the ministerial office, but it contains no absolute specification of the purpose to which the lands in question are assignable.

It appears to us, that the circumstances above noticed imperiously demand our interference ; but that we may not err from the direct path of our duty, we request that your Board will favour us with your early instructions as to the line of conduct that it will be proper for us to pursue.

We have, &c.

(signed) *A. Wright*, Acting Collector, } Local
E. W. Blunt, C. G. Customs, } Agents.
R. Bower, Lieut.-Colonel, }

Agra, 22 October 1812.

(No. 2.)

From *M. Moore*, Esq., Acting Secretary Board of Customs, to Local Agents,
Agra ; dated Camp Oodurpore, Zillah Etawah, 12 December 1812.

Gentlemen,

I AM directed by the Board of Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d October, relative to the durgah of Suleem Chistee, at Futtehpoore Sickree.

2. It does not appear to the Board, that the revenues of this endowment are too large, if a proper disbursement of them could be ensured, and as this must depend

principally on the character of the manager, the important object of a due appropriation of such extensive funds calls for a strict attention to the personal respectability and morals of the head of so valuable an institution. At the same time the Board are of opinion, that, considering the reputed sanctity of the durgah, and the veneration in which it is held, the utmost circumspection may be necessary in interfering with the prejudices of its votaries. The Board accordingly, previously to furnishing you with any instructions in regard to the subject of your letter, desire to be informed whether any interference which might tend towards the removal of the present mootuwullee and selection of a substitute, would be likely to militate against these prejudices.

3. With a view to a more clear understanding of the case, the Board desire that you will apply to the Court for copies of all papers relative to the litigation which you mention to be pending between the several Peerzadas and the Board, authorizing your disbursing the expense which may attend it.

I am, &c.
(signed) *M. Moore*,
Acting Secretary.

Board of Commissioners, Camp Oodharpore,
Zillah Etawah,
12 December 1812.

(No. 3.)

From Local Agents, Agra, to Sir *J. E. Colebrooke*, Bart., and *John Deane*, Esq.,
Board of Commissioners, Furruckabad : dated Agra, 17 September 1813.

Gentlemen,

OUR reply to your Acting Secretary's letter of the 12th December last, relative to the durgah of Suleim Chistee, at Futtehpoore Sickree, has been deferred, pending an important suit which was instituted in the Civil Court against Mahummud Bâkur and his son, subsequently to our address of the 22d October last.

This cause having been decided, we now submit, in conformity to your instructions, copies of all the papers relating to this and other litigations between the Peerzadas.

It appears that the situation of Mootuwullee has been heretofore held by the descendents of Suleim Chistee, under firmans periodically granted by the kings; we submit for your inspection copies of two of these grants by Shah Alum, which are differently expressed, one to the late Ullee Uhmed, the other to Kazim Alli, the present Sujad Nusheen.

We gather from the proceedings of the Court, that Sheikh Uhmud, a former mootuwullee, had two wives, one named Zeanut (not of the family of the Saind), the mother of Mahommed Bakur, the other Imam Ool Nissa, the mother of the late Ullee Uhmud, and of three daughters, plaintiffs in the late civil suit.

On the death of Sheikh Uhmud, his eldest son, Mahummud Bakur, procured a firman conferring on him the office of mootuwullee, but that firman having been irregularly obtained, was cancelled, and the office was transferred to his younger half-brother by Imam Ool Nissa, Ullee Ahmed, who exercised the functions of the office until his death, when Imam Ool Nissa assumed the charge of the affairs of the durgah; but the right having been contested by Mahummud Bakur, the matter was compromised, through the mediation of Colonel Hessengs, who on the mutual agreement of the parties, assigned to each a moiety of the net income of the endowment.

About six months after this occurrence, Mahummud Bakur obtained the firman conferring the appointment on his son Kazim Allee, then about seven years of age. Notwithstanding this nomination, the arrangement previously adopted relative to the division of the assets, was adhered to until the decease of Imam Ool Nissa, about 20 months ago.

On

On this event Mahommud Bakur assumed, on behalf of his son, the sole and absolute management of the whole resources of the durgah. The legality of this proceeding was the point at issue in the late civil suit, to which we have above adverted.

We deem it unnecessary to enter into a detailed explanation of the pleadings; it may suffice to observe, that the document addressed by the plaintiffs in support of their claim to a moiety of the fund were set aside as illegal, and the suit dismissed, on the ground that the land and property is indivisible.

In admitting the claim of Kazim Alli to the arbitrary appropriation of the funds for the support of the durgah, the Court, in its decree, has notified to the plaintiffs that they are entitled to share with all other dependents on the durgah the profits of the fund, and that they are at liberty to sue for their respective shares according to the futwa of the law officers; but that it cannot be granted to them on their present complaints,—first, because they have not sued for it, but for a moiety of the whole; and, secondly, because the Court is not apprised of the number of incumbents.

It rests with your Board to determine the intention of the grant to Kazim Ullee, with reference to the application endorsed upon it, and to the expression “according to the former kokun” inserted in the body of it, whether it is simply a nomination to the office of superintending a fund previously established for the support of a public institution; whether it tends to bestow that fund for the private emolument of a family; or whether it is to be interpreted as embracing both those objects. If the property is considered to be of that description, the superintendence of which is consigned to your Board by Regulation XIX. of 1810, we have to solicit your instructions for our guidance in its subordinate management.

Since we last addressed your Board on this subject, the agent of Mahommud Bakur has delivered to us two statements of the accounts of the durgah for the Fusly year 1219, one in detail, the other in abstract. We enclose copies of these papers, with abstract translations attached; also, an extract from the register of maafee lands. We abstain from offering any further remarks on these accounts at present, than that they do not wear the appearance of accuracy, that the offerings at the durgah are altogether omitted, and that the land (623½ beegahs) within the boundary wall of Futtehpoore is held in excess to that specified in the grant.

Kazim Alli, a youth of 19 years of age, has for 12 years been the nominal mootuwallee, though his father Mahommud Bakur has been and still continues to be the real manager. We are not aware that the removal of Kazim Alli from the office, would militate against the prejudices of the votaries of the durgah, provided that a substitute were selected from the family of Suleim Chistee, who, in the appropriation of the funds should preserve the sanctity and veneration which attaches to the institution. Adverting, however, to the tenor of the grant by which he holds the office, we should be very averse to recommend his removal so long as the objects of the endowments could be attained through his ministry, and, in justice towards him, we cannot hesitate to state that we do not at present possess any proofs of his misconduct.

We have, &c.

(signed)	<i>A. Wright</i> , Collector,	} Local Agents.
	<i>E. W. Blunt</i> , C. G. C,	
	<i>R. Bowie</i> , Lieut.-Colonel,	
	<i>C. Macsween</i> , Reg ^t ,	

Agra, 17 September 1812.

ABSTRACT Statement of the Account for the Fuslee Year 1219, rendered by *Mahommud Bakur*.

DETAILED ACCOUNT :—RECEIPTS.

Rent of the five villages at Jajon - - - -	2,700 - -		
Deduct Nankur, &c. - - - -	241 - -		
		2,459 - -	
My Boozung - - - -	1,620 - -		
Deduct Government Rent of } 561 - -			
one-third - - - -			
Ditto Nankur, &c. - - - - } 99 - -			
	660 - -		
		969 - -	
Bichnowlea - - - -	320 - -		
Deductions - - - -	36 - -		
		284 - -	
Nugla Buhrowlee - - - -	620 - -		
Deductions - - - -	90 - -		
		530 - -	
Muhdar - - - -	2,400 - -		
Deductions - - - -	308 - -		
		2,092 - -	
Surrowlee (Buttai) - - - -	700 8 -		
Deductions - - - -	71 - -		
		629 8 -	
Land within the city wall - - - -	517 5 -		
Deductions - - - -	34 - -		
		485 5 -	
Balance :			7,446 13 -
Being the Excess of the Disbursements to the Receipts - - - -			3,621 - -
		TOTAL - - - Rs.	11,067 13 -

ABSTRACT RECEIPTS.

Gross Jumma - - - -	- - - -	9,085 13 -
Deduct Government rent of one-third of my Boozroog - - - -	318 - -	
Kantooboroo - - - -	215 - -	583 - -
		8,502 13 -
Deduct Nankar, &c. at Jajon - - - -	193 - -	
My Boozroog - - - -	63 - -	
Buhrowlee - - - -	24 - -	
Nugla Buhroolee - - - -	58 - -	
Muhdar - - - -	260 - -	
Sunowlee - - - -	47 - -	
Land within the city wall - - - -	10 - -	
		675 - -
Net Jumma - - - -		7,827 13 -

DETAILED ACCOUNT :—DISBURSEMENTS.

Oors Mukurraree: Established Annual Expenses at the Periodical Festivals:		
Provisions, Oil, Wood, &c. - - - -	- - - -	570 - -
Turbans distributed - - - -	- - - -	112 8 -
Modus to Mooshartees and Mootails - - - -	- - - -	356 8 -
Expenses on the last day of the festival - - - -	- - - -	65 4 -
Ditto Rashna and Nukka Khana - - - -	- - - -	47 4 -
Ditto in detail - - - -	- - - -	10 - -
Fixed allowance to Mooshartees - - - -	- - - -	57 - -
Oors to other durgahs - - - -	- - - -	35 8 -
		1,354 - -
Extra Oors :		
Roshnee - - - -	113 - -	
Mohurum - - - -	200 - -	
Ed - - - -	200 - -	
Mootawullee - - - -	84 12 -	
Attendants - - - -	43 8 -	
Cloth and Padlock - - - -	17 10 -	
Khadims - - - -	21 8 -	
Zaafut to travellers - - - -	15 6 -	
		695 12 -
		2,049 12 -

In the name of the Peerradas Mahomed Bakur and Kazimallee, their private expense - - - - -	601 - 6	
13 Old Dependents, 53 per mensem - - - - -	689 - -	
37 Relations of hereditary attendants, at 100. 4. - - - - -	1,203 - -	
16 Men Servants, at 34. 9. - - - - -	414 - -	
	2,909 - 6	
A Moiety in the name of Imam Ool Nissa, to 1219, now apper- taining to Mahumud Bakur and Kazim Alli - - - - -	2,909 - 6	5,818 1 -
Expenses attending the marriage of Kazim Allee - - - - -	2,000 - -	
Ditto - - - - - of his brother - - - - -	700 - -	
Niece of Mahomud Bakur - - - - -	500 - -	
	3,200 - -	
TOTAL - - - Rs.		11,067 13 -

ABSTRACT DISBURSEMENTS:		
Oors Mokurraree - - - - -	1,353 - -	
Ditto extra - - - - -	691 4 -	
13 Dependents - - - - -	689 - -	
37 Relations - - - - -	1,203 - -	
16 Servants - - - - -	416 - -	
Funeral Expenses of Mahomed Bakur and his Son - - - - -	588 14 - ¹ / ₂	2,891 14 - ¹ / ₂
A Moiety to Imam Ool Nissa - - - - -		2,891 14 - ¹ / ₂
		7,828 1 -
Marriages of the Family - - - - -		3,200 - -
Expense of the Eds Nowrogah Festivals - - - - -		200 - -
		3,400 - -

(signed) *A. Wright, Collr,*
E. W. Blunt, C. G. C.,
R. Bowie, Lieut.-Colonel,
C. Macsween, Reg^r. } Local Agents.

EXTRACT from the Register of MAAFEE LANDS in the Pergunnah of Futtehpoor.

	Beeghas.	Jumma.
The entire villages of Jajon - - - - -	3,998 17 -	2,700 - -
Ditto - - - Mahdee - - - - -	5,922 - -	2,400 - -
Ditto - - - Buhrowlee - - - - -	1,398 - -	940 - -
Ditto - - - Surowlee - - - - -	2,053 - -	700 - -
12-20th of my boozroog - - - - -	1,475 - -	1,068 - -
Lands within the city wall - - - - -	623 5 -	1,191 - -
Three Stone Quarries - - - - -	- - -	36 - -
TOTAL - - - - -	15,480 2 1	9,035 - -

(signed) *A. Wright, Collr,*
E. W. Blunt, C. G. C.,
R. Bowie, Lieut-Col.,
C. Macsween, Reg^r, } Local Agents.

(No. 4.)

From *M. Moore, Esq.*, Sub-Secretary to the Board of Commissioners, Furruckabad, to *A. Wright, E. W. Blunt* and *C. Macsween, Esqrs.*, Local Agents, Agra; dated Furruckabad, 29 July 1814.

Gentlemen,

I AM directed by the Board of Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th September last, with its enclosures, on the subject of the durgah of Suleem Chistee, at Futtehpoor Sickree.

2. The Board concur entirely with the decision of the Court on the suit of Imam Ool Nissa, widow of the former mootuwallee Shek Ahmud, and mother of the late mootuwallee Allee Ahmud, and her daughters, against Mahomed Bakur, the half-brother of the said Allee Mahomed and his son Kazim Allee, the present mootuwallee, that lands alienated in works (or mortmain) for a religious endowment, are not an object of inheritance or division.

3. Under the opinion which you have expressed in regard to the conduct of Kazim Allee and his father Mahomud Bakur in the discharge of their trust, the Board see no reason for interfering with the present management further than may be necessary for securing to the several descendents of the original stock the maintenance which they have been accustomed to receive, or which they may be entitled to; particularly the widow and daughters of Shekh Ahmud, who in consequence of their appeal to law may have incurred the mootuwallee's resentment.

4. The Board accordingly recommended your obtaining from Mahomud Bakur a list of the persons entitled to maintenance from the endowment, as a guide to you in your examination of his accounts, which you will continue to require him to furnish annually, at the close of every year, and in case the personal allowance of Imam Ool Nissa and her daughters should not have yet been fixed by him to their satisfaction, you will proceed to adjust it on equitable terms with reference to their near affinity to the late mootuwallee, on a comparison of the amount enjoyed by other individuals of the family.

I have &c.

Board of Commissioners, Furruckabad,
29 July 1814.

(signed) *M. Moore*,
Sub-Secretary.

(No. 6.)

From the Local Agents to Sir *J. E. Colebrooke*, Bart., and *W. H. Trant*, Esq., Board of Commissioners, Furruckabad; dated Agra, 29 April 1818.

Gentlemen,

REPEATED complaints having been at different times made to us by the mootuwallees of the durgah at Futtehpoor Sickree, that the whole of the funds arising from the rent-free villages appropriated for the expenses of that institution, and the offerings made at the shrine, were embezzled for their own use and benefit by Mahomed Bakur and his son Quazim Allee, to the exclusion of all others entitled to a participation therein, we considered it just and proper to institute an inquiry into the circumstances, and the result has induced us to trouble your Board with this reference.

The correspondence that formerly took place on the dates noted in the margin, will have apprized your Board of the various disputes which took place on the death of Sheikh Allee Ahmed, the mootuwallee, without a son. From the best information we have been able to procure, the funds appear to have been appropriated according to long-established usage up to that period; the whole of the receipts from the lands and offerings were made over to the acting manager, and regular division made amongst the mootuwallees and khadims of what balance might remain after the payment of all expenses.

A settlement was made by Colonel Hessing, with which all parties appear to have been satisfied at the time, at least there are no records to prove the contrary. Under this arrangement, half the amount was received by Mohumed Bakur and Imam Ool Nissa, mother of Sheikh Allee Ahmud respectively, until her death, when Mahummed Bakur got possession of the whole, and one of the first acts of his management was the mortgage of three or four of the villages to some residents of this city, under the pretence that the funds were then insufficient, but more probably, in our opinion, to answer the expenses of the marriages of some of the members of his family, or support his own extravagance, which is notorious.

Repeated calls have been made upon Mahomed Bakur to furnish us with the annual accounts as directed in your Board's orders of the 29th July 1814, but no reply has ever been furnished, and the very wretched appearance of the khadims and others in attendance upon the tomb of the saint, does not lead us to place any confidence in his assertions, that they receive what they are justly entitled to.

It is presumed that occasional repairs to the buildings when required were contemplated by the grantor, but no attentions would appear to have been paid to it. Its dilapidated condition having attracted the notice of one of the members of our committee when at Futtehpoor Sickree, a remonstrance was made by him to the mootuwallee, and some little repairs were in consequence effected; but if there be not some more efficient control over the funds established, we apprehend that it must fall gradually to ruin.

Under

Local Agents,
22 October 1812;
Board's Orders,
12 December 1812;
Local Agent,
17 September 1813;
Board's Orders,
29 July 1814.

Under all circumstances, we beg to suggest to your Board the propriety of taking the management of the lands into the hands of Government, in order that justice may, as far as practicable, be rendered to all parties, and any balance that may remain at the end of the year be appropriated towards discharging the debts and redeeming the mortgages if they should prove to be due from the institution, and not from Mahomed Bakur individually. Inazim Allee, the son of Mahomed Bakur, must be considered under the royal firman to be entitled to retain the office of mootuwullee.

We have &c.

(signed) *M. Moore,*
J. F. M. Reid, } Local Agents.
W. Farquhar, }

Agra, 29 April 1818.

(No. 6.)

From Local Agents, Agra, to Sir *J. E. Colebrooke*, Bart., and *W. H. Trant*, Esq.,
Board of Commissioners, Furruckabad ; dated Agra, 10 May 1818.

Gentlemen,

In continuation of our late address to your Board relative to the durgah of Suleem Chistee at Futtehpoor Sickree, we have the honour to transmit to you herewith copies of the examination of two of the oldest and most respectable khadims attached to that place, together with a copy of our proceedings in consequence.

From the statements given by these khadims it appears,—

1st. That although Kazim Allee is the nominal mootuwullee, Mahomed Bakur, his father exercises all the authority.

2d. That Mahomed Bakur is by no means considered a respectable character.

3d. That for a series of years the khadims and others entitled to support from the institution have been defrauded of their dues.

4th. That the yearly disbursements of the durgah are not supposed to exceed 1,000 rupees, so that Mahomed Bakur must embezzle at least 7,000 or 8,000 rupees per annum.

It appears, from the statements of the khadims whom we examined, that in former times a person on the part of the Government resided at the durgah for the purpose of controlling the disbursements, &c.

We venture to give it as our opinion, that a person might now be employed in that capacity with great advantage to every one connected with the durgah, except Mahomed Bakur and his son, and we have the less hesitation in suggesting the adoption of the measure, because two members of your committee are aware that your Board were formerly pleased to sanction a similar one at the durgah at Chunar.

We beg leave to acquaint your Board that we, a considerable time ago, called on Mahomed Bakur and Kazim Allee to furnish us with the accounts of the durgah, but they have not even deigned to acknowledge the receipt of our purwannah.

We beg leave to add, that the relatives of the late Sheikh Uhmed, mootuwullee, are living in the greatest misery, and we are not certain that some of them are not now begging.

We have, &c.

(signed) *M. Moore,*
J. F. M. Reid, } Local Agents.
W. Farquhar, }

Agra, 10 May 1818.

(No. 7.)

From *H. Newnham*, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Commissioners, Furruckabad, to *M. Moore*, *J. F. M. Reid* and *W. Farquhar*, Esqrs., Local Agents, Agra; dated 5 May 1818.

Gentlemen,

I AM directed by the Board of Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, regarding the durgah of Futtehpoor Sickree.

2. Under the circumstances detailed by you, the Board desire that Mr. Moore, in his capacity of Acting Collector of Revenue, will take into attachment the whole of the rent-free lands appertaining to this collection into deposit, until furnished with the Board's orders regarding the appropriation.

Mr. Moore will accordingly submit, in the above capacity, a separate report of the measures which he may propose for the management of the lands, and a statement of any establishment which he may deem necessary.

3. You will at the same time proceed to ascertain the number and description of persons entitled to share in the benefit of the endowments, and the amount of each individual's proportion, according to established usage, and you will be pleased to submit a statement of the same, with a view to the Board's furnishing the Collector with the necessary instructions for the distribution.

4. The Board also desire that you will report the result of your inquiries into the circumstance and amount of the mortgages which the mootuwullee Kazim Allee Khan is alleged to have made of some of the villages.

5. You will, however be careful not to interfere in Kazim Allee Khan's personal discharge of the duties of mootuwullee at the shrine itself, or in the receipt and disposal of the offering made at the shrine.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. Newnham*,
Secretary.

Board of Commissioners, Furruckabad,
5 May 1818.

(No. 8.)

From *H. Newnham*, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Commissioners, Furruckabad, to *M. Moore*, *J. F. M. Reid* and *W. Farquhar*, Esqrs., Local Agents at Agra; dated 26 May 1818.

Gentlemen,

I AM directed by the Board of Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your further letter of the 10th instant, regarding the durgah of Futtehpoor Sickree, and to observe to you, that they consider their instructions of the 5th instant, in reply to your former letter of the 29th ultimo, to have sufficiently provided for the removal of the abuses which you have pointed out on the part of the nominal mootuwullee and his father.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. Newnham*,
Secretary.

Board of Commissioners, Furruckabad,
26 May 1818.

(No. 9.)

From the Local Agents at Agra to *H. Newnham*, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Commissioners, Furruckabad; dated 25 March 1819.

Sir,

WITH reference to the orders communicated in your letters of the 5th and 26th May last, we now do ourselves the honour to forward a statement specifying the number and description of persons entitled to share in the benefit of the endowment at Futtehpoor Sickree, with the amount of what we conceive a fair proportion for each individual. The several sums payable to the inferior servants have not been inserted, as the distribution of the balance, after discharging the larger

larger allowances, can be left to the Shazada Nusheen, who, of course, will be enjoined to pay the strictest attention to established usage.

2. Any balance that may remain after discharging the several stipends, can be appropriated to defray the expense of keeping the buildings in a proper state of repair.

3. We beg leave to suggest that 100 rupees per month be allowed for the expenses of the durgah.

4. We are not at present prepared to submit the result of our inquiries into the circumstance and amount of the mortgages which the mootuwullee Kazim Ally Khan is alleged to have made of some of the villages, but we shall have the honour hereafter to furnish a report on this subject.

5. In making the attachment of the villages, care has been taken not to interfere in the discharge of the duties of mootuwullee at the shrine, or in the receipt and disposal of the offerings usually made by persons visiting the tomb.

6. Having received a Poshl Nama, or genealogical table, from Mr. Reid, the register, we take the present opportunity to submit it for the consideration of the Board, as this information may be useful, with a view to ascertain how far the shares have been fixed according to the relative situation of the parties.

We have, &c.

(signed) *H. G. Christian,*
H. Fraser,
J. F. M. Reid,
W. Farquhar. } Local Agents.

Zillah Agra, Local Agent's Office,
 25 March 1819.

LIST of Persons claiming Support from the Endowment to the DURGAH of SHEIKH SOOLIMAN CHISTEE, at *Futtehpore Sickree.*

NAMES.	Per Month.	REMARKS.
	<i>Rs.</i>	
Sheikh Kazim Alli - - -	100	- - son of Mahomed Bakur and Mootuwulley of the Durgah.
Mahomed Bakur - - -	50	- - son of Sheikh Uhmed, and grandson of Sheik Sooliman Chistee. His mother, Zemuk, was not of the stock of the Sheikh. He has three sons, exclusive of Kazim Ally; namely. Sheikh Uhmed Alli, Sheikh Umur Oollah and Sheikh Amjad Alee; also three nephews, viz. Sheikh Allee Sher, Sheikh Jushad Allee, and Sheikh Ujsud Allee.
Fuzzul Oodden Hoossein - -	50	- - grandson of the late Sheikh Uhmed. He is descended from Sheikh Sooliman Chistee, by both father and mother. He has two sons, Fuzzul Hoossein and Muckum Hoossein; a grandson, Kammar Ooddeen Hoossein; and a sister named Anjoonum Nissa, together with other relatives.
Sheikh Hubab Oollah Sheikh Maroof - - -	40	- - nephews of the late Iman Ool Nissa, who was of the family of Sheikh Sooliman Chistee, and mother of the late Ulee Mahomed Mootuwullee.
Mussomut Khyrool Nissa -	30	neice of the above Imam Ool Nissa.
Ditto Junah - - -	30	sister of Sheikh Uhmed.
Ditto Ameer Ool Nissa -	30	- - daughter of Sheik Uhmed. She has two daughters alive.

LIST of Persons claiming Support from the Endowment at *Futtehpore Sickree*—continued.

NAMES.	Per Month.	REMARKS.
	<i>Rs.</i>	
Mahommud Tally - - -	40	- - nephew of Sheikh Uhmed. He has a daughter and other relatives.
Abdool Wassy - - -	30	nephew of Sheikh Uhmed.
Sheikh Fuzzul Oollah - - -	30	- - ditto.
Sheikh Mannoo - - -	30	son-in-law of Sheikh Uhmed.
Moosumut Soot Ool Nissa - - -	20	niece of Sheikh Uhmed.
Kurreemhase - - -	15	grand-nephew of Sheikh Uhmed.
Lall Mahomed - - -	10	a distant relation of Sheikh Uhmed.
Establishment attached to the Durgah :		
Hefezanath Oollah - - -	-	Khadim.
Golam Nusor Ooddeen - - -	-	ditto.
Golam Khoosroo - - -	-	ditto.
Gholam Boorhun Ooddeen - - -	-	ditto.
Golam Moheem Ooddeen - - -	-	ditto.
Golam Tussee Ooddeen - - -	-	ditto.
Gholam Siraaj Ooddeen - - -	-	ditto.
Golam Hossein - - -	-	ditto.
Allum Oollah - - -	-	ditto.
Durgahee - - -	-	ditto.
Nujjab Oollah - - -	-	ditto.
Hakeem Oollah - - -	-	ditto.
Munnoo Lall - - -	-	formerly Bukshee.
Buddur Ooddeen Khan - - -	-	son of a former Durgah.
Seetaram - - -	-	Moolsuddee, lately entertained.
Hussein Bux - - -	-	keeper of Sweetmeats.
Sheikh Budroo - - -	-	Chowkeedar.
Besharut Ullee - - -	-	Jally Binder.
Wajeed - - -	-	Furash.
Wassil - - -	-	ditto.
Tuhhud Khan - - -	-	ditto.
Ajeim Oollah - - -	-	ditto.
Futteh Khan - - -	-	ditto.
Nejahmuth - - -	-	Durwan.
Kulloo - - -	-	ditto.
Hubeah Oollah - - -	-	ditto.
Zakur - - -	-	Goolfurash.
Shahkree - - -	-	ditto.
Husnoo - - -	-	Nogarehee.
Nathoo - - -	-	ditto.
Bahadoor - - -	-	ditto.
Saddoo - - -	-	ditto.
Khejrah - - -	-	ditto.
Noormahomud - - -	-	ditto.
Sallahbatte - - -	-	ditto.
Futteh - - -	-	Ghurreewall ah.
Nathoo - - -	-	ditto.
Azeemoollah - - -	-	Abdar.
Middoo - - -	-	Cook.
Namdar - - -	-	Peon.
Lall Mahomed - - -	-	ditto.
Saddoo - - -	-	Performer.
Nunnoo - - -	-	ditto.
Wassy - - -	-	Barber.
Jeewaj - - -	-	ditto.
Methoo - - -	-	Bhistee.
Momeen - - -	-	Sweeper.
Names unknown - - -	-	Dhohee.

(E. E.)

(signed)

H. G. Christian,
H. Fraser,
J. F. M. Reid,
W. Farquhar,

} Local Agents.

(No. 10.)

(No. 10.)

From *H. Newnham*, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Commissioners, Furruckabad, to *H. G. Christian*, *H. Fraser*, *J. F. M. Reid* and *W. Farquhar*, Esqrs., Local Agents at Agra ; dated 2 April 1819.

Gentlemen,

I AM directed by the Board of Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 25th ultimo, regarding the endowment of Futtehpore Sickree.

2. Under a supposition that the several parties interested have acquiesced in the proposed apportionment of support to the several descendents of Sheik Soleman Chistee, the Board refrain from suggesting any alteration; but in case the Board's recognition should in any way be liable to be construed into a decision on opposite claims, a more detailed explanation of the principle which guided the distribution would be obviously desirable.

3. It is unnecessary to follow the several intermarriages from the original stock, as the descent of the superintendence probably has materially influenced, according to known rules or peculiar rights of the institution, the distribution of the proceeds from the endowment. On this principle, Kazim Ally, the present superintendent, and his father Mohummud Bakur, in descent from Sheikh Ahmud, are to receive monthly 150 rupees, but the principal does not appear applicable to Sheikh Khibhul Oollah, Sheik Maroof and Mussumats Khyool Nissa, receiving 110 rupees a month, as nephews and niece of Imamool Nissa. The Board conceive that the inheritance of these persons must be claimed through the mother, Kumrool Nissa, who does not appear to have intermarried, and not through the maternal aunt Imamool Nissa, whose rights have, it is conjectured, descended to the issue of Sheikh Ahmed, her husband.

4. The other arrangements are for the present approved, as the Board will hereafter come to a final resolution on having before them the accounts of the khass collections from the lands.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. Newnham*,
Secretary.

Board of Commissioners, Furruckabad,
2 April 1819.

(No. 11.)

From *H. Newnham*, Esq. Secretary to the Board of Commissioners, Furruckabad to *H. G. Christian*, *H. Fraser*, *J. F. M. Reid* and *W. Farquhar*, Esqrs., Local Agents, Agra ; dated 2 July 1819.

Gentlemen,

IN continuation of my letter of the 2d April last, I am directed to transmit to you copies of petitions presented to them by Kazim Ally, the mootuwullee of the durgah of Soliem Chistee, at Futtehpore Sickree, and from the other branches of the family, together with a memorandum or statement of stipends, which he alleges to have been heretofore received by those persons.

2. In the trace of the several successions to the superintendence of this endowment, the Board observe that it has been, until the appointment of Kazim Ally to it, strictly confined to the full blood of Soleim Chistee, as in the instance of Sheikh Mahomed, the son of Sheikh Moazim, excluded in favour of a collateral descendant, Islam Mahummud, in consequence of his mother being of the family; and of Kazim Ally's father, Mahummud Bakur, similarly excluded on the same account in favour of his younger brother, Ahmut Oolah, and they are therefore of opinion, that the grounds of Mahomed Bakur's exclusion should equally have operated to the exclusion of his son.

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3. But

3. But as the Board consider this question to be no longer open to revision after the Royal firman nominating Kazim Ally to the office has been so long recognized, and in force previously to the cession, the only point in which they deem themselves at liberty to interfere, is the security of the due appropriation of the funds, including the stipends to which any members of the family may be entitled; and in this point also they are of opinion, that the usages which may have hitherto prevailed, should be conformed to. The Board accordingly, in their reply of the 2d April to your letter of the 25th March, restricted the confirmation of the stipends proposed by you, to those items which might not be disputed.

4. It appears, however, from the petition of Kazim Ali, that he denies the right of any of the other parties to any such specific sums as you have proposed for them; and he states, that in instances where you have recommended 50 rupees, the parties have hitherto been in the receipt of five rupees: the Board therefore desire that you will revise your proceedings with reference to the stipends actually received by the parties, and if this cannot be satisfactorily ascertained, the Board conceive that the compromise of Colonel Hessian, although superseded in regard to their right of management, and to an actual participation in the lands attached to the endowments, might furnish a datum for the adjustment of the stipends, by an equal division of the surplus, after defraying the charges of the institution, between Kazim Ali on one part, and Fuzul Allee, with the other connections of Imam Ool Nissa, on the other part.

5. The following appears from the petition of Fuzul Oollah to have been the order of succession in the superintendence of the endowment:—

Suleim Chistee.
Budrooddeen.
Ikram Khan, brother of Islam Khan.
Mokrum Khan.
Sheikh Moozim, left no legitimate heir, but a half-blood son, Sheikh Mahomed, on which occasion Cazeer Aurrenzeh appointed Dewan Islam Mohomed, a full blood descendent from Fussee Oonmissa.
Islam Mohummud.

Wullee Mohummud.
Abdool Sumied.
Sheikh Ahmud.
Alee Ahmud, second son, to the exclusion of Mahomed Bakur, first son by an illegitimate wife. On his death, Imamon Nissa set up Sheikh Fuzzul Oollah, but Mahomed Bakur got a firman from Dehlie, in favour of his son, Kazim Ally.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. Newnham,*
Secretary.

Board of Commissioners, Furruckabad,
2 July 1819.

(No. 12.)

From the Local Agents at Agra to *H. Newnham, Esq.*, Secretary to the Board of Commissioners, Furruckabad; dated 25 November 1819.

Sir,

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d July, forwarding copies of petitions presented to the Board of Commissioners by Kazim Ally, mootuwullee of the durgah of Futtehpoor Sickree, and from the other branches of the family, together with a memorandum or statement of stipends, which he alleges to have been heretofore received by those persons.

We beg leave to observe, that we shall proceed to revise our proceedings with reference to the amount actually received by the parties, but we do not think that this can be satisfactorily ascertained, and if the compromise of Colonel Hessian be assumed as a datum for the adjustment of the stipends, by an equal division of the surplus, after defraying the charge of the institution, we apprehend Kazim Allee

Allee will still object, and if the Royal firman be considered as a document of primary consideration, the connections of Imam Oon Nissa will of course continue dissatisfied; we therefore recommend that a regular genealogical table be prepared, and when the account of family succession has been clearly ascertained and acknowledged by the parties concerned, a statement of the probable expenses of the institution, calculated at the average of the last four years, can be prepared, including the amount to be disbursed annually in the repairs of the building, and a jumma wasil bague of the lands attached to the endowment for the same period, can be required; we therefore propose to forward copies of these papers, with any other necessary information, to the law officer attached to this Adawlut, or to the superior court at Bareilly, requesting him to define or apportion the several shares with reference to Mahomedan law, and that the distribution hereafter be made in conformity with his decision, if not obviously unjust, leaving the parties dissatisfied to prosecute their claims in the courts of judicature.

We have, &c.

(signed) *H. G. Christian,*
H. Fraser,
J. F. M. Reid, } Local Agents.
 Zillah Agra, Local Agency,
 25 November 1819.

NOTE by Mr. Farquhar on the foregoing.

My reasons for not signing this letter are given in the accompanying Minute.
 (signed) *W. Farquhar,*
 Local Agent.
 Zillah Agra, Local Agent's Office,
 30 November 1819.

MINUTE.

I DECLINE to sign the accompanying letter, because it does not embrace some points which I consider of primary importance.

From the tenor of Kazim Ally's urzee to the Board of Commissioners, it is evident that his grand object is to regain possession of the villages which he and his father, Mahomed K. Bakur, formerly mortgaged; and although all the other members in their minutes recorded as their sentiments that it would be inexpedient to restore the villages to the control of those persons, yet not a word is said on the subject in the letter about to be despatched.

Mr. Fraser and Mr. Reid, in their minute, expressed their approbation of the division signified in the 4th para. of Mr. Secretary Newnham's letter of the 2d July last; but the address to the Board of Commissioners, which has this day been brought to me for signature, contains doubts as to the expediency of the measure, on the plea that it may probably not prove satisfactory to one or both of the parties.

That any adjustment would give satisfaction to all the individuals concerned is not to be expected; but I am decidedly of opinion, that the most equitable settlement which could be made, and the one best calculated to prevent future litigation, would be, after allowing a reasonable sum to defray the expenses of the durgah, and receiving a sufficiency for the repairs of that edifice, to make an equal division of the surplus between Kazim Allee and his relations and connexions on the one part, and Sheikh Kuzul Ooddeen Hossein, with the other relations and connexions of Imamool Nissa, on the other part.

I beg leave to suggest that Fuzulooddeen Hossein and Kazim Allee be called upon to give in lists of their relations and connexions entitled to receive support from endowment, and also to furnish furzsumnamehs approved of by the several individuals of their respective parties.

Should the measure prove nugatory, it may be necessary to take the opinion of persons cunning in the Mahomedan law as to the apportioning the stipends; but in that event, I beg leave to suggest that a reference be made to the law officers attached to the Sudder Adawlut in Calcutta, who, it is presumable, are at too great a distance to be biassed by party influence or selfish considerations.

I request that this Minute may be forwarded with the letter, which I have declined to subscribe, for the consideration of the Board of Commissioners.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. Farquhar,*
Local Agent.

Agra, 30 November 1819.

(No. 13.)

From *H. S. Oldfield*, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Commissioners, Furruckabad, to *H. G. Christian*, *H. Fraser* and *J. F. M. Reid*, Esqrs., Local Agents at Agra; dated 10 December 1819.

Gentlemen,

I AM directed by the Board of Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, reporting on the petitions of Kizim Allee, the mootuwullee of the durgah of Futtehpoor Sicree, and of the other branches of the family, and to desire that you will form a statement of the proceeds of the lands attached to the endowment, and of the expenditure, including repairs to the durgah, with a view to enable the Board to judge of the proper measures to be adopted, after knowing what the probable surplus may be.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. S. Oldfield,*
Secretary.

Board of Commissioners, Furruckabad,
10 December 1819.

(No. 14.)

From the Local Agents, Agra, to *H. Fraser*, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Commissioners, Furruckabad; dated 14 February 1820.

Sir,

IN obedience to the orders communicated in the late Acting Secretary's letter of the 10th December 1819, we have the honour to submit, for the information of the Board of Commissioners, an estimate of the proceeds of the lands attached to the endowment at Futtehpoor Sickree, and of the expenditure, including repairs to the durgah.

We have, &c.

(signed) *H. G. Christian,*
C. R. Lindsay, } Local
J. F. M. Reid, } Agents.
W. Farquhar,

Zillah Agra, 14 February 1820.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Endowment at *Futtehpoor Sickree*, for the Fuslee Year 1226.

Dr.

Cr.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
To Rent of the under-mentioned Villages; viz.		By Amount of the following Establishment entertained at the Durgah; viz.	
Jajon - - - -	2,380 11 -	12 Peerzadas - - -	5,220 - -
Mahdow - - - -	2,137 9 6	12 Khadims - - -	174 - -
Nugla Buhrowtee - -	665 - -	4 Mootsuddees and Peons	240 - -
Mij Boozoorg - - -	650 - -	21 Furash, &c. - - -	408 - -
Buhrowlee - - - -	320 - -	13 Servants - - -	222 - -
Surrowlee - - - -	640 - -	4 Killowunts - - -	60 - -
	6,793 4 6		6,324 - -
To Rent of the lands situated within the city wall - - - -	510 5 3	By Amount for collecting the Rents; viz.	
To Rent of the Surrai, &c. - - - -	240 15 -	1 Mootsuddee - - - -	- - - -
		2 Chowkeedars - - - -	- - - -
		Stationery, &c. - - - -	- - - -
		A meeting convened to commemorate the obsequies of Sheikh Suleim Chistee and Wullee Ahmud - - - -	
			500 - -
		Repair of the Durgah - - - -	498 8 9
			7,544 8 9
<i>Lucknow Sa. Rs.</i>	7,544 8 9	<i>Lucknow Sa. Rs.</i>	7,544 8 9

(E. E.)

(signed)

H. G. Christian,
R. C. Lindsay,
J. F. M. Reid,
W. Farquhar, } Local Agents.

Zillah Agra, Local Agency,
14 February 1820.

(No. 15.)

From *H. S. Oldfield*, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Commissioners, Furruckabad, to the Local Agents at Agra; dated 24 August 1821.

Gentlemen,

I AM directed by the Board of Commissioners to transmit to you a copy of a petition from Sheikh Kazim Ally, and to desire that you will discontinue the payment of the stipends to the persons claiming a right to have in the benefit of the endowment therein mentioned, until the disputes which exist regarding the appropriation of the funds shall be finally adjusted.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. S. Oldfield,*
Acting Secretary.

Board of Commissioners, Furruckabad,
24 August 1821.

(No. 16.)

From the Local Agents at Agra to *A. Cumming*, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Commissioners; dated 17 December 1821.

Sir,

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th August, transmitting a copy of a petition from Sheikh Kazim Ali, and directing us to discontinue the payment of the stipends to the persons claiming a right to share in the benefit of the endowment of Futtehpoor Sickree, until the disputes which exist between the parties regarding the appropriation of the funds shall have been finally adjusted.

2. After perusing with considerable attention the whole of the proceedings which had passed in this case since the date of the Board's orders of the 10th December 1819, we found ourselves utterly at a loss to suggest any arrangement for the division of the funds which could afford satisfaction to both parties, with reference to their widely differing claims. We accordingly issued purwannahs to Kazim Ali, Sazuda Misheen and Fuzul Ooddeen Peerzada, informing them that no further payments would be made until their differences were adjusted, and strongly recommended them having recourse to the arbitration of respectable Mahomedans, in pursuance of this object. Copies of their urzees in reply, and of our proceedings, are herewith forwarded for the consideration and orders of the Board, which tend to show the hopelessness of our prevailing upon them to submit their disputes to this amicable mode of adjustment; yet they are both pressing for some final decision being passed relative to their respective claims; and indeed this is highly desirable, as the stipendiaries and servants attached to the institution are suffering from the suspension of their only means of support.

3. The Board, in the above-mentioned letter from Mr. Acting Secretary Oldfield, under date the 10th December 1819, directed that a statement of the proceeds of the lands attached to the endowment, and of the expenditure, including repairs to the durgah, should be formed, with a view to enable them to judge of the proper measures to be adopted, after knowing what the probable surplus may be.

4. We cannot discover that this information was ever furnished, and therefore transmit herewith an abstract account, showing the receipts and disbursements under the head of "Durgah Futtehpoor Sickree," for the years Fussly 1226, 1227 and 1228, corresponding with 1819, 1820 and 1821, from which it appears that the average net amount of the collections on account of the endowment for each of those years was - - - - - Rs. 7,690 5 6

That the charges on account of the Oors amounted to 566 10 8

Ditto for the servants attached to the establishment 1,164 12 2

Ditto for the repairs of the durgah - - 162 14 8

5. But as no heavy repairs were effected in that period, we deem it desirable to set aside a larger sum to meet them when required. We have little doubt of the accuracy of this account, as it was furnished by the tehseeldar, after minute inquiry and investigation, and it tends to show how little Kazim Ali's statement in his present urzee is to be depended upon, wherein he estimates the annual charges of the durgah as follows:—

On account of the Oors	-	-	-	-	-	1,200
Ditto - of Repairs	-	-	-	-	-	1,200
Ditto - Charity	-	-	-	-	-	250
Ditto - Illuminations	-	-	-	-	-	60
Ditto - Perfumery	-	-	-	-	-	40
Ditto - Servants	-	-	-	-	-	984

6. Perhaps the subjoined may be considered a fair allowance for the fixed charges of the establishment, and we accordingly recommend its being adopted as such for the future:

On account of Oors	-	-	-	-	-	700
Ditto - Repairs* (estimated)	-	-	-	-	-	600
Ditto - Illuminations	-	-	-	-	-	100
Ditto - Charity	-	-	-	-	-	300
Ditto - Servants	-	-	-	-	-	1,300
						<u>3,000</u>

7. A larger

A reservation
ought to be made that
no further amount
is required on this
account should be
deducted for the
proceeds of the lands.

7. A larger sum is here allowed for the oors than all besides Kazim Ali admits heretofore to have been expended on that account; and the other items, for lights, charity and servants are fully provided for, whilst the expense of repairs is taken out of his hands. We further recommend that Kazim Ali, as sajada nusheen, should be entrusted with the disbursement of those several sums, with the exception of the amount to be set aside for repairs, he being directed to forward to us the receipts of the servants at the time of payment being made to them. He would thus be left in the undisturbed possession of his rights of sajada nusheen, and no interference would be offered in regard to the disposal of the funds appropriated for these duties, arising either from the produce of the lands or the offerings made to the shrine, so long as he executed the office with justice and fidelity.

8. This arrangement would leave a balance (more or less) of Rs.4,690. 5. 6. applicable for the support of the descendents of the Sheikh Sulim Chistee, and conformably with the suggestion contained in the Board's letter of the 2d July 1819. We recommend that it be equally divided between Kazim Alli on the one part, and Fuzzul Ooddeen, with the connexions of Imamool Nissa, on the other part. Should this apportionment meet the Board's final approbation, we apprehend there will be little difficulty in getting the principal parties to settle amongst themselves what sums should be allotted to their respective relations. This might be effected without our interference, and the payments, agreeably to such allotment, be made at convenient stated periods at the Collector's office, with reference to the assets in this treasury from the attached lands.

9. The only remaining question is, how the stipends which may lapse from deaths are to be disposed of; whether they should be divided equally between both parties, or escheat to the descendents of the late stipendiaries. To prevent further dispute, we request to be favoured with the Board's distinct orders on this point.

10. As no payments have been made to the persons entitled to receive support from the endowment, or for the establishment, &c., since the 31st May last, to enable us to discharge these, we beg that the Collector may be directed to pay, on our receipt, the sum of 3,545 rupees (more or less), being the moiety of the estimated produce of the lands, &c., with the reservation of 300 rupees to be set aside half-yearly for the repairs of the durgah, which can be called for when required.

11. The payments up to the 31st May last were made conformably to the mode suggested in the local agents' letter of the 25th March 1819, and temporarily confirmed by the Board's orders of the 2d April 1819. We notice this, as it is probable that an appeal may be made to the Board by Kazim Alli, with a view to obtain, retrospectively, the benefit of the present arrangements, which, if acceded to, would occasion considerable confusion in adjusting the accounts.

We have, &c.

(signed) *G. Saunders,* } Local
J. Fraser, } Agents.
H. S. Oldfield, }

Zillah Agra, Local Agency,
 17 December 1821.

Three Yearly RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the Durgah *Futtehpoor Sichree*.

1818:	E. S. 1225, Fussily -	Balance - - -	- - -	167 - -	1819:	E. S. 1226, Fussily -	Oors Charge - - 700 - -	- - -	- - -
1819:	E. S. 1226, Fussily -	- - Net collections of the villages and other property attached to the endowment - - -	7,384 5 9				Servants of Durgah 834 - -	1,534 - -	
1820:	E. S. 1227, Fussily -	- - Net collections of the villages and other property attached to the endowment - - -	7,757 9 8		1820:		Distributed among the descendants of Sheikh Suleem Chistee - - -	8,420 - -	4,954 - -
182	E. S. 1228, Fussily -	- - Net collections of the villages and other property attached to the endowment - - -	7,929 1 6	23,071 - 6	E. S. 1227, Fussily -	Oors Charge - - 500 - -	Servants of Durgah 887 4 -	2,842 11 -	
						Charges Repairs - 455 7 -	Distributed among the descendants of Sheikh Suleem Chistee - - -	8,845 - -	11,687 11 -
					1821:	E. S. 1228, Fussily -	Oors Charges - - 500 - -		
							Servants of Durgah 778 - 6	1,306 5 6	
							Charges Repairs - 38 5 -		
							Distributed among the descendants of Sheikh Suleem Chistee - - -	2,755 - -	4,061 5 6
									Rs. 20,703 - 6
							Balance, end of September 1821 - - -		23,228 - 6
									TOTAL - - - Lucknow Sa. Rs. 23,228 - 6

(E. E.)

(signed) *G. Saunders,*
J. Fraser,
H. S. Oldfield, } Local Agents.

Zillah Agra, Local Agents Office,
17 December 1821.

(No. 17.)

From *R. Adams*, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Commissioners, Furruckabad, to *G. Saunders*, *H. S. Boulderson* and *H. S. Oldfield*, Esqrs., Local Agents, Agra; dated 16 April 1822.

Gentlemen,

I AM directed by the Board of Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th December last, and to inform you that they authorize you to carry into effect the arrangement proposed by you in regard to the appropriation of the funds belonging to the endowment at Futtehpoor Sickree.

2. In reply to the question contained in the 9th para. of your letter, as to the disposal of the stipends of those stipendiaries who may die, the Board are of opinion that such stipends should go to the descendents of the deceased persons, and be allotted to them in such proportion as the head of the party to which they may belong may consider proper.

3. The Collector of Agra will be desired to pay to you such portion of the funds of the institution as may be in deposit in his treasury as you may have occasion to draw.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. Williams*,
Acting Secretary.

Board of Commissioners,
Camp, Manglour, Zillah Seharunpore,
16 April 1822.

(No. 18.)

From Local Agents at Agra to *W. Ewer*, Esq., Officiating Junior Member of the Board of Revenue in the Western Provinces, Camp Furruckabad; dated 6 October 1824.

Sir,

THE Collector of this district having handed to us a letter from the Board of Revenue in the Western Provinces, and which has been addressed to him by mistake, requiring report on an urzee presented by Hafiz Durgahee and Hafiz Golaum Zamamooddeen, khadims of the durgah at Futtehpoor Sickree, we have the honour to enclose the copy of a statement delivered to us by the moonshee in the Nuzzool Department.

We have, &c.

(signed) *J. Fraser*,
F. Anderson, } Local Agents.

Zillah Agra, Local Agency,
6 October 1824.

(No. 19.)

From *G. W. Bacon*, Esq., Acting Assistant Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Western Provinces, Camp Furruckabad; to *J. Fraser* and *F. Anderson*, Esqrs., Local Agents at Agra; dated 19 October 1824.

Gentlemen,

I AM directed by the Board of Revenue for the Western Provinces to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 6th instant, with its Persian enclosure, on the subject of the petition of Hafiz Durgahee, &c., khadims of the durgah at Futtehpoor Sickree, and to desire that you will make particular inquiry whether the office of khadim be hereditary or not, and report the result to the Board.

I have, &c.

(signed) *G. W. Bacon*,
Acting Assistant Secretary.

Board of Revenue, Western Provinces,
Camp Furruckabad,
19 October 1824.

(No. 20.)

From the Local Agents at Agra to *G. W. Bacon*, Esq., Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Western Provinces, Camp Furruckabad; dated 9 December 1824.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter of the 19th October last, directing the local agents to make particular inquiry as to whether the office of khadim be considered hereditary or not, we have the honour to transmit the accompanying statement of the moonshee in the Nuzzool Department, and likewise to refer you to the 2d para. of Mr. Acting Secretary Williams' letter of the 16th April 1822, which we conceive applies to khadims as well as other stipendiaries of the endowment of Futtehpoore Sickree. It would thus appear that the stipends should go to the descendents of deceased persons who were entitled to them.

We have, &c.

Zillah Agra, Local Agency,
9 December 1824.

(signed) *G. Saunders,*
J. Fraser, } Local Agents.

(No. 21.)

From *G. H. Bacon*, Esq., Acting Assistant Secretary to the Board of Revenue, North Western Provinces, Camp Nonbutgunge, Oude, to *G. Saunders* and *J. Fraser*, Esqrs., Local Agents at Agra; dated 20 December 1824.

Gentlemen,

I AM directed by the officiating junior member of the Board of Revenue in the Western Provinces to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 9th instant, with its Persian enclosure, and to inform you, that as the office of khadim and other stipendiaries of the durgah at Futtehpoore Sickree are hereditary, and the petitioners (*Hafiz Durgahee* and *Boorhan Ooddeen*, khadims, and *Futteh Khan*, furrash) being now in attendance, they should be restored.

I have, &c.

(signed) *G. H. Bacon,*
Acting Assistant Secretary.

Board of Revenue North Western Provinces,
Camp Nonbutgunge, Oude,
20 December 1824.

(No. 22.)

From the Local Agents at Agra to *W. Ewer*, Esq., Officiating Member of the Board of Revenue in the Western Provinces, Dehlie; dated 17 June 1825.

Sir,

WE do ourselves the honour to state for your information, that on the receipt of Mr. Acting Secretary Bacon's letter of the 20th December 1824, we issued a perwannah to *Kazim Ally*, the shajada nusheen of the durgah at Futtehpoore Sickree, notifying to him the orders of the Board of Revenue in the Western Provinces, and directing him to restore *Hafiz Durgahee* and *Booshanoo Ooddeen*, khadims, and *Futteh Khan*, furrash, to their respective situations. In reply to our orders, we received from him an urzee (the copy of which we enclose for your information), stating that the khadims, furrash, &c. are only menial servants of the durgah, who have no hereditary right of succession, and if they preferred any claim to it, he prays that Government and the local agents will do him the justice to direct them to produce any sunnud or other authentic document in their possession in proof of their claims. He asserts that they have no such documents in their possession to produce, as it is a circumstance well known to Government and the whole world, that the endowment of the villages at Futtehpoore Sickree was never made for the support and maintenance of khadims, furrashes or durbars, &c. attached to the durgah, but for the heirs and descendents of *Sheikh Suleim Chistee*, as will be found from the several sunnuds granted to his ancestors by the ancient Kings of Hindoostan, and other native Governments. That he and the

the other Peerzadas of the durgah, are the children of that illustrious personage; that the khadims, &c. are merely the children of these persons who are entertained by the former shajada nusheen, for the purpose of officiating in the durgah, and of keeping it free from dirt, dust, &c., and in consequence of whose long and faithful services their descendents (being generally very expert in the execution of the several duties of the durgah, to which they are brought up by their parents from the state of infancy), have been hitherto appointed in their room to the different situations of the durgah, in preference to strangers; that most of them, were appointed by the local agents at his recommendation, as it will be found from his several urzees in the local agent's office; that they have always held their situations from the shajada nusheen, who have all along possessed the privilege of appointing and removing them. In consequence, he now prays that Government will not divest him of that privilege, which has hitherto been uniformly enjoyed by him and his ancestors.

2. In support of these assertions, the Shajada Nusheem Kazim Alli produces two mochulkees and four urzees, the copies of all which we enclose for your information. One of the two mochulkas and two urzees, you will observe, bear the seal and signature of Ennautollah and Ulleemoollah, fathers of Hafiz Durgahee and Booshun Oodeed, khadims, above alluded to; and the second mochulka is of Futteh Khan, furrash, and two others, which appear to have been taken from them by Kazim Alli, the shajada nusheen, on his reinstating them to the several situations from which they were removed for neglect of duty, and other acts of misconduct. The other two urzees are sealed and signed by 25 of the khadims (including daragah, buxshee, mohurrers, &c.) attached to the durgah of Futtehpour Sickree, in which they all unanimously avow the dependency of their situations, and the privilege which a shajada nusheen possesses of removing them as well as any other of the servants of the durgah, and of nominating persons in their place whom he may think better qualified to hold their different offices.

3. The Shajada Nusheen Kazim Alli further states in his urzees to us, that the highest amount of salary at present allowed to the khadims does not exceed the sum of two rupees per month; that when their situations are declared hereditary, their salaries must of course, on their demise, be divided among their heirs; and that should any of them die, leaving three or four children (which has often been the case) the salary of two rupees, when divided among so many persons, will give to each of them not more than eight annas a month; that on this small salary it would be impossible to believe that those persons will ever be able to support themselves and attend to their duties, but that, on the contrary, he fears that they will go and serve elsewhere for their subsistence, and entirely neglect the duties of the durgah; and that the share of stipend which they will get as being the descendents of a khadim, will only serve as a gift to them. He also states, that if the khadims and furrash who have already been removed from their offices by order of the local agents, are again replaced, all subordination hitherto observed on the establishment of the durgah will be destroyed; that his authority will be despised by all the inferior servants attached to the durgah, and that they will never of themselves attend to their respective duties when they once know that, however great their misconduct may be, they are on no account to be removed from their offices except by officers of Government.

4. We further beg to enclose an original urzee addressed by Kazim Alli, the shajada nusheen, to the Board of Revenue in the Western Provinces, on the above subject.

We have, &c.

(signed) *G. Saunders,* } Local Agents.
J. Fraser, }

Zillah Agra, Local Agency,
17 June 1825.

(No. 23.)

From *H. Fraser*, Esq. Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Western Provinces, Delhee, to *G. Saunders* and *J. Fraser*, Esqrs., Local Agents at Agra; dated 21 July 1825.

Gentlemen,

I AM directed by the Board of Revenue in the Western Provinces to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 17th ultimo, with its Persian enclosures, and

to inform you, that as it appears from the papers now transmitted by you that the offices of khadim, furrash, &c. of the durgah at Futtehpoor Sickree are not hereditary, the petitioners Hafiz Durgahee, &c. should not be restored.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Fraser,*
Acting Secretary.

Board of Revenue, Western Provinces,
Delhie, 21 July 1825.

(No. 24.)

From *W. H. Tyler*, Esq., Officiating Collector of Agra, to *R. H. Boddam*, Esq.,
Commissioner of Revenue, Agra ; dated 31 October 1831.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th May last, transmitting copy of a petition from Kazim Alli, shajada of the durgah of Sheikh Suleim Chistee, and herewith beg to transmit my proceedings of the 24th instant, detailing all the particulars that have occurred since the time that the local agents first requested permission to be allowed to interfere in the management of the durgah, up to the present period.

2. The petition of Kazim Allee contains therein three requests,—1st. That the management of the estates belonging to the institution should be given over to him. 2d. That a distinct allowance should be granted to him in virtue of his office as mootuwullee ; and, 3d. That the stipends of those who die should go to their descendents, according to the law of inheritance.

3. With regard to the first of these, I am decidedly of opinion that it ought not to be complied with. Experience has shown him a very unfit person for the charge ; and in proof I need only mention, that it was solely in consequence of the gross misappropriation of the funds by this very individual, that the estates were entrusted to the superintendence of the local agent.

4. I likewise do not see any reason for recommending a compliance with the second request. Kazim Allee, in his capacity as mootuwullee, has been entrusted with the disbursement of the allowances authorized ; 60 rupees for illumination, charity and servants, amounting in the aggregate to 2,100 rupees per annum, and has the sole benefit of all offerings made at the shrine. This latter circumstance, from which he derives great emolument, does away with any necessity for a separate allowance. With regard to the last request, it appears to me worthy of some notice. The local agents, after having in vain attempted to get the parties to settle their disputes, recommended to the Board that the surplus funds should be divided between Kazim Allee on the one part, and Fuzulooddeen, with the concurrence of Imamool Nissa on the other, whilst the minor divisions should be settled by the parties themselves. These arrangements were approved by the Board, who, in reply to a question put by the local agents, likewise directed that the stipends of those who died should go to the descendents of the deceased, in such portion as the head of the party to which they belonged might consider proper. Kazim Allee's present object is to get this so far changed, that the minor arrangements shall be made according to the law of inheritance, and all lapsed stipends distributed on the same principle.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. H. Tyler,*
Officiating Collector.

Zillah Agra Collectorship,
31 October 1831.

(No. 24^a.)

From *C. Macsween*, Esq., Commissioner of Agra Division, to *R. H. Boddam*, Esq.,
Collector of Agra ; dated 24 December 1831.

Sir,

I do myself the honour to return all the documents relating to the durgah of Futtehpoor Sickree, received with your letter of the 28th ultimo.

2. Referring to Mr. Tyler's letter of the 31st October, and the documents to which it refers, I have to observe, that I agree with Mr. Tyler that the first request

Returning documents relating to Futtehpoor Durgah. Orders regarding requests contained in the Kazim Allee's petition.

request in Kazim Allee's petition ought not to be complied with; neither do I consider it necessary to comply with his last request. In the event of any of the descendents of the deceased of either parties claiming a larger provision for their support than the heads of those parties respectively are disposed to allow, you will be at liberty to investigate the same; and if you should deem the claim just, you will report your opinion to this office.

Report expected on the subject of repairing the building.

Statement of assets, and management of village requested.

3. The state of the building, and the inadequacy of the fund to repair it, have lately occupied your attention; and I expect hereafter to be favoured with a report on this subject.

4. It would be satisfactory to me to have a statement of the villages, showing the assets and manner of management adopted in your office, with your opinion as to its sufficiency, or whether you would suggest any amendment.

I have, &c.

(signed) C. Macsween,
Commissioner.

Commissioner's Office, Agra Division,
24 December 1831.

(No. 25.)

From R. H. Boddam, Esq., Local Agent at Agra, to C. Macsween, Esq., Commissioner of Revenue, Second Division, Agra; dated 31 January 1832.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, under date the 24th of last month, returning all the documents relating to the durgah of Futteh-poor Sickree, and calling for a report on the state of the building, and for a statement of the funds appropriated for the support of the establishment.

2. On the 24th January 1829 I addressed the three members of the late Board of Revenue on the subject of the repairs of the durgah, pointing out the ruinous state of the arcade on the left of the grand entrance; stating my conviction, that unless immediate precaution were taken, a great part of the arcade would fall during the ensuing rains. I further stated, that, under the system of a native agency, which had hitherto been adopted, a considerable sum had been frittered away on temporary repairs, which had not tended to secure the building from future dilapidation; that the local agents, being unable to establish any effectual control over a native workman, and considering the repairs immediately required to be of greater extent, and involving a greater expense than could with prudence be entrusted to any one in whom implicit confidence was not to be placed, were occasions to be allowed to make use of the services of Captain Boileau, the executive engineer of the division, under whose superintendence the local agents felt assured that the repairs would be effected in a substantial and satisfactory manner, and the sums advanced would be applied legitimately.

3. To this address Mr. Newnham replies on the 9th of February 1829, objecting to the proposition of employing the executive engineer, and stating his opinion that a native mistree was fully competent to the work in question. I beg leave to remark, that the local agents did not take upon themselves to affirm that a mistree was incompetent to perform the required work, but objected to employ any native. Considerable outlay must be incurred, without any adequate control being maintained, either as to the actual expenditure or the durability of the work effected. Under these circumstances, the local agents did not think themselves justified in making advances for repairs, and consequently, I regret to state, that during the rains of 1829, the whole of the arcade alluded to fell down. In December following I visited the durgah, and examined the whole building. It appeared evident to me, that, exclusive of the fallen arcade, very extensive repairs were necessary to guard against similar dilapidations in other parts of the edifice. Not, however, wishing to trust to my own judgment, I requested Captain Boileau to survey the building, and to favour me with his estimate for the whole of the repairs. Captain Boileau's survey confirmed my opinion as to the state of the durgah, but as a means of obtaining accurate data for the estimate of the total repairs, he requested to be allowed to repair two arches of the fallen arcade, the probable expense of which he estimated at 1,100 rupees; the actual expense incurred, however, amounted to 1,300 rupees, which sum has been disbursed by the local agents from the funds in their hands appropriated for the purpose of repairs.

Captain. Boileau's estimate of the total repairs amounts to Rs. 12,033. 11. 6½. The local agents have not the means of meeting this heavy demand at present but, under the hope that Government will not refuse to advance the sum so urgently required for the repairs of the durgah, I have to offer the following arrangement, which will enable the local agents to reimburse Government within three years.

4. The establishment of the durgah is supported by the revenue derived from six villages in pergunnah Futtehpore, the annual jummas of which amount to - - - - - Rs. 7,974 - -
Sewar collections, rent of shops, &c. - - - - - 268 9 -

8,242 9 -

Of this sum, the following annual expenses have been authorized:

Servants of the durgah - - - - -	1,227 - -	
Oors - - - - -	1,100 - -	
Deposited in the local agent's hands for current repairs of the durgah - -	600 - -	
		2,927 - -
Balance - - - - - Rs.		5,215 9 -

This balance has hitherto been equally divided between Sheikh Kazim Allee Shajada Nusheen, and his family, on one hand, and Sheikh Fuzzulooddeen and the descendents of Imam Ool Nissa on the other hand. The six villages above mentioned were settled in F. S. 1228. They have lately been brought under measurement, preparatory to settlement, according to Reg. VII, of 1822; and the gross assets exhibited in the tehsildar's proceedings warrant the belief that the revised settlement of the six villages will produce an annual increase of 1,500 rupees. This expected increase I propose to retain in the local agents' hands, and to add it to the present funds appropriated to repairs. I further propose to deduct the sum of 1,500 rupees from the balance annually divided between Sheikh Kazim Allee and Fuzzulooddeen, and to carry it to the credit of the fund for repairs, until the debt shall have been paid off. The local agents will, therefore, next year have in their hands the following sums, amounting to 5,050 rupees, available to the repairs of the building:

Now in deposit on account of repairs - - - - -	Rs. 1,200 - -
Annual sum appropriated to repairs, to be brought to account in my next - - - - -	600 - -
Expected increase at the revised settlement of the villages -	1,500 - -
Sewai collections, shops, &c. - - - - -	250 - -
Proposed deduction from the annual balance divided between the Sheiks - - - - -	1,500 - -
	<u>Rs. 5,050 - -</u>

5. With regard to the six villages appropriated to the support of the durgah, I do not consider any interference with the present management necessary, nor, indeed, could any other system of management be adopted, until the revised settlement shall have been effected. Engagements having been accepted from the present sumberdar for the current jummas, I shall endeavour, in my capacity of Collector, to proceed immediately to the settlement of these villages, and shall not fail to bring to your notice any arrangements that may appear to me calculated to ensure the prosperity of the estates.

I have, &c.

(signed) R. H. Boddam,
Local Agent.

Zillah Agra, Local Agency Office,
31 January 1832,

(No. 26.)

From *R. H. Boddam*, Esq., Local Agent at Agra, to *C. Macsween*, Esq., Commissioner of Revenue, Second Division, Agra; dated 22 February 1832.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report that Fuzzul Ooddeen, sayad nusheen of the durgah of Suleim Chistee, at Futtehpoor Sickree, died on the 23d December last. I also beg to submit a copy of my proceedings, appointing Fuzzul Hosein, eldest son of the deceased, to the vacant office.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. H. Boddam*,
Local Agent.

Zillah Agra, Local Agency,
Camp, Futtehpoor Sickree, 22 February 1832.

(No. 27.)

(No. 208.)

From *C. Macsween*, Esq., Commissioner of Agra Division, to *R. H. Boddam*, Esq., Collector and Local Agent, Agra; dated 24 February 1832.

Sir,

I HAVE had before me your letter of the 22d instant, with its Persian enclosure, reporting that Fuzzul Ooddeen, sajadah nusheen of the durgah of Sheikh Suleim Chistee, at Futtehpoor Sickree, died on the 23d December last, and stating that you have appointed Tufuzzul Hossein, eldest son of the deceased, to the vacant office.

2. I think you will find, on reference to the records in your office, that Fuzzul Oodeen was never recognised by the courts, or by the Board or local agents, as sajadah nusheen, which office has been held by Sheikh Casim Allee alone. The interference of the local agents under the orders of the Board, at the suggestion of the Agra Civil Court, was, I think, limited to the appropriation of the fund, and, if I am not mistaken, there are distinct instructions on the subject of the office of the sujadah nusheen in favour of Casim Allee; under these circumstances, I request that you will refer to your records, and report further; and I beg that you will at the same time favour me with copies of urzee that may have been presented to you by any parties concerned, as also by the tuhseeldar.

3. With regard to Tufuzzul Hossein, I request that you will report his age, character and qualifications to perform the duties which were, under the orders of the Board, entrusted to his father.

I have, &c.

(signed) *C. Macsween*,
Commissioner.

Commissioner's Office, Agra Division,
24 February 1832.

(No. 28.)

(No. 403.)

From *C. Macsween*, Esq., Commissioner, Agra Division, to *C. G. Mansel*, Esq., Acting Collector and Local Agent, Agra; dated 4 April 1832.

Sir,

THE sajadah nusheen, Casim Allee, gave me to understand that he was willing to undertake the repairs at Futtehpoor Sicree for 400 rupees. I have reason to believe, however, that he never intended to execute the work, and that he now states that his meaning was 400 rupees for each arch. His object seems to me to have been to make me, as also Mr. Boddam and others, believe his offer to be 400 rupees for the whole work, for I repeatedly and distinctly asked him the

question; it is, however, of consequence now only to ascertain what he means us now to understand. I request, therefore, that you will require him to state it distinctly in writing, and that you will forward the same to me.

I have, &c.

(signed) *C. Macsween,*
Commissioner.

Commissioner's Office, Agra Division,
4 April 1832.

(True copies.)

(signed) *P. B. Reid,*
Deputy Collector and Local Agent.

(No. 91.)

From *R. Campbell, Esq.,* Officiating Collector of Furruckabad, to *W. H. Tyler, Esq.,* Officiating Commissioner of the Second Division, Agra; dated 24 February, 1842.

Sir,

infec.

In reply to your circular letter, No. 114, dated the 30th December last, with its enclosures, I have the honour to report, for the information of the Sudder Board of Revenue, North Western Provinces, that there is no endowment either in land or money in this district, to which the interference of Government officials is in any way extended.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. Campbell,*
Officiating Collector.

Furruckabad, Collector's Office,
24 February 1842.

(No. 31.)

From *W. D. Smith, Esq.,* Acting Collector of Mynpooree, to *W. H. Tyler, Esq.,* Officiating Commissioner, Second Division, Agra.

Sir,

In reply to your circular letter, No. 114, under date the 30th December last, with annexures, I have the honour to state, that there are no native religious institutions in this district, in the management of which the interference of the Government officers is in any way exercised.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. D. Smith,*
Acting Collector.

Mynpoory, Collector's Office,
22 January 1842.

(No. 32.)

From *A. Shank, Esq.,* Collector of Etawah, to *W. H. Tyler, Esq.,* Officiating Commissioner, Second Division, Agra; dated 4 February 1842.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your circular, No. 114, dated 31 December last, forwarding copies of a letter from the Sudder Board of Revenue, dated 14th idem, and of a despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, relative to the future management of native religious institutions, and requesting the transmission of a statement, showing the number and nature of the endowments, whether in land or money, to which the interference of the Government officers

officers is in any way extended ; I have the honour to report, for your information, that there are no endowments, whether in land or money, of the nature indicated in the Honourable Court's despatch, in the district, and therefore I am unable to forward the required return.

I have, &c.

(signed) *A. Shank,*
Collector.

Etawah, Collector's Office,
14 February 1842.

(No. 15.)

