

THE
BARAMAHAL RECORDS

SECTION XXII

REVIEW



MADRAS
SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS

1933
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BARAMAHAL RECORDS.

SECTION XXII.

REVIEW.

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LETTER ADDRESSED TO THE SUPERINTENDANT—

Col. READ appointed by MARQUIS CORNWALLIS, Superintending Collector of the CEDED COUNTRIES north of the Cauvery, with three Assistants Capt^{ns}. Munro, Macleod & Graham—Proceeds to take Charge, leaving Captⁿ. G at Bangalore, till the Army should pass it—Col. READ takes possession of all the forts in the Barramahal &c^a.—& having made the necessary Military Arrangements, turns his thoughts to the duties of his Civil Appointment—takes up his residence for that purpose, in the Village of Trippatoor—is there joined by the Assistant Collector—accomplishes two settlements, the *Pou Bauki* of Fusly 1201, and the *Keliok Pcuna Beriz* or three quarters of Tippoo's 1788/9 settlement, for Fusly 1202—The Assistant Collector being nominated to the interior management of the districts, composing the Northern Division, the Superintendent leaving the necessary papers, proceeds to the southward—the Assistant enters upon the discharge of his arduous duties—principal occurrences During his stay at Trippatoor—establishes his Cutcheree—fixes the hours for its assembling & adjourning—Collects the balance of rent Outstanding Against Ratcheya, one of Mr. Kindersley's Amildars—also Collects the balances against two Amildars of the Conquered Countries & Against the sair-farmer of Trippatoor—he proceeds to Kistna Gerry—A *Lungur Khauna*, or dispensary for the poor, established at Trippatoor—from which Conjee is served out to them—Sends the Kistbundy of the *Pou Baukey* 1201, to the different Tahsildars, with orders to Commence the Collections—the *first* & a part of the second Kist of the Congoondy Nuzzerana received—the Kist Grain delivered to the troops, on indent by Commanding Officers—the late renters of *Ossoor & Rai Cotta*, required to pay up their balances forthwith—Orders to Tahsildars, respecting Enaums—some Robbers are apprehended & subsisted at the public expence—The Collector daily hears complaints, & redresses them according to equity—Keeps regular accounts of receipts & Disbursements & passes his receipts to Tahsildars—Certain accounts got up by means of the Zemindars and Village Curnums—& copies of them sent to the Superintendent—The Serishtadar of Veerabudderdroog having been found guilty of malversation, is discharged—Two Officers of Tippoo's left at Kistna Gerry to receive stores, are interfering with the inhabitants—this put a stop to, by the Collector—Complaints preferred against the abuses practiced by the *Wut Gours* or head farmers—they are threatened by the Collector—Tigers very troublesome in the districts—rewards paid for killing them—Tippoo Claims the small district of Bellumpilly, dependent on Raikotta; the Collector visits the boundary, & sends a report thereon to Captⁿ. Macleod Assistant Southern Division, to communicate to the Vakil—an intelligent person also sent to substantiate our claim—Another *Lungur Khauna* established at Kistnagherry—The Collector returns to Trippatoor invites the inhabitants to come forward with their Complaints, promising redress—meets the Jevadipaur head farmers at Matrapilly—makes a settlement with them for 5100 Chuckrums—gives them presents of Cloth & . establishes a third *Lungur Kauna* at Raikottah—receives complaints against the Trippatoor Tahsildar, who is confined, as is one of the Zemindars—Proceeds to Vanniambaddy—having appointed an Aumin at Trippatoor—the Serishtadar dismissed—Instructions to the Amin—The Country rented out by the Superintendent in large farms or Hottlies, to the *Wut Gours* on most substantial farmers—explanation of the Collector's objects in making this tour—1st to endeavour to make a *Village* settlement, and to adopt it to the ability of each—to obtain a Knowledge of the Circumstances of the ryots—local information—hearing & detaching complaints—arrives at Vanniambaddy & commences on its Village settlement to *Muttoor* of effecting it—*Cowle Putties* given to each farmer—their tenor—to be strictly

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THE BARAMAHAL RECORDS.

SECTION XXII.

REVIEW.

1

Letter—from J. G. GRAHAM, Esq., Assistant Collector.

To—Lieutenant Colonel READ, Superintendent, Ceded Districts.

Dated—Doulatabad, February 1799.

If the following compilation should be found to contain little *new* information, on the *Revenue Management* of these districts, if it should add nothing of importance to the 'Records of the Baramahal' which you are now about to transmit, it will at least, evince on my part, a desire to comply as far as I have been able with your requisition, that each of your Assistants would furnish you, as early as possible, with something of the kind. The frequent interruptions to which a necessary attention to current business subjects us, and the little assistance to be obtained in the laborious task of translation and arrangement, will scarcely entitle this 'Review' to a place in the revenue documents with which you are now about to furnish the Board; there are however, some points contained in the Appendix, which to a young Collector may be thought useful, and to answer the objection that a great part of the information it exhibits, is to be found with 'Records' dispersed under the heads into which you have divided your *Prospectus*, I shall only say, that I was at a loss how to render an account of *past* management, otherwise than by referring largely to documents already furnished and drawing together certain points required for illustration—conceiving the subject of Revenue Management in the Ceded Districts, to be already nearly exhausted, much *new* matter can hardly be expected—I should suppose that out of the ample materials, which you yourself have furnished and the information, occasionally transmitted by your assistants something like a *digested Revenue system* might be formed but such an undertaking will require an entire exemption from all *extra* duty and the mind must be left, at full liberty, to employ itself on that one pursuit.

Under the impression that a 'Diary' of Proceedings in my own catcherry, would afford the best criterion, from which to form a judgment of the usual routine of business, the 'Appendix' contains one for two months, the first, a faithful journal of occurrences, under the heads, *Management, Justice, Police, Trade &c.* and the other, similarly arranged, but more concise. I have also annexed extracts from the 'District Diaries,' the regular transmission of which I require as a check on the conduct of Official Servants.

The 'Contents' prefixed to the 'Review' being full supersedes the necessity of my entering more into detail I shall only observe that, as it will be considered deficient in that it does not contain translations of my correspondence with Tahsildars to supply that desideratum, I have added a few blank

sheets to the Appendix, purposing should it be required hereafter to furnish such orders to Revenue Servants as being connected with my mode of management may tend materially to illustrate it.

Having made a complete investigation of the different tenures by which *inam lands* are held in one of the districts, composing this Division, I am possessed of all the information required to give an account of them which shall be transmitted as soon as I can find time to translate and arrange it.

REVIEW.

A.D. 1792 Colonel Read having been appointed by Marquis Cornwallis in 1792 Superintending Collector of the Ceded districts North of the Cauvery, with three assistants, Captain Munro, Macleod and Graham proceeded to take charge, leaving the latter at Bangalore to close some accounts connected with the management of the 'Conquered Countries' with instructions to quit it, when the Army passed and to join him at Krishnagiri.

APRIL The Superintendent, who was also nominated to the Military Command of the troops in our newly acquired territory having taken possession of the different forts and made the necessary military arrangements, turned his thoughts to the more arduous duties of a Collector and having taken up his residence, with his cutcherry in the village of Tiruppattur, Captain Graham

MAY on joining him there found that he had accomplished two settlements, the basis of which was the *Kilaka Beriz* or Tippoo's settlement of 1788/9, *one quarter* of which denominated the *Pou baki* was to be collected as the arrears of fasli 1201, and the remaining three quarters constituted the settlement of

APP. Nos. 1 & 2 fasli 1202 (Nos. 1 and 2).

MAY Having delivered over these settlements and the vouchers connected with them to Captain G[raham] and appointed him to the interior management of the following districts: Krishnagiri, Jaggadeo, Maharauzugur, Vaniyambadi, Parandpilly, Tiruppattur, Jevadipar, Coonathur, Kallavi, Muttur, Singarpet, Kammanellore, Cauveripatnam, Veerabudradrug and Roykottah which including

No. 3 Cangundi Palliam were to constitute the 'Northern Division,' and judging from *Tippoo's Schedule* supposed erroneously to be nearly equal to *one third* of the revenue of the Ceded Districts, having settled both the *nuzzerana* and the *pesh-kash* to be paid by the Cangundi poligar to the Company and drawn out instructions for the information and guidance of his assistants, he proceeded to Salem and Captain G[raham] remained at Tiruppattur.

The following were the principal occurrences during the Collector's stay at this place :

The appointing a certain number of gumastahs Jewab-Nevisse, shroffs and peons to carry on the business of the cutcherry.

Fixing the hours at which the cutcherry was to assemble and adjourn, namely from 9 in the morning till 4 in the evening and from 8 till 11 at night.

One Racheya who rented the Tiruppattur district under Mr. Kindersley, having a balance against him of pagodas 1,000 was delivered over in irons to Captain Graham and the money with some difficulty collected.

There being balances due by Ananda Rao and Saitha Rao who rented certain districts in the Conquered Countries above the Ghauts, the amount was collected from them and carried to account under that head.

A balance of rent, against the Sayer farmer of Tiruppattur was also collected.

JUNE The presence of the Collector being no longer required at Tiruppattur, he proceeded with his cutcherry and cash to Krishnagiri.

The Baramahal having been threatened with a famine, a public *Lungur-khana* or dispensary for the poor, the blind and the lame, was instituted at Tiruppattur under the direction of a daroga who daily served out kanji or rice gruel to the multitude.

A Kistbandi for the *Pou baki* of *Virodhikrit Samvatsara* or fasli 1201, to be collected on the *Karbogha* or *Vaisakh* crop of that year having been prepared, copies thereof were despatched to the Tahsildars, with orders to make the collections accordingly.

The Cangundi Rajah having agreed to pay the Company a *nuzzerana* of 50,000 rupees, the 1st kist and a part of the 2nd was collected.

The farmer having stipulated to pay the *Pou baki* partly in money and partly in grain, the latter according to the demand was distributed to detachments of troops passing through or employed in the country, Receipts being taken from Commanding Officer as vouchers, to accompany the Collector's accounts.

Kanakkaya and Tippayya the late renters of the Roykottah and Hosur districts being indebted to the Sirkar, peons are placed over them till they pay their balances.

In respect to *inam lands* the Tahsildars were generally instructed not to interfere with any that were *Jarry* (enjoyed) on Sunnud or long prescription, but to be very particular in their enquiries after any that had been *newly* created of which they were to give information that they might be re-annexed to the Sirkar.

Robberies being frequent in the districts, some of the thieves are apprehended and subsisted at the public expense.

Complaints are daily attended to by the Collector, and redress afforded according to equity.

The *Jumma khurch* or collections and disbursements to *Sibbandi* and public departments are carried regularly to account and receipts granted to Tahsildars for the amount of their collections respectively.

The zemindars and karnams of the different districts being assembled at the cutcherry, the following accounts are prepared by their assistance viz. *Kilaka Samvatsara Beriz* or Tippoo's settlement of 1788/9, *Deh Jarra* or list of villages composing the Northern division, *Kamil Zabita* or original assessment of each village, *Inam Zabita* or register of private estates, *Mamul Sayer Tirva Dittam* or prescribed rates of Sayer duties, *Rasim Wurtana Zabita* or list of Rasiamdars &c., these different amounts having been got up, copies of them were despatched to the Superintendent's cutcherry and the originals entered in the division dufters.

The Sheristadar of Palcode, Tirumal Row, having appropriated to his own use the produce of certain lands both Sirkar and Inam, he is punished and deprived of his employ.

Asoph Imam Bey and Soodur Said Allum, two officers who remained at Krishnagiri on the part of Tippu Sultan to receive certain stores, having presumed to interfere with the inhabitants, some of whom they even dared to place peons over, they are informed by the Collector that such conduct will not be admitted of and that all applications for redress against the Company's subjects must, in the first instance, be made to him.

Information having been received that the *Wutt gours*, or head farmers wanted to make unauthorised collections from the ryots they, are informed that every such instance of disobedience of the Collector's orders will be punished with the utmost severity.

JULY

AUGUST Rewards begin to be paid to persons who shoot Tigers.

No. 4 A person on the part of Tippoo Sultan, having claimed the small district of Bellampilly dependent on Roykottah as formerly belonging to the Sulagiri purgannah and the Collector of the Southern division having requested of Captain Graham to go and visit the boundary and give him every information on the subject, he accordingly went and transmitted to Captain Macleod every point he could obtain from the most intelligent among the natives respecting the district in question, sending him besides for the purpose of giving their evidence before the Vakil one or two of the best informed persons in the district.

No. 5

Another *Lungur khana* or dispensary for the poor, is established at Krishna-giri.

The Collector with his cutcherry having returned to Tiruppattur gave general intimation as usual, for all *Ferriadees* to bring forward their complaints.

The Superintendent having experienced some difficulty in making a settlement with the inhabitants who occupy the range of mountains situated east of Tiruppattur, the Collector invites the head farmers to meet him at Muttrapilly a frontier village for the purpose of learning their condition and settling the Jamabandi. These having been assembled accordingly, every step was taken to acquire the necessary information of their circumstances and ability and a settlement at length made for 5,000 chakrams, exclusive of *Sibbandi*, *Sadarward inams*, *Russooms* &c.

It being the first time that they had an interview with the new Sirkar they solicited *Tusreef* or presents of cloth, turbans &c., which were accordingly procured from Tiruppattur and distributed among them with the Collector's own hand, they having previously consented that the expense so incurred should be annexed to their settlement, making its total amount chakrams 5,100.

A third *Laugur khana* is established at Royakottah.

SEPTEMBER

The Collector having returned to Tiruppattur, received heavy complaints against the Tahsildar, Babu Row and the Zemindars Narayana Chetty, Hemadriah &c., the former was put in close confinement, and the latter in irons and all persons who had been aggrieved were invited by beat of tom-tom, to appear before the Collector, with the assurance of obtaining redress. He proceeded soon after to the cusba of Vaniyambadi, for the purpose of settling the *jama-bandi* of that district leaving one Krishnama Naick at Tiruppattur to act in the capacity of *Amin* during the suspension of the Tahsildar, and dismissing the Sheristadar. for incapacity, Baghavant Row being nominated to succeed him. The *Amin's* instructions were to make a particular enquiry into the conduct of the Tahsildar, who was accused of having made use of his influence over the market to purchase grain & other articles at a cheap rate, and to listen to all reports against the Zemindars, on all which he was afterwards to report to the Collector.

No. 6

The Superintendent having found it necessary to adopt, in part the system he had observed in his management of the 'Conquered Countries' above the Ghauts, rented out the country in whole *Turrufs* or *Lobblies*, which are subdivisions of a district to the *Wutt gours* or head farmers. These obtained *Cowle putties* with his seal and signature and they were made to enter into *joint* as well as individual security for the payment of their rents.

It has been already stated, that the settlement for fasli 1202, effected by the Superintendent, was equal to their quarters of the *Kilaka Beriz*, or that established by the last Government for 1788-9. To divide this amount among the villages by an assessment proportioned as nearly as could then be ascertained to circumstances and ability of each—to obtain a knowledge of the condition of the inhabitants placed under his charge and local information of the districts, over which he was placed—to hear complaints and to redress them according to equity, or to the usages of the different castes, were the chief objects of the Collector's present tour.

Arriving at Vaniyambadi persons of every description were invited in the usual manner to come forward with their complaints against the official people of the districts or others, and the Collector commenced on the business of a *Village Settlement*. Having for this purpose assembled the *Wutt mustagirs* potails, karnams, etc. and having the *Kilaka* village jamabandi before him he ascertained the present *Dowle* or state of the cultivation of each ; if he suspected from comparing the *dowle* with the *derkhast* etc., or offer of rent made by individuals, that the accounts were false, recourse was had to the information of *Moharrum-dawrs* or persons of experiences who were not in any Official Capacity ; besides this, the *Wutt mustagirs* were desired separately to give in a *dowle* of the villages composing their farms and with these data before him raising and lowering the rents according to the information thus obtained, was the *Dehaut Jamabandi* or village settlements for fasli 1202 effected. *Cowle putties* containing the rent of each village with the Collector's seal and signature, were delivered to each potail, the particulars having been first read to him in the cutcherry, and the *Wutt mustagirs* were ordered to adhere strictly thereto. The Jamabandi having been in this manner ascertained, it remained to settle the kistbandi the proportions of which were determined after a minute investigation of the 'State of the Crops', 'the progress of cultivation' and the 'periods of harvest.'

No. 7

No. 8

The *Pou baki* or quarter balance of fasli 1201, having been realized, it became an essential part of the Collector's duty to institute a minute enquiry into the *mode* and *quantum* of collection, and for that purpose the *Kham vasul* or accounts of gross collections was required from the karnams.

The Tahsildar of Vaniyambadi, Krishna Row, having been found guilty of appropriating to his own use money with which he had been entrusted to advance as *takkavi* to the ryots, of having collected grain for store from the inhabitants without orders, by which a considerable loss was sustained, and of other misdemeanours, he was deprived of his employment and Krishnama Naick, the Amin of Tiruppattur, appointed in his room. Veniappah the Sheristadar of this district for not having given information of the Tahsildar's malversation which afforded good grounds to suspect that he was an accomplice, is also dismissed, being succeeded by Venketa Row.

Subbayya and Condaya, Zemindars of this district, having been accused and found guilty of taking bribes from the inhabitants, and of using their influence in various acts of extortion, they are confined in irons, and being made to restore the whole of their exactions which were paid back in the Collector's presence, they were not released till they found good security for their future behaviour, they were likewise made to give back grain belonging to certain inamdars, which they pretended to say they had been authorised to take by Ramaswamy and Mahomed Murad, renters under Mr. Kindersley. The Collector having heard and approved of certain decisions by the Courts of *Panchayat* put a close for the present to his business in this district and returned to Tiruppattur.

The Tahsildar who had been confined, having cleared himself to the satisfaction of the Collector, from the charges preferred against him, is released and restored to his functions, and the Zemindars from want of proof, arising probably from their great influence being also released are ordered to attend the cutcherry for further investigation.

Two Fakirs belonging to Tippu Sultan's durga at Arcot having given in a claim to the Superintendent for the village of *Waragaput*, taluk Vaniyambadi, which they formerly enjoyed on Sunnud from the Sultan for defraying the expenses of the said durga and having produced the Superintendent's order for restoring the same on the former footing, the fakirs are informed, that the rent of the village having been entered in the *Ayan jumma* of the present settlement, they will be paid the amount from the treasury by instalments equal to those of the kistbandi, and that it would be struck out of the *Jumma* of the ensuing year.

The *Kham vasul* of the *Pau baki* of this district is demanded from the Karnams.

OCTOBER

Finding that visiting each taluk for the purpose of settling its Jamabandi was likely to be attended with great delay, it was determined that the settlements of Tiruppattur, Coonathur and Singarpet should be ascertained at Muttur, a central village, and the cutcherry moved thither accordingly, the Tahsildars of those districts having been previously ordered to assemble the *Wutt mustagirs*, potails, and karnams at that place. The mode of settlement by *villages* observed at Vaniyambadi, was also applied to these three districts and all complaints were attended to and redressed in the usual manner. One Annamalai Gour of Anandur, having from a motive of private revenge preferred a false charge against the Tahsildar of Singarpet, he is punished with twenty-five stripes.

An order having been received to excuse the Cangundi Rajah 30,000 of the 50,000 Rupess he had agreed to pay the Company as a *Nuzzer* intimation thereof is given to him, and he is at the same time informed that he will be credited for the amount in the Collector's books.

Robberies being very frequent in the districts, and the Collector's tent plundered during his residence at Muttur, the theft was traced to the Harrur and Muttur jungles, were one Puradeshi, a noted thief having been surprized by the Sirkar peons was brought in and confined in irons at Krishnagiri.

NOVEMBER

Having settled the Jamabandies and Kistbandies of these districts, the cutcherry moved to Cauveripatam, where the Tahsildar, Veerabhadra, with his potails, karnams, &c., were directed to assemble, after which the *Dehaut* Jamabandies, &c., of these two taluks were settled on the principles observed with the other districts.

Numerous complaints against the new Tahsildar of Vaniyambadi having reached the Collector and several instances of malversation having proved against him he is dismissed from his situation and succeeded by Seshagiri Row.

The manager of Jevadipar, Koneri Row, having from sickness incurred in the discharge of his duty declined acting any longer, one Krishnappah having offered his services, he is appointed Tahsildar and Sheristadar and having received his instruction proceeds to his charge.

Business being brought to a close at Cauveripatam, the cutcherry moves to Krishnagiri, the Jama and kistbandi of which is settled in the same manner.

Krishna Row the late Tahsildar of Vaniyambadi having represented that he had advanced his own money on account of kists due by certain potails and prayed for assistance in the recovery thereof, he is furnished with a takid to the present Tahsildar to that effect.

The Tiruppattur zemindars having given in certain accounts required of them by the Collector are permitted to return to their villages.

Great inconvenience both to the Sirkar and the community at large having been experienced from the variety and business of the coins current in the country, it is proposed to establish a *Thangashal* or Mint at Krishnagiri, and the Sowcars Narappachetty and Krishna Doss are invited from Nalajanagar for that purpose. At this time a great scarcity of grain having been felt throughout the country and particularly at Krishnagiri the Collector was induced to suspend the exaction of all duties on the importation of grain which not having the desired effect two *mundies* or grain store-houses are established at that place.

The Superintendent having, when at Tiruppattur, confined two persons Nairpate Tuni Nair, and Chinnapa Nair against whom there were numerous complaints, as heading bands of robbers during the disturbances and plundering

the inhabitants, the Collector released the latter, nothing having been proved against him, and the former is made to pay a *Jerrumauna* or fine of 5,000 Rs. to be distributed among such of the inhabitants as he had deprived of their property, for which purpose they were summoned by proclamation to appear at the cutcherry and give in their accounts upon oath.

The Collector having been attacked with a dangerous sickness in consequence of having resided too long in the vicinity of the Jevadipur hills, is forced to resign his charge to the temporary management of Captain Munro the Collector of the Centre Division, who with the cutcherry proceeded to Roykottah to settle its Jamabandi. On arriving there, he gave the usual intimation, inviting all persons who had complaints to come and make them known to him.

The district having been rented out among 7 karnams, who happened to be the most substantial farmers, Captain Munro received several complaints against them for having made unauthorized collections, which having found, after taking a tour through the principal aggrieved villages, untrue, he released them, and the former cowle they had received from the Superintendent, was for that time continued.

It having appeared that the Tahsildar and Sheristadar of this taluk privately rented a village from one of the *wutt mustagirs* on favourable terms this being contrary to orders, Captain Munro exacted from them as a fine the equivalent of the rent they paid for it.

The cutcherry returned to Krishnagiri.

An *Anikar* or coiner with a mint establishment, having arrived from Arcot an old Sirkar building in the pettah is repaired for his accommodation the Sowcar Narappa Chetty and Krishna Doss become his securities, and an advance of cash is made to him for procuring implements, &c., he enters conjointly with his securities into written obligations that the pagodas he may coin shall be precisely of the same *Bunny* or touch with those struck at Madras, and in general, that the business of the mint now established shall be carried on the same principles as at the Presidency. Having first made an experiment of his skill by assaying a few new pagodas of his striking and comparing them with an assay of an equal number of old stars, they were found to correspond in touch, and the proportion of alloy, to be mixed with the *affranchi* or pure gold having been also ascertained the *Cantary fanams* in the treasury were delivered over to him to be melted and converted into a certain number of star pagodas or which he was to make no charge whatever. General intimation of the establishing the mint was given and merchants or others invited to bring in their bullion.

The mint managers having represented that much loss would be sustained from coining the Cantary and Sultani fanams in the treasury into the star pagodas at the exchange of 12 fanams 3 annas which they made it appear from an experiment it would amount to 2 or 3 annas in each pagoda, an advance of 3,000 star pagodas was made to them to traffic with either in purchasing bullion or in any other way they thought proper as a compensation for their loss. After the issuing of this money to the managers, a dispute arose between them about the distribution which with some trouble, and a good deal of ability was finally adjusted by Mr. Hurdis, Civil Assistant to the Superintendent. In the meantime the new pagodas struck both at Salem and Krishnagiri having been received at Madras and the assay master there having made an unfavourable report of them to Government, as deficient in weight and touch orders were received to put a stop to all coinage for the present and the managers, with sealed musters of assays by the Collector, and a few of the new pagodas of each coinage taken promiscuously proceeded to the Presidency.

Great abuses being apprehended from continuing so much authority in the hands of *Wutt mustagirs*, the Collector from this period turned his thoughts towards the Jamabandi of the ensuing fasli (1203) resolving to do away the system of large farms and to establish a *village rental* placing at the head of

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each its potail or other substantial farmer who should obtain a separate cowle to be considered *inviolable* and determined if possible to get up the Jamabandi by in sufficient time to commence the collections in the month *Kartik* or November when the principal harvest begins. For this purpose he once more sets out on a tour through the districts and moves with his cutcherry to Roykottah.

- No. 13 On his arrival there, he avowed his intention of making a *village settlement*, having besides assembling all the *Wutt gours*, potails, and official people, invited candidates of every description to come forward with their offers, meantime the karnams were employed in preparing the *Huttavali* (gross collection) of the last and the *Dowles* of the present year, and the cutcherry was employed in comparing the *Kilaka Beriz* with last year's settlement and the *Derkhast* of individuals after paying due attention to which the village settlement was effected. *Rajinama* or cabuleats being taken from and *Cowle putties* with the Collector's seal and signature, given to each petty farmer. A preference in the disposal of villages, was for obvious reasons, given to the old potails, provided they came up to or *near* to the highest bidder, otherwise candidates among the *Kooshbaush* or persons who follow no particular possession, were selected and proper securities taken for the payment of their rents. The karnams were also made to give in a list of the *Ooll Coorey* and *Poor Coorey* (old and new) ploughs belonging to each village. The settlement of last year having been made *exclusive* of *Sibbandi*, *sadarward Russooms*, &c., that of the present *included* these heads, the disbursements for which were to be made *direct* from the treasury. Each farmer of a village was at the delivery of his *putty*, strictly prohibited from paying a cash more than it contained on any pretext whatever, and desired to give immediate information against any person who presumed to demand it.
- No. 14
- No. 15
- No. 16

JULY

The Roykottah Tahsildar having taken a milk cow from one of the ryots with a promise of making him monthly allowance for the milk which he did not perform, he is put in confinement and other persons are invited to come forward with complaints against him. These acts of oppression having been common during the last Government the Collector is satisfied for the present, with restoring the cow to the owner, and the Tahsildar being made to pay an adequate monthly allowance for the use of her milk and advised of the consequence of a repetition of such conduct, is released.

During the Collector's stay at this place, the Brahmins of the two pagodas Lakshmi Narayanasawmy and Somesvarasawmy having represented that their religious ceremonies were at a stand, from a want of the necessary funds, and having produced Tippu's Sunnud for an annual allowance of 85 chakrams, a *Tusdeek* or establishment was made out according thereto, and in lieu of money the lands of a waste village were distributed among the pagoda servants to each in proportion to his yearly salary. It having also appeared, that the village of Gollhully, beriz five pagodas, had been formerly appropriated to defray the expenses of the Durgas pagoda on the hill, which five pagodas were levied on the principal farmers and paid to the Sirkar, this ancient usage was continued.

Complaints having been made against Kanakaya, the manager of this district during the war by certain ryots who had not been paid by him for grain supplied for the stores, and it having appeared that he had received the amount it was collected from him, and the ryots having been summoned to the cutcherry, each was paid his proportion into his own hand.

Orders were received from the Superintendent, to excuse all duties for four months, from *Sravanam* to *Kartik* on all articles of supply proceeding from these districts to the army besieging Pondicherry, also to excuse the following taxes, etc., *Ryot Singoaty*, a duty paid by ryots on the purchase of cattle for their ploughs, *Pully Sunketum*, on a caste of ryots, *Junnep Sunketum* on the gunni weavers, *Jevadi Nangur*, a tax of one gold fanam on each plough to the Cangundi poligar as Cavaligar, and the ghee and tobacco monopolies. Instructions were also received to reject the *Chandermanu*, or lunar year and in future to adopt the *Soormannu*, or solar year as the most convenient for accounts.

Having made the settlement of Roykottah and delivered the jumma and Kistbandi to the Tahsildar, the cutcherry proceeded to Palcode.

After arriving here the Collector for several days experienced great difficulty in assembling the heads of villages, owing to the intrigues of the *wutt mustagirs* who naturally wished to keep their authority as long as possible, and keeping to abuse it, nor could he enter upon the business of a village settlement till they were confined, after which matters went on according to his wish. These people had also gone to the Superintendent with complaints against the Tahsildar which on enquiry were entirely groundless. The jama-bandi was settled precisely on the same principles as that of Roykottah, *Muchilkas* and *securities* taken and *cowle putties* were given to each farmer. The *wutt mustagirs* after giving security for their future good behaviour were released. It having been the practice to collect *Wartana* and *Russooms* towards the expense of the pagodas which was liable to great abuse, the Collector determined to include all such as well as the lesser inams, in the jumma and in lieu thereof to distribute among the servants of the principal pagodas waste lands, having for that purpose as at Roykottah, drawn out a *Tusdeek*. AUGUST

Advances of takkavi to assist the ryots in their cultivation having in some instances been embezzled by intermediate gours and karnams, they were first made to return the money, and afterwards flogged in front of the cutcherry. Leaving this district, the Collector proceeded to Utangarai taluk, Singarpet, the settlement of which was effected in the same manner; all *Wurtana* were included in the *jumma* as were the *zemindars'* inams, hitherto carried to the account of *Sivoy Jumma* or extra collection. The karnams' wurtana having been also included in the jumma, their equivalent in fallow lands, to be considered *inam* was directed to be conferred upon them. It having appeared that one of the village karnams had been very busy in preventing the ryots from coming to a settlement, he was publicly flogged, a second assessment of slaughter cattle for the army having arrived at this place, and intelligence received of the capture of Pondicherry, they were sent back and restored to the owners. No. 17

Proceeding to Coonattur, similar steps were taken to settle its Jamabandi. The karnam of Murwarpillay having been in the practice of exacting from the ryots a fee of 1 gold fanam for each receipt he wrote out for them he is punished and deprived of his office having been first made to give back all that he had collected in this manner—another karnam was flogged in front of the cutcherry for making under collections from the ryots of Ratchimungle which he attempted to fix on the potail, by forging receipts. SEPTEMBER

Having completed the settlement of this district, the cutcherry proceeded to Cauveripatam, accompanied by the Tahsildar and *wutt mustagirs* of that taluk who had been sent by the Superintendent under guard in consequence of various complaints preferred against them by the ryots.

Several instances of *extra* collection having been proved both against the *wutts* and Tahsildar, they were made to give back the whole besides paying an equivalent as a fine to the sirkar.

The Collector having been informed that several *new* inams had been created in the Siromaniam village of Chouthully, went thither in person and having assembled all the Brahmins in the pagoda, he made each of them take an oath that the Inams they now enjoyed were those held by their ancestors, and that they had not enlarged them. OCTOBER

The village settlement of the Maindumangh *Hobbi*, taluk Palcode not having been completed, the Collector went thither and having effected it, he returned to Caveripatam, the Tahsildar and Sheristadar of which he dismisses, the former, for having been entirely under the influence of the *wutts* and the latter, for having by his silence countenanced his malversations.

The Collector, deeming this district too extensive to be managed by one Tahsildar divides it into *two*, Cauveripatam and Kammanellore to which having appointed the necessary official people, the cutcherry proceeds to Krishnagiri where the new Tahsildars were to receive their *Hookam nama* or written instructions.

NOVEMBER The Jamabandi of Krishnagiri being settled, the cutcherry moved to Vaniyambadi.

DECEMBER The cutcherry was employed in settling the Jamabandi of Vaniyambadi, and the Collector in hearing complaints against the Tahsildar, who was confined under a guard, and against one Bangalore Venkatappa, accused of having extorted on various pretexts, from the inhabitants portions of the money paid by the Superintendent out of the 20,000 Rupees collected from the Cangundi poligar, and ordered by Government to be distributed in proportions equal to the loss they had sustained by having their cattle carried off during the disturbances.

Certain merchants who had left the cusba at the breaking out of the war, are encouraged by the Collector to return and settle, with a promise of obtaining a favourable cowle, after which the cutcherry moved to Tiruppattur; for the kistbandi of fasli 1203, see

No. 18.

1794
JANUARY.
No. 19.

The Tiruppattur taluk having been surveyed by the Superintendent's people, cowle putties kuravar were made out and given to the Curradars or village Collectors agreeably to the survey settlement, the *wurtana* &c., being separately entered in the said putties. The Superintendent having been obliged to proceed to the presidency for the recovery of his health, the Collector ordered the Surveyors to move to Candilly for the purpose of prosecuting the survey of the Coonattur district and his cutcherry accompanied them thither to observe their mode of measuring and ascertaining the *Hoolse* or valuation of the lands. Candilly and the adjacent villages having been surveyed, the whole proceeded to Kakan gira, the survey of which being finished, and all complaints in the meantime attended to and redressed, the Collector moved to Paparputty near Coonattur, at which place a Vakil from Tippu Sultan came and presented a letter from the Madras Government addressed to the Superintendent, respecting certain plunderers who had fled within our bounds and who were claimed by the Sultan.