From *G. T. Lushington, Esq.*, Commissioner of Kumaon, to *H. M. Elliot, Esq.*, Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, North Western Provinces, Allahabad ; dated 1 March 1842.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular (H.), with enclosures, bearing date the 14th December 1841, and, in reply, to observe as follows :

2. There are now no land or funds of religious endowments over which interference is exercised by the officers of Government in this province, the lands and funds of the different temples being managed by the temple authorities.

3. It is, in my opinion, the safest plan to leave the management of such grants to the parties enjoying the usufruct of them, allowing the ryots to resort to the constituted tribunals for redress of any (alleged) wrongs, whether of a civil, criminal or fiscal nature, and disposing of such complaints as of other cases between man and man.

4. Such is the actual position of these endowments in this province ; and I am not aware that any change is called for as regards the management of lands or funds, in consequence of the recent orders issued by the Honourable the Court of Directors. There is, however, one point to which I would wish to draw the attention of the Board and Government, viz. the practice which has obtained in this province from the date of the British conquest up to the present time, on the part of the ruwals of Budrinath, Kedarnath and Gopesir, of referring the disputes that from time to time arise among the different officers of these establishments to the Commissioners of the province, for his orders and adjustment. Is the exercise of this practice to be considered at variance with the principle laid down by the Honourable the Court of Directors or not ? I am myself inclined to think that this species of mediation cannot be fairly considered an interference with the affairs of religious establishments adverted to in the third para. of the Honourable Court's letter.

5. One point more remains to be noticed. It has always been usual in this province for the ruwals of Budrinath, Kedarnath and Gopesir, to receive a sunnud of investment from the ruling authority, and without such sunnud the ruwals allege that their name and powers cannot be maintained. Such was the practice under the Hindoo Rajahs of Kumaon and Ghurwal, under the Nepalese, and under the British Government up to the present time. Is this recognition on the part of the chief European officer of the successor to a vacant rawulship open to objection, or may it not be looked upon in the same light as the khilot of investiture and complimentary khurcala issued to every native chief in alliance with our Government.

6. If this degree of connexion between the heads of the great Hindoo temples of this province and the Commissioner is held to be objectionable, what course is to be pursued in future ? Do the Honourable the Court and Government consider that it would be safe, in a political point of view, to withdraw these marks of supremacy *in toto*, and leave the rawuls to seek and procure similar marks of confirmation from Lahore and Nepal, between the territories of which the Budrinath and Kedarnath temples are most conveniently situated, as common centres of political intrigue, to be carried on as such intrigues generally are, by Brahmins and religious mendicants (or at any rate persons disguised as such), who might meet at those shrines from the opposite quarters of Katmandhor and Lahore, passing through

Joombre and Dhotee into Kumaon and Ghunnal, to Budrinath and Kedarnath, and thence issuing on the opening of the passes into the Trans-Himalayan plateau, bordering on the Sikh countries of Sadakh, Balter, Choomba, &c., and *vice versa*. An unbroken line of communication would thus be again established from Katmondhoo to Lahore; and the secret messages and communications, which the events of the late years have brought to light were transmitted through the plains of India, would again start into life under the fostering care and protection of the rawals.

7. I submit these remarks for the consideration of the Board and Government, as I cannot but feel that the peculiar situation of these shrines, and the vast name and authority the rawals of them possess with all Hindoos, give them ample opportunities for conducting intrigues between the powers I have named, the which opportunities would not perhaps be neglected by the rawals and priests, did they not, under the present system, look up for support and protection to the Government, by whom their lands, rank and dignity have as yet been maintained.

I have, &c.

(signed) *G. T. Lushington,*
Commissioner.

Kumaon, Commissioner's Office,
1 March 1842.

(No. 165.)

From *R. Lowther*, Esq., Commissioner, Allahabad Division, to the Sudder Board of Revenue, North Western Provinces, Allahabad; dated 29 March 1842.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular Order (H.), dated the 14th December last, with its annexures, from the Honourable the Court of Directors, No. 17, of 1841, dated the 25th August, directing me to submit a statement, showing the number and nature of the endowments in this division, whether in land or money, to which the interference of Government officers is in any way extended.

2. In reply, I beg leave to submit the correspondence noted in the margin, from which your Board will perceive that Allahabad is the only district in which the endowment lands are under the direct charge of the Collector.

3. The two villages and two chucks, referred to in the statement submitted by the Collector, were attached, in the year 1833, under the authority of the Commissioner, Mr. Stockwell, it having been discovered that the maafeedars had mortgaged the lands in satisfaction of their private debts.

4. I fully concur in the opinion expressed by the Collector, that our interference should be withdrawn; the only question which arises is that connected with the schools established at the durgah; Mr. Montgomery recommends that this institution should be transferred to the local committee of education. I am not aware of any objections to that arrangement; but as the Committee could not exercise any personal supervision, the objects contemplated by that officer might be sufficiently attained, were the superintendence placed under the Collector, who might make it a point of his duty to examine the pupils when visiting the interior, and of ascertaining that they are properly attended to.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. Lowther,*
Commissioner.

Commissioner's Office,
Fourth Division, Allahabad,
29 March 1842.

Officiating Collector, Cawnpore, to Commissioners, No. 17, dated 8 March 1842; Officiating Collector, Futtehpore, to Commissioners, No. 90 B., dated 5 March 1842; Collector, Humeerpore, to Commissioners, No. 22, dated 24 Jan. 1842; Collector Allahabad to Commissioners, No. 58, dated 23 February 1842; Collector Banda to Commissioners, No. 58, dated 24 March 1842.

(No. 71.)

(No. 71.)

From *C. M. Caldecott*, Esq. Officiating Collector of Cawnpore, to *R. Lowther*, Esq., Commissioner of Revenue, Fourth Division, Allahabad; dated 8 March 1842.

Sir,

IN reply to your circular, No. 51, of the 31st December last, and letter No. 77, of the 28th ultimo, I have the honour to inform you, that in this district there are no endowments to which the interference of Government officers is extended.

I have, &c.

Cawnpore, Collector's Office,
8 March 1842.

(signed) *C. M. Caldecott*,
Officiating Collector.

(No. 90 B.)

From the Officiating Collector of Futtehpore, to *R. Lowther*, Esq., Commissioner of Revenue, Fourth Division, Allahabad; dated 5 March 1842.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your circular letter, No. 51, of the 31st December last, with its annexures, calling for information respecting the number and nature of endowments in land or money in this district, to which the interference of Government officers is extended, and of your letter, No. 107, of the 28th February on the same subject, and in reply beg to say, that the total number of endowments for purposes of religion, &c. in this district, amounts to three, of which a list is annexed. The interference of Government, however, does not in any way extend to them; the lands were released in perpetuity for the support of the religious institutions mentioned in the list, and no assessment fixed on them at the period of the late settlement.

2. There are no money endowments in this district.

I have, &c.

Futtehpore Collectorship, Camp Juhanabad,
5 March 1842.

(signed)
Officiating Collector.

LIST of Endowments in Land for the support of Religious Institutions in the District of *Futtehpore*.

NAME of MOUZAH in which the Maafce is situated.	Quantity of Land in Acres.	RE-LEASED, FOR WHAT PURPOSE.
Cusba Huswa, Pergunnah Huswa - - - -	32 acres	In perpetuity, for the support of an Imambara.
Futtehpore, Pergunnah Fut- tehpore - - - -	18 acres	In perpetuity, for the support of a Durgah.
Buxhnee, Pergunnah Fut- tehpore - - - -	80 acres	In perpetuity, for the support of an Imambara.

(signed)

Futtehpore Collectorship, Camp Juhanabad,
5 March 1842.

Officiating Collector.

(No. 22.)

From *J. M. Taunton*, Esq., Collector of Humeerpore, To *R. Lowther*, Esq.,
Commissioner, Fourth Division, Allahabad; dated 24 January 1842.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your circular No. 51, of 31st December 1841, enclosing copy of one (H.) from the Sudder Board, dated 14th idem, with its annexure, from the Honourable the Court of Directors, No. 17, of 1841, dated 25th August last, calling for a statement of the number and nature of the endowments, whether in land or money, in the district under my charge, to which my interference is in any way extended, and in reply to state, for your information, that there are no endowments, whether in land or money, to which my interference is extended, existing in this district.

Humeerpore, Collector's Office,
24 January 1842.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. M. Taunton*,
Collector.

(No. 58.)

From *R. Montgomery*, Esq., Collector of Allahabad, to *R. Lowther*, Esq.,
Commissioner of Allahabad Division.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st December, annexing copy of the Board's Circular (H.), dated 14th idem, and an extract from the despatch of the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated 25th August, requiring a statement of the number and nature of endowments in this district, whether in land or money, to which the interference of the Collector is in any extended.

2. The Statement now furnished will show that the endowments in this district are small and of little value, and the funds are principally for the repairs and expenses of the durgahs, which had much better be made over to the proprietors who have the most interest in the matter; the school attached to Sooltanpore Ka'ah Kurrack, might, I think, be made over to the local committee of education.

Allahabad, Collector's Office,
23 February 1842.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. Montgomery*,
Collector.

STATEMENT of Endowments in Land in the District of *Allahabad*.

Name of Pergunna.	NAME of MOUZAH.	Quantity of Land.	Amount Jumma.	REMARKS.
Kurrah	Roopnarainpoor Geeneo - - -	989 14 -	713 - -	For the repairs of the durgahs, and other expenses connected therewith; there is also a school attached to Sooltanpoor Kaja Kurk, which contains about 40 boys, and the yearly fund set apart for the school amounts to 155 rupees.
	Sooltanpoor Kaja Kurk	726 18 -	850 - -	
	Chieek Telookhpoor -	45 16 -	14 - -	
	Narainpoor Bunga- low - - -	34 6 -	25 - -	
			1,602 - -	

Allahabad, Collector's Office,
23 February 1842.

(signed) *R. Montgomery*,
Collector.

(No. 58.)

(No. 58.)

From *W. P. Masson*, Esq., Collector of Banda, to *R. Lowther*, Esq., Commissioner of Revenue for the Fourth Division, Allahabad; dated 24 March 1842.

Sir,

WITH reference to your circular letter No. 51, of the 31st December last, and its enclosure, I have the honour to inform you, that there are no endowments either in money or land in this district to which my interference is in any way extended.

I have &c.

Zillah Banda,
24 March 1842.

(signed) *W. P. Masson*,
Collector.

(No. 93.)

From *D. B. Morrison*, Esq., Officiating Commissioner, Benares Division, to Sudder Board of Revenue, North Western Provinces, Allahabad; dated 28 February 1842.

Gentlemen,

IN reply to your Secretary's circular letter of the 14th December last, marked (H.), I beg to state, that, with the exception of Mirzapore, there appear to be no religious endowments in the districts of the Fifth Division, to which the interference of Government officers is in any way extended.

2. The Collector of Mirzapore reports, that at Chunar, in the endowment of the mosque of Kasim Soolimanee, the appointment of the surburakar or manager rests with the local agency, of which the Magistrate and Collector is a member; accounts of the collections and disbursements are given in monthly, and these are deposited in the Collector's office, but beyond this no interference is exercised; Mr. Money is of opinion, that the appointment and removal of the surburakar, and the management of the funds, may with safety be entrusted to a few respectable persons frequenting the mosque; in this opinion I agree.

3. I annex a copy of Mr. Money's letter for the Board's information, chiefly with the view of calling attention to what is therein stated regarding another matter, which, though hardly coming under the head of interference in any religious endowments, is yet connected with the distribution of money collected at the Hindoo shrine of Binda Bashnee. In the new Regulation which is recommended by the Court of Directors to be enacted, provision may be made to relieve the Collector from the duty of superintending the distribution of the charitable allowances arising from this source, and making it over, not to the pundahs of the temple alone, as Mr. Money recommends, but to a body of the most respectable Hindoo inhabitants of the place. Mr. Money, too, seems to be under some mistake about the appeal to the Civil Court for redress: the meaning of the Section in question* is merely to make the Judge the channel of communication between the aggrieved party and the Governor-general in Council, with whom the decision is declared to rest: should, however, the suggestion I have made above be approved of, the appeal may safely be allowed to the Civil Courts in the usual way, without troubling his Lordship in Council in the matter.

* Sect. 7, Reg.
XXXIV. of 1796

4. In Benares the different religious endowments are managed by the people concerned without the interference of the officers of Government: the local agents, one of whom is always Collector and Magistrate, are appealed to in cases of disputes, and their interposition under the provisions of Regulation XIX, of 1810, is not infrequently requisite; further than this, however, nothing is done.

5. The officiating Collector of Azimgurh, Mr. R. T. Tucker, states, that, from his experience in the district of Patna, he does not believe that any fixed rule can be established as to the propriety of Government management of such endowments, there being many local circumstances in each case affecting the equity or policy of such interference, which do not admit of being generalized. I do not, however, agree with him, and am of the Collector of Goruckpore's opinion: Mr. Reade says, "In cases where such interference has hitherto taken effect, I would suggest that in future its exercise should be delegated to local committees, consisting of persons chosen at random from published lists of respectable persons."

6. This, I think, will be the best way of conducting these matters, since it seems to be determined upon to withdraw all interference on the part of European Government officers, and I suppose the establishment of a new set of public functionaries to look after religious endowments is not contemplated, even though the salaries might be defrayed without burdening the State: it will be necessary, however, that a periodical return, or a report, be made at stated times to some Government officer—the Collector, for instance—of the proceedings of the managers, the state of the funds, how they are distributed, &c. &c., in all cases where considerable sums of money have to be received and disbursed; without some check of this kind, great abuses will arise, even with the precaution of putting high native officers of Government amongst the managers. This I would invariably do, for the presence of the native deputy collectors, judges, tehseeldars, &c., will add to the respectability of the committees, as well as their efficiency and honesty, and they should consist of not less than five members.

7. I beg leave to submit the return required in the last paragraph of your Secretary's letter.

I have &c.

(signed) *D. B. Morrison,*
Officiating Commissioner

Commissioner's, Office, 5th Division,
Camp Ghazeepore, 28 February 1842.

(No. 41.)

From *W. E. Money*, Esq., Acting Collector of Mirzapore, to *D. B. Morrison*, Esq., Officiating Commissioner of Revenue, Fifth Division, Ghazeepore; dated 29 January 1842.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your circular letter No. 40, dated 27th December 1841, relative to the management of native religious institutions, and in reply to transmit a statement of the number and nature of the religious endowments in this district.

2. The only interference exercised by the officers of Government in the management of the mosque of Kasim Solumanee, at Chunar, is in the appointment of the surburaker, or manager, who is nominated by the local agency, of which the Collector and Magistrate is one of the members; and a monthly account of the collections and disbursements is always furnished, which is retained among the records of this office. No further control is exercised, and I am of opinion that the appointment and removal of the surburakar, and the management of the funds, may with safety be entrusted to a few respectable persons frequenting the mosque.

3. I take the present opportunity of bringing to your notice another troublesome responsibility imposed upon the Government officers, in superintending the distribution of the charity received from the Hindoo temple at Bindachub.

4. By section 7, Regulation XXXIV. of 1795, and the Orders of Government dated 7th April 1834, the Collector is required to realize from the Binda Bashnee pundahs their contributions, and to pay it to certain pensioners. There are now about 28 incumbents on the list, and the Collector is often obliged to make lengthened inquiries regarding their identity, and the objections urged by the pundahs, and to keep an account of the receipt and payments of the amount realized. All this, I am of opinion, might with propriety be dispensed with, and the pundahs allowed to manage their own charities, more particularly as the Regulation above cited authorizes any party aggrieved to go to the Adawlut for redress.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. E. Money,*
Acting Collector.

Mirzapore Collectorship,
29 January 1842.

STATEMENT of Religious Endowments in the Districts of the Fifth Division, to which the Interference of Government Officers is extended.

DISTRICT.	PERGUNNAH.	MOUZAH.	Nature of Religious Establishment.		Endowments in Money.			Endowments in Land.		
			Mahomedan.	Hindoo.	British Government.	Former Government.	TOTAL AMOUNT.	British Government.	Former Government.	TOTAL.
					<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Geruckpoor - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Azinghur - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cawnpoor - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mirzapoor - -	Chunar - -	-- Begpoor Bhuptee Rohalapoor.	-- Mosque of Kassim Solimanee.*	- - -	- - -	2,823 - -	2,823 - -	- - -	559 - -	559 - -
Ditto - -	ditto - -	-- Arajeat of Monzah Behhangunge and Tickoul.	- ditto - - -	- - -	- - -	420 - -	420 - -	- - -	134 - -	134 - -
	Aheourah - -	Sohara Tookut - -	- ditto - - -	- - -	- - -	20 - -	20 - -	- - -	6,033 - -	6,033 - -
		Tukeeah - -	- ditto - - -	- - -	- - -	40 - -	40 - -	- - -	94 - -	94 - -
Benares - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ghazeepore - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* This endowment is for the maintenance of the tomb of Shah Kassim Soloomanee, and a mosque attached thereto. A number of poor people and Fakeers are supported and clothed from the funds and profits of the lands attached to the institution, and an establishment kept up for the lighting of lamps, reciting of prayers, and other religious ceremonies.

Commissioner's Office, Fifth Division,
28 February 1842.

(True copies.)

(signed) *D. B. Morrison,*
Officiating Commissioner.

Revenue
Department.

From *R. N. C. Hamilton*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of North Western Provinces, Agra, to *H. M. Elliot*, Esq., Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, North Western Provinces, Allahabad; dated Agra, June 1843.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter of the 5th ultimo, No. 202, submitting the reports of the several district officers in the North Western Provinces on the management of native religious institutions, I am directed by the Right honourable the Governor-general in the North Western Provinces to observe, that it does not seem expedient to his Lordship to disturb at present the existing arrangements; but that as lapses occur in the management of the endowments in Agra, Dehlie and Chunar, measures can be taken to introduce the system proposed by the Board in your letter under acknowledgment.

2. The original enclosures of your letter are returned, copies being kept for record.

I am, &c.
(signed) *R. N. C. Hamilton*,
Secretary to Government, N. W. P.

Agra, June 1843.

(True copies.)
(signed) *R. N. C. Hamilton*,
Secretary to the Government, N. W. P.

— No. 137. —

Fort William, Home Department, Legislative, 1 February 1845.

READ the despatches from the Government of Fort St. George of the dates noted on the margin.

Ordered, That the different references from the Madras Government respecting the further proceedings of that Government for carrying into effect the directions of the home authorities to disconnect the public officers from the affairs of the religious institutions of the natives, and to modify the present law, which imposes the superintendence of these institutions in respect to their funds and estates on the Revenue authorities, be made over to Mr. Elliott, member of the Indian Law Commission, whose local experience and knowledge of the administration of the Madras Presidency, the Governor-general in Council desires to consult on the questions now depending in these papers for the orders of the Supreme Government.

(signed) *G. A. Bushby*,
Secretary to Government of India.

— No. 138. —

From *D. Elliott*, Esq., Member Indian Law Commission, to *G. A. Bushby*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department; dated 1 March 1845.

Sir,

IN compliance with the instructions of the Right honourable the Governor-general in Council, communicated to me by the Honourable Mr. Cameron, President of the Law Commission, I have the honour to submit a Report upon the arrangements made in the Presidency of Madras for transferring to native administrators the charge of the religious institutions heretofore managed by European officers of the Government, and upon the questions referred by the Government of Madras, for the determination of the Governor-general in Council.

The papers handed to me by Mr. Cameron are herewith forwarded to your office.

I have, &c.
(signed) *D. Elliott*.

Indian Law Commission Office,
1 March 1845.

REPORT

29 November 1842.
25 April 1843.
5 September 1843.
9 March 1844.
12 April 1844.
10 June 1844.
3 December 1844.
3 December 1844.
11 January 1845.

REPORT upon the Arrangements made in the Presidency of *Madras*, for transferring to Native Administrators the Charge of the Religious Institutions heretofore managed by European Officers of the Government, and upon the Questions referred by the Government of Madras, for the Determination of the Governor-general in Council.

1. IN a letter to the Madras Government, under date the 10th August 1840, the Governor-general in Council laid down the general principles to be observed in accomplishing the object of withdrawing the interference of Government and its officers in the administration of native religious institutions, and the endowments belonging thereto, viz. "that the administration of the affairs and funds of the native religious institutions should be vested in individuals professing the faith to which the institutions belong, and who may be best qualified to conduct such administration with fidelity and regularity, being responsible, together with their subordinate officers, to the courts of justice for any breach of the duties assumed by them which can be made the grounds of a civil action." It was stated that, in conformity with these principles, the entire administration of the institutions with which the Government of Bengal and Agra had been connected at Juggernath, Gya and Allahabad, had been either left with or assigned over to individuals or communities professing the religion of the institution. "So far as it was proposed to keep under the management of Government officers those lands belonging to religious endowments which had hitherto been managed by Government, the Governor-general in Council, upon the understanding that the net proceeds of the land in such cases would be paid without reservation to the native administrators of the endowment, agreed entirely with the Governor of Fort St. George." "This," it was observed, "is indeed in no way at variance with the principle supported; it is due, as a measure of justice to the agriculturists, whose contracts and arrangements have been made in anticipation of the continued management of the lands by Government, and it is the system which has been pursued in Cuttack, where lands, of which the net produce will be paid over to the administrator of the temple of Juggernath, will still remain under the immediate management of the Collector, on the part of the Government of Bengal."

Instructions of the Supreme Government.

Minute of Lord Elphinstone, in letter dated 11 June 1840

2. On the 12th June 1841, the Madras Government issued instructions to the Board of Revenue according to the above principles, and on the 5th September 1843 it was reported to the Government of India that the total withdrawal of all interference on the part of Government with native religious institutions throughout the whole of the provinces of the Madras Presidency, had been accomplished; that is to say, all interference with the internal administration, and with the expenditure of the revenues, and also with the appointment of officers, but without any change in the management of lands belonging to such institutions which were before under charge of Government officers, the question as to the final disposal of such lands being reserved for the orders of the Supreme Government, the net proceeds of the land in the meantime being payable to the native administrators.

Enclosure No. 53; Report of Madras Government that the transfer has been accomplished.

3. The arrangements which have been made are various. The small village pagodas had not generally been under the charge of Government officers, but where such charge had been assumed, it has been resigned to the "Poojaree," who "is looked upon in the light of one of the village functionaries entitled to mera fees, with the smith, carpenter, &c." In the case of larger temples with more considerable endowments, two or more of the principal inhabitants, including generally the official head of the village or the curnum, have been conjoined with the poojaree in a committee or punchayet. Temples of more importance, with a reputation and interest extending beyond the vicinity, have been placed under the charge

Description of the arrangements.*

* *N. B.*—This description applies to Hindoo institutions only. The Mahomedan institutions were seldom interfered with. Where a certain degree of control was exercised, it seems that it has been dropped, and the institutions left simply to the charge of those who before managed their internal affairs. In Bellary, in every village a subha was formed, composed of the leading members of the community, to which was left the election of a single superintendent for the village. In Salem, also, the principle of election was followed, but the superintendence was committed to punchayets, consisting for the most part of three members.

charge of committees composed of persons of weight and influence, selected from among the residents within a wider range. Endowments belonging to matums or gooroos, have been left to the care of the parties interested; and institutions of which the managers have been usually appointed by such matums, have been deemed to need no other superintendence.

4. Canara is the district in which the superintendence of the officers of Government was carried to the greatest extent. The number of pagodas, &c. the charge of which has now been transferred to private parties, is 3,345, entitled to money allowances from Government, amounting to 1,22,123 rupees per annum. Of these there are 3,034 respectively receiving allowances not exceeding 50 rupees, of which 2,871 have been made over each to the charge of its poojaree, and the rest to committees. Those receiving allowances respectively exceeding 50 rupees, have been transferred to committees (excepting seven, which have been entrusted to individuals). In most instances the "potail of the village in which the pagoda is situated, has been associated with the leading men of the community in the trust, which in all cases includes the principal officers or priests of the institution."

Total amount,
Rs. 32,646. 9. 4.

No. 311.
Total amount,
Rs. 89,476. 6. 11.

Number of Pagodas - - -	2,874.
Amount of money allowance from Government - - -	1,26,806
Average revenue from land - - -	1,91,047
	<u>3,17,853</u>

Annual Income, Rs. 25,952.

Annual income,
Rs. 1,22,524.

5. In Tanjore, in which, after Canara, the number of pagodas, &c. under the superintendence of Government officers was the greatest, the arrangements for transferring the charge have been nearly similar, but they commenced earlier. The small village pagodas, in number 2,247, whose receipts respectively did not exceed Rs. 46. 10. 8. were made over to their respective stanicks so long ago as 1833. The rest (excepting 17 left to the charge of matums) have been transferred to committees or punchayets, constituted as in Canara.

Malabar, Madura,
Trichinopoly, Tinnevely, Bellary,
Masulipatam,
Rajahmundry.

6. It is said, that wherever a temple of importance "could be conveniently entrusted to the hereditary custody of the neighbouring zemindar or other persons of local weight, this course has been invariably adopted;" but it is only in a few districts that such an arrangement has been effected, and the number of institutions so provided for bears a small proportion to the rest, except in Malabar, where circumstances admitted of the transfer of all* that had been under the charge of Government officers to Rajahs of the country interested in maintaining them; and in Madura, where the temples situated in zemindaries, of which there are some very extensive, have been committed to the superintendence of the zemindars, "the details of each being managed, as heretofore, by one or two executive officers," under the control of the superintendent. There is an exception of one great zemindary in this district, under temporary sequestration pending a civil suit, in which the Collector wished to retain the superintendence of the pagodas until the decision of the suit. This being over-ruled, the temporary charge has been committed to two persons, as stipendiary trustees.

Shenagunga.

Arrangements for the more important pagodas.

Tripetty.

7. The arrangements for some of the great pagodas in which the whole Hindoo community may be considered to have an interest, require a more particular notice.

8. The celebrated pagoda at Tripetty, in North Arcot, held in high veneration throughout Southern India, and visited by multitudes of pilgrims from all parts, from whose offerings, together with contributions from parties at a distance, an income is derived, amounting on an average to 1,09,873 rupees per annum, has been made over to the charge of an individual, the mohunt of a college of Byraghees, as sole trustee. It is from this pagoda only that a revenue has been drawn by the State, while the average income from offerings has been 1,09,873 rupees, the average disbursements have been no more than 32,528 rupees; and the large surplus has been carried to the account of Government. In future this revenue will be at the disposal of an individual. Less than a third part will suffice for all the customary expenses; in the disposal of the surplus he will be left, as it appears, to his own discretion, without any rules or precedents to guide him, or by reference to which he can be made responsible.

1,09,873
<u>32,528</u>
77,345

Dated 13 Feb. 1843,
Enclosure, No. 11,
in letter from Government of Madras,
5 September 1843.

9. The question of how this surplus revenue should be dealt with, is not considered in the correspondence. The Collector thus sums up his report, advertising to it:—

"The

* 26 Pagodas, 2 chuttrums. To the Rajah of Palghaut, 20 pagodas; to the Zamown, 6 pagodas, 2 chuttrums.

“The case is, I trust, fully before the Board. 1st. The argument, from general experience, in favour of a sole manager, the impracticability of a joint management on the present occasion, and the confusion that is likely to follow if such is attempted, point out the expediency of placing the management of the temple, on its being given up by the Government, in the hands of one individual. The future will provide for itself, according to the circumstances of the time. 2d. A fitter selection than the mahunt could not be made. In no way mixed up with the service of the temple, at the same time deeply interested in its worship and prosperity, identified with the tenets of the temple on the Dangala and Vadagala question, looked up to and respected by the community in general, and enjoying much personal consideration, there is every guarantee that the rights of individuals will not be infringed, and that the interests of the temple will be fully promoted. I have made it a point to ascertain the sentiments of persons in general regarding the mahunt, and all concur that the appointment of the mahunt would be acceptable and gratifying to all.

“Under the foregoing considerations I think it desirable that the mahunt should be placed in charge of the temple.

“The Board fully concurred with the view taken of this subject by the Collector,” and accordingly recommended that the Tripetty Pagoda be placed under the sole charge of the mahunt and his successors.

Proceedings 23 Feb. 1843, in the same Enclosure.

“The Governor in Council concurred in opinion with the Board of Revenue, that the trust had been consigned to the individual who is, in all respects, most likely to fulfil the duty undertaken by him with good faith and with satisfaction to the great body of the worshippers.

Minutes of Consultation, 21 April 1843, Enclosure No. 19.

“His Lordship in Council observed, that the petitioners who object to the nomination of the mahunt as sole trustee, advance nothing which has not already been fully and carefully considered by the Collector and by the Board, and do not suggest any other arrangement which is not more open to objection than that now sanctioned.

“The Board were directed to instruct the present Acting Collector to carry out all arrangements connected with the appointment of the mahunt to his trust, with as little delay as practicable.”

10. It is to be observed, that a strong and general reclamation was made against the withdrawal of the control of Government over this pagoda, especially on account of the great value of the property belonging to it, and the large amount of its revenue, and (as remarked by the Board of Revenue) “the apparent distrust generally felt at committing so great a responsibility to the charge of any set of individuals,” a feeling naturally stronger against the appointment of a single person to such a trust. Among other objections to the mahunt it was urged, that he is, from his religious character and obligations, incompetent to deal with secular affairs, and therefore incapacitated for the administration of a trust of such magnitude and importance, and involving the disposal of so great a revenue.

11. The large pagoda at Conjeveram, in the district of Chingleput, an establishment of great note and considerable revenue, has also been made over to the charge of an individual, against the opinion of the Collector, who “expressed strongly his conviction of the inexpediency” of such an arrangement, on account of the magnitude of the charge, arising from the animosity of the two sects* concerned in the pagoda. The Board overruled the recommendation of the Collector for a committee, because they preferred individual management and responsibility, considering that such a committee as was proposed, constituted of members from the different parties, could not administer the affairs of the pagoda with peace and good order, and because they were of opinion that there were hereditary claims which could not justly be set aside.

Conjeveram, Rs. 12,962 per ann.

* Tengala and Vadagala.

12. Two other considerable pagodas in this district have likewise been made over to individuals as dhurmakurtas; the first, to the jeer or high priest of the institution, *ex officio*; the second to a person considered to have hereditary right.

Trivelloor and Streepermadoor.

13. The charge of the pagoda at Trinomalee,* in South Arcot, “one of the five great

Trinomalee.

* Amount of tusdeek payable from the Government treasury, in lieu of resumed revenue, &c., 5,926 rupees, besides private contributions to a considerable amount. Estimated value of property, 65,557 rupees.

great Siva Pagodas of Southern India," has been made over to a committee of five native gentlemen, residents of Madras, "in the absence of all qualified parties resident in the district willing to undertake the trust." "The pagoda is situated in a very poor country, and is unsupported by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, or even of the district," while "the inhabitants of Madras give great support to the pagoda generally," and a large part of its property has been acquired by donations from the same quarter.

Seringham, annual income, Rs. 43,151.

14. The great pagoda of Seringham, in the district of Trichinopoly, has been committed to the charge of "two independent and respectable persons, in conjunction with two of the pagodas stalattars, all the four officers of that description officiating in the committee in alternate years." Of the two independent trustees, one was formerly nazir of the Zillah Court, and now lives on his own means; the other is a large meerassidar. Both, it is said, were appointed with the concurrence of some of the most respectable persons connected with the pagoda. The latter has been appointed also sole trustee of the Rock Pagoda, in the fort of Trichinopoly. Another considerable pagoda in this district has likewise been consigned to a single trustee.

Annual Income, Rs. 8,176.
Jambekasoona, Annual Income, Rs. 10,455.

Great pagodas in Tinnevelly.

15. There are nine principal pagodas in the Tinnevelly district, the permanent income of which, in the aggregate, amounts to 95,767 rupees. It was desired that the most important of these, the pagoda of Trichendoor, possessing a permanent income of 19,116 rupees, besides annual contributions "of several thousand rupees" from the Rajah of Travancore and other wealthy individuals, should be committed to the charge of the Rajah; but this plan having failed, it has been "made over into the hands of three wealthy and eligible trustees," residents in the district. "The large Nelleambalum Pagoda of Tinnevelly, and its dependencies, 22 smaller ones," have been made over "to a highly respected and wealthy trustee, a native of the province, and the most extensive landholder in it, to whose nomination the great body of the inhabitants assent." "He would only consent to take it alone." Of the rest, two have been entrusted to a zemindar, two to the jeers of the matums with which they are connected, and the remaining three to committees formed of the principal persons of the talook or district.

Annual Income, Rs. 21,724.

Local Committees.

16. Observing that recourse has been had very generally to local committees or punchayets, in which hereditary village officers and the superintendents and priests of the temple have been associated with residents, and wealth and respectability, the Board of Revenue remark, that with respect to the latter, that is to say, persons not appointed *ex officio*, objection has been taken to the temporary nature of the arrangement, and to the difficulty of filling up vacancies in their number. Many of the Collectors suggested that such vacancies should be supplied by the remaining members electing successors; but this the Board deemed objectionable, "as tending to create a close corporation, in which the interest of individuals would be opposed to those of the trust." With respect to a plan recommended by the Collector of Bellary, to supply such vacancies by municipal election, they observed, that "if admitting of general adoption, it would not only remove all grounds of complaint, but encourage a useful habit of joint deliberation, and ensure a more vigilant control over the conduct of the trustees."* It does not appear that in the end any definite rule has been laid down to meet such cases; and the Board remark, that though the arrangements which have been made will relieve the Government from all immediate connexion with the native places of worship, they do not provide for other occasions of interference likely to occur in future, as in the case of an hereditary trustee becoming incapacitated, or dying without heirs, or the estates of zemindars coming under the administration of the Board of Revenue, as Court of Wards, and the like.

17. It seems that very generally the trustees appointed by the Collectors have been made to execute instruments, binding themselves to certain conditions, which were intended to serve until a general form of instrument for this purpose should be prepared; but, as will be noticed hereafter, the plan of transferring the superintendence of these establishments from the officers of Government to the parties
now

† See para. 30.

* In the draft Act prepared by Government, it is proposed, as noticed below, † that Government shall have authority to order punchayets to be assembled, to determine the succession to vacancies not provided for by usage or by recorded rules.

now appointed to the charge of them by trust-deeds, was eventually set aside by Government.

18. In reporting, as above noticed, that the officers of Government had been every where withdrawn from interference in the internal administration of the affairs, and the expenditure of the funds of the religious institutions of the country, the Government of Madras, with reference to instructions received from the Court of Directors in a despatch in the Legislative Department, dated 5 April 1843, submitted for the orders of the Governor-general in Council various questions necessary to be determined, in order "to the full and final disconnection of Government" from such institutions; and a recent communication, dated 3d December 1844, recapitulates the points upon which the orders of the Supreme Government are requisite.

Questions referred by the Government of Madras.

Minutes of Consultation, 5 Sept. 1843.

19. The first question relates to the alteration of the existing law "in regard to mosques, Hindoo temples and other places of religious worship," for which the draft of an Act was submitted to the Supreme Government, under date the 25th April 1843.

Minutes of Consultation, 3 Dec. 1844. 1st. Question, alteration of the law.

20. The existing law is Regulation VII. of 1817, by which the Board of Revenue are vested with the general superintendence of endowments for the support of such institutions, under provisions corresponding with those of Regulation XIX. of 1810 of the Bengal Code. It is the duty of the Board, under this Regulation, to take measures for the due appropriation of the endowments, through the agency of the Collectors; also to take cognizance of the arrangements for the management of the several institutions, and upon vacancies in trusts, &c., to determine upon the pretensions of parties claiming to succeed thereto; and where the nomination has usually rested with Government, or where no private person may be competent or entitled to appoint, to make such provision as may seem fit and right with reference to the nature and conditions of the endowments.

The existing law, Regulation VII. of 1817, of Madras, corresponds generally with Regulation XIX. of 1810, of Bengal.

21. It is declared, that nothing in the Regulations shall be construed to preclude individuals, considering themselves aggrieved by orders passed under it, from seeking redress in the Courts.

22. The Madras Regulation has a further provision, not contained in that of Bengal, for the punishment of fraud or embezzlement committed by native servants, trustees, managers and superintendents of the institutions referred to in it, under the rules applicable to the native revenue servants of Government.

Sect. 16.

23. With regard to Regulation XIX. of 1810, of the Bengal Code, the Court of Directors, in a despatch dated 25th August 1841, expressed their desire that it should be modified by the rescission of the rules which require any of their European officers to interfere in the management of the funds and affairs of any mosque, pagoda or temple. It does not appear that a similar instruction was given expressly with regard to Regulation VII. of 1817, of the Madras Code; but it appearing to be necessary, under the general instructions on the subject, to modify it, the Board of Revenue submitted to Government a draft of an Act for this purpose, in which it was proposed to transfer the powers theretofore vested in the Board to native trustees, selected from the worshippers or votaries, or other parties connected with such particular institution, in such manner as should seem best fitted to preserve the trust, "by a deed of trust, to be executed by the Board on the one part, and by the trustees on the other; such transfer to be final; but Government to have authority" to supply any "failure, or omission or lapse in the trustees, by the nomination of other qualified persons, if need be;" the trustees to be liable to prosecution in the ordinary courts for any breach of trust, at the instance of any worshipper or other party having a legitimate interest, the courts being empowered to award payment of the costs of the prosecution out of the funds of the institution. The trust-deed was intended to define the responsibilities and duties of the trustees.

Draft of Act for modifying Regulation VII. of 1817, of Madras, prepared by Board of Revenue.

24. The draft proposed by the Board of Revenue having been referred to the Sudder Adawlut, objections to it were made by that court, and exception was taken particularly to the trust-deed, the Court being of opinion, "that it is not necessary that any enactment of this nature should form a part of the law, and that any such deed so executed might lead to great difficulties."

23 August.

25. The Government adopted the views of the Sudder Court, and called for the draft of an Act to be prepared accordingly.

Submitted 22 September 1842.
Minutes of Consultation, 25 April 1843;
Draft Act prepared by Sudder Court.

26. The draft prepared by the Sudder Court, however, did not satisfy the Government any more than that of the Board of Revenue, and it was deemed to be liable to an objection which had been made against the latter, that some of its provisions were calculated to perpetuate the interference of Government.

Proceedings Board of Revenue, 21 Nov. p. 1.

Sect. 12.
Sect. 14.

Sect. 15.
Sect. 16.

27. This objection, in regard to the draft of the Board of Revenue, had reference to the provision above mentioned, empowering Government "to supply any failure, omission or lapse on the trustees." In regard to the draft of the Sudder Court, it had reference to provisions pointed out by the Board of Revenue, which they described as "giving authority to the Collector; 1st, to decide on the titles of parties claiming to superintend a religious institution under the Act; 2d, to appoint a commission of inquiry into the conduct of superintendents, and to receive the report of such commissioners; 3d, to investigate personally; and, 4th, to punish acts of fraud or embezzlement committed by superintendents or others in the property of pagodas."

Draft Act, prepared by Government.

28. The Governor in Council thought it "not at present desirable to do more than pass a short enactment, which shall annul the powers of interference with pagodas, mosques and other native religious institutions, now vested in the Board of Revenue, by repealing so much of Regulation VII. of 1817 as confers this power." The draft submitted under date the 25th April 1843, which is now to be considered by the Governor-general in Council, was prepared according to this view.

Sect. 1.

29. This draft, after repealing so much of Regulation VII. of 1817, as charges the Board of Revenue and officers under the Board, with the duty of superintending and controlling religious institutions, and the endowments thereof, provides that the Board shall, with the sanction of Government, transfer such duty "to individuals professing the faith to which the several institutions respectively belong, who may be found best entitled and competent to perform the duty;" and that the succession to them shall be governed by the recorded rules "of the institutions," "if any there be," or otherwise by ancient and established usage, to be determined in disputed cases on regular suit by the established courts, or by punchayet, in accordance with the existing Regulations.

Sect. 3.

Sect. 5.

30. Where the succession or election of trustees or managers is not provided for by established usage, or by recorded rules, the Governor in Council is to direct the assembling of a punchayet, to decide under what rules and in whom the right of succession or of election shall vest.

Sect. 4.

31. Any worshipper at, or any person having an interest in a religious institution, is declared to be competent to sue in the civil court, or to prosecute before the magistrate or criminal court, any superintendent, trustee or manager, or other officer or servant of such institution, for any breach of trust or duty which can be made the ground of action or prosecution, or for any fraud or embezzlement.

Reference from Bengal Government regarding Regulation XIX. of 1810.

32. With regard to the modifications of Regulation XIX. of 1810, of the Bengal Code, there is before the Governor-general in Council a report of the Bengal Government, under date the 8th August 1844, with the draft of an Act proposed by the late Deputy-governor.

Draft of Act proposed by the Deputy-governor for repealing the Regulation.

33. This draft goes beyond the intention of the Court of Directors, by repealing not only the rules relating to religious institutions, but also those relating to the maintenance of bridges and other buildings for the use of the public, erected at the expense of the State or of individuals, and to the superintendence of escheats. On the other hand, the draft appears to fall short of the intention of the Court; for while it repeals Regulation XIX. of 1810 *in toto*, it is with a proviso that such repeal shall not affect institutions now actually managed under the provisions of the said Regulation, and that such institutions shall continue to be so managed, as long as the local Government shall think fit.

Proviso that such repeal shall not affect institutions now under management.

34. The reason assigned for continuing the Regulation in force in regard to institutions already under management is, that "there are difficulties in the way which appear to render it altogether unadvisable to make any change." The case of the Hooghly Emambarah trust, is cited as an instance in which "much embarrassment would be produced, and probably great loss to the endowment, by the withdrawal of the Government officers from the control they now exercise."

35. Accompanying

35. Accompanying the report of the Government of Bengal, is the draft of an Act for modifying Regulation XIX. of 1810, by the repeal of those parts only which require the interference of European officers of Government in the superintendence of the and funds of native religious institutions. This draft, which provides for the substitution of a native agency, instead of that of European officers, was prepared by the senior member of the Board of Revenue, and is advocated in minutes recorded by him. It is objected to by the junior member of the Board, on the ground, "that the principles laid down in the preamble of Regulation XIX. of 1810, which are no where denied to be just and sound, cannot be adequately maintained without the intervention, in some form or other, of the European servants of the Government."

Draft Act prepared by the senior member of the Board of Revenue, Calcutta.

36. In the preamble of Regulation XIX. of 1810 of the Bengal Code, with which that of Regulation VII. of 1817 of the Madras Code corresponds, after reciting that considerable endowments have been made for the support of mosques, Hindoo temples, &c., it is declared to be "an important duty of every government to provide that all such endowments shall be applied according to the real intent and will of the grantor."

Principle of the Bengal and Madras Regulations.

37. The Deputy-governor of Bengal denied "that it is the duty of any government to see to the right appropriation of religious endowments, except as it is the duty of all governments to provide for the regular and orderly execution of wills and testaments of every description," and deeming that "the practice introduced by Regulation XIX. of 1810, was a mistake," he did not hesitate to recommend that the Regulation should be repealed, without the enactment of any other law to supply its place. He might perhaps have come to a different conclusion, if he had felt it to be incumbent on the Government, under the instructions of the home authorities, not only to put a stop to "the practice introduced by Regulation XIX. of 1810," for the future, but to withdraw immediately all the powers vested in the Board of Revenue and subordinate officers, in regard to institutions now actually under their management or superintendence. He saw no necessity for a new law in place of that which he proposed to repeal, because he intended that the provisions of the old law should be still observed in respect of all such institutions.

38. The orders of the Court of Directors, however, seem to require peremptorily, that provision should be made for the cessation of the interference presently exercised by European officers of the Government in the administration of religious institutions. This appears to have been the understanding of all who have discussed the subject, except the Deputy-governor of Bengal, and if it be right, it is clear that the draft Act proposed by the Bengal Government, cannot be adopted.

Orders of the Court of Directors require that the interference of European officers shall cease immediately.

39. Without pronouncing upon the question whether the British Government is bound absolutely to maintain the principle set forth in the preamble of Regulation XIX. of 1810, of the Bengal Code, and in that of Regulation VII. of 1817, of Madras, it may be asserted, that at least it cannot renounce a duty so solemnly undertaken, and withdraw its officers from a charge imposed upon them under such a sanction, without an adequate provision for the due execution of the charge, so far as it has hitherto extended, by other agency. Whether Government was right or wrong in principle, in undertaking such a duty and charging its officers with such a trust, it would seem that it cannot righteously divest them of it where it has been assured, and leave the interests concerned without protection.

Provision ought to be made for the due execution of the charge hitherto vested in them, by other agency.

40. The Madras Board of Revenue, as has been seen, proposed to transfer the charge to native trustees appointed by them, under a trust-deed defining their responsibility, with a liability to prosecution in the ordinary courts for any breach of the conditions of the trust, but themselves confessed that they did not see how the provisions of such a deed could be enforced after the withdrawal of Government from interference. "Hitherto," they observed, "the duty of public prosecutor has been imposed upon the Board of Revenue, as in England upon the Attorney-general, and all experience goes to show, that without the intervention of some such constituted authority, the best devised instrument will become a dead letter." Upon this point, the junior member of the Board of Revenue at Calcutta has expressed an opinion to the same effect: "It is, I am aware, contended that the protection of these endowments should be left to the courts; but all experience

Madras Board of Revenue propose to transfer the charge by trust-deeds, but doubt the efficacy of such instruments without a special provision for their enforcement.

Opinion of the junior member of the Board of Revenue at Calcutta, that the Courts cannot afford protection against misappropriation

shows, that even in countries where there is less of dishonesty to abuse, and more of public spirit to correct abuse, the common courts of justice afford no adequate security against the misappropriation of such funds, and in this country they would certainly afford no protection at all."

41. He adds, "but the impression, I believe, is (and no doubt it is correct), that these complaints would not find their way into court; that no attempt would be made to correct misappropriation; and that the Christian Judge would be seldom, if ever, called upon to adjudicate in these cases, or to correct such abuse."

Provisions suggested
by Madras Sudder
Court.

42. The Madras Sudder Court proposed that the charge should be transferred to native superintendents under a declared responsibility to the established courts of justice, but they deemed it necessary to provide, that if any superintendent should refuse to exhibit the accounts of the institution under his management, on a requisition made in the manner directed in their draft, it should be lawful for the Collector to order a commission of inquiry; and further, that the Collector should have power to inquire into frauds and embezzlements alleged to have been committed by officers of the institutions in question, and to punish them on conviction thereof.

By Madras Go-
vernment.

43. The draft of the Madras Government rejects the trust-deed of the Board of Revenue, and also the provisions of the Sudder Court for the summary intervention of the Collector, and simply declares the liability of superintendents, &c., to be sued or prosecuted in the civil or criminal courts, without provision even for the payment of costs out of the funds of the institution to which the suit or prosecution relates, at the discretion of the courts, for which the Board of Revenue had provided.

Senior member Cal-
cutta Board of
Revenue proposes a
native agency for
control, distinct
from that for admi-
nistration.
Sect. 5, 6, 7.

44. The draft proposed for the Presidency of Bengal by the senior member of the Calcutta Board of Revenue, it would seem, contemplates a native agency distinct from that to which the actual administration of the funds and property is committed, to exercise the present powers of the Board in checking that administration, and preventing the misappropriation of lands, &c., constituting endowments for religious purposes. It appears to have been intended that the present native local agents, through whom the powers of the Board are now exercised, should in future exercise those powers independently, provision being made for the appointment of additional agents when necessary; Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, Moonsiffs, and authorized pleaders of the civil courts being declared eligible, the appointment of such local agents, however, being reserved, as heretofore, to the revenue authorities.

Chingleput, En-
closure 5, in letter
dated 5 Sept. 1843;
Bellary, Enclosure
in letter dated
26 July 1842;
Salem, 28 Feb. 1842;
Trichinopoly.
A general committee
for every district,
proposed by some of
the Madras Col-
lectors.

45. There are no native local agents in the Madras Presidency, such as appear to have been appointed in Bengal under Regulation XIX. of 1810, but some of the Madras Collectors, seeing the necessity of some check over the trustees appointed under the new system, who will generally be the actual administrators of the funds, have proposed the formation of a general committee or subha, for every district, to be charged with the supervision and control of all the religious institutions belonging to it. This suggestion is noticed by the Board of Revenue, but is passed over with a remark that, "it seems hardly possible to select a body so constituted as to obtain the confidence and concurrence of all who are interested."

This plan considered,
and recommended as
the best means of
meeting the present
exigency.

46. There would be difficulty, doubtless, in constituting a suitable committee; but if the arrangement be feasible, it would seem the best, if not the only means of meeting the present exigency. That it is impracticable, ought not to be assumed without inquiry, nor do the Board express a positive opinion to that effect. The difficulty would be much less if native officers were declared to be eligible, both such judicial officers as are mentioned in the draft of the senior member of the Calcutta Board of Revenue, and also officers of corresponding rank in the Revenue Department. The Madras Board of Revenue deem the appointment of native officers of Government to any charge connected with the institutions in question to be incompatible with the principles on which the new arrangement is grounded; but this opinion is not borne out by the orders of the Court of Directors, which apply to European officers only, a specification which leaves it to be inferred that there was no intention of excluding natives otherwise eligible, merely because of their holding office under Government.

Despatch, 25 Aug.
1841.

47. To order that native officers of Government shall be appointed *ex-officio* is one thing; to permit their appointment, notwithstanding their being in office under Government, is another. To interdict natives who, by their ability and integrity, have risen to eminence in the public service, from acting for the benefit of the community of which they are members, in any office to which the public voice may recommend them, the functions of which are not incompatible with their duties to Government, appears to be unreasonable and inexpedient. It is obvious that such persons are likely to be regarded by the public as more responsible by reason of their holding high and valuable posts under Government, which will justly be deemed a security for the faithful and upright discharge of the trust proposed to be committed to them.

48. Such a body as is here contemplated would supply the defect noticed by the Madras Board of Revenue, which they apprehended would render their scheme ineffectual. Here would be a constituted authority, through whose intervention the responsibility of trustees could be enforced in the courts.

49. In England, says Blackstone, "The king, as *parens patriæ*, has the general superintendance of all charities, which he exercises by the keeper of his conscience, the Chancellor. And, therefore, where it is necessary, the Attorney-general, at the relation of some informant (who is usually called the relator) files *ex officio* an information in the Court of Chancery to have the charity properly established." By statute also, 43 Elizabeth, c. 4, authority is given to the Lord Chancellor to grant commissions to inquire into any abuses of charitable donations, and rectify the same by decree. The statute 52 Geo. 3, c. 101, provides, that in all cases of breach, or supposed breach, of any trust created for charitable purposes, or whenever the order of a Court of Equity may be necessary for the administration of any such trust, any two persons may present a petition to the Lord Chancellor, provided it be allowed by the Attorney or Solicitor-general, which petition shall be heard in a summary way, upon affidavits, &c. Again, the statute 59 Geo. 3, c. 91, provides for the intervention of the Attorney-general at the instance of the Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities, in case of neglect, breach of trust, &c. In suits instituted by the Attorney-general, or with his sanction, the proceedings are exempted from stamp duty.

Provisions for the protection of charities in England.

50. The principle of this special legislation for the security of charities in England is obviously the same as that upon which the Boards of Revenue in Bengal and Madras were charged with the duties they have hitherto exercised in regard to endowments for religious institutions, "and other beneficial purposes." The Boards have stood partly in the place of the commissioners intended by the statute of Elizabeth, and partly in the place of the Attorney-general.

51. Substituting district committees for the Board of Revenue, and empowering them, on the relation of informants, or of their own accord, in consequence of inquiries made by them, to sue for the recovery of endowments misappropriated, or to compel trustees to account for funds entrusted to them, and to prosecute administrative officers for fraud or embezzlement, or other malversation, would probably answer every purpose. They should have no power to take active measures to prevent misappropriations of themselves, but the courts should be authorized and required to interfere summarily upon their petitions (as provided by the statute 52 Geo. 3, c. 101), and their petitions, and the proceedings thereupon, should be free from all charge for stamp-duty, fees, &c. The courts also should have a discretion to order all the costs of such application to be paid out of the funds of the institutions to which they relate.

Powers to be given to the district committees.

52. The committees should have full power to call upon trustees, &c., for accounts of receipts and disbursements, &c., and upon refusal or delay of the trustees to furnish the same, they should be entitled to apply to the court to enforce their requisition. Their sanction should not be requisite for ordinary expenses, but no extra charges should be incurred by the trustees of an institution under their control without their sanction, which, being granted, should be a sufficient authority.

53. They should be vested with all the powers of the Board of Revenue in regard to the appointment of trustees, managers and superintendents on the occurrence of vacancies or casualties, when the succession is not otherwise provided

vided for. This would obviate a difficulty, to meet which the Madras Board of Revenue deemed it necessary for Government to interfere; and the Government, in their draft, though they had objected to the arrangement proposed by the Board of Revenue, were obliged to make a provision not substantially different.*

Appointment of the committees.

54. The appointment of the members of such committees should be made by the Board of Revenue, from lists submitted by the Collectors, who, in preparing such lists, should take every means in their power to ascertain what persons will be most acceptable to the community. It would be most expedient, if possible, to resort to election. The appointment should be conferred by commission from the Board of Revenue.

55. As in some cases the persons appointed to the charge of particular institutions will have nothing to do with the actual administration of their affairs, but will stand to them in the relation of "visitors," and perform the functions of the proposed committees, it will be proper that such institutions should be exempted from the control of the committees. The exception should be made by order of the Board of Revenue, and noted on the commissions issued by them.

56. It may be said that the appointment of these committees from time to time, in the manner proposed, will be a perpetuation of the interference of Government. It will be so, indeed; but I do not think that the interference of Government by its officers in the manner proposed is incompatible with the orders of the Court of Directors in regard to the modification of Regulation XIX. of 1810, of Bengal (and, by implication, Regulation VII. of 1817, of Madras). There will be no interference with the management of the funds and affairs of native religious institutions by European officers of the Government, and, to my mind, the appointment of committees, with the powers intended, is as little objectionable as the appointment of judges, with whom will rest the adjudication of all disputes regarding the funds and affairs of such institutions, in which the parties choose to litigate.

57. In the Minute of Consultation of the Madras Government, under date the 3d December last, it is said, that "the Governor in Council deems it necessary at this time to request the attention of the Supreme Government to the circumstance, that till a law of the nature proposed (that is, according to the draft submitted on the 25th April 1843) is passed, the religious institutions of the natives of this Presidency are left without protection."

58. Regulation VII. of 1817 has indeed been practically nullified since the Board of Revenue have withdrawn their control, and it may be truly said that the religious institutions of the country are therefore left without protection; but that a law of the nature proposed will remedy this defect, is an assumption to which I cannot but demur. I hold, with the Madras Board of Revenue and with the junior member of the Calcutta Board, that the bare declaration of the liability of trustees, &c., to be sued in the civil courts and prosecuted in the criminal courts, is utterly vain and useless for the purpose intended, and, as has been shown, there is nothing more in the draft referred to.

The Draft Act proposed by the Government of Madras, insufficient for the purpose intended.

If the plan of district committees be impracticable, there appears no alternative but to continue the intervention of the European servants of Government in some form or other.

Sec. 16. Advisable in that case for Madras to continue the law, making the managers, &c. amenable to the jurisdiction of the Collectors for fraud or embezzlement.

59. If there be insuperable obstacles to the plan of transferring the powers of the Board of Revenue to district committees of natives, I see no other way, under existing circumstances, of avoiding the conclusion that the obligations with which the Governments respectively charged themselves by Regulation XIX. of 1810 of Bengal, and Regulation VII. of 1817 of Madras, cannot be fulfilled "without the intervention, in some form or other, of their European servants."

60. With respect to Madras, in this event I would adopt the suggestion of the Sudder Court to maintain the provisions of Regulation VII. of 1817, which declare that the rules prescribed by law "for the punishment of fraud or embezzlement in the native servants of Government in the department of Land Revenue, shall be held applicable to all trustees, managers and superintendents, and all native

* Board's Draft.—Sect. 2. "It shall be competent for the Government of Fort St. George, through the parties to whom they may see fit to delegate authority, to supply any failure or omission or lapse in the trustees."

Government Draft.—Sect. 5. "It shall be competent to the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, by an Order in Council, in cases where the succession or election of trustees or managers of native religious institutions is not provided for by established usage, or by recorded rules, to direct the assembling of a punchayet, who shall decide under what rules and in whom such right of succession or of election shall vest."

native servants employed in or charged with the settlement, custody or appropriation of the revenue, funds or other property of the public institutions referred to in this Regulation."

61. This measure would render the said officers amenable in a summary manner to the jurisdiction of the Collector for the offences mentioned, and with provisions empowering the Collector, on the relation of informants or of his own motion to institute suits, or rather to give his sanction to the institution of suits for the recovery of property belonging to religious establishments converted to the private use of individuals, or otherwise misappropriated (as the Attorney-general in England proceeds in regard to endowments for charities), and requiring the courts to proceed in such suits summarily, exempting the proceedings from stamp-duty and fees, and authorizing the payment of costs out of the funds of the institution in behalf of which the suit is prosecuted, would afford such protection as appears to be requisite, without the constant interference with the ordinary administration of affairs, which is particularly objectionable. It matters not, I apprehend, whether the officers appointed to act judicially, upon charges of fraud and embezzlement against trustees or others connected with the institutions in question, performs ordinarily the functions of Collector, Magistrate or Judge. The function being judicial, not ministerial, is one which it is not inconsistent with the orders of the Court of Directors to commit to a European officer. The Collector in the Madras territories being also the Magistrate, and being vested with jurisdiction under the same rules over the servants of Government, it appears to be in every way fitting that he should continue to exercise the like jurisdiction in regard to the said trustees, &c.

With power to Collectors to sanction the institution of suits, and to the courts to proceed in such suits summarily.

62. The instrumentality of the Collector under the other provisions proposed, with a view to facilitate the redress of abuses by the Courts, will only take place occasionally, and seems to be scarcely more open to objection on the ground of interference than the duty to be performed by the Judge.

63. The second question referred for the determination of the Government of India is, "whether the lands and other endowments belonging to native religious institutions are to be relinquished to the recognized trustees or managers, or retained, as heretofore, in charge of the officers of Government for the benefit of the institutions, or, as proposed by the Board of Revenue, to be assumed by the Government, and amalgamated with the Government lands, a permanent commuted allowance being granted in lieu, payable to the trustees periodically."

Minutes of Consultation, 3 Dec. 1844. The second question, whether the lands under management shall be relinquished or retained, and under what arrangement.

64. The allowances in money, payable to pagodas from the public treasury, are, for the most part, grants in lieu of lands resumed either by the Mahomedan Government which preceded ours, or by the British Government at the commencement of our rule, or very soon after. It would be impossible to trace the lands resumed before the country came under the British Government, and very difficult and scarcely possible to trace those resumed at our first settlements. I apprehend that the question referred by the Madras Government does not apply to such lands, which have been considered as absolutely separated from the institutions to which they once belonged, but only to lands still recognized in the public books as pagoda lands, although they have been for a great length of time removed from the management of the pagodas to which they respectively belong.

65. The question is of most importance with respect to the district of Tanjore, in which there are lands of this description to the extent of 86,724 acres, yielding an average revenue of 1,91,047 rupees, which for upwards of 30 years have been completely under the management of the revenue officers, and treated as lands held directly of Government, the net proceeds only being carried to the credit of the pagodas.

66. Referring to the instructions of the Government of India, repeated by the Madras Government, the Collector of Tanjore, in an able report on the subject, expresses his satisfaction "that the continuation of that management is considered to be due as a measure of justice to the agriculturists, whose contracts and engagements have been made in anticipation of it," and, deeming it to be a settled point that the lands are not to be relinquished, he confines himself to the consideration of the arrangements by which the pagodas may have the full benefit of the endowments, without the necessity of keeping a detailed account with them.

To Madras, 10 Aug. 1840; from Madras, 12 June 1841. Report, dated 26 November 1841; in letter from Madras Government 23 April 1842.

24 March 1842,
in letter from
Madras Government,
23 April 1842;
from Board of
Revenue, 10 Oct.
1842; in letter
from Madras Go-
vernment, 29 Nov.
1842.
From Madras Go-
vernment, 12 June
1841; to Madras
Government,
5 July 1841.

Reasons for thinking
it advisable to retain
the management of
the lands for the
sake of the ryots.

67. The question of altogether relinquishing the lands had, however, been re-opened in the mean time, and it is fully discussed in the proceedings of the Board of Revenue upon the report of the Collector of Tanjore, and in reports from the Collectors of other districts subsequently submitted by the Board, with a declaration that they adhered to the sentiments before expressed by them.

68. The order of the Madras Government, founded upon the instructions of the Supreme Government, and approved by the Governor-general in Council, directed that lands which had been assumed "for the purpose of securing the public revenue, or in order that protection and justice may be afforded to the ryots," should not be relinquished. It is, I believe, very generally true that the lands belonging to religious establishments which are under the management of the revenue officers, were originally assumed because the management of the officers of those establishments was found to be detrimental to the interests of the ryots. The security of the Government revenue, I apprehend, was seldom, if ever, the main object for the latter purpose alone. I do not conceive it to be necessary or advisable to retain the management of the lands; but I concur with the Board of Revenue, and the many Collectors who coincide with them, in thinking it advisable to retain the management of the lands for the sake of the ryots. In my opinion, it would be very prejudicial to the ryots to make them responsible for the lands which they have so long held immediately under Government, with all the advantages of a system which provides liberally for adversities of season and other misfortunes, and has a considerate regard to their means in general, not pressing the demands against them to extremity, and freely remitting balances which cannot be immediately recovered, to parties without either the ability or inclination to afford them such indulgence, who, having a temporary interest only, will care nothing for the distress or ruin which sometimes the strict exaction of even the legitimate demand is calculated to produce, but will enforce it at all events, if they can, regardless of future results as affecting either the ryots or the institutions they represent, never granting a remission, but having got all that the resources of one year will afford, keeping the balance hanging over, to be recovered whenever a fortunate season shall furnish the means. In general, I think, the change would be much to the disadvantage of the ryots, and tend to their impoverishment. But more especially would this be the case where the productiveness of the lands depends upon irrigation. In the case of lands held immediately of Government, there is a systematic attention to the means of irrigation; the requisite repairs are made promptly and efficiently, and the necessary expenses are defrayed with a liberal hand. If an accident occurs by the bursting of a tank, the breach of an embankment, or the stoppage of a channel, which prevents the irrigation of the lands of a village in one season, the crop of that season may be lost, but the damage will be repaired before the next arrives. In a village belonging to a pagoda, and under the management of its officers, on the contrary, such an accident would probably be fatal to its prosperity; and without an accident of such consequence, it is likely that, from the neglect of ordinary repairs, the reservoirs and channels would gradually go to decay, and the cultivation would decline from year to year. It is justly observed by the Collector of Chingleput, that "experience has clearly shown that mere protection against the demands of unauthorized taxes, is not the only point necessary to preserve the actual cultivators and meerassidars, or hereditary landlords, from poverty and ruin, for should the controlling authority neglect the reservoirs or other means of irrigation, the cultivator and meerassidar will be equally impoverished, even perhaps without having to pay one single rupee of revenue, because the land, by cultivating which their daily bread is obtained, must in consequence remain fallow, or, should it be cultivated, will not, from a deficiency of water, yield a remunerating produce, whilst the demand is fixed and unfluctuating.

"These very causes have led to a great portion of the villages being taken out of the hands of the trustees and their agents; for, through their neglect and mismanagement, not only had the revenues decreased below the sums required for the maintenance of the institutions, but the Government peishcush or quit-rent remained unpaid, whilst large tracts of land that formerly yielded a support to the inhabitants, were abandoned. If the decay of the villages, and consequent decrease of revenue, affected only the interests of the respective institutions, I should be inclined at once to relinquish them to the charge of the trustees; but as I conceive the happiness and prosperity of a large body of people depend on the continuance

continuance of the villages under the control of the Government authorities, it will, I think, be inexpedient to relinquish the management of them."

69. In Tanjore and other districts, since the lands in question were assumed, new settlements have been made with the ryots, under the understanding that they were always to be dealt with directly by the officers of Government. "In Tanjore, for instance," (says Sir --- Montgomery, an officer well acquainted with that district, and now the Collector of it), "the paracoodies of the villages belonging to some of the large pagodas have agreed to the fixed assessment on the lands they cultivate, and a certain amount of the payments made is carried to the credit of the pagoda as the meerassy warem. That these men entered into these engagements under the firm conviction that they were to continue under the sole control of the Government officers, is as clear as they would justly have cause of complaint were these lands to be transferred to that of the pagoda managers."

70. It is obvious that the decline of cultivation and general deterioration which it is thought would ensue from the transfer of the lands, would be as prejudicial to the interests of the institutions to which they belong, as to those of the ryots. This is clearly foreseen by the people who are concerned in supporting them; the measure is therefore deprecated by them, and is not desired, as far as appears, by any party.

71. There appears, therefore, to be every reason to adhere to the arrangement first recommended by the Government of Madras, and approved by the Government of India, and with that sanction ordered by the Local Government in the instructions issued to the executive officers, confining it, however, as suggested by the Board of Revenue, to the lands composing "the great devasthanum estates, generally of considerable extent, and occupied by numerous ryots."

From Madras,
11 June 1840;
to Madras, 10 Aug.
1841.

Para. 13; proceed-
ings 24 March 1842.

72. Supposing, then, that the lands actually under the management of the revenue officers, as above described, are not to be relinquished, the next point for consideration is, whether they shall be managed, as heretofore, on behalf of the pagodas, the Collectors accounting for the net proceeds year by year, or whether they shall be finally assumed on account of Government, under an arrangement by which a fixed money allowance, calculated on their average proceeds during a series of years, shall be substituted for the fluctuating income which has hitherto accrued from them.

73. The latter is the plan suggested by the Collector of Tanjore, and supported by the Board of Revenue. After describing the inconveniences of the present system, particularly those arising from the necessity of accounting to the pagodas for the administration of the lands from year to year, the Collector says, all those inconveniences, "all necessity for keeping separate accounts of pagoda lands as such, all room for future complaints of mismanagement from the administrators of the institutions against the revenue authorities will be obviated, and all communication between them be much more effectually cut off, and with perfect justice to the institutions, if, as has long since been the case in Tinnevely and other districts, the average revenue of their respective land endowments for a series of years were made the basis of a fixed annual money commutation; the whole of these lands amalgamated with the Circar lands, and the establishment entertained for their management with the Circar establishment, and the connexion between the Government authorities and these institutions thus reduced to simple periodical payments."

From Collector,
26 November 1841;
Proceedings of
Board of Revenue,
24 March 1842;
in letter from
Government of
Madras, 23 April
1842.
A fixed money pay-
ment recommended
in lieu of the net
revenue realized
year by year.

74. The following are the observations of the Board :

"If the commutation principle is once sanctioned, no difficulty is anticipated in giving full effect to it in all districts. The Collectors will be required to prepare detailed accounts for 10 years, showing the gross collections and charges, including sibbondy and maramut, of all endowments in lands attached to the native religious institutions in their respective districts; and, deducting the gross charges from the gross collections, and striking an average, the result may be taken as a fair and full equivalent, and the net revenue hereafter to be allowed to these institutions fixed at this amount, and paid annually from the Government treasury. By this course not only will a permanent and unfluctuating revenue be secured to the

pagodas in all seasons alike, but the sibbendy charges and maramut expenses (the collection of which, in detail, would bring the Government servants in constant collision with the servants of the pagodas) will at the same time be secured to Government, without the possible occasion for future interference on the part of their officers, and the separation from all connexion with these institutions will then, in truth and in fact, be full and complete, whilst under any other system the occasions for interference will be frequent and vexatious, tending to keep alive that very connexion which it is the paramount object of the Governments here and at home for ever to dissolve."

75. For the reasons stated, I think it highly desirable that a commutation should be effected upon the principles proposed by the Board of Revenue.

Minutes of Consultation, 3 Dec. 1844 ; Ditto, 5 Sept. 1843 ; pp. 5 and 6.
3d Question relates to the disposal of the surplus funds in deposit in the Government treasuries.

76. The third question relates to the disposal of the funds now in deposit in Government treasuries to the credit of religious institutions, the management of which has been transferred to native administrators. By a statement prepared by the Accountant-general, which is brought up to 30 June 1843, the account stands thus,--

Balance in Deposit 30 June 1843.	Deduct probable Amount required to be disbursed therefrom,	Net Surplus not immediately required for the Purpose of Pagodas, or Native Religious Institutions.
14,23,252 12 5	5,52,134 5 2	8,71,118 7 3

77. It does not appear clearly whether the inquiry contemplated by the Madras Government had been made, but if not, it would seem to have been anticipated, since the second column of the above statement professes to show the amount required to be reserved from the funds in deposit for the necessary purposes of the institutions to which they are credited.* With respect to Tanjore, for example, in the Collector's report dated November 1841, the amount in deposit was stated to be 4,98,530 rupees, without any mention of a deduction. According to the present statement the amount in deposit is 5,86,648 rupees, subject to a deduction of 2,36,648 rupees, leaving a net surplus of 3,50,000 rupees. The deduction, it may be supposed, is the amount which it has been ascertained will be required for all necessary repairs of the pagodas, &c. ; and the surplus, that which may be disposed of for beneficial purposes not particularly relating to those establishments, according to the view of Government.

How the surplus funds have accrued.

78. In general, the ordinary expenses of the pagodas have been regulated according to fixed tables, in which are put down all constantly recurring charges allowed as necessary for the due maintenance of the establishments, the payment of servants, and the performance of all the customary ceremonies. To meet these fixed charges, periodical payments have been made out of the income arising from money allowances, and the revenue accruing from lands under the management of the officers of Government ; and the surplus has been held in deposit. Out of it, all extraordinary charges for repairs, &c. have been defrayed, and sometimes disbursements have been made for purposes unconnected with the institutions to which the funds appertained.

79. The amount which now stands in the public accounts to the credit of these institutions, therefore, has accrued entirely from an excess in the endowments above what is needed for keeping the temples, &c. in repair, and for the due performance of the requisite services and duties. It does not, however, fully represent the excess, because of the appropriations which have been made occasionally for extraneous purposes.

80. The

* Minutes of Consultation, 5th September 1843, p. 6 : "The Collectors should be called upon to report, after careful inquiry, what religious institutions require repair, that the necessary sums for this purpose should be handed over to the several trustees."

80. The question of the appropriation of these surplus funds not wanted for the objects for which the endowments were intended, to other purposes beneficial to the people, has been frequently discussed.

81. It is ably treated in the report of the Collector of Tanjore, dated the 26th November 1841, with reference more especially to the large amount of the fund in that district, and to the benefits which have been already gained by the partial application of it to public improvements "in the construction of bridges, the formation of roads, the repair and cleansing of public tanks, the construction and repair of ghauts on the banks of the rivers, the support of lingor khans for the reception of the indigent poor, and of establishments of scavengers in the large towns, &c., and in a variety of minor works and matters tending to promote the cleanliness, health and comfort of the population, and facilitate the traffic of the district."

Enclosure, No. 11, in letter from Madras, 23 April 1842, p. 17 to 21.

82. It is treated more generally in a minute recorded by Mr. Chamier, under date 13 May last, in which he shows that "the right of Government to apply these surplus funds to purposes of public utility, has long since been distinctly recognised, upon mature deliberation." He refers particularly to a despatch of the Court of Directors to the Madras Government, dated 9 May 1838. The passages cited by him are well worthy of attention, and, for ready reference, are here transcribed:—

From Government of Madras, 10 June 1844.

"These recommendations, which were entirely concurred in by your Government, were supported by the following observations. The question is, whether it is competent to the Government to inquire into the endowments made by the State in former times for religious and charitable purposes, and on discovering that they are more than sufficient for the particular purposes intended in making the endowments, to appropriate the surplus to other purposes, by which the community will be benefited, instead of letting it to be hoarded unprofitably, or applied to the private advantage of individuals. It appears to the Board to be not only unobjectionable, but positively a duty on the part of Government, to interfere in such a case, and to take the appropriation of the surplus into its own hands. It might, perhaps, be applied to public purposes generally, but the Board think it advisable that it should be appropriated to purposes by which the inhabitants of Tanjore, particularly, will be benefited. The establishment of schools would seem to be a very fit object, as well as the construction of roads and bridges.

Para. 47.

"In these remarks we generally concur. We are anxious that the principle hitherto observed in Tanjore, of keeping the pagoda funds entirely separate from the Government revenue, should be rigidly maintained. We are of opinion, that all grants and endowments should be, in the first instance, appropriated, if possible, to their original purposes; when the funds are more than adequate to that end, instead of allowing them to accumulate without limit, they should be applied to purposes of general utility, taking care that the particular district in which the endowments are situated, should derive full benefit from the new appropriation of the surplus."

Para. 48.

83. Mr. Chamier refers to another despatch of the Courts of Directors, dated 29th September 1824, also addressed to the Madras Government, in which he thinks the same principle is recognized. In a despatch of prior date, to the Government of Bengal, the Honourable Court expressed their sentiments, as follows:

In the 3d vol. of Selections of India Papers, p. 596: 10 December 1823, p. 96 of the same volume.

"33. We concur in most of the sentiments which you have expressed upon this subject. When alienated by a competent authority, you doubt if they could be resumed for the purposes of Government, even though the revenue of them should be found to be misapplied. We think, however, that you may justly make an exception where forfeiture has been legally incurred by neglect of the conditions on which the grant was made. In other cases we agree with you, that it can scarcely be regarded as a matter of public interest to interfere. 'The misappropriations,' you say, 'though abusive,' appear to you, and, we doubt not, justly, in regard to most of the institutions in question, to be rather 'of good than ill consequence to the public;' 'one thing, however, in such cases, is always worthy of attention, and that is, the inquiry; whether to objects of little or no utility which thus may have an expenditure devoted to them, might not be annexed other objects really beneficial; whether good institutions for education, for example, might not be combined with the services performed to an idol; and even

"Lands held free for the support of religious institutions."

in some cases, whether the useful object might not quietly, and without offence, be substituted for the useless."

Opinion expressed, that the surplus funds in deposit should be set apart for purposes of general utility.

84. Concurring entirely in the reasoning of Mr. Chamier, I think that the surplus funds should be reserved and set apart, to be applied to purposes of general utility, at the discretion of Government, according to the views indicated in the despatch of the Court of Directors, dated the 9th of May 1838; that is to say, the surplus which shall remain, after providing in concert with the native administrators for the complete repair of every establishment, at whose credit there is a balance. As an approved example of such appropriation, I would refer to the establishment of the College of Mohamed Mohsin, at Hooghly.*

Appendix to Report of General Committee of Public Instruction for 1838-39.

85. Mr. Chamier is of opinion, not only that the surplus funds already accumulated should be reserved and applied to works of public utility, but also that the state "should rather reduce excessive endowments, and adapt them to the wants of the institutions for the support of which they are intended, than maintain them on a scale far more than commensurate with the objects in view."

86. In the report of the Collector of Tanjore, it is shown, that on an average the pagoda revenue in that district exceeds the expenditure necessary for all purposes, by about 17,000 rupees per annum, and it is averred to be the general wish of the people, that Government would undertake to apply this annually accruing surplus, as well as the funds in deposit, to "such secular objects, as may appear most conducive to the welfare of the province, instead of allowing it to be dissipated in supererogatory ceremonies, which is the most favourable result to be expected from their surrender to the managers of the institutions."

And that the annual surplus should be reserved, and applied in like manner; also, that endowments of decayed pagodas should be so appropriated.

87. It appears to me, that the principle upon which it is proposed to reserve the accumulated surplus, equally requires that the annual surplus should be reserved likewise, and appropriated to similar purposes. Upon the same ground, I think, that where pagodas have been deserted and gone to decay, the lands or pecuniary allowances with which they were endowed should be resumed, and appropriated to the funds set apart for purposes of general benefit.

Mins. of Cons., 3 Dec. 1844, 5 Sept. 1843, p. 10 to 13: 4th question relates to proposed allotments of land in certain cases in lieu of money payments.

88. The fourth question referred by the Madras Government, relates to the proposal for an allotment of land to be made for the support of a mosque at Quilandy, in Malabar, equivalent to the present endowment in money (1,800 rupees), to be placed in the hands of the managers or trustees, and to a suggestion that this course should be applied not only in Malabar, but to like cases in all other districts. In the Minute of Consultation under date the 5th September 1843, the meaning of Government is explained to be, that in the case of petty religious establishments entitled to small pecuniary allowances, granted in lieu of parcels of land formerly resumed, in place of these stipends, the small pieces of land formerly belonging to the institutions should be restored, as far as practicable, or parcels equally valuable given in their stead, and that allotments of land should be made equivalent to the petty fees or roosooms assumed. It appears that the former Government disapproved of the proposed arrangement in regard to the Quilandy Mosque, seeing no sufficient reason for the commutation. The present Government entertains the idea that the commutation of land for money will render the establishments more independent. The difference, I apprehend, would be more apparent than real. In regard to the appearance of the arrangement, it seems to me that it would have the look of making new endowments. Considering that the presumption referred to was made at a very distant period, I doubt that it would in any case be "practicable" to restore the old lands, and the granting of new lands is very likely to be mistaken; what is given in this way is patent to all; what is taken in exchange is known to few. I think it better, therefore, to make no change.

Mins. of Cons., 3 Dec. 1844, 5 Sept. 1843, p. 14. The last point, a recommendation to redeem an annual allowance to certain pagodas at Madras by an immediate payment in money.

89. Lastly, with the view of relieving the Government from its obligation to pay an annual stipend for the support of certain pagodas at Madras, it is recommended that a sum of money, producing interest equal upon an average of years to the amount received from the arrack revenue resumed by Government, be assigned

* The College of Mohamed Mohsin is supported by the surplus funds, invested in Government securities, which have been derived from the trust property of the late Hajee Mohamed Mohsin. Under the fostering care of Government, this money has been given over to the General Committee of Public Instruction, to be employed in imparting knowledge to all classes of the population.

assigned to the trustees or managers, in trust for the institution. This recommendation, it is stated in the Minute of Consultation under date the 5th September 1843, is founded on the principle authorized by the Honourable Court, in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Revenue Despatch, dated 1st February 1843, No. 2, in which the Court said, "With respect to the allowance directed to be given in lieu of the lands resumed for pagodas and chuttrums (in the Wodiarpollum Zemindary, amounting to Rs. 1,602. 8. 1. per annum, we think it would be more expedient to make the proposed compensation by the immediate payment of an equivalent amount." Upon this reference it is to be observed, that the annual allowance to be compensated by an immediate payment in the instance mentioned by the Court, was limited to five years, so that the cases are not exactly analogous. Perhaps the Court would not have approved of the immediate payment of an equivalent for a perpetual annuity.

90. A separate reference has been made by the Madras Government, relating to allowances for religious purposes in the Kurnool territory.

Kurnool:

Letter from Secretary to Government of Madras, 3 Dec. 1844, No. 1,271.
Ditto from ditto, 14 Jan. 1845, No. 61.

91. Under date the 30th October 1843, the agent of Government at Kurnool submitted statements of the allowances in question, viz. Rs. 7,983. 10. 7., under the head of Village Saderward, and Rs. 3,779. 13. 9. money payments from the Treasury, explaining that what is termed saderward, "is a remission of the Government demand on certain villages made annually at the jummabundy settlement, and which may be considered as an assignment on the revenue," almost wholly* on account of Hindoo institutions; whereas the money allowances are payable for the most part† to Mahomedan institutions. The total number of Hindoo institutions was shown to be 1,162, and of Mahomedan 258. Of the allowances to Mahomedan institutions, the sum of Rs. 778. 6. is entered as payable for "Ooroos," or ceremonies at durgahs, explained to be ceremonies at tombs of Nawabs of Kurnool, and men famous for their sanctity. The expenses for pagodas and mosques, it was stated, are of the same description as in other parts of India.

Mins. of Cons.,
28 March 1843,
Enclosure, No. 10,
in letter dated
5 Sept. 1843.

* Rs. 7,455. 13. 10.
out
" 7,983. 10. 7.
† Rs. 3,332. 2. 9.
out
" 3,379. 13. 9.

92. The Government agent thought that the allowances, both of "saderward," and from the treasury, which are under 10 rupees a year (the average being under three rupees), might be discontinued, leaving Rs. 5,105. 12. 6. of saderward, and Rs. 3,649. 2. 2. from the treasury, which he strongly recommended to be continued.

93. The Government called for more particular accounts, and for further explanations to be submitted through the Board of Revenue; and an extract from the Proceedings of the Board, reviewing the statements and explanations furnished by the agent, is contained in the second letter from the Secretary to Government above noted, but without the report of the agent and the statements referred to, and without the expression of any opinion by Government.

Mins. of Cons.,
3 Feb. 1844.
Dated 2 Dec. 1844.

94. It appears, from the Board's proceedings, that there are lands attached to the various religious institutions in Kurnool, to the extent of 58,261 acres, yielding an estimated revenue of 19,606 rupees. A survey, it seems, is in progress in this district, in the course of which the true value of the lands will be ascertained, and inquiry will be made "as to the tenure by which these, as indeed by which all emam lands throughout the district are held;" and the Board recommend, "that in the interim the devastanum lands be left in the occupation of the present holders," which seems to be advisable.

P. 3.

95. The principle on which the saderward was regulated, it appears cannot be ascertained; but it is said to have been "variable in its amount, dependent, probably, on the collections of the year." The Board have called upon the agent to explain how the amount stated by him (as above) has been ascertained, and to furnish a statement, showing the average allowance to each institution during the last 10 years.

P. 4.

96. The agent, it is stated, is now of opinion that the saderward allowances may be abolished altogether, except in the case of those few establishments which have no other means of support, to which he would leave allowances amounting in the aggregate to 729 rupees. "The Board are not prepared to acquiesce in this proposal," and are of opinion that the allowances should be continued, but in a different form.

P. 5.

P. 7.

97. Referring to a suggestion of the Government, that these allowances "should be definitely fixed, and the collection and appropriation then left to the recognized heads of the institutions," they say they "cannot recommend such a course," as the most probable effect, they fear, would be to give cover and license under the name of saderward-collections, for those undefined and illicit exactions which are but too frequent in all village communities, and which it is most desirable to repress. They think that the whole junima, including saderward, should be collected and brought to account in full. They recommend that the fluctuating allowances under this head be commuted for a fixed sum, calculated on an average of 10 years, to be paid direct from the treasury to each institution. If the allowances are to be continued, as recommended by the Board, a point which should perhaps be left to be determined by the Government of Madras, the commutation proposed by the Board appears to be the most advisable arrangement. To leave the collection of the saderward to the heads of the several institutions, would be contrary to the instructions* of the Court of Directors in the despatch quoted by the Government†; and for the reasons stated by the Board, I think it would be very inexpedient.

* 25 Aug. 1841,
No. 17.

† Mins. of Cons.,
3 Feb. 1844, p. 5.

P. 5 to 7.

98. With respect to the money payments from the treasury, the agent repeats his opinion, that they should be continued, "and the Board fully agree with him." The reasons urged by the agent in his former report, dated 30th October 1843, appear to be important.

1 March 1845.

(signed) *D. Elliott.*

— No. 139. —

NOTE by the Secretary; dated 20 May 1845.

Disconnection of
the Government
officers from the
religious institutions
of the natives.

MR. ELLIOTT'S Report describes the measures adopted at Madras ‡ for withdrawing the European officers of the Government from interference in the administration of the religious institutions of the natives, by the substitution of an agency of persons professing the faith to which the institutions belong; in some cases by the transfer of the superintendence to the priest, in others to a committee composed of the priest or priests of the temple, and of lay members; in others to the rajahs and landholders of the districts in which the temples are situated, and to individual management, as seemed expedient and suitable to circumstances and locality of the temple; in one instance to two stipendiary persons, while a suit is depending in the court which concerns the endowment.

By these arrangements the total withdrawal of all interference on the part of Government with native religious institutions throughout the whole of the provinces of the Madras Presidency, had been accomplished, viz. all interference with the internal administration, and with the expenditure of the revenues, and also with the appointment of officers, but without any change in the management of lands belonging to such institutions which were before under charge of Government officers; the question as to the final disposal of such lands being reserved for the orders of the Supreme Government, the net proceeds of the land in the meantime being payable to the native administrators.

The questions referred by the Madras Government for the decision of the Governor-general in Council, are reviewed in Mr. Elliott's Report; viz.—

1. The substitution, under provisions of law, of a responsible and permanent trust, in lieu of that which has been withdrawn; for though there has been a transfer

‡ Letters from Court of Directors, dated 2 June 1840, 3 March 1841, and 25 August 1841. Letter to Secretary to Government of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and North Western Provinces, dated 1 November 1841. Letter from Chief Secretary to Government of Bombay, dated 3 July 1840, and one enclosure. Letter to Chief Secretary to Government of Bombay, dated 10 August 1840. Letter from Chief Secretary to Government of Bombay, dated 27 February 1841, and one enclosure. Letter to Chief Secretary to Government of Bombay, dated 5 April 1841. Letter from Chief Secretary to Government of Bombay, dated 28 April 1843, and two enclosures. Letter from Officiating Secretary to Government of Bengal, dated 5 September 1842, and one enclosure. Letter from Secretary to Government of Bengal, dated 31 May 1843. Letter to Secretary to Government of Bengal, dated 9 August 1844, and six enclosures. Letter from Secretary to Government of North Western Provinces, dated 9 June 1843, and one enclosure. Memorandum by Under-Secretary to Government of India, dated 1 July 1844. Letter from D. Elliott, Esq., Member of Indian Law Commission, dated 1 March 1845 and one enclosure.

transfer of administration, the institutions are described as being without protection.

2. The future management of the large estates appertaining to temples, which have for years been under charge of the Collector, and cannot, it is conceived, be abandoned to the officers and servants of the temple without hurting the ryots, whose engagements have been made with the Collector in the belief that his management would continue.

3. The disposal of the surplus funds, of which large sums are in deposit with the Government, and of the annual surplus accruing in the hands of the new trustees.

4. The discontinuance of a direct money payment from the treasury by the restitution of land, or by grants of other land to the institution, or by the assignment of a sum of money producing interest equivalent to the annual stipend, with a view to disconnection.

5. Lastly, question relating to allowances for religious purposes in the Kurnool territory.

In the Madras and Bengal Presidencies the superintendence of grants for religious purposes, whether of the former governments of the country, or of individuals, is vested in the Boards of Revenue by Regulation. The Regulation of the Bengal Code is XIX. of 1810, and that of the Madras Code is VII. of 1817.

The Collector is *ex officio* the local agent of the Board, and the Governor in Council may appoint any other public officer or officers from the civil, military or medical branch of the service, to act with him.

It is the duty of the Board of Revenue, by these Regulations, to prevent any endowments in land or money, which have been granted for the support of temples, from being converted to the private use of individuals, or otherwise misappropriated.

There are some differences in the terms of the two Regulations. The Bengal law relates to grants of land for the support of mosques, Hindoo temples, colleges, or for other pious and beneficial purposes. The Madras Regulation gives to the Board a like superintendence, whether the grant be of land or by assignments of the produce, or portion of the produce of land, or of money; and it refers to endowments by former governments of this country, as well as by the British Government, and by individuals for the support, &c.

The Madras Regulation makes the native servants, trustees, managers or superintendents of temple property, amenable to the authority of the Collector, for the punishment of fraud or embezzlement, as the native servants of Government employed under him in the department of Land Revenue.

There are provisions in the Regulations referred to for other matters, which the Boards of Revenue are to superintend; but it is with the duty imposed upon boards and local agents of interfering in the management of the religious institutions of the natives, that the legislature of India has now been requested to deal, in order that the Government may be enabled to give complete effect to the principles defined in the despatches from the Court of Directors in the Revenue Department, dated 2 June (No. 7) 1840, 3 March (No. 2) of 1841, and 25 August (No. 17) of 1841, respecting the withdrawal of all interference with the religious ceremonies of the natives of India, and the relinquishment of the revenue derived from native temples and other places of religious resort.

It is probably owing to the very extensive endowments for the support of pagodas that exist in the districts of the Madras Presidency, that the interference of the European functionaries of the Government with the concerns of these temples has been greater under that than the other Presidencies. It cannot be supposed that such interference is agreeable to the worshippers of the temple, or the community interested in its preservation, except for the protection of the funds of the institution from the spoliation of the ministers and servants who have charge of the property, and of the appropriation of the temple revenue.

In this sense the strong and general reclamation against the withdrawal of the control of Government over the pagoda at Tripetty (North Arcot), mentioned in the 10th para. of Mr. Elliott's Report, is very intelligible. The offerings and contributions to that temple amount on an average to 1,09,873 rupees a year, and the charge has been made over to the mohunt or principal of a college of Byraghees, as sole trustee. The average income of this pagoda being 1,09,873 rupees, the expenditure only 32,528 rupees, the surplus, heretofore carried to the credit of

Para. 8, of Mr.
Elliott's Report.

the Government, 77,345, is now at the disposal of this mohunt, without rule or precedent to guide him, or by reference to which he can be made responsible.

Mr. Elliott, in the 39th para. of his Report, observes, without pronouncing upon the question whether the British Government is bound absolutely to maintain the principle set forth in the preamble of Regulation XIX. of 1810, of the Bengal Code, and in that of Regulation VII. of 1817, of Madras, it may be asserted, that at least it cannot renounce a duty so solemnly undertaken, and withdraw its officers from a charge imposed upon them under such a sanction, without an adequate provision for the due execution of the charge, so far as it has hitherto extended, by other agency. Whether Government was right or wrong in principle in undertaking such a duty, and charging its officers with such a trust, it would seem that it cannot righteously divest them of it where it has been assumed, and leave the interests concerned without protection.

Several propositions have been made respecting the superintendence of those institutions for the future; vizt.—1s. The proposition of the Madras Board of Revenue to appoint native trustees, under a trust-deed, defining their responsibility, with a liability to prosecution in the ordinary courts for any breach of the conditions of the trust. This would be inefficacious where there was no *ex-officio* prosecutor. I quote the opinion of Mr. Elliott, of the Madras Board of Revenue, and of the junior member of the Sudder Board of Revenue, paras. 40 and 53 of Report. This apprehension did not occur to the Legislature that passed Reg. X. of 1840; and it has not been suggested from Bombay, the North Western Provinces, or from the Bengal Government, in their reports respecting the withdrawal of the European functionaries from the management of native religious institutions.

2d. The proposition of the Madras Sudder Court, to appoint native superintendents, under a declared responsibility to the established courts of justice, it being provided, that if any superintendent refuse to exhibit the accounts of the institution under his management on requisition, it shall be lawful for the Collector to order a commission of inquiry, and further, that the Collector shall have power to inquire into frauds and embezzlements alleged to have been committed by officers of the institutions in question, and to punish them on conviction thereof.

3d. The proposition of the Madras Government, that a law be passed simply to declare the liability of superintendents, &c. to be sued or prosecuted in the civil or criminal courts (Mr. Elliott remarks) "without provision even for the payment of costs out of the funds of the institution to which the suit or prosecution relates, at the discretion of the court, for which the Board of Revenue had provided."

4th. The proposition of the senior member of the Calcutta Sudder Board of Revenue to appoint a native local agency* of persons professing the faith to which the religious institutions belong, for the exercise of those powers which, under Regulation XIX. of 1810, are vested in the Board of Revenue, free from all European interference, to which agency Principal Sudder Ameen, Sudder Ameen, Moonsiffs and authorized pleaders of the civil court shall be eligible, the nomination and appointment resting, as now, with the revenue authorities, with a new provision, however, that whenever the office of mootawallee, pandah or shewah, or any other manager or superintendent of a mosque, pagoda, temple or other religious and native endowment or place of worship shall become vacant, and no successor shall have been provided by the founder or endower, a successor shall be elected and appointed, by a majority of voices of a punchayet, to be convened and composed of individuals of the faith of the institution, not less than five and not more than 11 in number; and the election of such individuals shall be made by the Collector of the district (or other officer holding his office temporarily in his absence), from the most respectable inhabitants of the sudder station, or of its environs. The senior members draft of law provides for the suing of a mootawallee, pandah, shawak, &c. for misconduct in the fulfilment of his trust, but not for the redress, by suit, of any injury done to individuals by the proceedings of the native local agency.

5th. Mr. Bird's proposition, to repeal the regulation in all its parts, and not to supply its place by any other law.† The repealing Act, of which he submitted a
draft,

* A native local agency for the Hindoo, would not be a suitable agency for the Mahomedan institutions. Are there to be two for every district possessing both classes of endowments?

† The late Deputy-governor of Bengal considered that the practice introduced by Regulation XIX. of 1810, was a departure from sound principle, and a mistake in another way; the direct interference of the Government, under the Regulation in question, with the religious trusts of the Hindoos and Mahomedans, being distasteful to those for whose benefit the Regulation was intended.

draft, not to "affect the management and superintendence of any institutions now actually managed and superintended by local agents under the provisions of the said Regulation," but those institutions to continue to be so managed and superintended as long as the local Government shall think fit, in the same manner as if the Act had not been passed.

6th. The proposition of some of the Madras Collectors,—“seeing the necessity of some check over the trustees appointed under the new system, who will generally be the actual administrators of the funds—” for the formation of a general committee or subha for every district, to be charged with the supervision and control of all the religious institutions belonging to it.

Mr. Elliott, with respect to this proposition, and the remark of the Board of Revenue, that “it seems hardly possible to select a body so constituted as to obtain the confidence and concurrence of all who are interested” observes, “there would be difficulty, doubtless, in constituting a suitable committee; but if the arrangement be feasible, it would seem the best, if not the only, means of meeting the present exigency; that it is impracticable, ought not to be assumed without inquiry, nor do the Board express a positive opinion to that effect; the difficulty would be much less if native officers were declared to be eligible, both such judicial officers as are mentioned in the draft of the senior member of the Calcutta Board, and also officers of corresponding rank in the Revenue Department.” Referring to the trustee proposition of the Board, this would be a constituted authority, Mr. Elliott remarks, through whose intervention the responsibility of trustees could be enforced in the courts.

Mr. Elliott proceeds to work up a scheme for the administration of trusts concerning religious institutions now managed under Regulation XIX. of 1810, and VII. of 1817, to be transferred to district committees, who, if that proposition be adopted, are to be substituted for the Board of Revenue and local agents in respect to the duties which are required of them by those Regulations. Paras. 51 to 58 of his Report describe the duties to be devolved on the proposed district committees.

In Mr. Elliott's opinion there is no other way of fulfilling the obligations with which the Government have respectively charged themselves by Regulation XIX. of 1810, and VII. of 1817, without the intervention in some form or other of their European servants. In such case, in respect to Madras, he would maintain the provisions of Regulation VII. of 1817, making trustees, &c., amenable to the rules prescribed by law for the punishment of fraud or embezzlement in the native servants of Government in the department of Land Revenue; thus rendering such trustees, &c., amenable in a summary manner to the jurisdiction of the Collector for the offences mentioned, and with provisions empowering the Collector, on the relation of informant, or of his own motion, to institute suits, or rather to give his sanction to the institution of suits, for the recovery of property belonging to religious establishments converted to the private use of individuals, or otherwise misappropriated, as the Attorney-general in England proceeds in regard to endowments for charities, and requiring the courts to proceed in such suits summarily, exempting the proceedings from stamp-duty and fees, and authorizing the payment of costs out of the funds of the institution in behalf of which the suit is prosecuted.” This measure, Mr. Elliott thinks would afford such protection as appears to be requisite, without the constant interference with the ordinary administration of affairs which is particularly objectionable; and it appears to Mr. Elliott in every way fitting that the Collector should continue to exercise the judicial functions in respect to trustees, &c., of religious institutions upon charges of fraud or embezzlement, that as Collector and Magistrate he exercises in respect to the servants of the Government.

The instrumentality of the Collector, he observes, under the other provisions proposed, with a view to facilitate the redress of abuses by the courts, will only take place occasionally, and seems to be scarcely more open to objection on the ground of interference than the duty to be performed by the Judges.

The Bombay Government, it may be here useful to notice, not having a Regulation in their way, have divested their officers of the superintendence of temple affairs by the appointment of committees of management; the village communities where the temples were situated, have been required to elect four or five of the principal persons professing the religion of the temple, or a committee of such persons,

has been formed by the Collector for the administration of such trusts, and they have accepted the responsibility with a knowledge that they will be liable to prosecution in the courts of justice for exaction or abuse of trust in regard to the affairs of such institutions.

Where lands, or the collection of revenues, are to be managed, the committees appoint an agent; there has been a complete disconnection, therefore, of the officers of the Government of the Bombay Presidency from the religious institutions of the natives, with a few exceptions, and with regard to these, the separation was in progress, without any ill effects. The Revenue Commissioner, in his report dated the 19th September 1842, suggests that it would be desirable to pass a legislative enactment rendering the agents in whom the management of the affairs and funds of such institutions may be vested liable to the same penalties for exactions and other abuses of their trust, as native servants of Government similarly employed.

The Sudder Board of Revenue in the North Western Provinces report, that only in three districts (Agra, Delhi and Mirzapore) the provisions of Regulation XIX. of 1810 have been acted on, and there were cases which called for interposition, either for the discountenance of fraud, or to allay dissensions. With reference to the despatch of the Court of Directors dated 25 August 1841, the Board state, that in the North Western Provinces the Government officers have exercised no control over the affairs of the native religious institutions. Regulation XIX. of 1810 vests the revenue authorities with a general but undefined superintendence, to provide for the due appropriation of lands which have been granted for public purposes; but the impossibility of giving effect to a measure of such doubtful expediency in matter of religious rites and observances, has frustrated this object of the law, and rendered it so far inoperative. That portion of the law may therefore be safely abrogated; in other respects the Government local authorities have been equally careful to abstain, excepting in cases as above described.

The Board consider that the interests of endowments will be best attained by a new Act, rescinding so much of Regulation XIX. of 1810, as empowers the revenue authorities or the local agents of a district to appoint managers, and control the accounts of religious institutions, and declaring all endowments granted for such purposes to be trust property, and the sale or mortgage of such property to be illegal.

Suits arising out of such property would then be heard and decided in due course of law; and as fitting opportunity occurs, measures might be taken to relieve the local authorities in Delhi, Agra and Mirzapore of all interference in the concerns of such institutions, making them over entirely to the management of the incumbent ministers in communication with the parties most interested in the institutions who should be invited to appoint a committee of management to regulate the affairs of the institutions.*

The opinions of all the Governments, and their experienced officers, have now been collected, as to the best course of proceeding for carrying out the injunctions of the home authorities, for the withdrawal of the European officers of the public administration, from the management of the funds and affairs of native temples, and it remains to be decided whether there be any peculiar causes at the Madras Presidency for shaping our proceedings differently there from elsewhere; whether it will not be sufficient, and the time has not arrived for that purpose, to pass a law for the protection of the property of temples, without interference on the part of the officers of the Government with the management of the lands and the control of the funds and affairs of all religious endowments whatever.

In this issue it would be the duty of the Madras Government to see to the protection of the ryots, when the settlement has been fixed, or may be fixed for a term of years, in the same way that other Governments protect the agricultural population.

The Government has no right to determine that such lands shall be for ever alienated from the temples, and a fixed payment of money from the Collector's treasury substituted for the income to which they are entitled from the land.

The temple officers and committees will be required to appoint competent managers of estates belonging to the institutions, and provision made for default and

Europeans or Natives as officers of the Government.

* Letter from Sudder Board of Revenue, 5 May 1843. Enclosure of letters from Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, to the Secretary to Government of India, dated 9 June 1843.

and failure, as with estates the under Courts of Wards. The principle settled, the detail of the law can be easily supplied; Act X. of 1840 has left the worshippers of Juggernath with no other assurance against abuse "by a competent Hindoo superintendent," or by the priests, officers and servants of the temple, than a full responsibility to the established courts of justice.

The transfer having been discreetly and adequately provided for by the local Governments, in the appointment of fixed committees and superintendents, the general protection may be confided to the committees, and the redress of wrongs to the courts of justice; on the complaint of parties interested or injured; or if Mr. Elliott's objection on this score, in which he agrees with Mr. Lewis, of the Sudder Board of Revenue, insuperable?

The first and second questions reviewed in Mr. Elliott's paper having been disposed of, the Government is asked to determine respecting the appropriation of the surplus funds of religious institutions in deposit with the Government, and in course of collection with the new trustees.

It may be presumed, that the Government will not authorize or concern its officers with any appropriation of money obtained through offerings to idols, but that there will be no objection to the co-operation of the public officers in the application of other descriptions of surplus revenue, not coming from similar sources; for example, the surplus revenues of estates, or surplus monies paid from the public treasury to purposes of indubitable utility.

We have a precedent in Bengal, in the case of the Syedpore trust estate, where the revenues and income of funds belonging to that estate are partially applied to the maintenance of the Imambarah College at Hooghly. At Madras, this surplus has sometimes been applied to purposes of public utility, not immediately connected with the institutions to which the funds appertained, and the question as to the competency of the Government authorities to appropriate the surplus to other than the specific purposes of the endowment, has been much discussed. Schools, roads, bridges, tanks, hospitals, have been suggested as suitable establishments and works for the expenditure of such funds. The particular district in which the endowments are situated to derive full benefit from the new appropriation of such surplus.

Para. 78, of Mr. Elliott's Report.

It would not, apparently, offend any of the principles on which the Court of Directors desire to withdraw from interference, if the Government officers were associated with the officers of the institutions in directing the appropriation of unobjectionable funds to purposes of general public utility. The officers of education and the officers for public works, for example. If the principle is enunciated by law, the detail can be arranged by the Executive Government.

In respect to money payments direct from the treasury, where land can be restored or commuted, that ought to be done, consistently with the proceedings of the Government in regard to Juggernath. Where it is a money payment, not capable of commutation, and the title is good, it must be continued.

The despatch of the Court of Directors, dated the 25th August 1841, and the observations of Mr. Elliott, appear to suggest all that is necessary in reply to the Madras reference, regarding the Kurnool allowances for worship.

It will be observed, that the Bengal officers are very conflicting in their opinions on the subject of the popularity of our interference under the provisions of Regulation XIX. of 1810, and that, with exception to the abolition of the Juggernath and other pilgrim taxes, and the Regulation for the superintendence of the Temple of Juggernath, and the transfer of the Suttaees Hazaree Mehal to the Rajah of Koordah, as superintendent of Juggernath, nothing has yet been done to alter the relations of the revenue officers with the religious institutions of the natives since the inquiry commenced, consequent on the receipt of the Court's despatches above mentioned.

The Regulation which the late Deputy-governor proposed for repealing XIX. of 1810, would have perpetuated its provisions in respect to all institutions under superintendence at the time of repeal, at the discretion of the local Government; and if, therefore, the prospective operation of the Act was suggested by a sense of obligation to continue a pledged superintendence, the proposed law would not have advanced the general object, and would have been of little or no service in purging the administration of interference with the religious institutions of the natives.

It will also be observed, that there is no uniformity of proceeding in the Bengal districts relative to these institutions, the Regulation being inoperative in some districts,

districts, and there is no return of the number of endowments, or of their value, to which the authority of the local agents has been extended in those districts in which the Regulation is admitted to be in force.

It is an inactive, and, I believe, a very unnecessary agency; and where it is popular, it is probably to that circumstance and character of its proceedings that it owes this popularity.

20 May 1845.

(signed) *G. A. Bushby.*

— No. 140. —

MINUTE by the Honourable Sir *T. H. Maddock*, Knt.; dated 10 June 1845.

Non-interference of Government officers in the affairs of religious institutions in the Madras territories.

THE Madras Government has succeeded in carrying out, generally, the views of the Honourable the Court of Directors in discontinuing the practice which before prevailed to a great extent in that Presidency, of employing its own European officers in the management and control of religious institutions, and of the funds by which they were supported.

The measures taken by the Madras Government, in obedience to the Honourable Court's instructions, have, in some instances, been remonstrated against by the Hindoo community, who saw, or apprehended, in the transfer to private individuals of the management of their religious endowments, which had before been controlled by responsible officers of the Government, much risk of future malversation on the part of those about to be entrusted with the charge of the funds of these institutions. The course pursued by the Madras Government in this matter has, on the whole, been less unpopular than might have been expected, and this should be in a great measure attributed to the able and judicious manner in which it proceeded to carry into execution the Court's orders.

But though the Madras authorities have thus accomplished the main objects contemplated by the Honourable Court, in withdrawing the interference which they formerly exercised in regard to temple administration, the control of temple expenditure, and the nomination of priests and other religious functionaries, they have not so entirely relinquished their connexion with these institutions, as to have resigned into the hands of the priests, or other managing authorities, the collection of the revenues by which many of these institutions are supported. Cogent reasons are adduced why the lands from which these revenues are raised should not be made over to the priests, and on this and other points requiring decision, a reference is made to the Supreme Government.

On this reference a report is now before us from Mr. Elliott, member of the Law Commission. As coming from a distinguished officer of the Madras Presidency, Mr. Elliott's opinions would of course be entitled to great weight on a subject of this nature, and in the paper before me, the questions to be decided are, irrespective of the writer's local knowledge, explained with such clearness, and the course recommended for adoption is, in my opinion, so judicious, and based on such sound and philosophical principles, that in giving my support generally to Mr. Elliott's views, I find little room to add to the arguments he adduces in their favour.

The only question of great difficulty referred by the Madras Government is, how to create an efficient substitute for the Board of Revenue of that Presidency for the responsible discharge of the duties of trustees of religious endowments imposed upon it by Regulation VII. of 1817, of the Madras Code; and the difficulty consists in this, that in former times the Indian Governments declared it to be an important duty of every government to provide that all religious endowments shall be applied according to the real intent and will of their donors, and the Board of Revenue were accordingly constituted trustees of these endowments; till lately no one dissented from the principle that every government is under obligation to its subjects to provide for the security of their religious endowments, as much as for that of their private properties, and perhaps no one will now attempt to controvert that principle. But then it stands so much in the way of a total withdrawal of the European officers of Government from interference with the religious institutions of the natives, as directed by the Court of Directors, that it has been found impossible to suggest any mode of totally relieving the Board of Revenue and their European subordinates from the trust imposed upon them.

See Preambles of Regulation XIX. of 1810, Bengal Code, and Regulation VII. of 1817, Madras Code.

them by law, which is likely to afford any security for the faithful discharge of their duties when transferred to others.

We cannot, as Mr. Elliott justly argues, righteously deprive our subjects of the guardianship of their religious endowments, which we considered it our duty to undertake, and which we have exercised through our officers for a long course of years, without securing them and their institutions from injury if we see fit to relinquish the trust, and if it is, as I believe it is, impossible to secure them from injury without some degree of European control and interference, the Government must be prepared to sanction such a modified scheme as may continue, to the endowments in question adequate protection, with the least amount of interference, and that of an unobjectionable nature, on the part of European functionaries.

Such a scheme is proposed by Mr. Elliott, in his report, para. 51 to 56, and he should, I think, be desired to prepare a draft of Act on that basis, to be sent to the Government of Madras for their approval.

If Christian officers are exempt from all concern with the religious affairs of mosques and temples, we shall, I believe, satisfy the requirements of the home authorities; and with regard to the secular contingencies of endowments, whether arising from the rent of lands or from any other source, as they cannot be taken from under the protection of the law, but must be investigated, and all disputes arising out of them must be decided by European Judges, it would seem impossible that the Honourable Court should have desired to restrict either their judicial or executive officers from all those official acts of interference with such property, without which justice cannot be administered, and rights cannot be maintained and preserved, and I shall therefore anticipate the full approval of such a measure as that proposed by Mr. Elliott, by the home authorities.

It is evident that some enactment of this nature must be urgently required at Madras, where it would appear, that since the Board of Revenue withdrew from their trust under the provisions of Regulation VII. of 1817, the religious institutions of that Presidency have been left without any legal protection.

We are asked by the Madras Government whether the landed estates, the revenues of which have been assigned by governments antecedent to our rule for the support of native religious institutions, ought to be now made over to the priests, or other authorities whom we may set up to perform those duties which, under Regulation VII. of 1817, were performed by the Board of Revenue, or should be retained under our management.

On this subject I think there can be little doubt.

In the first place, as all settlements of revenue have been made with the different classes of proprietors and under-tenants by British officers, without any intimation that they were liable ever to be placed under any other Collectors of the revenue than those of the Government, it would not be just to them to deprive them now of the protection of our revenue officers, and subject them to the chance of oppression at the hands of other parties over whom we could exercise no certain control, or bind them effectually to adhere to our engagements with the ryots; and in the second place, it would not be just to the people who derive advantage from such endowments, to subject the sources from which they arise to injury from mismanagement, which would almost inevitably follow their transfer to other hands.

The best arrangement in all such cases, where it can be effected with the consent of the parties most interested, is, in my opinion, to convert the average net receipts of the revenue of the land into a money-payment from the treasury, to become a fixed charge on the revenues of the district in which the land is situated, and to attach the land in perpetuity. Where any obstacle exists to such commutation, we can pay the net proceeds of the land as heretofore, to the institution for the benefit of which they were originally alienated, till a fitting opportunity shall arise for converting them into a fixed amount in money.

Objections, I know, have been made to the payment by a Christian government, of money for the support of the institutions of idolatry, and of other religions, but ignorantly, I think, with reference to such cases as those which we are considering. When the Government of this country fell into our hands, we found the existing religious establishments dependent mainly for their support on assignments made by former rulers and men in authority on the revenues of the country; some of these were assignments on the land revenue, for the security of which, the collection of the rent of certain portions of land was appropriated to

the parties to be benefited, or in trust for the objects to be promoted ; others were assignments on different branches of revenue, such as the Customs, the Excise, the Mint, &c., payable by the collectors or contractors of those branches of revenue, and some were in the shape of orders on the general treasury of districts for a certain annual payment. It would have been at the option of a new dynasty, like that of the British Government, to disallow all such alienations of the general resources of the State, and to have risked the odium attending their resumption. The British Government adopted the more liberal policy of confirming, almost without exception, all grants of this description, or, as was more commonly the case, permitted every one who was found in possession of lands said to be held for religious purposes, and in the enjoyment of allowances in money for religious purposes, to retain them.

Our Governments, in those days, were not supposed to be thus doing what was mischievous for the promotion of the religions of the country. They were not alienating, *de novo*, any portion of the public revenue for their support. They found a revenue subject to these deductions, which had been sanctioned by their Hindoo and Mahomedan predecessors, and were content with it on that footing. They took to themselves what they considered to be the dues of the State, and they left to others what they considered to belong to them. Their successors have no pretence, at this distant period, to object to such alienations, because they are devoted to maintain the religions of the country, and as these religions derive the same support from the State, whether that support is afforded to them in the shape of money-payments, or in that of assignments of the revenue derived from the land, there can be nothing more objectionable in our continuing the money allowances which have been paid since the commencement of our rule, or in converting assignments on the land revenues into such money allowances, than there is in allowing those land revenues to be devoted to the same objects. And if there is any force in this argument, there can be no objection, in a religious point of view, to paying from the treasury a given sum of money for the support of a Mahomedan or Hindoo institution, instead of allowing an equal sum to be collected for the same institution from the land, whether through a British officer, or directly by the agents of that institution.

If this is admitted, as it will be, by those who are best able to form a judgment on the subject, there are so many reasons connected with the general prosperity of the country, and the rights and happiness of the people, in favour of retaining in the hands of our own officers the management of the lands of religious establishments, rather than make them over to any native trustees who may be appointed in place of the Board of Revenue, that I would on every favourable opportunity convert the claims of these establishments on the land revenue into allowances in money from the public treasury.

In reply to the reference of the Madras Government with respect to the disposal of any funds which may have accumulated in the treasury, and which may hereafter arise from there being realized a larger income from any property assigned for the support of a religious establishment than is required for its proper maintenance, I should say that such a surplus income, being in excess of the sum required for the establishment according to the intent of its founder, is revertible to the founder, or his representative, the present Government ; and that if all the objects of the original endowment are attained by the present expenditure upon it, whatever remains over and above that expenditure should be held to be at the absolute disposal of the State.

There might, in the present day, when the Government has sacrificed considerable revenues from its throwing open to all the world the temples from which it before derived a large income, and has subjected itself to actual loss, by having to pay for the support of one temple from which it used to draw a considerable revenue, be some ground for its laying claim to appropriate to itself the surplus income of estates which are more than sufficient to meet the charges to which they are liable on account of similar institutions. But it would be more becoming, as well as more consistent with the course which we are now pursuing with respect to all these endowments, to regard such surplus as a fund to be devoted to the public benefit in works of general utility, preference being given as to the locality where the surplus is to be expended, to the neighbourhood from which it proceeds, and the education of the people being held forth as a most legitimate object to which it should be applied.

From

From what has gone before, it will be concluded that I am not favourably disposed to the proposition of the Madras Government, for an allotment of land to be made for the support of a mosque at Quilandy in Malabar, in lieu of the present money endowment of that mosque paid from the treasury, nor to sanction this kind of commutation in other cases, in Malabar or elsewhere. The object aimed at by the Madras Government is not to discontinue the support of Government, but to avoid the appearance of giving its support to the religious institutions of the country, by periodical payments from the treasury; and it is imagined that this object would be attained, if lands were assigned for their maintenance in lieu of the money allowances now made to them. Mr. Elliott, in the 88th para. of his Report, argues that the very course proposed by the Government of Madras would, if it made any difference in appearances, render more marked the support of Government than it is under the present system.

But to my mind, it is not for our Government to attend to appearances in such matters. We have to deal with realities. We find a certain portion of the lands or revenues of the State set apart irrevocably, and we presume by competent authority, for certain public purposes, or for the benefit of individuals. We have sanctioned and confirmed these alienations, and the title on which they rest is entirely independent of the creed of those who enjoy the benefit of them; and when titles have been proved and acknowledged, it is incumbent on the Government, whatever religion its rulers may profess, honestly and openly to defend such titles. The religious principles of the present rulers of this country are in no wise compromised, by allowing justice to be done to those of another faith; and there can be no good or moral reason why we should shrink from the appearance of maintaining a Hindoo or Mahomedan institution out of the public revenue, when in reality they are maintained, and every body knows that they are so, out of that revenue, and when it is also universally known, that these alienations of the revenue were not originally made by the present Government, and have been maintained by us, not out of favour to the religions which they are designed to promote, but because we had no right to infringe or meddle with them.

With respect to the annual sum now paid by the Madras Government to certain pagodas at Madras, which was originally an assignment on the Excise, and the proposition to pay over to trustees a sum of money, the interest of which shall equal the amount now defrayed as an annual allowance, I see no benefit in the measure proposed. I have recommended a course directly opposite in the case of the rents of lands similarly appropriated; and I have expressed my concurrence with Mr. Elliott as to the necessity of some European agency to secure the faithful discharge of their duty by any native trustees who may be entrusted with the management of the funds of religious institutions. Without such a real and effective check on the proceedings of native managers or trustees as can be exercised only by European officers, the probability is, that the capital sum proposed to be advanced in lieu of all future annual payments would be misappropriated by those into whose hands it might fall, and the institutions to which it belonged might thus be left without support, to the discredit, in the eyes of the natives, of the Government, which would appear to them designedly to have exposed these funds to risk, and not greatly to regret their being squandered; and seeing the anxiety of the Government to divest itself of all interest in their religious endowments, and to withhold from them the protection which it has hitherto afforded, they would have grounds for the belief that the measure was prompted by secret hostility to their religion.

It is needless to expatiate on the impolicy of giving grounds for such a belief, and on the handle which it would afford to the designing and ill-disposed, in their attempts to shake the loyalty of our subjects and their attachment to our Government. Such characters are always at hand, and ready enough to take advantage of every opportunity to excite the people against us; and nothing can avail them more, or be more suitable to their purpose, than innovations which can be construed as attacks on the religion of the people, or even as a departure from the tolerant protection which it had before met with from the British Government.

I am opposed to all measures which can bear such an interpretation, not only for their prejudicial tendency to alienate the affections of our subjects, but also for the higher reason of their absolute injustice. There can be but one plain rule for the guidance of a government ruling over millions of men of various creeds, and that is, to protect all, and favour none. The Hindoos and the Mahomedans have

a right to expect the same degree of protection for their endowments as is afforded to those of our own church, just as much as any individual of those persuasions is entitled to the same measure of justice as a Christian in any of the ordinary transactions of the world. To attempt to get rid of our obligations would be unjust; and to such expedients for avoiding the appearance of fulfilling them openly, is unworthy of a great government. "Be just, and fear not," is the maxim which I would recommend to this Government in dealing with questions of this nature; and I feel the strongest conviction, that by such a course we must in the end most truly further the great object of moral and religious improvement, which, however we may differ as to the means, we all have equally at heart.

With every proper respect for the religious prejudices of those who are scandalized at the payments made by a Christian government in support of other religions, I cannot but think that the Government of India is called upon to declare the limit to which it is prepared to go, in accordance with their desire to see the Government disconnected with the religions of the country.

The Madras Government has virtually effected all that is necessary or desirable, in prohibiting all interference on the part of its officers in the ceremonies of Hindoos and Mahomedans, and in the internal management of mosques and temples; and it has gone beyond the limits of strict justice in depriving religious endowments of the protection of the Board of Revenue, before they had provided other adequate means for their control and superintendence. This will, I hope, now be afforded, without more direct interposition of European agency, than is necessary for the ends of justice; and as to the payments made from the treasury, payments out of the revenue derived from the same classes, to whom a small fraction of their contributions is thus paid back, I can see no reason for their discontinuance.

It is mainly from our having religious endowments derived from the public revenue, on the footing that we found them on acquiring the different territories which we now possess, that we have been able to rule this country with so little opposition to our authority on the part of our subjects; and it is reasonable to expect that the ministers of religion, who ostensibly derive their support from the Government, should be well affected towards it, and, as far as our influence extends; should exert it not against, but in favour of the Government. Some recent proceedings have, I know, led to a suspicion among some influential classes of the natives, that we are no longer disposed to show that respect to their customs and religion which they have experienced from us since the commencement of our rule, and that many of our measures are designed gradually to subvert the ancient institutions of the country, contrary to the pledges of the earlier British rulers in India. Too much care cannot be taken to avoid giving cause to such suspicions, and to prevent their becoming the general belief. As long as they are confined to the inhabitants of our capital cities, where a general diffusion of knowledge is to be found, and where the intercourse existing between Europeans and educated natives gives opportunity for the free discussion of topics of a controverted nature, the discontent and ill-will likely to be generated may be of little political importance; but we ought to guard against the possible effects of such notions being propagated among the ignorant inhabitants of the country, calculated as they are to shake their confidence in the fair dealing of the Government, and to make them regard their rulers as the enemies of their religion.

The Government admits the rights of the religious establishments to the endowments that belong to them, and can have no legitimate reason to object to the channel through which the funds out of which they arise may reach their destination. It affects not our position in relation to them, whether we allow them to be collected along with the public revenue from the cultivators of the soil or any other class of rent-payers, or collect them ourselves, and afterwards refund them to the parties entitled to receive them. We have not to concern ourselves with the misapprehensions which the latter mode of procedure may cause among persons little acquainted with the real nature of the transaction; and if we find the latter course most just to the people as affording the best security to their endowments, and most prudent towards ourselves as placing the ministers of the popular religion in a position of such dependence on the Government as shall make it their interest to promote its stability, we should endeavour, I think, to prevent any present money-payments from being changed for grants of land, and to commute on every feasible occasion the fluctuating amount of land-rents belonging to religious institutions into fixed money-payments from the treasury.

With

There would be as good reason in England to object to pay the interest of the money of any religious institution lodged in the funds, because the Government was not favourably disposed to the institution to which the money belonged.

With respect to the alienations of land and rent for the support of religious institutions in Kurnool, on which a reference is made from Madras, I am of opinion that all lands held rent-free on our assumption of the Government should continue undisturbed till the survey now in progress is completed, and the investigation of rights can commence. I agree with the Board of Revenue at Madras, that the separate collection of the saderward allowances should cease, and that the parties entitled to participate in them should receive a fixed sum in lieu, in an annual payment calculated to equal the average amount of the last 10 years of the saderward itself. I would continue the present money payments from the treasury in every case where the grants by which they are claimed are found to be valid.

(signed) *T. H. Maddock.*

— No. 141. —

NOTE by the Under Secretary; dated 1 July 1844.

THIS correspondence is the result of an order issued by the Government of Fort St. George to the Board of Revenue on the 12th of June 1841, directing them to carry into effect the intentions of the Court of Directors, for the immediate withdrawal of all interference on the part of the officers of Government with native temples and places of religious resort.

It is probable, that neither the Court, when they issued these instructions, nor the Board, when they prepared to give effect to them, had any just idea of the number of heathen institutions whose affairs were under the immediate supervision of the officers of Government. The reports received from the Collectors of the different zillahs of the Madras Presidency, show that the superintendence of no less than 7,600 Hindoo establishments, from the famous Temples of Seringham, to the common village poojaries, has hitherto been vested in the officers of Government; and this was something more than a nominal superintendence; the people did not merely regard the Collector as the friendly guardian of their religion, but they looked up to him as the regulator of its ceremonies and festivals—as the supervisor of the priests and servants of the pagodas—as the faithful treasurer of the pagoda funds—and the comptroller of the daily expenses of their idolatry. “We have hitherto,” says the Collector of North Arcot, “stood to these pagodas in the obligation of sovereigns, and our interference has extended over every detail of management; we regulate their funds, superintend the repairs of their temples, keep in order their cars and images, appoint the servants of the pagodas, purchase and keep in store the various commodities required for their use, investigate and adjust all disputes, and at times even those of a religious nature. There is nothing appertaining to or connected with the temples that is not made a subject of report, except the religious worship carried out daily in them;” and the Collector of Tinnevely, a district never visited by the violence of Mahomedan zeal, where Hindoo idolatry has always flourished undisturbed, writes in terms very similar: “The present control and interference of the district Government authorities extends over almost everything connected with the pagoda; from the collection of its revenues (from whatever source derived), and the management of its lands, to the regulating of its daily usual expenses, its periodical festivals, and its repairs. Accounts in detail, including every item of receipt and expenditure, are kept and controlled, and the appointment and dismissal of its servants made by the officers of Government.”

The number cannot be given quite accurately, as the returns from some districts are not sufficiently perfect.

It is, of course, not meant that the degree of superintendence was the same in every district.

Mr. Ogilvie, collector, North Arcot, to the Board of Revenue, 29 Sept. 1841.

Sir H. Montgomery, Collector of Tinnevely, to Board of Revenue, 22 April 1842.

2. To transfer the expenditure of so many institutions from the hands of Government officers to those of natives, was a business of much difficulty; it was managed with greater or less facility, according as the connexion of the ruling authorities with the institutions was of ancient or of late date, and according as it harmonized with, or opposed the usages of the people. In some districts, no sooner was it known that Government intended to relinquish the management of the temples, than there appeared numerous claimants to the office of dhurmakurta or superintendent; in others, the chief difficulty was experienced in finding persons willing to undertake the duties. In the district of Madura the zemindar and the hereditary officers of the villages, the priests and servants of the pagodas, put forth contending claims. In South Arcot the Collector complained that he had to ask it as a favour of a native to take charge of a pagoda, and he remarks

Mr. Hallett to the
Board of Revenue,
15 September 1842.

to the Board of Revenue, who had urged him to effect the arrangements for the transfer with greater expedition, reminding him of the progress which had been made in other districts: "Each part of the country has its peculiarities connected with the funds, the usages and control of these institutions, and it appears to me impracticable to make at once a general rule for the disposal and continuance of the whole, to the management of native trustees; and equally impracticable for so important a change to be carried out with celerity and certainty, unless the question can be referred to one person or a committee of persons, prepared locally to ascertain particulars, and devote undivided time to its settlement." In North Arcot, also, it was found that the natives of all grades were opposed to any change; no one temple has caused so much difficulty as the famous pagoda of Triputtu, in that district. Speaking of the aversion of the people* to the transfer of the management of this institution, the Collector says, "No persuasion or reasoning could effect a change in the resolution they had taken; the management of the pagoda, they said, had been in the hands of the ruling power for ages back, the innovation contemplated was contrary to long-established custom, and if persisted in, religious worship in their temple would cease."

3. But while in some districts the change has been regarded as an innovation, it is quite clear that in others it has been looked upon as the restoration of ancient usage; when we first assumed possession of the various districts of the Madras Presidency, we did not find the religious institutions of the natives enjoying that degree of support from the Government which we have since extended to them; our connexion with the Hindoo idolatry has grown with our growth; we found that in many districts pagodas were enriched by large landed endowments; that the lands attached to them were cultivated by ryots, under engagements with the dhurmakurta or the priests of the temples; in course of time we observed, that in many instances these lands were mismanaged, the ryots brought complaints of oppression, and the people pointed to the decay of their temples as the consequence of the mismanagement and neglect of the lands. The result was, that in numerous instances we displaced the dhurmakurta, and ourselves took charge of his duties of the management of the temple and the cultivation of the lands. Wherever we adopted this course, it is evident, that to restore the dhurmakurta would be to revert to original usage, and therefore a much easier business than to find dhurmakurtas for temples of which the management had been in our hands from the first; not that it is by any means certain, that these temples also were not originally under the management of their own dhurmakurtas, for it seems very probable that the Governments which preceded our own, adopted under the same circumstances, the same course of proceeding, displacing the dhurmakurtas, and assuming the management of the lands and of the temples. Thus, the Collector of Tanjore, a district in which no less than 2,874 pagodas have hitherto been under the superintendence of the Government officers, alludes to the origin of this state of things in the following terms: "It has been usual for native Governments to alienate the whole or a part of the land-tax on portions of land, and sometimes on whole villages, and to vest the collection of it in the grantee; the tendency of such irresponsible management has been, to engender abuse and to call for interference; and the mode of its exercise has been to resume the privilege of control, without infringing on the proceeds of the grant. Thus, the greater part of all the landed endowments in Tanjore have for a series of years been under the management of the officers of Government on this account."

4. The main question now before Government for decision† respects the lands attached to pagodas. After you have transferred the management of the pagodas to
native

* In most of the zillahs, the people are represented as being very much opposed to the transfer, and the opinion among all classes is said to be universal, that the ruin of the institutions will be the consequence of the measure. "There is but one opinion," the Collector of Salem writes, "regarding the measures of Government, which is, that they are calculated to ruin the pagodas by the malversation of the parties into whose hands they are to be placed." And the Collector of Coimbatore, alluding to the transfer, says, "The funds will no longer be retained by the Government officers, a matter of exceeding lamentation, for the natives feel assured that their (the new superintendents') management will commence with a temptation that cannot be withstood, and that the perversion of their funds in the first instance will lay the foundation of a system of fraud of which they cannot foresee the termination." "They lament with great feeling being suddenly forsaken by that Government who have been their bankers, and have countenanced with gentleness and toleration their religious institutions for the last 40 years."—Mr. Wroughton to the Board of Revenue, 16 February 1842.

† The reports received from Madras do not give a general statement (which is much wanted), of the revenue derived from pagoda lands in each district under the management of Government officers, nor do the returns.

native superintendents, will you also transfer to them the management of the lands? It is important to note, in particular instances, the origin of our connexion with the temples. Of the Jamavada Pagoda in Nellore, the Collector says, "The dhurmakurta, a Brahmin, resigned the office on account of his advanced age, and having left no issue, the pagoda was taken, in the year 1815, under the management of the officers of Government. The income of the pagoda lands was settled to be received into the public treasury, from which all charges were defrayed;" and of the Pawderty Pagodas, in the same district—"they were formerly under the management of the priests; but as they neglected the daily and annual ceremonies, the management of them was assumed by the officers of Government in the year 1818. They have no lands attached to them, but derive their income from a compensation paid by Government in lieu of salt roosooms, formerly paid to the pagoda, but the collection of which was put a stop to on the establishment of the salt monopoly." Of the Kistnapatam Pagodas, in the same district,—“In consequence not only of mismanagement, but of endeavours on the part of the village people to encroach on the pagoda lands, the management was assumed by the Sircar in 1836.” The Collector of Malabar writes of certain pagodas in that district, that “the superintendence of them devolved on Government in 1789, the pagodas having escheated, with all other real and personal property, from the death of the proprietor without issue.” And of a famous temple (the Naranguidacotta) in the same district, he says, “it belonged to and was managed by two Rajahs, conjointly, till 1796, when they quarrelled, and Government assumed the superintendence.” The Trickandyor Pagoda, in the same zillah, “believed by the natives to have existed from time immemorial, and to be the special property of the deity,” came into our possession at the close of the last century, by the death of the Betulnaad Rajah, whose property escheated. “The enams of 37 pagodas,” says the Collector of Tinnevely, whether of land, grain or money, were taken under the direct management of the Collector in 1827, on grounds of mismanagement of the revenues by the Brahmin stalluttars, in whose hands they were previously, with but a slight control of the talook authorities;” and he adduces as an argument against the transfer of the lands to the new superintendents, that “the avowed cause for their assumption was the mismanagement of the pagoda agents of the time, which was so injurious to the interests of the Government to whom revenue was payable, and to the persons cultivating, that nothing but the measure of depriving the agents of all power over the lands was thought sufficient to prevent their being sold for arrears of revenue.” The revenue to which he alludes as payable to Government, is the peishcush or quit-rent, the amount of which is still deducted, in most cases, from the proceeds of the pagoda lands.

5. It is clear that the officers of Government cannot be completely disconnected from the concerns of the pagodas, so long as they continue to realize the pagoda revenues. It is equally clear, that if the management of the lands be transferred to the superintendents of the pagodas, there can be no guarantee against a recurrence of those evils which rendered it necessary to resume the lands in the first instance. The inexpediency and injustice of such a transfer has been strongly represented by the revenue officers of Madras. The Collector of Tanjore declares his opinion, that “the retention of the lands is due, as a measure of justice, to the agriculturists, whose contracts and engagements have been made in expectation of it.” The Collector of Madura writes, “The executive officers, to whom, in most cases, it would be necessary to abandon land endowments, in case it be decided that their revenue shall not be collected by Government officers, would be pandarums or other religious votaries, utterly unskilled in the nature of revenue affairs.” “I am of opinion, too, that it is a matter of hardship, if not injustice, to a ryot, to deprive him of the right of paying his taxes direct to the officers of Government, without his own consent being obtained to its receipt through the intervention of another party.” The Collector of Salem declares his belief that “the condition of the cultivator would be worse by many degrees.” The Collector of Chingleput appeals against the transfer, by reminding Government that they, as well as the cultivators, will suffer by the change; the quit-rent or peishcush will

Nearly all the
pay quit-rent.

often

returns from the different Collectors sufficiently distinguish the sources of the pagoda revenues. As far as can be judged from the Collectors' statements, it appears that the pagoda lands which are managed by Government yield a revenue of about six lacs, of which between three and four lacs is derived from lands belonging to pagodas in the Tanjore and Tinnevely districts.

often not be realized. Its non-payment was one of the reasons for taking the lands, in the first instance, out of the hands of the trustees. The revenues, through mismanagement, decreased below the sums required for the support of the institutions; the villages were abandoned, and the means of irrigation neglected. The Collector of Tinnevely writes in terms yet more forcible: "The assuming the management of these lands appear to me a measure of justice to all parties; to the Government, inasmuch as in many instances they derive revenue from them; to those cultivating, who have entered into engagements in the expectation that this management would continue, and whose interests would undoubtedly suffer by the transfer to such new masters, and, lastly, to the institutions, or rather to the community to whom they belong, for the opinion is universal that the destruction of the property would be the inevitable consequence of the abandonment of the Government control." One officer, and one only, the Collector of Trichinopoly, gives his voice the other way. In this district there were 116 pagodas under the management of the officers of Government, including the celebrated temples of Seringham.* The established funds of the institutions from various sources amount to 1,37,914 rupees. The Collector thus alludes to the proposed measure of transferring the lands now under the management of Government officers to the trustees of the pagodas: "I am not aware of any reason why all the lands should not be entrusted to the management of the trustees. The rights of the agriculturists will not be in any way affected by this measure, as any attempt on the part of the dhurmakurtas to make exactions unauthorized by the Regulations can, and I doubt not will, be met without hesitation by actions at law. An agriculturist in a pagoda village, under the new arrangements, will be in exactly the same position as an agriculturist in a pagoda village in which the servants of Government have not been accustomed to exercise control, or in an enam village, or in a village belonging to a large proprietor."

Mr. Onslow to the Board of Revenue.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, 24 March 1842.

6. The Board of Revenue are strongly in favour of retaining the management of the lands. "The question now arises, how such lands are to be treated on withdrawing from interference in the concerns of the pagodas: and the opinion of the revenue officers of this Presidency has been required, whether, in cases where the revenue has been or may be fixed for a term of years, the control of the estates should not again be transferred to the pagoda officers or trustees, or to agents appointed by them, subject to the same penalties for exaction and breach of trust as the native revenue servants of Government? By the existing Regulations, such inquiries devolve upon the Collector, for it has been rightly considered that the courts do not possess the means of conducting such investigations. If the Collector, then, be still bound to receive complaints, and to interfere summarily in such matters (and it may fairly be presumed that such calls upon him would not be few), the full measure of relief that has been contemplated would not be afforded, and many of the objections now brought against the present state of the question would continue to exist. But putting this difficulty out of the question, this Board do not hesitate to record their opinion, that adequate protection to the cultivators of pagoda lands would not be secured by the above proposition. In no district has such a degree of fiscal perfection been attained, as to prevent frequent occasions of dispute, nor, from the very nature of things, does it seem possible to devise a system by which such could be obviated. To cite but a single example, irrigated lands pay higher assessment, in consideration of water supplied from public reservoirs. If these are not duly kept in repair, the cultivators are subjected to various degrees of loss, in proportion as the distribution of water is more or less scanty. But the demand on the land is fixed, and the power of enforcing it summary and instant. Before recourse can be had to the means of redress or resistance, a serious injury has been inflicted. Other difficulties suggest themselves, if a more general view is taken of the relative positions of a ryot and the Government in an enam village. In making a grant to an institution or an individual,

* These are the temples described by the historian Robertson as having been built with astronomical precision. Orme says, "The extreme veneration in which Seringham is held, arises from a belief that it contains that identical image of the god Vishnu which is used to be worshipped by the god Brahma. Pilgrims from all parts of the Peninsula come here to obtain absolution, and none come without an offering of money. A large part of the revenue of the island is allotted for the maintenance of the Brahmins who inhabit the pagoda, and these, with their families, formerly composed a multitude of not less than 40,000 souls, maintained without labour by the liberality of superstition. Here, as in all the other great pagodas of India, the Brahmins live in a subordination which knows no resistance, and slumber in a voluptuousness which knows no wants."

individual, the Government simply confers its own rights in the land, which are limited to that portion of the produce, or its equivalent in money, constituting the public revenue. The payment of this is the tenure by which the ryot holds his land, and having discharged it, he cannot be ejected. And not only does this establish his right to possession, but to sundry other privileges connected with the peculiar economy of an Indian village, such as right of common, the services of the hereditary village servants, the occupation of particular houses or sites, the proportion of good and bad lands, periodical exchange of fields, with many others too numerous to particularize, sometimes general, sometimes confined to particular places. It is easy to perceive the vexatious interferences to which such rights are exposed, under the individual or collective administration of trustees, hereditary or elected, often non-resident, and ignorant of village affairs, looking only to present returns, without a personal or permanent interest in the property or to the people, and how the resistance of an unjust demand may call forth the exercise of petty annoyance from parties armed with the summary powers of the revenue laws. Hence, though it has been the practice of all former, as well as of existing Governments, to delegate, they have been careful never to alienate such powers. On the contrary, if abused, they are liable to summary resumption, and instances of the exercise of such interference are of frequent occurrence."

Proceedings of the
Board of Revenue
24 March 1842.

7. On the 17th August 1843, the Board of Revenue reported, that "the total withdrawal of all interference on the part of Government with the native religious institutions throughout the whole of the provinces composing the Madras Presidency," had been completed. In the Minutes of Consultation of the Madras Government, dated the 4th September 1843, the Governor in Council notices this report as very gratifying, and at the same time "His Lordship in Council authorizes the disbursement of 500 rupees pledged to the inhabitants of Taramungalum, in the Salem district, to enable them to repair the car of the temple at that place. Pending the issue of final orders, his Lordship in Council thinks that disbursements for similar purposes of the pagodas may be authorized by the Board of Revenue, as heretofore, but that the local officers should not exercise any control over the expenditure." Now it is evident that the total withdrawal of all interference has not been completed, if it is still considered necessary that the Board of Revenue should sanction the disbursement of sums of money for specific purposes connected with the temples.

8. It is proper to explain briefly what has been done in each district; it will then be seen more clearly what yet remains to be effected.

VIZAGAPATAM.

In this district there are 50 pagodas receiving small amounts annually from the Government treasury; only one is under the immediate superintendence of the Government officers, the Nuckapully Pagoda, to which 1,000 rupees is paid from the Government treasury;* the superintendence has been transferred to the proprietor of the Nuckapilly estate, who has bound himself, by a sunnud given to the Collector, to administer faithfully the revenues of the temple; 713 rupees are in deposit in the treasury on account of this pagoda, being the surplus remaining from the annual endowment of 1,000 rupees, after defraying the expenses connected with the institution. The amounts paid by the Collector to the 49 other pagodas (in all, 1,154 rupees) are paid to the "worshippers," who are named in the permanent settlement accounts, and the allowance descends in the same way as any other real property. "Respecting the deposit of 713 rupees, it was proposed to transfer it to the new superintendent; to this, however, the Government of Madras objected, without a reference to the Court of Directors, being doubtful whether these deposits should not be expended, as heretofore, on works of public utility, instead of being handed over to the persons who cannot claim them in any way."

Proceedings of the
Board of Revenue,
16 September 1841.

Mr. Arbuthnot to
the Board of
Revenue, 17 July
1841.
Minutes of Consultation,
19 Oct. 1841.

NELLORE.

* Let it be observed, that the origin of these payments is not always to be traced; it is supposed that they were given in most instances as commutation allowances for land resumed. We continued them as we found them under the former Government. Since we had possession of Kurnool, we have disbursed 15,402 rupees annually for religious and charitable purposes. These sums were all paid in the time of the late Nawab. Yeomiahdars receive of it 11,659 rupees. "These yeomiahhs," says the Commissioner (4 February 1843), "were no doubt intended as a remuneration to the parties for the performance of certain religious ceremonies; but whether, under the late orders from the Court, I am to see that these conditions are performed, is not for me to decide."

NELLORE.

In this district there are 829 pagodas and mosques, whose estimated income from lands is 44,953 rupees, and from other sources (payments from the Government treasury and offerings of individuals) 30,537, making a total estimated income of 75,490 rupees; of this, 7,069 rupees is peishcush, payable to Government. There are only 12 pagodas which have been managed by the Collector. The superintendence of each of these has been transferred to a committee, composed, in most instances, of the priests, in conjunction with the head inhabitants of the village in which the pagoda is situate; vacancies in the committee are to be supplied, in the case of a priest or pagoda servant, by inheritance; in the case of any other manager, by election of the committee.