The Collector and his cutcherry having obtained a competent knowledge of the mode of carrying on the survey, they proceeded to Krishnagiri and the Superintendent's people were left to prosecute it.

MARCH
Nos. 20
TO 23.
DOULATABAD.

There being still a great scarcity of grain and other necessaries of life in the district, and that scarcity being particularly felt at Krishnagiri, the garrison of which with much difficulty could obtain a sufficiency for their daily consumption, this consideration and an idea that it would be a general benefit to the country, induced the Collector to set about building a *new village* in the vicinity to which dealers and merchants of every description should be invited, on assurances of obtaining the most favourable cowle. Having accordingly fixed upon a spot one mile south of the old pettah, an experiment was first made of the probability of finding water, which on digging some wells appeared every where at the depth of a few feet. Letters were then despatched to the Chetties and *wurtucks* of Gooty, Bellary, Guttam, Kolar, Hoskottah, Bangalore, Chillgut, and all the principal trading places in Tippoo's dominions, giving them intimation of the intended new village, and inviting them to come without fear or suspicion, and confer with the Collector, who would pay attention to their representations, and act agreeably to their wishes. Some of them who were at the nearest stations having come in consequence to Krishnagiri they proposed

1st. To emigrate with their families and property and settle in the new village.

2nd. That they should obtain *cowle* or an exemption from all taxes whatever for a certain number of years.

3rd. That to assist them in building their houses and shops as well as to carry on their trade, the Sirkar should make them advance of *Takkavi*.

4th. That they should not be pressed as coolies but treated with indulgence, permitted to perform the ceremonies of their religion and to follow the usages of their castes without molestation.

The Collector having readily promised to comply with their wishes and that he would afford them every countenance, protection and assistance, they were dismissed with presents of betel and urged to return with all possible expedition.

A *Deishum* or Head Chetty being required to assist in inviting new settlers and no proper person of that description being to be found among the inhabitants of the Baramahal, one Purwut Mull Chetty then residing at Tummampet and formerly known to the Collector at Hoskottah and Kolar being sent for is appointed and promising to use his influence over the inhabitants in Balaghat, he is informed that his future reward will be proportioned to his endeavours but that he is not in any way or on any account whatever to buy a single article as *Russoom* or bazaar custom during the term of the *cowle*. Some *wurtucks* having come in from Guri, Band and Balapur they receive betel and promise to trade with the new village. APRIL

Two favourable days having been fixed upon for laying the foundation of the first *boutique* and hoisting the *cowle* flag, the business of building commenced and Sunday appointed for the weekly market, there being no fair for that day at any village within twenty miles of the place. The first Sunday having been accordingly fixed for the first market, letters were despatched by the *Deishum* Chetty to the principal Chetties in Balaghat and by the Sirkar to those in the Baramahal and Salem Districts, desiring their attendance on that day, they assembled in consequence and it being the custom on such occasions to give a treat at the public expense that was observed, temporary sheds having been previously prepared for their accommodation. The ceremony of *Busswant pooja* having been performed each person was served with betel from the Collector's hand in front of the idol which rite amounted to an oath on the part of the *wurtucks*, etc., that they would in future on that day assemble there, and bring their commodities for sale. The *cowle* flag having been hoisted, the multitude were informed that the *cowle* would continue for *three* years during which the new inhabitants were to pay no tax whatever and all persons bringing articles for sale to the weekly market were for that period to be excused the *Road and Town* duties; another ceremony observed on the occasion was to serve out to the Brahmins first and afterwards to persons of all castes indiscriminately a sort of syrup made of jaggery. An astronomical observation of the four cardinal points having been taken, a situation for the principal square from which the streets were to issue was pitched upon and lined out, a small deviation as directed in the *Shaster* having been made from the direct points. For the purpose of collecting materials small advances of money were made to the heads of villages in and near the jungles and coolies, smiths, carpenters, pot makers, etc. were assembled from all quarters. A few houses being finished previous to their being occupied the ceremony called *wastoo* was performed, two figures of mud and straw resembling men but larger than the life being constructed one of them after the celebration of certain rites by the *Panchangee* or head priest in presence of the potail, toti and other members of the municipality and then only is buried in the ground and the other burnt. Each caste had its *purohitha*, a sort of confessor attached in conformity to custom who was to be consulted on every occasion and without whose advice nothing of moment is undertaken. MAY

A *Firka* or party of surveyors consisting of one *Jereeb Meuktusser* or head director, one *Hoolse Nevisse* or land valuer, six gumastahs, six maldars or flag bearers and thirteen totis or chain bearers who had been employed by the Superintendent on the Tiruppattur, Coonattur and Vaniamdabi Districts, having joined the Collector at Krishnagiri, he set them to work on the Survey of that Taluk. JUNE

The measuring *muttsuddi* having transmitted his *Jereeb Katiha Kharrida* or gross measurement No. 1 after it had been examined by the head director to the cutcherry the *Khuttawoney Jereebputty* or abstract of the above (No. 2) is prepared and delivered to the *Land valuer* who having proceeded to the village and keeping the said account in his hand, he traverses each field there specified and having valued it he inserts it in his *Katiha Hoolse putty* or gross valuation book (No. 3) which having prepared he also transmits it to FOLLOWING
No. 25
APP.

the catcherry. The ordinary establishment being unequal to the task of getting up such voluminous accounts and great delay incurred in consequence, a separate establishment is appointed to be called the Survey catcherry consisting of one sheristadar, 8 assistants, one ink maker, one massalji, one dufterbund. It was their duty to prepare the *Jereeb Khuttawoney* for the value *Pucka Hoolse Tirva putty* (No. 4) *Asamivar Tirva Khuttawoney* (No. 5) the *Sumjayeish Tirva putty* (No. 6) the *Goshwara Khuttawoney* (No. 7) the *Darkhast Salvari* (No. 8) and the *Sonawoney Punje Salu Goshwara* (No. 9) for each village.

One party of surveyors being found insufficient, two more were added (No. 24) and the new surveyors having attended the old *Firka* for instruction, they were not separately employed till pronounced perfect in their duty by the head director. The surveyors' functions are detailed in notes subjoined to the above No. 24 and principles followed by the Collector in carrying on the survey are particularly laid down in No. 25 of the Appendix.

The *Ghair Mahadier*, a Moorish Sect who in consequence of some religious scruples were banished Tippoo Sultan's dominions having arrived in great numbers on the frontier, the Superintendent accompanied by the Collector proceeded to Chinroydrûg where a meeting with their principals having taken place, several among them were persuaded to settle in the Baramahal.

The Tahsildar of Roykottah having entrusted a shroff with a part of his collections, he carried it off into Tippoo's country and all applications for its recovery proved fruitless; the Superintendent had a letter written to Mir Sadik, the Sultan's minister, and a show of delivering him up was made, but he contrived possibly by using a part of the money in the Durbar to make his escape. The Tahsildar having been dismissed one Appajee Row is first appointed Amin and afterwards succeeds him.

JULY There being at this time a great resort of people to the new village, a scarcity of water for the cattle, begins to be experienced in consequence of which the Collector proposes taking advantage of a *Cusshum* or swamp in which there were several springs by uniting which and digging a canal, a constant supply of excellent water is obtained for the inhabitants as well as an increase of wet cultivation (No. 21).

AUGUST A new Cutwal's choultry in the centre of the principal square is begun upon, an accountant and cutwal with 6 peons, one tom-tom and one horn appointed.

The Collector accompanied by a *Muttsuddi* having proceeded to scrutinize the conduct of the Tahsildar of Singarpet against whom there were heavy complaints, detaches his Peishkar to Roykottah, Palcode and Cauveripatam, to hasten the collection of some outstanding balances and the fasli year having closed the *Salljamma Khurch*, *Jamma*, *Wasul Bakki* receipts from *pensioners*, for *Pagoda fees*, *Kutchery Sibhandi*, *repairs of tanks*, etc., are prepared and entered in the *dufters*.

SEPTEMBER Considerable defalcations and inconveniences having been experienced from renting out the Sair by separate districts, the Collector resolves to farm out the whole to one substantial person who shall give good security for the payment of his kists.

OCTOBER The catcherry and survey people moved to Mahrauz Ghur where they continue till driven in to Krishnagiri by the violence of the monsoon.

NOVEMBER Several instances of malversation had been proved against the Tahsildar of Singarpet, he is dismissed and one Pollamrauz appointed in his room, No. 26
DECEMBER is a report of depredations committed by tigers in fasli 1203.
1795

FEBRUARY Several complaints on the part of the ryots having been preferred against the Survey catcherry who were accused of forcing them to give in *Razeenamas*, the Collector in order to ascertain the fact made a circuit of all the *hoblis*, composing the Krishnagiri District, the ryots of each being assembled at the Casbas the mode of *Sumjoyeish* which was observed towards them was particularly enquired into and in every instance where it appeared that any farmer or ryot had been made to give his consent to the taking of a larger farm than
A in the appendix shows the Jamma and Kistobandi 1204 and No. 27 a letter to the Superintendent on Management.

his circumstances could afford, he was permitted to throw up a part being at the same time informed that this would be the only opportunity afforded him, his silence on this occasion being construed into compliance with the terms of the *lease*. After this the cutchery assembled at Cavarpalli near Muttûr, the few remaining villages round which being surveyed it moved to Nagaji Palli in the vicinity of Tadjkol at which place in order to accelerate the business of the survey, the two Cutcheries separated, the Collector dividing his time between them.

The survey of the Krishnagiri District, having been accomplished, the *Hoolse* cutchery was detached to Cauveripatam, and the Collector moved to a village near Neddingall which being finished, the next move was to Karmangal. MARCH

The Superintendent during his stay at Roykottah having received complaints, both against the Tahsildar and Sheristadar, they were deprived of their situations and others appointed.

The Survey cutchery having finished their business at Cauveripatam, they were ordered to proceed to Barroor, the Collector moving at the same time to Kammanallore, the Tahsildar of which having been accused of taking bribes he is confined, and inhabitants invited by beat of tom-tom to come forward against him; the charge of bribery not having been proved against him he is released, but at the same time as it appeared that he had been in the practice of borrowing money from the *ryots* on his private bonds, he was ordered to discharge them without delay and warned to avoid such conduct in future. The Kammanallore District finished, the cutchery moved to Kallavi and the surveyors to Anandhur. APRIL

Mullappoor a village in the vicinity of Kallavi in which there are two pagodas the ceremonies of which have been for some time entirely neglected and the produce of the lands originally appropriated to defray the expense, embezzled by intermediate priests, the Collector at the request of the inhabitants, appoints the requisite establishment of servants among whom the lands of the village are divided, directing a strict and regular observance of the pagoda duties. JUNE

The survey of Kallavi having been accomplished, the cutchery moved to Uttangarai near Singarpet, and the Peishkar was detached to settle with the *ryots* for the rent of the Krishnagiri *Neerarambham* or wet lands under the large tank, etc. JULY

The survey cutchery having finished at Anandhur proceeds to Hannamateert a *Hobli* in the turruf of Singarpet. AUGUST

The Collector having completed the survey of Uttangarai, his next move was to Muttur and the survey cutchery having finished Hannamateert, commence on settling with the inhabitants of Balatottam, one of the Muttoor *Hoblis*. SEPTEMBER

The *Tarbuns* or Palmyra groves in the neighbourhood of Muttoor were found to contain such a vast number of trees that it was impracticable to ascertain their amount without incurring a considerable expense and loss of time, as had it been possible to reckon down with a view to fix an assessment on each tree after ascertaining the value of their average produce and allowing the farmer a reasonable profit, the *Shanars* who are both poor and great knaves could not by any means be prevailed upon to pay such an enhanced rent and as they are the only caste who can or will climb the trees, it is evident that they are in a great degree masters of their own terms; the Collector therefore, had no other alternative but to farm out the trees by whole groups and dividing them among the villages which he effected with some difficulty having made a five years' settlement with them at an increased rent of 20 per cent above the last year. OCTOBER

The Survey cutchery accompanied by the Division Sheristadar Department, the Survey Dufters etc., proceeded to Palcode whilst the Collector made a circuit of the *surveyed* districts for the purpose of distributing the cowle patties (No. ?): Such of the *ryots* as then declined taking the *least cowle* had patties given them for one year only, or if they expressed a wish to throw up their farms entirely, they were transferred to others. NOVEMBER
DECEMBER

- The Collector proceeds to Palcode the season of ascertaining the settlement having arrived, the rents of the *surveyed districts* were entered in the jamma accordingly and the rental of Palcode was fixed the same as last year. For the jamma, etc., 1205, see B.
- 1796
JANUARY AND FEBRUARY
MARCH
APRIL
- During these months the cutcheries were occupied with the survey of the Palcode district, the survey cutchery having been detached to Pappalapatti. Moved to Maranahalli, the survey cutchery detached to Chinroyadrug.
- The Collector moved to Roykottah and the survey cutchery to Heelug. The Tahsildar of this district having embezzled a part of the collections, he is confined and the balances outstanding are realized by the Collector.
- With a view to effect a reduction of the expense of collection it is resolved by extending the Tahsildaries to reduce their number from 9 to 6 in the Northern Division.
- For the purpose of surveying the eastern part of the Roykottah district the Collector moved to Gunglairy and the survey cutchery to Gooliam, from thence the Collector proceeded to enquire into the circumstances of his new village, leaving his peshkar to finish the few remaining villages of the Roykottah district which having been accomplished in the course of this month the whole assembled at Doulatabad.
- JUNE
The survey of the Cangundi zemindari commenced.
- Numerous complaints of losses sustained by the ryots from bad crops having reached the Collector, two *muttsuddies* were detached to each taluk with particular instructions to guide them in their investigations of balances and the causes of them, the peshkar being at the same time ordered to make a circuit for the same purpose, whilst the Collector was employed in scrutinizing the distribution of the Doulatabad takkavi, and the causes of the delay, in its recovery. There being a considerable balance of rent against Jevadipur, it is paid up by bills on the Tiruppattur Sowcars.
- JULY
This month was occupied in the investigation of balances.
- AUGUST
The detached *muttsuddies* having finished their enquiries, and prepared their accounts for the Collector's inspection he proceeded with his cutchery to Vaniyambadi. His investigations of *outstanding balances*, his mode of enquiry into the circumstances of the ryots and causes of defalcation, discrimination of real and pretended losses, deductions on account of desertions, the overflowing of tanks and rivers, the construction of public high roads, fires occasioned by the stacks having been badly ventilated, diminution of stock by deaths, loss of property by the depredations of robbers, etc. are particularly detailed in the Superintendent's volume of "Baramahal records" under the title of Balances.
- OCTOBER
The above enquiries having taken place in each district, the Collector proceeded to Palcode for the purpose of issuing the *cowle putties* to the ryots of that and the Roykottah districts, which being performed he returned to Krishnagiri where all the Tahsildars, Sheristadars and village karnams were assembled, for the purpose of ascertaining the Jamabandi of the current fasli 1206 (C).
- 1797
JANUARY
FEBRUARY
MARCH
APRIL
JUNE
JULY
- The jumma and kistbandies completed and transmitted to each district.
- The *Peshkar* detached to scrutinize and mark the progress of the survey in the Cangundi Zemindari, and the Collector obtains leave to proceed to Madras on his private affairs keeping up a correspondence with his Tahsildars.
- The measurement of Cangundi having completed that of the Northern Division, the whole establishment is discharged.
- A few of the measuring *muttsuddies* are again entertained and one sent to each district for the purpose of measuring waste lands.
- Complaints having been made against the Tahsildar of Palcode for malversation, he is summoned to the cutchery and an amin appointed to the district, the Collector himself proceeds thither to investigate and ascertain the state of the taluk. This being the *kalavari* or period when the ryots migrate from

place to place, they are informed that the space of *one month* will be allowed them for that purpose, and that no offers of relinquishing farms after that will be attended to.

The Superintendent having recommended the introduction of the *Pomoo* or excise duties into the Baramahal, in commutation of certain *sair* duties, proclamations are issued inviting candidates to come forward with their offers for each district. At the same time the Tahsildars are informed that no *sair* customs are to be levied on the *Bhoose Ki Jins* or all sorts of grain.

Numerous complaints having been preferred against the karnams of Carenhully, Sogtoor and Marandhully, three muttsuddies are detached to those *hobbli*s to take down the representations of the inhabitants against them.