MALABAR.

In this district 28 pagodas were under the management of the Government officers; they have been made over to the Zamorin of Calicut; money payments are made from the Government treasury to two pagodas, of 1,771 rupees annually; there is also a mosque in this district (Quelandy Mosque), on account of which Government pays 1,800 rupees annually; * this is a commutation allowance in lieu of a right to certain customs which have been abolished.

A sum of 3,579 rupees was stated to be in deposit in the treasury on account of the pagodas, on the 20th November 1841.

MADURA. †

Thirty-four pagodas in this district were managed by the Collector. The aggregate amount of the annual money allowances granted by Government to Hindoo institutions in lieu of resumed lands, is 49,155 rupees; the amount derived from endowments of land under the immediate management of the officers of Government is 25,686 rupees; the amount stated to be in deposit on the 6th October 1841 was 78,205 rupees. In this zillah there were plenty of claimants to the office of dhurmakurta. Dhurmakurtas have accordingly been selected, the arrangement proposed, writes the Collector, is that which appears to have been usually adopted upon the original presentation of endowments by states or individuals, viz. that the general superintendence of the affairs of one or more pagodas should be made over to some "personage of influence and respectability, and the details of each managed, as heretofore, by one or two executive officers under his immediate control." It is intended that the office of dhurmakurta shall be hereditary; in failure of heirs, the Civil Court is to nominate.

RAJAMUNDREY.

Only one pagoda in this district was superintended by the Collector; 2,910 rupees (a commutation allowance in lieu of resumed land) is paid on account of it annually from the Government treasury. The superintendence has been transferred to the Rajah of the district, "who will be called upon to execute a bond for the due performance of the prescribed ceremonies, and maintenance of the buildings in repair, and a faithful administration of the funds." There are other 16 pagodas which receive allowance from Government, amounting to 618 rupees; also a mosque, which receives 167 rupees, as commutation for salt roosooms.

MASULIPATAM.

The interference of Government extended to only two institutions in this zillah. They were made over to the zemindars in December 1841. There are a great many small endowments attached to pagodas, but only one money assignment, 280 rupees, a commutation for salt roosooms.

TRICHINOPOLY.

* The Governor in Council proposes to assign lands in lieu of this payment; but the point is yet undecided whether it is less scandalous to give lands than to give money. There does not seem to be any real difference.

† The Collector of this zillah states the sources of the pagoda revenue as they should be stated, distinguishing between that which is paid from the Government treasury as a fixed allowance, and that which is paid on account of lands of which Government has merely assumed the management.

TRICHINOPOLY.

One hundred and sixteen pagodas were managed by the Collector. Dhurmakurtas and trustees have been selected for them with much difficulty. The annual emoluments of the institutions amounts to 1,37,914 rupees, of which 56,298 rupees is contributed by Government; 98,424 rupees was in deposit on the 4th September 1841, "which, I conceive," says the Collector, "to be entirely at the disposal of Government."

TANJORE.

Two thousand eight hundred and seventy-four Hindoo institutions were under the superintendence of the Collector; of these, 875 receive money allowances from Government, the rest have landed endowments. The lands are managed by Government, and yield a revenue, on the average of five years, of 1,91,047 rupees; the temples have been transferred to dhurmakurtas and trustees; the influential natives of the district have usually been selected; we retain the management of the lands, and pay the proceeds periodically to the dhurmakurtas.

CHINGLEPUT.

The Collector had the management of 24 pagodas, supported by an income of 43,632 rupees, exclusive of voluntary contributions; they have been transferred to trustees.

CANARA.

In this district, no less than 3,668 institutions are stated by the Collector to have been under his management—

Pagodas	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,372
Muttans	-	-	-	-	-	-	160
Mosques	-	-	-	-	-	-	136
							3,668

Their total fixed revenue is 1,54,634 rupees, derived chiefly from the tusdeek paid by Government, amounting to 1,33,152 rupees. No part of this amount is disbursed except by order of the Collector; the difference between the actual disbursements and the fixed revenue amounting, the Collector states, to 2,764 rupees annually, has been regularly carried to the credit of Government, consequently there is no deposit; 4,279 trustees have been appointed in consequence of the order for withdrawal of interference on the part of Government.

There are no lands under the management of Government officers in this district; the Collector does not give the origin of the tusdeek.

SOUTH ARCOT.

One hundred and seven pagodas were under the management of the Collector; they have all been transferred to native trustees; the people appear to have been much dissatisfied with the arrangement for the transfer. A petition was sent in to Government, praying that the orders might be suspended "until a reply obtained for the memorial which the people of all countries proposed to address to the Queen of England on this subject."

The returns from this district are imperfect; the pagoda income is not given.

NORTH ARCOT.

The lands attached to the pagodas in this district are said to produce 70,730 rupees; they have never been under the management of Government; there is paid from the Government treasury 26,941 rupees, which is stated to be a commutation allowance for lands which have been resumed.

The returns from this district of the number of pagodas, &c. are imperfect.

SALEM.

One hundred and ninety-three pagodas in this district receive from the Government treasury a fixed allowance of 55,237 rupees; they were under the superintendence of the Collector, but have been transferred to 68 punchayets, or bodies of trustees, consisting generally of three members.

BELLARY.

The lands are under the management of Government officers.

In this district 26 Hindoo institutions, deriving from land an income of 3,356 rupees, and from the Government treasury 2,665 rupees, were managed by the Collector; they also have been transferred to punchayets.

COIMBATORE.

The petty village temples, supported by small enams of land, are 3,094 in number; the lands yield a revenue of 40,200 rupees, and pay a quit-rent to Government of 4,337. With the management of these, Government has never interfered. There are 132 pagodas of a superior class, which have been under the superintendence of the Collector; supported by an income of about 60,000 rupees. They have been made over to native dhurmakurtas.

CUDDAPAH.

The number of institutions under the management of Government was 285; their income, from money allowances granted in lieu of resumed enams, is 32,067 rupees, and from enam lands 25,472 rupees. The superintendence has been vested in the influential men of the district; a superintendent and trustees have been nominated to each pagoda.

TINNEVELLY.

The number of pagodas in this district which have been under the immediate superintendence of the ruling authorities, is stated to be 350, supported by an income of 2,23,709 rupees, derived from the following sources:—

Tusdeek (the lands being managed by Government)	-	1,81,369
Enams	- - - - -	26,059
Tripany	- - - - -	16,281
		2,23,709

The Tripany Fund, as it is called, is stated to have been originally derived from lands expressly appropriated for the repairs of pagodas, and from a tax on unthrashed straw, collected in certain villages. The lands have been resumed, but the tax still continues. The tax is levied by the Government officers, who appropriate the proceeds to the pagodas. The institutions have been transferred to trustees selected from the chief men of the villages.*

GUNTOOR.

The returns from this district are imperfect.

The interference of Government has been very limited in this district; the pagodas of two villages in one division have alone been under the cognizance of the Government officers, and even in these the extent of interference appears to have been restricted to supervision of the disbursements on the part of the Aumeen, through whom the revenues of the enam lands attached to each pagoda were made over to the dhurmakurta or trustee of the institution. These establishments have been transferred, without reserve, to the officiating Brahmins.

GANJAM. †

The Government connexion with native religious institutions in this district is very limited; it is confined to the payment of money allowances of 176 pagodas, the

* In all these arrangements, it cannot fail to be observed, that if effectual, they are only so for the nonce. Disputes are sure to arise, and very frequently respecting the succession to the office of dhurmakurta or superintendent, and the officers of Government will constantly be referred to as arbiters between the people and the pagoda officers. It is also to be remarked, that the superintendents have been selected with reference only to their capacity to manage temples, not with reference to the probability of their being called upon also to manage lands.

† There are some valuable villages in this district belonging to the Juggernath Temple. They are managed by agents appointed by the superintendent, who remit the revenues direct to Pooree.

the aggregate amount of which is 3,809 rupees annually; many of these allowances are very trifling, even as low as one rupee a year, and only one exceeds 200 rupees a year. These payments appear to be partly in lieu of land and roosooms, which were in the possession of the various institutions at the time when we assumed possession of the country. Government has never interfered in any way with the management of the pagodas in this collectorate.

MADRAS.

Fifteen pagodas in this district receive allowances from the Collector, who has not, however, exercised a minute control over their affairs. In the pagodas of the town of Madras, the management rests with a dhurmakurta, who is nominated by the Supreme Court; in some, beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, the Collector was used to nominate to the office; trustees have been appointed to the management of these institutions.

The returns from Madras are imperfect.

9. A Statement* has been prepared by the Accountant-general at Madras, showing the available amount remaining in deposit in the different treasuries, on account of native religious institutions. Next in importance to the question of the management of the lands attached to pagodas, is the question of the disposal of this deposit, which has accumulated under the management of British officers who have superintended the expenses of the institutions. It is the surplus remaining, after every necessary expense connected with the temples has been defrayed; the question is, whether this amount is to be delivered over to the native superintendents of the temples, or to be expended under the orders of Government in the construction of works of utility, tanks, roads, &c., and in furthering the education of the people. The latter measure is advocated generally, by the Collectors, the Board of Revenue, and at least one member of the Government. It is argued in favour of it, that the surplus has arisen from the supposed state of the pagoda lands under the management of Government officers, that after the expenses connected with the temples had been defrayed, the surplus in each year was usually expended for local purposes, and that if the amount now in deposit is given over to the pagoda officers, the people will derive no benefit from it. The Collector of Tanjore says on this subject, "To any one interested in the welfare of this fertile, populous and thriving province, it would be grievous indeed to think that a fund which has hitherto administered so largely to its improvement in the construction of bridges, the formation of roads, the repairs and cleansing of public tanks, the construction and repair of ghauts on the banks of the rivers, the support of Linegerkannas, for the reception of the indigent poor, and of establishments of scavengers in the large towns, and in a variety of minor works and matters tending to promote the cleanliness, health and comfort of the population, and facilitate the traffic of the district, should now be annihilated."

* The Statement is annexed.

We may reckon the deposit to be about nine lacs.

Mr. Chamier, whose Minute, dated the 13th of May, is with the papers. The other side of the case does not appear to have obtained a single advocate.

Other officers write in similar terms; in fact, on this part of the subject the opinion appears to be unanimous.

Mr. Kendersly to Board of Revenue, 26 November 1841.

The Court of Directors, in a despatch dated the 9th of May 1838, to the Government of Madras, use the following words: "We are of opinion, that all grants and endowments should be, in the first instance, appropriated, if possible, to their original purposes: when the funds are more than adequate to that end, instead of allowing them to accumulate without limit, they should be applied to purposes of general utility; taking care that the particular district in which the endowments are situated should derive full benefit from the new appropriation of the surplus."

Mr. Chamier, in his minute of the 14th of May, forwarded in a letter from the Madras Government of the 10th ultimo, has enlarged upon this question, the decision of which, it is to be observed, has been left by the Court of Directors to the Government of India.

10. There is a third question † which respects the Act, which it will be necessary to

† Regulation VII. of 1817, of the Madras Code, a Regulation for the due appropriation of the rents and produce of lands granted for the support of mosques, Hindoo temples and colleges, or other public purposes, for the maintenance and repair of bridges, choultries, or chuttrums and other public buildings, and for the custody and disposal of escheats. Sect. 2. "The general superintendence of all endowments in land or money granted for the support of mosques, Hindoo temples or colleges, or for other pious and beneficial purposes, and of all public buildings, such as bridges, choultries or chuttrums, and other edifices in the several provinces dependent on the Presidency of Fort St. George, is hereby vested in the Board of Revenue."

to pass for amending the present law, under which the superintendence of the endowments of religious institutions is vested in the Board of Revenue. It would seem that the withdrawal of all interference cannot be complete until such parts of Regulation VII. of 1817 as authorize interference shall have been repealed.

The Act for this purpose, submitted by the Madras Government for the consideration of the Government of India, is annexed to this paper.

1 July 1844.

(signed) *P. Melvill,*
Under Secretary.

AN ACT for amending the Laws respecting Hindoo and Mahomedan Religious Institutions, in the Presidency of Fort St. George.

1. WHEREAS it has been determined that the general superintendence of the affairs and funds of Hindoo and Mahomedan religious institutions, and all authority over them which is now vested in the Board of Revenue, shall no longer be exercised by that Board, and that the administration thereof shall be transferred to individuals professing the faith to which the institutions belong respectively, according to established rights and usages :

Be it Enacted, that all such parts of Regulation VII. of 1817 as provide for the interference of the Board of Revenue, or of any officer of Government under them, in the superintendence or the management of the affairs and funds of Hindoo and Mahomedan religious institutions, be rescinded.

2. And it is hereby enacted, that the Board of Revenue shall transfer, with the sanction of Government, the superintendence, management and control heretofore exercised by the Revenue authorities over any Hindoo or Mahomedan religious institutions, under Regulation VII. of 1817, to individuals professing the faith to which those institutions respectively belong, who may be found best entitled and competent to perform the duty.

3. And it is hereby enacted, that the succession to the management and control of the funds and of the affairs of such Hindoo and Mahomedan religious institutions, shall be governed by the recorded rules and regulations of those institutions respectively, if any there be, or otherwise by ancient and established usage, to be determined, in disputed cases, on regular suit by the established courts of justice, or by punchayet, in accordance with the existing Regulations.

4. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be competent to any worshipper at, or any person or persons having an interest in any such institutions aforesaid, to sue in the civil courts, or to prosecute before the magistrate or criminal courts, having competent jurisdiction, any superintendents, trustees or managers, or officers or servants subordinate to them, who may be attached to those institutions respectively, for any breach of the trusts undertaken, or the duties assumed by them, which can be made the grounds of a civil action or criminal prosecution, or for any fraud or embezzlement committed by them.

5. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be competent to the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, by an Order in Council, in cases where the succession or election of trustees or managers of native religious institutions is not provided for by established usage, or by recorded rules, to direct the assembling of a punchayet, who shall decide under what rules, and in whom, such right of succession or of election shall vest. And the decision of such punchayet shall be binding on the courts of justice, as a recorded rule of the institutions.

(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*
Acting Chief Secretary.

STATEMENT, showing the Sum remaining in Deposit in the several Treasuries of the Collectors on the 30th June 1843, on account of Pagodas, or Native Religious Institutions; with the probable Amount required to be disbursed, and the available Surplus.

	Balance remaining in Deposit on the 30th June 1843.	Deduct the probable Amount which will be required to be disbursed therefrom.	Net Surplus in Deposit, not immediately required for the purpose of Pagodas, or Native Religious Institutions.
	Co.'s Rs. a. p.	Co.'s Rs. a. p.	Co.'s Rs. a. p.
Vizagapatam - - - -	713 15 4	- - -	713 15 4
Masulipatam - - - -	1,127 14 11	- - -	1,127 14 11
Guntoor - - - -	7,848 3 9	1,200 - -	6,648 3 9
Nellore - - - -	3,954 4 5	721 4 8	3,232 15 9
Chingleput - - - -	89,847 11 10	28,829 6 8	61,018 5 2
Madras - - - -	5,978 10 -	- - -	5,978 10 -
Southern Division of Arcot - - - -	31,987 6 1	7,306 3 10	24,681 2 3
Bellary - - - -	13,116 5 7	- - -	13,116 5 7
Cuddapah - - - -	3,854 6 11	- - -	3,852 6 11
Salem - - - -	35,807 6 11	- - -	35,807 6 11
Coimbatore - - - -	46,538 - 8	7,436 10 6	39,101 6 2
Tanjore - - - -	5,86,648 3 7	2,36,648 3 7	3,50,000 - -
Trichinopoly - - - -	1,24,102 7 1	435 1 3	1,23,667 5 10
Madura - - - -	1,20,954 14 6	152 14 4	1,20,802 - 2
Tinnevely - - - -	3,40,488 4 -	2,69,326 7 2	71,161 12 10
Malabar - - - -	3,579 5 2	- - -	3,579 5 2
Canara - - - -	6,707 3 8	78 1 2	6,629 2 6
TOTAL - - - Co.'s Rs.	14,23,252 12 5	5,52,134 5 2	8,71,118 7 3

(Errors excepted.)

(signed) *John Orr,*
Accountant-general.

Fort St. George, Accountant-general's Office,
16 December 1843.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*
Secretary to Government.

—No. 142.—

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. Millett; dated 15 September 1845.

FIRST, as to the administration of these institutions.

The only case of interference of this kind under the Government of Bengal was that of the Temple of Juggernaut, where it has entirely ceased.

Discontinuance of official interference in the affairs of native religious institutions.

Several instances are stated in the returns from the North West Provinces, in which the officers of Government exercise more or less control over religious establishments.

In the city of Delhie, the Collector realizes the rents of certain shops and other buildings constituting the funds of 13 mosques, and controls the expenditure and appoints the servants of those institutions. The surplus receipts are applied to purposes of local improvement.

In Agra the local agents and executive engineer charge themselves with the periodical repairs of a shrine.

At Chunar the local agents appoint a successor on a vacancy occurring in the office of ministerial attendant of a mosque, and are furnished with monthly reports of receipts and disbursements connected with it.

The Sudder Board of Revenue recommended that these institutions should be made over to the incumbent ministers, in communication with the parties most interested in them, who should be invited to appoint a committee of management for their regulation.

The Governor-general, then administering the North Western Provinces, concurred in this recommendation, but directed that the change should be gradually introduced on the occurrence of vacancies.

I think no time should be lost in carrying the proposed arrangements into effect.

The Commissioner of Kamaun states in his report, that the rawuls of the three great temples of Budinath, Kedarnauth and Gopesir, receive sunnuds of investiture from the ruling authority, and that the custom has been continued under our Government; he advocates the observance of this usage on political grounds. I am not sufficiently informed of the nature of the offices held by these persons to give an opinion at present on this point.

Sect. 7, Regulation
XXXIV., 1795.

The local officers suggest, that the distribution of the charitable allowances defrayable from the offerings of the temple of Bindabashna, near Mirzapoor, now made by the Collector under the orders of the Board of Revenue and Government, should be transferred to the pundahs of the temple, or a committee of respectable Hindoo inhabitants of the place, leaving any parties deeming themselves aggrieved by the mode of distribution to seek redress in the civil court.

It is stated that lengthened inquiries are frequently necessary to establish the identity of pensioners, and to overrule the objections of the pundas. Further information might be called for, as to the origin and annual amount of this charity, and the class of persons entitled to benefit by it.

The Madras Government have now fully executed the orders of the Honourable Court to withdraw from all interference in the management of native religious institutions. Some idea may be formed of the extent to which this interference had been carried, from the following extract from Mr. Under-Secretary Melville's note :

1 July 1844.

"The reports received from the Collectors of the different zillahs of the Madras Presidency, show that the superintendence of no less than 7,600 Hindoo establishments,* from the famous Temple of Seringham to the common village poojarees, has hitherto been vested in the officers of Government, and this was something more than a nominal superintendence.† The people did not merely regard the Collector as the friendly guardian of their religion; but they looked up to him as the regulator of its ceremonies and festivals; as the supervisor of the priests and servants of the pagodas; as the faithful treasurer of the pagoda funds, and the comptroller of the daily expenses of their idolatry."

Much difficulty was experienced in effecting the transference of the superintendence of some of these institutions from European to native agency; and different modes have been adopted, according to local circumstances and feelings. In some cases the temples have been committed to the single charge of rajahs, influential zemindars and dhurmakurtas; in others to committees or punchayets, in which hereditary village officers and the superintendents and priests of the temples have been associated with residents of wealth and respectability. One celebrated pagoda has been committed to the care of a mohunt.

The next branch of the subject relates to the management of lands belonging to religious institutions.

The Honourable Court, in their despatch No. 17, of 1841, 25th August, after referring to a previous despatch, regarding the disposal of the Juggernaut lands, proceeds thus :

"5. In all cases where the revenue has been or may be fixed for a term of years, as has been done in Cuttack, we think that the collection of the revenue so fixed belonging to temples or other endowed religious institutions, may be safely transferred to agents, to be appointed by the parties in whom the management of the affairs and funds of such institutions may be vested, subject only to such penalties against exactions and other abuses of their trust as the native servants similarly employed on the part of the Government would be liable to.

"6. The

* "The number cannot be given quite accurately, as the returns from some districts are not sufficiently perfect."

† It is, of course, not meant that the degree of superintendence was the same in every district.

“ 6. The foregoing observation is applicable to entire villages, or distinct portions of villages, which may have been assigned to temples or other religious institutions in all parts of our territories, provided, however, that the revenue demandable from such villages or portions of villages has been clearly defined, and a pottah or lease issued to each ryot, specifying the extent of land, the amount of the revenue, and the periods at which it becomes due; but in all villages in which temples or other religious institutions derive only a limited portion of the revenue or government share of the produce of the land in the form of per-centages or fees, the collection of such per-centages or fees must continue to be made by the officers who collect the revenue from which they are derived, as any attempt to separate the two items of demand, and to leave their collection in the hands of distinct agents would, we fear, expose the ryots to serious risk of abuse.”

“ 8. You will perceive, that in the directions now conveyed to you, it is our object to give complete-effect to the principles recognized in the despatches to which we have referred, and we rely on your promoting that object to the utmost extent in which it may be practicable.”

In pursuance of the above instructions, the Juggernaut lands have been made over to the Rajah of Khoorda, the superintendent of the temple. The only other endowment lands in Bengal under the charge of the revenue authorities, are those constituting the Syedpore estate.

This is a very peculiar endowment; it consists of a large zemindary in zillah Jessore, permanently settled, which the proprietor in A.D. 1806 gave in perpetual appropriation for certain religious purposes. He appointed two persons trustees, and enjoined, that after the payment of the Government revenue, the produce of the lands should be divided into nine shares, of which—

Three to be appropriated to the maintenance of religious ceremonies;

Two, in equal portions, to the trustees for their personal expenses; and

Four to the payment of the necessary establishment, and certain pensioners.

Subsequently disputes arose between the two trustees, which led to extravagance of expenditure, to derangement and confusion in the management of the trust, and to a want of punctuality in the payment of the Government revenue, which occasioned an attachment of the lands. During the attachment a mofussil settlement was undertaken, with the intention that on its completion the estate should be delivered back to the trustee, a sole trustee having been appointed by Government after the death of the original trustees. Under this settlement, the estate has been for the most part parcelled out into Putnee talooks; but the rents having, at the desire of the trustee, been made payable to the Collector, the estate has continued under the management of the revenue officers.

Of the two shares originally appropriated to the trustees, one is now devoted to education, and the eight are paid over to the trustee to be applied to the proper purposes; but lapsed pensions and savings from the four shares are carried to the credit of the Education Fund. The reason assigned by the Bengal Government for retaining the entire management of this estate, viz. that a portion of the profits is devoted to educational purposes, is scarcely sufficient. If necessary, such a portion might be retained as would yield an annual income equal to the one-ninth share, but the rest should be made over to the trustee.

The Bengal Government might be referred to on this point. An endowment of this description rests on a very insecure foundation; since on a sale of the estate for arrears of revenue, it would, I presume, fall like all other incumbrances imposed after the time of settlement.

In the North Western Provinces the rents of the lands belonging to the shrine already mentioned, are collected by the tehsildar, and paid in equal shares to two surviving branches of the family of the enshrined saint. These lands (of which a mofussil settlement has been made), consist of six mouzahs, yielding 9,709 rupees per annum.

The Sudder Board recommended that the incumbent should appoint a paid agent to collect the rents as fixed by the settlement, and to manage the lands. The Governor-general concurred in this view, but postponed giving effect to the plan till a vacancy in the numbers should take place.

The transference should be made at once.

In the Allahabad district, lands yielding 1,602 rupees per annum, appropriated for the repairs and other expenses of certain durgahs, are managed by the revenue

authorities. Both the Collector and Commissioner proposed that they should be restored to the trustees, but the Board appear to have overlooked them. The restoration should be immediately effected. A school, containing 40 boys, is attached to one of the durgahs, and a yearly fund of 155 rupees is set apart for it. The Collector proposed that the school should be made over to the local Committee of Education; the Commissioner, that it could be most effectively superintended by the Collector. It is not stated when or how this school was established, or what is the nature of the studies pursued in it. The Lieutenant-governor may be requested to determine this point. Strong objections have been urged by the revenue authorities at Madras against the relinquishment of the charge of the endowment lands now under the management of the Collectors. I concur with Mr. Elliott in thinking that the Honourable Court's instructions should be held applicable only to such lands as are still recognized in the public books as pagoda lands, and not to such as in times past belonged to religious institutions, but which, either under the Mahomedan government or during the earliest days of our rule, have been incorporated with the revenue lands, money payments being made from the treasury in lieu of them. Such lands it would be now impossible or extremely difficult to trace.

The Madras Government and Board of Revenue advocate the retention of the management only of the lands, "comprising the great devastanum estates, generally of considerable extent, and occupied by numerous ryots;" all lands, therefore, not answering to this description, should be relinquished to the trustees of the institutions to which they belong, after arrangements made for securing the rights of the cultivators. In many cases, the lands of the smaller pagodas have never been taken charge of by the Collectors; in Coimbatore, for instance, there are 3,904 village temples supported by small enams of land, yielding 40,200 rupees, and paying 4,337 rupees peshcush, which have continued under native management; in North Arcot also lands yielding 70,730 rupees have so continued, but the number of pagodas to which they belong is not specified.

Of the lands appropriated to the larger pagodas, we are not informed what portion still remain under native superintendence.

Various were the causes which led to the temples and their funds being brought under Government control; the death or resignation of dhurmakurtas leaving no successors, the quarrels of dhurmakurtas, neglect of the religious ceremonies by the priests, mismanagement of the funds generally, and of the lands in particular, involving injury to the ryots, and loss or risk of loss to the Government where revenue was derivable from them.

The principal objections urged by the Madras authorities against the relinquishment of the lands are,—

The prejudice to the cultivators, in depriving them of the benefit of the liberal administration of the Government officers, and exposing them to the rapaciousness of men having only a temporary interest in the lands, especially in the case of lands the productiveness of which depends on works of irrigation; such works being kept in regular repair by the Government officers, but which, left to native superintendence, would be neglected; causing decline of cultivation and distress of the agriculturists.

The Collector of Trichinopoly, in whose district are the celebrated temples of Seringham, is the only officer who takes a different view of the subject.

"I am not aware," he says, "of any reason why all the lands should not be entrusted to the management of the trustees; the rights of the agriculturists will not be in any way affected by this measure, as any attempt on the part of the dhurmakurtas to make exactions unauthorized by the Regulations can, and I doubt not will be met without hesitation by actions at law. An agriculturist in a pagoda village under the new arrangements, will be in exactly the same position as an agriculturist in a pagoda village in which the servants of Government have not been accustomed to exercise control, or in an enam village, or in a village belonging to a large proprietor."

I have understood it to be a cause of complaint with the Government officers, that ryots are withdrawn from the revenue lands by the offer of better terms from the proprietors of enam villages, and if the constant indulgence shown to the Government ryots in the shape of remissions of balances and abatements from the full amount of revenue demandable from them, arises from the circumstance of the rents imposed being of the nature of rack-rents, the objections urged against the

the relinquishment of the temple lands on the ground of depriving the ryots of this considerate treatment, may probably be obviated by the establishment of a moderate rate of assessment on the lands, previously to their transfer to the native trustees.

The dhurmakurtas generally may be indifferent landlords, but in many cases the affairs of the religious institutions have, as above stated, been made over to the charge of rajahs and influential zemindars, or to committees in which hereditary village officers and the superintendents and priests of temples have been associated with residents of wealth and respectability; under their superintendence, and the general control proposed to be vested in committees where the institutions are under the immediate charge of the dhurmakurtas, the ryots will find many safeguards against oppression.

In parts of the country where cultivation depends chiefly on extensive works of irrigation, I should have supposed that authority existed somewhere to ensure the punctual repairs of reservoirs and tanks, whether the parties responsible for the same were zemindars or enamdars. The temple lands would of course contribute their quota to the funds necessary for preserving these works in an efficient state; the Honourable Court have adverted to this part in the 7th para. of their despatch; they observe, "it is not our intention that the revenues of mosque and pagoda lands should be exempted from any charge for irrigation, and for the general management of the districts wherein they are situated, to which they may justly be liable, and we desire that provision may be made for defraying such charges before the revenues are applied to other purposes."

The Government of India had determined to continue the Juggernath lands under the charge of the revenue officers, in order to secure protection and justice to the ryots, and in August 1840, with the same view, they conveyed to the Madras Government their sanction to the adoption of the like course with the temple lands in that Presidency; but the Honourable Court, in their despatch above quoted, have enjoined a different mode of proceeding, and they rely on us to promote their view, "to the utmost extent which may be practicable," having in a previous despatch observed, "that the whole subject of the disconnection of Government and its officers from the native religious institutions" has "been specially" committed to our charge. I therefore think it is incumbent upon us not to swerve from the fulfilment of the Court's instructions, unless we are satisfied that the execution of them would be attended with very serious inconvenience. 25 August 1841. 3 March 1841.

In the Bengal Presidency they have been executed with facility in the only instance to which they have been applied—that of the Juggernath lands, yielding about 18,000 rupees per annum; and in the Bombay Presidency they have been fully carried out without objection or difficulty.

I am not myself satisfied that they cannot be carried into effect at Madras also.

I would propose, that the Madras Government be directed to transfer to the proper native agents all the lands not "composing the great devastanum estates," after adopting such measures for the protection of the ryots as may be necessary, and respecting the devastanum estates,* I would request their opinion whether, after delivery of pottahs to the ryots containing the specifications noticed by the Honourable Court, these lands might not in like manner be transferred, the cultivators having the immediate protection of the visitors and committees, and, when necessary, of the courts of justice.

Also, where works of irrigation are concerned, whether some means cannot be adopted to ensure their due repair.

A statement should be furnished of the lands which, after full deliberation, the Madras Government consider it impracticable to include in the transference, with specification of their extent, the institutions to which they belong, and the reason why it is deemed necessary to make them exceptions.

Where the lands have been taken under the management of the revenue officers for the purpose of securing the quit-rent derivable from them, it may be considered

* The most extensive are in Tanjore, in all 86,724 acres, yielding an average revenue of 1,91,047 rupees, belonging to 2,000 pagodas, having been under the management of the revenue officers upwards of 30 years. The Juggernath lands were nearly 40 years under Government management.

considered whether it would not answer the purpose to retain possession of such portion of them as would yield the amount required.

A proposition has been made in connexion with this part of the subject, to resume the endowment lands, and substitute fixed annual payments calculated on a ten years' average of their net produce; such a commutation is stated to have been already made in Tinnevely and other districts. The reasons assigned for this proposition are, that the necessity for keeping separate accounts of the pagoda lands, and all room for future complaints of mismanagement from the administrators of the institutions against the revenue authorities, will be obviated, and that "the separation from all connexion with these institutions will then in truth and in fact be full and complete."

This proposition is made of course on the supposition that the lands now managed by the Government officers will not be relinquished.

I do not see that any important object would be gained by such an arrangement, though doubtless it would be attended with some convenience. It could not be effected without the full consent of all parties concerned, and this, considering the general preference evinced by the natives for land, possessions might not in many cases be conceded; also, as by Hindoo and Mahomedan law endowment lands are not alienable, an Act would perhaps be necessary to give validity to the transaction. The proposition is only intended to affect lands which are now under the direct charge of the revenue officers.

The third point is the proposed modification of Reg. XX. 1810, of the Bengal, and Reg. VII. 1817, of the Madras Code, as directed by the Honourable Court, and the propriety of substituting a native for European agency, to watch over the due appropriation of the funds of religious institutions.

The former Regulation may be said to have been almost inoperative throughout the Presidency of Fort William. In Madras the similar provisions of Reg. VII. 1817 have been applied beyond their intent.

I concur in the principle of the provisions proposed by Mr. Elliott, and agree with him, that where persons are appointed to the charge of institutions having nothing to do with their actual administration, the control of the committees need not extend to them.

I do not think, however, that one committee in a district would be found sufficient; I would rather suggest the appointment of separate committees in the neighbourhood of the several institutions, the numbers of these to be chosen by municipal election. Committees so constituted would have, in a much greater degree, the confidence of the public, and be much more effective for the detection and check of abuses, than one committee at the Sudder station.

I do not consider it necessary that these committees should be appointed as a matter of course, but would leave it to the local Government to authorize their appointment wherever the people expressed a wish for them.

Mere village pagodas will require little or no expenditure of this description.

Fourthly. I concur in the proposed disposal of the surplus funds of the institutions, not taking into the account offerings to the idols. Where the lands are transferred to native management, such a portion of them might perhaps be retained as would yield the average amount of annual surplus.

The funds of pagodas deserted and gone to decay might be applied in the same way.

Fifthly. On the general question of substituting grants of land for money payments, raised by the particular proposition respecting the Quilandy Mosque, I do not attach any importance to such an arrangement. I see no objection to it, if most convenient to all parties, and no inducement to it on the ground of thereby more effectually disconnecting the Government and its officers from these institutions.

Sixthly. Nor can I see any reason for appropriating a fixed capital, yielding interest equal to the amount of the excise duty resumed, for which annual payments are now made to certain mosques in Madras. On the contrary, I think such an arrangement would be very objectionable.

Seventhly. I concur in Sir H. Maddock's remarks respecting the endowment lands, saderward, and money payments in Kurnool.

I have

I have only to observe, in conclusion, that the Bombay Government appear to have fully executed the orders of the Honourable Court, both as regards interference with the internal concerns of the religious institutions, and the management of lands belonging to them.* There were but few of the latter under charge of the revenue officers.

The transference has been effected with little difficulty, and no apprehension is entertained of injury to the institutions or to the ryots in consequence.

No law similar to Reg. XX. 1810, and Reg. VII. of 1817, existed at Bombay, nor is any such asked for.

(signed) *F. Millett.*

15 September 1845.

— No. 143. —

(No. 846.)

From *G. A. Bushby*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to *D. Elliott*, Esq., Member Indian Law Commission; dated 20 September 1845. Home Department,
Legislative. .

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and its enclosure, dated 1st March, respecting the discontinuance of all interference on the part of the officers of Government with the affairs of native religious institutions in Madras, and to express the thanks of the Governor-general in Council for your able report on the subject.

I have, &c.

(signed) *G. A. Bushby*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Council Chamber,
20 September 1845.

— No. 144. —

From *G. A. Bushby*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, to *J. F. Thomas*, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George; dated 20 September 1845.

Sir,

THE Right honourable the Governor-general in Council has had under consideration the reports received from the several Presidencies on the general question respecting the discontinuance of all interference on the part of the officers of Government with the affairs of native religious institutions; and I have been instructed, with reference to the despatches from the Government of Fort St. George of the dates noted in the margin, to communicate to you the following observations and orders.

1. 29 Nov 1842.
2. 25 April 1843.
3. 5 Sept. 1843.
4. 9 March 1844.
5. 12 April 1844.
6. 10 June 1844.
7. 3 Dec. 1844.
8. 3 Dec. 1844.
9. 11 Jan. 1845.
10. 14 June 1845.

2. It appears from the despatches above referred to, that the Government of Madras have now fully executed the orders of the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated the 25th August 1841, so far as they relate to the withdrawal from all interference in the management of native religious institutions.

3. Owing to the extent to which this interference had been carried, much difficulty was experienced in effecting the transference of the superintendence of some of the institutions from European to native agency, and different modes have been adopted, according to local circumstances and feelings. In some cases the temples have been committed to the single charge of rajahs, influential zemindars and dhurmakurtas; in others to committees or punchayets, in which hereditary village officers, and the superintendents and priests of the temples, have been associated with residents of wealth and respectability. One celebrated pagoda, that at Tripetty, has been committed to the care of a mohunt.

4. It

* The only exception, if it be one, is the case of two villages in the Ahmedabad zillah, being appropriations for a temple, and maintenance of pilgrims.

4. It further appears, that in certain instances the measures of the Government were remonstrated against by the Hindoo community, who saw or apprehended, in the transfer to private individuals of the management of their religious endowments, which had before been controlled by responsible officers of the Government, much risk of future malversation on the part of those about to be entrusted with the charge of the funds of these institutions. The course pursued has, on the whole, been less unpopular than might have been expected; and the Governor-general in Council has much satisfaction in remarking, that this is in a great measure attributable to the able and judicious manner in which the Government of Fort St. George proceeded to carry into execution the orders of the Honourable Court.

5. But though the Madras Government have thus accomplished the main objects contemplated by the home authorities, the Governor-general in Council observes, that the disconnection of the officers of Government with the affairs of these establishments has not been so complete as was desired. Strong objections have been urged by the revenue authorities at Madras against the relinquishment of the charge of the endowment lands now under the management of the Collectors; and on this and other points the decision of the Supreme Government is solicited.

6. These objections are grounded on the prejudice that may be done to the cultivators, by depriving them of the benefits of the liberal administration of the Government officers, and exposing them to the rapaciousness of men having only a temporary interest in the lands; especially in the case of lands the productiveness of which depends on works of irrigation, such works being kept in regular repair by the Government officers, but which, left to native superintendence, it is anticipated would be neglected, causing thereby the decline of cultivation and the distress of the agriculturists. The Collector of Trichinopoly, in which district are the celebrated temples of Seringham, is the only officer who takes a different view of this subject. "I am not aware," he says, "of any reason why all the lands should not be entrusted to the management of the trustees. The rights of the agriculturists will not be in any way affected by this measure, as any attempt on the part of the dhurmakurtas to make exactions unauthorized by the Regulations, can, and I doubt not will, be met without hesitation by actions at law. An agriculturist in a pagoda village, under the new arrangements, will be in exactly the same position as an agriculturist in a pagoda village in which the servants of Government have not been accustomed to exercise control, or in an enaam village, or in a village belonging to a large proprietor."

7. The Governor-general in Council understands it to be a cause of complaint with the Government officers, that ryots are withdrawn from the revenue lands by the offer of better terms from the proprietors of enaam villages; and if the constant indulgence shown to the Government ryots in the shape of remissions of balances, and abatements from the full amount of revenue demandable from them, arises from the circumstance of the rents imposed being of the nature of rack-rents, the objections urged against the relinquishment of the temple lands, on the ground of depriving the ryots of this considerate treatment, may probably be obviated by the establishment of a moderate rate of assessment on the lands, and that, if practicable, in perpetuity, previously to their transfer to the native trustees.

8. The dhurmakurtas generally may be indifferent landlords, but in many cases the affairs of the religious institutions have, as above stated, been made over to the charge of rajahs and influential zemindars, or to committees in which hereditary village officers and the superintendents and priests of temples, have been associated with residents of wealth and respectability. Under their superintendence, and the general control proposed to be vested in committees where the institutions are under the immediate charge of the dhurmakurtas, the ryots, it is presumed, will find many safeguards against oppression. If these and the Regulations of the Madras Presidency are not sufficient, other securities can be provided.

9. In parts of the country where cultivation depends chiefly on extensive works of irrigation, the Governor-general in Council supposes that authority exists somewhere to ensure the punctual repairs of reservoirs and tanks, whether the parties responsible for the same are zemindars or enamdars; the temple lands will of course contribute their quota to the funds necessary for preserving these works in
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an efficient state. The Most noble the Governor in Council will have observed that the Honourable Court have adverted to this point in the 7th para. of their despatch, which is quoted on the margin for easy reference.*

* (See below.)

10. The Government of Fort St. George and the Board of Revenue at Madras advocate the retention of the management only of the lands "comprising the great devastanum estates, generally of considerable extent, and occupied by numerous ryots." In many cases the lands of the smaller pagodas have never been taken charge of by the Collectors. In Coimbatore, for instance, there are 3,904 village temples supported by small enaams of land yielding 40,200 rupees, and paying 4,337 peshcush, which have been continued under native management; in North Arcot also lands yielding 70,730 rupees have so continued. Of the lands appropriated to the larger pagodas, the Government of India are not informed what portion still remains under native superintendence.

11. Various were the causes which led to the temples and their funds being brought under Government control; the death or resignation of dhurmakurtas leaving no successors; the quarrels of dhurmakurtas; neglect of the religious ceremonies by the priests; mismanagement of the funds generally, and of the lands in particular, involving injury to the ryots, and loss or risk of loss to the Government, where revenue was derivable from them.

12. The Government of India, with the view of securing protection and justice to the ryots, conveyed their sanction, in August 1840, to the Madras Government for continuing under the charge of the revenue officers the temple lands in that Presidency. The Honourable Court, in their despatch of the 25th of August 1841, has enjoined a different mode of proceeding, and have directed that when "the revenue demandable from entire villages or portions has been clearly defined, and a pottah or lease issued to each rajah specifying the extent of land, the amount of revenue, and the periods at which it becomes due, the collection of such revenue shall be transferred to agents to be appointed by the parties in whom the management of the affairs of the institutions may be vested."

13. I am instructed to observe, that the Honourable Court's orders have been executed with facility in the instance to which they had been applied in Bengal, viz. that of the Juggernath lands; in the Bombay Presidency they have been fully carried out without objection or difficulty, and there does not appear in the reports under acknowledgment any conclusive reason why they cannot be carried into effect at Madras also. The Governor-general in Council would accordingly have the necessary orders issued for the transfer to the proper native agents or trustees of the institutions of all the lands belonging to them not "composing the great devastanum estates," after adopting such measures for securing the rights of the cultivators, as may be considered a sufficient protection by the district officers; and in respect to the devastanum estates, he requested to be furnished with the sentiments of the Government of Fort St. George, as to whether, after delivery of pottahs to the ryots containing the specifications noticed by the Honourable Court, these lands might not in like manner be transferred; the cultivators having the immediate protection of the visitors and committees, and when necessary of the courts of justice; also, where there are works for irrigation, whether some means cannot be adopted to insure their due repair, &c.

"Extent of land, the amount of the revenue, and the periods at which it becomes due."

14. These instructions of the Honourable Court are considered applicable only to such lands as are still recognized in the public books as pagoda lands, and not to such as in times past belonged to religious institutions, but which either under the Mahomedan Government, or during the earliest days of our rule, have been incorporated with the revenue lands, money payments being made from the treasury in lieu of them, such lands it would be now impossible or extremely difficult to trace.

15. It would be convenient if the Government of Fort. St. George could furnish a statement of the lands which after full deliberation it may consider impracticable to include in the transference; with specification of their extent, the institutions to which they belong, and the reasons why it is deemed necessary to make them exceptions.

16. The

* "It is not our intention that the revenues of mosque and pagoda lands should be exempted from any charges for irrigation, and for the general management of the districts wherein they are situated, to which they may justly be liable; and we desire that provision may be made for defraying such charges, before the revenues are applied to other purposes."

16. The Governor-general in Council remarks, that a proposition has been made to resume endowment lands, and to substitute fixed annual payments calculated on a ten years' average of their net produce; such a commutation is stated to have been already made in Tinnevely and other districts. The reasons assigned for this proposition are, that the necessity for keeping separate accounts of the pagoda lands, and all room for future complaints of management from the administrators of the institutions against the revenue authorities, will be obviated, and that "the separation from all connexion with these institutions will then in truth and in fact be full and complete."

17. This proposition is made, of course, on the supposition that the lands now managed by the Government officers will not be relinquished. The Governor-general in Council cannot see that any important object would be gained by such an arrangement, though doubtless it would be attended with some convenience. It could not be effected without the full consent of all parties concerned, and this, considering the general preference evinced by the natives for land, possessions might not in many cases be conceded; and as by Hindoo and Mahomedan law endowment lands are not alienable, a legislative enactment would perhaps be necessary to give validity to the transaction. The Governor-general in Council is desirous of avoiding recourse to legislative measures on a point in which the intentions of the Government may be misapprehended, or not duly appreciated by the native community.

18. The proposed modification of the provisions of Regulation VII. 1817 will immediately engage the attention of the Legislature, and the draft of the law which may be determined upon will be forwarded hereafter to the Most noble the Governor in Council for his sentiments, and such improvements as local experience may enable him to suggest.

19. The Governor-general in Council now proceeds to notice the reference of the Madras Government respecting the disposal of the funds in deposit in Government treasuries to the credit of religious institutions, the management of which has been transferred to native administrators. It appears, from a statement prepared by the Accountant-general at Madras, that the amount in deposit on the 30th June 1843, was Rs.14,23,252. 12. 5.; the probable disbursements were estimated at Rs.5,52,134. 5. 2., and the net surplus was shown to be Rs.8,71,118. 7. 3. This surplus has accrued entirely from an excess in the endowments, above what is needed for keeping the temples, &c. in repair, and for the due performance of the services and duties intended by the founder. It is presumed that offerings to the idols are not taken into account in these accumulations, which, in the opinion of the Governor-general in Council, should be held to be at the absolute disposal of the State, and should be regarded as a fund to be devoted to the public benefit in works of general utility, preference being given as to the locality where the surplus is to be expended, to the neighbourhood from which it was derived, and the education of the people being held forth as the most legitimate object to which it should be applied. Such an appropriation of the surplus funds will accord with the views of the Honourable the Court of Directors, communicated to the Government of Fort St. George in paras. 47 and 48 of their despatch dated the 9th May 1838.

20. In conformity with the principle above explained, the funds of any institutions deserted and gone to decay, will also be applicable to purposes of general benefit.

21. With reference to the proposition of the Government of Fort St. George for an allotment of land to be made for the support of a mosque at Quilandy in Malabar, in lieu of the present money allowance paid from the treasury, and to the general question of substituting grants of land for money payments, I am directed to state that the Government of India do not attach any importance to such an arrangement. The Governor-general in Council sees no objection to it, if most convenient to all parties, and no inducement to it on the ground of thereby more effectually disconnecting the Government and its officers from these institutions.

22. With respect to the proposal of the Madras Government for redeeming certain allowances made to mosques, by the payment to the trustees of a sum of money yielding interest equal to the amount of the excise duty resumed, for which annual payments are now made to those institutions, I am instructed to observe, that the Governor-general in Council cannot perceive any benefit in the arrangement

arrangement proposed ; on the contrary, he is of opinion that such an arrangement would be very objectionable.

23. In reply to the references respecting the alienations of land and rent for the support of religious institutions in the Kurnool territory, I am desired to communicate, that all lands held rent-free on our assumption of the Government, should continue undisturbed till the survey now in progress is completed, and the investigation of rights can commence. The Governor-general in Council concurs in opinion with the Board of Revenue at Madras, that the separate collection of the saderward allowances should cease, and that the parties entitled to participate in them should receive a fixed sum in lieu in an annual payment, calculated to equal the average amount of the last ten years of the saderward itself. The Governor-general in Council is pleased to sanction the continuance of the present money-payments from the treasury in every case where the grants under which they are claimed are found to be valid.

I have &c.

(signed) *G. A. Bushby*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William,
20 September 1845.

P. S.—Original papers returned.

— No. 145. —

(No. 886.)

From *G. A. Bushby*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to
W. Escombe, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bombay; dated 20
September 1845.

Sir,

THE correspondence respecting the discontinuance of all interference on the part of the officers of Government with the affairs of native religious institutions, has been recently under the consideration of the Government of India, and I am directed to acquaint you, with reference to Mr. Chief Secretary Reid's letter, dated the 28th of April 1843, and its enclosures, that the Governor-general in Council has remarked with much satisfaction the complete execution by the Government of Bombay of the orders of the Honourable the Court of Directors on this subject. The only exception, if it be one, is the case of the two villages (Urnej and Rajpore) in the Ahmedabad collectorate, the management of which has been continued in the mamlutdar, who will pay over to the native committee, without accounting to the Collector, the revenue (3,000 rupees) as realized, to be appropriated to the object of the grant, viz. the support of a temple and the maintenance of pilgrims.

2. There appear to have been but few cases in Bombay compared with the other Presidencies, where the Revenue officers have had the charge of endowment lands. The transference in these has been effected with little difficulty, and it is gratifying to the Governor-general in Council, that no apprehension is entertained of injury to either the institutions or to the ryots, from the change in the management.

I have, &c.

(signed) *G. A. Bushby*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William, 20 September 1845.

— No. 146. —

(No. 895.)

From *G. A. Bushby*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to
F. J. Halliday, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal; dated 20
September 1845.

Sir,

THE Right honourable the Governor-general in Council having had under consideration the general question respecting the discontinuance of all interference on the part of the officers of Government with the affairs of native religious institutions

institutions at the several Presidencies, directs me to communicate the following observations and orders, in reply to your despatch dated the 8th August 1844, advocating the repeal of Regulation XIX. of 1810.

2. It appears, from the papers forming the above despatch, that the late senior member of the Sudder Board of Revenue, with the view of giving effect to the orders of the Honourable the Court of Directors, conveyed in their legislative despatch No. 17, of 1841, dated the 25th August, and at the same time maintaining the principle of Regulation XIX. of 1810, proposed a modification of the law, whereby native agency would be substituted for the control of European officers of the Government, in the management and appropriation of funds set apart for native religious establishments. From this proposition the junior member differed *in toto*, and suggested that matters should be left as they were, quoting, in support of his view, a part of the preamble of the above Regulation, viz. that "it is an important part of the duty of every government to provide that all endowments be applied according to the real intent and will of the grantor." On the other hand, the late Deputy-governor of Bengal, differing in opinion with both members of the Board, recommended the repeal of the Regulation in all its parts, but with prospective effect.

3. The Governor-general in Council, after an attentive consideration of the question, has not concurred with the late Deputy-governor as to the expediency of rescinding altogether Regulation XIX. 1810, and of not supplying its place by any other law. Although the provisions of the above Regulation appear to have been almost inoperative throughout the Presidency of Fort William, still it will be proper that the law and practice be made to correspond.

4. The only case of direct interference on the part of the European officers of Government with the administration of a native religious institution in the Bengal Presidency, was that of the temple of Juggernaut, the lands belonging to which have been made over to the Rajah of Khoordah, and when the further arrangement, suggested in my letter of the 6th instant, shall be effected, the disconnection of the Government and its officers from this institution will be complete.

5. The only other case of endowment lands in Bengal under the charge of the revenue authorities is that of the Syedpore estate. This seems to the Governor-general in Council to be a peculiar endowment. It consists of a large zemindaree in zillah Jessore, permanently settled, which the proprietor, in A. D. 1806, gave in perpetual appropriation for certain religious purposes. He appointed two persons trustees, and enjoined that, after the payment of the Government revenue, the produce of the lands should be divided into nine shares; viz.

Three to be appropriated to the maintenance of religious ceremonies;

Two, in equal portions, to the trustees for their personal expense; and

Four to the payment of the emambarah, hospital, mosafirkhana and other establishments, and of certain pensioners.

6. Subsequently disputes arose between the two trustees, which led to extravagance of expenditure, to derangement and confusion in the management of the trust, and to a want of punctuality in the payment of the Government revenue, which occasioned an attachment of the lands. During the attachment a mofussil settlement was undertaken, with the intention that on its completion the estate should be delivered back to the trustees, a sole trustee having been appointed by Government after the death of the original trustees. Under this settlement, the estate has been for the most part parcelled out into putnee talooks; but the rents having, at the desire of the trustee, been made payable to the Collector, the estate has continued under the management of the revenue officers.

7. Of the two shares originally appropriated to the trustees, one is now devoted to education, and eight are paid over to the trustee, to be applied to the proper purposes; but lapsed pensions and savings from the four shares appropriated to the payment of establishments and pensions, are carried to the credit of the education fund.

8. The reason assigned by the late Deputy-governor of Bengal for retaining the entire management of this estate, viz. that a portion of the profits is devoted to educational purposes, does not appear sufficient. The Right honourable the Governor-general in Council is of opinion that Regulation XIX. of 1810 should be repealed, and the Government of Bengal empowered to provide for the appointment of committees to discharge the functions which that Regulation requires the Board of Revenue and the local agents to perform, in respect to endowments for

for the support of the religious institutions of the natives; and that the Syedpore trust estate should be administered under this new law, like all other endowment lands. The draft of a law on this subject is under consideration, and will be forwarded hereafter for the information and observations of the Honourable the Deputy-governor and the Sudder Court and Board.

I have, &c.

(signed) *G. A. Bushby*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Council Chamber,
20 September 1845.

— No. 147. —

(No. 884.)

From *G. A. Bushby*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to
J. Thornton, Esq., Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces;
dated 20 September 1845.

Sir,

THE general question respecting the withdrawal of all interference on the part of the officers of Government with the affairs of native religious institutions having been under the consideration of the Right honourable the Governor-general in Council, I am directed to communicate the following observations and orders in reply to Mr. Secretary Hamilton's despatch on the subject, No. 3,116, dated the 9th June 1843.

2. It appears, from the returns of the local officers submitted with the above despatch, that there are several instances in the North Western Provinces in which the officers of Government exercise more or less control over native religious establishments.

3. In the city of Dehlie the Collector realizes the rent of certain shops and other buildings, constituting the funds of 13 mosques, and controls the expenditure and appoints the servants of those institutions. The surplus receipts are applied to purposes of local improvement.

4. At Chunar, the local agents appoint a successor on a vacancy occurring in the office of ministerial attendant of the mosque of Kasim Soolimane, and are furnished with monthly reports of receipts and disbursements connected with it.

5. In Agra the local agents and executive engineer charge themselves with the periodical repairs of Sheikh Suleem Chistee's shrine at Futtehpoore Sickree, the rents of the lands belonging to which are collected by the tehsildar, and, after disbursing the fixed expenses of the shrine on account of establishment, an annual festival and repairs, the balance is paid by the local agent, in equal shares, to two surviving branches of the family of the enshrined saint. These lands (of which a mofussil settlement has been made) consist of six mouzahs, yielding 9,709 rupees per annum. There are also certain shops appertaining to this endowment, which yield about 200 rupees per annum.

6. The Sudder Board of Revenue recommended in the two former cases, that the institutions should be made over to the incumbent ministers, in communication with the parties most interested in them, who should be invited to appoint a committee of management for their regulation; and, in the latter case, the Board suggested that the incumbents should appoint a paid agent to collect the rents as fixed by the settlement, and to manage the lands.

7. The Government of the North Western Provinces concurred in these recommendations; but not deeming it expedient to disturb existing arrangements, directed the changes to be introduced on the occurrence of vacancies.

8. The Governor-general in Council is of opinion, that no time should be lost in carrying the proposed arrangements into effect, and, with this view, I am instructed to request that you will bring the Board's propositions to the notice of the Honourable the Lieutenant-governor,

9. In the Allahabad district lands yielding 1,602 rupees per annum, appropriated to the repairs and other expenses of certain durgahs, are managed by the

revenue authorities. Both the Collector and Commissioner proposed that they should be restored to the trustees, but the Sudder Board appear to have overlooked them. The Governor-general in Council directs that the restoration be at once effected.

10. A school, containing 40 boys, was attached to one of the durgahs, and a yearly fund of 155 rupees is set apart for it. The Collector proposed that the school should be made over to the local committee of education; the Commissioner, that it could be most effectively superintended by the Collector. It does not appear when or how this school was established, or what is the nature of the studies pursued in it; and I have been desired to notice these points, in order that the subject may engage the attention of the Honourable the Lieutenant-governor.

11. The local officers suggest, that the distribution of the charitable allowances, defrayable from the offerings of the temple of Bindabashnee, near Mirzapore, now made in conformity with sect. 7, Regulation XXXIV. 1795, by the Collector, under the orders of the Board of Revenue and Government, should be transferred to the pundahs of the temple, or a committee of respectable Hindoo inhabitants of the place, leaving any parties deeming themselves aggrieved by the mode of distribution to seek redress in the Civil Court. It is stated that lengthened inquiries are frequently necessary to establish the identity of pensioners, and to overrule the objection of the pundahs.

12. The Sudder Board of Revenue have not noticed this suggestion, and the information before the Government of India is not sufficient to enable it to determine as to the propriety of rescinding the law. The Governor-general in Council requests that, with the permission of the Honourable the Lieutenant-governor, you will procure and furnish, for the orders of the Supreme Government, further information as to the origin and annual amount of this charity, and the class of persons entitled to benefit by it.

13. The Commissioner of Kumaon states, that the rawuls of the three great temples of Budrinauth, Kedarnauth and Gopesir, receive sunnuds of investiture from the ruling authority, and that the custom has been continued under our Government. He advocates the observance of this usage on political grounds; but his letter does not contain sufficient information as to the nature of the offices held by these persons to enable the Governor-general in Council to come to a decision on the point. I am directed to request that the Commissioner may be called upon to report further on the subject.

14. The Legislature is at present engaged in considering the modifications necessary to the provisions of Regulation XIX. 1810, to meet the objects contemplated by the Honourable the Court of Directors and the Government, and the draft of the law which may be determined upon will hereafter be referred for the sentiments and suggestions of the Honourable the Lieutenant-governor.

I have, &c.

(signed) *G. A. Bushby,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William, 20 September 1845.

— No. 148.—

(No. 3,347, of 1846.)

From *J. Thornton*, Esq., Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, to *F. Currie*, Esq., Secretary to Government of India with the Governor-General, Home Department; dated Agra, 14 August 1846.

Sir,

WITH reference to Mr. Secretary Bushby's letter, No. 884, to my address, dated the 20th September 1845, regarding the withdrawal of all interference on the part of the officers of Government with the affairs of native religious institutions, I am directed by the Honourable the Lieutenant-governor to transmit to you, for the purpose of being laid before the Right honourable the Governor-general, the annexed

annexed copy of a letter this day, addressed to the Officiating Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, regarding the superintendence of Shah Suleem Chustee's endowment at Futtehpoore Sickree, in the district of Agra, together with copies of the documents noted in the margin, bearing on the subject.*

*(See below.)

I have, &c.

(signed) J. Thornton,

Secretary to Government, N. W. P.

Agra, 14 August 1846.

(No. 3,346 of 1846.)

From J. Thornton, Esq., Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces; to A. Shakespear, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, North Western Provinces, Agra; dated Agra, 14 August 1846. Revenue Department.

Sir,

I AM desired to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Burn's letter, dated 14th July last, regarding the superintendence of Shah Suleem Chushtee's endowment at Futtehpoore Sickree.

2. The Lieutenant-governor is disposed to attach much weight to Mr. Robinson's observations, and is glad that the Board have again brought under consideration the effects likely to result from the full operation of the orders of 18th May last.

3. A tomb, raised to the memory of an eminent personage, does not come necessarily under the denomination of a religious institution contemplated in the Honourable Court's despatch No. 17, of 1841, dated 25th August 1841. The tomb of Sheikh Suleem Chustee, at Futtehpoore Sickree, like that of Moomtaz Mehal (the Taj) at Agra, and of the Emperor Akbar at Secundra, is a national architectural monument, for the repair of which it is necessary that the Government provide, and where it is quite possible to keep the charge of the temporal affairs entirely distinct from such religious services as may be performed in honour of the person there interred.

4. The endowment is believed to have been made by the Moghul Emperors, for the threefold purpose of keeping the building in repair, maintaining the descendents of the Sheikh, and keeping up certain festivals and religious services at the shrine. The funds of the institution are distributed accordingly:—

For annual repairs	-	-	-	-	2,277	-	-
For support of the descendents	-	-	-	-	5,105	-	+
For religious services	-	-	-	-	4,604	-	-
TOTAL Proceeds				-	-	9,709	-

5. These funds are derived from certain villages, which have been settled with the proprietors by Government, and the collections from which are made in ordinary course by the tahsildar. The Commissioner is perfectly correct in holding, that after having acknowledged the full proprietary right of the owners of these villages, it would be improper to endanger those rights by making over the villages to the management of any private person or body of persons. There is no necessity for such transfer. The villages, if not now on the rent-roll, should be brought upon it (as are, or ought to be, those similarly settled on the Taj), and the money payment should be made on audited bills by the Collector to the proper recipients.

6. The

* Letter from the Honourable Court of Directors to the Governor-general of India in Council, No. 17, of 1841, dated 25 August 1841. Letter from the Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue to the Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, No. 242, dated 5 May 1843. Letter from the Officiating Commissioner, Agra, to the Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, No. 172, dated 20 May 1842. Letter from the Collector of Agra to the Commissioner of the Agra Division, dated 12 April 1842, No. 169. Statement of Endowments for Religious Purposes. Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, dated 20 September 1845, No. 884. Letter to the Officiating Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, dated 18 May 1846, No. 2,066. Letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, dated 14 July 1846, No. 310, with enclosure.

6. The local agents are the legally constituted guardians of the beautiful building, in the midst of which the tomb of the Sheikh is placed. No religious scruples can be violated by keeping it in repair, and the repairs could not be better made than as at present, by the executive officer, or some other qualified person acting directly under the instructions of the local agents.

7. The descendents of the Sheikh should be considered as pensioners of the Government, entitled to draw their pensions in perpetuity from the treasury, and should be entered and treated as such.

Vide Mr. Collector Morland's Letter of 12 April 1842.

8. The religious expenses of the shrine seem to be provided for by a mootuwallee, without any interference whatever on the part of the Collector or local agents. The payments may continue to be made direct to him in the same way.

9. The only cases for which it is necessary to provide are the successions to the office of mootuwallee, and the faithful disbursement by that person of the funds entrusted to his charge. The Supreme Government have now before them the project of a law, effectually meeting cases of this sort; but in the meantime, if the local agents experience any embarrassment on these subjects, they can propose the appointment of two or more respectable Mahomedans as local agents for these purposes, and can make over to them the decision of the questions, the Collector being merely their law adviser.

10. This view of the case will be communicated for the sanction of the Right honourable the Governor-general, and in the meantime the Board will refrain from giving effect to the orders of 18th May last, in respect of this endowment.

11. If the Board see any reason to consider the orders of that date inapplicable to the peculiar circumstances of any other institutions, they are requested to bring the peculiarities attaching to such cases under the special notice of Government.

12. The original enclosure of your letter is herewith returned, copy being kept for record.

I am, &c.

(signed) *J. Thornton,*
Secretary to Government, N. W. P.

Agra, 14 August 1846.

Legislative
Department.

(No. 17, of 1841.)

Our Governor-General of *India* in Council.

Superintendence of
native religious
institutions.

Para. 1. WITH reference to our despatches in the Revenue Department, dated 2d June (No. 7) 1840, and 3d March (No. 2) 1841, we have to draw your attention to a memorandum transmitted to us by the Government of Fort St. George, in their Secretary's letter, dated 20th April 1841, from which it appears that the Board of Revenue at that Presidency, "have been called upon to report in what districts there are pagodas, or other places of native worship, the management of the affairs and funds of which may be entrusted to persons professing the faith to which the institutions belong, in the same manner as the affairs and funds of the Rumisseram devastanum were made over in 1832, to the pundanem, subject to the supervision and control of the zemindars, but without the necessity of submitting any accounts to the Collector, or other officer of Government."

2. It is by Regulation VII. of 1817, that the Board of Revenue at Fort St. George is vested with "the general superintendence of all endowments in land or money granted for the support of mosques, Hindoo temples or colleges, &c.;" and as the provisions of that Regulation are the same as those contained in the Bengal Regulation XIX. of 1810, we are of opinion that a similar inquiry ought "to be instituted, and reports made by the Boards of Revenue, in the Presidencies of Bengal and Agra, with the view of relieving the officers of Government from the management of the lands and control of the funds and affairs of all religious endowments whatsoever."

3. We are also desirous that the Regulations above-mentioned may be modified, and that the rules which require any of our European officers to interfere in the management of the funds and affairs of any mosque, pagoda or temple, may be rescinded; and we request that you will take into consideration the best means of accomplishing this object.

4. In

4. In our despatch of the 2d June 1840, we adverted to your resolution to retain the lands belonging to the temple of Juggernaut under the management of the revenue officers, which you had considered to be expedient, in order that protection and justice might be secured to the ryots.

5. In all cases, however, where the revenue has been or may be fixed for a term of years, as has been done in Cuttack, we think that the collection of the revenue so fixed, belonging to temples or other endowed religious institutions, may be safely transferred to agents, to be appointed by the parties in whom the management of the affairs and funds of such institutions may be vested, subject only to such penalties against exactions and other abuses of their trust as the native servants similarly employed on the part of the Government would be liable to.

6. The foregoing observation is applicable to entire villages, or distinct portions of villages, which may have been assigned to temples or other religious institutions in all parts of our territories, provided, however, that the revenue demandable from such villages or portions of villages has been clearly defined, and a pottah or lease issued to each ryot, specifying the extent of land, the amount of the revenue, and the periods at which it becomes due; but in all villages in which temples or other religious institutions derive only a limited portion of the revenue or Government share of the produce of the land, in the form of per-centages or of fees, the collection of such per-centages or fees must continue to be made by the officers who collect the revenue from which they are derived, as any attempt to separate the two items of demand, and to leave their collection in the hands of distinct agents, would, we fear, expose the ryots to serious risk of abuse.

7. It is not our intention that the revenues of mosques and pagoda lands should be exempted from any charges for irrigation, and for the general management of the districts wherein they are situated, to which they may justly be liable, and we desire that provision may be made for defraying such charges before the revenues are applied to other purposes.

8. You will perceive that, in the direction now conveyed to you, it is our object to give complete effect to the principles recognized in the despatches to which we have referred, and we rely on your promoting that object to the utmost extent which may be practicable.

We are, &c.

(signed)	<i>George Lyall.</i>	<i>H. St. G. Tucker.</i>
	<i>J. L. Lushington.</i>	<i>M. S. Smith.</i>
	<i>P. Vans Agnew.</i>	<i>Henry Alexander.</i>
	<i>W. Young.</i>	<i>Robert Campbell.</i>
	<i>F. Warden.</i>	<i>H. Lindsay.</i>
	<i>A. Robertson.</i>	<i>John Cotton.</i>
	<i>W. H. C. Plowden.</i>	

London, 25 August 1841.

(True copy.)

(signed) *T. H. Maddock,*
Secretary to Government of India.

(No. 202, of 1843.)

From *H. M. Elliot, Esq.,* Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, North Western Provinces, Allahabad, to *R. N. C. Hamilton, Esq.,* Secretary to the Government, North Western Provinces, Agra; dated Allahabad, 5 May 1843.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Sudder Board of Revenue, North Western Provinces, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1,984, dated the 21st instant, requesting the submission of the reports received by the Board, relative to the management of native religious institutions.

2. In submitting these reports, the Board beg to enter on the following considerations, as connected with the subject of the Honourable Court's despatch of the 25th August 1841, No. 17.

3. It need scarcely be remarked, that in these provinces the Government officers exercise no control over the affairs of the native religious institutions.

4. Regulation XIX., of 1810, vests the revenue authorities with a general but undefined superintendence, to provide for the due appropriation of lands which have been granted for public purposes; but the impossibility of giving effect to a measure of such doubtful expediency, in matters of religious rites and observances, has frustrated this object of the law, and rendered it so far inoperative. That portion of the law may, therefore, be safely abrogated.

5. In other respects, the Government local authorities have been equally careful to abstain from interfering with the management of the lands or funds of the religious institutions of the country, excepting in cases where the interposition of authority would appear to have been introduced to discountenance fraud, or to allay dissensions.

6. In the district of Agra, the revenues of the lands granted for the support of Sheikh Soleem Chiestee's shrine at Futtehpore Sickree, are collected by the tuhseeldar, and paid in equal shares to the two surviving branches of the family of the enshrined saint. In Delhi there are 13 mosques, the revenues of which, derived from the rent of shops and other buildings attached to the mosques, are collected, and the expenditure controlled under the superintendence of the Collector, and, what is still more remarkable in this case, the surplus cash receipts of the year are made over to the local agents, as may be supposed, for purposes of local improvements. At Chunar, on the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of ministerial attendant of the mosque of Kasim Soolimanee, a successor is appointed by the local agents, and the accounts of the receipts and disbursements are reported to be furnished monthly.

7. These are the only institutions in these provinces in which interference is practised, originating, as it would appear in the one or the other cause to which it has been already assigned. In all these cases, the Local Commissioner and Collector concur in opinion that such interference should be avoided, or retained in part only, so far as may be required to protect the interests of the endowment.

8. This end, the Board consider, would best be attained by a new Act, rescinding so much of Regulation XIX. of 1810 as empowers the revenue authorities or the local agents of a district to appoint managers, and control the accounts of religious institutions, and declaring all endowments granted for such purposes to be trust property, and the sale or mortgage of such property to be illegal.

9. Suits arising out of such property would then be heard and decided in due course of law; and, as fitting opportunity occurs, measures might be taken to relieve the local authorities in Delhi, Agra and Mirzapoor, of all interference in the concerns of such institutions, making them over entirely to the management of the incumbent ministers in communication with the parties most interested in the institutions, who should be invited to appoint a committee of management to regulate the affairs of the institution.

10. For the management of the Futtehpore Sickree endowments, it would seem sufficient that the incumbents be invited to appoint an agent on a fixed salary, for collecting the revenues and carrying on the management of the estates forming the endowment, and that the agent so appointed be cautioned as to the necessity of collecting the rents as fixed by the settlement.

11. The Board have not included in these remarks the religious institutions of Kumaon, as they would appear to require consideration in the Political Department.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. M. Elliot*,
Secretary.

Sudder Board of Revenue, N. W. P.,
Allahabad, 5 May 1843.

(No. 172.)

From *W. H. Tyler*, Esq., Officiating Commissioner, Agra Division, to *H. M. Elliot*, Esq., Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, North Western Provinces, Allahabad; dated Agra, 20 May 1842.

Sir,

WITH reference to your Circular (H.), under date the 14th December 1841, requesting my opinion on the inquiries and suggestions made by the Honourable the Court of Directors, in their despatch, No. 17, of 1841, dated 25th August 1841, annexed to the above circular, I have the honour to submit the reports received from the several Collectors of this division, as noted in the margin,* and to state as follows. * (See below.)

2. The durgah of Futtehpore Sickra, zillah Agra, is the only endowment in the whole division in which the interference of the Government officers is in any way extended for its maintenance. Six maufee villages, yielding 9,709 rupees, are set apart, the collections being made through the tahseeldars, and deposited in the Collector's treasury, and disposed of by the local agents, under Regulation XIX. of 1810. Neither the Collector or local agents exercise any authority in the management of the durgah, or interfere with its rites and ceremonies; the management is in the hands of the mootuwalee, who receives from the local agents the sum set apart for the expenses of the durgah, and distributes it under fixed rules. The amount intended for repairs is held in deposit, and laid out by the local agents. Formerly these repairs were made by the mootuwalee; but he so misappropriated the sums made over to him for the above purpose, that the local agents were forced to take the repairs again into their own hands, and for some years the repairs have been executed in a satisfactory manner, through the executive engineer.

3. As a principle, the interference of the European officer in the management of temples and other endowed religious institutions should, in my opinion, be strictly avoided, and their management entrusted to an agent of the faith to which the institution belongs; in the present instance, however, the mootuwalee is not a fit person to be entrusted with the entire management of the funds, and for this reason I would in consequence advocate that the local agents be still allowed to look after the repairs, and that the tuhseeldar continue to collect the revenue, the mootuwalee being allowed the management of the internal affairs of the durgah, as heretofore.

4. Agreeably to the Board's request, I called upon the Rev. Messrs. Moore, Heverule and Wilson, and Mr. H. H. Bill, to express their sentiments on the subject, but have not yet been favoured with their replies.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. H. Tyler*,
Officiating Commissioner.

Commissioner's Office, Second or Agra Division.
20 May 1842.

(No. 169.)

From *E. H. Morland*, Esq., Collector of Agra, to *W. H. Tyler*, Esq., Officiating Commissioner of Revenue, Agra; dated Agra, 12 April 1842.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your circular letter of the 30th December, No. 114, with copy of a letter from the Sudder Board, and of a despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, and requesting a statement of the number and nature of endowments in this district, to which the interference of the Government officers is in any way extended.

2. The

* From Collector of Muttra, No. 54, dated 28 February 1842, with enclosure. From Collector of Agra, No. 169, dated 12 April 1842, with enclosure. From Collector of Farruckabad, No. 91, dated 24 February 1842. From Collector of Mynpoory, No. 31, dated 22 January 1842. From Collector of Etawah, No. 32, dated 4 February 1842.

2. The only endowment of the nature in question in this district appears to be that of the Futtehpore Sickree durgah, celebrated as being the place where the ashes of Sheikh Suleem Chushtee, a person of reputed sanctity in the time of the Emperor Akbar, are enshrined. For the maintenance of this institution, the proceeds of six maofee villages are set apart. The collections of these villages, which have lately been revised under the new settlement, are made by the tehseeldar retained in the Collector's treasury, and disposed of by the local agents under Regulation XIX. of 1810, according to a distribution as per margin,* made several years ago, under sanction of the Board. I have the honour to transmit a statement, showing the names of the villages, and their jumma-bundee.

* (See below.)

3. I am clearly of opinion, that the interference of European officers in the management of Mahomedan mosques and Hindoo temples, is generally out of place, and in most cases should be rescinded altogether. All such interference impresses the natives with the idea of our veneration for such edifices, which should be avoided, while our non-interference does not, or should not, go any way to suspend their maintenance. But in recognizing this as a principle, I am not prepared to say that it should be summarily adopted in regard to the Futtehpore endowment; the magnitude of the property, the character of the parties interested, and all past transactions connected with this endowment lead me to think, that were the present management withdrawn, and the individual in whom the control was originally vested, and who is still the mootuwulee or authorized manager of the internal affairs of the shrine, left to exercise a plenary power, disorder and peculation would very soon ensue, followed by disputes, animosities and violence among contending factions, requiring to be repressed by magisterial power. The records of the local agent's office give ample room for apprehending such results, no less than the bitter feeling which the two branches of the family of Shiekh Suleem Chushtee evince towards each other to this day. The stronger party has always infringed on the rights of the weaker. Complaints have followed † and recriminations kept up for years. The enclosed copies of letters, which I have been favoured with by the local agents, afford the fullest information on the subject, and I beg to put them before you, in order that you may take such notice of this particular case, as you may think necessary in reporting to Government.

† With list attached.

4. Before closing these remarks, which appear called for from me, it may be as well to state, that though the collection of the rents of the villages forming the endowment, is under the Government tashuldar, and the money is received into the Collector's treasury, with the general collections of the district, neither the local agents nor the Collector exercise any authority in the management of the durgah, nor interfere with its rites and ceremonies in any way; all this is in the hands of the mootuwulee. He receives from the local agents, for himself and dependents, the quota allotted to him; and the head of the other branch of the Sheikh's family does the same. The sums set apart for annual festivals and wages of servants of the durgah are also made over to the mootuwalee, to whom the parties look. The amount reserved for repairs is held in deposit, and laid out by the local agents through parties entrusted with the work. Formerly, these repairs were effected by the mootuwulee, who drew upon the local agents for sums of money, as occasion required; but this was found to open a door to great misappropriation of funds by the mootuwulee, for want of honesty in whom the buildings were greatly neglected. The local agents were in consequence obliged to ask the assistance of the executive engineer a few years ago, and have ever since had the repairs executed under this officer's control in a very satisfactory way, so far as the funds at command permitted them to go.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. H. Morland,*
Collector.

Zillah Agra, Collector's Office,
12 April 1842.

JUMMABUNDEE

* Allowance to servants at the durgah, per annum - - - - -	Rs. 1,227
Ditto for an annual festival - - - - -	1,100
Set apart for repairs to durgah - - - - -	2,277
	Rs. 4,604

The difference, making up the total proceeds of the endowment, are divided equally between the two branches of the family, the heads of which are Kazim Alee and Fusul Hoesen.

JUMMABUNDEE of FUTTEHPORE LIEN VILLAGES - (Endowment).

NAME of VILLAGES.	Jumma, prior to 1248, F. S.	Jumma of 1248, F. S.	Jumma of 1249, F. S.	Jumma of 1250, F. S.	Jumma of 1251, F. S.
Bherowla Khass - - - - -	892	844	844	844	402
Jajin - - - - -	3,565	3,481	3,481	3,481	3,686
Sarowlee - - - - -	867	819	819	819	822
Mye Bozury, 13 Bis - - - - -	1,193	1,163	1,163	1,163	1,031
Medhow - - - - -	2,986	2,552	2,552	2,552	2,552
Nuglah Bharrowlee - - - - -	1,150	1,066	1,066	1,066	1,216
	10,108	9,425	9,425	9,425	9,709
Rents derived from shops in the towns of Futtehpore and Sickree, appertaining to the Durgah - - - - -	-	190. 13. fluctuating; but about 200 rupees a year.			

Agra, Collector's Office,
12 April 1842.

(signed) E. H. Morland,
Collector.

(No. 884.)

From G. A. Bushby, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to Home Department
J. Thornton, Esq., Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces; Legislative.
dated 20 September 1845.

Sir,

THE general question respecting the withdrawal of all interference on the part of the officers of Government with the affairs of native religious institutions, having been under the consideration of the Right honourable the Governor-general in Council, I am directed to communicate the following observations and orders in reply to Mr. Secretary Hamilton's despatch on the subject, No. 3,116, dated the 9th June 1843.

2. It appears, from the returns of the local officers submitted with the above despatch, that there are several instances in the North Western Provinces in which the officers of Government exercise more or less control over native religious establishments.

3. In the city of Delhi, the Collector realizes the rents of certain, shops and other buildings, constituting the funds of 13 mosques, and controls the expenditure, and appoints the servants of those institutions; the surplus receipts are applied to purposes of local improvement.

4. At Chunar the local agents appoint a successor on a vacancy occurring in the office of minishenal, attendant of the mosque of Kasem Soolimancee, and are furnished with monthly reports of receipts and disbursements connected with it.

5. In Agra the local agents and executive engineer charge themselves with the periodical repairs of Sheikh Suleem Chieshta's shrine at Futtehpore Sickree, the rents of the lands belonging to which are collected by the tuhsalder, and, after disbursing the fixed expenses of the shrine on account of establishment, an annual festival and repairs, the balance is paid by the local agent, in equal shares, to two surviving branches of the family of the enshrined saint. These lands (of which a mofussil settlement has been made) consist of six mouzahs, yielding 9,709 rupees per annum. There are also certain shops appertaining to this endowment, which yield about 200 rupees per annum.

2. The only endowment of the nature in question in this district appears to be that of the Futtehpore Sickree durgah, celebrated as being the place where the ashes of Sheikh Suleem Chushtee, a person of reputed sanctity in the time of the Emperor Akbar, are enshrined. For the maintenance of this institution, the proceeds of six maofee villages are set apart. The collections of these villages, which have lately been revised under the new settlement, are made by the tehseeldar retained in the Collector's treasury, and disposed of by the local agents under Regulation XIX. of 1810, according to a distribution as per margin,* made several years ago, under sanction of the Board. I have the honour to transmit a statement, showing the names of the villages, and their jumwabundee.

* (See below.)

3. I am clearly of opinion, that the interference of European officers in the management of Mahomedan mosques and Hindoo temples, is generally out of place, and in most cases should be rescinded altogether. All such interference impresses the natives with the idea of our veneration for such edifices, which should be avoided, while our non-interference does not, or should not, go any way to suspend their maintenance. But in recognizing this as a principle, I am not prepared to say that it should be summarily adopted in regard to the Futtehpore endowment; the magnitude of the property, the character of the parties interested, and all past transactions connected with this endowment lead me to think, that were the present management withdrawn, and the individual in whom the control was originally vested, and who is still the mootuwulee or authorized manager of the internal affairs of the shrine, left to exercise a plenary power, disorder and speculation would very soon ensue, followed by disputes, animosities and violence among contending factions, requiring to be repressed by magisterial power. The records of the local agent's office give ample room for apprehending such results, no less than the bitter feeling which the two branches of the family of Shiekh Suleem Chushtee evince towards each other to this day. The stronger party has always infringed on the rights of the weaker. Complaints have followed † and recriminations kept up for years. The enclosed copies of letters, which I have been favoured with by the local agents, afford the fullest information on the subject, and I beg to put them before you, in order that you may take such notice of this particular case, as you may think necessary in reporting to Government.

† With list attached.

4. Before closing these remarks, which appear called for from me, it may be as well to state, that though the collection of the rents of the villages forming the endowment, is under the Government tashuldar, and the money is received into the Collector's treasury, with the general collections of the district, neither the local agents nor the Collector exercise any authority in the management of the durgah, nor interfere with its rites and ceremonies in any way; all this is in the hands of the mootuwulee. He receives from the local agents, for himself and dependents, the quota allotted to him; and the head of the other branch of the Sheikh's family does the same. The sums set apart for annual festivals and wages of servants of the durgah are also made over to the mootuwalee, to whom the parties look. The amount reserved for repairs is held in deposit, and laid out by the local agents through parties entrusted with the work. Formerly, these repairs were effected by the mootuwulee, who drew upon the local agents for sums of money, as occasion required; but this was found to open a door to great misappropriation of funds by the mootuwulee, for want of honesty in whom the buildings were greatly neglected. The local agents were in consequence obliged to ask the assistance of the executive engineer a few years ago, and have ever since had the repairs executed under this officer's control in a very satisfactory way, so far as the funds at command permitted them to go.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. H. Morland,*
Collector.

Zillah Agra, Collector's Office,
12 April 1842.

JUMWABUNDEE

* Allowance to servants at the durgah, per annum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rs. 1,227
Ditto for an annual festival	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100
Set apart for repairs to durgah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,277
										<u>Rs. 4,604</u>

The difference, making up the total proceeds of the endowment, are divided equally between the two branches of the family, the heads of which are Kazim Alee and Fusul Hoosen.

JUMMABUNDEE of FUTTEHPORE LIEN VILLAGES - (Endowment).

NAME of VILLAGES.	Jumma, prior to 1248, F. S.	Jumma of 1248, F. S.	Jumma of 1249, F. S.	Jumma of 1250, F. S.	Jumma of 1251, F. S.
Bherowla Khass - - - - -	392	344	344	344	402
Jajin - - - - -	3,565	3,481	3,481	3,481	3,686
Serowlee - - - - -	867	819	819	819	822
Mye Bozury, 13 Bis - - - - -	1,193	1,163	1,163	1,163	1,031
Medhow - - - - -	2,986	2,552	2,552	2,552	2,552
Nuglah Bharrowlee - - - - -	1,150	1,066	1,066	1,066	1,216
	10,103	9,425	9,425	9,425	9,709
Rents derived from shops in the towns of Futtehpore and Sickree, appertaining to the Durgah - - - - -	-	-	190. 13. fluctuating; but about 200 rupees a year.		

Agra, Collector's Office,
12 April 1842.

(signed) E. H. Morland,
Collector.

(No. 884.)

From G. A. Bushby, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to Home Depar
J. Thornton, Esq., Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces; Legislative.
dated 20 September 1845.

Sir,

THE general question respecting the withdrawal of all interference on the part of the officers of Government with the affairs of native religious institutions, having been under the consideration of the Right honourable the Governor-general in Council, I am directed to communicate the following observations and orders in reply to Mr. Secretary Hamilton's despatch on the subject, No. 3,116, dated the 9th June 1843.

2. It appears, from the returns of the local officers submitted with the above despatch, that there are several instances in the North Western Provinces in which the officers of Government exercise more or less control over native religious establishments.

3. In the city of Delhi, the Collector realizes the rents of certain, shops and other buildings, constituting the funds of 13 mosques, and controls the expenditure, and appoints the servants of those institutions; the surplus receipts are applied to purposes of local improvement.

4. At Chunar the local agents appoint a successor on a vacancy occurring in the office of minishenal, attendant of the mosque of Kasem Soolimane, and are furnished with monthly reports of receipts and disbursements connected with it.

5. In Agra the local agents and executive engineer charge themselves with the periodical repairs of Sheikh Suleem Chieshta's shrine at Futtehpore Sickree, the rents of the lands belonging to which are collected by the tuhsalder, and, after disbursing the fixed expenses of the shrine on account of establishment, an annual festival and repairs, the balance is paid by the local agent, in equal shares, to two surviving branches of the family of the enshrined saint. These lands (of which a mofussil settlement has been made) consist of six mouzahs, yielding 9,709 rupees per annum. There are also certain shops appertaining to this endowment, which yield about 200 rupees per annum.

6. The Sudder Board of Revenue recommended in the two former cases, that the institutions should be made over to the incumbent ministers in communication with the parties most interested in them, who should be invited to appoint a committee of management for their regulation; and in the latter case, the Board suggested that the incumbents should appoint a paid agent to collect the rents as fixed by the settlement, and to manage the lands.

7. The Government of the North Western Provinces concurred in these recommendations; but not deeming it expedient to disturb existing arrangements, directed the changes to be introduced on the occurrence of vacancies.

8. The Governor-general in Council is of opinion, that no time should be lost in carrying the proposed arrangements into effect, and, with this view, I am instructed to request that you will bring the Board's propositions to the notice of the Honourable the Lieutenant-governor.

9. In the Allahabad district lands yielding 1,602 rupees per annum, appropriated to the repairs and other expenses of certain durgahs, are managed by the revenue authorities. Both the Collector and Commissioner proposed that they should be restored to the trustees, but the Sudder Board appear to have overlooked them. The Governor-general in Council directs that the restoration be at once effected.

10. A school, containing 40 boys, was attached to one of the durgahs, and a yearly fund of 155 rupees is set apart for it. The Collector proposed that the school should be made over to the local committee of education; the Commissioner that it could be most effectively superintended by the Collector. It does not appear when or how this school was established, or what is the nature of the studies pursued in it; and I have been desired to notice these points, in order that the subject may engage the attention of the Honourable the Lieutenant-governor.

11. The local officers suggest, that the distribution of the charitable allowances, defrayable from the offerings of the Temple of Bindabushee, near Mirzapoor, now made in conformity with section 7, Regulation XXXIV. 1795, by the Collector, under the orders of the Board of Revenue and Government, should be transferred to the pundahs of the temple, or a committee of respectable Hindoo inhabitants of the place, leaving any parties deeming themselves aggrieved by the mode of distribution, to seek redress in the Civil Court. It is stated that lengthened inquiries are frequently necessary to establish the identity of pensioners, and to overrule the objection of the pundahs.

12. The Sudder Board of Revenue have not noticed this suggestion, and the information before the Government of India is not sufficient to enable it to determine as to the propriety of rescinding the law. The Governor-general in Council requests, that, with the permission of the Honourable the Lieutenant-governor, you will procure and furnish, for the orders of the Supreme Government, further information as to the origin and annual amount of this charity, and the class of persons entitled to benefit by it.

13. The Commissioner of Kumaon states, that the rawuls of the three great temples of Budrenauth, Kedarnauth and Gopesir, receive sunnuds of investiture from the ruling authority, and that the custom has been continued under our Government. He advocates the observance of this usage on political grounds; but his letter does not contain sufficient information as to the nature of the offices held by these persons to enable the Governor-general in Council to come to a decision on the point. I am directed to request that the Commissioner may be called upon to report further on the subject.

14. The Legislature is at present engaged in considering the modifications necessary to the provisions of Regulation XIX. 1810, to meet the objects contemplated by the Honourable the Court of Directors and the Government, and the draft of the law which may be determined upon will hereafter be referred for the sentiments and suggestions of the Honourable the Lieutenant-governor.

I have, &c.

(signed) *G. A. Bushby,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William,
20 September 1845.

(No. 2,066, of 1846.)

From *J. Thornton*, Esq., Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, Revenue Department,
to *G. C. Barnes*, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue,
North Western Provinces, Agra; dated Agra, 18 May 1846.

Sir,

WITH reference to Mr. Elliot's letter, No. 202, dated 5 May 1843, and my predecessor's reply, No. 3,115, dated 9 June following, I am directed to forward to you, for submission to the Board, the accompanying copy of a despatch from Mr. Secretary Bushby, dated the 20th September last.

2. The Board are requested to communicate the instructions of the Supreme Government, contained in the 8th para. of Mr. Bushby's letter, to the Commissioners of the Delhi, Agra and Benares divisions, and to urge upon them the expediency of speedily making arrangements for relieving the Collectors and local agents from the care of the institutions therein alluded to at Delhi, Futtehpore Sickree and Chunar. Care should be taken to give notice of the approaching change in the system of management to all persons interested in the due appropriation of the funds connected with these institutions, so that the measures which may now be adopted to secure this end, may have, as far as possible, the concurrence of all parties. When the new arrangements are completed, the Board are requested to report them for the information of Government.

3. The Commissioner at Allahabad should be instructed by the Board to give immediate effect to the orders contained in the 9th and 10th paras. of Mr. Bushby's despatch. The Board will observe, that further information is required regarding the school attached to one of the durgahs.

4. As regards the temple of Bindabushee, mentioned in the 11th and 12th paras. of Mr. Bushby's letter, the Lieutenant-governor has lately received a communication direct from the Commissioner. This should have been addressed to your Board. To save time, however, it is now sent to you in original, with its enclosures, copies being kept. The Lieutenant-governor would observe upon this subject, that the collections are of the nature of a tax upon the pundas of the temple, and that the pensions, of which payment has been already sanctioned, cannot now be discontinued. The best plan, perhaps, would be, for the Collector to commute the monthly payments for a fixed sum, according to the principles laid down in the orders of 16 August 1845, and to assess that sum by punchayet upon the pundas, releasing them from all future demands on this account. If the pundas can be brought to consent to this arrangement, the monthly payment may then either be continued as heretofore to the pensioners from the Government treasury, or the equivalent ready-money payment may be given them on their accepting the same.

5. The Commissioner of Kumaon will be addressed separately from this office on the subject of the temples in the province under his jurisdiction.

I am, &c.

(signed) *J. Thornton*,

Secretary to Government, N. W. P.

Agra, 18 May 1846.

(No. 310, of 1846.)

From *G. C. Barnes*, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, Revenue.
North Western Provinces, to *J. Thornton*, Esq., Secretary to the Government,
North Western Provinces, Agra; dated Agra, 14 July 1846.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter, No. 2,066, of the 18th May last, on the subject of withdrawal of interference on the part of public officers with the affairs of native religious institutions, I am directed by the Sudder Board of Revenue to submit, for his Honour's consideration and orders, the accompanying letter from the Commissioner of Agra, objecting to the unconditional transfer of the people resident in the endowed villages to the extortions of their new masters, and to entrusting the conservancy of so fine a building as the shrine of Sheikh Soleem Chishtee to the hands of careless and dishonest priests.

Present :
T. J. Turner, Esq.,
senior member, and
H. M. Elliot, Esq.,
officiating senior
member.

2. In the Board's opinion, the tenor of the orders of the Supreme Government admits of no reservations; and they have already so decided in the case of the shrine of Boo Ali Kulander, at Paneeput. But the subject is one of general interest, and is therefore submitted for the decision of Government.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. C. Barnes,*
Officiating Secretary.

Sudder Board of Revenue,
North Western Provinces, Agra,
14 July 1846.

(No. 341.)

From *F. H. Robinson, Esq.*, Commissioner of the Agra Division, to *G. C. Barnes, Esq.*, Officiating Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, North Western Provinces; dated 2 July 1846.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th ultimo, No. 338, with enclosures, on the subject of native religious institutions. In reply, I beg you will submit to the Board my opinion that it will not be expedient to give up, at Futtehpore Sickree, the management of two things connected with the endowment. The one, the settlement and collections of the villages with which the shrine is endowed; it will be hard to turn the inhabitants over to the exactions and extortions of avaricious priests, after they have been so long treated on the same footing as the other zumeendars and ryots of the country. The other, the conservancy and repairs of the buildings, one of the finest specimens of architecture in India. If the funds now applied by the officers of Government to the preservation of the building are made over to the priests, they will be misapplied to their personal wants, and the building will fall to ruin. I presume that the Board and Government will accede to these two reservations.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. H. Robinson,*
Commissioner.

Commissioner's Office, Agra Division.
2 July 1846.

(True copies.)
(signed) *J. Thornton,*
Secretary to Government, N. W. P.

— No. 149. —

(No. 129.)

Home Department. From the Secretary to Government of India with the Governor-General to the Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces; dated Simla, 27 August 1846.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 3,347, dated 14th instant, and its enclosures, relative to the withdrawal of all interference on the part of the Government officers with the affairs of the native religious institutions, and, in reply, to convey the Governor-general's approval of the instructions issued to the Officiating Secretary to Sudder Board of Revenue, regarding the superintendence of Lah Saleem Chistee's endowment at Futtehpore Sickree.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. Currie,*
Secretary to Government of India with the
Governor-general.

Simla, 27 August 1846.

(True copy.)
(signed) *W. Edwards,*
Under-Secretary to the Government of India
with the Governor-general

— No. 153. —

— No. 150. —

(No. 1,011, of 1847.)

No. 1,012.

From *J. Thornton*, Esq., Secretary to the Government, North Western Provinces, to Sir *F. Currie*, Bart., Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General, Home Department, Head Quarters; dated Lieutenant-governor's Camp, 27 February 1847.

Revenue Department.

Sir,

WITH reference to paras. 11 and 12 of Mr. Bushby's letter, No. 884, dated the 20 September 1845, I am directed by the Honourable the Lieutenant-governor to forward to you, for submission to the Right honourable the Governor-general, the accompanying copies of correspondence,* which has passed between this Government and the local authorities, regarding the pensions connected with the temple of Binda Bashnee, near Mirzapore.

2. His Lordship will observe that the priests of the temple in question decline to terminate these pensions by the payment of a ready-money sum, calculated upon the probable lives of the recipients. The Government, on the other hand, is so far pledged to the continuance of the support which the pensioners have hitherto enjoyed, that it could not leave them to attempt unaided the realization of their stipends from the numerous parties bound to defray them. The Collector himself has, at times, found this a troublesome and difficult task.

3. The Lieutenant-governor would therefore propose, as the only method by which the connexion between the Government and the temple can immediately be dissolved, that the State should take the payment of these pensions for the future on itself, relieving the priests of the temple from all demands on that account. The whole amount of the pensions is now only Rs. 415. 10. 9. per annum, and as the recipients are almost all of advanced age, the payments will diminish rapidly. It is hoped that his Lordship will be pleased to sanction the adoption of this course.

4. I am directed to take this opportunity of mentioning what has been done with regard to the other religious institutions referred to in Mr. Bushby's letter above quoted.

5. The Commissioner reports to the Sudder Board of Revenue as regards this mosque, in his letter No. 337, dated 13 October 1846, that "the intentions of Government have already been carried into effect; and the affairs of the institution are now managed by the resident priesthood, aided by a committee of persons interested in the durgah."

Mosque of Kasin Solimancee at Chunar.

6. The final arrangements which have been made as regards this shrine, were approved by his Lordship, as communicated in your letter, No. 129, dated 27 August last.

Shrine of Sheikh Saleem Chistee at Futtehpoore Sikri, zillah Agra.

7. All connexion between the Government and these durgahs has ceased, as reported by the Sudder Board of Revenue in their letter to this office, No. 442, dated 11 September last. The school referred to in the 10th para. of Mr. Bushby's letter was found to have been long discontinued.

Lands attached to certain durgahs in the Allahabad district.

8. The Lieutenant-governor is in communication with the Commissioner of Kumaon, on the subject of successions among the raweels of these temples, and the result will be hereafter submitted for the information of the Supreme Government.

Temples of Buddenath, Kedernath and Gopeair, in Kumaon.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Thornton*,

Secretary to the Government, N. W. P.

Lieutenant-governor's Camp,
27 February 1847.

(No. 4.)

* Letter from the Commissioner of the Benares Division, dated 23 April 1846, No. 4. Letter to the Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, dated 18 May 1846, No. 2,066. Letter from the Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, dated 30 October 1846, No. 536, with enclosures. Letter to the Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, dated 20 November 1846, No. 4,986. Letter from the Commissioner of the Benares Division to the Sudder Board of Revenue, dated 12 January 1847, No. 5, with enclosure.

(No. 4, of 1846.)

From *E. P. Smith*, Esq., Commissioner of the Fifth or Benares Division, to
J. Thornton, Esq., Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, Agra ;
dated Ghazee-pore, 23 April 1846.

Sir,

AGREEABLY to verbal instructions received from the Honourable the Lieutenant-governor, North Western Provinces, at Mirzapore, in January last, I have instituted the most careful inquiries, with the view to obtain further information, first, as to the origin of the charitable endowment at Bindachul, in the district of Mirzapore, known as the famous temple of Bindabashnee ; secondly, as to the annual amount of this charity ; and, lastly, as to the class of persons entitled to the benefit of it.

2. The old records of the Revenue Office merely confirm what is said in section 7, Regulation XXXIV. 1795, extracted, for convenience, in a marginal note.* But, following up a clue which presented itself in the course of the examination, I addressed Captain Stewart, the Superintendent of the Rajah of Benares, if perchance he might be able to trace something bearing upon the institution (which was always one of notoriety, † of a date anterior to our assumption of the direct management of the revenue.

* (See below.)

3. Through that officer's exertions I have succeeded in obtaining Mr. Duncan's original warrant, ‡ bearing date 11 November 1788, A. D., which, together with a translate § of the same in English, I beg leave to enclose for the Lieutenant-governor's inspection. Its authenticity is undoubted, having been obtained from the descendents of Buksheeram, the Hakim of Mirzapore, to whom it is addressed. We learn from this document, that in the year 1788, a tax, amounting to 2,125 rupees, was fixed on the temple of Bindabashnee, to be appropriated for the benefit of certain pensioners, Brahmins and Fakeers ; in other words, as a charitable allowance for beggars and indigent persons ; that Bukshee Ram, as the chief officer of Government on the spot, was vested with the management of the fund, *i. e.* he was to receive it from the priests or pundas of the temple, and distribute it to the recipients with his own hands. This, it may be presumed, lasted until at length the introduction of our revenue system brought to the temple collections under the immediate superintendence of the Collector, though it seems for a time to have been administered to through the officers of the Custom Department at Mirzapore.

(A.)

§ (B.) Please return when no longer required.

4. Concurrent testimony in support of the above statement is found in an old Canoongoes Wassil Bakee, of 1195, F. S., corresponding with 1788, A. D., which I beg to submit herewith, an original, || together with a translate. ¶ The discrepancy of 125 in the account of jumma, is explained by the papers to have been added in payment of a mohurrir's wages for keeping the accounts.

|| (C.) ¶ (D.)

5. A list of pensioners, dated 1215, F. S. or 1808, A. D., forthcoming among the records, is the sole clue we possess to the class of persons entitled to benefit by this charity. They consisted chiefly of residents in indigent circumstances, many of them females. The number has now been reduced, by deaths, from 42 to 21 persons, who are almost exclusively of the Brahmin caste, and, with one or two exceptions, residing at Bindachul. The amount of pension is allowed to lapse with the life of the holder, so that the sum now levied from the priests of the temple is not much above 400 rupees per annum, and is gradually diminishing under the operation of the Board's order.

6. The institution is supposed to have been established in Rajah Bulwunt Sing's time, and probably was a mark at once of his recognition of the sanctity of the temple, and of his desire to devote a portion of the offerings to the purposes of charity. But whatever its origin might have been, there can be no doubt what it is

now ;

* Section 7. "Certain charitable allowances are likewise defrayable from the religious offerings made at the temple of Bindabashnee, near to Mirzapore, the distribution of which (as hitherto, made to the parties entitled to receive it, under the authority of the native judge) is to be continued as formerly, with this alteration, that the distribution is to be made under the orders of the Board of Revenue and the Governor-general in Council, by the Collector, who is to be held responsible for the proper dispensation of the charity, agreeably to the established rules for the management of it. If any of the parties interested in this fund shall deem themselves aggrieved by the orders of the Collector, they may represent the circumstances to the Judge of the Dewanny Adawlut, who is to forward the petition to the Governor-general in Council, who reserves to himself the power of passing such determination on the petition as may appear to him proper.

† The jurisdiction of the Mirzapore Court was extended to the site and temple of Budabachnee on the 11th November 1788. *Vide* Sect. 9, Regulation XXII. 1795.

now; and I have no hesitation in saying that it ill becomes a Christian government to have any concern with the proceeds of gross idolatry, even for an ostensibly good purpose. Mutations, too, and casualties during the lapse of time, have rendered the collection of the amount levied no easy matter; thus bringing our revenue establishment into disagreeable collision with the Hindoo priesthood, and our Government into virtual connexion with the temple itself. In my opinion, we cannot err by withdrawing altogether from the concern, and leaving those interested in it to assert their rights according to the custom of the country in regard to all other descriptions of property.

7. The Collector has aided my researches, and I beg to submit herewith in original a report drawn up by Mr. Deputy-Collector Walker, as per margin.*

* Letter from Deputy-Collector to Collector of Mirzapore, dated 4th Feb. 1846, No. 34.

I have, &c.
(signed) E. P. Smith,
Commissioner.

Commissioner's Office,
Fifth Division, Ghazee-pore,
23 April 1846.

(B.)

TRANSLATION of Mr. Jonathan Duncan's Perwannah, dated 11 November 1788.

BE it known to Lalla Bukshee Ram, Haikim of Mirzapore, that a sum of 2,125 rupees, is allowed for the temple of Bindaboshun, out of which the pensioners, incumbents, Brahmins and Fakeers have all along been paid. At present the settlement of pergunnah Kuntil has been made separately, tappah by tappah; for this reason the above temple has been placed under the orders of the above individual, so that he will receive the money allowance sanctioned for the temple, and pay it with his own hand to the Fakeers and Brahmins, according to custom.

Dated 11 November 1788.

(D.)

TRANSLATE of a Jumma Wasil Bakee, of 1195 F. S., Tuppah-Cheonorn, Pergunnah Kunht.

	Jumma.
In charity - - - - -	2,000
Nuth - - - - -	2,000
Collected - - - - -	2,000
*	
Balance - - - - -	2,000
Deduct, Kishnarpun - - - - -	2,000

From J. Walker, Esq., Deputy Collector of Mirzapore, to W. E. Money, Esq., Collector of Mirzapore; dated 4 February 1846.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to state, that, agreeably to your instructions, I have looked over the papers relative to the collection realized from the pundahs of the temple of Bindabashnee, under the provision of Section 7, Regulation XXXIV. of 1795.

2. I cannot find any documents to elucidate how or when the charitable allowances commenced; but, from inquiries made, it appears that the pundahs have their periodical days fixed for performing the priest's offices, when all religious offerings made at the temple are their respective rights; and that Rajah Bulwunt-Sing first established the collection. A copy of a perwannah, dated 9th November 1788, authorizes Lalla Buxee Ram, native Judge of Mirzapore, to realize and distribute 2,125 rupees per annum.

3. From a kyfeent formerly given by the record keeper of the Benares collectorship, it appears the 2,120 rupees per annum were collected in 1788 and 1789 as follows: 1,620 from the pundahs as fixed contributions, and 500 from the Chyte Meilah, out of which a portion was set aside for the usual poojah expenses, and the remainder

remainder distributed among the Brahmins and indigent attendants at the temple. The pergunnah aumils and other officers superintended the receipt and payment of the money until 1808, when the collection was made over to the treasury officers.

4. On the separation of this zillah from Benares, a list was received, showing that the sum of Rs. 1,261. 2. 6. was realized from 22 pundahs, and paid to 42 pensioners; and a reference was made in 1834 regarding the adjustment of arrears, when it was ruled by the orders of Government, dated 7th April 1834, that the Collector should demand from the pundahs only the amount necessary to defray the pensions of the present incumbents during their lives, and after their deaths the demand should cease altogether.

5. There are now 21 pensioners, receiving Rs. 415. 10. 9. per annum, and a great deal of trouble is experienced in realizing the amount from the pundahs, as many of the original shares have been divided among heirs who are not always to be found, and some have been mortgaged, and disputes exist between the parties, so that it is difficult to enforce payment.

6. Under these circumstances, and as the interference of Government officers has been withdrawn from other native religious rites and endowments, I beg respectfully to recommend that the Bindabashnee pundahs be also allowed to manage their own charities, and the collection made by the revenue officers be discontinued.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Walker*,
Deputy Collector.

Mirzapore Collectorship,
4 February 1846.

(No. 2,066, of 1846.)

Revenue
Department.

From *J. Thornton*, Esq., Secretary to the Government, North Western Provinces, to *G. C. Barnes*, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, North Western Provinces; dated Agra, 18 May 1846.

Sir,

WITH reference to Mr. Elliot's letter, No. 202, dated 5th May 1843, and my predecessor's reply, No. 3,115, dated 9th June following, I am directed to forward to you, for submission to the Board, the accompanying copy of a despatch from Mr. Secretary Bushby, dated the 20th September last.

2. The Board are requested to communicate the instructions of the Supreme Government contained in the 8th para. of Mr. Bushby's letter to the Commissioners of the Delhi, Agra and Benares divisions, and to urge upon them the expediency of speedily making arrangements for relieving the Collectors and local agents from the care of the institutions therein alluded to at Delhi, Futtehpoore Seeckree, and Chunar. Care should be taken to give notice of the approaching change in the system of management to all persons interested in the due appropriation of the funds connected with these institutions, so that the measures which may now be adopted to secure this end, may have, as far as possible, the concurrence of all parties. When the new arrangements are completed, the Board are requested to report them for the information of Government.

3. The Commissioner at Allahabad should be instructed by the Board to give immediate effect to the orders contained in the 9th and 10th paras. of Mr. Bushby's despatch. The Board will observe, that further information is required regarding the school attached to one of the durgahs.

4. As regards the temple of Bindabashnee, mentioned in the 11th and 12th paras. of Mr. Bushby's letter, the Lieutenant-governor has lately received a communication direct from the Commissioner. This should have been addressed to your Board. To save time, however, it is now sent to you in original, with its enclosures, copies being kept. The Lieutenant-governor would observe upon this subject, that the collections are of the nature of a tax upon the pundas of the temple, and that the pensions, of which payment has been already sanctioned, cannot now be discontinued. The best plan, perhaps, would be, for the Collector to commute the monthly payments for a fixed sum, according to the principles laid down in the orders of 16th August 1845, and to assess that sum by punchayet upon

upon the pundas, releasing them from all future demands on this account. If the pundas can be brought to consent to this arrangement, the monthly payment may then either be continued, as heretofore, to the pensioners from the Government treasury, or the equivalent ready-money payment may be given them on their accepting the same.

5. The Commissioner of Kumaon will be addressed separately from this office on the subject of the temples in the province under his jurisdiction.

I am, &c.

(signed) *J. Thornton,*
Secretary to the Government, N. W. P.

Agra, 18 May 1846.

(No. 536, of 1846.)

From *A. Shakspear, Esq.,* Officiating Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, North Western Provinces, to *J. Thornton, Esq.,* Secretary to the Government, North Western Provinces, Agra; dated Agra, 30 October 1846.

Revenue.
Present:
T. G. Turner, Esq.,
senior member,
H. M. Elliot, Esq.,
officiating junior
member.

Sir,

WITH reference to the orders of Government, No. 2,066, of the 18th May last, para. 4, I am directed by the Sudder Board of Revenue, North Western Provinces, to request that you will submit, for the orders of his Honour the Lieutenant-governor, the accompanying correspondence, received from the Commissioner of Benares, relative to the charitable endowment at Bindachul, in the district of Mirzapore, known as the temple of Bindabashnee.

2. With reference, also, to the orders above-mentioned, the correspondence respecting the durgah of Kasim Soolamanee, at Chunar, is likewise forwarded for the information of his Honor.

I have, &c.

(signed) *A. Shakspear,*
Officiating Secretary.

Sudder Board of Revenue,
North Western Provinces, Agra,
30 October 1846.

(No. 337, of 1846.)

From *E. P. Smith, Esq.,* Commissioner, Fifth Division, to Sudder Board of Revenue, North Western Provinces, Agra; dated Ghazeepore, 13 October 1846.

Gentlemen,

WITH reference to your Secretary's letter, dated 16th June last, No. 122, and accompaniments, in the matter of native religious institutions, I have the honour to submit herewith, in original, a report from the Collector of Mirzapore, dated 10th instant, No. 216, respecting the durgah of "Kasim Soolamanee," at Chunar, which is the only establishment in the division to which the instructions of your Board and Government apply.

2. It will be observed, that the intentions of Government have already been carried into effect, and the affairs of the institution are now managed by the resident priesthood, aided by a committee of persons interested in the durgah.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. P. Smith,*
Commissioner.

Commissioner's Office,
Fifth Division, Ghazeepore
13 October 1846.

(No. 216, of 1846.)

From *W. E. Money*, Esq., Collector of Mirzapore, to *E. P. Smith*, Esq., Commissioner of Revenue, Fifth Division, Ghazee-pore; dated Mirzapore, 10 October 1846.

Sir,

Sudder Board of Revenue to Commissioner, dated 16 June 1846, No. 122.
Secretary to Government of India to Secretary to the Government, North Western Provinces, dated 20th September 1846, No. 884.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 124, dated 13th July last, annexing extracts of orders specified in the margin, and, in reply, to state, that the management of the durgah of Kassim Soolamane, at Chunar, has been made over to the incumbent ministers, and a committee of persons interested in the institution.

2. Lately the khaleefa of the mosque died, and the people themselves appointed a successor, consequently the interference on the part of Government officers may now be considered to have ceased.

3. There is no cash payment made from this treasury on account of the durgah; the expenses of it are met out of the proceeds of rent-free estates.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. E. Money*,
Collector.

Mirzapore Collectorship,
10 October 1846.

(No. 334, of 1846.)

From *E. P. Smith*, Esq., Commissioner, Fifth Division, to the Sudder Board of Revenue, North Western Provinces, Agra; dated Ghazee-pore, 13 October 1846.

Gentlemen,

WITH reference to your Secretary's letter of the 16th June last, No. 122, para. 4, I have the honour to submit herewith, in original, letter from the Collector of Mirzapore, dated 10th instant, No. 215, reporting the failure of an attempt on his part to effect a commutation of Bindabashnee pensions in the manner pointed out by the Honourable the Lieutenant-governor.

2. I have already expressed an opinion in favour of at once withdrawing all interference of the Government officers from the affairs of this charity, and I do not think any harm would result by leaving the recipients at liberty to make their own terms with the resident priesthood of the temple, subject to the established courts of law in the event of any dispute.

3. But if it be held that these pensioners are virtually guaranteed by the State in the enjoyment of their privilege, and that Government, in undertaking the administration of a charitable institution bequeathed to it by the former rulers of the country, has, by so doing, bound itself to retain the position of almoner so long as the fund may exist, then there is no alternative, that I am aware of, but to leave things on their present footing until the fund exhausts itself by lapses. I shall, however, bow with deference to any other arrangement which Government may think fit to devise, for the attainment of the object in view.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. P. Smith*,
Commissioner.

Commissioner's Office,
Fifth Division, Ghazee-pore,
13 October 1846.

(No. 215, of 1846.)

From *W. E. Money*, Esq., Collector of Mirzapore, to *E. P. Smith*, Esq., Commissioner of Revenue, Fifth Division, Ghazee-pore; dated Mirzapore, 10 October 1846.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter, No. 123, dated 13th July last, in the matter of the Bindabashnee Temple, at Bindachul, I have the honour to inform you, that the pundahs were summoned, and the order of Government, dated 18th May 1846, para. 4, was explained to them. They all stated that they could not afford to commute the half-yearly payments for a fixed sum, as they paid the amount from the periodical collections made at the temple.

2. If it be not considered expedient to withdraw all interference on the part of Government officers, and to refer the payment of pensions to the pundahs direct, as recommended in my letter, No. 34, dated 4th February last, the course heretofore observed must be continued.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. E. Money*,
Collector.

Mirzapore Collectorship,
10 October 1846.

From *J. Thornton*, Esq., Secretary to the Government, North Western Provinces, Revenue Department, to *A. Shakespear*, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, North Western Provinces, Agra; dated Lieutenant-Governor's Camp, 20 November 1846.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Honourable the Lieutenant-governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 536, dated the 30th ultimo, with its enclosures, regarding the commutation of the Bindabashnee pensions in zillah Mirzapore, and, in reply, to request that the Board will procure and submit a list of the present pensioners, with their several ages and places of abode.

2. The original enclosures of your letter are herewith returned, copies being kept for record.

I am, &c.

(signed) *J. Thornton*,
Secretary to the Government, N. W. P.

Lieutenant-Governor's Camp,
20 November 1846.

(No. 5, of 1847.)

From *E. P. Smith*, Esq., Commissioner, Fifth Division, Ghazee-pore, to the Sudder Board of Revenue; dated Ghazee-pore, 12 January 1847.

Gentlemen,

AGREEABLY to your Secretary's docket of the 1st ultimo, No. 337, I have the honour herewith to submit copy of a list of the present pensioners of the Bindabashnee Temple, at Bindachul, in the district of Mirzapore, with their several ages and places of abode.

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2. A list of the pundahs or priests from whom the collections are made is likewise annexed, for the information of Government.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. Peplow Smith,*
Commissioner.

Commissioner's Office,
Fifth Division, Ghazeepore,
12 January 1847.

LIST of PENSIONERS of the Temple of Bindachul, in Zillah Mirzapore, as it stood at the End of 1253 F. S., or September 1846.

Number.	Number of Certificate, or Descriptive Roll.	Name of Pensioners.	Where solicited.	Present Age.	Amount of Pension.
1	26 of 1832-33	Goopershaud - - -	Bindachul -	52	12 1 6
2	20 of 1832-33	Jugdutt Doobey - - -	- ditto -	42	30 15 -
3	33 of 1832-33	Bhyro Pattock - - -	- ditto -	52	20 1 3
4	25 of 1832-33	Rambit Misser - - -	- ditto -	60	41 4 -
5	9 of 1831-32	Mosst. Dyallee - - -	Ustbhooja -	50	16 0 -
6	5 of 1831-32	„ Soogeeah - - -	Benares -	60	20 10 -
7	6 of 1831-32	Ram Gholam Pattock - - -	Mirzapore -	48	33 3 -
8	12 of 1831-32	Mosst. Row - - -	Bindachul -	64	22 2 -
9	17 of 1832-33	Sheodial Shak Robe - - -	- ditto -	60	10 5 -
10	18 of 1832-33	Mosst. Shesigmah - - -	- ditto -	45	20 10 -
11	19 of 1832-33	„ Seignah - - -	- ditto -	70	10 5 -
12	20 of 1832-33	Bhyrodial Doobey - - -	- ditto -	70	20 10 -
13	22 of 1832-33	Rameburn Tewarry - - -	- ditto -	65	20 10 -
14	23 of 1832-33	Debadial Pandey - - -	- ditto -	43	24 12 -
15	24 of 1832-33	Dabedutt Singareeah - - -	- ditto -	50	15 6 -
16	31 of 1832-33	Mattadeen Tewarry - - -	- ditto -	45	13 11 -
17	37 of 1832-33	Gunnesh Bhutt - - -	Benares -	81	10 5 -
18	39 of 1832-33	Shenarain - - -	- ditto -	48	10 5 -
19	40 of 1832-33	Shamanund - - -	- ditto -	45	20 10 -
20	41 of 1834-35	Dalgobind - - -	Chunar -	56	20 10 -
21	16 of 1832-33	Sheodutt* - - -	Bindachul -	60	20 10 -
TOTAL - - -				Rs.	415 10 9

* Since died, and his name will shortly be struck off, on an adjustment of the accounts.

Mirzapore Collectorship,
8 January 1847.

(signed) *W. E. Money,*
Collector.

LIST of Subscribers or Pundahs from whom Collections are made.

Number.	Names of Subscribers.	Present Age.	Amount Annual Payment.	REMARKS.
		<i>Years.</i>		
1	Joygobyid - - -	60	46 15 4½	alive.
2	Most. Kowsellah - - -	- - -	- 13 8	-- died, and the amount realized from her heir.
3	Bhoosee Pundah - - -	- - -	43 5 10	-- died, and the amount realized from the heir and mortgagees.
4	Debadial Pundah - - -	43	31 7 7	alive.
5	Baboo Ram - - -	- - -	2 7 8	died, and realized from the heirs.
6	Must. Budan - - -	50	2 7 8	alive.
7	Madho Ram - - -	- - -	2 7 8	died, and realized from the heirs.
8	Hunmaun Chures - - -	- - -	5 10 11½	died, and realized from the heirs.
9	Bheekaree Pundah - - -	- - -	62 14 1	died, and realized from the heirs.
10	Most. Dewan Baboo - - -	- - -	9 11 7	died, and realized from the heirs.
11	Bhorah Pundah - - -	- - -	3 6 6	-- died, and realized from the heirs and mortgagees.
12	Rummun Pundah - - -	- - -	6 1 5	died, and realized from the heirs.
13	Most. Sookhdanee - - -	- - -	2 4 7	-- died, and realized from the heirs and mortgagees.
14	Sheodial - - -	- - -	4 13 -	-- died, and realized from the heir and mortgagees.
15	Goorpershad - - -	52	- 12 -	alive.
16	Bissoon - - -	- - -	8 10 -	died, and realized from the heirs.
17	Ramdial, Father of Sheo- parum.	- - -	6 10 10	-- died, and realized from the heirs and mortgagees.
18	Debee Churn - - -	- - -	36 5 7	died, and realized from the heirs.
19	Duttoo Pundah - - -	- - -	3 6 6	-- died, and realized from the heirs and mortgagees.
20	Fakoo Pundah - - -	- - -	6 11 4	died, and realized from the heirs.
21	Bhyroodull, Son of Ram- jeivaun.	- - -	39 3 9½	-- died, and realized from the heirs. No heirs of the deceased have preferred their claims in the Collector's office, and the case is yet pending.
22	Bhyro Pattuck - - -	52	2 3 7½	alive.
23	Ramdial - - -	- - -	43 5 9.	-- died, and realized from the mortgagees.
24	Bhowaneetol Pundah - - -	- - -	43 5 9	-- died, and realized from the heirs and mortgagees.
TOTAL - - -		Rs.	415 10 9.	

Mirzapore Collectorship,
8 January 1847.

(signed) *W. E. Money,*
Collector.

(True copies.)

(signed) *E. P. Smith,*
Commissioner.

(True copies.)

(signed) *J. Thornton,*
Secretary to the Government, N. W. P.

— No. 151. —

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council, in the Home Department (Revenue), under date the 25th April 1846.

No. 5.

(No. 259.)

From *G. A. Bushby*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to *E. H. Townsend*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bombay; dated 25 April 1846.

Sir,

WITH reference to entry No. 1, in the Abstract of the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the Revenue Department, for the 18th February last, I am directed to request that you will have the goodness, under the orders of the Honourable the Governor in Council, to forward, for the perusal of the President in Council, a copy of the report of the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, dated 5th January, and of the orders of Government, dated the 8th January 1846, therein referred to.

I have, &c.

(signed) *G. A. Bushby*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William, 25 April 1846.

— No. 152.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council, in the Home Department (Revenue), under date the 6th June 1846.

No. 7.

Revenue
Department.

(No. 2,362, of 1846.)

From *R. K. Pringle*, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to *G. A. Bushby*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India; dated 22 May 1846.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 259, dated the 25th ultimo, to Mr. Secretary Townsend's address, and to transmit to you copies of the documents therein referred to.

Endorsement by the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., dated 5th January 1846, on a letter from the Collector of Kaira, dated 18th December 1845.
Letter to the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., No. 633, dated 12th February 1846.
Letter to the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., No. 146, dated 8th January 1846, referred to in the foregoing.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. K. Pringle*,
Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 22 May 1846.

No. 8.
Enclosure.

Endorsement by the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division; dated 5 January 1846, No. 15.

TRANSMITTED for the information of Government, with reference to Mr. Secretary Townsend's circular, No. 3,994; dated the 15th August 1845.

(signed) *R. K. Pringle*,
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

Revenue Commissioner's Camp, Ahmedabad,
5 January 1846.

(No. 455 A.)

(No. 455 A. of 1845.)

From *P. Stewart*, Esq., Collector of Kaira, to *R. K. Pringle*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, Ahmedabad; dated 18 December 1845. Revenue Department.

Sir,

IN compliance with the Government's instructions, conveyed in Mr. Secretary Townsend's circular of the 15th August 1845, No. 3,994, I have the honour to forward a Statement, showing the extent and value of all allowances from Government to Hindoo temples, mosques, durgas, muths, &c., within the Kaira collectorate, in money, grain and land, as now enjoyed by those institutions.

I have, &c.

Kaira, Collector's Office,
18 December 1845.

(signed) *P. Stewart*,
Collector.

(No. 633, of 1846.)

From *E. H. Townsend*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to *R. K. Pringle*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division; dated 12 February 1846. Revenue Department.

Sir,

ADVERTING to your endorsement, No. 15, dated the 5th ultimo, on a letter from the Collector of Kaira, No. 455 A., dated 18th December last, I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to return to you the statement therewith submitted, with reference to the Government letter, No. 146, dated the 8th ultimo.

I have, &c.

Bombay Castle, 12 February 1846.

(signed) *E. H. Townsend*,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 146, of 1846.)

From *E. H. Townsend*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to *R. K. Pringle*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division; dated 8 January 1846. Revenue Department.

Sir,

WITH reference to your endorsement, Nos. 1,582 and 1,637, dated the 29th November last, and the 9th ultimo, on two letters, dated respectively the 7th and 28th November last, from the Collector of Surat and the Acting Collector of Tanna, forwarding statements showing the extent and value of all allowances from Government to Hindoo temples, mosques, durgas, &c., within their respective collectorates, in money, grain and land, I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to inform you, that it is not necessary to lay before Government a detailed statement of each item of expense. The statements above alluded to are therefore herewith returned, and you are requested to frame, with the least practicable delay, an abstract statement for the whole of your charge, according to a form to be adopted in communication with the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, showing the entire expenditure in each collectorate, under the several heads specified in my letter of the 15th August 1845.

I have, &c.

Bombay Castle, 8 January 1846.

(signed) *E. H. Townsend*,
Secretary to Government.

(True copies.)

(signed) *R. K. Pringle*,
Chief Secretary.

(No. 358.)

No. 9.

From *G. A. Bushby*, Esq., Secretary to Government of India, to *R. K. Pringle*, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government of Bombay; dated 6 June 1846.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 2,362, dated the 22d ultimo, submitting copies of the documents required by my communication of the 25th April last, respecting the extent and value of allowances made by the Government to certain native religious institutions, and to request, that on receipt of the abstract statement called for from the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, in Mr. Secretary Townsend's letter, dated the 8th January last, you will have the goodness to furnish a copy for the information of the President in Council.

I have, &c.

(signed) *G. A. Bushby*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William, 5 June 1846.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council, in the Home Department (Revenue), under date 8 May 1847.

(No. 393.)

No. 4.

From *G. A. Bushby*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay; dated Fort William, 8 May 1847.

Sir,

I AM directed to call your attention to my letter, No. 358, dated 6th June 1846, and to request that the abstract statement therein required may be furnished with as little delay as possible.

I have, &c.

(signed) *G. A. Bushby*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William, 8 May 1847.

— No. 153. —

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council, in the Home Department (Revenue), under date 26 June 1847.

(No. 2,292, of 1847.)

No. 2.
Revenue
Department.

From *R. K. Pringle*, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to *G. A. Bushby*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India; dated 7 June 1847.

Sir,

REFERRING to your letters, No. 358 and 393, dated respectively the 6th June 1846 and 8th ultimo, I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit, for the information of the Honourable the President in Council, the accompanying statement, showing the extent and value of all allowances from Government to Hindoo temples, mosques, &c., in the several collectorates under this Presidency.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. K. Pringle*,
Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 7 June 1847.

COLLECTORATES.	HINDOO INSTITUTIONS.						MAHOMEDAN INSTITUTIONS.					
	MONEY.		GRAIN.		LAND.		MONEY.		GRAIN.		LAND.	
	Number of Recipients.	Amount.	Number of Recipients.	Amount.	Number of Recipients.	Amount.	Number of Recipients.	Amount.	Number of Recipients.	Amount.	Number of Recipients.	Amount.
Ahmedabad - - -	1,414	14,824 1 4	8	131 1 8	374	16,601 - 2	321	5,188 10 11	5	109 10 8	78	6,024 - 1
Ahmednuggur - - -	256	34,866 11 7	5	22 4 -	1,018	18,134 7 11	92	400 8 8	1	100 - -	462	11,878 14 5
Belgaon - - - - -	5,219	16,274 13 1	1,498	4,226 8 3	4,082	1,22,479 14 10	716	2,626 7 7	47	422 5 -	189	11,660 - 9
Broach - - - - -	609	5,299 2 -	-	- - -	678	18,071 10 5	169	691 15 9	-	- - -	371	9,042 15 5
Colaba - - - - -	254	3,187 7 4	110	644 14 -	72	6,578 18 10	32	308 9 8	12	14 8 9	18	616 7 10
	37	481 2 -	30	478 12 9	67	2,193 9 6	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -
Continental Customs and Excise - - - - -	31	288 14 8	-	- - -	-	- - -	6	11 8 -	-	- - -	-	- - -
Dharwar - - - - -	1,738	16,267 5 6	-	- - -	3,439	66,538 9 4	365	666 9 4	-	- - -	232	5,645 13 11
Kaira - - - - -	1,071	11,916 4 2	-	- - -	488	8,111 19 1	113	677 8 -	-	- - -	91	1,517 9 9
Khandeish - - - - -	2,964	17,058 9 6	1	2 8 -	198	4,364 6 -	284	3,514 10 -	-	- - -	91	2,910 8 9
	308	3,720 7 8	-	- - -	22	653 2 3	25	249 12 6	-	- - -	10	421 15 9
Poona - - - - -	2,635	108,179 12 2	-	- - -	777	7,061 4 10	238	3,005 12 6	-	- - -	119	2,636 4 8
Rutnageeree - - -	1,005	14,663 15 7	815	7,668 2 3	80	9,784 3 3	35	274 8 10	64	734 14 2	14	659 3 2
Sholapore - - - -	4,220	17,531 6 2	-	- - -	710	6,812 4 -	961	2,151 4 -	-	- - -	168	2,445 8 -
Surat - - - - -	640	6,754 8 10	-	- - -	808	18,878 11 11	186	2,470 3 3	-	- - -	260	1,915 7 4
Tanna - - - - -	631	11,711 15 3	356	3,212 11 11	967	12,938 8 4	85	655 6 3	51	504 10 6	138	3,319 5 -
	28,026	2,82,978 10 5	2,763	16,386 14 10	18,730	3,14,262 7 8	3,568	22,843 1 10	180	1,686 - 8	2,236	60,169 2 10

(continued)

STATEMENT OF ALLOWANCES granted to NATIVE RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS in the Districts under the Presidency of Bombay—continued.

COLLECTORATES.	PARSEE INSTITUTIONS.						TOTAL.						GRAND TOTAL.	
	MONEY.		GRAIN.		LAND.		MONEY.		GRAIN.		LAND.			
	Number of Recipients.	Amount.	Number of Recipients.	Amount.	Number of Recipients.	Amount.	Number of Recipients.	Amount.	Number of Recipients.	Amount.	Number of Recipients.	Amount.	Number of Recipients.	Amount.
Ahmedabad - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,735	19,962 12 8	18	240 11 11	462	22,625 - 3	2,200	42,828 8 5
Ahmednuggur - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	287	35,268 14 10	6	122 4 -	1,480	24,508 6 4	1,773	59,899 9 2
Belgaon - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,035	18,901 4 8	1,485	4,648 18 3	4,221	1,34,139 15 7	11,641	1,57,690 1 6
Broach - - -	-	-	-	-	1	46 2 -	778	5,991 1 9	-	-	1,050	27,160 11 10	1,828	53,161 13 7
							286	3,496 1 -	122	659 6 9	90	7,195 5 8	498	(*) 11,350 13 5
Colaba - - -							Jewish Institutions.							
							2	6 - 4	-	-	-	-	2	6 - 4
							37	431 2 -	30	478 12 9	67	2,193 9 6	134	(b) 3,103 8 3
Continental Customs and Excise - - -							37	300 6 8	-	-	-	-	87	300 6 8
Dharwar - - -							2,103	16,933 14 10	-	-	3,671	72,184 7 3	5,774	89,118 6 1
Kaira - - -							1,184	12,593 12 2	-	-	579	9,829 6 10	1,703	22,223 3 -
Khandeish - - -							3,248	20,578 3 6	1	2 8 -	289	7,274 14 9	3,538	(c) 27,850 10 3
							328	3,970 3 9	-	-	32	1,075 2 -	360	(d) 5,045 5 9
Poona - - -							2,873	1,11,185 8 8	-	-	896	9,897 9 6	3,769	1,20,883 2 2
Rutnageeree - - -							1,040	14,938 8 5	879	8,403 - 5	94	10,443 6 5	2,013	33,784 15 3
Sholapore - - -							5,171	19,682 12 2	-	-	873	9,257 12 -	6,044	28,940 8 2
Surat - - -	3	47 6 2	-	-	4	7 8 7	829	9,272 2 3	-	-	1,072	20,801 11 10	1,901	30,073 14 1
Tanna - - -							716	12,767 5 6	407	3,717 6 5	1,105	16,257 13 4	2,228	32,342 9 3
	8	47 6 2	-	-	5	53 10 7	26,589	3,05,875 2 9	2,943	18,272 15 6	15,971	3,74,445 5 1		
GRAND TOTAL													45,503	6,98,593 7 4

- (a) This represents the alienations of a nature similar to hereditary (charitable) allowances to Pagodas and Mosques.
- (b) This represents those that are liable to forfeiture and resumption on the death of the incumbent (charitable annual marshasun).
- (c) Government districts.
- (d) Scindia's districts.

Bombay Castle, }
7 June 1847. }

(signed) R. K. Pringle,
Chief Secretary.

The foregoing letter requires no order.

— No. 154. —

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council, in the Home Department (Revenue), under date 2 January 1847.

(No. 295.)

From the Commissioner of the Cuttack Division to the Secretary to the ^{No. 2.} Sudder Board of Revenue, Fort William; dated 19 February 1846.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Board's memorandum, No. 17, of the 23d ultimo, with enclosures, and, in reply, to report, that the orders therein contained, reducing the money donation to the temple of Juggernath, from Co.'s Rs. 35,758. 9. 6. to Rs. 23,321, will, the Collector reports, take effect from the commencement of 1254 Umlee, the three first instalments for 1253, amounting to Rs. 33,236. 11. 7½, having been already disbursed.

I have, &c.

(signed) *A. J. M. Mills,*
Commissioner.

Office of Commissioner, 19th Division,
Midnapore, 19 February 1846.

(No. 69.)

SUBMITTED for the information of the Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal, with reference to the orders of the Supreme Government, No. 890, dated 20 December last, communicated under cover of Under-Secretary Mr. Beadon's letter, No. 31, dated the 14th January following.

By Order of the Sudder Board of Revenue.

(signed) *Geo. Plowden,*
Officiating Secretary.

Fort William, 3 March 1846.

(No. 180.)

A COPY of this letter, forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, with reference to his communication, No. 890, of the 30th December last.

By Order of the Honourable the Deputy-governor of Bengal.

(signed) *C. Beadon,*
Under-Secretary to the Govt of Bengal.

Fort William, 11 March 1846.

(No. 234.)

OFFICE MEMORANDUM.—21 March 1846.

THE Secretary in the Home Department has the honour to forward to the ^{No. 3.} Financial Department, for information and communication to the ^{Home Departme} Office of ^{Revenue.} Accounts, the correspondence noted in the margin* connected with the reduction ^(See below.) of the money donation to the temple of Juggernath, from Co.'s Rs. 35,758. 9. 6. to Rs. 23,321 per annum, commencing with 1254 Umlee.

(signed) *G. A. Bushby,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

— No. 155. —

* Consultations, 6 September 1845, Nos. 1 to 5. Consultations, 20 December 1845, Nos. 1 to 3. Letter from Under-Secretary to Government of Bengal, dated 11 March 1846.

— No. 155. —

(No. 533.)

Revenue
Department.

From Sir *H. C. Montgomery*, Bart., Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, to *G. A. Bushby*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India; dated Fort St. George, 29 April 1847.

Sir,

Para. 1. REFERRING to your letter dated 20 September 1845, No. 951, I am directed by the Most noble the Governor in Council to transmit for submission to the Government of India, the correspondence and proceedings noted in the margin,* which will furnish full information of the measures taken by this Government for giving effect to the instructions communicated in the letter under acknowledgment, for the discontinuance of all interference on the part of public officers with native religious institutions, and for the disposal of the lands belonging to, and of the surplus funds in deposit in Government treasuries, to the credit of such institutions.

* (See below.)

Nos. 1,273, 1,286,
1,344, 1,416, 1,557,
1,320, 1,321, 3,349,
1,432 and 1,605, of
1846; and 99, 140
and 308, of 1847.

2. In connexion with this subject, I am also directed to submit 13 original petitions from parties connected with certain pagodas in the districts of Chingleput, Madura, Tanjore and Trichinopoly, objecting to the appropriation of these funds in the manner contemplated by this Government, together with a copy of the orders passed thereon.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery*,

Fort St. George, 29 April 1847.

Secretary to Government.

(No. 414.)

Revenue
Department.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation, under date 8 April 1846.

READ the following letter from the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Here enter 20 September 1845, No. 951.)

† Paras. 6 to 11.

Para. 1. In the foregoing communication the Supreme Government review† the objections which have been urged at different periods at this Presidency, against the transfer of pagoda lands and religious endowments to the trustees or managers of the institutions; and observe, "with the view of securing protection and justice to the ryots," they conveyed their sanction in August 1840 to the Madras Government, for continuing under the charge of the revenue officers the temple lands in that Presidency. "But that" the Honourable Court, in their despatch of the 25th of August 1841, has enjoined a different mode of proceeding, and have directed that when "the revenue demandable from entire villages or portions has been clearly defined, and a pottah or lease issued to each ryot, specifying the extent of land, the amount of revenue, and the periods at which it becomes due, the collection of such revenue shall be transferred to agents to be appointed by the parties in whom the management of the affairs of the institutions may be vested."

Para. 12.

2. And in the following para. (13) the Government of India proceed to state, "that the Honourable Court's orders have been executed with facility in the instance to which they had been applied in Bengal, viz. that of the Juggernath lands;" that "in the Bombay Presidency they have been fully carried out, without objection or difficulty; and there did not appear in the reports under acknowledgment any conclusive reason why they cannot be carried into effect at Madras also." And this Government is then instructed that "the Governor-general in
Council

* Extract Minutes of Consultation, 8 April 1846, No. 414. From Accountant-general, 11 June 1846, No. 243, with an enclosure. Extract Minutes of Consultation, 14 July 1846, No. 733. From Accountant-general, 10 September 1846, No. 375, with two enclosures. From the Board of Revenue, Department of Public Works, 14 September 1846, No. 625, one original enclosure, and with order. From Accountant-general, 18 December 1846, No. 485, with five enclosures and order. From Board of Revenue, Department of Public Works, 8 February 1847, No. 119, with two original enclosures and order. From Board of Revenue, 1 February 1847, No. 83, with eight original enclosures. Extract Minutes of Consultation, 18 March 1847, No. 367.

Council would accordingly have the necessary orders issued for the transfer to the proper native agents or trustees of the institutions, of all the lands belonging to them," not "composing the great devastanum estates," after adopting such measures for securing the rights of the cultivators as may be considered a sufficient protection by the district officers.

3. In conformity with the foregoing orders of the Honourable Court and the Government of India, the Most noble the Governor in Council resolves to instruct the Board of Revenue to issue orders to this effect, without delay. They will accordingly direct the several Collectors who have now the custody of pagoda lands or religious endowments, under Reg. VII. of 1817, to transfer them, under the limitation prescribed, to the trustees of the several institutions as early as practicable.

4. The Board have already reported, under date 17 August 1843 * (No. 410), that managers or trustees have been duly appointed to all the religious institutions; and it will only be necessary for the several officers of Government to relinquish to those parties who now receive and disburse the proceeds, the landed endowments themselves at present held on their behalf by the Government, and to refrain hereafter from all interference with them, and from taking any part in the management of native religious endowments. The Board will observe, that these orders are not at present to include the large devastanum estates, as those of Steerungham, nor to extend to lands not on the public books as the property of religious institutions at this date.

5. In carrying out these instructions, the Board will also take due care that all the rights and privileges which the ryots and occupant cultivators now enjoy, are fully preserved to them. And they will attend to the specific points noticed by the Honourable Court and by the Government of India.† Should they find any special provisions to be necessary for the preservation of the rights of ryots on pagoda lands, other than those provided by law for ryots in other rent-free lands, they will report the same to Government, proposing the requisite provisions for consideration.

6. His Lordship in Council would hope that as little difficulty will be found at this Presidency as in Bombay, in giving effect to the views of the Honourable Court; as he observes, that the communications from the several local officers laid before the Government by the Board, under date the 1st October 1838, lead to the conclusion, that if the policy of the entire severance of the Government from all interference with native religious institutions be recognized, there would be little or no difficulty in giving over the lands to the authorities of the pagodas. In but two‡ of the 20 districts of the Presidency were difficulties apprehended, and in these districts the amount of pagoda, &c. property in charge of the officers of Government, was, as compared with other districts, inconsiderable.

7. The statements furnished by the Board in the year 1837, which give the extent of all endowments under the charge of the Collectors, tend also to show that the transfers of the lands to trustees can be made without difficulty. In the Northern Circars§ the value of native religious endowments in the custody of the officers of Government was very insignificant, both in itself|| and as compared with the property under private management.** There would seem, therefore, no cause to expect any impediment in carrying out the views of the Government of India immediately in those provinces. The amount also in several other districts is not of any magnitude; and in the provinces in which the pagoda property under the charge of the officers of Government is large, as Trichinopoly, Madura, Tanjore, North Arcot and Tinnevely, the officers in charge did not, it would appear, apprehend that any special difficulties would arise. The Government see no ground, therefore, to believe that the measure which has been carried out in Bengal and Bombay so successfully, may not be enforced with equal facility throughout this Presidency. Should, however, unlooked for impediments arise, it will be desirable for the Board to ascertain from the authorities at Bombay, through this Government, the course there pursued.

8. His Lordship in Council desires to receive, on an early date, the opinion of the Board on the question of the relinquishment of the large devastanum properties to their trustees. And with reference to Mr. Onslow's remarks, as quoted by the Government of India, they will call upon that officer to lay before them his views at length; and in communication with Mr. Onslow and the several Collectors in charge of the large devastanum properties, they will report the peculiar measures called for, if any are required for the relinquishment of these estates. The Board

* Para. 4.

† Paras. 7-13, &c.

‡ Salem & Cuddapah
Cuddapah, 7,447. 7.
Salem, 562. 7. 11.

§ Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry, Masulipatam, Nellore, Guntoor,

|| Rs. 6,000. 14. 7., in charge of Government officers.

** Rs. 1,00,315. 2., under private management.

See Statement (A.), No. 1, submitted by the Board.

will also submit any propositions for additional means beyond those now recognized and enforced, if this shall be found necessary, for maintaining the sources of irrigation for pagoda lands in repair; and they will make such arrangements as may secure the due payment of their quota of charge on this account from the pagoda estates.

9. The Board will also furnish, as pointed out in para. 15 of the letter from the Government of India, should the cases arise, a statement of the lands belonging to religious institutions which it may be found impracticable to transfer to the trustees, showing their extent, the institutions to which they belong, and the causes which prevent their transfer.