The Collector having got through his business for the present at Palcode proceeded to Kammanellore. The *cowle* granted to the settlers in the new village of Doulatabad having expired, it is resolved to establish the *sair* duties there reducing the usual rates, and the farm is disposed of to Lala Lakshumiram a monthly allowance of 10 pagodas is made to the Head Chetty, to be defrayed out of the customs, in lieu of all *Russooms* whatever, the exaction of which is strictly prohibited.

The farm of the *Pomoo* or excise duties of the Baramahal is bestowed on the Sowcar Canu-Ram who stipulates to make a deposit of 1,000 pagodas, the *cowle* (No. 28) is given to him. The Collector having sent in his cutcherry to Krishnagiri, proceeds himself accompanied by two *muttsuddies* to investigate the outstanding balances of the eastern districts, which having accomplished, he also returns to Krishnagiri. AUGUST

Orders are despatched to the Tahsildars, Sheristadars, and Karnams to assemble at Doulatabad on a certain day in November, with their accounts for the purpose of ascertaining the jamabandi of fasli 1207. SEPTEMBER

Two *muttsuddies* are detached to each district for the purpose of giving the ryots the *Alpisi* or reduced *cowle* for lands taken towards the end of the season, with the written instructions (No. 29). OCTOBER

All hands are employed on the jamabandi of 1207, the measurement of the waste lands being finished, the measurers are discharged and the *Alpisi muttsuddies* bring in their accounts to be entered in the Jumma. NOVEMBER

One Pallamrauz, who lost his situation as Tahsildar of Singarpet in consequence of the reduction, is sent to Vaniyambadi to act in that capacity, Seshagiri Row being dismissed, the *Alpisi muttsuddies* are discharged—the jama and kistbandies (D) being completed, the official people return to their respective districts. DECEMBER

The letter E exhibits the *General Revenue Statement* of fasli 1207.

Complaints having been preferred to the Superintendent against the *peshkar* of the Northern Division, he is put in confinement by the Collector. 1798
JANUARY

Occupied in the collection of the settlement, redressing complaints, etc., etc. FEBRUARY

The *peshkar* is sent to the Superintendent's cutcherry, to answer to the different charges preferred against him. The *Devastan* or principal church lands, having been annexed to the Sirkar, *Tusdeeks* or money establishments similar to No. 30 are made out for each pagoda and transmitted to the districts, sheristadars being assembled in the cutcherry, are employed on the *Stullwar Hissaub* or Register of fields No. 31. The *cowle putties* prepared by the Tahsildars, are transmitted to the Collector for his signature, and previously compared by the Head Sheristadar. TO JUNE
JULY

The Collector again proceeds to Palcode, to enquire into the complaints preferred against the Tahsildar, on arriving there, the proclamation No. 32 is issued by beat of tom-tom at the cusba of each *hobbli*, to which *muttsuddies* are also detached with the written instructions No. 33. AUGUST

The *peshkar* having been acquitted of all the charges exhibited against him, and his false accusers punished he is restored to his former functions, and ordered (No. 34) to make a circuit of the Tiruppattur district in an inquisitorial capacity, there being again a heavy balance of rent against the Jevadipur

farmers, he proceeds to a village at the foot of the hills occupied by them, and having assembled the heads, they grant bills for the amount on the Tiruppattur sowcars.

The Amin of Palcode is ordered to ascertain the *Kham vasul* or gross collections in the district from fasli 1202 to 1208, two *muttsuddies* being attached to him for that purpose. *Muttsuddies* are also appointed to investigate the inams of the *Bara Balotti*, or twelve municipal servants of a village, namely, the *Potail* (head farmer) *Karnam*, (accountant), *Toti* (drudge and one of the most trustworthy), *Taliari* (watchman and messenger), *Tannikatti* (distributor of the water to the paddy fields), *Cangani* (grain measurer), *Loham* (smith), *Burray* (carpenter), *Panchangi* (Priest or astronomer), *Oodharry* (functions similar to the *taliari*), *Chumbor* (chuckler) and *Coombar* (pot maker).

SEPTEMBER

The Collector prosecuting his investigations, moves to Marandhully whence *muttsuddies* were detached as at Palcode, the cutcherry in the meantime proceeds to Kammanellore, where it is employed in the investigation of inams and various other matters till the unhealthiness of the place and rainy weather forced them into Doulatabad where the Jamabandi of fasli 1208 was begun upon, the district official people having been ordered to assemble on the 5th November, the diary of which and of the following month as exhibiting the usual routine of business in the Collector's cutcherry also extracts from the *District Diaries* transmitted weekly by the Sheristadars will appear

OCTOBER

NOVEMBER

DECEMBER

in the appendix under the letters F.G.H. these are followed by the different modes of getting up the monthly accounts of the Sheristadar under the heads *Haat Khurrada* I (daily cash account) the *Jumma Khuttawoney Goshwara* K, the *Sivoy Jumma* (extra revenue) L, the *Nana Kussir* (batta on exchange) M, *Sood Takkavi* (interest on takkavi) N, *Nanawar Jumma Khuttawoney* (abstract of coins collected) O, *Khurch Khuttawoney Goshwara* (abstract of disbursements) P, followed by *accounts particular of Division Servants, Division Saderward, District Servants, District Saderward, Pensions, Pagoda Fees, Charges Extraordinary, Advances for Cultivation, Repairs of Tanks, etc., Advances to Paymaster Comms^s of Grain and Provisions, Cochineal advances to Superintendent, the Mahwar Jumma Khurchbaki* or account current Q with the monthly accounts particular as above, and the *Talabund* or Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements R.

APPENDIX TO THE REVIEW OF REVENUE MANAGEMENT IN THE
NORTHERN DIVISION CEDED DISTRICTS.

Kistbandi particular of the Northern Division for fasli 1201 or from 16th March to 31st August 1792.

Districts.					May.				June.																					
	Jamabandi.		Nuzzerana.		Total Jamabandi and Nuzzerana or settlements.		1st kist due the 10th.		1st and 2nd kist due the 20th.		1st kist due the 5th.																			
P. F. C.	P. F. C.	P. F. C.	P. F. C.	P. F. C.	P. F. C.	P. F. C.	P. F. C.	P. F. C.	P. F. C.	P. F. C.	P. F. C.																			
Krishnagiri ..	1,753	0	0	..	1,753	0	0	1,437	16	12	..	..	490	8	4	401	32	61½	..	..								
Jaggadeo ..	2,422	43	68	..	1,000	0	0	821	23	6½	..	..	279	9	11½	230	32	43	..	..								
Maharazgur.	200	0	0	..	200	0	0	164	4	49½	..	..	58	0	0	45	42	55½	..	..								
Vaniyambadi.	3,180	0	13½	..	3,180	0	13½	2,609	11	38½	890	4	9	730	26	30									
Parindputty.	801	1	0	..	801	1	0	657	14	7½	224	2	6	183	44	44									
Tiruppattur ..	11,073	5	8	..	11,073	5	8	9,085	44	67	3,100	6	4	2,544	4	44									
Kallavi ..	1,050	0	0	..	1,050	0	0	861	23	20	294	0	0	241	9	31									
Muttur ..	2,707	30	16	..	1,100	0	0	902	25	32½	307	8	12	252	27	55									
Singarpet ..	1,150	0	0	..	1,150	0	0	943	26	43½	322	0	4	264	10	12									
Roykottah ..	3,497	7	8	..	3,497	7	8	2,870	3	53½	..	..	980	0	0	804	4	49½	..	..								
Veerabudradrug ..	2,000	0	0	..	2,000	0	0	1,641	1	12½	..	..	560	0	0	459	21	74	..	..								
Cauveripatam ..	3,000	0	0	..	3,000	0	0	2,461	17	18½	..	..	840	0	0	689	5	31	..	..								
Cangundi	16,250	0	0	16,250	0	0	13,333	15	0	8,125	0	0	6,666	30	0	8,125	0	0	6,666	30	0						
Arrack farm ..	162	1	0	..	162	1	0	133	15	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	29,967	9	14½	16,250	0	0	46,217	9	14½	37,922	16	46	8,125	0	0	6,666	30	0	11,331	7	15½	9,297	34	74	5,139	2	3	4,216	32	61

Kistbandi particular of the Northern Division for fasli 1201 or from 16th March to 31st August 1792—cont.

V-3

Districts.	June.			July.				August.																			
	1st and 2nd kist due the 19th.			1st and 2nd kist due the 5th.		1st, 2nd and 3rd kist due the 19th.		1st, 2nd and 3rd kist due on the 4th.																			
	P.	F.	G.	P.	F.	G.	P.	F.	G.	P.	F.	G.															
Krishnagiri		767	8 2	630	0 0	494	3 10	405	28 31														
Jaggadeo	2,422	43	68	429	9 2½	352	33 55½	290	1 2	238	1 68														
Maharazuigur														86	0 0	70	25 31	58	0 0	47	26 43		
Vaniyambadi														3,266	25	48	1,367	3 0	1,121	39 75½	922	3 4½	756	35 15
Parindputty .. .. .	....	....	344	4 14	282	29 43½	....	....	232	3 12	190	30 0											
Tiruppattur	4,761	6 12	3,907	1 0	3,211	2 8	2,634	39 18														
Kallavi	2,707	30	16	451	5 0	370	20 63	304	5 0	249	38 6												
Muttir	472	9 0	388	0 75½	319	2 4	261	41 62
Singarpet	494	9 4	406	4 12½	333	0 8	270	12 19
Roykottah	1,505	0 0	1,235	0 18½	....	....	1,012	7 8	830	43 68	....	....													
Veerabudradrug	860	0 0	705	28 67½	....	....	580	0 0	475	40 31	....	....													
Cauveripatam	1,290	0 0	1,058	18 61½	....	....	870	0 0	713	38 6	....	....													
Cangundi												
Arrack farm	162	1 0	133	15 0												
Total ..	4,938	7 4½	4,052	16 74	8,055	2 14	6,609	21 30	3,305	2 4	2,711	44 7	5,322	7 4½	4,367	16 40											

REVIEW

Statement of the Settlements for fasli 1202 of 10 Tahsildaries in Baramahal under immediate management of Lt. Graham in Star pagodas, fanams and Cash.

Tahsildaries.	....	1st Kist.			29th <i>Asvijam</i> or 15th October.			2nd Kist.			29th <i>Kartik</i> or 13th November.			3rd Kist.			30th <i>Margasir</i> or 30th December.			4th Kist.					
		P.	F.	G.	P.	F.	G.	P.	F.	G.	P.	F.	G.	P.	F.	G.	P.	F.	G.	P.	F.	G.				
Krishnagiri ..	{	Casba	356	35	63	474	10	13	662	7	40	481	28	48
		Maharaujgur ..	84	15	63	121	24	27	170	10	34	123	19	64
		Jaggadeo	328	7	22	339	34	41	469	7	12	345	3	32
		769	22	68	..	..	..	935	33	1	..	..	..	1,301	25	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vaniyambadi	{	Casba	640	1	68	769	20	43	1,070	8	5	781	21	45
		Parindpilly ..	242	2	62	271	5	7	375	21	45	275	6	45
		882	4	50	..	..	..	1,040	25	50	..	..	..	1,445	20	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tiruppattur	1,015	12	18	..	..	..	1,370	22	30	..	..	..	1,915	1	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cunnattur	706	0	0	..	..	..	1,337	3	37	..	..	..	1,888	20	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kallavi ..	{	Casba	270	0	73	293	11	6	406	4	25	298	1	21
		Muttair	304	12	20	326	33	0	452	8	24	332	1	59
		Singarpet	962	2	42	477	30	74	623	13	28	485	6	64
		1,536	15	55	..	..	..	1,098	3	0	..	..	..	1,481	25	77	..	..	..	..	..	..
Roykottah	571	16	30	..	..	..	593	0	18	..	..	..	819	6	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veerabudradrug	757	0	73	..	..	..	1,056	26	61	..	..	..	1,478	4	55	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cauveripatam	1,078	22	11	..	..	..	1,472	30	55	..	..	..	2,058	17	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jevadipar	820	23	6	..	..	..	820	23	6	..	..	..	833	15	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cangundi	116	3	55	..	..	..	290	9	19	..	..	..	412	28	48	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arrack farm	133	15	0	..	..	..	133	15	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	..	..	8,386	28	46	..	..	..	10,149	12	37	..	..	..	13,634	29	73	..	..	..	..	..	..

Statement of the Settlements for fasli 1202 of 10 Tahsildaries in Baramahal under immediate management of Lt. Graham in Star pagodas, fanams and Cash—*cont.*

Tahsildaries.	20th <i>Pushiam</i> or 10th January.			5th Kist.			30th <i>Magham</i> or 10th February.			6th Kist.			29th <i>Palgun</i> or 10th March.			7th Kist.			30th <i>Chyter</i> or 10th April.		
		P.	F.	C.	P.	F.	C.	P.	F.	C.	P.	F.	C.	P.	F.	C.	P.	F.	C.	P.	F.	C.
Krishnagiri ..	{	Casba	707	13	48	842	28	29	408	8	35
		Maharauzugur	182	5	29	217	0	47	105	12	34
		Jaggadeo	500	4	27	593	7	12	279	7	40
				950	15	63	..	..	1,389	23	24	..	..	1,653	0	8	..	..	790	28	29
Vaniyambadi	{	Casba .. ..	..	..	1,142	4	55	..	..	1,358	24	30	..	..	..	649	5	50	..	..	..
		Parindpilly .. ..	..	..	400	29	24	..	..	476	1	40	..	..	..	225	35	69	..	..	..
				1,056	28	10	..	..	1,542	33	79	..	..	1,834	25	70	..	..	875	5	39
Tiruppattur .. ..	..	..	..	1,392	5	1	..	..	2,045	27	15	..	..	2,438	1	77	..	..	1,176	23	35
Cunnattur .. ..	..	..	..	1,357	34	36	..	..	2,021	6	26	..	..	2,419	11	57	..	..	1,194	20	65
Kallavi ..	{	Casba .. ..	..	..	433	5	39	..	..	514	8	24	..	..	..	243	7	20	..	..	..
		Muttair .. ..	..	..	482	1	70	..	..	572	13	29	..	..	..	270	18	41	..	..	..
		Singarpet .. ..	..	..	658	6	15	..	..	761	27	34	..	..	..	311	1	21	..	..	..
				1,115	9	64	..	..	1,573	13	44	..	..	1,848	13	7	..	..	824	27	3
Roykottah .. ..	..	..	..	611	31	70	..	..	882	24	30	..	..	1,045	3	60	..	..	487	22	40
Veerabudradrug .. ..	..	..	..	1,073	4	55	..	..	1,579	15	75	..	..	1,883	4	55	..	..	911	11	20
Cauveripatam .. ..	..	..	..	1,495	31	14	..	..	2,199	5	12	..	..	2,821	3	4	..	..	1,266	11	20
Jovadipar .. ..	..	..	..	833	15	0	..	..	500	3	60	..	..	416	30	0	..	..	..	..	..
Cangundi .. ..	..	..	..	294	33	22	..	..	442	4	74	..	..	530	23	73	..	..	265	11	76
Arrack farm .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	466	34	40	..	..	66	25	40
				10,181	29	15	..	..	14,176	14	39	..	..	17,157	8	51	..	..	7,859	7	47

Statement of the Settlements for fasli 1202 of 10 Tahsildaries in Baramahal under immediate management of Lt. Graham in Star pagodas, fanams and Cash—cont.