10. Their attention is also directed to paras. 19, 20, of the letter from the Government of India. They will observe, that the surplus pagoda funds now in deposit are to be dealt with as public property, and applied to purposes of general benefit with reference to local interests.

11. The Board will communicate to the agent in Kurnool the instructions contained in the concluding para. respecting the alienations of land and rent for the support of religious institutions, the saderward, and present money-payments from the treasury.

12. In their letter under date the 7th October 1841, the Board submitted, with their recommendation, the proposition of the Collector of Malabar for substituting for the present money payment to the mosque at Quilandy a grant of land. The Board will observe, that under the orders of the Government of India (para. 21) now communicated, it is open to them to direct this arrangement, if it can be done without inconvenience; and they will, in communication with the Collector, authorize that officer to adopt the arrangement originally proposed by him, if now convenient and easily practicable. The Board will also observe that the same course may be pursued in all similar cases where it may be deemed advisable and no inconvenience will follow.

(A true extract.)

(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*
Chief Secretary.

(True copy.)

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery,*
Secretary to Government.

(No. 243.)

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

Revenue
Department.

WITH reference to the official memorandum from the Chief Secretary to Government, dated the 8th April last, the Accountant-general has the honour to forward herewith a Statement, framed from the information obtained from Collectors, showing the actual surplus sums in deposit in the several provincial treasuries on the 31st March 1846, on account of pagodas or native religious institutions, after providing for all authorized or usual demands which may be required to be disbursed therefrom.

(signed) *T. V. Stonhouse,*
Accountant-general.

Fort St. George, Accountant-general's Office,
11 June 1846.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery,*
Secretary to Government.

STATEMENT.

STATEMENT, showing the Sums remaining in Deposit in the several TREASURIES of the COLLECTORS on the 31st March 1846, on account of Pagodas or Native Religious Institutions; with the probable Amount required to be disbursed, and the available Surplus.

	Balance remaining in Deposit on the 31st March 1846.	Deduct the probable Amount which will be required to be disbursed therefrom.	Net Surplus in Deposit; not immediately required for the purpose of Pagodas, or Native Religious Institutions.
	Co.'s Rs. a. p.	Co.'s Rs. a. p.	Co.'s Rs. a. p.
Vizagapatam - - - - -	713 15 4	- - -	713 15 4
Masulipatam - - - - -	290 13 1	32 5 -	258 8 1
Guntoor - - - - -	7,937 6 2	937 6 2	7,000 - -
Nellore - - - - -	4,310 1 9	- - -	4,310 1 9
Chingleput - - - - -	79,584 14 2	11,273 - 9	68,311 13 5
Madras - - - - -	3,420 8 -	- - -	3,420 8 -
Southern Division of Arcot - - - - -	33,093 7 9	7,306 3 10	26,687 3 11
Bellary - - - - -	12,872 7 2	- - -	12,872 7 2
Cuddapah - - - - -	4,919 3 10	- - -	4,919 3 10
Salem - - - - -	39,004 11 4	38,895 7 9	109 3 7
Coimbatore - - - - -	57,019 7 5	18,184 - 10	38,835 6 7
Tanjore - - - - -	6,35,656 - -	1,50,000 - -	4,85,656 - -
Trichinopoly - - - - -	1,00,334 13 11	35,334 13 11	65,000 - -
Madura - - - - -	82,530 12 10	2,335 6 -	80,195 6 10
Tinnevelly - - - - -	3,88,541 4 8	7,234 13 -	3,81,306 7 8
Canara - - - - -	7,124 12 10	163 10 5	6,961 2 5
TOTAL - - - Co.'s Rs.	14,58,254 12 3	2,71,697 3 8	11,86,557 8 7

(Errors excepted.)

Fort St. George, Accountant-General's Office,
11 June 1846.

(signed) T. V. Stonhouse,
Accountant-general.

(True copy.)

(signed) H. C. Montgomery,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 733.)

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 14 July 1846.

READ again letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, dated 20th September 1845, and recorded in Diary to Consultation 17th April 1846, No. 29. Revenue Department

Read also memorandum from the Accountant-general.

(Here enter 11th June 1846, No. 243.)

The Supreme Government having directed, in their orders of 20th September 1845,* that "the funds in deposit in Government treasuries to the credit of religious institutions, the management of which has been transferred to native administrators, should be held to be at the absolute disposal of the Government," and applied "to works of general utility, preference being given as to the locality where the surplus is to be expended to the neighbourhood from which it was derived," adding the opinion, that "the education of the people, being held forth as the most legitimate object to which it should be applied, such an appropriation of the surplus funds will accord with the views of the Honourable the Court of Directors, communicated

Vizagapatam, Masulipatam, Gungtoor, Nellore, Madras, Cuddapah, Salem, Canara.

communicated to the Government of Fort St. George, in paras. 47 and 48 of their despatch dated the 9th May 1838 ;" his Lordship in Council "resolves to instruct the several Collectors of the eight districts named in the margin, where the amount in deposit is inconsiderable, to disburse this amount on any work or works of public benefit, most acceptable and valuable to the native community generally, as bridges, choultries, tanks or wells ; the work to be of a permanent character, and open to all classes. The Collectors will carry out these instructions in communication with and under the orders of the Board of Public Works.

2. His Lordship in Council further resolves, in accordance with the views of the Government of India, that of the amount in deposit in the following districts—

Chingleput	-	-	-	-	68,311
Tanjore	-	-	-	-	4,85,656
Trichinopoly	-	-	-	-	65,000
Madura	-	-	-	-	80,195
Tinnevelly	-	-	-	-	3,81,306
TOTAL					10,80,468

a sum of eight (8) lacs be transferred by the Accountant-general to the general education fund of the Presidency, for the purposes of Education in the provinces. That of the balance, 2,80,468 rupees, a sum not exceeding 80,000 rupees be appropriated under the orders of the Board of Public Works in Tanjore, and 20,000 rupees in Madura, these districts being already provided with roads and bridges to a great extent, and comparatively large sums having been expended in them on public works for some years past.

3. He also directs that 1,00,000 rupees be disbursed from the funds in deposit in Tinnevelly, in constructing roads, with the necessary bridges, choultries and wells, to connect the cotton districts with the port of Tuticoreen. The Board will also call upon the Collectors of Chingleput and Trichinopoly, and the civil engineer of the division, to point out the works of benefit to the public on which they would recommend the remaining sum of 80,468 rupees, or 40,234 rupees in each district, to be laid out, and they will also require the Collectors of Bellary, South Arcot and Coimbatore, in concert with the several engineers, to report the works on which they would propose to expend the surplus pagoda funds now in deposit in their treasuries.

4. The Board will be pleased to give effect to so much of the foregoing order as relates to their department, simultaneously with their instructions for transferring the religious endowments to the charge of the native trustees ; and in making the requisite communications to the several Collectors, they will be careful to ascertain that the sums now ordered to be expended (as given in the statement from the Accountant-general dated 11th June), are available. The Board will also submit for the consideration of Government their final instructions sanctioning particular works in the districts named in the margin.

Tanjore, Chingleput, Trichinopoly, Madura, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Bellary, Tinnevelly.

Ordered, That copy of the foregoing resolutions, with copy of the statement from the Accountant-general, be communicated to the Board of Revenue in the Department of Public Works, and that a copy be also furnished to the Accountant-general.

Ordered also, That extract from para. 2. be furnished to the Council of Education for their information.

(A true extract.)

(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*
Chief Secretary to Government.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery,*
Secretary to Government.

(No. 375.)

From *T. V. Stonhouse, Esq.*, Accountant-general, to *J. F. Thomas, Esq.*, Chief Secretary to Government; dated Fort St. George, Accountant-general's Office, 10 September 1846.

Sir,

WITH reference to paras. 2. and 3. of extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Revenue Department, No. 733, dated 14th July last, I have the honour to report, that the necessary instructions have been issued by this office to the several Collectors of the districts named in the margin, for transferring to the general education fund of this Presidency a sum of eight lacs of rupees, out of the sum of rupees ten lacs eighty thousand four hundred and sixty-eight; the surplus available in those districts appertaining to devastanum funds, as shown in statements furnished by those Collectors, and from them exhibited in the statement furnished with my memorandum to Government of the 11th June last, No. 243; the remaining sum of Company's rupees two lacs, eighty thousand four hundred and sixty-eight being disbursed by them under instructions from the Board of Revenue, in the manner pointed out in the extract.

Chingleput, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevely

Accompanying I beg to transmit copy of a letter from the Collector of Trichinopoly, dated the 19th ultimo, with copy of the statement therein referred to, explaining that the statement originally furnished by him, and from which that submitted by this office with my memorandum of the 11th June last, above alluded to, was framed, exhibited the probable state of the funds in question, and not the actual result, which latter is shown in the statement now submitted, which provides for the sum of Company's rupees (24,766) twenty-four thousand seven hundred and sixty-six, being transferred to the native education fund, but reduces that to be expended on works of benefit to the public, from Rs. 40,234, to Rs. 39,963. 13. 8., thus making a small difference of Company's rupees 270. 2. 4.

I may also mention, that the Collector of Tanjore has addressed me, under date the 14th ultimo, requesting permission to defer the transfer to the native education fund of the sum allotted thereto by the order of Government of the 14th July last, pending a reference to Government on the subject, with the particulars of which I am unacquainted.

(signed) *T. V. Stonhouse,*
Accountant-general.

(No. 131.)

From *A. P. Onslow, Esq.*, Collector of Trichinopoly, to *T. V. Stonhouse, Esq.*, Accountant-general, Fort St. George; dated 19 August 1846.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, No. 515, relative to the disposal of the surplus devastanum funds in deposit in my treasury.

2. In reply, I beg to observe, that the account which accompanied my letter of the 21st April, exhibited, as you will perceive, the probable state of the funds in question, so that in closing the accounts there is a slight difference between the amount of the actual balance and that before stated. The present state of the surplus pagoda funds is exhibited in the accompanying Statement, from which you will perceive, that, deducting the sums authorized to be disbursed by Government for the construction of the Cavery bridge, and 24,766 rupees for the purposes of native education, the sum remaining for disposal for works of public benefit under the orders of the Board, is only Rs. 39,963. 13. 8., instead of 40,234 rupees.

Under the orders of Government above alluded to, the sum of 60,000 rupees was authorized to be disbursed from the pagoda funds. Of this amount only

621.

- 3 Q 2

36,500

36,500 rupees is accounted for in the Statement which accompanies this letter, 23,500 rupees having been expended out of the funds for this purpose, previously to the transmission of my letter of the 21st April, leaving 13,000 rupees included in the Statement now sent, as having been expended, and 23,500 rupees to be expended.

(signed) *A. P. Onslow,*
Collector.

Trichinopoly District, Voytalagoodaloor,
Collector's Circuit Cutcherry,
19 August 1846.

STATEMENT, showing the Sum in deposit in the Treasury of the COLLECTOR of
TRICHINOPOLY, on account of Pagodas or Religious Institutions.

	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Surplus Balance remaining in deposit on the 31st March 1846, as reported to the Accountant-general on the 21st April 1836 - - - - -	1,00,334	13	11
Add,			
Receipts, from April to 15 August 1846 - - - - -	532	3	3
	1,00,867	1	2
Deduct,			
Charges actually made from April to 15 August 1846; viz.			
On account of Cavery Bridge - - - - - <i>Rs.</i> 13,000 - -			
Sibbendy, for Pagoda accounts, &c. - - - - - 160 9 - -			
	13,160	9	-
Balance remaining on the 15th August 1846 - - - - -	87,706	8	2
Add,			
Amount advanced previously to 21st April 1846, for repairing the Traveller's Bungalow at Poodoopollium, which will be credited back to this head - - - - -	523	5	6
TOTAL BALANCE - - - - -	88,229	13	8
Deduct,			
Amount to be paid for constructing the Bridge across the River Cavery, being the balance of the Estimate sanctioned by Government - - - - - <i>Rs.</i> 23,500 - -			
To be transferred to the head of Native Education - - - - - 24,766 - -			
	48,266	-	-
Balance to be disposed of on account of works of benefit to the Public, agreeably to the instructions received from the Board of Revenue - - - - -	39,963	13	8

Trichinopoly, 15 August 1846. (E. E.) (signed) *A. P. Onslow.*

(True copies.)

(signed) *A. Sullivan,*
Acting Assistant Accountant-general.

(True copies.)

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery,*
Secretary to Government.

(No. 625.)

From Captain *J. H. Bell*, Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Department of Public Works, to *J. F. Thomas*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George; dated 14 September 1846.

Sir,

Para. 1. I AM directed by the Board of Revenue, with reference to the orders of Government, as per margin,* to submit the accompanying letter from the Collector of Tanjore,† soliciting a reconsideration of the authorized appropriation of the Tanjore devastanum surplus to purposes not connected with the province.

* No. 733, dated 14 July 1846.
† Letter 3 Sept. 1846.

2. Upon this subject the Board do not think it necessary to record their opinion, the arrangements for the distribution of the general surplus having been made independently of them by the Government, and they accordingly submit for such orders as may be expedient, the representation of the Collector of Tanjore.

Madras, 14 September 1846.

(signed) *J. H. Bell*,
Secy Bd. R. D. P. Works.

(No. 1,038.)

THE Governor in Council sees nothing in the communication from the Collector of Tanjore, which accompanied the above letter, to alter the orders contained in the Extract Minutes of Consultation, 14th July 1846, No. 733; those orders were passed in conformity with instructions received from the Government of India.

Fort St. George, 14 October 1846.

(signed) *E. P. Thompson*,
Secretary to Government.

(True copies.)

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery*,
Secretary to Government.

From Sir *H. C. Montgomery*, Bart., Collector of Tanjore, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Department of Public Works, Fort St. George; dated Tanjore, Tranquebar, 3 September 1846.

Sir,

Para. 1. THE orders contained in the extract from the Minutes of Consultation of the 14th July 1846, sent to me with the Proceedings of the Board of the 27th idem, have received my anxious consideration, and as I believe the execution of these orders, as far as this district is concerned, will cause great dissatisfaction to the inhabitants of the Tanjore district, and that the orders are opposed to a just recognition of the local claims of this important province to the funds purely derived from it, it becomes my duty to represent to the Board, and, through them, to the Government, the objections which occur to me, notwithstanding my opinions are not in accordance with the views of Government.

2. Out of the entire sum it is stated is in deposit on account of the pagodas in the five districts where these institutions are most extensive, 4,85,656 rupees, nearly one-half, is the property of Tanjore, to which the people of Tanjore alone have just right. To appropriate any portion of this sum to purposes, however excellent in themselves, for the exclusive benefit of other communities, is to deprive this province of its property. To the appropriation of a portion of these funds to educational purposes I do not mean to object; but I contend that a great dissatisfaction will ensue, and with reason, if the condition with which that appropriation is suggested, viz. that "preference be given, as to the locality where the surplus is to be expended, to the neighbourhood from which it is derived," be departed from, and Tanjore made mainly to contribute to the general edu-

education fund of the Madras Presidency, and to provide from its richness for the wants of other countries.

3. The appropriation of any portion of these funds to education, even within this district, will by many be disapproved of; but still the benefit of the province will be fully recognized, and many will perceive the advantages. To transfer their property to a general fund will be repugnant to all the inhabitants, and create in the minds of all a suspicion and distrust of the intentions of Government which no future act will efface. How much soever may be done towards education, there will remain the impression that their due share has been curtailed, and that others are reaping benefit at their expense.

4. That much has already been done towards the improvement of Tanjore, in comparison with other countries of the Madras Presidency, is not to be denied, but that it has contributed in more than equivalent proportions to the maintenance of Government must be admitted, and its peculiar features and circumstances require more artificial improvements than do other countries.

5. The very facts, that more has been done, and that a large proportion of the benefits has been conferred by local funds, have made the community regard these funds as peculiarly their own, as inalienable for purposes beyond their attainment, and, proud of the advantages they possess over the inhabitants of other countries, they are well inclined to resent any infringement of what they conceive their rights.

6. The careful expenditure hitherto of the surplus pagoda funds in works of local public utility, carrying with it the approbation of the people at large, has prevented clamour against the departure from a rigid adherence to the real objects of the original endowments from which the funds have accrued; but when so wide a deviation from these objects is proposed, and the especial benefit of the people sacrificed, there will be good grounds for complaint, and for the dissatisfaction that I am convinced will be excited, prejudicial both to the interests and character of the English Government.

7. Were objects for the employment within the province of these accumulated funds wanting, an argument would be found in favour of the appropriation of a portion of them to general purposes; but such is not the case. The roads, the bridges that have been formed, the tanks and choultries that have been renovated, require to be maintained, and lines of roads yet remain unbridged. The very river forming the western and northern boundary of Tanjore flows without a bridge, presenting at the entry of the district a deficiency which might be well supplied by its local funds.

* Dated 26 Nov. 1841,
paras. 18 and 19.

8. But I need only refer to the annexed extract from Mr. Kindersley's Report* to the Board on the subject of the relinquishment of Government interference on the affairs of religious native institutions, to show the wants and wishes of the people of Tanjore with regard to the disposal of their surplus local funds. The question is not now, as then, whether these funds should be given up to themselves, or laid, for their particular use, under the guidance of Government; but it is so far similar, that it is whether the latter should, the bulk of them, be applied to general purposes foreign to the district, or on which, at least, the people would have but a remote benefit, and to this course they must naturally be expected to dissent.

9. With these impressions, I beg a re-consideration of the rights of Tanjore to the full benefit of the local funds derived exclusively within it. In the name of its inhabitants, I offer objections to the alienation, for any external objects, of so large a portion of them as is (4,85,656) now proposed to be transferred to the general education fund of the Presidency; and though I admit the education of the people to be a legitimate object for the application of some of these accumulated funds, I claim for Tanjore that such application should be purely local, and more justly proportioned to the wants of the district, both as regards education and works of public utility.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery,*
Collector.

Tanjore, Tranquebar, 3 September 1846.

EXTRACT from a Letter from the Collector of Tanjore to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue ; dated 26 November 1841.

Para. 18. **WHATEVER** regret the people of Tanjore may feel at the prospect of the superintendence of their pagodas being relinquished by Government, it would certainly be increased manifold if they understood that it included the abandonment of their surplus funds, which they have seen for the last 10 years employed in transferring a fertile bog into an accessive garden ; and I pledge myself, upon my long experience in the province, that its inhabitants may be considered as addressing the Government as follows: " We have been informed that you purpose withdrawing the superintendence you have nearly 30 years afforded to our religious institutions. The perfect faith with which their revenues have been administered during that period, and your expressed intention of making over to their future administrators the whole proceeds of the lands and other endowments of their respective institutions, as well as the accumulated surplus, satisfy us that the motives of your withdrawal are perfectly disinterested. The experience of your management has shown that, after abundantly providing for the wants of each institution as far as their respective endowments admitted, there was, in several of them, a large annual surplus, and the various useful public works which, with your permission, have been executed, some at our own suggestions, others by the spontaneous care of your officers, are a proof that you have looked upon this surplus as the public property of the province, to be spent for their benefit as occasion might require or opportunity offer. The existence of such a fund, to anything like the same extent at least, we believe to be peculiar to Tanjore, and seems to have been providentially provided to meet the peculiar circumstances of this district, whose fertile soil and abundant irrigation (the very source of its wealth), by the alluvial nature of the one and the endless ramification of the other, would, during half the year, imprison its teeming population within the sites of their respective villages, and at all times render the transit of produce and merchandize exceedingly difficult without so large an annual outlay on roads and bridges as the Government cannot be expected to disburse from the ordinary revenues. Several lines of road have been completed by means of this fund, but many more remain to be done, and all must require frequent repairs. We therefore request that, after having made provision for the several institutions, according to the expenditure under your management, you will be pleased to reserve the surplus already accumulated, and that which may hereafter accrue, to be disbursed, as heretofore, in such secular objects as may appear most conducive to the welfare of the province, instead of allowing it to be dissipated in supererogatory ceremonies, which is the most favourable result to be expected from their surrender to the managers of the institutions."

19. In the hope that this appeal, which I have pledged myself to convey the general wish of the people of Tanjore, will not be considered unworthy of the attention of the Board and Government, I venture to submit, that to admit it would not only be in accordance with the expressed opinion of the Court of Directors, " that when the funds arising from endowments are more than adequate to the purpose for which they were originally appropriated, they should be applied to purposes of general utility, taking care that the particular district in which the endowments are situated should derive full benefit from the new appropriation of the surplus," but also in perfect accordance with the spirit and object of their present instructions.

(True extract.)

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery,*
Collector.

General Letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated 9 May 1838, para. 48.

(No. 485.)

From *T. V. Stonhouse, Esq.,* Accountant-general, to *J. F. Thomas, Esq.,* Chief Secretary to Government ; dated 18 December 1847.

Sir,

WITH reference to my letter of the 10th September last, No. 375, forwarding copy of one from the Collector of Trichinopoly, dated the 19th August last, in reply

to the instructions issued by this office to him and other Collectors for transferring to the general education fund of this Presidency, in compliance with the orders of Government contained in extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Revenue Department, No. 733, dated 14th July last, a sum of eight lacs of rupees out of the sum of Company's rupees ten lacs, eighty thousand four hundred and sixty-eight, the surplus available in that and other districts appertaining to devastanum funds; I have the honour to forward the accompanying copies of a correspondence as per margin, which has passed between this office and the Principal Collector of Madura, in consequence of the instructions issued to him for his transferring to the credit of the general education fund the sum of Company's rupees (60,195) sixty thousand one hundred and ninety-five, in his accounts, and holding the further sum of Company's rupees (20,000) twenty thousand, for disposal under the orders of the Board of Revenue, in compliance with the orders of Government already referred to.

From the Collector,
dated 11 Oct. 1846;
to the Collector,
3 November 1846;
from the Collector,
13 November 1846;
to the Collector,
23 November 1846;
from the Collector,
28 November 1846.

2. The Principal Collector remarks, in his letter of the 11th October last, that the sum of Company's Rupees 80,195, being the aggregate of the two sums noticed in the preceding para. was not, as supposed by the Supreme Government, an excess in the endowments above what was needed for keeping the temples, &c. in repair, and for the due performance of the services; and that it includes the surplus funds of zemindary devastanums, which he considers to be at the disposal of the zemindars, and not of the Government; but the reasons he has assigned in this, and in his subsequent letters to this office, in reply to the references made by it in support of his views, do not appear to me to be of a nature to render necessary any modification of the orders of the Government of India in respect to the disposal of the surplus devastanum funds in the Madura treasury, in the manner directed by that Government. I have thought it right, however, to submit the question for the further consideration and orders of Government.

(signed) *T. V. Stonhouse,*
Accountant-general.

(No. 795.)

From Mr. *J. Blackburne*, Principal Collector of Madura, to *T. V. Stonhouse*, Esq.,
Accountant-general, Fort St. George.

Sir,

Therooputter, in Madura, 11 October 1846.

BEFORE I proceed to carry out your instructions of the 8th August, in reference to Minutes of Consultation of 14th July 1846, directing transfer in my accounts of the sum of 60,195 rupees to the credit of "Native Education," and to dispose of other 20,000 rupees now also under the head of pagodas or native religious institutions, under instructions of the Board of Public Works, I have the honour to submit a doubt, either for your removal, or for reiteration of your instructions.

2. In the 19th para. of their letter of the 20th September 1845, from Fort William to Fort St. George, the Supreme Government show their belief, that the deposit of 80,195 rupees in question had accrued from an excess in the endowments above what was needed for keeping the temples, &c. in repair, and for the due performance of the services or duties intended by the founder. Now such opinion is directly contrary to fact, a much larger sum than that in deposit being requisite to restore to their pristine state, or to preserve from rapid decay, the buildings in existence; and I am of opinion the sums were accumulated for that express purpose, and for celebration, when in sufficiency, of the more expensive ceremonies of Ashta Bundamim, Jadee Bundanum, &c.; and I am fearful that if this objection be not carefully considered, the Government will be exposed to numerous petitions as soon as your instructions shall have been given effect to, and they are watched with much uneasiness and jealousy by the people and those connected with the endowments.

3. I take the liberty to forward for your consideration, copy of a letter of the 31st August, with its enclosure, to the Board of Revenue, reporting the surrender of 19 pagoda villages to the zemindar of Maroongapoory, and asking permission
to

to surrender to him also the Rs. 7,379. 11. 5. in deposit on account of those endowments, as also a letter of this date to the Board, on the general subject of the devastanum lands (but without the enclosure), as they may put you in more full possession of the subject.

(signed) *J. Blackburne,*
Principal Collector.

(No. 194.)

From Mr. *J. Blackburne*, Principal Collector of Madura, to *T. Pycroft*, Esq.,
Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

Sir,

Madura, 31 August 1846.

I HAVE the honour to submit a memorandum of surplus funds in deposit in the Madura treasury, up to 31st March, to amount of Rs. 9,664. 13. 10., showing also the further amount received up to this date, viz., Rs. 3,239. 0. 2. in favour of religious institutions, in five zemindaries* of the late Maroongapoory talook, accumulated from receipts of their endowments from 1225, whilst under the management of Government, after defraying all usual charges.

* Maroongapoory,
Comarawady, Veera-
malay, Rarogherry
and Phogamalay.

2. These endowments have ever been under the sole charge and control of the respective zemindars, and were sequestrated with the rest of their estates for arrears of peshcush. As the Maroongapoory zemindary has been recently restored to the proprietor, with the devastanum endowments connected with it, I now beg permission to restore the surplus funds, viz. Rs. 7,379. 11. 5.† to him, as I do not think they can by any means be considered as property of Government, or ought to form part of the amount entering into the resolution of Government of the 14th July last.

3. As Comarawady and Veeramalay, two of the other four zemindaries, are still under Government management, I beg to suggest the surplus funds of their devastanums, viz. Rs. 4,042. 11. 4., be allowed to remain in deposit to meet any emergencies of the respective institutions, till the estates themselves are finally disposed of, as it may be hereafter equally necessary to abandon the surplus to the respective zemindaries, and to consider if the Collector's statement of 28th November 1846, apparently silently acquiesced in, and the Government Orders of 25th August 1845, are sufficiently final to warrant execution of their present orders as respects Ramgherry and Phogamalay.

(signed) *J. Blackburne,*
Principal Collector.

(True copy.)

(signed) *J. Blackburne,*
Principal Collector.

† Amount as per statement sent to the Accountant-general on the 25th April -	-	-	Rs. 5,091	7	10
Amount since accrued -	-	-	2,288	9	7
			<hr/>		
			Rs. 7,379	11	5
			<hr/>		

MEMORANDUM, exhibiting the SURPLUS FUNDS of DEVASTANUMS in different Zemindaries of the late MAROONGAPOORY TALOOK, included in the Deposits of 80,105 Rupees, up to 31st March 1846, as per Statement forwarded to the Accountant-general on the 25th April, and of Surplus subsequently accumulated from 1st April to 29th August.

	Fusly on which the Estate was assumed.	Names of Polliums.	Names of Devastanums.	Amount.	TOTAL.	
Restored to the Zemindar.	1226	Maroongapoory	Maroongapoory - -	461 14 5	5,091 7 10	
			Caroomalay - -	468 14 10		
			Maniamcoorchee - -	1,892 13 11		
			Valanad - -	280 13 11		
			Porooovoy - -	667 14 3		
			Cloneyaar - -	1,208 8 9		
			Lithoo Covil - -	26 12 3		
			Covilputty - -	83 11 6		
Under Attachment.	1225	Comaravady	Comaravady - -	60 9 8	491 13 7	
			Covil Maidoo - -	124 1 -		
			Mannroondy - -	307 2 11		
	1225	Veeramalay	Veerapoor - -	2,221 8 11	3,550 13 9	
			Sevayem - -	1,070 5 -		
			Mania Covil - -	258 15 10		
	1225	Ramgherry	Ramgherry - -	51 - 11	396 13 9	
			Phundankul - -	345 12 10		
	1226	Phogamalay	Phogamalay - -	- - -	138 12 11	
	TOTAL - - - Rs.					9,664 13 10
	Add Surplus from 1 April to August 1846 :					
	From the restored estate - - - - -				2,288 3 7	3,239 - 2
From other estates - - - - -				950 12 7		
					12,903 14 -	

(E. E.)

(signed) *J. Blackburne,*
Principal Collector.

Madura, 31 August 1846.

(True copy.)

(signed) *J. Blackburne,*
Principal Collector.

(True copy.)

(signed) *A. C. R. M'Donell,*
Acting Head Assistant Accountant-general.

(No. 222.)

From Mr. *J. Blackburne*, Principal Collector of Madura, to *T. Pycroft*, Esq.,
Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

Sir,

Madura Thiroputtoor, 11 October 1846.

Para. 1. IN answer to your letter of the 15th June, received on the 1st July, and that of the 24th ultimo, requiring compliance with its demands as quickly as possible, I have the honour, after premising that earlier answer has been impracticable, from the accumulation of English accounts and reports due from an insufficient establishment on the close of a Fusly, to forward the statement required by the 2d para., showing the settlement in Fusly 1254 (A. D. 1844-45), of 73 villages entirely, and of three partly alienated to religious institutions, at Rs. 35,482. 1. 9., after deducting quit-rent to Government of Rs. 8,423. 12. 5., yielding

yielding a net provision for the endowments of Rs. 27,058. 5. 4., to which must be added an asset of Rs. 617. 15. 6., being the net revenue in the year in question from 367 6¼-16ths cawnies of land in parts of villages, assessed at Rs. 913. 7., after deducting its quit-rent of Rs. 6. 7. 10. from its settlement of Rs. 624. 7. 4.; thus leaving for the endowments from the land under Government care a sum of Rs. 27,676. 4. 10.

2. I am of opinion nothing is required in transfer of the above 73 villages to the curators of the several endowments, but to publish the circumstance, so as to make the tax-payer aware to whom he is authorized to pay his dues; and I am of opinion his interest is sufficiently guarded by the existing laws. The three partly alienated villages should remain under the Collector's control, and the share appropriable to the pagodas be given in money as heretofore. Board's letter, para. 2.

3. The general rules for enforcing contribution, by holders of alienated lands, of their quota to general support of sources of irrigation, seem to me sufficient, if extended to pagoda lands; and I cannot think any especial enactment requisite to enforce preservation of tanks, &c. on which the income of the pagoda depends, and which concerns only themselves and the cultivators; but provision might easily be made by requiring the curator to bind himself to preserve them, as ever before usual, on the arbitrement of the revenue authorities, for it would be too tedious and expensive to throw them on the will of the courts for such summary decisions. Ibid. para. 3.

4. Statement No. 2, shows the settlement, in Fusly 1254, of 41 villages entered on the books as devastan property, but in lieu of which fixed allowances have long been given; viz. in 31 villages since Fusly 1213, and in 10 villages since Fusly 1219, and which were finally incorporated with the unalienated lands under the Accountant-general's order of the 28th June 1838, at Rs. 32,212. 4., quit-rents Rs. 531. 2. 7., balance Rs. 31,681. 1. 5.; of which Rs. 23,700. 7. 4. was appropriated for the fixed allowance of the pagodas; and the remaining, Rs. 7,980. 10. 1. was a direct profit to Government. Ibid. para. 4.

5. This statement shows also the settlement, in Fusly 1254, of 58 villages (entered in the books as devastan property, but in lieu of which fixed allowances were given, and the villages incorporated with other unalienated lands, from the commencement of the Company's rule in Fusly 1212, by Mr. Hurdis), at Rs. 51,965. 7. 8., of which Rs. 25,454. 8. 9. for the fixed allowances of the endowments. Ibid.

6. Thus the settlement of the 99 villages in Statement, No. 2, was Rs. 84,177. 11. 8., of which Rs. 27,042. 1. 6. became the property of Government, and Rs. 57,135. 10. 2. was appropriated to the endowments. It seems to me the question as regards these 99 villages has been finally disposed of, that the lands must remain with Government, and that in lieu of them they must continue the annual money payment of Rs. 49,155. 0. 1.

7. It will be proper here to mention, that 19 pagoda villages were surrendered at the commencement of the current Fusly, with the rest of this estate, to the zemindar of Maroongapoory, and to remind the Board that the propriety of abandoning to him their surplus assets in deposit, to amount of Rs. 7,379. 11. 5., as advocated by me on the 31st August, is still under their consideration. Statement, No. 3, shows the settlement of these 19 villages in Fusly 1254.

No. 4 is copy of the instructions of the Accountant-general of the 8th August, and my reference to him of this date on the subject of transfer of a book balance of pagoda deposits to "Public Education," and to "Repair of Roads," for the Board's information,

(signed) *J. Blackburne,*
Principal Collector,

(A true copy.)

(signed) *J. Blackburne,*
Principal Collector.

(True copies.)

(signed) *A. W. Sullivan,*
Acting Assistant Accountant-general.

(No. 877.)

From *T. V. Stonhouse*, Esq., Accountant-general, to *J. Blackburne*, Esq., Principal Collector of Madura; dated 3 November 1846.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 11th ultimo, No. 795, remarking that the sum of 80,195 Company's rupees was not, as supposed by the Supreme Government, an excess in the endowments above what was needed for keeping the temples, &c. in repair, and for the due performance of the services, and that a much larger sum than that in deposit was requisite for the purpose, I have the honour to request that you will have the goodness to favour me with explanation as to the circumstances under which it has happened, that with funds available in your treasury to the extent above stated, the temples, &c., have not been kept in repair from time to time.

It appearing from your letter under reference, that the surplus funds of zemindary devastanums are included in the above-mentioned sum of 80,195 Company's rupees, I request to be furnished with a statement, showing how much of that sum consists of zemindary devastanums, and for which zemindaries, stating whether the zemindaries are still under the management of the officers of Government, or not. I also request that you will explain more fully the grounds upon which you consider the surplus funds of the zemindary devastanums to be at the disposal of the zemindars, and not of the Government, and more particularly, as there is no reason to doubt, but that they must have been excluded from the assets on which the permanent peishcush of the estate was fixed.

(signed) *T. V. Stonhouse*,
Accountant-general.

Fort St. George, Accountant-general's Office,
3 November 1846.

(True copy.)

(signed) *A. W. Sullivan*,
Acting Assistant Accountant-general.

(No. 890.)

From Mr. *J. Blackburne*, Principal Collector of Madura, to *T. V. Stonhouse*, Esq., Accountant-general, Fort St. George; dated 13 November 1846.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter of the 3d, received on the 8th instant, I have the honour to inform you, various pagodas were not kept in repair from insufficiency of funds, for you are wrong in assuming there was a sufficiency, the funds of one not being appropriable to another, and partial repairs would have been wasteful in many cases.

2. Accompanying is statement, showing the devastan funds in deposit appropriable to their respective zemindaries; and my reason for believing they appertain rather to the trustees of the respective endowments than to the Government, is, that the Government have never had any interference with him, except at such times as, having sequestrated the zemindaries themselves, the endowments naturally fall into sequestration with them.

(signed) *J. Blackburne*,
Principal Collector.

Madura, 13 November 1846.

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SUMS,

SUMS, with their Sources, in Deposit in the PRINCIPAL COLLECTOR'S TREASURY, on the 30th March, on account of the Pagodas, &c., as shown in the Statement accompanying the Letter to the Accountant-General of 25th April.

		Co.'s Rs. a. p.	Co.'s Rs. a. p.
Deposits on account of the devasthanums in the Company's district		- - -	65,165 3 8
Deposits on account of the devasthanums belonging to zemindaries :			
Under the Proprietors' management.	Maroongapoory devasthanums	5,091 7 10	
	Shevagunga zemindary devasthanums, exclusive of Peramalay	5,216 4 3	
		10,307 12 1	
Under management of the Government Officers.	Comaravady zemindary devasthanums	491 13 7	
	Veeramalay zemindary devasthanums	3,550 13 9	
	Ramagherry zemindary devasthanums	396 13 9	
	Phagamalay zemindary devasthanums	133 12 11	
		4,573 6 -	
			14,881 2 1
Deposits on account of Chuttrams :			
Samea Nulloor Chuttrum		66 12 4	
Commeempetty Chuttrum		29 4 4	
Culloopetty Luckia Naik Chuttrum		33 - 5	
			149 1 1
TOTAL Amount of Deposits, as shown in the statement of the 25th April last			80,195 6 10

(E. E.)

(signed) *J. Blackburne,*
Principal Collector.

Madura, 13 November 1846.

(True copies.)

(signed) *A. W. Sullivan,*
Acting Assistant Accountant-general.

(No. 930.)

From *T. V. Stonhouse, Esq.,* Accountant-general, to *J. Blackburne, Esq.,* Principal Collector of Madura; dated 23 November 1846.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 13th instant, No. 890, I have the honour to request that you will have the goodness to furnish me with a statement, showing what portion of the sum of Co.'s Rs. (80,195. 6. 10.) Eighty thousand one hundred and ninety-five, annas six, and pice ten, consists of surplus belonging to the particular devasthanums which have hitherto had a sufficiency of funds to keep them in repair, and been kept in repair, as contradistinguished from that portion of the amount belonging to endowments where the funds have been insufficient for the purpose, and repairs have accordingly not been executed.

502 PAPERS ON CONNEXION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF

The proposition contained in your letter to the Board of Revenue, copy of which formed one of the enclosures of your letter to my address of the 11th October last, and was to pay the amount in deposit belonging to the zeminary devastanums, to the zemindars, but I observe from your present letter that your intention is, that they should be paid to the trustees of the several devastanums.

(signed) *T. V. Stonhouse,*
Accountant-general.

Madura, 23 November 1846.

(True copy.)

(signed) *A. W. Sullivan,*
Acting Assistant Accountant-general.

(No. 913.)

From Mr. *J. Blackburne*, Principal Collector, Madura, to *T. V. Stonhouse*, Esq., Accountant-general; dated 28 November 1846.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 23d instant, received yesterday, I have the honour to inform you, there is not one of the 50 devastanums in which the surplus is sufficient to meet the demands for repair, letting alone the more expensive ceremonies that have been urgently applied for.

2. There is no real difference in my use of the word zemindar, in my letter of the 13th instant to you, and trustee in that of the 11th ultimo to the Board of Revenue. In the cases in question the zemindars are the trustees.

(signed) *J. Blackburne,*
Principal Collector.

(True copy.)

(signed) *A. W. Sullivan,*
Acting Assistant Accountant-general.

(No. 1,310.)

REFERRED to the Board of Revenue for their early consideration and report.

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery,*
Officiating Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, 22 December 1846.

(True copies.)

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery,*
Secretary to Government.

(No. 119.)

From Captain *J. H. Bell*, Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Department of Public Works, to *J. F. Thomas*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government.

Department of Public Works, Madras,
8 February 1847.

Sir,

Para. 1. I AM directed by the Board of Revenue to submit, for the consideration and orders of Government, the accompanying letter from the Collector of Malabar, requesting that the surplus pagoda funds in deposit in that district may be appropriated for the construction of works of public utility, in the same manner as those of the eight districts referred to in the order of Government, dated 14 July 1846, No. 733.

2. The

Shevagunga and
Maroongapoory.

One letter, with an
Enclosure, 23 Jan.
1847.

Para. 1.

2. The Board are not aware on what account the Malabar pagoda funds were not included in the list accompanying the Government order under reference; but, presuming the omission to have been accidental, they beg leave to recommend the proposition of the Collector to favourable consideration, and, should it be approved, they will arrange with that officer on what particular works the funds should be expended.

(signed) *J. H. Bell,*
Secretary, Board of Revenue, D. P. W.

(A true copy.)
(signed) *H. C. Montgomery,*
Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

(No. 224.)

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation, under date 16 February 1847.

READ the following letter from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, in the Department of Public Works.

(Here enter 8 February 1847, No. 119.)

The Most Noble the Governor in Council sanctions the disbursement of the surplus pagoda funds of Malabar, amounting to rupees (3,579) three thousand five hundred and seventy-nine, on works of public utility in that district.

(A true extract.)

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery,*
Officiating Secretary to Government.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery,*
Secretary to Government.

From *H. V. Conolly, Esq.,* Collector of Malabar, to Captain *J. H. Bell,* Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Department of Public Works, Fort St. George.

Sir,

Calicut, 23 January 1847.

I TAKE the liberty of requesting to be informed whether I shall be permitted to make use of the surplus pagoda fund in deposit in this district, in the manner recommended in my letter of the 30th July last, viz. in the erection of choultries and improvement of a public road.

By the Board's orders of the 27th July last, this day received, I observe that Government have authorized the appropriation to public works of similar funds, in eight districts, on the ground of their (the funds) being inconsiderable. It is possible the Malabar, where the sum in deposit is only 3,579 rupees, has been inadvertently omitted in this category; but however that may be, I trust the Board will support my present application for its being placed on a similar footing with its sister province, Canara.

Vizayapatam, Masu
Ipatam, Guntoor,
Nellore, Madras,
Cuddapah, Salem,
Canara.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. V. Conolly,*
Collector.

EXTRACT of a Letter from the Collector of Malabar, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, under date 30 July 1846.

4. THE only funds in deposit on account of pagodas in Malabar are, as I explained in my letter of the 14th September 1841, those belonging to the Narungacotta Pagoda, amounting in value to 3,579 rupees. The sum is too small to be employed to any good purpose in the promotion of education, the primary object for which surplus pagoda funds are, as a general rule, to be devoted. I think it

would be well to spend it in some public work, and I know none that would be more useful and desirable than the improvement of the much-frequented public road which leads from Calicut past the pagoda in question, to join the high Ponany read; 1,500 rupees of the amount I would expend in the erection of small choultries, with wells at convenient intervals, the remainder in making a firm road-way, where, as is the case in many parts, the passage of even foot-passengers is much hindered by the depth of sand.

(signed) *H. V. Conolly,*
Collector.

(No. 83.)

Revenue
Department.

From *T. Pycroft*, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to *J. F. Thomas*, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George; dated 1 February 1847.

Sir,

Para. 1. I AM directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of the order of Government of the 22d December 1846, referring to them for their early consideration and report copies of a correspondence which has passed between the Accountant-general and the Principal Collector of Madura on the subject of the surplus devastanum funds of that district.

2. The questions embraced in this correspondence seem to be two; first, the larger question respecting the appropriation of the Madura devastanum accumulations generally; secondly, the question regarding the disposal of such parts of those funds as has accrued from the endowments of the religious institutions in the zemindaries under management or sequestration.

3. As respects the first and more general of these two questions, Mr. Blackburne, in his letter to the Accountant-general of 11th October 1846, observes, "that the recent orders of the Supreme Government, under date 20th September 1845, which direct that the sums in deposit on account of the native religious institutions in the provinces under the Madras Presidency, be applied to educational purposes, and to objects of public utility, would seem to have been issued under the belief that such deposits had accrued from an excess in the endowments, above what was needed for keeping the temples, &c., in repair, and for the due performance of the services or duties intended by the founder. This impression, he proceeds to state, is directly contrary to fact, a much larger sum than that in deposit being requisite to restore to their pristine state, or to preserve from rapid decay, the buildings in existence. He is of opinion that the sums were accumulated for that express purpose, and for the celebration, when sufficient, of the more expensive ceremonies of Asta Bundanum, Jodee Bundanum, &c., and he is apprehensive that a different application of the funds would be productive of much discontent among the native community."

Note.—The sums sanctioned for the repair of the buildings, instruments, &c. belonging to the Madura pagodas from 1838, it has not appeared necessary to recur to a more distant period.

	Rs.	a.	p.
1838	- 2,486	6	8
1839	- 16,622	9	2
1840	- 2,807	-	6
1841	- 15,507	4	8
1842	- 8,711	-	4
1843	- 6,527	15	2
1844	- 6,635	1	10
1845	- 4,611	11	11

TOTAL - 64,469 2 3

4. The observations of Mr. Blackburne must, it is to be presumed, be intended to apply to the pagodas and native religious institutions in his district only. On this, the Board would remark, that they find from the records, that for many years past, estimates have been sent into them every quarter, for the repair of the pagodas of the Madura district, and that considerable sums, as shown in the margin, have been annually sanctioned for that purpose. If the sums applied for were insufficient, the Board are not aware why larger estimates were not submitted. Again, the tenor of the Principal Collector's communications,* at the time when the transfer of religious institutions of his district to native trustees was under discussion, was not such as to induce the supposition that the repairs of the pagodas had been neglected whilst they had been under circur management. As circumstances now stand, the surplus funds of the Madura devastanums have been incorporated with deposits of a similar nature from other districts,

* From Principal Collector, in Consultation, 22 July 1841. See also Statement therein enclosed, Col. 7. From Principal Collector, 15 February, in Consultation, 10 March 1842, para. 3. From Principal Collector, 14 July, in Consultation, 28 July 1842; see further, Board to Government, 24 July 1843, extract from the Minutes of Consultation, 4 September, para. 5.

districts, in the return* furnished by the Accountant-general, in reference to which the orders of the Supreme Government, 20th September 1845, were issued. It will be for the consideration of Government whether, as regards the province of Madura, any deviation should be permitted from the course prescribed in those orders, and whether the large sums in deposit in that district should be made over to the several trustees, with intent to their being applied to the objects referred to by Mr. Blackburne, but without any power on the part of the officers of Government to ensure their being so appropriated; or whether they should be devoted to the purposes contemplated by the Supreme Government, purposes of general utility and advantage, and in which the whole community are interested. It should further be observed, that if any departure from the orders of the Government of India be allowed in the case of the Madura devastanum funds, applications of a similar nature may be expected from other districts, the whole question of the disposal of the surplus devastanum funds will be re-opened, and the Government subjected to much embarrassment.

*Made up to
30 June 1843.

5. On the second of the questions mooted by the Principal Collector, viz. as to the disposal of the funds which have accrued from the devastanums in those zemindaries which have been under circar management, the Board had been in communication with Mr. Blackburne prior to the receipt of the order of Government now under acknowledgment, and they direct me to submit the correspondence which has passed upon the subject.† The zemindaries in which these funds have accumulated, and the amount in deposit on account of each, are as under:—

Shevagunga :

Deposits on account of devastanums, situated within the zemindary, and managed by Zemindar - - - -	Rs.	a.	p.
	23,936	14	8
Deposits from Peramanoor, &c. Villages - - - -	5,216	4	3
Pramalie - ditto - ditto, by Pundarum - - - -	10,067	6	9
	<hr/>		
	39,220	9	8
Maroongapoory zemindary - - - - -	7,379	11	5
From other zemindaries in the Maroongapoory Talook ; viz.			
Comaravady, Veeramalay, Ramagherry, Thogamalay, jointly	5,524	2	7
	<hr/>		
	52,124	7	8
	<hr/>		

6. The religious institutions in the Shevagunga zemindary, except the Pramalie devastanums, are stated to have been under the sole charge and control of the zemindars of that estate, until its sequestration in Fusly 1247 (A.D. 1837-38), when the devastanums were attached at the same time. They continued under the management of the officers of Government until the commencement of Fusly 1251 (A.D. 1837-38), when they were consigned to the care of trustees; on the estate being surrendered by order of court to the zemindar in Fusly 1254 (A.D. 1844-45), the trustees made over to him the devastanums also, and these are now under his charge. The sums in deposit (Rs. 23,936. 14. 8.), are the excess of the income of these institutions above their expenditure, during the period of circar administration, or for the four years from Fusly 1247-1251 (A.D. 1837-38, 1841-42).

7. The Paramanoor deposits are those which have accrued in 44½ villages in the Shevagunga estate, which constitute the endowments of certain pagodas at the town of Madura. These lands, and the institution to which they are annexed, have always been managed by the zemindar, save during the sequestration of his estate

† From Principal Collector, 31 August, in Consultation, 22 October 1846. From Principal Collector, 31 August, in Consultation, 22 October 1846. Proceedings, 22 October 1846. From Principal Collector, 17 November 1846, in Consultation, 14 January 1847. To Principal Collector, 14 January 1847. From Principal Collector, 22 January, in Consultation, 1 February.

estate from Fusly 1247 to 1251 (A.D. 1837-38, 1841-42). The deposits have accumulated during this interval.

8. The Pramalie devastanums were managed by the Sunnady Pandaram, or by his servant, the tamberam, until Fusly 1248 (A.D. 1838-39), when they were sequestered, in consequence of the malversations practised by the latter individual. They were replaced under charge of the Pandaram at the end of Fusly 1251 (A.D. 1841-42). The surplus (Rs. 10,067. 6. 9.) is that accumulated during the intermediate term of Government management.

9. The religious institutions in the Maroongapoor and other estates in the talook of the same name, seem to have been under the control of the several zemindars, until their estates were attached for arrears of revenue in Fuslies 1225-26 (A.D. 1815, 1816, 1817), and 1228, (A. D. 1818, 1819). The Maroongapoor zemindary, with its devastanums, has recently been restored to the zemindar; the other properties are still under amanie management. The surplus funds in these cases have been accumulating from Fusly 1226 (A. D. 1816-17), in the case of Maroongapoor, to the release of the estate in Fusly 1256 (A. D. 1846-47), in the remaining estates from Fuslies 1225-1226 (A.D. 1815-16, 1816-17), and 1228 (A.D. 1818-19), to the present time.

10. Of the sums mentioned in the last paras., amounting to Rs. 52,124. 7. 8., the Pramanoor deposits, Rs. 5,216. 4. 3., and those which have accumulated in the devastanums in the five estates in the Maroongapoor talook, up to 1st April 1846, are included in the return of the Madura deposits (Rs. 80,195. 6. 10.) furnished by the Principal Collector to the Accountant-general, 25th of that month. The subsequent accumulations from the Maroongapoor devastanums, Rs. 3,239. 0. 2. and the entire deposits for the Shevagunga and Pramanoor devastanums (Rs. 34,004. 5. 5.), in all Rs. 37,243. 5. 7. have not been entered in that return.

11. The Principal Collector has recommended that the Pranahie surplus, and that which has accrued on account of the devastanums in the Shevagunga and Maroongapoor zemindaries, and from the Pramanoor villages, be made over to the pandaram, and to the proprietors of the two estates respectively, as he does not think that it can, by any means, be considered part of the property entering into the resolution of Government of the 14th July last. He suggests that the surplus endowments in the four zemindaries still under attachment, be retained in deposit, until the course to be taken in respect to those estates be determined on.

12. It does not occur to the Board, and Mr. Blackburne has not assigned any reason why a different course should be pursued in regard to the surplus funds of the native religious institutions in the Shevagunga and other zemindaries, from that to be followed in respect to the accumulations on account of the devastanums in the Ain talooks. That the former class of establishments were, prior to their sequestration, administered by the several zemindars and pandarums respectively, and have recently been again placed under the management of those individuals, rather than under that of bodies of trustees, or that the endowments of those institutions in which the sums in deposit have accumulated may have been in great part originally conferred by the ancestors of the present zemindars, does not, it appears to the Board, affect the question. The endowments are now the property of the several institutions, and the sums at present in deposit have accrued, after payment of all usual charges, whilst those institutions, and their endowments, were under the superintendence of the officers of Government. The same principle which has induced the Supreme Government to direct the appropriation of the devastanum deposits generally to objects of public utility and benefit, would seem equally applicable to those in Shevagunga and Maroongapoor, as to those in the ammanie portion of the district. Under these circumstances the Board cannot support Mr. Blackburne's recommendation; but they would suggest that these sums be made available to public purposes, and applied to the construction of works of general utility; bridges, choultries, &c., preference being given to the localities which the devastanums in which they have accrued are situated.

From Principal
Collector, 31 Aug.
1846.

In Cons.
22 Oct. 1846.

13. It will be seen, from the Principal Collector's letter of 31st August last, No. 193, that besides the sums in deposit in his treasury on account of the Shevagunga

gunga devastanums, there is also a surplus to the amount of Rs. 4,193. 2. 10. to the credit of the chuttrums in that zemindary. The Principal Collector states that the zemindar has expressed his willingness to leave the administration of these charitable funds in his hands, and suggests, that till that power be recalled, they should be allowed to remain in deposit. The Board do not admit that the retention of these funds in charge of the Collector is a matter dependent on the pleasure of the zemindar. As, however, the chuttrums on which the funds have accumulated have been made over to the zemindar, and are now under his management, the Board see no objection to these funds continuing in the treasury, and being disbursed to the zemindar from time to time for any purposes connected with the institutions, the Principal Collector being of course careful that they are duly applied to the objects intended.

I have, &c.

(signed) *T. Pycroft*,
Secretary.

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George,
1 February 1847.

(True copies.)

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery*,
Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue; dated
22 October 1846.

Revenue
Department

READ the following letter from the Principal Collector of Madura, dated 31st August 1846, on the subject of the sums in deposit on account of the native religious and charitable establishments in the Shevagunga zemindary.

In Cons.
Oct. 1846.

(Here enter No. 193.)

From ditto of the same date, respecting the surplus in deposit on account of devastanum endowments in the five polliums of the Maroongapoory talook.

In Cons.
22 Oct. 1846.

(Here enter No. 194.)

The Principal Collector is requested to state whether the sums referred to in the foregoing letters, are included in the amount (Rs. 82,530. 12. 10.) which appears to have been returned by him to the Accountant-general, as the surplus remaining in deposit in his treasury on the 31st March 1846, on account of the pagodas or native religious institutions in the Madura district.

It is observed, that in his letter to the Board of 15th February 1842, para. 4, the Principal Collector stated that the surplus on account of the Shevagunga zemindaries amounted, on the 11th July preceding, to Rs. 1,33,779. 15. 6., whereas the amount at present in deposit in his treasury on the same account is only Rs. 38,197. 8. 3. The Principal Collector will be pleased to favour the Board with explanation on this point.

In Cons.
10 March 1842.

(A true extract.)

(signed) *T. Pycroft*,
Secretary.

Revenue
Department.

From *T. Pycroft*, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to *J. Blackburne*, Esq., Principal Collector of Madura; dated Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George, 14 January 1847.

Sir,

Both in Cons.,
22 Oct. 1846.

Para. 1. In your letters of the 31st August last on the subject of the surplus funds in deposit in your treasury on account of the zemindary devastanums of your district, those accumulations were stated to be as under:—

	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
On account of the Shevagunga devastanums, exclusive of the chuttrum funds - - - - -	23,936	14	8
On account of the Paramalie devastanums - - - - -	10,067	6	9
On account of the devastanums in the five zemindaries in the Moorungapoory talook, to the 31st March 1846 - - -	9,664	13	10
On account of ditto from 1st April to 29th August - - -	3,239	-	2
TOTAL - - -	46,908	3	5

Of which amount you recommended that the sums in deposit on account of the Paramalia devastanums, and those in the Shevagunga and Maroongapoory zemindaries in all Rs. 41,384. 0. 10., should be made over to the zemindars and to the pundarum respectively.

2. In their proceedings of the 22d October 1846, the Board requested to be informed whether the sums referred to in your letters formed part of the amount, Rs. 82,530. 12. 10., or, deducting the probable expenditure required, Rs. 80,195. 6. 10. returned by you to the Accountant-general as the amount of the devastanum accumulations in deposit in your treasury on the 31st March 1846. In your reply of 17th November you answered, that "the sums," the disbursement of which you had recommended, did not form part of that amount; you stated, however, para. 3, that in that amount was included a surplus of Rs. 5,216. 4. 3. from the Piramanoor, &c., villages, endowments, Minatchie devastanum, &c., in the Shevagunga zemindary.

3. From the statement appended to your letter to the Accountant-general, it seems that the sum of Rs. 80,195. 6. 10. exhibited in the return sent by you to that officer, as already stated, does include Rs. 5,091. 7. 10., being the amount which had accumulated on account of the Maroongapoory devastanums up to the 31st March, and forming part of the sum (Rs. 7,379. 11. 5.) which in your letter of the 31st August last, you recommended should be surrendered to the Maroongapoory proprietor; it includes also the surplus which had accrued on the devastanums in the four other zemindaries of the Maroongapoory talook, to the same date, and it also comprehends the surplus accumulated from the endowments of three chuttrums.

4. The Board now beg to call upon you for explanation on the following points:—

1st. Whether the sum in deposit on account of the Piramanoor villages, Rs. 5,216. 4. 3. forms a part of the deposit on account of the Shevagunga and Pramalie devastanums, given by you in your letter of 31 August at Rs. 34,004. 5. 5., and, if so, whether any further portion of this last sum is included in the amount returned by you to the Accountant-general.

2d. As to the nature of these Piramanoor accumulations, and the course which you would recommend in respect to them.

3d. As to the difference, as remarked above in para. 3, between the statement made by you to the Board in your letter of 17th November, and the memorandum appended to your letter to the Accountant-general of the 13th of the same month.

4th. As to the reasons why the surplus funds of chuttrum institutions not of a religious character have been included in your return to the Accountant-general
of

of 25th April; whether the funds of any other choultrums than the three named in your memorandum annexed to your letter of 13th September 1846 have been entered in that return, and, if so, the names of such establishments, and the amount in deposit on account of each.

5th. As to the parties at present charged with the management of the pagodas, &c., in the four zemindaries of the Maroongapoory talook still under sequestration

5. As the Board have been called upon by Government for an early report upon the Madura devastanum surplus funds, they trust you will find no difficulty in supplying the information now required by the day after that on which you may receive this letter; they request also that you will at the same time furnish a statement showing at one view the amount in deposit in your treasury on account of the devastanums in each of the zemindaries of your district, distinguishing that part of it included in the return sent from your office to the Accountant-general 25th April 1846, from that not so included.

I have, &c.

(signed) *T. Pycroft*,
Secretary.

Revenue Board's Office, Fort St. George,
14 January 1847.

(True copies.)

(signed) *T. Pycroft*, Secretary.

(No. 193.)

From Mr. *J. Blackburne*, Principal Collector of Madura, to *T. Pycroft*, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George; dated Madura, 31 August 1846.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit a memorandum of surplus funds in deposit in the Madura treasury, to amount of Rs. 38,197. 8. 3,* in favour of the religious and charitable institution in the Shevagunga zemindary, accumulated from the receipts of their endowments from 1247 to 1251, whilst under my control, after defraying all usual charges.

2. These endowments, with exception of Paramalie and four other devastans, in possession of the pundarum, have ever been under the sole charge and control of the zemindar, and were sequestered from him with the rest of the estate in Fusly 1247, whilst those Paramalie and the other four were sequestered in the following Fusly from the thumboran, a servant of the punbarun, because of his malversations: at the commencement of Fusly 1251 (13th July 1842) the former were consigned to the charge of two trustees, and the latter were made over to the Pundarum Sanady under the Government order of the 17th June, and on the transfer I expressly informed both parties I held the surplus in deposit at their command, respectively, for purposes of repair, &c., and the Shavagunga endowments were transferred by the two trustees to the zemindar,† on the surrender of his estate to him in Fusly 1254; but as the surplus proceeds in both cases were thus only a deposit, I have now to beg permission to restore them, as I do not think they can by any means be considered part of the property entering into the resolution of Government of the 14th July last.

3. As the Shevagunga zemindar has expressed his willingness to leave the administration of the charitable funds in my hands till he chooses to recall that power, I beg to suggest they should be allowed to remain in deposit. They are administered in conjunction with him, and through his servants, and an account current is annually furnished him.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Blackburne*,
Principal Collector.

Madura, 31 August 1846.

SURPLUS

* Shevagunga Devastans - Rs. 18,130 1 6 Paramalie, &c. Devastans - 20,067 6 9 <hr style="width: 100%;"/> 38,197 8 3	† To Shevagunga Zemindar - Rs. 23,936 14 8 To Pundura Sunnady - 10,067 6 9
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SURPLUS PROCEEDS of the Landed Endowments of the DEVASTANUMS and CHITTRUMS of the SHEVAGUNOA ZEMINDARY, in deposit in the Treasury of the PRINCIPAL COLLECTOR of MADURA, up to July, in Fusly 1255.

Items.	Superintending Parties.	Pagodas or Chittrums.	Amount.	TOTAL	TOTAL.
			Co.'s Rs. a. p.	Co.'s Rs. a. p.	Co.'s Rs. a. p.
Pagodas -	Zemindaries	Pagoda of Therocootigoor - -	13,328 8 7		
		" Theropoolany - -	6 - -		
		" Velapoongoody - -	50 - -		
		" Allaghapoor - -	768 18 4		
		" Thur Nurray - -	468 2 7		
		" Auvidar Covel - -	7 - 1		
		" Cundattaves - -	402 7 9		
		" Sailtoor Esweren - -	437 - -		
		" Ammen of Sailtoor - -	286 9 1		
		" Cunder Mumkan - -	39 12 -		
		" Cuttooputtoo - -	200 - -		
		" Theropooranum - -	1,625 8 2		
		" Vailengoody - -	480 8 -		
		" Naga Moccoondengoody - -	162 10 7		
		" Vycengoody - -	59 10 -		
		" Theroomungana Veraver - -	1,064 - -		
		" Putta Mangalum - -	218 - -		
		" Jhoovan - -	285 - -		
		" Sesevarnaswiren - -	150 15 -		
		" Panangoody - -	- - 10		
		" Moreyoor - -	671 8 6		
		" Oroovattee Ammen - -	89 - -		
		" Mattoor - -	42 18 9		
		" Singempoonary - -	381 6 -		
		" Soomeengoody - -	300 4 -		
		" Scontoo Jyands - -	49 1 8		
		" Voornium Soorengoody - -	365 8 -		
" Sevapoory - -	767 - -				
" Amachiar - -	294 10 2				
" Naicoopy - -	301 - -				
				23,036 14 8*	
	Thumbran -	Pagoda of Peramalia - -	4,847 - 8		
		" Theroccalacoody - -	2,405 6 7		
		" Concuagoody - -	1,818 10 11		
		" Chitronaida Mungalum - -	996 5 -		
				10,067 6 9†	
		TOTAL Devastanums - -	- - -	- - -	34,004 5 4
Chuttrums -		Chuttrum of Aundapoorum - -	- - -	977 3 4	
		" Odianapoorum - -	- - -	2,613 5 -	
		" Mungalum - -	- - -	600 - -	
		" Peramagoody Nagappa Chitty - -	- - -	- 14 7	
		Vadukoo Chuttrum - -	- - -	51 6 1	
		Chuttrum of Thundavaroya Pillay - -	- - -	160 - -	
		" Veluchirry - -	- - -	- - -	
		" Theropooranum - -	- - -	47 - 9	
		" Calea Nagherry - -	- - -	113 18 3	
		" Madupoorum - -	- - -	166 11 6	
Modam of Therovada - -	- - -	20 8 11			
				4,193 2 10	
		GRAND TOTAL, Items - -	- - -	- - -	38,197 3 8

* This surplus is from receipts of proceeds from Fusly 1251 (A. D. 1842).

† This surplus is from Fusly 1248 to A. D. 13 July 1842, Fusly 1251.

(E. E.)

Madura,
31 August 1846.

(signed) J. Blackburne,
Principal Collector.

(No. 194.)

From Mr. *J. Blackburne*, Principal Collector of Madura, to *T. Pycroft*, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George; dated 31 August 1846.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit a memorandum of surplus funds in deposit in the Madura treasury up to the 31st March, to amount of Rs. 9,664. 13. 10, showing also the further amount received up to this date, viz., Rs. 3,239. 0. 2. in favour of religious institutions in five zemindaries* of the late Maroongapoory talook, accumulated from receipts of their endowments from 1225 to 1255, whilst under the management of Government, after defraying all usual charges.

* Maroongapoory, Comaravady, Veeramalay, Ramagherry, Thogamalay.

2. These endowments have ever been under the sole charge and control of the respective zemindars, and were sequestered, with the rest of their estates, for arrears of peshcush. As the Maroongapoory zemindary has been recently restored to the proprietor, with the devastanum endowments connected with it, I now beg permission to restore the surplus funds; viz. Rs. 7,379. 11. 5. † to him, as I do not think they can by any means be considered as property of Government, or ought to form part of the amount entering into the resolution of Government of the 14th July last.

3. As Comaravady and Veeramalay, two of the other four zemindaries, are still under Government management, I beg to suggest the surplus funds of the devastanums, viz. Rs. 4,042. 11. 4., be allowed to remain in deposit to meet any emergencies of the respective institutions, till the estates themselves are finally disposed of, as it may be hereafter equally necessary to abandon their surplus to the respective zemindars, and to consider if the Collector's statement of 28th November 1816, apparently silently acquiesced in, and the Government orders of 25th August 1845, are sufficiently final to warrant execution of their present orders as respects Ramgherry and Thomaloy.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Blackburne*,
Principal Collector.

Madura, 31 August 1846.

MEMORANDUM, exhibiting the SURPLUS FUNDS of DEVASTANUMS in different Zemindaries of the late MAROONGAPOORY TALOOK, included in the Deposits of 80,105 Rupees, up to 31st March 1846, as per Statement forwarded to the Accountant-general on the 25th April, and of Surplus subsequently accumulated from 1st April to 29th August.

Year on which the Estate was assumed.	Names of Polliums.	Names of Devastanums.	Amount.	TOTAL.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Restored to the Zemindars:				
1226 -	Maroongapoory -	Maroongapoory - - -	481 14 5	5,091 7 10
		Caroomalay - - -	468 14 10	
		Mamencoorchee - - -	1,892 18 11	
		Valanad - - -	280 18 11	
		Rooroovery - - -	667 14 3	
		Qonegoor - - -	1,208 8 9	
		Pitthooconel - - -	26 12 8	
		Covalputty - - -	83 11 6	
Under Attachment:				
1226 -	Comaravady -	Comaravady - - -	60 9 8	491 18 7
		Covilmaidoo - - -	124 1 -	
		Manmoondy - - -	307 2 11	

(continued)

† Amount as per Statement sent to the Accountant-general on the 25th April - - - Rs. 5,091 7 10
 Amount since accrued - 2,288 3 7
 Rs. 7,379 11 5

Surplus Funds of Devastanums in different Zemindaries, &c.—*continued.*

Fusly on which the Estate was assumed.	Names of Polliums.	Names of Devastanums.	Amount.	TOTAL.
			<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Under Attachment :				
1226 - -	Veeramalay	Veerapoor - - -	2,221 8 11	3,550 13 9
		Sevayam - - -	1,070 5 -	
		Maulacovil - - -	258 15 10	
1225 - -	Ramagherry	Ramagherry - - -	51 - 11	306 13 9
		Thendonkaul - - -	345 12 10	138 12 11
1228 - -	Thogamalay	Thogamalay - - -	- - -	
			TOTAL - - - Rs.	9,664 13 10
Add Surplus from 1st April to August 1846 :				
From the restored estate - - - -			2,268 3 7	3,239 - 2
From other estates - - - -			950 12 7	
				12,903 14 -

(E. E.)

(signed) *J. Blackburne,*
Principal Collector.

Madura, 31 August 1846.

(No. 248.)

From Mr. *J. Blackburne*, Principal Collector of Madura, to *T. Pycroft, Esq.*, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George; dated Madura, 17 November 1846.

Sir,

IN reply to the Board's proceedings of the 22d, received on the 28th ultimo, calling for further information on the subject of the surplus funds in deposit in favour of the native religious and charitable institutions in Shevagunga, and five polliums in the talook of Ramagherry, lately Maroongapoory, I have the honour to submit, that the sums, the disbursement of which to them was recommended by me, do not form part of the Rs. 80,195. 6. 10. (not Rs. 82,536. 12. 10. as shown in your letter) in the statement sent to the Accountant-general on the 25th April, which point is clearly shown in my letters under reference.

2. The amount of Rs. 1;33,779. 15. 6. shown in my letter of the 15th February 1842 as surplus of the Shevagunga religious institutions, comprised the whole balance up to the 11th July preceding, including the deposits in the different institutions, the outstanding balance due from paddy contractors, value of grain that remained unsold, &c. The amount in deposit in my treasury was the accumulations from the surplus funds of the above institutions prior to relinquishment of the devastanums and their endowments to the trustees.

3. It may not be out of place to mention here, that the sum of Rs. 80,195. 6. 10. includes a surplus of Rs. 5,216. 4. 3. from Peramanoor, &c. villages, endowments of the Meenatchee devastanums, &c., in the Shevagunga zemindary, as duly shown in a memorandum furnished to the Accountant-general on the 13th instant.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Blackburne,*
Principal Collector.Madura,
17 November 1846.

(No. 19.)

(No. 19.)

From Mr. *J. Blackburne*, Principal Collector of Madura, to *T. Pycroft*, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George; dated Madura, 22 January 1847.

Sir,

It was not till past dawh of the 20th, that I had the honour to receive your letter of the 14th instant, requiring comparison of statements, forwarded to the Board and to the Accountant-general, and detailed information respecting devastanum deposits in this collectorate, to be submitted by the day after that on which I should have received your communication, and trusting I should find no difficulty in so doing.

2. My sherestadar died on the 20th instant; my new sherestadar has proceeded to inspection of the salt-pans with my only assistant, who has never before been employed in such duty, and my head accountant is absent on a necessary leave for eight days, which circumstances will, I hope, explain any imperfections or deficiencies in the information required.

3. In specific answer to the queries contained in the 4th para. of your letter under reply, I beg to inform you,—

1st. Rs. 5,216. 4. 3. in deposit on account of Paramanoor, &c., villages, does not form part of the deposit in favour of the Shevagunga devastanums, to amount of Rs. 34,004. 5. 5. as shown in enclosure No. 1. of my letter of the 31st August 1846 to the Board.