Tahsildaries.	..	8th Kist.			29th <i>Vaisakh</i> or 9th May.			9th Kist.			30th <i>Jaisih</i> or 8th June.			10th Kist.			29th <i>Ashadam</i> or 9th July.			Total.				
		P.	F.	O.	P.	F.	O.	P.	F.	O.	P.	F.	O.	P.	F.	O.	P.	F.	O.	P.	F.	O.		
Krishnagiri ..	{	Casba	270	35	09	361	2	05	270	35	09	
		Maharauzugur ..	70	7	77	93	26	1	70	7	59	
		Jaggadeo	186	5	12	248	3	00	186	5	12
			..	..	527	12	78	..	..	..	702	32	46	..	..	..	527	12	60	9,548	26	63
Vaniyambadi	{	Casba	432	33	00	577	0	0	432	23	00
		Parindpilly ..	150	23	72	200	31	70	150	23	73
			..	..	583	21	52	..	..	..	777	31	70	..	..	..	583	21	52	10,623	12	42
Tiruppattur ..	..	..	..	..	784	19	18	..	..	..	1,046	5	20	..	..	..	784	19	18	13,908	29	14
Cunnattur ..	..	..	..	..	796	0	75	..	..	..	1,061	17	9	..	..	..	796	0	75	13,578	8	11
Kallavi ..	{	Casba	162	4	55	216	6	7	162	4	55
		Muttair	180	9	68	240	13	10	180	9	68
		Singarpet	207	9	68	276	13	10	207	9	68
			..	..	549	24	31	..	..	..	732	32	27	..	..	..	549	24	31	11,310	9	19
Roykottah ..	..	..	..	..	325	0	0	..	..	..	433	15	0	..	..	..	325	3	60	6,094	16	3
Veerabudradrug ..	..	..	..	..	607	22	40	..	..	..	810	0	0	..	..	..	607	22	40	10,764	5	74
Cauveripatam ..	..	..	..	..	844	7	3	..	..	..	1,125	24	30	..	..	..	844	7	3	15,006	15	1
Jevadipar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,225	1	72
Cangundi ..	..	..	..	..	177	1	77	..	..	..	235	5	50	..	..	..	177	4	16	2,941	19	30
Arrack farm ..	..	..	..	..	66	25	40	..	..	..	66	25	40	..	..	..	66	25	40	1,267	16	40
		Total ..	..	..	5,261	28	14	..	..	..	6,992	9	52	..	..	..	5,261	33	75	99,328	16	49

3

TRANSLATION

OF THE OBLIGATIONS ENTERED INTO BY VENKATAPATHI NAIR, POLIGAR OF CANGUNDI WITH THE HON'BLE COMPANY.

1. I, Venkatapathi Nair, poligar of Cangundi, declare this to be my agreement with the Hon'ble Company, I promise on being re-established in my ancient possessions and privileges through the favour of the said Company to pay them as a *Nuzzar* 50,000 Rupees deducting the amount of slaughter cattle and sheep delivered to officers commanding detachments of their troops according to receipts in my hands, the former at 1½ pagodas per head, and the latter at 6 pagodas, I say that I will pay the said Company a *nuzzar* of fifty thousand Rupees, 25,000 immediately and 25,000 by the end of the *Vaisakh* or 22nd May 1792 taking receipts for the same.

2. Moreover I engage to pay the said Company, an annual *peshkash* and to refund all the collections of revenue, I have made during the late war beyond the boundary of my own poliam, viz.

Peshkash for *Paridhavi* the current year 8010 Cantary pagodas, collections made in the Kolar, etc., districts.

Above the ghats	3,431	0	5
Collections made in the Baramahal, etc., districts below the ghats	1,465	6	4
Total ..	12,906	6	9

3. I agree to pay the above sum, *twelve thousand nine hundred and six* pagodas, *six* fanams and *nine* annas, in the following instalments:—

15th October in <i>Asviji</i>	516	0	0
13th November in <i>Kartik</i>	1,290	0	0
13th December in <i>Margasir</i>	1,806	0	0
11th January in <i>Pushiam</i>	1,290	0	0
10th February in <i>Mahamg</i>	1,935	0	0
11th March in <i>Palgun</i>	2,322	0	0
10th April in <i>Chaitar</i>	1,161	0	0
9th May in <i>Vaisakh</i>	774	0	0
8th June in <i>Jesht</i>	1,032	0	0
7th July in <i>Ashadam</i>	780	6	9
Total ..	12,906	6	9

4. In case grain be required to the public service, I promise to furnish on demand, 250 candies of paddy at 10 rupees per candy, by the end of this month, or by the 20th May next, also 300 candies in *Kartik* or by the 14th November and 200 more next *Vaisakh* or viz. April 1793, at such prices as may then be current.

5. I hereby consent to the forfeiture of all my possessions if I fail in paying half of the above-mentioned *nuzzar* within 5 days of this date, and the remaining half within 5 days of the time stipulated, or if I fail in paying up the *peshkash* and other sums, within fifteen days of the time of instalment—all my payments shall be made by the Company's rates of exchange.

6. Every requisition that you or whoever, may hereafter, be the Company's manager of the Baramahal, shall make of cattle, sheep and whatever else may be wanted for the public service, that my poliam produces shall at all times be complied with, and the amount or receipts shall be taken for the same.

7. I shall consider myself bound to administer impartial justice to all people within my jurisdiction and to maintain inamdars and others in their privileges and property.

8. The effects of people who have been plundered during the war, by peons, in my service, shall be restored upon demand or according to the decisions of a *Panchayat* and if in spite of my endeavours to prevent it, any merchants or others be robbed hereafter in passing through my country, full restitution shall be made of their property, or an equivalent given upon their declaring the amount upon oath conformably to the usage of their caste.

9. Depending entirely on the Company for protection, I shall discharge the peons, at present in my pay, reserving only 100 men, as a guard about my house, and shall admit a Company's garrison in the fort of Cangundi.

10. Tim Nair, my present *adikari* or agent, having incurred the displeasure of Government, by repeated acts of disobedience, I shall immediately remove him from his situation and shall not permit him to remain any longer, in my country.

Given under my hand at Tiruppattur the 20th of *Vaisakh*, *Paridhavi samvatsara* or 11th May 1792.

(Signed) VENKATAPATHI NAIR.

4

Letter—from W. MACLEOD Esq.

To—GRAHAM Esq.

Dated—Sholappadi (7 miles south-east from Cauveripur and 18 miles south from Panagra), the 4th September 1793.

Pray send me with as little delay as possible the necessary information *Beriz &c.*, about Bellumpully and six *Muzeras* which Tippoo's Deputy claims, as belonging to Sulagiri, but conquered by your Amil of Roykottah. If we have a right to them, you must send three or four respectable inhabitants here to support our right and the sooner the better for I am in a bad looking place, for fevers, and I am very desirous of getting into the plain. If there is any *Thaharar* about your bounds, besides the above mentioned write me. I find Tippoo's assoph, polite and kind to an extreme.

Write me by Penagra.

5

Letter—from J. G. GRAHAM Esq.

To—MACLEOD Esq

Dated—September 15th, 1793.

Your letters have been following me about the country, which circumstance, and the time necessarily required for obtaining the information wanted respecting Bellumpully has unavoidably occasioned some delay.

I have now the pleasure to subjoin such points, concerning it as have yet come to my knowledge.

About 25 years ago, Nedgigull Narasaya was appointed amil of Baramahal property so called, Roykottah, Soolagiri, and other districts above the ghats, under him Soolagiri Ankosgiri and Hosur were managed by his relation Kuppaiah. When Narasaya commenced his amildari, the Bellumpully division belonged to Roykottah, three years afterwards at the request of Kuppaiah, Narasaya whose influence at the darbar appears to have been great and who was either authorized or took upon himself to exercise extraordinary powers annexed Bellumpully to Soolagiri. Kuppaiah was removed about a year and half after when another person Deva Rajaiah was put in by Narasaya. It appears that soon after this the management of Soolagiri devolved on one Cundamonigen, who obtained the district from the Huzur independent of Narasaya, and a dispute taking place, about Bellumpully, the latter (by what authority I cannot learn) re-annexed it to Soolagiri. He was soon after removed and succeeded by Haridoss Pundit between whom and the Soolagiri manager a dispute having again arisen respecting Bellumpully, a reference was made to

the darbar, in consequence of which Bellumpully became dependant on Soolagiri, and the limits of the Roykottah district were extended by the addition of some villages from Dhankanikottah.

In the year *Virodhikrit* (1789/90) it appears that the Cangundi Rajah or his manager Tim Nair had Bellumpully on inam from the Soolagiri poligar and that his troops were in possession of it, when Roykottah was taken by the Company, after which it was ordered to be annexed to that taluk.

Whatever right Tippu Sultan may have to the district in question, there appear to me to be two strong objections to his possessing it, one is, its being situated *below* the ghats, on a level with Krishnagiri, between it and Roykottah the communication with which might be interrupted by troops descending the Soolagiri pass, and the other that it intersects part of the Roykottah district the villages of Hunchal Tut goodle and Hossahully (which last is distant from it about three coss towards Soolagiri) lying beyond it in the direction of Soolagiri and Ankosgiri. Having personally visited the boundaries I am enabled to form a judgment of the inconvenience which will attend its being in any other hands than those of the Company. A list of the *Stall-wallas* carried away by Tippoo's people from this division shall be sent you as soon as possible.

6

(Superintendent's Seal.)

IJARAPUTTA IN THE NAMES OF CUSBA NAGINAICK COTEGOTLAPILLY, AMASHY GOURMULLINANIPILLY, PEDDAPPAH NAIR NULLAGUNDLAPILLY, CHINNAPPAH NAICK, NARSO PILLY, MOODDAY GOUR YEKILNATTAM, CADRI NAICK, &c., POTAILS—17TH APRIL 1792.

Fasli 1202.

Whereas the farm of Mahrauzgur has been given to you from the 23rd *Phalgun masam*, to the end of the year *Virodhikrit samvatsara* of which the *Hall Hassil* is as follows:—*Caur Aramb* viz. *Rooney Yerindi Taarbun* to the end of *Jeshtham masam*; *Neer Aramb*, *Vaisakh*, *fusil babut*, viz., *Vaisakh Daan* to the 15th *Ashadham masam* *Jevary Toor*, *Ragi*, *Chamay*, *Coosumba*, &c., *Tote peir*, viz., *Dherropeir*, *nael*, *Supari*, *Punmulla* &c., to the end of *Palgunam masam*, *Chirpeir*, viz., *Peazlusser*, *Tobacco*, *Roor*, *Ragi*, *Lall merchi*, &c. to the end of *Jeshtham masam*; *Nugdi—baki*, viz *sair*, *Bajibaub* consisting of the *Tail Ijara*, *Gheur Ijara*; *Maniam-baul*, *Dhungar Maniam*, &c., to the end of *Phalgunam masam*. Total 8 articles the produce of which you are to appropriate to your own use according to the *Sudamed* paying as rent to the sirkar the sum of 20 *chakrams*, exclusive of the inams *Dehaut* and *Arazy*, *sibbandi*, and *saderward*. You are to pay the above rent according to the *kistbandi* taking receipts for the same. If you are seven days late in paying any one *kist*, you shall be made to give one quarter thereof as a fine, should the ryots require advances of *revenue* for *Paridhavi samvatsara*, you are to give information thereof to the Huzur; a separate *cowle* has been granted for waste villages according to which you are to increase cultivation and improve the country—you are to exact your rents according to the *present* *dowle* not what any village may have *formerly* paid; if you transgress this order you shall be made to pay back all surplus exactions, and pay besides, an equivalent, as a fine to the sirkar, you are to collect the *sair* duties from *Chaiter* to *Jesth* by means of the different *monigars* which you are to keep in trust, and be accountable for to your succession, whatever *cowle* you may give for the articles of the *baji baub*, &c., must not be infringed. Having expressed your wish to farm the district for the ensuing year, you are now informed that you will have to pay for it *chakrams* 1450 and you are to give *cowle* accordingly, but you must hereafter come and propose your terms, when a settlement shall be made with you. The farm being given to you exclusive of *Sibbandi* and *Saderward*, you are to pay the *Tahsildar* and *Sheristadar* according to *moyen zabita* taking their receipts, you are to take every means in your power to increase the cultivation of the ensuing year, all collections belonging to which you are carefully, to keep in trust, and to be accountable to the future farmer.

DOWLE JAMABANDI MONZA ADUR AGRAHAR, TURRUF TUNALAM TALUK,
VANIYAMBADI FASLI 1203, *Pramadicha Samvatsara.*

Caur Aramb Taar $64\frac{1}{2}$.

Neer Aramb guntas 2501.

Peiki muzza Puramboke.

Caur Aramb Taar $11\frac{1}{4}$.

Neer Aramb guntas.

Zanta baki taram.

Caur Aramb Taar $53\frac{1}{4}$.

Neer Aramb guntas 2501.

Yaisey.

Kilak beriz chakrams 319-0-0.

Saulgoozeshta beriz chakrams 280-1-0

Saulmuscoor Sawgwalli.

Saulgoozeshta Nagur or Ploughs 38.

Salmuscoor Nagur or ploughs 40.

Cool Sirkar and Inam babut zemin.

Punjai zemin taar $50\frac{9}{16}$.

Nanjai zemin guntas 2234.

Bauzra, ragi taar Suma and Codroo
 $31\frac{1}{8}$. taar $15\frac{7}{16}$.

Atchikut bagait Nyshackur guntas
huldi guntas 116.
140.

Till and Coolti
taar 4.

....

Dhammoney gun- Bhur Pukur gun-
tas 1628. tas 350.

Yaisey minah Inam.

Caur Aramb Taar $6\frac{1}{2}$.

Neer Aramb guntas 690.

Tufseed Jssumwar.

Gour Inam.

Caur Aramb taar 1.

Neer Aramb guntas 0.

Ragi and Bauna taar $\frac{1}{2}$.

Sama &c., taar $\frac{1}{2}$.

Karnam Inam.

Caur Aramb taar.

....

Neer Aramb guntas.

Bauzra taar $\frac{3}{8}$. Sama taar $\frac{1}{2}$.

Caur 50.

Coolti taar $\frac{2}{16}$.

..

....

Beday Inam.

Caur Aramb taar $\frac{3}{4}$.

Neer Aramb guntas caur 20.

Ragi taar $\frac{1}{2}$.

Sama taar $\frac{1}{4}$.

....

Lohar Inam.

Caur Aramb Sama taar $\frac{1}{4}$.

Neer Aramb caur guntas 20.

Toti Inam.

Caur Aramb taar $\frac{3}{4}$.

Neer Aramb guntas.

Ragi taar $\frac{3}{8}$.

Sama taar $\frac{3}{8}$.

Caur 30.

Tannikatti Inam.

Caur Aramb taar $\frac{3}{4}$.

Neer Aramb guntas.

Ragi taar $\frac{1}{2}$.

Sama taar $\frac{1}{4}$.

Caur 20.

Venga Chetty Inam Neer Aramb
caur guntas 100.

Hirumia Inam Neer Aramb caur
guntas 100.

Cuttamaniam Gour.

Caur Aramb Ragi taar 1.

Neer Aramb Pukar guntas 200.

Varadarajaswamy Pagoda.

Caur Aramb taar 1.	Neer Aramb Pukar guntas 50.
Ragi taar $\frac{1}{2}$.	Sama taar $\frac{1}{2}$.
Zantabaki Zemin.	Dillawurkhan Inam Caur guntas 100.
Caur Aramb taar $44\frac{1}{16}$.	Sirkar sagvati.
	Neer Aramb guntas 1800.
	Yaisey Cool tirva chakrams 382-3-12.
Caur Aramb chakrams 222-7-8.	Neer Aramb chakrams 159-6-4.
Taar 20 @ 8 chs. Taar 5 @ 6 chs.	Huldi guntas 140 Baug guntas 116
per taar is per taar is	@ 0-1-8 per @ 0-1-0 per
160-0-0. 30-0-0.	gunta is 21-0-0. gunta is 11-6-0.
Taar $2\frac{3}{8}$ @ 4 chs. Taar 13 @ 1-5-0	Dhanmoney chs.
per taar is per taar is	137-0-4.
9-5-0. 19-5-0.	
Taar $3\frac{11}{16}$ @ 1	....
chakram per	1000 guntas @ 10 4600 guntas @ $7\frac{1}{2}$
taar is 3-7-8.	chs. per 100 is chs. per 100 is
	chs. 100-0-0. chs. 30-0-0.
	144 guntas @ 5 7-0-4.
	chs. per 100.
	Ya Sevai Jumma Zubtbabut as per
	order Cool chakrams 40-9-4.
Dukhanvari is dukhan's	Venga Chetty inam zebt Herumia inam babut 100
5 @ 3 fs. each 1-5-0.	babut 100 guntas guntas 7-5-0.
	7-5-0.
Cangoe russooms @ 2	Saderward @ 5 per cent
chs. per cent 5-1-8.	19-2-12.
Cool zemin babut ..	.. .. .. 382 3 12
Cool sevai Jumma babut ..	.. .. .. 40 9 4
Cool Jumla chakrams ..	.. .. .. 423 3 0

8

TRANSLATION OF A COWLE PUTTY IN THE NAME OF TUTTA GOUR, FARMER OF THE VILLAGE OF MOODAMPUTTY, PURGUNNAH TIRUPPATTUR FASLI 1202.

Whereas the said village has been farmed out to you for the year *Paridhavi samvatsara*, viz., the *Caur aramb*, *Neer aramb Murvully*, *Phullserck*, *Sukkal Soornadai*, *Sukkul Dhanniadai*, *Koollbal Kool Canoon*, according to the *sudamed cowle nama*, you are to enjoy the same on condition of paying to the sirkar, besides *sibbandi and saderward*, *Jarri inams &c.*, *Mahal Chalo Cantary chakrams 145-8-0*, One hundred and forty-five pagodas eight fanams according to the *kistbandi* taking receipts for the same.

The said farm being given to you, *besides sibbandi*, you are to pay the Tahsildar at the rate of 5 per cent on that account being 7 chakrams 2 fanams 14 annas paying the *ayan sibbandi* according to the *kistbandi* you are to take receipts for the same. If you fail in your engagement 3 days, You shall be made to pay interest at the rate of 3 per cent, if you are dilatory in discharging the 2nd kist, you shall pay in like manner, if you do so for the 3rd kist, the amount shall be defrayed out of your confiscated property, and you shall be deprived of your farm and another appointed in your room, and for your subsistence you shall have 1 candy of land paying the usual rent for the same. If you pay either ready money or grain you must take a receipt for the same, failing which you shall not have credit for the amount. If the Tahsildar should refuse to give you a receipt, you are to make it known to the Huzur, through the Sheristadar of the district, when you shall instantly obtain redress, you are not to turn out the *karnam, toti*, etc., of the village from any private pique. When disputes happen among the inhabitants, if they can be settled by the heads of the neighbouring villages, it is well, if the parties make an appeal to the Huzur, you are to send them thither with a *Mahazer* signed by the umpires. In contributions for religious ceremonies the inhabitants are, in all

such cases, to meet and assess themselves, neither you nor the karnam are to interfere, nor are you to exact from their *grain khurch*, *darbar khurch* &c., if you do you shall be made to pay it back besides an equivalent as a fine to the sirkar, you are to give *sagvali chitts* to the ryots, during the *kalavari* failing of which in case of disputes between you and the ryots they shall be believed and your plea rejected, you are not to collect a cash more than is expressed in their *chitts*, should any new ryots come from *Balghat*, you are to give the lands @ 2 fanams per pagoda less than the usual rent, reducing the *yair kanki* in the *battai cocoanut* and *betel gardens* &c., the produce of which are to be reaped in the ensuing year, you are to cultivate with great care.

J. G. GRAHAM,
Assistant Collector.

No. 9

KRISHNAGIRI,
14th January 1793.

COWLE NAMA IN THE NAME OF KUPPAIAH AMIKAR INHABITANT OF ARCOT.

Having sent for you here, by the mediation of Krishna Doss and Narap Chetty sowcars, you are appointed to the management of the mint, on the following conditions.

You are for every thousand star pagodas to give according to the Custom at Madras, when money is brought by merchants, &c., to the sirkar for 1,000 S. pagodas ..						3½ pags.
Mint people	do.	do.	..	..	..	9 do.
Total ..						12½ Pags.

The balance 987½ you are to return to the people by whom it is brought.

You are to receive from the sirkar, the cantary fanams of last year, at the rate of 12 fanams and 3 annas and to give the amount in stars at that rate.

As you have represented, that you lose by the above exchange, you will therefore receive a compensation, as takkavi of 3,000 star pagodas till the end of the year, with which you may purchase whatever coins you please and employ the produce after the paying the sirkar's *masul* you are to receive no *russoom* on the pagodas you coin for the sirkar from the fanams @ 12-3 as. but whatever you coin for others you are to receive and pay as abovementioned.

	RS.
For every thousand rupees you are to pay sirkar per 1,000 Rupees..	8
Mint people per 1,000 Rupees..	17

—
25
—

The balance 1975 you are to give to the person on whose account the money is coined—you are to coin 2 sorts of rupees Company's & Pondicherry.

If you coin milu fanams you are to give according to the Madras Custom for money given by the Sirkar 13 fanams for every Company's rupee, for money from *wartucks* 12½ fanams for Company's rupee to the *wartucks* and for every 1,000 Rs. value of milu fanams coined for merchants you are to pay the Sirkar 7 Rs. or 91 milu fanams—but for fanams on account of the Sirkar you are to pay as specified above 13 fanams per rupee and no more.

If more than 7 Rs. for 1,000 Rs. of fanams coined on account of merchants is given at Madras to the Sirkar, you are to make up the deficiency.

You are to coin the above Pags. Rs & fs. of the same standard and weight as those of Madras and if you fail in any instance you are to pay whatever fine the Sirkar may think proper to exact—and you are likewise responsible for all malpractices of your servants in the same manner as if they had been committed by yourself.

The Madras rate for merchants money if 1,000 pags. $3\frac{1}{4}$ pags.

Do. 1,000 Rs. 7 Rs.

but in consideration of the *takkavi* you have received an additional *masul* is imposed as follows.

$\frac{1}{4}$ pagoda for 1,000 pags, and
1 Rupee for 1,000 Rupees.

		Pagodas.	
So that on every 1,000 pags. the Sirkar share is	$3\frac{1}{4}$
on . . . do. Mint people's	9
		—	
Total pagodas	$12\frac{1}{4}$
		—	
		RS.	
On every 1,000 Rs. Sirkar share	8
On do. Mint people's do.	17
		—	
Total	25
		—	

If the allowances of the Sirkar at Madras should exceed those last mentioned, you are to pay the deficiency and these rates are to be paid as long as you have the management of the mint.

No. 10.

KRISHNAGIRI, JULY 1794.

THE PETITION OF KUPPAIAH A BRAHMIN IN CHARGE OF THE MINT AT KRISHNAGIRI HUMBLY SHOWETH.

That your petitioner was invited by the Sowcars, Narap Chetty, and Krishna Doss from Arcot to take charge of the mint, newly established at Krishnagiri, for the purpose of coining the cantary and sultany fanams (which formed a considerable proportion of the collections) into the currency of the Carnatic, that your petitioner accordingly, repaired thither, with the necessary establishment of workmen and having been desired to ascertain by actual assay, what number of the said fanams would be required, to be one star pagoda, Madras standard, it appeared from an experiment on 20 chakrams, that to obtain the necessary degree of weight and fineness, 12 fanams and $\frac{10}{16}$ would be wanted for each star pagoda, that your petitioner having given in his report, was told that the fanams were rated in the Revenue books at $12\frac{3}{16}$ per star pagoda, at which exchange the mint must receive them, and that in consideration of the loss which would be sustained by them, an advance of 3,000 star pagodas would be made, to the persons who were responsible with which they should be at liberty to traffic in bullion, or in any other way, they should think proper, on their own account, returning the said advance into the treasury at the end of the year, without interest, which advance was received accordingly 18,000 pags. or thereabout were coined on the terms prescribed, that a mint having been also established at the same time in Salem and the pagodas produced there condemned as deficient in weight and touch a suspicion arose about the standard of the Krishnagiri pagodas and your petitioner was summoned by the Assistant Collector to make an assay in his presence which was done accordingly and the musters of three different coinages under the Collector's seal, transmitted with his report to the Presidency and your petitioner was desired to proceed thither in person, that he might be present at the assay. That after the assay of the coinages of both mints had been made by the assay master at Madras, your petitioner was told that the Salem pags. were very deficient, but that, taking the average weight & fineness of the three coinages at Krishnagiri, they had proved equal to the standard, that your petitioner received a letter from the assay master which he delivered into the Honorable Board, who dismissed him with a packet of instructions to the Superintendent in the Baramahal that he presented the said letter and that on his arrival at Krishnagiri, he found the mint had been put a stop to and the pagodas struck by him ordered to be reserved for re-coinage, that 20,000 of the said pagodas having been afterwards sent into the mint under the management of Mr. R. Hugh a

loss was sustained of 403 pagodas, which loss your petitioner was peremptorily desired to make good and a written obligation drawn out to that effect, with threats of personal restraint, if not complied with and your petitioner begs leave to state that soon afterwards, a further sum of 1208 unstruck and 170 struck pagodas having been sent into the said mint, there was a loss of 17 pagodas, arising from the wages of the workmen and not from a deficiency in weight or fineness, your petitioner affirms that the other loss above stated arose from the same cause, & he humbly prays that his case may be taken into consideration when he trusts it will appear that his present embarrassed situation has proceeded from the inaccuracy of his first assay, where in the fanams required to a star pagoda were under rated and not to any fraudulent intention, and your petitioner humbly begs leave to refer your honors for his character to Mr. Roebuck and Tir Perumal Chetty at Madras and Mr. R. Hugh at Krishnagiri or should your honors be pleased to order this petitioner to answer for his conduct in person, he humbly prays that till your decision on his case shall have been made you will be pleased to direct that the demand upon him for the loss sustained by the public, may be suspended and your petitioner shall ever pray.

(Signed) Kuppaiyah.

KRISHNAGIRI,
July 1794.

(Translation from the Hinduvi)

J. G. GRAHAM,
Assistant Collector.

Krishnagiri, July 1794.

1794. July 20th.		P. F. C.	P. F. C.	P. F. C.	P. F. C.
	Account coinage of 2000 curent pagodas below standard received into current pagodas on account of the Hon'ble Company 2000 current pagodas weighing	2,190 6 5	....	....	....
	Deduct musters for assay of Do. cash into thirteen bars	0 14 9	..	..	....
		2,189 11 20			
	Seven bars Viz ^t . N, 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 12 weighing	1,169 12 20	at 79½ Touch	92,694	
	Five bars Viz ^t . N, 3, 5, 9, 10, 11, weighing	842 19 0	at 79½ Do.	67,014½	
	One bar Viz ^t . 13 weighing	177 0 0	at 79½ Do.	14,115½	
		2,189 11 20	amounting to	Touch	173,824
	Delivered the above mentioned Bars to Coopiah Bramney, the Mint Contractor's agent to refine to standard Viz ^t .				
	Seven Bars weighing	1,169 12 20	at 79½ Touch	Worse. OZ. DR. G. 10 19 7	
	Five Do.	842 19 0	at 79½ Do.	5 5 9	
	One Do.	177 0 0	at 79½ Do.	0 11 2	
		2,189 11 20	Worse.	16 15 8	
	Deduct worse being deficiency by Refining.	16 15 8	....	....
	Received from Coopiah Bramney refined Oz.	2,172 16 2	of 80 Touches	1,73,824	
		OZ. DR. G.	PS. FS. C.	PS. FS. C.	
	Oz. of current pagodas Touch	2,172 16 2	current pags.	19,842 34 66	
	Custom at 3¼ per mille .. .. .	....	69 16 17		
	Coinage at 8 per Do. .. .. .	....	158 26 62		
	Charges and loss in weight on milling 2000 pags. into bars .. .. .	....	14 20 0		
	Charges in Refining 800 Pagodas weight of gold .. .. .	....	4 7 0		
					10,596 0 0
	Nett Current Pagodas.				10,596 0 0

(Signed)

Krishnagiri 1794

1794. August 3rd.		P. F. C.	P. F. C.	P. F. C.
	Account coinage of 1378 current pagodas not exact to standard received into current on account of the Hon'ble Company 1378 star pagodas	150 18 6	....	....
	Deduct muster for a pay of ..	0 1 2½	....	....
	Do. cast into one Bar ..			
	Ozs. ..	150 17 37½ of 80		
	Delivered and received from Kuppaiyah Brahmin, Mint Contractor's Agent of Cs. pagodas touch ounces ..	150 17 37½	C. P. S. 1,377 24 74	....
	Custom at 37 p. per mille	4 29 47	....	....
	Coinage @ 8 per mille	11 0 62	....	....
	Charges & less of weight in milling pagodas into one Bar	1 0 0	16 30 29	1,300 30 45
		Net pagodas		1,300 30 45

N.B.—The above received pagodas are about ¼ touch above standard a proportion so small that it is not noticed in coinage accounts on being milled previous to coinage they provide at once of that fineness and must have been before some ¼ or ½ touch below and others the same above standard.

ROBERT HUGH,
Assay Master.

11

Letter—From J. B. HURDIS, Esq., Assistant Collector, Baramahal and Salem districts.
To—Captain ALEXANDER READ, Collector, &c., &c., &c.
Dated—Barahamal, 28th July 1795.

1. In obedience to your commands I have endeavoured to simplify the accounts of Kuppaiyah the mint contractor at Krishnagiri in order to ascertain the real balance due to the Sirkar and also the actual loss sustained by the contractor.

2. The accompanying No. 1 is Kuppaiyah's general account current with the treasury whence it appears the balance due by him to the Sirkar is 819. 24. 62 that this might be realized he having admitted it, I demanded it of him he pleaded inability to discharge it wholly, and produced accounts with other persons to show how much he was enabled to liquidate these persons were Krishna Doss and Narrapa Chetty the securities for the performance of his contract and Lakshmana Row a Brahmin with whom he had dealings in gold and silver.

3. As Kuppaiyah agreed to give up the balances due to him from these people in part discharge of the debt to the Sirkar I demanded them of Krishnadoss and Narrapa Chetty they refusing to pay what Kuppaiyah had said was his due it became necessary to examine how far they or he were right or wrong.

4. Taking these their accounts with Kuppaiyah separately and drawing out an account current with each respectively, I found what their balances were. Krishna Doss account current No. 2 and Narapa Chetty's account current No. 3 accompany this.

5. Krishna Doss agrees that his account is justly drawn up, his objections are merely representation of the hardship of his case in being held responsible for Kuppaiyah's deficit.

6. Narrapa Chetty's account is also justly drawn up but he disputes it and the dispute with my opinion I find it necessary to detail that you may understand its connection with the general complaint and account.

7. I must here inform you that the accounts of these people are so interwoven with the accounts of the Sirkar in consequence of their intrigues against each other as to cause much difficulty in the separation that I might make things clear. I set out with considering Kuppaiyah alone as the responsible man to the Sirkar and all the accounts he has with the other parties, as his private accounts with them and totally unconnected with the Sirkar.

8. Promising this much you are to be informed that of the sum received of the Sirkar by Kuppaiyah, Narrappa Chetty took Star Pagodas 4530—21—6. Kuppaiyah says wholly against his consent that it was demanded peremptorily by Narayanapa Chetty, because he was his (Cash) security and on that account it was given up to this sum Narapa Chetty added of his own money in different coins the amount star pagodas 553—39—30 making together star pagodas 5084—15—36 this sum be melted down, and it is said intended to keep the expected advantage solely to himself having however when the gold was caked found a deficiency he said it must be borne by Kuppaiyah this Kuppaiyah objected to the gold was coined and the deficiency proved equal to 179—40—62 which Kuppaiyah refused to take a share of and debited Narrapa Chetty the amount in his account current and there it stands in account current No. 3 I have above noticed.

9. This mode of settling the business which in my opinion is correct in its intent through defect in its application because the amount 179—40—62 was not a loss arising from the sum taken from Kuppaiyah but from that and another of his own which together made the amount 5,084—15—36, on which Narrapa Chetty speculated the proportion of the loss on the money received from Kuppaiyah is 151—30—62 the proper sum of which Kuppaiyah ought to have debited Narrapa Chetty and the remainder 28—10—0 is the proportion of loss in the money he added of his own, I have therefore deducted 28—10—0 from Narrapa Chetty's debit in the account current between him and Kuppaiyah and admitted only 151—30—62 as the just debit on that account due to Kuppaiyah.

10. A statement marked A in account current No. 3 will show the particulars.

11. In the account current there appears a sum due from Krishna Doss and Narrapa Chetty in partnership to Kuppaiyah, this Krishna Doss denies and from the best information I could prove it appears Narrapa Chetty should sustain it.

12. Attending then to the above remarks the sums due from Narrapa Chetty and Krishna Doss stand properly thus.

Krishna Doss as per account	103	0	70
Narrapa Chetty as per account	167	15	11
Lakshmana Rao as per account C. No. 4	27	2	20

13. The Panchayat however differ with me, siding with Narrapa Chetty the arguments they adduce are as follow, Conceiving though they have no evidence to support the conception that the loss on coinage of the 5084—15—36 should be brought to account between Kuppaiyah and Narrapa Chetty in partnership because they both sustained a loss, Krishna Doss trafficking with the money he got, they have deducted the whole loss of 179—40—62 from Narrapa Chetty debit and placed it with Kuppaiyah that might bring it to the Sirkar accounts here, you will observe an attempt at an introduction of private into public accounts.

14. The same reasons that induced the deduction of 28—10—0 which Kuppaiyah had over debited Narrapa Chetty in his account current operated with me in preventing the Panchayat settling the business after this mode, first because allowing the method to be good which I do not, Kuppaiyah would be over debited by 28—10—0 the sum he had over debited Narrapa Chetty and secondly because it appeared to me in the strongest light that Narrapa Chetty in the business of the mint suspected tricks in Kuppaiyah and took the above sum of 4,530—21—6 with the view to his own advantage solely a strong point in corroboration is that neither Narrapa Chetty or Kuppaiyah jointly nor Narrapa Chetty himself separately ever asked of Krishna Doss any part of his reported profit on traffic or desired him to assist in making up the deficiency Kuppaiyah alone has claims on Krishna Doss more than appear in his account current.