2d. The above are accumulations from Fusly 1247 to 1251, both inclusive, from 44½ villages in the Shevagunga zemindary, made over for support of the Munatchy, &c. devastanums in Madura, sequestrated soon after, and restored with the rest of the estate, although the accumulations were still kept in deposit, and should be given up to the hereditary trustee of that institution. Before the sequestration of the villages, their proceeds were always supposed to have been made over to the pagoda by the Shevagunga zemindar, who administered the lands, like the rest of his estate, through his own servants.

3d. This same sum of Rs. 5,216. 4. 3, shown in the 3d para. of my letter to the Board of the 17th November, as accumulated surplus from the Paramanoor, &c. villages, is the same entered in the memorandum enclosed in my letter of 13th November to the Accountant-general, as Shevagunga zemindary devastanums, exclusive of "Pramalay, under management of the proprietor;" the difference exists only in the inability of the Board to verify the item, under a somewhat different denomination, and I am sorry I did not detect and correct the nonconformity.

4th. There are no other surplus funds of choultrums than the Rs. 149. 1. 1. entered in the enclosure No. 1. of my letter of the 25th April to the Accountant-general, and in the memorandum enclosed in my letter of the 15th November to the same officer, and was so introduced because the chittrums of Samainelloor in Madacolum talook, and Calputty, in Camaravady Pollium of Ramagherry talook, were built and extended from the funds of the nominal chittrums of Valiaputty Polliums in Madacolum, and the chittrum funds of Comarvady Pollium, whilst the chittrum of Oomainputty, in Theroomungalum, is supported from the endowment of Thanapañoodeliar, to the Menatchee Pagoda of Madura Town.

5th. The administration of the devastanum lands of the polliums of Camaravady, Veramolay, Ramagherry and Thogamalay, is in the hands of the Collector, who pays over the net proceeds, according to a fixed rate of disbursements, to the respective poligars, who were constituted trustees in 1842, retaining any surplus for future repairs of the edifices, &c.

4. Statement No. 1, herewith submitted, shows at one view the amount in deposit in the Madura treasury, on the 31st March 1846, on account of devastanums in each zemindary, distinguishing the portions included in the Return of the 25th April to the Accountant-general, from that not included in it.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Blackburne*,
Principal Collector of Madura.

Madura, 22 January 1847.

No. 1.—SURPLUS FUNDS of DEVASTANUMS in deposit in the MADURA TREASURY on 31st March 1846, with Explanations of what were included or excluded from the Statement sent to the Accountant-general on the 25th April 1846; and showing what Portion ought to be refunded for certain Zemindaries to the hereditary of the Pagodas.

1. DEVASTANUMS.	2. As per Statement to the Accountant-general on the 25th April 1846.	3. As per Statement sent to the Board of Revenue, on the 31st August 1846, and not included in that to the Accountant-general.	4. - TOTAL.	5. From Col. No. 4, deduct Amount recommended, on the 31st August 1846, to be made over to Stewards of certain Pagodas.	Amount to be given up to certain Zemindaries from Col. No. 4, as required by the Board on the 14th January 1847.			
					6. ZEMINDARIES.	7. Sums entered in Statements sent to the Accountant-general, on the 25th April 1846.	8. Not included in that Statement.	9. TOTAL.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Surplus funds of Ain Devastanums -	5,581 14 1	- - -	5,581 14 1	- - -	Shevagunga -	5,216 4 8	23,936 14 8	29,153 2 11
Surplus funds of Aracuttalanys -	74,613 8 9	3,239 - 2	77,852 8 11	7,379 11 5	Pramalay, &c. -	- - -	10,067 6 9	10,067 6 9
						†5,216 4 8	*34,004 5 5	39,220 9 8
Surplus funds of Shevagunga Zemindary, independent of Peramanoor Cuttalay -	- - -	23,936 14 8	23,936 14 8	23,936 14 8	Maroongapoory Camaravady -	5,091 7 10 491 13 7	2,288 3 7 483 10 -	7,379 11 5 975 7 7
Surplus funds of Pramalay -	- - -	10,067 6 9	10,067 6 9	10,067 6 9	Veeramalay -	3,550 13 9	240 1 8	3,790 15 5
					Ramagherry -	396 13 9	227 - 11	623 14 8
					Thogomalay -	133 12 11	- - -	133 12 11
						*9,664 13 10	13,239 - 2	12,908 14 -
	80,195 6 10	37,243 5 7	1,17,438 12 5	41,384 - 10	TOTAL -	†14,381 2 1	37,243 5 7	52,124 7 8

* See enclosure No. 1 of Principal Collector to Board, of 31 August 1846, No. 193.
 † See above, after deducting on account of chuttrams Rs. 4,193. 2. 10. & adding Rs. 3,239. 0. 2. accumulation from 1. April to August 1846, as shown in enclosure No. 1, of Principal Collector's letter to Board, of 31 August 1846, No. 194.
 ‡ See enclosure No. 1, of Principal Collector's letter to Accountant-general, dated 13 November 1846.

Madura, 22 January 1847.

(E. E.)

(signed) J. Blackburne,
Principal Collector.

(No. 367.)

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation, under date 18 March 1847.

Revenue
Department

READ the following Letter from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue:

(Here enter 1 February 1847, No. 83.)

Para. 1. REFERRING to the general question of the appropriation of the devastanum accumulations of the Madura district, which is adverted to in the first portion of the foregoing communication, the Most Noble the Governor in Council concurs with the Board of Revenue in the opinion expressed by them, that if any deviation is permitted in one district, the necessity for extending it to others will soon present itself, to the embarrassment of Government. On this subject, however, the orders of the Government of India are final, and cannot be set aside, and his Lordship in Council cannot discover that any sufficient reason has been adduced for re-opening the question.

2. In regard to the second question, relating to the surplus funds of the zemindary devastanums in the same district, his Lordship in Council entertains some doubts as to the right of Government, to dispose of them to any purpose which is not sanctioned by the zemindars themselves. As at present informed, it would seem that the officers of Government held the zemindaries in trust for their respective proprietors, and were bound, therefore, to account for all monies received from them, from whatever source derived; and it does not appear, under this view, that the devastanum funds can form an exception. He requests, therefore, the Board of Revenue will reconsider the question in all its bearings, with reference to the foregoing observations, and submit the result of their further deliberations to Government at an early period.

(A true extract.)

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery,*
Officiating Secretary to Government.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery,*
Secretary to Government.

To the Most Noble the Marquis of *Tweeddale*, K. T. and C. B., Governor in Council, Fort St. George.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Churchwardens of the Pagodas in the Zillah of Chingleput,

Showeth,

1. THAT your Lordship's petitioners have learnt that Government lately ordered the pagoda funds remaining in the Circar treasury up to the month of March last, to be laid out on certain public works, and they have reason to believe that such an order was passed under an erroneous impression that those funds are the surplus revenues of the pagodas not required for their own purposes.

2. But your Lordship's petitioners beg leave to bring to the notice of Government, that they are not actually surplus funds, although they remained unexpended in consequence of the churchwardens not being allowed to draw them without the permission of the Board of Revenue. Since the pagodas were made over to your petitioners, they found that the buildings and vehicles of the institutions in their respective charge are greatly in want of repair, and that other extraordinary charges also were necessary, whilst they were only permitted to indent on the Collector for the amount of usual expenditure. The cost of the repairs, &c. required for each pagoda would in many cases exceed the amount

held in deposit on account of it, and if this is spent for other purposes, the churchwardens will have no other means left of preserving the pagodas from injury and dilapidation.

3. On hearing the late orders, some of your petitioners applied to the Board of Revenue for permission to draw such portion of the funds as were required for the use of the pagodas, but their request was declined, without any inquiry as to the necessity of the purposes mentioned by them. Your Lordship's petitioners, however, cannot persuade themselves that it can be the intention of Government to assign to other objects the funds that are urgently required for purposes immediately connected with the institution to which they belong, nor can they refrain from objecting to a measure so seriously affecting the interests of the pagodas entrusted to their charge on account of the native community.

4. Your Lordship's petitioners, therefore, most humbly and earnestly pray, that your Lordship in Council will cause inquiries to be made by the Collector of the district, as to whether the funds in deposit are not required for the repair and other purposes of the pagodas (a detail of which will prolong this petition to an inconvenient length), and be pleased to order their due appropriation to such purposes as may be reported to be indispensably necessary.

For which act of justice and benevolence your Lordship's petitioners shall ever pray.

Durmakurtah of the Pagoda at Conjeeveram.

Durmakurtah of the Pagoda at Tervulloor.

Durmakurtah of Camal Cheyumma Pagoda at Conjeeveram.

Durmakurtah of the Pagoda Teroomashee.

Durmakurtahs of the Pagoda of Yacumbrasawmy at Conjeeveram.

Durmakurtahs of T. Yacumbarasawmy, in the Pagoda at Conjeeveram.

Durmakurtah of the Pagoda of Sungaparoomall Goody.

Durmakurtah of the Pagoda of Vyavoor.

Durmakurtah of the Pagoda of Madoorantakum.

Durmakurtah of the Pagoda of Madoorantakum.

Durmakurtah of the Pagoda of Terookutcheyoor, Durmakurtah of Terooporoor.

Durmakurtah of Terooradundy.

Durmakurtah of Streepermatoor.

Durmakurtah of Culath Pettah.

31 August 1846.

To the Most Noble the Marquis of *Tweeddale*, K. T. and C. B. &c. &c. &c.,
Fort St. George.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Durmakurtahs of the Pagoda of
Sree Davoraja Swamy at Conjeeveram, in the Zillah of Chingleput,

Showeth,

THAT your Lordship's petitioners were placed in charge of the said large pagoda about the close of the year 1842, when they were assured by the Collector that the revenues accruing from that period will be at the disposal of your petitioners, and that the funds remaining up to the end of Fusly 1251 will be held in deposit until further orders from Government.

2. Your petitioners accordingly limited the expenses of the pagoda to the amount of the ordinary incomes, and expected to receive such portion of the funds in deposit as may be required for the repair and other extraordinary purposes of the pagoda. They lately applied* to the Board of Revenue for an advance from those funds of 10,500 rupees, specifying the works for which it is required; but the Board declined complying with their request, as will be seen by their endorsement herewith submitted.

3. Your petitioners are at a loss to know why the Board are unable to comply with their prayer, whilst there are funds available for the extraordinary expenditure of the pagoda, nor is it without great disappointment that they learn that the Acting Collector has lately ordered some part of the funds to be appropriated to purposes not connected with the pagoda. Your petitioners beg to observe, that

no

* Petition, No. 991 of 1846.

no portion of the current revenues derived from the time of the pagoda being placed under their management, can properly be withheld from them, and that the old funds in deposit ought not to be diverted to other purposes, when required for the immediate wants of the institution to which they belong.

4. Your Lordship's petitioners therefore most humbly and earnestly pray, that your Lordship in Council will consider the urgency of their application, as well as the inpropriety of refusing to give the pagoda funds for its essential purposes, and be pleased to send early orders to the Collector of Chingleput to pay your petitioners the said sum of 10,500 rupees out of the funds remaining in deposit up to the period of Circar management, and to abstain from applying any portion of the revenues derived since the commencement of your petitioners' superintendence, to any purpose unconnected with the pagoda in question, as such a measure will be attended with great prejudice to its interests, and to the responsibility of your petitioners.

For which act of justice your Lordship's petitioners shall ever pray.

Madras, 22 August 1846.

To the President and Members of the Board of Revenue.

The humble Petition of Ragagooroo Coatusimne Caudanmam Soodursana Fatachariar, Vencata Vieraragava Tatachariar and Gopullacharyar, Dhurmakurtahs of the pagoda of Sree Davaraja Swamy, at Conjeveram, in the Zillah of Chingleput,

Showeth,

THAT your petitioners are carrying on the ordinary ceremonies and festivals of the said pagoda, by receiving from the Collector the current revenues, but are unable to execute the necessary repairs, for want of which the pagoda buildings are going to decay, and great inconvenience is felt by the want of two vehicles for the procession during the annual festival. The Collector would not pay any part of the surplus funds without your Board's orders.

Your petitioners therefore respectfully solicit the favour of your Board authorising the Collector of Chingleput to pay them, out of the funds in deposit in the Circar treasury on account of the said pagoda, up to Fusly 1252, the sum of 10,000 rupees, for the under-mentioned extraordinary works, which are very urgently required.

For repairing the outer walls of the pagoda, parts of which are now in bad condition - - - - -	Rs. 1,500
For repairing the cooking and store-rooms, &c., the posts and roofs of which are nearly falling down - - - - -	2,000
For repairing the muntapura at Big Conjeveram, where the Swamy halt during the annual festival - - - - -	500
For repairing the radhum, and new ropes for it - - - - -	1,500
For making plated vehicle of Sihma Vahanum and Valle Vahanum, at 2,500 rupees each - - - - -	5,000
TOTAL - - - - - Rs.	10,500

For which act of favour and justice your petitioners shall ever pray.
Conjeveram, 12 July 1846.

held in deposit on account of it, and if this is spent for other purposes, the churchwardens will have no other means left of preserving the pagodas from injury and dilapidation.

3. On hearing the late orders, some of your petitioners applied to the Board of Revenue for permission to draw such portion of the funds as were required for the use of the pagodas, but their request was declined, without any inquiry as to the necessity of the purposes mentioned by them. Your Lordship's petitioners, however, cannot persuade themselves that it can be the intention of Government to assign to other objects the funds that are urgently required for purposes immediately connected with the institution to which they belong, nor can they refrain from objecting to a measure so seriously affecting the interests of the pagodas entrusted to their charge on account of the native community.

4. Your Lordship's petitioners, therefore, most humbly and earnestly pray, that your Lordship in Council will cause inquiries to be made by the Collector of the district, as to whether the funds in deposit are not required for the repair and other purposes of the pagodas (a detail of which will prolong this petition to an inconvenient length), and be pleased to order their due appropriation to such purposes as may be reported to be indispensably necessary.

For which act of justice and benevolence your Lordship's petitioners shall ever pray.

Durmakurtah of the Pagoda at Conjeeveram.

Durmakurtah of the Pagoda at Tervulloor.

Durmakurtah of Camal Cheyumma Pagoda at Conjeeveram.

Durmakurtah of the Pagoda Teroomashee.

Durmakurtahs of the Pagoda of Yacumbrasawmy at Conjeeveram.

Durmakurtahs of T. Yacumbarasawmy, in the Pagoda at Conjeeveram.

Durmakurtah of the Pagoda of Sungaproomall Goody.

Durmakurtah of the Pagoda of Vyavoor.

Durmakurtah of the Pagoda of Madoorantakum.

Durmakurtah of the Pagoda of Madoorantakum.

Durmakurtah of the Pagoda of Terookutcheyoor, Durmakurtah of Terooporoor.

Durmakurtah of Terooradundy.

Durmakurtah of Streepermatoor.

Durmakurtah of Culath Pettah.

31 August 1846.

To the Most Noble the Marquis of *Tweeddale*, K. T. and C. B. &c. &c. &c.,
Fort St. George.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Durmakurtahs of the Pagoda of
Sree Davoraja Swamy at Conjeeveram, in the Zillah of Chingleput,

Showeth,

THAT your Lordship's petitioners were placed in charge of the said large pagoda about the close of the year 1842, when they were assured by the Collector that the revenues accruing from that period will be at the disposal of your petitioners, and that the funds remaining up to the end of Fusly 1251 will be held in deposit until further orders from Government.

2. Your petitioners accordingly limited the expenses of the pagoda to the amount of the ordinary incomes, and expected to receive such portion of the funds in deposit as may be required for the repair and other extraordinary purposes of the pagoda. They lately applied* to the Board of Revenue for an advance from those funds of 10,500 rupees, specifying the works for which it is required; but the Board declined complying with their request, as will be seen by their endorsement herewith submitted.

3. Your petitioners are at a loss to know why the Board are unable to comply with their prayer, whilst there are funds available for the extraordinary expenditure of the pagoda, nor is it without great disappointment that they learn that the Acting Collector has lately ordered some part of the funds to be appropriated to purposes not connected with the pagoda. Your petitioners beg to observe, that

no

* Petition, No. 991 of
1846.

no portion of the current revenues derived from the time of the pagoda being placed under their management, can properly be withheld from them, and that the old funds in deposit ought not to be diverted to other purposes, when required for the immediate wants of the institution to which they belong.

4. Your Lordship's petitioners therefore most humbly and earnestly pray, that your Lordship in Council will consider the urgency of their application, as well as the inpropriety of refusing to give the pagoda funds for its essential purposes, and be pleased to send early orders to the Collector of Chingleput to pay your petitioners the said sum of 10,500 rupees out of the funds remaining in deposit up to the period of Circar management, and to abstain from applying any portion of the revenues derived since the commencement of your petitioners' superintendence, to any purpose unconnected with the pagoda in question, as such a measure will be attended with great prejudice to its interests, and to the responsibility of your petitioners.

For which act of justice your Lordship's petitioners shall ever pray.

Madras, 22 August 1846.

To the President and Members of the Board of Revenue.

The humble Petition of Ragagooroo Coatusimne Caudanmam Soodursana Fatachariar, Vencata Vieraragava Tatachariar and Gopullacharyar, Dhurmakurtahs of the pagoda of Sree Davaraja Swamy, at Conjeveram, in the Zillah of Chingleput,

Showeth,

THAT your petitioners are carrying on the ordinary ceremonies and festivals of the said pagoda, by receiving from the Collector the current revenues, but are unable to execute the necessary repairs, for want of which the pagoda buildings are going to decay, and great inconvenience is felt by the want of two vehicles for the procession during the annual festival. The Collector would not pay any part of the surplus funds without your Board's orders.

Your petitioners therefore respectfully solicit the favour of your Board authorising the Collector of Chingleput to pay them, out of the funds in deposit in the Circar treasury on account of the said pagoda, up to Fusly 1252, the sum of 10,000 rupees, for the under-mentioned extraordinary works, which are very urgently required.

For repairing the outer walls of the pagoda, parts of which are now in bad condition - - - - -	Rs. 1,500
For repairing the cooking and store-rooms, &c., the posts and roofs of which are nearly falling down - - - - -	2,000
For repairing the muntapura at Big Conjeveram, where the Swamy halt during the annual festival - - - - -	500
For repairing the radhum, and new ropes for it - - - - -	1,500
For making plated vehicle of Sihma Vahanum and Valle Vahanum, at 2,500 rupees each - - - - -	5,000
TOTAL - - - - - Rs.	10,500

For which act of favour and justice your petitioners shall ever pray.

Conjeveram, 12 July 1846.

(No. 1,344, of 1846.)

From Teyagaroya Gooroodial and Teyagaroya Pillay, Durmakurtahs of Stree Marondeaswarer Devastanum, in Teroocachoor, in Terooporoor Talook, in Chingleput,

STATE, that the steeple and other structures of the above pagoda, as well as the car and other vahamuns, are out of order, and require to be repaired; pray that the surplus funds in deposit in the Circar be refunded them, so that the required repairs may be soon completed.

(A true abstract.)

(signed) *S. Rangavaicooloo,*
Translator.

29 September 1846.

To the Most Noble the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, &c. &c. &c.

The humble Petition of Vandanta Charyer, Goomastah of the Durmacurtah of Stree Veraragava Swamy Pagoda, at Teroovaloor, in the Zillah of Chingleput,

Humbly showeth,

No. 1235 of 1846.

1. THAT your Lordship's petitioner begs to submit herewith his application to the Board of Revenue for an advance of 6,800 rupees on account of the repairs of the said pagoda, together with their endorsement, stating that "under the recent orders of Government, petitioner's request cannot be complied with."

2. Your petitioner begs leave to observe, that it could not have been the intention of Government to appropriate the funds of the pagoda to any other purposes, to the prejudice of its own maintenance, and that such a measure would be a violation of the pledge made by the Collector when transferring the management to your petitioner's employer, that the funds of the institution will be paid to him without any reservation. Besides which, the fact of the buildings and car of the pagoda being now in great want of repair, renders it incumbent on the Government to provide for its execution, and thereby save the churchwarden from the blame of the Hindoo community, to whom it is a particular place of worship.

Under these circumstances your petitioner most humbly and earnestly prays, that your Lordship in Council will consider the urgency of his request, and the injustice of withholding the pagoda funds when required for its immediate wants, and be pleased to authorize the payment applied for by him.

For which act of justice your Lordship's petitioner, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

Madras, 20 October 1846.

(No. 1,415, of 1846 (L. s.), No. 2,276.)

THE petitioner is informed, that the surplus incomes collected after the restoration of the devastanum alluded to in this petition to the management of the durmakurtah, is of a trifling amount, and that the funds accrued anterior to that period cannot be disbursed without the sanction of the Board of Revenue.

(signed) *E. Maltby,*
Collector.

Palicarny, 7 February 1846.

(A true translation.)

(signed) *S. Rungavaicooloo,*
Translator.

To the President and Members of the Board of Revenue.

The humble Petition of Vadanta Chariar, Goomastah of the Dhurmacurtah of Stree Veera Baghava Swamy Pagoda, at Tervulloor, in the Zillah of Chingleput,

Showeth,

THAT your petitioner's master having heard that the funds remaining in the Collector's treasury on account of the different pagodas in the said district, were ordered to be spent on certain public works, he has directed your petitioner to represent to your Board, that the money remaining on account of the pagoda placed under his management is much required for its own use, and that no portion of it can be spared for any other works unconnected with it.

2. In proof of this fact, your petitioner begs to submit for your Board's perusal, the application made by him to the Acting Collector in January last, and the endorsement passed by that officer, stating that the money in deposit cannot be paid without your Board's permission.

3. Your petitioner therefore respectfully solicits the favour of your Board, authorizing the Collector to pay him the sum of 6,800 rupees, out of the fund in question, for the under-mentioned purposes, which are indispensably necessary to keep the pagoda in good order.

	Rs.
For repairing the gopooram or tower, and for replacing the calasums on its top - - - - -	2,400
For mending the engraved facing of the rungamuntapum or inner temple - - - - -	450
For repairing the vemaumin and pavement of the temple of the goddess - - - - -	540
For repairing the small muntapum-attached to the above - - -	460
For repairing the roof of the temples of Ramasawmy and Kistnaswamy, which is leaky - - - - -	750
For repairing the roof and pavement of the temple of Audall goddess -	400
For mending and choonaming the north side of the outer walls of the pagoda - - - - -	1,000
For repairing the bathum or car of the pagoda - - - - -	800
TOTAL - - - Rs.	6,800

For which act of justice your petitioner shall ever pray.

Madras, 28 August 1846.

TRANSLATION of a Tamil Urzy, addressed to *E. Maltby, Esq.*, Acting Collector in the Zillah of Chingleput, &c. &c. &c.

The humble Urzy of Terooposoor of Soobaroy Chittyar, Shrotreamdar and Churchwarden of the Pagoda of Teeroovalmyore, in the Talook of Sydapett.

I HUMBLY beg to represent to your honour, that a sum of about 3,500 rupees is required for daily padethanum, for purchasing certain utensils, for repairing moolestanum and garbagrugum, &c., of Maroondasoovara Sawmyar, as well as the muntapum, walls and tank, &c., of Teagarajasawmyar, and for executing the repairs of Astabandanut and the ceremonies of Kinbaleshakum.

I therefore most humbly crave your honour's charitable moments will be pleased to pay the surplus amount, according to the revenue account, after deducting the

sums disbursed to the late shrotramdar and churchwarden, named T. Mooroga-sawmy Chettyar, for the last annual festivals and puddethanums, &c., since the date of the above shrotriam village was sequestered or brought under amany management, to enable me to perform the above repairs, &c.

(signed) *T. Soobaroy Chettyar.*

Madras, 9 August 1845.

To the Most Noble the Marquis of *Tweeddale*, K. T. and C. B., Governour in Council, &c. &c. &c., Fort St. George.

The humble Petition of Teroopassore Soobooroy Chittyar, the Shodreamdar of Terovamboor, in the Talook of Sydapett, and Dhurmacurtha of the ancient Pagoda of that place, subject to Chingleput Zillah,

Most respectfully showeth,

THAT your Lordship's petitioner through an urzy, dated 6th August 1845, applied to the Acting Collector for the payment of the arrears in deposit due from the revenues of the said shodriam villages, merely towards the maintenance of the daily cuttahis, naivadeams, ointments, offerings, &c. of the temple, and for the purchase of brass utensils, reparation of the great walls round the pagoda, together with its large tank, all of which being much impaired, and also for the securities of Astabundanam from its present state of utter defect, and performance of Coombaheshagaum, as usual on such occasion; but sorry is your Lordship's petitioner that his request was not complied with; but an endorsement, dated 11th of that month, given by that officer, specifying that "as the surplus income, amounting to 600 and odd rupees, due up to Fusly 1251, on account of the devastanum alluded to in the urzy, was carried to deposit account under the orders of the Revenue Board, it will not be paid to the urzydar without the sanction of the Board."

"A sum of 48 rupees is due to the late shodreamdar, from Fusly 1252 up to 1254, and besides this, a sum of 110 rupees, was not collected in the above village in the latter Fusly. If the urzydar applies for the payment of any sum not exceeding the above amount of 158 rupees due to him, order will be issued thereon."

That your Lordship's petitioner was, in consequence, obliged to appeal to the Board of Revenue on the 13th August last, through his petition, giving cover to the above endorsement, praying that orders may be issued to the Acting Collector for the payment to which sum in question; and they, in reply to this, furnished me with an endorsement, dated 28th of that month, 1846, stating, that "under the recent order of Government regarding the disposal of the surplus pagoda funds in Circar deposit, the Board of Revenue are unable to comply with the prayer of the petitioner."

That your Lordship's petitioner, therefore, begs humbly to submit herewith enclosures No. 1 & 2, granted by the Acting Collector and Board of Revenue, as also No. 3 & 4, by Mr. Darwell, the former Collector, and Revenue Board, and also by Government in the year 1794, which will exhibit to your Lordship in Council that the income of the village was appropriated for the above charitable institution.

That your Lordship's petitioner, under the circumstance of the case, most earnestly entreats that your Lordship in Council will be pleased to take into your Lordship's mature consideration the points referred to, and direct the Board of Revenue to issue orders to the Acting Collector for the payment of the said sum of 600 and odd rupees, now in deposit, for the past Fusly, so that he may be enabled to maintain the affairs of the pagoda uninterruptedly, and to repair the buildings, which are in a dilapidated condition.

That it is needless to your Lordship's petitioner to proceed further, as your Lordship in Council will be more fully convinced by the perusal of the enclosed documents, than your Lordship's petitioner can express, that the temple in question is at all times destitute of all means of support, save that of the only income

income of the said shodream, which was originally allotted by Government in 1794, for the important purposes of the said large and ancient pagoda, as appears by the documents No. 3 & 4, herein submitted for the kind perusal and attention of your Lordship. Trusting, therefore, that his prayers may, at an earliest convenience, be granted, as your Lordship in Council may deem most expedient.

For which act of justice, equity and charity, your Lordship's petitioner will ever pray.

(signed) *T. Sooboory Chitty.*

Madras, 14 November 1846.

To the President and Members of the Board of Revenue, &c. &c. &c., Madras.

The humble Petition of Teroopassore Soobaroy Chittiar, the Shotreamdar of Teroovalmyore, in the Talook of Sydapett, and Churchwarden of the ancient Pagoda of that Village,

Most submissively showeth,

THAT your petitioner most respectfully takes the liberty to bring the following observations to the consideration and attention of your Board, and trust the presumption at the same time to be pardoned.

That on the 6th August 1845, your petitioner had presented an urzy to Mr. E. Maltby, Acting Collector in the zillah of Chingleput, requesting the payment of the arrears of sums due from the revenue of the above shotream village Teroobalingore, merely for the support of the daily cuttaliero and naivathians, such as ointment and offerings, &c. and for the purchase of brass utensils, and reparation of the compound walls, &c. of the said temple and tank, &c. which, being much ruined and injured from its age, is also for strength securing astabandanum from its present state of defect, and performing combag-heshagums usual on such occasions; but, in reply thereto, the Acting Collector of the said zillah gave an endorsement on the back of the said urzy, stating that the sum of 600 rupees due to the said pagoda, was ordered by your Board to be deposited, and will not be paid to your petitioner unless by the sanction of your Board. On that account, and consequently, your petitioner humbly begs to submit herewith the original endorsement of the Collector, and a translation thereof, for your kind information and attention. That your petitioner, under the circumstance of the case, begs permission to solicit your Board will, in consideration of the points above referred to, which your petitioner doubts not but your Board will feel indispensably necessary, be condescendingly pleased to issue an order to the acting zillah Collector of Chingleput, for the payment of the remaining portion of the said sum of 600 rupees still standing due to the pagoda, to be made to your petitioner, so as he may, at an earliest convenience, be able to have the said temple and tank, &c. &c. repaired, as well as the daily ceremonies of the ointments and offerings, &c. conducted; and as there was no proper or sufficient produce made in the village during the last Fusly 1235, the amount of 400 rupees paid by the Circar was scarcely sufficient even to provide for the only last annual grand feast of the pagoda alluded to, and by reason whereof your petitioner was then compelled to borrow and receive from some of his friends or individuals, the sum of about 350 rupees, and defrayed the expenses requisite on such occasion, besides that of the daily and monthly ceremonies made from his own private purse from time to time, notwithstanding the sum of 140 rupees drawn from the Circar, as prescribed by the endorsement, out of the sum of 158 rupees.

For which act of equity and charity your humble petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(signed) *T. Soobooray Chitty.*

Madras, 13 August 1846.

EXTRACT of a Letter from the Board of Revenue, dated 26 November 1794.

WE also submit to your Lordship extract of a letter from the late Collector in the Northern Division of the jaghire, enclosing a petition received from Chinna Mootoo Chetty, who has applied for the village of Trevambore, in the Poonamallee purgunah, at a fixed rent, in order to support the religious ceremonies of a large and ancient pagoda, upon which it is represented his family have laid out considerable sums of money, and to which it was formerly given in shotriem. Having referred to the head cononger of the jaghire to state the period when it was thus granted, he has delivered in his certificate, by which it appears that this village was held as shotriem on account of the pagoda alluded to, and by the grandfather of the present applicant, until the year 1757; and as Government have always been desirous to support such charitable institutions, we recommend that the village in question be granted to him at the fixed annual rent of 60 star pagodas.

(A true extract.)

(signed) *R. Clark.*

EXTRACT of a Letter from Mr. *Darmall*, dated 10 November 1794.

I TAKE this opportunity to hand to you copy of a petition received from Chinna Mootoo Chetty, applying for the village of Trevambore, in the Poonamallee district, which he wishes to have at an annual rent of 40 pagodas, in order to perform the religious ceremonies of a large and ancient pagoda. I beg leave to inform you, that what he therein states I understand to be true; and the annual produce for the last 10 years has, on a medium, only been 58½ pagodas. I therefore beg leave to recommend his petition to your favourable consideration.

(A true extract.)

(signed) *J. R. Lushington,*
Acting Deputy Secretary.

EXTRACT of a Letter to the Board of Revenue, dated 26 November 1794.

IN consideration of the great expense which the family of Chinna Mootoo Chetty are represented to have incurred on account of the ancient pagoda at Trevambore, in the purgunah, and as it appears that the grandfather of the petitioner held it as shotriem till the year 1757, we approve of its being granted to Chinna Mootoo Chetty at the fixed annual rent of 60 star pagodas.

(True extract.)

(signed) *Robert Clark,*
Secretary.

PERWANAH granted by the Right Honourable Lord *Hobart*, President,
Governor, &c. in Council of Fort St. George.

BE it known to the present aumuldar and to all succeeding aumuldars of the purgunah of Poonamallee, in the Honourable Company's jaghire, that the village of Trevambore, in the abovesaid purgunah, granted in perpetuity to Tripassoor Chinna Mootoo Chetty, and his heirs, as a shotriem, at the rate of 60 pagodas per annum, free from all charges, for the support of the charity of Marandeesson Pagoda, in the said village, the passooms and usual allowances to such as are entitled to them to be paid separately by him. The said Tripassoor Chinna Mootoo Chetty, binding himself to promote and to increase the cultivation
of

of the said village of Trevamboor, with the concurrence of the inhabitants thereof.

The kistbundy of the above shotriem rent is as follows :

First kist, due on the 1st day of October of every year	-	20	-	-
Second ditto ditto - 1st day of January	- ditto	-	20	-
Third ditto ditto - - 1st day of April	- - ditto -	-	20	-

Pagodas 60 - -

In witness whereof, we, the President and Council aforesaid, have set our hands, and caused the seal of the Honourable Company to be affixed, in Fort St. George, this 5th day of December 1794.

(signed) *Hobart.*
Saunders.
E. H. Fallofield.

Entered in the Secretary's Office, by the order of the Right honourable the President in Council.

(signed) *Robert Clark,*
Secretary.

To the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, Fort St. George.

The humble Petition, most respectfully addressed by the Hokdars of Tervomala, Naick and other Catlay Institutions in the Pagoda of Meenatchy Soonderaismeral, at Madura,

Showeth,

THE late Carnatic rulers and other native gentlemen laid out considerable sums in erecting pagodas, made endowments for their maintenance, and conferred them in donation on the petitioners' ancestors, in view of their charitable institutions being well managed and supported.

Ever since, the petitioners' ancestors successively continued to conduct the Catlay institutions with every responsibility in their power, the fact of which would appear evident from a reference to the report submitted by Mr. Hurdis to the Revenue Board in Fusly 1212, when that gentleman had investigated and ascertained the claims of the petitioners to the aforesaid institutions.

From the said Fusly, the British Government took upon themselves the management of the villages attached to the said institutions, and continued, up to the Fusly 1227, to pay the petitioners, once in every year, the proceeds of the villages, after deducting therefrom the poroopoor assessment.

In Fusly 1228, the Government determined a portion of the annual proceeds, at 10 per cent., to be saved in every year for maramut, and for supplying in years in which there shall be no proceeds, and the remainder portion to be paid for conducting the said institutions, and it is accordingly going on from that Fusly.

The petitioners applied to Messrs. Peter and Viveash, the late Collectors of this zillah, for surplus funds in amount which accumulated up to Fusly 1237, but no redress having been granted, they appealed to the Revenue Board in petition No. 1,191, in which they claimed for the recovery of the surplus funds, and the villages attached to the institutions, or that the whole of the annual proceeds of the villages should be paid to them, after deducting therefrom the poroopoor assessment.

In the endorsement furnished by the Collector on the 20th July 1835, with reference to the aforesaid petition, he has specified that the surplus funds in amount were not taken to the account of Government, and that the charitable institutions shall be prospered now and then, as the proceeds of the villages may direct. This endorsement had been confirmed by the Revenue Board on the 21st August of the said year.

It was accordingly, on petitioners' applications, supplied for maramut and other additional charges of the institutions. On dispensation by the British

authorities with the general superintendence of the devastanums, &c., in Fusly 1252, the petitioners, who are proprietors of the Catlay institutions, of which they are hukdars, presented a petition to the Principal Collector on the 20th July 1842, requesting that they must be paid direct from the Circar, and the Collector, in his endorsement on that petition, stated that the surplus funds in amount shall be paid for maramut, and other necessary charges of the Catlay institutions.

The petitioners were given to understand, that in an order issued to the manager by the Principal Collector, on the 12th July 1842, with reference to your Lordship's sanction, dated the 17th June 1842, the Collector has mentioned that surplus funds shall be paid for the purposes above alluded to, and money was accordingly supplied, and repairs have been made.

The surplus funds which accumulated from Fusly 1228 to 1237 had been embezzled by the late cash-keeper. The petitioners were, however, in firm hopes that the Government will pay for the same, and also give up the surplus funds which accumulated from Fusly 1238.

The petitioners since came to understand that an order has been received from higher authorities, to make over the villages attached to the Catlay institutions to the proprietors or hukdars thereof, and that a subsequent order has been received, directing to remit to Madras the surplus funds in amount for the charity school there.

On the 24th August 1842, the petitioners moved the Principal Collector on the subject, and he furnished them with an endorsement, stating that he has been directed by higher authorities to remit to Madras a sum of 80,000 rupees from the surplus funds of the devastanums, and directing the petitioners to have recourse to them.

The petitioners have not omitted to bring this to the notice of the Revenue Board; but thinking that it would cause a great delay in submitting this petition to your Highness upon their endorsement, the petitioners have dare ventured to trouble your Lordship with this address previously, in ardent hopes of obtaining redress.

The petitioners therefore most earnestly entreat your Lordship will be graciously pleased to order the surplus funds of the devastanum to be put in their possession, without being appropriated for the use of the schools, and to make over to them the village attached to the Catlay institutions, after receiving the prooopoo assessment thereof annually as usual.

This act of boon will be meritorious in the sight of Almighty, and even bind your Lordship's petitioners ever to pray for your long life and prosperity.

Madras, 23 September 1846.

To the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, Fort St. George.

The humble Representation of Sawmynada Butter and others, and Shenmoyac Soondra Buttra and others, the Stanecals or Proprietors of Menatchy Soondraiswerals Pagoda at Madura,

Most respectfully showeth,

1. THE advantages of the native pagodas in India are well known to the British authorities.

2. The late rulers had the pagodas under their management, and supported them, and accordingly the British Government had general superintendence of the pagodas, and continued supporting the same up to Fusly 1251. But from Fusly 1252, the British authorities have dispensed with the management, and vested the same in the proprietors of the pagodas; but, however, they hold management of the villages attached to the devastanum, and pay the amount of tusdeeks to the trustees of the pagodas through the manager, from the proceeds of the villages.

3. The Principal Collector, in his orders issued to the manager under date the 12th July 1842, with reference to your Lordship's sanction, dated the 17th June 1842, has expressed that the surplus funds of the pagoda institutions in amount shall be paid for the use of the institutions.

4. The

4. The Principal Collector has likewise expressed the same in his endorsements of the 20th July 1835 and 21st July 1842, on the two different petitions, viz. one presented to him, and the other addressed to the Board of Revenue by the hukdars of Teroomala Naiks, and other Catlay institutions attached to this devastanum.

5. The endorsement of the Principal Collector bearing the antecedent date, viz. 20th July 1835, has been duly approved of by the Board of Revenue on the 21st August 1835; and, as provided in Regulation VII. of 1817, the British Government continued doing justice by causing the charitable endowments to be paid for the purposes for which they were destined.

6. The petitioners are given to understand, that in the treaty existing between the Nabob and the British Government, the latter have agreed to support the charitable institutions according to maninool.

7. It has hitherto been customary to supply, from the surplus funds of endowments in amount, for any beneficial and important purposes, such as jadedundanum and astabundanum, as well as for maramut, and for any additional charges in the pagoda. The surplus funds have in consequence been saved in amount for the purposes of the description above referred to.

8. The petitioners are now given to understand, that the surplus funds in amount are about to be sent to Madras for the use of the charity schools there. The petitioners presented a petition to the Principal Collector on the 24th August 1846 on the subject, and the Collector furnished them with an endorsement, stating that he has been directed by higher authority to send 80,000 rupees from the said fund for the use of charity schools; and advising the petitioners to make their address to the Board of Revenue.

9. The petitioners have not omitted to bring this to the notice of the Revenue Board; but thinking that it would cause a delay to submit this petition to your Lordship upon their endorsement, the petitioners have presumed to make their humble address previously to your Lordship, in hopes of obtaining redress.

10. It is now required 40,000 rupees for jadedundanum and astabundanum, to be celebrated for Munatchy, and Soonderaiswera Swamees, and considerable sums for other special purposes.

The petitioners therefore most submissively request your Lordship will be graciously pleased to order the surplus funds to be paid for the said purposes, without being appropriated for the use of the schools.

This act of boon will be meritorious in the sight of Almighty, and even bind your humble petitioners ever to pray for your Lordship's long life and prosperity.

Madras, 23 September 1846.

To *R. G. Clarke*, Esq., Deputy Secretary to Government, &c. &c. &c.,
Fort St. George.

The humble Petition of Voloyoodah Pillay, of Poorian, of Tranquebau District, Attorney of Ramapillay of Pandanalloor, Churchwarden of a Paroomaul Pagoda in the district of Cootahlum, under the Collector of Tanjore,

Humbly showeth,

RAMAPILLAY, from the time of his ancestors, was churchwarden of the said Anthecasava Paroomaul Pagoda, procured chariot, and silver gold things, as well as useful things, for upwards of 400 rupees, and conducted the charity for many years; and in Fusly 1221, when the Government took charge of all the church business, Ramapillay delivered all the accounts, jewels, &c., belonging to the churches to the then Collector; and in Fusly 1252, when the Government ordered to deliver the church, and other business attached to it, to the respective churchwardens, this order came to the Collector, who delivered the church business to Ramapillay. But the tahsildar of Cootahlum, named Soobhairyer, upon receiving bribe, appointed three arbitrators in one and the same caste, contrary to the regulation, viz. Chedunbarapillay, his cousins, Chimapasoorpatheapillay and Chokabingumpillay, and whose conduct was not proper, and stole gold and silver things amounting to 80 rupees, which was brought to investiga-

authorities with the general superintendence of the devastanums, &c., in Fusly 1252, the petitioners, who are proprietors of the Catlay institutions, of which they are hukdars, presented a petition to the Principal Collector on the 20th July 1842, requesting that they must be paid direct from the Circar, and the Collector, in his endorsement on that petition, stated that the surplus funds in amount shall be paid for maramut, and other necessary charges of the Catlay institutions.

The petitioners were given to understand, that in an order issued to the manager by the Principal Collector, on the 12th July 1842, with reference to your Lordship's sanction, dated the 17th June 1842, the Collector has mentioned that surplus funds shall be paid for the purposes above alluded to, and money was accordingly supplied, and repairs have been made.

The surplus funds which accumulated from Fusly 1228 to 1237 had been embezzled by the late cash-keeper. The petitioners were, however, in firm hopes that the Government will pay for the same, and also give up the surplus funds which accumulated from Fusly 1238.

The petitioners since came to understand that an order has been received from higher authorities, to make over the villages attached to the Catlay institutions to the proprietors or hukdars thereof, and that a subsequent order has been received, directing to remit to Madras the surplus funds in amount for the charity school there.

On the 24th August 1842, the petitioners moved the Principal Collector on the subject, and he furnished them with an endorsement, stating that he has been directed by higher authorities to remit to Madras a sum of 80,000 rupees from the surplus funds of the devastanums, and directing the petitioners to have recourse to them.

The petitioners have not omitted to bring this to the notice of the Revenue Board; but thinking that it would cause a great delay in submitting this petition to your Highness upon their endorsement, the petitioners have dare ventured to trouble your Lordship with this address previously, in ardent hopes of obtaining redress.

The petitioners therefore most earnestly entreat your Lordship will be graciously pleased to order the surplus funds of the devastanum to be put in their possession, without being appropriated for the use of the schools, and to make over to them the village attached to the Catlay institutions, after receiving the poroopoo assessment thereof annually as usual.

This act of boon will be meritorious in the sight of Almighty, and even bind your Lordship's petitioners ever to pray for your long life and prosperity.

Madras, 23 September 1846.

To the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, Fort St. George.

The humble Representation of Sawmynada Butter and others, and Shenmoyac Soondra Buttra and others, the Stanecals or Proprietors of Menatchy Soonderaiswerals Pagoda at Madura,

Most respectfully showeth,

1. THE advantages of the native pagodas in India are well known to the British authorities.

2. The late rulers had the pagodas under their management, and supported them, and accordingly the British Government had general superintendence of the pagodas, and continued supporting the same up to Fusly 1251. But from Fusly 1252, the British authorities have dispensed with the management, and vested the same in the proprietors of the pagodas; but, however, they hold management of the villages attached to the devastanum, and pay the amount of tusdeeks to the trustees of the pagodas through the manager, from the proceeds of the villages.

3. The Principal Collector, in his orders issued to the manager under date the 12th July 1842, with reference to your Lordship's sanction, dated the 17th June 1842, has expressed that the surplus funds of the pagoda institutions in amount shall be paid for the use of the institutions.

4. The

4. The Principal Collector has likewise expressed the same in his endorsements of the 20th July 1835 and 21st July 1842, on the two different petitions, viz. one presented to him, and the other addressed to the Board of Revenue by the hukdars of Teroomala Naiks, and other Catlay institutions attached to this devastanum.

5. The endorsement of the Principal Collector bearing the antecedent date, viz. 20th July 1835, has been duly approved of by the Board of Revenue on the 21st August 1835; and, as provided in Regulation VII. of 1817, the British Government continued doing justice by causing the charitable endowments to be paid for the purposes for which they were destined.

6. The petitioners are given to understand, that in the treaty existing between the Nabob and the British Government, the latter have agreed to support the charitable institutions according to maninool.

7. It has hitherto been customary to supply, from the surplus funds of endowments in amount, for any beneficial and important purposes, such as jadedundanum and astabundanum, as well as for maramut, and for any additional charges in the pagoda. The surplus funds have in consequence been saved in amount for the purposes of the description above referred to.

8. The petitioners are now given to understand, that the surplus funds in amount are about to be sent to Madras for the use of the charity schools there. The petitioners presented a petition to the Principal Collector on the 24th August 1846 on the subject, and the Collector furnished them with an endorsement, stating that he has been directed by higher authority to send 80,000 rupees from the said fund for the use of charity schools, and advising the petitioners to make their address to the Board of Revenue.

9. The petitioners have not omitted to bring this to the notice of the Revenue Board; but thinking that it would cause a delay to submit this petition to your Lordship upon their endorsement, the petitioners have presumed to make their humble address previously to your Lordship, in hopes of obtaining redress.

10. It is now required 40,000 rupees for jadedundanum and astabundanum, to be celebrated for Munatchy, and Soonderaiswera Swamees, and considerable sums for other special purposes.

The petitioners therefore most submissively request your Lordship will be graciously pleased to order the surplus funds to be paid for the said purposes, without being appropriated for the use of the schools.

This act of boon will be meritorious in the sight of Almighty, and even bind your humble petitioners ever to pray for your Lordship's long life and prosperity.

Madras, 23 September 1846.

To *R. G. Clarke*, Esq., Deputy Secretary to Government, &c. &c. &c.,
Fort St. George.

The humble Petition of Voloyoodah Pillay, of Poorian, of Tranquebau District, Attorney of Ramapillay of Pandanalloor, Churchwarden of a Paroomaul Pagoda in the district of Cootahlum, under the Collector of Tanjore,

Humbly showeth,

RAMAPILLAY, from the time of his ancestors, was churchwarden of the said Anthecasava Paroomaul Pagoda, procured chariot, and silver gold things, as well as useful things, for upwards of 400 rupees, and conducted the charity for many years; and in Fusly 1221, when the Government took charge of all the church business, Ramapillay delivered all the accounts, jewels, &c., belonging to the churches to the then Collector; and in Fusly 1252, when the Government ordered to deliver the church, and other business attached to it, to the respective churchwardens, this order came to the Collector, who delivered the church business to Ramapillay. But the tahsildar of Cootahlum, named Soobhairyer, upon receiving bribe, appointed three arbitrators in one and the same caste, contrary to the regulation, viz. Chedunbarapillay, his cousins, Chimapasoorpatheapillay and Chokabingumpillay, and whose conduct was not proper, and stole gold and silver things amounting to 80 rupees, which was brought to investiga-

tion and proved, and after they gave a moochlikah to refund the money (80 rupees) in 15 days, which was not performed. Besides, one Chedumbrapillay committed a robbery, which was proved, and 18 rupees fine was imposed upon him by the Sub-collector of Tanjore, Mr. Cotton.

Ramapillay considered the conduct of the said three arbitrators, and thought it proper to discharge them.

I therefore beg to observe, that on the 14th ultimo I presented a petition by tappal to the Governor in Council; and as no order was given, I humbly request your honour will be pleased to pass an order on the subject.

We applied to the Board of Revenue on the occasion on the 8th May last, and they made an endorsement, stating that they cannot interfere in the matter until the receipt of further instructions from Government, and which is herewith enclosed.

I request your honour to write to the Collector of Tanjore, to examine all the accounts and documents delivered by Ramapillay to the Collector in Fusly 1221, and to deliver the pagoda over to me, removing the said arbitrators.

Your petitioner's ancestors having established the charity for a long time, he requests your honour will be pleased to order the Collector of Tanjore to deliver over to me the churchwardenship of the said pagoda.

2 October 1846.

(signed) *Valayooapillay,*
Attorney for Ramipillay.

To the Most Noble George Marquis *Tweeddale*, G.C.H., Governor in Council,
Fort St. George, &c. &c. &c.

The humble Petition of Valayethen Pillay, of Pooriar, of Tranquebar District,
Attorney of Rama Pillay, of Pandanallour, Churchwarden of a Permal Pagoda
in the District of Coottalum, under the Collector of Tanjore,

Most humbly showeth,

THAT Rama Pillay, from the time of his ancestors, was churchwarden of the Permal Pagoda Anthecasaven, and procured chariot, and silver gold things, as well as the usable things, upwards of 400 rupees, and condeded the charity for many years; and in 1821 Fusly, when the Government took charge, all the church business, Ramah Pillay was delivered all the accounts, jewels, &c. &c. belonging to the church to the then Collector of Tanjore; and 1852 Fusly, when the Government ordered to deliver the churches and other business attached to it to the respective churchwarden, came to Collector, and who delivered church business to Ramah Pillah; but the tahsildar of Cothalum, named Soobaroyer, upon receiving some bribe, appointed three arbitrators in own caste or relation, in contrary to the regulation appointed, namely, Chettenbara Pillay, Sinnay Pasaputhea Pillay, and Chocolingurn Pillay, and whose conduct was not proper, and stolen gold and silver things amounting to 80 rupees, which was brought into investigation, proved, and after they gave an agreement to refund to the 80 rupees in 50 days, which was not performed, and also one Chettembra Pillah, one of the arbitrators, made some robbery, which was proved, and 18 rupees fine was but by the Collector of Tanjore, John Cotton, Esq.

Ramah Pillay, in consequence to not like the conduct of the above three arbitrators, and thanked proper to discharge them.

I will therefore request your Lordship to write to the Collector of Tanjore, to examine all the account and documents delivered by Rama Pillah to the Collector in 1821 Fusly, and direct him to appoint me only churchwarden. Your Lordship, in doing this charity, and ordering to examine all the accounts that was delivered by Rama Pillah, 1821 Fusly.

Your petitioners' ancestors done these business longer.

We have applied to the Board of Revenue on the occasion on the 8th May 1846; their answer is as follows:

"The Board of Revenue cannot interfere in this matter until the receipt of further instructions from Government."

Your Lordship, in doing this charity, shall be so great favour done to the family, shall ever pray.

Madras, 15 September 1846.

To

To Sir *H. C. Montgomery*, Bart., Officiating Secretary to Government,
Fort St. George, &c. &c. &c.

The humble Petition of Valaytha Pillay, of Pooner, of Tranquebar District, Attorney of Rama Pillay, of Pundanullore, Churchwarden of a Peroomal Pagoda in the District of Coottalum, under the Collector of Tanjore.

Most humbly showeth,

THAT Rama Pillay, from the time of his ancestors, was a churchwarden of the Peroomul Pagoda Anthecasawasawmy, procured chariot, and silver gold things, as well as the usable, upwards of 400 rupees, and conducted the charity for many years; and in 21 Fusly, when the Government took charge all the church business, Rama Pillay was delivered, all the accounts, and jewels, &c. belonging to the church, then Collector; and in 52 Fusly, when the Government ordered to deliver the churches and other business attached to it to the respective churchwardens, came to Collector, and who delivered church business to Rama Pillay; but the tasildar of Coottalum, named Soobrayar, upon receiving bribes, appointed three arbitrators, named Chethumbara Pillay, and his cousin Chinapasoopathea Pillay, and Chocalinga Pillay, in contrary to the regulation in the said church, whose conduct were improper, and were stolen gold and silver things amounting to 80 rupees, which brought into investigation and proved, and after, they gave an agreement to refund the said 80 rupees in 15 days; and also one Chittumbra Pillay was stolen the wood that was belonging to the said church, which was proved, and 18 rupees fine was nominated by Sub-collector of Tanjore, John Cotton, Esq.

Rama Pillay, in considering the conduct of the above three arbitrators, thought proper to discharge them.

I will therefore request your Lordship to write to the Collector of Tanjore to examine all the accounts and documents delivered by Rama Pillay to the Collector, in 21 Fusly, and direct to appoint me only; your Lordship ordering to examine all the accounts will be proved.

Your petitioner's ancestors established the charity for a long time, and therefore request your Lordship will be pleased to order to the Collector to hand over to me the churchwarden business.

Your Lordship in doing this act of charity will be deemed great charity, shall ever pray.

We have applied to the Board of Revenue on the occasion on the 8th May 1846; their answer:—"The Board of Revenue cannot interfere in this matter until the receipt of further instructions from Government," of which indorsement is enclosed herewith.

On the 14th September 1846, I presented a petition by appeal to the Governor in Council, and on the 2d October presented another petition also, together with an endorsement of the Board of Revenue, to R. G. Clarke, Esq., Deputy-secretary to the Government; and as no order was obtained, I humbly request your unbounded generosity will be pleased to pass an order on the subject, that your honour being well acquainted with this matter.

Your most obedient, &c.

(signed) *Valanatha Pillay*,
Attorney of Rama Pillay.

Madras, 27 October 1846.

(No. 1,605, of 1846.)

From Puramaswara Goorcool Ghencekum of Streesupturesheswaraswamyar in Saulguddy Talook, in Trichinopoly,

STATES, that he addressed a petition to the Board of Revenue on the 18th April last, praying instructions to the Collector of the district to refund to the petitioners the sum of 1,276 and odd rupees, accumulated from the Fusly 1239 to 1251, from the incomes of the pagoda, and deposited in the Circar's khajanah, to enable the petitioner to execute the repairs of one mintapum of the above

pagoda, and that the Board of Revenue gave the enclosed endorsement; pray for orders to the Collector for the payment to the petitioner of the fund above alluded to.

(A true abstract.)

(signed)

S. Ranganaicooloo,
Translator.

24 November 1846.

To the President and Members of the Board of Revenue, &c. &c. &c.,
Fort St. George.

The humble Petition of Soobbramanium, Manager of Granasumbunda Pandara Sunnudee, who leads a reclusive life in the Turmapoorum Village attached to the Province of Tanjore,

Showeth,

THAT petitioner most respectfully begs to state, that for the purpose of poojahs in pagodas being regularly performed, that the rajahs who reign over the countries and their people might lead a happy and comfortable life, and of the proper income fixed upon the respective davastanums; my ancestors, who were successive abbots to 13 davastanums belonging to us, had dedicated pagodas at their own expense, and obtained by alms survamanum villages from the former rajahs; as also, they receive from the Circar a tribute out of the incomes payable by the cultivating ryots to davastanums. Besides, they had purchased certain lands, &c., and formed topes or groves thereon. These charitable institutions, performed from time immemorial, have been also effected by Government better than the former Hindoo and Carnatic Rajahs in their time.

2. From Fusly 1221 to 1251 the Circar had taken in their possession the produce which these lands yielded, and supplied the necessary expenses of the pagodas. Moreover, from Fusly 1252, the Circar had taken in its charge the only emoluments, and authorized us to conduct poojahs in the pagodas, paying the requisite expenses, according to the average money of 10 years. After deducting the expenses attendant on poojahs, there is a surplus amount of Rs. 1,77,130. 2. found till Fusly 1251, and also a sum of Rs. 65,939. 6., from Fusly 1252 to 1255; total 24,30,068, rupees are in charge of the Circar, and deposited up to this time.

3. When the said davastanums were, in Fusly 1252, placed under our management, the Circar ordered us to take money from them for poojahs and offerings for pagodas, according to the average money of 16 years; and that extraordinary expenditure would be authorized on the production of estimates of expenses for coombabeshagum, &c. for pagodas. But the excessive expenses attendant on coombabeshagum not being included in the accounts of 10 years' average money now prepared by the Circar, petitioner submitted a regular account for a trifling amount, regarding the necessary repairs of the pagodas, &c. in certain davastanums. According to the general order the tahsildar examined the account, and forwarded it to the Collector, that money should be paid to us. On this subject we presented five or six petitions to the Collector, but that gentleman informed us that the matter had been communicated to the Board of Revenue, and on the receipt of their orders, payment shall be made to us. To this effect petitioner submitted another petition to the Collector, in November last, but an order was given that it should be communicated to the Board.

4. As the said Gunavasumbanda Pundaroo Suradee continues to perform the charitable affairs in several countries, leading a life of recluse, he himself appointed abbots to the said 13 davastanums, for the management of their affairs. It is now three years since I had produced a regular account for the necessary maramut, works, &c. of the pagodas in davastanums, such as Valoor Secanlee, Teiroopovanum, &c., but no order was issued for the payment of money. As there had been rain for two or three years, the said pagodas were much ruined, and increased the aforesaid regular account to greater extent. Petitioner begs also to represent to your Board, that the said davastanums to which ailapendonum and coombabeshagum ceremonies had long before been performed, required the same ceremonies to be executed again. If an early order be not passed, very dangerous consequences would ensue to the above-mentioned davastanums. Every Hindoo will speak of the neglect of the churchwarden who manages the affairs of pagodas leading a regular life, and not of
that

that of the Circar's payment of money as soon as a regular account was proved.

5. As petitioner had, after deducting the expenses incurred from the incomes of the respective pagodas, laid out occasionally the remainder for the excessive charges of teroopovanum, coombabeshagum, &c., attendant on pagodas, and the income now in charge of the Circar not being paid, the tower and muntapam formerly erected at the expense of a considerable money, have been ruined, but it is likely that dangerous events would happen in consequence of obstacles being thrown to coombabeshagum ceremony of the pagodas. It is in consequence just that Government should, according to the principles of just and equitable rules, restore to the respective pagodas their property in every davastanum, but shall also authorize payment of the money in deposit until Fusly 1251.

Petitioner therefore humbly prays your Board will be graciously pleased to issue immediate instructions to the Collector to pay us the money due from Fusly 1252, when the davastanums were made over, to the present Fusly, in order that we may perform coombabeshagum, &c. for the pagodas, which ought to be done necessarily.

In doing this act of justice and indulgence, your petitioner, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

4 January 1847.

To the Most Noble the Marquis of Tweeddale, Governor in Council, &c. &c.,
Fort St. George.

The humble Petition of Vencopox Jyen, Manager of Guanasumbundapundara Sunadee, who leads a reclusive life in the Turmapoorum Village attached to the Province of Tanjore,

Showeth,

THAT petitioner most respectfully begs to state, that for the purpose of poojahs in pagodas being regularly performed, that the rajahs who reign over the countries, and their people might lead a happy and comfortable life, and the proper incomes fixed upon the respective davastanums, my ancestors, who were successive abbots to 13 davastanums belonging to us, had dedicated pagodas at their own expense, and obtained, by alms, survamaneum villages from the former rajans; also they received from the Circar a tribute out of the incomes payable by the cultivating ryots to davastanums. Besides, they had purchased certain lands, &c. and formed topes or groves thereon. These charitable institutions, performed from time immemorial, have been also effected by Government better than the former Hindoo and Carnatic Rajahs in their times.

2. From Fusly 1221 to 1251 the Circar had taken in their possession the produce which these lands yielded, and supplied the necessary expenses of the pagodas. Moreover, from Fusly 1252, the Circar had taken in its charge the only emoluments, and authorized us to conduct pagodas, paying the requisite expenses, according to the average money of 10 years. After deducting the expenses attendant on poojahs, there is a surplus amount of Rs. 1,77,130. 2. found, till Fusly 1251, and also a sum of Rs. 65,939. 6. from Fusly 1252 to 1255; total 2,43,068 rupees are in charge of the Circar, and deposited up to this time.

3. When the said davastanums, in Fusly 1252, were placed under our management, the Circar ordered us to take money from them for poojahs, and offerings for pagodas, according to the average money of 10 years, and that extraordinary expenditure would be authorized on the production of estimates of expenses of coombabeshagum, &c. for pagodas. But the excessive expenses attendant on coombabeshagums, &c. not being included in the accounts of 10 years average money now prepared by the Circar, petitioner has submitted a regular account for a trifling account regarding the necessary repair of the pagodas, &c. in certain davastanums. According to the general order, the tahsildar examined the account, and forwarded it to the Collector, that money should be paid to us. On this subject we presented five or six petitions to the Collector, but that gentleman informed us that the matter had been communicated to the Board of

Revenue, and on the receipt of their orders, payment shall be made to us. To this effect petitioner submitted another petition to the Collector, in November last, but an order was given that it should be communicated to the Board.

4. As the said Guanasumbundapundara Sunnadee continues to perform the charitable affairs in several countries, leading a life of recluse, he himself appoints abbots to the said 13 davastanums for the management of their affairs. It is now three years since I had produced regular accounts for the necessary maramut, works, &c. of the pagodas in davastanums, such as Valoor Sreanlee, Tervopoovanum, &c., but no order was issued for the payment of money. As there had been rain for two or three years, the said pagodas were much ruined, and increased the aforesaid regular account to greater extent. Petitioner begs also to represent to your Board, that the said davastanums to which austapendandum and coombabeshagon ceremonies had long before been performed, require the same ceremonies to be executed again. If an early order be not passed, very dangerous consequences would ensue to the above-mentioned davastanums. Every Hindoo will speak of the neglect of the churchwarden leading a religious life, and not of that of the Circar's payment of money as soon as a regular account was produced.

5. As petitioner had, after deducting the expenses incurred from the incomes of the respective pagodas, laid out occasionally the remainder for the excessive charges of teroopoovanum, coombabeshagum, &c. attendant of pagodas, and the incomes now in charge of the Circar not being paid, the tower and muntapum formerly erected at the expense of a considerable money, have been ruined, but it is likely that dangerous events would happen in consequence of obstacles being thrown to coombabeshagum ceremony of the pagodas. It is therefore just that Government should, according to the principles of just and equitable rules, restore to the respective pagodas their property in every davastanum, but shall also authorize payment of the money in deposit until Fusly 1251.

6. Petitioner, in consequence, humbly prays your Lordship in Council will be graciously pleased to issue immediate instructions to the Board of Revenue to pay us the money due from Fusly 1252, when the davastanums were made over, to the present Fusly, in order that we may perform coombabeshagum, &c. for the pagodas, which ought to be done necessarily. On this subject manager of the mut or religious house is attending the Board, on presentation of a petition.

In doing this act of justice and indulgence, your petitioner, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

January 1847.

(No. 140, of 1847.)

From Vydelengum, of Valoor, Sumga Pillay, &c. Merassidars and Merchants of the Zillah of Tanjore,

REPRESENT, that they were given to understand that the surplus funds of the davastanum revenue are ordered to be appropriated for other purposes. State that they are dissatisfied with this order. Pray that the funds thus accumulated may be ordered to be paid to the institution to which they belong.

26 January 1847.

(A true abstract.)

(signed) *S. Runganaicoooloo,*
Translator.

To Lieut.-General the Most Noble *George* Marquis of *Tweeddale*, K. T. and G. C. H.,
Governor in Council, Fort St. George.

The humble Memorial of Ganasumbunda Tundara Sunnedy, Churchwarden, &c. of Pagodas, and resident of Daramapoorum, subject to the Province of Tanjore, by Vakeel Soobramoma Jyen,

Most respectfully showeth,

1. That, in consequence of the serious injury and damages occasioned to the above pagodas, goopoorums, of towers and other buildings thereof, your Lordship's petitioner made his repeated applications to the Collector, soliciting him to

to order the payment of a sum for the main purpose of repairing the said davastanums, which had accumulated between Fuslies 1252 and 1256, subsequent to the delivery of the management of the davastanum to your Lordship's petitioner; but as he has been unable to any redress, than a verbal answer that he has made a communication to the Board of Revenue on the subject of your Lordship's petitioner's case; but the buildings of the davastanums reducing are to a more miserable state of repair, your Lordship's petitioner was forced to make a petition to the Board of Revenue, requesting to allow him the surplus of the davastanum fund, amounting to Rs. 65,939. 6., which amount had been accumulated between Fuslies 1252 and 1256, subsequent to the delivery of the management of the davastanums for your Lordship's petitioner, and at present held it in deposit of the Collector's treasury of Tanjore, to be devoted to the benefit of the churches; but to your Lordship's petitioner's sorrow it was returned with an endorsement,* under date the 13th January 1847, "that it is not in the power of the Board to authorize the disbursement of the surplus davastanum fund now in deposit;" therefore your Lordship's petitioner craves leave to state that the sum of 65,939 rupees, and annas 6, as being an accumulation subsequent to the delivery of the management of the davastanums to your Lordship's petitioner in Fusly 1252, from the produce of the lands and topes, &c., save an exception of the turoovas or tax thereon assessed, which sum has been regularly collected and carried to the credit of the Government.

* Enclosed herein.

2. It is also necessary for your Lordship's petitioner to bring to your Lordship's notice that there is a further sum of 1,77,130 rupees, and annas 2, in the deposit, which had been accumulated from Fusly 1221 to Fusly 1251, or previously to the delivering charge of the management of davastanums for your Lordship's petitioner, and he has now only claimed the former sum of 65,939 rupees, and annas 6, for commencing the repairs of the churches; and if his claim will appear for your Lordship in Council to be just and reasonable, your Lordship's petitioner considers that there can be no wrong in ordering the payment to him for commencing the necessary repairs, nor will it prove any injury on the part of the Circar, not at all.

3. It is further necessary to state, that these davastanums and towers, having built by the ancient ruling powers at a very large and inestimable expenses, if the proposed repairs are not forthwith commenced, there will occasion an irreparable loss and ruin for the davastanums, &c.

4. Now suppose the Government has no inclination for building new churches, nor for extending the old churches, your Lordship's petitioners consider it their duty to keep the old churches in good and perfect order, and preserve the charity; it will seem lawful for your Lordship in Council to order the payment of Rs. 65,939. 6 annas, claimed by your Lordship's petitioner, for the purpose of repairing the davastanums, &c., from their surplus funds.

5. As the sum now claimed being the net amount of davastanum surplus, and their peculiar property, the Circar has not any claim over it, therefore your Lordship's petitioners requests that they may be allowed to ask why their own funds may not be appropriated for their own uses and purposes, and why the Board of Revenue are not empowered to authorize the disbursement of the surplus of davastanum funds for their own purposes, and what was the cause to put your Lordship's petitioners into a perplexity and confusion. However, as the Board of Revenue, not having stated any objection about lodging in deposit of the surplus funds, and if the proposed repairs are not forthwith commenced, the buildings of the churches will however come down by the rains of the ensuing season, so to irreparable afterwards.

6. As the individuals of the province having certified a mohozernamah respecting the unfavourable information they have obtained, of applying the davastanum surplus for some other purposes, instead of being applied to the mere purposes of the respective davastanums, a translation of which is herein enclosed for your Lordship's inspection.

7. The Circar having hitherto authorized divers sums of money for the purpose of repairing the churches, building couches, vankammit or animal carriages, and other extra charges, such as ustabundanum and coombabeshakums, &c., from the davastanums surplus, your Lordship in Council will perceive good grounds on the part of your Lordship's petitioner's claim for ordering the payment.

Revenue, and on the receipt of their orders, payment shall be made to us. To this effect petitioner submitted another petition to the Collector, in November last, but an order was given that it should be communicated to the Board.

4. As the said Guanasumbundapundara Sunnadee continues to perform the charitable affairs in several countries, leading a life of recluse, he himself appoints abbots to the said 13 davastanums for the management of their affairs. It is now three years since I had produced regular accounts for the necessary maramut, works, &c. of the pagodas in davastanums, such as Valoor Sreanlee, Tervopoovanum, &c., but no order was issued for the payment of money. As there had been rain for two or three years, the said pagodas were much ruined, and increased the aforesaid regular account to greater extent. Petitioner begs also to represent to your Board, that the said davastanums to which austapendandum and coombabeshagon ceremonies had long before been performed, require the same ceremonies to be executed again. If an early order be not passed, very dangerous consequences would ensue to the above-mentioned davastanums. Every Hindoo will speak of the neglect of the churchwarden leading a religious life, and not of that of the Circar's payment of money as soon as a regular account was produced.

5. As petitioner had, after deducting the expenses incurred from the incomes of the respective pagodas, laid out occasionally the remainder for the excessive charges of tereopoovanum, coombabeshagum, &c. attendant of pagodas, and the incomes now in charge of the Circar not being paid, the tower and muntapum formerly erected at the expense of a considerable money, have been ruined, but it is likely that dangerous events would happen in consequence of obstacles being thrown to coombabeshagum ceremony of the pagodas. It is therefore just that Government should, according to the principles of just and equitable rules, restore to the respective pagodas their property in every davastanum, but shall also authorize payment of the money in deposit until Fusly 1251.

6. Petitioner, in consequence, humbly prays your Lordship in Council will be graciously pleased to issue immediate instructions to the Board of Revenue to pay us the money due from Fusly 1252, when the davastanums were made over, to the present Fusly, in order that we may perform coombabeshagum, &c. for the pagodas, which ought to be done necessarily. On this subject manager of the mut or religious house is attending the Board, on presentation of a petition.

In doing this act of justice and indulgence, your petitioner, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

January 1847.

(No. 140, of 1847.)

From Vydelengum, of Valoor, Sumga Pillay, &c. Merassidars and Merchants of the Zillah of Tanjore,

REPRESENT, that they were given to understand that the surplus funds of the davastanum revenue are ordered to be appropriated for other purposes. State that they are dissatisfied with this order. Pray that the funds thus accumulated may be ordered to be paid to the institution to which they belong.

26 January 1847.

(A true abstract.)

(signed) *S. Runganaicoooloo,*
Translator.

To Lieut.-General the Most Noble *George* Marquis of *Tweeddale*, K.T. and G.C.H.,
Governor in Council, Fort St. George.