15. If the intent of the Panchayat be admitted, the statement of balance due to Kuppaiyah will be thus.

Krishna Doss	103	1	0
Narrapa	15	29	29
Rao	27	2	20
Kuppaiyah	172	26	26

16. Hence a greater portion of the balance due to the Sirkar fall on Kuppaiyah which however, his securities must pay as he is insolvent.

17. The following statement shows in abstract the intent of the Panchayat to understand the detail is impossible going into the public and private accounts and over them the result is so unsatisfactory as to cause regret for misspont time.

18. 1st Statement.

Proposed by the Panchayat.

Names.	Debt to Kuppaiyah.	Proportion of tufreek.	Total.
Krishna Doss	103 0 70	300 33 40½	403 34 36½
Narrapa Chetty	15 29 29	200 22 30½	216 6 59½
Lahshmana Row	27 2 20	..	27 2 20
Kuppaiyah	172 26 26	..	172 26 26
Total ..	318 13 65	501 10 77	819 24 62

19. At this view it may appear absurd that Kuppaiyah should be in debt S. Pags. 172-26-26 to himself but it appears he borrowed this much of the public money entrusted to him and did not return it, here again is the jumble of public and private cash; the Panchayat were right in the distinction but a second tufreek must be on the securities for that sum. I must observe that this debt is included in the balance he owes to the Sirkar the reasons for admitting it here I shall state by and by.

20. 2nd Statement.

Name.	Debt.	1st tufreek.	2nd tufreek.	Total.
Krishna Doss	103 0 70	300 33 40½	103 24 63	507 14 19½
Narrapa	15 29 29	200 22 30½	60 1 42	285 8 21½
Lakshmana Row	27 2 20	..	..	27 2 20
Total ..	145 32 39	501 10 77	172 26 26	819 24 62

21. This you will perceive the mode adopted by the Panchayat but they did not express to second tufreek, the debts are Kuppaiyah's property they show how far he is able to pay his balance to the Sirkar.

22. For reasons given in a preceding paragraph of his letter, I do not agree to this decision I shall state what I conceive the proper mode of adjusting the business after a few more intricate and perplexing observations for such I fear they will prove.

23. What has been above stated shows the balance due to the Sirkar and the means of recovery according to the mode of the Panchayat, I shall treat now the loss said to be sustained by Kuppaiyah still keeping him in view as the responsible man and sole object of the Sirkar and still treating Messrs. Krishna Doss and Narrapa Chetty as individuals connected with him privately.

24. I have said before that Kuppaiyah found a deficiency in the coinage he made as well as Narrapa Chetty, the Panchayat have gone into the business, but they have plundered neither, they have gone far enough as I will show and prove that they have not distinguished between the public and private account of monies as they ought to have done.

25. According to the accounts of the Panchayat Kuppaiah's loss on the coinage he made appears to be

Star pagodas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	525	12	61
Narrapa Chetty	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	179	40	62
Kuppaiah's loss by traffic in the exchange	..	..						49	17	50
Total								..	754	26	13

26. It will require little trouble to show that the error which had crept in to Narrapa Chetty's account current with Kuppaiah, viz., 28-10-0 shows itself here the consequence is the loss stated by the Panchayat as a loss in the coinage of the public money is wrong since the above sum is the proportion of the loss sustained on Star pagodas 553-39-30. Narrapa Chetty's own each of which is by so much more than what the loss on public money should be calculated on here also appears another intent to perplex the public and private account.

27. Pursuing still the idea of the Panchayat there appears to have arisen a profit by the several processes of coining gold and silver in the mint by the difference of weight and exchange and etc., of S. Pags. 253-42-37 which deducted from the beforementioned loss of star pagodas 754-26-13 leaves a total loss of S. Pags. 500-28-56 of which it is said Narrapa Chetty is to pay 179 40 62 and Kuppaiah 320 33 4

Total								..	500	28	56
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28. The Panchayat however do not stop here for Krishna Doss offered to show that Kuppaiah made more profit than the above 253-42-37 his offer was accepted and he proving the possibility of his making more by 120 pagodas that appeared in the accounts they admitted an 100-0-0 in addition to the star pagodas 253-42-37 beforementioned, this reduces apparently the loss of each in proportion.

29. I did not choose to admit of more than had been entered on the accounts because if we are to judge from their ideas of propriety in preference to what really is before us, we should strongly bewilder ourselves particularly if we admit presumptive instead of positive evidence.

30. I have now detailed the Panchayat's opinions, I confess they appear not to have determined on any point with that propriety I expected I shall now give you my own statement for settling the balance due to the Sirkar and show so near as these perplexing accounts will permit the loss they have actually sustained by the undertaking.

31. By referring to paragraph 12th of this letter you will see what I have stated as the just debts due from the parties to Kuppaiah collected from the different accounts and clearly detailed the amount is 297-18-21 which deducted from the balance due to the Sirkar, viz., 819-24-62 leaves 522-6-41 a balance which Kuppaiah cannot pay and for which his securities must answer.

32. I propose that for the above sum a tufreck should be made in that proportion they observed among themselves in the division of the takkavi 3/15th on Krishna Doss and 2/5th on Narapa Chetty without adverting any further to *their* dolais which will only abstract our bringing the business to a conclusion.

33. The following is a statement of what I conceive to be right in the adjustment of this matter :—

Names.								Balance due Kuppaiah.	Tufreck proportions.	Total.							
Krishna Doss	103	0	70	313	12	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	416	13	62 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Narapa Chetty	167	15	11	208	38	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	376	8	58 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Lakshmana Row	27	2	20	..	..	..	27	2	20		
Total								..	297	18	21	522	6	41	819	24	62

34. Supposing this matter settled as above it follows that the securities have a claim on Kuppaiyah for star pagodas 522-6-41, the amount he fails for, conceive the merely settling the Sirkar balance is not doing *all the justice* these people require and that it is highly incumbent on us to settle this claim also before the business is closed.

35. For your further information that I beg you to understand that Krishna Doss received star pagodas 1,750 of the takkavi and Narrapa Chetty 1,200— Krishna Doss trafficked with his part and agreed with Srinivasa Rao, Kuppaiyah's brother to divide equally the profits or loss sometime after Krishna Doss acknowledged a profit but did not specify it the half of it was demanded by Kuppaiyah according to the agreement with his brother Krishna Doss refused him the share, because Kuppaiyah would not account to him for half of what he had acquired by his own labour in the mint.

36. Every man certainly possesses exclusive right to his own labour and it appears Kuppaiyah thought so since he would not listen to Krishna Doss would pay him on none other terms.

37. The takkavi was advanced by Mr. Munro the 14th January 1793 and Krishna Doss received of Kuppaiyah his part of the money at the same time Kuppiah demands (since he cannot get his part of the profit, for Krishna Doss will not acknowledge he has any other account than those I have seen and which make no mention of it) an interest at the rate of 18 per cent per annum.

38. This though exorbitant appears only the medium rate of interest in the country but it being above our proper rate I have altered it down to 12 per cent per annum and submit to you the propriety of allowing Kuppaiyah the interest he demands from them calculated from the day it was originally received, viz., January 14th 1793 to the day complaint was made, viz., 28th November 1794.

39. The following statement will show you if the above proposal be adopted how the claim of Krishna Doss will stand :—

Statement.

Name.	Balance due as per a. c.	Tupick.	Total.	Cash for which Krishna Doss appears to have claim.	Interest on takkavi.	Real claim.
Krishna Doss	103 0 70	313 12 72½	416 13 62	313 12 72½	309 10 40	85 42 48

40. Thence it appears that if my proposal be admitted, Kuppaiyah will have a claim and in my opinion most equitably of S. p. 85-42-48 on Krishna Doss and his debts paid.

41. Pursuing the same mode with Narrapa Chetty though it does not appear that there were ever any engagements between them to divide profits or losses but rather the contrary whence it appears more necessary in point of justice that he should pay the interest for the 1200 pagodas the account will stand thus.

Name.	Balance.	Tupick.	Total.	Cash for which Narapa Chetty has claim.	Interest.	Claim.
Narapa Chetty	167 15 11	208 38 49½	376 8 59	208 38 48	273 27 0	64 33 32

42. Hence also the claim appears in favour of Kuppaiyah and such as I think should be allowed him this is the statement I proposed and I shall be happy if it meet your approbation. The following is a statement of the actual loss as appears from their accounts that they have incurred in consequence of this undertaking.

43. Kuppaiyah on the coinage he made, incurred a loss of star pagodas 525-12-61 and by traffic, etc., a second loss of star pagodas 49-17-50, this loss was however not the actual sustained since by residue of gold and silver difference of weight he made a profit of S. Pags. 253-42-37 which deducted from the total loss of star pagodas 574-30-31 leaves a balance of S. Pags. 320-32-74 which it is said is the actual loss sustained by the contractors.

44. This assertion I do not credit, their actual loss cannot be ascertained, calculations may suggest what it is those I have made the accounts given for date to work on as incorrect at least it would appear so from Kuppaiyah allowing the presumption of Krishna Doss to operate with the Panchayat against what he produced as his just accounts.

45. Krishna Doss and Narrapa Chetty's brother have not produced any accounts when the real profit or loss would be ascertained and the whole that appears, save the business of the star pagodas 179-40-62 is collected from Kuppaiyah's account which agree with those of the Sirkar writers in the mint.

46. If this business be not correctly settled according to every circumstance known among themselves I will venture to affirm my proposal of adoption will settle it justly on what has been shown and is all that can be done by us.

I am sorry I could not transmit this sooner, current business here prevented it.

Dr.

Kishnadoss Sowcar in account current with Coopiah Bramny Mint contractor at Krishnagiri.

Paridauvee.		On account Tuccavee.					Private account.			
		Star Pagodas.	Cantary.	Converted into Star Pagodas.	Rupees Pondicherry.	Converted into Star Pagodas.	Total.	Star Pagodas.	Contary.	Converted into Pagodas.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Margule	15th .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	326 30 75	9 2 8	7 26 75
Mansey	2nd	700 0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	700 0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
	7th .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	15 0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .
	23rd .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	340 0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .
	24th .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
	29th	710 0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	710 0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
	30th .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Pongoonu	1st .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	5 0 0	111 6 0	91 21 1
	7th .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	850 0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .
	8th .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
	9th .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	315 3 0	258 32 27
	11th .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	534 0 0	*	152 26 0	.. .. .	58 9 11	48 17 46
	14th .. .. .	.. .. .	218 6 6	179 18 4	.. .. .	.. .. .	179 18 4	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
	16th .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	255 0 0	19 8 0	16 11 20
	19th .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
	21st .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
	22nd .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	40 0 0	185 0 0	151 36 26
	27th .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	367 0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .
Framandeeha Chitree	3rd .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	320 0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .
	9th .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	22 7 0	18 28 47
	13th .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	200 0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .
	17th .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	180 0 0	147 31 55
	19th .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	236 7 0	193 18 9
	21st .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1,000 0 0	0 1 0	0 3 60
Wyase	9th .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	50 0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .
	13th .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	930 0 0	0 1 0	0 3 60
	20th .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	60 0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .
	21st .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	2 0 0	39 0 0	22 0 0
	25th .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	30 0 0	24 28 10
	26th .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Nedju Wyasa	25th .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
		1,410 0 0	218 6 6	179 18 4	534 0 0	*	1,741 44 4	4,760 30 75	1,207 5 3	*

REVIEW

Paridauvee				Private account.						Total.		
				Nagree.	Converted into Star Pagodas.		Converted into Star Pagodas.	Mylce fanams.	Converted into Star Pagodas.		Rupees.	Converted into Star Pagodas.
				(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Margule	15th	..	..	..	..	..	..	53 30 0	115 0 0	305 0 0	87 6 40	•
Mansey	2nd	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	•
	7th	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	•
	23rd	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	•
	24th	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22 0 0	6 13 0	•
	29th	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	•
Pongoonu	30th	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	•
	1st	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	•
	7th	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	•
	8th	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	•
	9th	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 21 0	0 21 0	..	..	•
	11th	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	•
	14th	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	•
	18th	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	•
	19th	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 7 0	8 12 0	•
	21st	..	..	..	..	..	..	22 40 0	48 35 0	19 0 0	5 19 40	•
	22nd	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	•
	27th	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	•
Framandube Chitru	3rd	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	•
	9th	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	•
	13th	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	•
	17th	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	•
	19th	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	•
Wyause	21st	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	•
	9th	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	•
	13th	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	•
	20th	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	190 0 0	44 13 0	•
	21st	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	•
	25th	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	•
	28th	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13 0 0	8 42 40	•
Nedju Wyasu	25th	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	336 0 0	104 26 0	•
				64 8 0	39 11 20	7 1 0	6 15 53	75 91 0	165 11 0	926 7 0	264 32 55	•

Dr.

Krishnadoss Sowar in account current with Coopiah Bramny, Mint contractor at Krishnagiri—cont.

Private Account.

Paridavos Samvatser.	Star Pagodas.	Cantary.	Converted into Star Pagodas.	Weight in gold into Star Pagodas.		Balance of gold into Star Pagodas weight.	Value in Star Pagodas.	Rupees.	Converted into Star Pagodas.	Grand Total.
(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
Margull 9th	9 0 0	17 4 0	14 12 52	..	..	..	10 0 0	6	1 32 40	25 0 13
Mausoy 10th	11 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 0 0
26th	..	..	..	3 48 13	4 1 0	344 12 0	324 33 60	3	..	334 33 60
28th	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	39	0 39 0
Pungoone 6th	..	..	..	829 14 0	10 6 0	819 8 0	819 22 40	..	..	819 22 40
8th	..	2 0 0	1 29 23	..	..	..	..	6 8 0	1 39 0	3 23 23
12th	12 0 0	50 3 0	411 13 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	50 13 10
15th	22 0 0	5 3 7	4 17 55	..	..	..	..	21	6	32 17 55
21st	..	..	..	2,066 12 0	..	..	2,041 0 0	..	..	2,041 0 0
29th	..	1 0 0	0 37 60	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 37 60
Pramadocha Chitree. 3rd	..	..	..	69 0 4	..	68 6 0	68 18 46	..	..	68 18 46
15th	..	11 3 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 13 28
18th	..	..	..	1,102 1 0	..	1,088 0 4	1,088 11 53	..	..	1,088 11 53
22nd	..	1 3 8	..	..	..	..	..	31 0 0	8 39 0	10 10 13
23rd	..	415 7 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	341 7 55
26th	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37 3 0	10 27 50	10 27 50
Wyaaco 9th	..	..	..	..	..	891 4 0	891 11 20	..	..	891 11 20
13th	..	235 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	192 18 60
23rd	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14th	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
16th	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115 1 2	33 3 52	33 3 52
Nedjoe Wyaasi 14th	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	260 8 0	71 26 0	71 26 0
15th	192	193 5 10	158 36 45	..	..	..	..	42 0 0	12 0 0	362 36 45
20th	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112 3 0	32 8 75	32 8 75
25th	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65 9 0	16 7 25	16 7 25
30th	1,028 22 40	11 4 0	9 16 13	..	..	..	..	48 0 0	13 22 40	1,051 26 13
Hadde 26th	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38 0 0	10 39 0	10 39 0
Aconrunda scipusa 3rd	300 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300 0 0
By Balance	1,514 22 40	944 8 13	774 39 21	5,319 0 4	66 1 0	5,253 2 0	5,253 7 59	782 10 0	223 24 42	7,826 4 2
Coopiah	142 0 70
Deduct Received by Coopiah of account	40 0 0
										103 0 70

REVIEW

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Dr. Narrappa Chetty in account current with Coopiah Bramny, Mint contractor

Date.	Taccauve.	Private account.					Grand Total.	Received from Coopiah of Narappa Setty.	Received from Row in Coopiah account.		
			Rupees.	Value of Rupees.	Total.	Melting calculated sums.					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Paridauve maumos ..	..	..	200 0 0	58 9 30	58 9 30	..	..	58 9 30	..	..	..
5th ..	700 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	700 0 0	..	..	..
8th ..	500 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	500 0 0	..	..	..
Pungoone .. 12th ..	..	297 0 0	..	..	297 0 0	..	..	297 0 0	..	..	..
17th ..	..	30 0 0	..	..	30 0 0	2,521 5 0	2,068 42 15	2,098 42 15	..	..	..
18th ..	..	..	..	..	..	3,000 0 0	2,461 22 40	2,461 22 40	..	..	..
24th ..	..	..	..	..	..	795 7 0	652 41 60	652 41 60	..	..	..
30th ..	..	1,000 0 0	..	..	1,000 0 0	..	..	1,000 0 0	..	..	..
Premandecha Chitree 15th ..	..	..	..	..	..	10 5 0	8 28 10	8 28 10	..	..	..
	1,200 0 0	1,327 0 0	200 0 0	58 9 30	1,385 9 30	6,327 7 0	5,191 44 45	7,777 8 75	7,777 8 75	..	..
Pungoone 24th ..	1,218 7 8	1,000 0 0	..	..	1,000 0 0	..	..	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0	..
19th ..	403 4 0	331 0 0	..	..	331 0 0	..	..	331 0 0	331 0 0	..	..
	1,622 1 8	1,331 0 0	..	..	1,331 0 0	..	..	1,331 0 0	..	..	..