The humble Memorial of Ganasumbunda Tundara Sunnedy, Churchwarden, &c. of Pagodas, and resident of Daramapoorum, subject to the Province of Tanjore, by Vakeel Soobramoma Jyen,

Most respectfully showeth,

1. That, in consequence of the serious injury and damages occasioned to the above pagodas, goopoorums, of towers and other buildings thereof, your Lordship's petitioner made his repeated applications to the Collector, soliciting him
to.

to order the payment of a sum for the main purpose of repairing the said davastanums, which had accumulated between Fuslies 1252 and 1256, subsequent to the delivery of the management of the davastanum to your Lordship's petitioner; but as he has been unable to any redress, than a verbal answer that he has made a communication to the Board of Revenue on the subject of your Lordship's petitioner's case; but the buildings of the davastanums reducing are to a more miserable state of repair, your Lordship's petitioner was forced to make a petition to the Board of Revenue, requesting to allow him the surplus of the davastanum fund, amounting to Rs. 65,939. 6., which amount had been accumulated between Fuslies 1252 and 1256, subsequent to the delivery of the management of the davastanums for your Lordship's petitioner, and at present held it in deposit of the Collector's treasury of Tanjore, to be devoted to the benefit of the churches; but to your Lordship's petitioner's sorrow it was returned with an endorsement,* under date the 13th January 1847, "that it is not in the power of the Board to authorize the disbursement of the surplus davastanum fund now in deposit;" therefore your Lordship's petitioner craves leave to state that the sum of 65,939 rupees, and annas 6, as being an accumulation subsequent to the delivery of the management of the davastanums to your Lordship's petitioner in Fusly 1252, from the produce of the lands and topes, &c., save an exception of the turoovas or tax thereon assessed, which sum has been regularly collected and carried to the credit of the Government.

* Enclosed herein.

2. It is also necessary for your Lordship's petitioner to bring to your Lordship's notice that there is a further sum of 1,77,130 rupees, and annas 2, in the deposit, which had been accumulated from Fusly 1221 to Fusly 1251, or previously to the delivering charge of the management of davastanums for your Lordship's petitioner, and he has now only claimed the former sum of 65,939 rupees, and annas 6, for commencing the repairs of the churches; and if his claim will appear for your Lordship in Council to be just and reasonable, your Lordship's petitioner considers that there can be no wrong in ordering the payment to him for commencing the necessary repairs, nor will it prove any injury on the part of the Circar, not at all.

3. It is further necessary to state, that these davastanums and towers, having built by the ancient ruling powers at a very large and inestimable expenses, if the proposed repairs are not forthwith commenced, there will occasion an irreparable loss and ruin for the davastanums, &c.

4. Now suppose the Government has no inclination for building new churches, nor for extending the old churches, your Lordship's petitioners consider it their duty to keep the old churches in good and perfect order, and preserve the charity; it will seem lawful for your Lordship in Council to order the payment of Rs. 65,939. 6 annas, claimed by your Lordship's petitioner, for the purpose of repairing the davastanums, &c., from their surplus funds.

5. As the sum now claimed being the net amount of davastanum surplus, and their peculiar property, the Circar has not any claim over it, therefore your Lordship's petitioners requests that they may be allowed to ask why their own funds may not be appropriated for their own uses and purposes, and why the Board of Revenue are not empowered to authorize the disbursement of the surplus of davastanum funds for their own purposes, and what was the cause to put your Lordship's petitioners into a perplexity and confusion. However, as the Board of Revenue, not having stated any objection about lodging in deposit of the surplus funds, and if the proposed repairs are not forthwith commenced, the buildings of the churches will however come down by the rains of the ensuing season, so to irreparable afterwards.

6. As the individuals of the province having certified a mohozernamah respecting the unfavourable information they have obtained, of applying the davastanum surplus for some other purposes, instead of being applied to the mere purposes of the respective davastanums, a translation of which is herein enclosed for your Lordship's inspection.

7. The Circar having hitherto authorized divers sums of money for the purpose of repairing the churches, building couches, vankammit or animal carriages, and other extra charges, such as ustabundanum and coombabeshakums, &c., from the davastanums surplus, your Lordship in Council will perceive good grounds on the part of your Lordship's petitioner's claim for ordering the payment.

8. As the Collectors of the several zillahs are now disbursing divers sums for the purpose of extra charges, your Lordship's petitioners beg to state, for instance, that the Collector of Trichinopoly disbursed a certain sum for the Tatunka Pratislah in Jumbookasoonarum; the Collector of Chingleput, for making ustabundatum to Cumachaman's church at Canjeveram; and the Collector of Madras for making a repair of Trathasawadady Coil at Triplicane; and the Collector of North Arcot, solely and entirely deliver up the management Teroopatya Pagoda to the churchwarden, and did not keep even a slightest concern with the incomes, so that your Lordship will not see any hesitation to comply with the reasonable prayers of your Lordship's petitioner, and send instructions to the Board of Revenue, to disburse, not only the entire sum of 65,939 rupees, and annas 6, to commence the repairs of davastanums, and at present held in deposit of the treasury of the Collector of the province of Tanjore, but to continue to pay the yearly accumulations of every succeeding year, to complete the church repairs.

In doing so greatest act of equity and justice, your Lordship's petitioner ever remember his prayers to the Almighty, to bestow his mercy for the prosperity of this auspicious Government, and as in duty bound, and will ever pray.

Madras, 16 February 1847.

TRANSLATION of a Malabar Mohezernamah, or general Certify, for the information of the Most Noble the Governor in Council, &c., by the Merassidars of Cheally, &c., eight Talooks, subject to the Province of Tanjore.

WHEREAS the ancient rajahs who were reigned of this provinces, having chiefly contributed their whole business in building of churches, according to the scriptures of Manoo and Viggunasoovarums, the Hindoo laws, the Honourable Company also preserved the charity thereof, in like manner; besides that, they have been pleased to secure the property of the childrens, during their minority, and delivered them up when they were attained their proper age, therefore the individuals are much contented, and engaged every imaginable satisfactions. The surplus of davastanums which were held in the Huzzoor treasury, were often appropriated for the papers of davastanums, &c., and now, as we are given to understand that their intention are to appropriate the said surplus for some other purpose, instead of applying to the just and reasonable purposes of davastanums, it is objectionable, so that if it came to pass it will occasion a severe mortification for us; therefore, we request the charitable Government will please to take the matter into their candid consideration, and afford us reasonable justice.

Seetarum Pillay, Meerassidar of Cuducovungaganulloor, of the Cheally Talook.
 Soobaroya Moodeliar, of Seally.
 Ranner, of Cudavassel.
 Vencataramier, of Cudavassel.
 Ragien, of Cudavassel.
 Soobaroyer of Cudavassel.
 Seenasassier, of Cudavassel.
 Arca Naig Moodeliar, of Agany.
 Caramasawmy Moodeliar, of Radhanelloor.
 Chedambaranuda Moodeliar, of Radhanelloor.
 Mooroogapu Moodeliar, of Maderavelloor.
 Chakalinga Pillay, of Pullavarogerputty of Magoorum.
 Govinda Pillay, of Magoonarum.
 Seenavessungar, of Magoonarum.
 Anatora Jyen, of Pullamungalum.
 Chennapah Pillay, of Coondaloor.
 Moozooga Pillay, of Coondaloor.
 Soobarayer, of Aroomoodytaven.
 Soobarayer, of Arooraka Mungalum.
 Vencataramier, of Meyanoor.
 Soobbaroya Moodeliar, of Paralum, of that Talook.
 Vristna Sawmy Nacker, of Neelavaly.
 Pitha Oodiar, of Paligoor.
 Kistmer, of Keeranoor.
 Soondarassier, of Kuranoor.
 Ramulinga Moodooliar, of Teerookoaracharry.
 Aroonachill Pillay, of Aharacarooriengoody.

Amballavana Pillay, of Aharacarooriengoody.
 Valayooda Pillay, of Manongoody.
 Soobbaroya Pillay, of Parulum.
 Soondarapier, of Paleyoor.
 Gooroasawmy Pundarum, merchant, of Valangatnan Talook.
 Ragoondha Rajally, of Moothoorammegalum.
 Chedumbara Pillay, of Woonhalhooraby.
 Auroomoogutha Pillay, of Mudckabadal.
 Veraduroga Moodeliar, of Nulumgoody.
 Ragoonada Pillay, of Nulumgoody.
 Tappa Moodeliar, of Paupacoody.
 Vearapa Oodiar, of Paupacoody.
 Chokana Pillay, of Curoopoor, of Coimbaconum Talook.
 Chunnopavien, of Govindaecoody.
 Soobra Maneya Moodeliar, of Combacunum.
 Juyaro Pillay, of Anacody.
 Conucusoba Pillay, of Caroopoor.
 Palaneeps Moodeliar, of Coonbaconum.
 Ramasawmy Jyengar, of Malacarookay.
 Soobbaraya Pillay, of Muyussell.
 Gooroonada Pillay, of Tencovilputtoo.
 Gopy Chetty, of Coonbaconum.
 Chinerepany Chetty, of Coonbaconum.
 Tevooda Appovoo Chetty, of Coonbaconum.
 Sunboonudah Pillay, of Paupacoody, of Coollaba Talook.
 Candasawmy Pillay, of Pundanelloor.
 Soobbaraya Pillay, of Naynassell.

Aroonachela

Aroonachela Pillay, of Naynassell.
 Chellapa Moodeliar, of Cadalengoody, &c.,
 Merassedar.
 Nagalinga Pillay, of Nunouswayapoorum.
 Rungiengar, of Kehyoer.
 Sevava Pillay, of Caroogoody.
 Kistna Sawmur, of Nogamungalum.
 Anuaswmy Pillay, of Coolalum Talook.
 Chedumbara Jyer, of Veagoor, of Teroovady.
 Moothoosawmy Jyer, of Polumanary.
 Chinnadan, of Teroocaloo-Putty.
 Jyer Chetty, merchant, of Teroovady.
 Pauchanada Chetty, merchant, of Teroovady.
 Soobbara Mama Chetty, merchant, of Tanjore.
 Veroonaswara Anna Goomastah, merchant, of
 Tanjore.
 Aroonachela Pillay, of Adumbavoor.
 Vincatasawmy Pillay, of Cudavassel Taloo
 Appoovien, of Poottugulloor.
 Syoovien, of the said Talook.
 Vasudatavier Vencatachelataver, of Pavaranaser
 Talook.
 Appavoo Vendiar, of Pandy.
 Appavungar, of Kupestatum Merassery.
 Nunuvien, of Koonayoor, of the Manargoody
 Talook.
 Rungoo Moodeliar, of Cuttoor.
 Rumoo Oodiar, of Carooputty Moolay.
 Rajapam, of Aggraharam.
 Vydeanadam, of Aggraharam.
 Seenapien, of Aggraharam.
 Rumoovien, of Aggraharam.
 Baba Moodeliar, of Terooraroor, of that Talook.
 Vessovalinga, of Coolieara.
 Soondarum, *alias* Aroonachela Moodeliar, of
 Coolieara.

Chokapa Moodeliar, of Vadapudy Mungalum.
 Appasawary Jyen, of Vengarum Paroyoor.
 Veerarugeevlengar, of Onky.
 Vydrameda Jyen, of Onky.
 Chundalungara Oodiar, of Palianoor.
 Gopalashwmy Oodiar, of Palianoor.
 Ramunada Moodeliar, of Kootoor, of Keernatoon
 Talook.
 Nagga Pillay, of Soornacoody.
 Srayuraja Moodeliar, merchant of Nagoor.
 Andiveroga Chettyar, of Nagoor.
 Sevendatinga Chettyar, of Nagoor.
 Ramasawmy Chettyar, of Nagoor.
 Venkapiar, of Nagoor.
 Goopala Chilliar, of Nagoor.
 Mooreoga Pillay, of Nagoor.
 Moolhia Chittry, of Nagoor.
 Nagalinya Chittry, of Nagoor.
 Pourambala Pillay, of Nagoor.
 Ramasawmy Moodely, of Nagapatam.
 Aroonachela Chettiar, of Nagapatam.
 Coehennanoyana, of Nagapatam.
 Kistna Soobharaya Pillay, of Nagapatam.
 Ramasawmy Pillay, of Nagapatam.
 Soeria Moortially Pillay, of Amball, of Nambam
 Talook.
 Palony Pillay, of Amball, of Nambam Talook.
 Chedumhassa Pillay, of Trooploor.
 Annula Varanspieh, of Antnugoody.
 Mortia Pillay, of Coorvoondy.
 Teroomulungar Goomastah, of Moosely Naiken,
 of Ahengoody Cherry.
 Soobbaroya Pillay, of Koongaraya Nulloor.
 Ramasawmy Nuiten, of Ganomgoody.

— No. 156. —

P E T I T I O N S.

No. 1,273, of 1846, dated 31 August
 No. 1,286, of 1846, dated 22 August
 No. 1,344, of 1846, dated 29 September
 No. 1,415, of 1846, dated 20 October
 No. 1,557, of 1846, dated 14 November

— { PETITIONERS are referred to the Revenue
 Acting Collector of Chingleput, Department
 to whom the final orders of Go-
 vernment regarding the appro-
 priation of the pagoda funds
 have been communicated, through
 the Board of Revenue.

No. 1,320, of 1846, dated 23 September
 No. 1,321, of 1846, dated 23 September

— { Petitioners are referred to the
 Principal Collector of Madura, to
 whom the final orders of Govern-
 ment regarding the appropriation
 of the pagoda funds have been
 communicated, through the Board
 of Revenue.

No. 1,349 and 1,432, of 1846 - -

— { Petitioner is informed, that Go-
 vernment will not interfere in this
 case.

No. 99, of 1847 - - - -
 No. 140, of 1847 - - - -
 No. 308, of 1847 - - - -

— { Petitioners are referred to the
 Collector of Tanjore, to whom the
 final orders of Government re-
 garding the appropriation of the
 pagoda funds have been commu-
 nicated, through the Board of
 Revenue.

No. 1,605, of 1846, dated 24 November - { Petitioner is referred to the Collector of Trichinopoly, to whom the final orders of Government regarding the appropriation of the pagoda funds have been communicated, through the Board of Revenue.

(signed) *R. G. Clark,*
Deputy Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, 20 April 1847.

(True copies.)

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery,*
Secretary to Government.

— No. 157. —

(No. 464.)

Home Department,
Legislative.

From *P. Melvill*, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, to *H. M. Elliot*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General; dated 22 May 1847.

Sir,

I AM directed to transmit, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-general, the accompanying copy of a despatch from the Government of Fort George, dated the 29th ultimo, together with a copy of my reply of this date, wherein the President in Council has deemed it his duty to express his dissent from the proceedings of the Madras Government, sanctioning the appropriation of nearly four-fifths of the surplus pagoda funds in deposit in the public treasuries under that Presidency, to purposes of general provincial education, and to request that the orders on this subject of the Most Noble the Governor in Council be re-considered.

I have, &c.

(signed) *P. Melvill,*
Under-Secretary to the Gov^t of India.

Fort William, 22 May 1847.

(No. 461.)

Home Department,
Legislative.

From *P. Melvill*, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of India, to Sir *H. C. Montgomery*, Bart., Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George; dated 22 May 1847.

Sir,

I AM directed by the President in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 533, dated the 29th ultimo, and its several enclosures, reporting the proceedings of the Government of Fort St. George, respecting the discontinuance of all interference on the part of public officers with native religious institutions, the transfer to managers of the lands belonging to them, and the disposal of the surplus funds in deposit in the Government treasuries to the credit of those establishments.

2. With reference to those parts of the correspondence in which it is stated that the proposed appropriation of the surplus funds is in conformity with the directions of the Supreme Government, the President in Council remarks, that the instructions conveyed in para. 29 of my letter of the 20th of September 1845, founded on paras. 47 and 48 of the despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors to the Government of Fort St. George, dated the 9th May 1838, contemplated the application of the surplus, after providing for ceremonies and repairs, and all objects required by the terms of the original endowment, to purposes

poses of general utility, preference being given to the neighbourhood of the locality from which the fund was derived; and the education of the people was described as the most legitimate object to which the deposit should be devoted; but, by the resolution of the Madras Government, dated 14th July 1846, the large sum of eight lacs, out of 10 lacs and 80,000 rupees, has been ordered to be transferred by the Accountant-general to the general education fund of the Presidency, for the purposes of education in the provinces, without any specific reference to the five districts, from the temple endowments of which the sum has been collected.

3. In Tanjore the surplus funds amount to 4,85,656, and only 80,000 rupees has been directed to be appropriated under the orders of the Board of Public Works to public works in that district, with regard to which the Collector, in his report dated the 3d September last, states as follows:—

“Out of the entire sum which it is stated is in deposit on account of the pagodas, in the five districts where these institutions are most extensive (4,85,656 rupees), nearly one-half is the property of Tanjore, to which the people of Tanjore alone have just right. To appropriate any portion of this sum to purposes, however excellent in themselves, beyond the province, for the exclusive benefit of other communities, is to deprive this province of its property. To the appropriation of a portion of these funds to educational purposes, I do not mean to object; but I contend that a great dissatisfaction will ensue, and with reason, if the condition with which that appropriation is suggested,” viz. that “preference be given as to the locality where the surplus is to be expended to the neighbourhood from which it is derived,” be departed from, and Tanjore made mainly to contribute to the general education fund of the Madras Presidency, and to provide from its richness for the wants of other countries.

“The appropriation of any portion of these funds to education, even within this district, will by many be disapproved of, but still the benefit of the province will be fully recognized, and many will perceive the advantages. To transfer their property to a general fund will be repugnant to all the inhabitants, and create in the minds of all a suspicion and distrust of the intentions of Government, which no future act will efface. How much soever may be done towards education, there will remain the impression that their due share has been curtailed, and that others are reaping benefit at their expense.

“That much has already been done towards the improvement of Tanjore, in comparison with other countries of the Madras Presidency, is not to be denied; but that it has contributed, in more than equivalent proportions, to the maintenance of Government, must be admitted, and its peculiar features and circumstances require more artificial improvements than do other countries.

“The very facts that more has been done, and that a large proportion of the benefits has been conferred by local funds, have made the community regard these funds as peculiarly their own, as inalienable for purposes beyond their attainment, and proud of the advantages they possess over the inhabitants of other countries, they are well inclined to resent any infringement of what they conceive their rights.

“The careful expenditure hitherto of the surplus pagoda funds in works of local public utility, carrying with it the approbation of the people at large, has prevented clamour against the departure from a rigid adherence to the real objects of the original endowments from which the funds have accrued; but when so wide a deviation from these objects is proposed, and the especial benefit of the people sacrificed, there will be good grounds for complaint, and for the dissatisfaction that I am convinced will be excited, prejudicial both to the interests and character of the English Government.

“Were objects for the employment within the province of these accumulated funds wanting, an argument would be found in favour of the appropriation of a portion of them to general purposes; but such is not the case. The roads, the bridges that have been formed, the tanks and choultries that have been renovated, require to be maintained, and lines of roads yet remain unbridged. The very river forming the western and northern boundary of Tanjore, flows without a bridge, presenting, at the entry of the district, a deficiency which might be well supplied by its local funds.

“ With these impressions, I beg a reconsideration of the rights of Tanjore to the full benefit of the local funds derived exclusively within it. In the name of its inhabitants, I offer objections to the alienation, for any external objects, of so large a portion of them as 4,85,656 rupees, now proposed to be transferred to the general education fund of the Presidency; and though I admit the education of the people to be a legitimate object for the application of some of these accumulated funds, I claim for Tanjore that such application should be purely local, and more justly proportioned to the wants of the district, both as regards education and works of public utility.”

4. Mr. Kindersley, a former Collector, in a report dated the 28th November 1841, states, that “ Whatever regret the people of Tanjore may feel at the prospect of the superintendence of their pagodas being relinquished by Government, it would certainly be increased manifold if they understood that it included the abandonment of their surplus funds, which they have seen for the last 10 years employed in transferring a fertile bog into an accessive garden.” Adopting the views of the inhabitants, he urges that “ the existence of such a fund to anything like the same extent, at least,” he believes, “ to be peculiar to Tanjore, and seems to have been providentially provided to meet the peculiar circumstances of this district, whose fertile soil and abundant irrigation (the very source of its wealth), by the alluvial nature of the one, and the endless ramification of the other, would, during half the year, imprison its teeming population within the sites of their respective villages, and at all times render the transit of produce and merchandize exceedingly difficult, without so large an annual outlay on roads and bridges as the Government cannot be expected to disburse from the ordinary revenues.” Mr. Kindersley concludes with an earnest appeal in behalf of the people, that these funds should continue to be applied to objects conducive to the welfare of the province.

5. Again, three-fourths of the surplus devastanum funds in Madura are made available for general educational purposes, and the remaining one-fourth is assigned to local public works. The Principal Collector of that district, Mr. Blackburne, in his letter to the Accountant-general of 11th October 1846, writes as follows :—

“ Before I proceed to carry out your instructions of the 8th August, in reference to Minutes of Consultation of the 14th July 1846, directing transfer in my accounts of the sum of 60,195 rupees to the credit of native education, and to dispose of other 20,000 rupees, now also under the head of pagodas or native religious institutions, under instructions of the Board of Public Works, I have the honour to submit a doubt, either for your removal, or for reiteration of your instructions.

“ In the 19th para. of their letter of the 20th September 1845, from Fort William to Fort St. George, the Supreme Government show their belief that the deposit of 80,195 rupees in question, had accrued from an access in the endowments above what was needed for keeping the temples, &c., in repair, and for the due performance of the services or duties intended by the founder. Now such opinion is directly contrary to fact, a much larger sum than that in deposit being requisite to restore to their pristine state, or to preserve from rapid decay, the buildings in existence, and I am of opinion, the sums were accumulated for that express purpose and for celebration, when in sufficiency, of the more expensive ceremonies of ashta bundanum, jadee bundanum, &c., and I am fearful that if this objection be not carefully considered, the Government will be exposed to numerous petitions as soon as your instructions shall have been given effect to, and they are watched with much uneasiness and jealousy by the people, and those connected with the endowments.”

6. As the refusal of the Government of Fort St. George to attend to these representations, or to the remonstrances contained in some of the petitions forwarded with your despatch, has evidently proceeded from a misapprehension of instructions, the President in Council considers it his duty to point out that not only the arrangement by which so large a proportion of the surplus pagoda funds is proposed to be devoted to purposes of general provincial education, but the appropriation to the above purpose, without providing for other legitimate wants,

wants, or consulting the local advantages of the particular districts from which such funds have been derived, is not in accordance either with the views of the Government of India, or with those of the home authorities, and to request that the orders of the Most noble the Governor in Council, on this branch of the subject, be reconsidered.

7. The original papers are returned, as requested.

I have &c.

(signed) *P. Melvill*,
Under-Secretary to the Gov^t of India.

Fort William, 22 May 1847.

—No. 158.—

(No. 578.)

From Sir *H. C. Montgomery*, Bart., Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, to *G. A. Bushby*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India; dated Fort St. George, 13 May 1847.

Revenue
Department.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Most Noble the Governor in Council to transmit, in continuation of my letter No. 533, dated 29th April 1847, copy of further correspondence* with the Board of Revenue, having reference to the surplus funds of the devasthanums in the zemindaries of the Madura district.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery*,
Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, 13 May 1847.

(No. 183.)

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue; dated 12 April 1847.

READ Extract Minutes of Consultation, under date 18th March 1847, expressing doubts as to the right of Government to dispose of the surplus funds of the zemindary devasthanums to any purpose which is not sanctioned by the zemindars themselves, and requesting the Board of Revenue to reconsider the question in all its bearings, with reference to the above observation.

Revenue
Department.

(Here enter No. 367.)

In their letter to Government, dated 1st February 1847, the Board stated that it did not occur to them why a different course should be pursued in regard to the surplus funds of the native religious institutions in the Shevagunga and other zemindaries, from that to be followed in respect to the accumulations on account of the devasthanums in the Aju talooks. They observed, that the endowments are now the property of the several institutions; that the sums at present in deposit have accrued after payment of all usual charges, whilst those institutions and their endowments were under the superintendence of the officers of Government, and that therefore the same principle which had induced the Supreme Government to direct the appropriation of the devasthanum deposits generally to objects of public utility and benefit, would seem equally applicable to those in Shevagunga and Maroongapoor, as to those in the aumanie portion of the district.

2. The Board having now maturely reconsidered the question, adhere to the foregoing opinion. They consider that the permanent assessment having been fixed, exclusive of lackeraj lands, which comprise all lands allotted to devasthanums,

Regulation XXV.
of 1802, sect. 12.

* Extract Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, 12 April 1847, No. 183. Petition, No. 632, of 1847. Extract Minutes of Consultation, 13 May 1847, No. 577.

nums, &c., and Government having reserved to itself the entire exercise of its discretion in disposing of them, the right of disposing of the surplus funds of pagodas in zemindaries, which have accumulated under the management of its own officers, would seem to admit of no further question.

(A true extract.)

(signed) *D. White,*
Acting Secretary.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery,*
Secretary to Government.

(No. 632, of 1847.)

To the Most Noble the Governor in Council of Fort St. George.

The humble Memorial of Moottoo Veera Butchia Naicker, Zemindar of Maroongapoory, attached to the Zillah of Madura,

Most respectfully showeth,

THAT with infinite marks of submission, I most humbly beg leave to inform your Lordship in Council the deplorable circumstances I am labouring under, trusting at the same time that your munificent Lordship in Council will be graciously pleased to hearken to my miseries, and treat me with the greatest favour, in the event of my being considered deserving to your Lordship's benevolent grace.

1. From the time the Honourable Company took possession of all the realms in general, my ancestors having acted accordingly to the commands and wishes of the Honourable Government, gained the favour and esteem of the Honourable Government, which fact will be manifest to your Lordship in Council, on reference being made to the records of the office.

2. As regards to my affairs, it would have been well known to your Lordship in Council, that after my zemindary had been under the Circar management for a length of time, the Honourable Court of Directors were highly pleased to communicate to your Lordship in Council their resolution of delivering my zemindary into my charge for my sole management, with the remission of all such arrears that may accumulate up to the date of its delivery into my possession, but were not pleased to reduce the heavy annual peishcush of 21,000 rupees and odd, as prayed by me. Pursuant to your Honourable Government's order, I was put in possession of my zemindary on the 12th July 1846. The difficulty under which I am subjected, in satisfying the Circar peishcush, is out of my power to describe, owing to the fruitlessness of the soil in the present ages, as well as to the failure of rain in due seasons.

3. Myself being thus circumstanced, I have addressed the Principal Collector to make over the davastanum surplus funds, which are held in deposit in his treasury, to my charge, that I may have all the pagodas, &c. repaired, and their charities, &c. conducted, as the funds were belonging to my davastanums. I was told by that authority that he has recommended my case to the Honourable Revenue Board, for the sanction of your Honourable Government.

4. Your Lordship in Council not having sanctioned the delivery of the surplus fund of my davastanums, amounting to 7,000 rupees and odd, it is out of my power to get the pagodas, &c. repaired, from being ruined, and the charities, &c. of the above pagodas conducted without the surplus fund, which is held under the Circar deposit; and as it is very difficult for me to satisfy even the Circar peishcush, agreeably to the wishes of the Honourable Court of Directors, I hear that the Honourable Board of Revenue are objecting to cause the delivery of my own davastanum funds into my possession, where there is no cause for so doing.

5. I most earnestly and humbly solicit your Honourable Government to have compassion upon me, and sanction the davastanum funds, without appropriating the

the same to any other charities while those of my own under my management shall be very much ruined, without being conducted by myself, at my own expense, as this juncture of distress.

Trusting that your Lordship will be graciously pleased to sanction the delivery of the davastanum funds, as per reasons above specified, and at the pitiable consideration of my circumstances,

I beg to remain, &c.

(signed) *K. Suckhangee Row,*
Vakeel, in behalf of Mootoo Vara Butchea Naicker,
Zeminder of Maroongapoory, attached to the
Madura district.

Madras, 22 April 1847.

(No. 577.)

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation, under date 13 May 1847.

Revenue
Department.

READ the following Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue.

(Here enter 12 April 1847, No. 183.)

1. Under the further explanation furnished in the foregoing proceedings, and advertng to the fact that the davastanums of the Madura zemindaries were not endowed from funds belonging to the zemindars, the Most Noble the Governor in Council adopts the view of the Board of Revenue, that the surplus funds which have accumulated from such institutions while under the superintendence of the officers of Government, should be made available to public purposes, and applied to works of general utility, as proposed by them.

2. The zemindar of Marungapoory having petitioned for that portion of the surplus which has accumulated on account of the davastanums in his zemindary, the Board will be pleased to cause the foregoing decision of Government to be communicated to him through the Collector of Madura. No. 632, of 1847.

3. The Government approve of the instructions of the Board, as given in the 13th para. of their Secretary's letter of the 1st February, for the disposal by the Collector of the chutrum funds of the Sevagunga zemindary.

4. Resolved, That these orders of Government on the subject of the surplus funds of the zemindary davastanums be communicated to the Accountant-general, with reference to his letter, dated 18 December 1846, No. 485. Para. 1

(A true extract.)

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery,*
Secretary to Government.

— No. 159. —

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council, in the Home Department, under date 1 May 1847.

(No. 70.)

From the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor General, to the Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces; dated 3 April 1847. o. 2.
Home Department

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1,011, dated 27th February, submitting, with the Lieutenant-governor's remarks, correspondence regarding the pensions connected with the temple of Binda Bashnee; and in
621. reply

reply to inform you, that, under the circumstances stated therein, the Right honourable the Governor-general sanctions the proposal of his Honour, as contained in the 3d para. of your letter.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. M. Elliot*,
 Officiating Secretary to Government of India
 with the Governor-general.

Simla, 3 April 1847.

(True copy.)

(signed) *W. Edwards*,
 Under-Secretary to the Government of India
 with the Governor-general.

— No. 160. —

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council, in the Home Department (Revenue); under date 22 May 1847.

(No. 1,869.)

(No. 118 A. of 1847.)

From *J. Thornton*, Esq., Secretary to the Government, North Western Provinces, to *H. M. Elliot*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, with the Governor-General, Simla; dated Head Quarters, 4 May 1847.

Sir,

IN continuation of para. 8, of my letter No. 1,011, to the address of your predecessor, dated 27th February last, on the subject of successions among the rawuls of the temples of Budrinath, Kedarnath and Gopesir, in Kumaon, I am directed to transmit to you, for submission to the Right honourable the Governor-general, the accompanying copy of a correspondence* with the Commissioner of Kumaon on the subject.

2. His Honour trusts that the course of proceeding which has been prescribed will meet the approval of the Right honourable the Governor-general of India.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Thornton*,
 Secretary to Government, N. W. P.

Head Quarters, 4 May 1847.

(No. 22.)

From *G. T. Lushington*, Esq., Commissioner of Kumaon, to *J. Thornton*, Esq., Secretary to the Government, North Western Provinces, Agra; dated Kumaon, 10 April 1847.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1,013, dated 27th February 1847, directing me to submit my views on the points discussed in your previous letter, No. 3,766, dated 3d September 1846, and, in reply, to observe as follows:

2. The course of proceeding proposed for future observance in paras. 5, 6, and 7, of your letter of September last, appears to me to be well adapted to the end in view, of abstaining from all interference with the religious affairs and management of the temples in question, whilst at the same time it sufficiently provides for the due legal recognition of the rawul's civil rights.

3. I would

* Letter from the Commissioner, Kumaon, dated 10 April, No. 22, and 4 May 1847, No. 117 A.

3. I would therefore beg to recommend, that on all future occasions of a vacancy in the rawulship of those shrines, the local authorities be directed to act in conformity to those instructions.

4. In reply to para. 8. of your (above) letter, I have the honour to state, that on its receipt I called on the rawuls to furnish fuller information on the two points therein adverted to; viz. Who are the hereditary temple officers? 2d. What qualifications of a civil nature are required by the Shastras? The replies received from these functionaries are by no means so explicit as I could have wished, and until I receive further details, I would prefer delaying my report on those subjects.

5. Moreover, as any case of disputed succession to the rawulship would, under the course recommended in your letter, form the subject of a regular civil suit, the question of the due qualification, or the contrary, for the vacant rawulship, as also of the legality or otherwise of the choice made, ought, I apprehend, to be left to the civil court to decide. Should this view of the case be correct, it would perhaps be as well to abstain from according extra-judicially any decided opinion on the points adverted to.

I have, &c.

(signed) *G. T. Lushington,*
Commissioner.

Kumaon, Commissioner's Office,
10 April 1847.

(No. 117 A. of 1847.)

From *J. Thornton*, Esq., Secretary to the Government, North Western Provinces, Revenue Department
to *G. T. Lushington*, Esq., Commissioner of Kumaon; dated Head Quarters,
4 May 1847.

Sir,

I AM directed by the honourable the Lieutenant-governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 22, dated 10th April 1847, submitting your views on the points discussed in my previous letter, No. 3,766, dated 3d September 1846. regarding the legal recognition of the civil rights of rawuls, and, in reply, to acquaint you, that his Honour approves your proposition to be guided by the directions contained in paras. 5. to 7. of my letter above mentioned, in cases of future succession to the rawulship.

2. With reference to paras. 4 and 5 of your letter under acknowledgment, I am desired to observe, that it is always expedient to institute inquiries of the kind therein referred to before the occasion arises on which the information thus obtained will be brought into use. It is much easier to arrive at the truth when no dispute exists, than when there are two rival parties interested in distorting or concealing it. You are therefore requested to take such further steps as may be necessary for ascertaining the principles upon which any future dispute regarding the succession to the rawulship will be adjusted. On the occurrence of such a dispute there will still be room for the exercise of judicial functions in determining which of the candidates is entitled to succeed, in accordance with the principles previously laid down.

I am, &c.

(signed) *J. Thornton,*
Secretary to Government, N. W. P.

Head Quarters, 4 May 1847.

(True copies)

(signed) *A. Shakespear,*
Assistant-Secretary to Government, N. W. P.

— No. 161. —

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council, in the Home Department (Revenue), under date 12 June 1847.

No. 4.

(No. 137.)

Home Department. From the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General, to the Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces; dated Simla, 21 May 1847.

Sir,

IN acknowledging the receipt of your despatch, dated 4th instant, No. 118 A., I have the honour to acquaint you, that the Governor-general entirely concurs in the tenor of the instructions issued under his Honour the Lieutenant-governor's directions to the Commissioner in Kumaon, with respect to successions among the rawuls to the Hindoo temples in that province.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. M. Elliot*,
Secretary to Government of India
with the Governor-general.

Simla, 21 May 1847.

(True copy.)

(signed) *W. Edwards*,
Under-Secretary to the Government of India
with the Governor-general.

— No. 162. —

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council, in the Home Department (Legislative), under date 21 August 1847.

(No. 809.)

No. 25.

Revenue
Department.

From *J. F. Thomas*, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, to *P. Melvill*, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of India; dated 15 July 1847.

Sir,

Para. 1. I AM directed to acknowledge your letter of the 22d May, received 15th June, and to state, that the Most Noble the Governor in Council has again had under his consideration the orders of the Governor-general in Council of the 20th September 1845, para. 19, for the disposal of the surplus pagoda funds at this Presidency.

2. I am instructed to observe, in the first place, that, should the Government of India, on further consideration, deem any alterations advisable in the existing arrangements, as directed in the proceedings of this Government, there can be no difficulty in carrying them out, as all that has yet been done is a transfer of sums from the devastanum accounts to the head of general education, and a retransfer can be made at any moment.

3. In reconsidering this question, the Government of Fort St. George have carefully reviewed the orders of the Supreme Government; and his Lordship in Council is not aware that the spirit, or even the letter, of those orders has been departed from. It was there expressly laid down, as this Government understood, that the surplus pagoda funds were not to be applied to the purposes of the several institutions, but were "at the absolute disposal of the State, and should be regarded as a fund to be devoted to the public benefit, on works of general utility," and the education of the people was especially pointed out as one of the most legitimate and beneficial objects to which the fund could be applied.

- 4. It

4. It was also correctly observed in the same orders, that "this surplus has accrued entirely from an excess in the endowments above what is needed for keeping the temples, &c. in repair, and for the due performance of the services and duties intended by the founder." Every local object, therefore, for which the funds were originally assigned, had been secured, and it did not appear to his Lordship in Council that any claim of right to the surplus (except that overruled, viz. for the purposes of the institutions themselves) could exist, or could be admitted by this Government, such claim being incompatible with the declaration of the Supreme Government, that these funds were at the absolute disposal of the State.

5. His Lordship in Council consequently viewed those instructions as calling upon this Government, in the exercise of its discretion, to select the objects of the greatest general as well as local utility; and he is satisfied that this has been done by the order of this Government, which secures a considerable fund for the general education of the people in the provinces, but allots smaller sums to local works.

6. He had also, at the time, the facts before him, that the province from which by far the largest portion of the surplus fund is derived—Tanjore, had, for some years previously received a greater share of attention, and that larger sums of the public money had been there laid out in local objects of improvement, than in any other province.

7. In a Report from the Board of Public Works of the 10th November 1845, proposing the construction of three bridges, they stated, "the remaining bridge is intended to be built over the Trimulrajén, on the road from Combaconum to Mamargoody, by Valengamum; and the Collector states, that the construction of those works will complete the uninterrupted communication on each of the main roads above-mentioned, all the other rivers intersecting them being already bridged. The Collector, in recommending the estimates to favourable consideration, observes, that 26 considerable bridges have been built in the district since 1833." Para. 3.

8. The case was similar with the Madura district, which had likewise received for some years special consideration, and a large expenditure of the public funds on its roads. Choultries, &c., had been sanctioned, whilst Chingleput had also been peculiarly favoured; the Great Western Trunk Road, and the Great Southern Road, so far as yet completed, running through the province, and giving it special advantages. There did not, consequently, appear to his Lordship in Council any strong or sufficient grounds for continuing to provide for the local improvement of Tanjore, Madura or Chingleput far beyond all other districts; and, looking to the interests of the State generally, there was not, nor is there now, in the judgment of his Lordship in Council, any doubt as to the paramount advantage of the appropriation in the manner directed by the order of the 14th July 1846. In applying the surplus to education, his Lordship in Council did not deem it expedient or wise to make this measure a partial one, and to confine the schools to the provinces from which the funds were derived. This would be, in effect, to secure to the inhabitants of Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevelly, advantages over all their fellow subjects, which would not be just to the inhabitants of the Presidency generally; nor did it appear to his Lordship in Council that it would be for the interests of the State to have one province well educated, whilst others were left in ignorance; nor one province comparatively covered with public works of general utility, and others left naked and unimproved. It was upon these views that the orders of this Government were founded. Para. 4.

9. At the same time, while acting on these views, his Lordship in Council was not unmindful of local claims, and accordingly, in 11 out of the 16 provinces of this Presidency, the whole of the surplus, which in some instances was considerable, was directed to be appropriated to local works within the district.

10. Tanjore, Madura and Chingleput, as already observed, were made exceptions to this, and a portion only of their surplus funds directed to be applied to district works, on the plain ground, that these districts had already been peculiarly favoured. To Tinnevelly, which had not been so favoured, a larger portion of its fund was assigned for a highly important local object.

11. If the Government of India should, however, still be of opinion, after considering the facts stated above, that a greater amount of the surplus funds of Tanjore than now ordered, should be expended, as in Tinnevelly, locally, his Lordship in Council could have no hesitation in recommending the bridging of

the Coleroon, adverted to by the Collector, Sir H. Montgomery, as the work of greatest local importance. This work, it is probable, will involve an expenditure of about two lakhs of rupees, and this sum can at once be appropriated from the pagoda funds, if so desired, though his Lordship in Council does not perceive why this work, equally with all others connected with the roads, should not be eventually constructed at the cost of the State, from the four lakhs of rupees which the Honourable Court have set apart annually for the great trunk roads of this Presidency.

12. His Lordship in Council will here notice that the reasons advanced by Mr. Kindersley for a local appropriation of the funds, and which have been quoted in the letter from the Government of India, have not, at this date, any force, as the charges for the due repair of roads are now provided for by the State.

13. It would not appear to be necessary to offer any explanation in reference to the appropriation of the surplus funds in Madura, on which the Government of India has remarked, in para. 5, beyond what is to be found in the proceedings of the Board of Revenue, and in the view taken of the orders of the Government of India by this Government, as explained in the present communication.

14. It had been ruled in those orders, in opposition to different opinions which had been entertained and advanced at this Presidency, that the surplus pagoda funds were at the absolute disposal of the State; it appeared evident, therefore, to his Lordship in Council, that the claim put forth by Mr. Blackburne for the institutions of Madura, could not be recognized under the orders of the Supreme Government. The Board of Revenue had also laid before the Government their opinion, as follows:—"The observations of Mr. Blackburne must, it is to be presumed, be intended to apply to the pagodas and native religious institutions in his district only. On this, the Board would remark, that they find, from their records, that, for many years past, estimates have been sent in to them every quarter for the repair of the pagodas of the Madura district, and that considerable sums, as shown in the margin, have been annually sanctioned for that purpose. If the sums applied for were insufficient, the Board are not aware why larger estimates were not submitted. Again, the tenor of the Principal Collector's communications, at the time when the transfer of the religious institutions of his district to native trustees was under discussion, was not such as to induce the supposition that the repairs of the pagodas had been neglected under Circar management. It will be for the consideration of Government whether, as regards the province of Madura, any deviation should be permitted from the course prescribed in those orders, and whether the large sums in deposit in that district should be made over to the several trustees, with intent to their being applied to the objects referred to by Mr. Blackburne,

Note.—The sums sanctioned for the repairs of the buildings, instruments, &c., belonging to the Madura Pagodas from 1838, (it has not appeared necessary to recur to a more distant period) are—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1838	2,846	6	8
1839	16,622	9	2
1840	2,807	-	6
1841	15,707	4	8
1842	8,711	-	4
1843	6,527	15	2
1844	6,635	1	10
1845	4,611	11	11
TOTAL	64,469	2	3

able sums, as shown in the margin, have been annually sanctioned for that purpose. If the sums applied for were insufficient, the Board are not aware why larger estimates were not submitted. Again, the tenor of the Principal Collector's communications, at the time when the transfer of the religious institutions of his district to native trustees was under discussion, was not such as to induce the supposition that the repairs of the pagodas had been neglected under Circar management. It will be for the consideration of Government whether, as regards the province of Madura, any deviation should be permitted from the course prescribed in those orders, and whether the large sums in deposit in that district should be made over to the several trustees, with intent to their being applied to the objects referred to by Mr. Blackburne, but without any power on the part of the officers of Government to ensure their being so appropriated, or whether they should be devoted to the purposes contemplated by the Supreme Government, purposes of general utility and advantage, and in which the whole community are interested. It should further be observed, that if any departure from the orders of the Government of India be allowed in the case of the Madura davastanum funds, applications of a similar nature may be expected from other districts, the whole question of the disposal of the surplus davastanum funds will be re-opened."

15. His Lordship in Council, whilst concurring in these views, was, moreover, fully aware that, independently of the surplus set apart by Government, there was, at the date of their orders, a further surplus accruing every month to the credit of the institution available for any purpose, and to which those orders did not apply,* and which could therefore be appropriated either for the use of the institutions, or for local objects. His Lordship in Council saw therefore no necessity for dissenting from the views of the Board of Revenue, nor for any modification of the orders issued by the Government to which Mr. Blackburne objected.

16. The petitions addressed to Government on the subject did not seem to call for special notice; of these petitions, 11 in number, five were from the district of Chingleput, adjoining the Presidency, and but two from Madura; and, as remarked in the memorandum of the Most Noble the President, of 18th January last, there was ground to believe that petitions of this character were prepared

* A statement of the sum now in deposit has been called for, and will be forwarded as soon as received.

prepared at Madras, and had little connexion with the people of the district. If their wishes are consulted, the Government believe that they will generally desire to see the surplus funds retained by the Government, rather than handed over to the priests, or other agents, for the alleged purposes of the temples, to be expended at their will for repairs or additional ceremonies, and his Lordship in Council could not also recommend this course, in the case of the Madura district, unless the same course is pursued in all other districts, as there is no ground for supposing that such an appropriation is more called for in Madura than elsewhere.

17. I am directed, in further explanation of the views of Government, in its orders of the 14th July 1846, to request attention to the minute of the President of the 5th instant, of which a copy accompanies this communication, with copies also of minutes recorded by the Honourable Mr. Chamier and the Honourable Mr. Dickinson.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*
Chief Secretary.

Fort St. George, 15 July 1847.

MINUTE by the Most Noble the President.

I DEEM it right to put on record the views I entertain on this subject, which led me to propose the orders of Government of the 14th July 1846, and 18th March 1847.

No. 26.
Enclosure

I had always considered the pagoda funds as the property of the institutions, and had it been discretionary with this Government, I should have been prepared to agree to the issue of orders, that the surplus funds should be given over to the trustees for the purposes of the institutions, either by the purchase of land, or in money, as I consider this the course should be pursued with property held in trust.

But as the Government of India and the Honourable Court had resolved that these surplus pagoda funds should not be so dealt with, but should be at the disposal of the State, it was not in my province to express an opinion, but to follow out what I considered to be the instructions and views of the Supreme Government; and I understood from their orders, that these funds were public funds, applicable to public purposes of general utility, and that the great object this Government had to consider, was the mode in which they might be made to produce the largest amount of public benefit to the native community, and further, that being State property, their entire local appropriation was not indispensable nor absolutely required by the orders of the Government of India.

It is plain to me also, that the views taken by the Collectors of Tanjore and Madura differ entirely in principle, the one maintaining the right of the trustees of the institution to the property for religious uses; the other repudiating this right, and setting up the claim of the people of the district to the funds for local public purposes, and disallowing their application to religious objects.

I also clearly understand, after all that has passed in this Government, that when declared to be "the absolute property of the State," they could be applied to general education or similar objects, but that they could not as such, under any circumstances, be applied by the Government to the repairs of the temples or on ceremonies, as would seem to be implied by the orders now before the Government from the Government of India of the 22d May last, referring to Mr. Blackburne's views, as they were the accumulation of funds after these objects had all been adequately provided for.

This was the view I took of the order of the Governor-general in Council of the 20th September 1845, and which induced me to issue the orders founded upon them, on which the Government of India have now remarked.

Guindy, 5 July 1847.

(signed) *Tweeddale.*

(A true copy.)

(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*
Chief Secretary.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *H. Chamier*.No. 27.
Enclosure.

1. **WHATEVER** objects of public utility, whether local or general, may eventually be selected for the employment of the surplus revenues of the pagodas, from the management of which the Government has disconnected itself, there can be no doubt that in common justice, and in accordance with the manifest intentions of the Honourable Court and Government of India, a sufficient allotment should in the first instance be made for the repair of the pagodas, giving the preference to those which have surplus funds of their own, and then providing for the repair of other pagodas, endowed by the state, whose funds may be inadequate to the necessary work of renovation.

2. After this allotment, and such provision for ceremonies, &c. &c. as may fully meet all objects of the original endowments, in the same order of preference as with regard to repairs, it may be proper to determine upon what works of local or general utility, most acceptable to the native community, the residue or fairly available surplus may be expended.

Guindy, 8 July 1847.

(signed) *H. Chamier*.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *J. F. Thomas*,
Chief Secretary.MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *H. Dickinson*.No. 28.
Enclosure.

As I believe it to have been the custom in every district under the Government for the Collector to cause all necessary repairs to be made to the pagodas under his superintendence (my own experience, as a Collector, being that the Brahmins connected with such institutions were at all times clamorous that no requisite repair should be neglected), it is to be presumed that at the time of the Government withdrawing itself from all connexion with the religious institutions of the country, the pagodas were in a perfectly good condition.

The revenues at present attached to the pagodas are abundant for all calls made upon them, whether for the payment of the servants attached to the institutions, or for the maintenance of the buildings in a fit state of repair.

Such being the case, I do not think that any part of the surplus funds of the pagodas should now be paid over to the parties by whom the pagodas are superintended, for their repair.

9 July 1847.

(signed) *H. Dickinson*.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *J. F. Thomas*,
Chief Secretary.

— No. 163.—

No. 29.

(No. 736.)

Home Department,
Legislative.

From *G. A. Bushby*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to *J. F. Thomas*, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, dated 21 August 1847.

Sir,

I AM directed by the President in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 809, dated the 15th ultimo, on the subject of the disposal of the surplus pagoda funds at the Madras Presidency, and to explain, for the information of the Most Noble the Governor in Council, that the Government of India did not contemplate the application of any portion of the accumulated surplus to repair of the temples. This it was understood had been already provided for.

2. The

2. The policy prescribed in my letter of the 20th of September 1845, was in strict conformity with the views of the Honourable Court, as noted below,* and the home authorities have entirely approved of these proceedings.

3. The President in Council feels constrained to adhere to the views already expressed on this subject, that is, he continues of opinion that the surplus funds should be held available for the public benefit in works of general utility, preference being given to the neighbourhood of the locality from which the funds are derived, and that the education of the people should be regarded as one of the most legitimate objects to which they may be applied.

I have, &c.

Fort William,
21 August 1847.

(signed) *G. A. Bushby*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

— No. 164. —

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council, in the Home Department (Legislative), under date 16 October 1847.

(No. 1,045.)

From *J. F. Thomas*, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, to *G. A. Bushby*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India; dated 21 September 1847.

No. 8.
Revenue
Department.

Sir,

Para. 1. I AM directed by the Most Noble the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st ultimo.

2. Referring to para. 6 of your letter of the 22d May last, and to the views expressed in paras 2 and 3 of the letter from this office under date the 15th July last, I am instructed to request that the Government of Fort St. George may be favoured with the further orders of the Government of India, pointing out the specific modifications called for in the orders of this Government of the 14th July 1846, if such be still deemed necessary, as his Lordship in Council considers it advisable that this question should be early and definitely set at rest.

I have, &c.

Fort St. George,
21 September 1847.

(signed) *J. F. Thomas*,
Chief Secretary.

— No. 165. —

(No. 978.)

From Sir *H. C. Montgomery*, Bart., Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, to *G. A. Bushby*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India; dated 22 September 1847.

No. 9.
Revenue
Department.

Sir,

WITH reference to the letter in this department to the address of Mr. Under-Secretary Melville of the 15th July last, No. 809, I am directed by the Most Noble the Governor in Council to transmit, for the information of the Government

* Extract from para. 48 of Letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors to the Government of Fort St. George, in the Revenue Department, No. 5. of 1838, dated 9 May: "We are of opinion, that all grants and endowments should be in the first instance appropriated, if possible, to their original purposes. When the funds are more than adequate to that end, instead of allowing them to accumulate without limit, they should be applied to purposes of general utility, taking care that the particular district in which the endowments are situated should derive full benefit from the new appropriation of the surplus."

ment of India, copy of a despatch from this Government to the Honourable the Court of Directors of this day's date, together with a copy of the memorial to which it gave cover, from the durmakurtahs of the pagodas in Chingleput, on the subject of the order of the 14th July 1846, directing the appropriation of the surplus funds of those institutions, in common with others, to educational purposes, and to purposes of public utility.

Fort St. George,
22 September 1847.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. C. Montgomery,*
Secretary to Government.

No. 10.
Enclosure.

(No. 48, of 1847.)

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Revenue
Department.

Honourable Sirs,

Dated 28 September
1847, Nos. 1 to 4.

¶ Para. 1. WE have the honour to transmit a memorial to the address of your Honourable Court, from the durmakurtahs of the pagodas in the district of Chingleput, on the subject of our order of the 14th July 1846, directing the appropriation of the surplus funds of those institutions, in common with others, to educational purposes and to purposes of public utility.

Dated 4 May 1847,
No. 533.

Dated 18 May 1847,
No. 1 to 3.

Dated 20 July 1847,
No. 1 to 5.

Dated 21 Sept. 1847.

2. Our last letter, dated 29th April, No. 24, of 1847, will have informed your Honourable Court of the measures taken by us under the orders of the Supreme Government, for the severance of Government from all connexion with the religious institutions of the natives; we now transmit, in continuation, the further correspondence noted in the margin, having reference to the appropriation of the surplus funds of the pagodas. The subject, it will be seen, is still under discussion with the Government of India; and, when finally disposed of under their instructions, will be duly reported to your Honourable Court.

Fort St. George,
22 September 1847.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Tweeddale.*
Hy. Chamier.
H. Dickinson.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery,*
Secretary to Government.

No. 11.
Enclosure:

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

The humble Memorial of the undersigned Churchwardens of the Hindoo Pagodas in the District of Chingleput, under the Presidency of Madras,

Showeth,

1. THAT your memorialists having heard that the surplus funds of the pagodas placed under their respective management, have recently been ordered by the Government to be appropriated partly to native education and partly to works of public utility in the province; and believing that such an order must have been given under an erroneous impression that those funds are not required for purposes connected with the institutions to which they belong, they petitioned the Board of Revenue and Government, stating that such was not the case; that the surplus funds are actually required for repairing the great and old buildings of the pagodas, and for furnishing them with materials which are much wanting, and that the funds remained undrawn in the Circar treasury, because your memorialists were not allowed to draw them, and therefore praying that they may be made over to your memorialists, to be applied to the repair and other purposes immediately connected with the well-being of the institutions to which they appertain; but the Government were not pleased to listen to their earnest prayers, as may be surmised from the endorsements received by your memorialists, and which are herewith submitted for your Honourable Court's perusal.

2. Your

2. Your memorialists are obliged to say, that the rejection of their prayer may be surmised from the endorsement in question, because it is so indefinitely worded, and no distinct intimation has been given to them of the determination of Government, or of the grounds of that determination. Your memorialists would here beg leave to call the attention of your Honourable Court to the indifferent manner in which petitions of your native subjects are thus treated by the local authorities.

3. Your memorialists further beg to represent, that when they undertook the management of the pagodas from the Collector of the district in 1842, it was assured by him that your Honourable Court expressly ordered it to be intimated to them, that in giving up the management of the institutions, it was not your intention to withhold any portion of their revenues and incomes, and that accordingly the funds of the pagodas will be held at the disposal of your memorialists, from Fusly 1252, keeping those which remained up to the close of the preceding year in deposit, pending a reference to your Honourable Court regarding their appropriation; but your memorialists were afterwards surprised to learn that the Government ordered the sums remaining in the Circar treasury up to March 1846 to the extent of 68,000 rupees, to be set aside for certain public works and native education; and this was done without asking any of your memorialists whether what were termed the surplus funds are required for the use of the pagodas or not.

4. Your memorialists beg respectfully to observe, that although the objects to which the funds in question are ordered to be applied are of public importance, yet they are foreign to the institutions of which they are the legitimate property, and for the want of which they are more particularly required, as can be proved by your memorialists. They cannot, therefore, but look upon their being devoted to other purposes as a misappropriation; and as they are responsible to the native community in general for the protection of the interests of the institutions entrusted to their charge, your memorialists are under the unavoidable necessity of appealing to your Honourable Court, protesting against the appropriation of the pagoda funds to any works unconnected with the institutions, and more particularly remarking on the injustice of so appropriating; without their consent, the funds which have accumulated since the pagodas were placed under the management of your memorialists.

5. Your memorialists, therefore, most humbly but earnestly pray, that your Honourable Court will consider the violation of the pledge made to them under your instructions likely to be committed by reserving for any other purposes a portion of the funds placed at the disposal of your memorialists, as well as the injury thereby caused to the religious institutions of this country, and be graciously pleased to send out early orders to the local Government to make over the whole of the remaining funds of the pagodas to the charge of their respective churchwardens, and to continue to be so in future without any reserve or impediment.

For which act of justice your memorialists shall ever pray.

Dhurmakurtah of the Pagoda of Sree Davarajaswamy at Canjeveram.

Dhurmakurtah of the Pagoda of Veera Raghavaswamy at Tervulloor.

Dhurmakurtah of the Pagoda of Culleyana Vurda Rajaswamy at Calattepettah.

Dhurmakurtah of the Pagoda of Codundaramaswamy at Madurantakun.

Dhurmakurtah of the Pagoda of Narrasimaswamy at Singapermall.

Dhurmakurtah of the Pagoda of Basheacar at Streepermatoor.

Dhurmakurtah of the Pagoda of Vadapooréeswaraswamy at Terovercand.

Dhurmakurtah of the Pagoda of Cundaswamy at Terooporoor.

Dhurmakurtah of the Pagoda of Vadagherreswaraswamy at Terookutcheconum.

Madras, 6 August 1847.

(A true copy.)

(signed)

H. C. Montgomery,
Secretary to Government.

ORDER of Government on the Petition from Soodursana Tatahcharyar, Vadantah Charyar, &c., Churchwardens of the Pagoda in the Zillah of Chingleput, No. 1,273, of 1846; dated 31 August 1846.

PETITIONERS are referred to the Acting Collector of Chingleput, to whom the final orders of Government regarding the appropriation of the pagoda funds have been communicated, through the Board of Revenue.

By Order,

Fort St. George,
20 April 1847.

(signed) *R. G. Clarke*,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

—No. 166.—

(No. 973.)

No. 12.
Home Department,
Legislative.

From *G. A. Bushby*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to *J. F. Thomas*, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George; dated 16 October 1847.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1,045, dated the 21st ultimo, and of Secretary Sir Henry Montgomery's letter, dated the 22d idem, respecting the appropriation of the surplus pagoda funds.

2. The President in Council can only repeat the former intimation of what the Government of India understood to be the wishes of the Honourable the Court of Directors in this matter, and what was the intention of the Government of India in the general principle laid down in my letter dated the 20th September 1845.

3. With reference to the communication made at the end of the 1st para. of my letter, dated the 21st August last, and to the remarks in the letter from the Government of Fort St. George to the Court of Directors, No. 48, of 1847, dated the 22d ultimo, I am directed to observe, that the final instructions of the Supreme Government on the subject have already been issued. The surplus funds of the pagodas were understood to have accrued entirely from an excess in the endowments above what is needed for keeping the temples, &c. in repair, and for the due performance of the services and duties intended by the founder; these accumulations were accordingly held to be at the absolute disposal of the State, and to be available for the public benefit in works of general utility, preference being given to the neighbourhood of the locality from which the funds are derived, and the education of the people was regarded as one of the most legitimate objects to which they may be applied.

4. It was left to the Government of Fort St. George to give effect to the above views; and the President in Council desires to leave to the Most Noble the Governor in Council the re-consideration of the orders issued by the Madras Government on the subject.

I have, &c.

Fort William,
16 October 1847.

(signed) *G. A. Bushby*,
Secretary to Government of India.

—No. 167.—

— No. 167. —

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council, in the Home Department (Legislative), under date 18 December 1847.

(No. 1,305.)

From *J. F. Thomas, Esq.*, Chief Secretary to Government of Fort St. George, to *G. A. Bushby, Esq.*, Secretary to the Government of India; dated 1 December 1847.

No. 5.
Revenue
Department.

Sir,

ADVERTING to para. 15. of my letter to Mr. Melvill's address, dated the 15th July last, No. 809, I am directed by the Most Noble the Governor in Council to forward the statements therein referred to, with an extract from the Minutes of Consultation of this day's date, and copies of the minutes of the members of Government there recorded.

I have, &c.

Fort St. George,
1 December 1847.

(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*
Chief Secretary.

STATEMENT, showing the SURPLUS DEVASTANUM FUNDS which have accumulated subsequent to the Transfer authorized by Government, under date 14 July 1846.

No. 6.
Enclosure.

	Collections from April 1846 to June 1847.	Disbursement from April 1846 to June 1847, including probable Payment.	Surplus remaining available on the 30th June 1847.
Guntoor - - - -	2,057 8 4	1,526 13 6	530 10 10
Nellore - - - -	2,022 14 5	1,707 1 6	315 12 11
Chingleput - - - -	19,224 13 6	18,899 3 9	325 9 9
South Arcot - - - -	7,340 6 8	287 1 11	7,053 4 9
Bellary - - - -	80 5 6	- - -	80 5 6
Cuddapah - - - -	314 12 7	298 4 6	16 8 1
Salem - - - -	1,230 10 5	1,185 4 -	54 6 5
Coimbatore - - - -	30,397 9 1	5,249 4 1	25,148 5 -
Tanjore - - - -	5,19,819 7 2	4,21,681 3 3	98,138 3 11
Madura - - - -	43,768 14 9	38,179 2 1	5,589 12 8
Tinnevelly - - - -	64,328 7 10	34,373 1 5	29,955 6 5
Malabar - - - -	3,579 - -	- - -	3,579 - -
Canara - - - -	314 11 -	228 2 1	86 8 11
TOTAL - - - Co.'s Rs.	6,94,488 9 3	5,23,614 10 1	1,70,873 15 2

Fort St. George,
Accountant-general's Office,
10 November 1847.

(signed) *T. V. Stonhouse,*
Accountant-general.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*
Chief Secretary.

No. 7.
Enclosure.STATEMENT, showing the BALANCE remaining in Deposit out of the SURPLUS DEVAS-
TANUM FUNDS authorized by Government to be appropriated to Public Works, under date
14 July 1846, but not yet appropriated.

	Balance remaining in Deposit on the 30th June 1847.	Remarks of the Collectors.
Guntoor - - - -	7,000 - -	Instructions were sent by the Board of Revenue to invest the net surplus in the new loan for the endowment of a school. 10,200 rupees were sanctioned by Government for the construction of a bridge, out of which 5,000 rupees have been advanced.
Nellore - - - -	4,310 1 9	
Chingleput - - - -	40,234 13 5	
Madras - - - -	3,420 8 --	
South Arcot - - - -	26,687 3 11	
Bellary - - - -	9,622 7 2	
Cuddapah - - - -	3,919 3 10	
Salem - - - -	109 3 7	
Coimbatore - - - -	38,835 6 7	
Tanjore - - - -	80,000 - -	
Trichinopoly - - - -	40,234 - -	
Madura - - - -	20,000 6 10	
Tinnevely - - - -	1,00,000 7 8	
Canara - - - -	6,961 2 5	
TOTAL - - - Co.'s Rs.	3,81,335 1 2	

Fort St. George,
Accountant-general's Office,
10 November 1847.(signed) *T. V. Stonhouse,*
Accountant-general.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*
Chief Secretary.

(No. 1,304.)

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation, under date 1 December 1847.

No. 8.
Enclosure.Revenue
Department.

READ the following papers :

From the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Here enter 16 October 1847, No. 973.)

Minute by the Most Noble the President.

(Here enter 9 November 1847, No. 1,415.)

Minute by the Honourable Mr. Chamier.

(Here enter 11 November 1847, No. 1,416.)

Minute by the Honourable Mr. Dickinson.

(Here enter 17 November 1847, No. 1,417.)

Minute by the Most Noble the President.

(Here enter 22 November 1847, No. 1,418.)

Resolved, That the minutes recorded above, together with the letter from
the Government of India on the subject of the appropriation of the surplus
pagoda funds, be submitted for the final orders of the Honourable the Court of
Directors.

(A true extract.)

(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*
Chief Secretary.

MINUTE

MINUTE by the Most Noble the President.

No. 9.
Enclosure.

IN my minute of the 5th July 1847 I have stated my own views, and, having again given the subject the fullest re-consideration, I see nothing in the orders of this Government of the 14th July 1846 which call for alteration.

Letter from the
Government of India,
dated 16 Oct. 1847,
No. 973.

These orders appear to me to be in strict accordance with the instructions of the Government of India of the 20th September 1845, and to be the best appropriation that could be made of the surplus pagoda funds under the orders given to this Government.

(signed) *Tweeddale.*

Government House, 9 November 1847.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*
Chief Secretary.

MINUTE by the Honourable *H. Chamier.*

No. 10.
Enclosure.

1. If the pagodas from the management of which the Government has withdrawn had been given up in a proper state of repair, as seems to be supposed by the Government of India,* it would not be necessary now to allot any portion of the accumulated surplus revenues for the purpose of placing them in a sound condition; but this is not the case, as will be seen from the report of the Principal Collector of Madura, referred to in para. 5 of the letter from the Government of India, dated 22d May 1847 in which he says—

“In the 19th para of their letter of the 20th September 1845, from Fort William to Fort St. George, the Supreme Government show their belief that the deposit of 80,195 rupees in question, had accrued from an excess in the endowments above what was needed for keeping the temples, &c. in repair, and for the due performance of the services or duties intended by the founder. Now such opinion is directly contrary to fact; a much larger sum than that in deposit being requisite to restore to their pristine state, or to preserve from rapid decay, the buildings in existence, and I am of opinion the sums were accumulated for that express purpose, and for celebration, when in sufficiency, of the more expensive ceremonies of ashta bundanum, jadee bundanum, &c., and I am fearful that if this objection be not carefully considered, the Government will be exposed to numerous petitions, as soon as your instructions shall have been given effect to, and they are watched with much uneasiness and jealousy by the people and those connected with the endowments.”

2. Doubtless in other districts also it will be found that the pagodas were largely in need of repairs, which were not provided for when they were given up to the native community, and it appears to me to be absolutely necessary, as an act of simple justice, to allot funds for the fulfilment of this primary object of the endowments, before the surplus is appropriated to other purposes; if this is not done, it may be thought that the repairs were latterly purposely neglected by the revenue officers, in order to increase the surplus about to be appropriated by the Government. The temples being once repaired, it will be for those who are entrusted with the care of them so to manage their resources as to provide for future repairs, and all other objects of the endowments, without further aid from the Government.

3. It is manifest that the instructions for the appropriation of the surplus revenues issued under date the 14th July 1846, must be revised, to meet the explicit and repeated orders of the Government of India, with which they are not
at

* “The Government of India did not contemplate the application of any portion of the accumulated surplus to repair of the temples. This, it was understood, had been already provided for.”—Letter, dated 21 August 1847.

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at present consistent, as they do not sufficiently provide for the distribution of the funds in the neighbourhood of the localities from which they are derived, and make an improper allotment of a large portion of them to the general education fund, without advertence to the prescribed local preference.

Guindy, 11 November 1847.

(signed) *H. Chamier.*

(A true copy.)

(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*
Chief Secretary.

No. 11.
Enclosure.

MINUTE by the Honourable *H. Dickinson.*

I CONCUR in the above minute.

(signed) *H. Dickinson.*

Addyar, 17 November 1847.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*
Chief Secretary.

No. 12.
Enclosure.

MINUTE by the Most Noble the President.

THE observations of the Revenue Board in Mr. Blackburne's statement and views, which were duly submitted to the Government of India, and the orders of that Government of the 21st August last, "that the Government of India did not contemplate the application of any portion of the accumulated surplus to repair of the temples," appear to me to have disposed of the question again raised by the Honourable Mr. Chamier. The Board's remarks were as follows: "The observations of Mr. Blackburne must, it is to be presumed, be intended to apply to the pagodas and native religious institutions in his district only. On this the Board would remark, that they find from their records, that for many years past estimates have been sent in to them every quarter for the repair of the pagodas of the Madura district; and that considerable sums, as shown in

Note.—The sums sanctioned for the repair of the buildings, instruments, &c. belonging to the Madura Pagodas from 1838 (it has not appeared necessary to go to a more distant period) are—

	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
1838	-	2,346	6 8
1839	-	16,622	9 2
1840	-	2,807	- 6
1841	-	15,707	4 8
1842	-	1,711	- 4
1843	-	6,527	15 2
1844	-	6,635	1 10
1845	-	4,611	11 11
TOTAL	-	64,469	2 3

the margin, have been annually sanctioned for that purpose. If the sums applied for were insufficient, the Board are not aware why larger estimates were not submitted. Again, the tenor of the Principal Collector's communication at the time when the transfer of the religious institutions of this district to native trustees was under discussion, was not such as to induce the supposition that the repairs of the pagodas had been neglected under Circular management. It will be for the consideration of Government whether, as regards the province of Madura, any deviation should be permitted from the course prescribed in those orders, and whether the large sums in deposit in that district should be made over to the several trustees, with intent to their being applied to the objects referred to by Mr. Blackburne, but without any power on the part of the officers of Government to ensure of their being so appropriated; or whether they should be devoted to the purposes contemplated by the Supreme Government, purposes of general utility and advantage, and in which the whole community are interested. It should further be observed, that if any departure from the orders of the Government of India be allowed in the case of the Madura devastanum funds, applications of a similar nature may be expected from other districts; the whole question of the disposal of the surplus devastanum funds will be reopened."

If it is, however, still considered right to reopen the question, I can see no difficulty in reapportioning the surplus funds, or in handing them, or any part of

of them, over to the trustees for the purposes of the institutions. But I consider this course at variance with the instructions furnished to this Government, and I am of opinion, that no step should be taken except under express orders from the Supreme Government, which, as they have not given, I see nothing more to be done, but to let the papers go home in due course to the Honourable Court, who can issue further instructions if they think fit.

(signed) *Tweeddale.*

Guindy, 22 November 1847.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *J. E. Thomas,*
Chief Secretary.

— No. 168. —

(No. 1,145.)

From *G. A. Bushby*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to
J. F. Thomas, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George;
dated 18 December 1847.

No. 13.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor-general in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1,305, dated the 1st instant, with enclosures, reporting that the papers on the subject of the appropriation of the surplus pagoda funds have been submitted by the Government of Madras for the final orders of the Honourable the Court of Directors.

I have, &c.

(signed) *G. A. Bushby,*
Secretary to Government of India.

Fort William,
18 December 1847.

(True copies.)

(signed) *T. L. Peacock,*
Examiner of India Correspondence.

East India House,
20 July 1849.