Dr.

Narrappa Chetty in account current with Coopiah Bramny, Mint contractor

(13)	(14)	Chuckrums in Pagodas.			Nageery into Pagodas.			(19)	(20)	Weight of Gold in Pagodas and annas.	
		(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(21)	(22)				
Paridauvee—											
Mauseo 5th	CHS. FS. AS.	CHS. FS. AS.	CHS. FS. AS.	CHS. FS. AS.	CHS. FS. AS.	CHS. FS. AS.	CHS. FS. AS.	CHS. FS. AS.	CHS. FS. AS.	CHS. FS. AS.	CHS. FS. AS.
10th .. ..	..	2 0 0	*	2 5 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15th .. ..	..	70 0 0	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24th .. ..	..	250 0 0	*	95 7 0	58 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
25th	15 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pungoonce 7th .. ..	..	345 0 0	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11th .. ..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	301 0 0	312 0 0	..
22nd	30 0 0	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pramaduh—											
Chitrei 2nd .. ..	..	12 9 0	10 26 57	..	..	..	..	..	928 5 2	11 10 0	..
4th .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wyause 8th	4 0 0	464 4 0	*	40 0 0	24 11 0	7 3 0	6 15 53	..	..	..	..
9th	50 0 0	2 4 0	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aunee	438 0 0	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	522 15 0	1,146 7 10	940 41 54	138 2 0	83 33 40	7 3 0	6 15 53	1,229 5 2	15 6 0		
	1,258 0 0	15 11 0		

* Lost in the original.

REVIEW

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Dr.

Narappa Chetty in account current with Coopiah Bramny, Mint contractor

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BARMAHAL RECORDS

				Weight of Gold in Pagodas and annas.						Grand Total.	To Coopiah himself.	To Coopiah by the hand of Latchman Row.		
				Balance.				Balance.					Total gold.	Value of Pagodas.
				(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)				(29)	(30)	(31)
				CHS. FS. AS.	CHS. FS. AS.	CHS. FS. AS.	CHS. FS. AS.	CHS. FS. AS.	CHS. FS. AS.	CHS. FS. AS.	CHS. FS. AS.	CHS. FS. AS.	CHS. FS. AS.	
Parihaavee—														
Mauseo	5th	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 22 40	..	..
	10th	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 29 24	..	..
	15th	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51 19 70	..	..
	24th	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	263 5 70	..	..
	25th	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 15 0	..	..
Pungoonee	7th	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	283 3 41	..	..
	11th	..	..	..	297 4 0	..	..	297 4 0	297 11 20	297 11 20	..	297 11 20	..	..
Pramaduh—	22nd	..	..	..	..	2,474 4 2	22 4 0	2,449 0 2	2,449 0 2	2,449 1 33	2,470 1 33	2,470 1 33	..	..
Chitrei	2nd	..	..	..	916 11 2	..	..	..	916 11 2	916 32 27	927 14 5	927 14 5	..	..
	4th	..	..	..	..	2,477 10 1	22 4 1	2,455 6 0	2,455 6 0	2,155 16 70	2,455 16 70	2,455 16 70	..	..
Wyauso	8th	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	415 28 61	..	..
	9th	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51 44 24	..	..
Aunco	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	438 0 0	..	..
				1,213 15 2	4,948 14 3	44 8 1	4,904 6 2	6,118 6 0	6,118 16 70	7,671 32 51	7,233 32 51	438 0 0		
									Deduct the overdebit ..	28 10 0				
										77 11 16				
				1,240 5 0	..	..	..	1,240 5 0	1,240 14 5	1,240 14 5	1,240 14 5	..	..
				Balance to be paid Coopiah by Narappa Chetty and Krishna Doss together						..	90 3 75	..	..
											8,474 1 62	438 0 0		

Dr.

Letcheman Rao in account current with Coopiah, Mint contractor at Krishnagiri

V-9 (1)	Star Pagodas.			Contaroy.			Converted Star Pagodas.			Rupees.			Converted into Star Pagodas.			Mylee fanams.			Converted into Star Pagodas.			Grand Total.					
	(2)			(3)			(4)			(5)			(6)			(7)			(8)			(9)					
	CHS.	FS.	AS.	CHS.	FS.	AS.	CHS.	FS.	AS.	CHS.	FS.	AS.	CHS.	FS.	AS.	CHS.	FS.	AS.	CHS.	FS.	AS.	CHS.	FS.	AS.			
Paridavee—																											
Mausee 12th				180	0	0	147	31	23													147	31	23			
Pungoonce 4th															14,600	0	0				324	20	0	324	20	0	
9th									6	8	0	1	39	0										1	39	0	
Pramaduh				18	0	0	14	35	3															14	35	3	
Chitrei 7th																									55	17	46
12th				67	5	0	55	17	46																55	17	46
Wyause 1st									204	5	0	584	13	0											584	13	0
3rd														3,965	0	0					88	5	0		88	5	0
10th									4,500	0	0	1,285	31	0											1,285	31	0
11th									200	0	0	57	6	30											57	6	30
12th				337	0	0			800	0	0	228	26	0											565	26	0
18th				767	0	0			2,079	0	0	594	0	0											1,359	0	0
20th									640	0	0	182	39	0											182	39	0
21st				3	0	0																			3	0	0
25th									1,800	0	0	514	13	0											514	13	11
28th									5	0	0	1	39	30											1	19	30
Aunee 1st									305	0	0	87	6	20											87	6	20
				1,105	0	0	265	5	0	217	36	72	12,380	13	0	3,537	13	0	18,565	0	0	412	25	0	5,272	81	72

REVIEW

Dr.

Letchewan Rao in account current with Coopiah, Mint contractor at Krishnagiri—cont.

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				Gold Traffic.											
				Cantary.		Converted into Star Pagodas.		Gold weight in Star Pagodas.				Converted into Star Pagodas.			
(10)				(11)		(12)		(13)		(14)		(15)		(16)	
				OHS. FS. AS.		OHS. FS. AS.		OHS. FS. AS.		OHS. FS. AS.		OHS. FS. AS.		OHS. FS. AS.	
Paridavee—															
Manseel	8th	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	22nd	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	30th	..	..	180 0 0	147 31 22½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pramaduh—															
Chitroi	14th	..	..	81 0 0	62 2 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	24th	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Addick Wyasee	1st	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	2nd	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	3rd	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	9th	..	..	....	....	....	340 9½ 0	....	4 5 0	....	336 0 4½	....	336 13 28	....	....
	11th	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	15th	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	17th	..	..	....	....	....	775 6 0	....	9 9 0	....	765 13 0	....	765 36 45	....	....
	18th	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Weggu Wyasee	3rd	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	8th	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	26th	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
				231 7 0	214 33 22½		1,115 15½ 0		13 14 0		1,102 0 1½		1,101 49 73		
Balance due Coopiah	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

BARMAHAL RECORDS

Dr.

Letcheman Rao in account current with Coopiah, Mint Contractor at Krishnagiri—cont.

Paridauvi.	Silver Traffic.						
	Silver in Rupees weight.		Balance.	Converted into Star Pagodas.	Mylee fanams.	Converted into Star Pagodas.	Grand Total.
	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
Mausee 18th .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3,939 0 0	87 24 0	87 24 0
22nd .. .. .	..	..	..	..	14,614 0 0	324 20 30	324 20 30
30th .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	147 31 22½
Pramaduh Chitrei 24th .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	67 2 0
24th	3,561 0 0	99 12 0	3,461 41 50	988 41 20	..	..	988 41 20
Addick Wyasee 1st	499 13 0	12 8 0	487 5 0	139 10 35	..	..	139 10 35
2nd	4,975 3 0	136 4 0	4,838 15 0	1,382 24 62	..	..	1,382 24 62
3rd	577 9 0	14 8 0	563 1 0	160 39 65	..	..	160 39 65
9th .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11th	280 1 0	7 0 0	273 0 0	78 0 54	..	..	78 0 54
15th	948 10 0	24 6 0	924 4 0	264 3 15	..	..	264 3 15
17th .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	765 36 45
18th	417 6 0	10 4 0	409 2 0	116 14 50	..	..	116 14 50
Weggu Wyasee 3rd	678 0 0	17 0 0	661 0 0	188 39 0	..	..	188 39 0
8th	574 14 0	14 0 17½	560 0 6½	160 5 20	..	..	160 5 20
26th	135 13½ 0	3 0 13½	132 7 0	37 38 15	..	..	37 38 15
	12,648 0 9½	339 8 0	12,308 0 13½	3,516 37 6	18,539 6 0	411 44 30	5,245 29 5½
	27 2 20½

REVIEW

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Dr. Coopiah, Mint Committee. * * * * *

Paridavi month Tye 15th	Account Tucauvees.				To coin into star Pagodas.		To coin into mylee fanams.		* * * * *			
	Star Pagodas.	Immam Rupees.	Rupees converted into star Pagodas.	Total.	Chuckrums.	Converted into pagodas.	Rupees Chellarany.	Converted into star pagodas.	*	*	*	*
15th .. ..	..	..	..	..	*	*	..	..	*	..	..	..
18th .. ..	..	..	..	..	*	*	..	..	*	..	..	..
30th	2,268 0 0	2,642 0 0	732 0 0	3,000 0 0	*	*	..	..	*	..	..	..
Mausey 22nd ..	..	..	..	..	*	*	..	..	*	..	..	..
25th .. ..	..	..	..	..	*	*	..	..	*	..	..	..
30th .. ..	..	..	..	..	*	*	1,261 8 0	343 18 30	*	..	..	..
15th .. ..	..	..	..	..	*	*	..	..	*	..	..	..
Paridavi	*	2,642 0 0	732 0 0	300 0 0	21,317 8 0	*	*	*	*	*	..	..
Pungooni 25th ..	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	*	*	..	..
To cash*	*	Tucauvee	Do.	Do. account.	..	*	..	..	*	*	267 8 0	200 0 0
	..	2,642 0 0	732 0 0	3,000 0 0	21,317 8 0	*	1,961 8 0	343 18 30	*	*	267 8 0	200 0 0

* Lost in the original.

No. 12

Letter—From J. G. GRAHAM, Esq., Assistant Collector,

To—Captain ALEXANDER READ, Collector of the Baramahal and Salem countries.

Dated—Krishnagiri, the 8th June 1793.

A variety of interruptions have prevented me from complying sooner with your desire of investigating the Krishnagiri pagodas.

Not being in possession of the weight used at the Madras mint, it is impossible for me to state the result of this investigation according to the form laid down in the Assay master's letter to the Board, any report, therefore I can make must be in terms, too loose and general to obtain the precise decision required.

It appears, first of all necessary to inform you, that pagodas have been coined here at three different periods 1st 6788 2nd 17173 and 3rd 14876 including those struck for merchants as well as the Sirkar the pagodas sent you to be forwarded to Madras for the purpose of experiment were of the *first* coinage which after a chemical process repeated two and twenty times (1st, viz., Marine salt and the vegetable alcohol in wood as is employed with the co-operation of fire to separate the alloy) I find deficient in touch $1\frac{5}{8}$.

The pagodas of the 2nd coinage having undergone the same process, the result was excess of pure gold in the Krishnagiri, above the Madras star 2 *grains* of *Ragi* and the excess of the 3rd coinage above Madras standard proved to be $1\frac{1}{2}$ *grains* of *Paddy*, the great difference in this last, was perhaps, owing to the pagodas having been struck, subsequent to the receipt of the order for suppressing the Salem mint, and this circumstance implies that the people here had some doubts of the purity of the two former coinages.

From what I have said, it may appear to you necessary that previous to the whole being condemned, an assay should be made at the Presidency of the two last coinages and the assay master's report obtained thereon.

No. 1. With that view I now transmit one pagoda coined at Madras, in the state of refinement it has obtained from the above process, its distinguishing mark being a flower struck in the centre.

No. 2. One pagoda of the 1st Krishnagiri coinage refined as the other marked with a flower at one end.

No. 3. One pagoda of the 2nd coinage its distinguishing marks a flower at each end.

No. 4. One pagoda of the 3rd coinage stamped with three flowers.

Lest the assay master should disapprove of the above process and adopt another more conformable perhaps to chemical principles, the ingredients for which cannot be obtained here, I also send five pagodas of each of the two last coinage and propose that the manager of the Krishnagiri mint or some person deputed by him should proceed to the Presidency that he may be present at the experiment.

* * * in account current with the Revenue Treasury at Krishnagiri—cont.

Peridauves.	Star pagodas.	Mylee fanams at 45.	Converted into star pagodas.	Rupees.	Converted into star pagodas.	Grand total.	Received from Coopiah.	Received from Narrappa Chetty.
Mausey 19th D	4,000 0 0	..	..	..	..	4,000 0 0	..	..
Pungooni 14th .. .. .	..	14,600 0 0	324 20 0	..	..	324 20 0	..	..
Chitri 7th	11 0 0	..	..	..	..	11 0 0	..	..
12th	4 31 51	..	..	..	..	4 31 51	..	..
17th .. .. .	..	67 0 0	1 22 0	..	..	1 22 0	..	..
18th	300 0 0	..	..	..	..	300 0 0	..	..
21st	10,000 0 0	..	..	..	..	10,000 0 0	..	..
23rd	20 0 0	..	..	..	..	20 0 0	..	..
25th	500 0 0	..	..	..	..	500 0 0	..	..
Vyause 4th	535 0 0	..	..	..	..	535 0 0	..	..
25th	4,283 22 40	..	..	..	..	4,283 22 40	..	..
27th .. .. .	..	..	..	47 0 0	13 19 40	13 19 40	..	..
Ananda Peritassi 10th	300 0 0	..	..	..	..	300 0 0	..	..
Carutik .. .. .	..	..	..	12 0 0	3 19 40	3 19 40	..	..
Praumandhas Vyase 12th, Narappa Chetty paid the sirkar.	20,392 9 11	14,667 0 0	325 42 0	59 0 0	16 39 0	20,735 0 11	20,735 0 11	..
	438 0 0	..	..	..	..	438 0 0	..	438 0 0
	20,830 9 11	14,667 0 0	325 42 0	59 0 0	16 39 0	21,173 0 11	20,735 0 11	438 0 0
By Balance due the Sirkar ..	..	..	..	..	..	819 24 62 21,992 24 73	..	..

* Lost in the original,

* * *

in account current with the Revenue Treasury at Krishnagiri.

* * * * * Private Account.	MAHSOOL.						
* * * * * (1)	Star pagodas. (2)	Rupees. (3)	Mylee fanams. (4)	Grand total converted into star pagodas. (5)	Grand total. (6)	Received from Coopiah. (7)	Received from Narappa Chetty. (8)
				..	16 18 37		
				..	10 30 5		
				..	7,000 0 0		
				..	2,304 42 0		
				..	343 18 30		
				..	9,828 23 7		
				..	1,301 0 14		
				..	20,834 42 13	20,834 42 13	..
				..	1,000 0 0		1,000 0 0
				157 27 60	..	157 27 60	..
				157 27 60	20,992 24 73	20,992 24 73	1,000 0 0

REVIEW

Hootavully Khaum Vussool or Gross collection of the village of Nedungole taluk, Cauveripakam, in the Northern division, Ceded-Districts—Fusly 1202.

Names of ryots.		Poonjee, semin or dry lands.											
		Candaim baubut.		Buttal baubut or									
		Taar.	Contoroy.	Total Taar.	Total Surkar grain.	Total Surkar.	Total Value in.	Ranggy.	Value in.	Banjra.	Value in.	Duller.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
			CHR. PR. AS.		C. M.	MAUNDS.	CHR. PR. AS.	C. M.	CHR. PR. AS.	C. M.	CHR. PR. AS.	C. M.	
Ram Gour ..	3	..	..	..	0 8	2½	2 9 4	0 8	0 8 12	..	..	..	..
Racka ..	4	..	..	..	0 12½	..	1 5 8	..	..	0 12½	1 5 8	..	..
Arvudchy ..	3	..	..	..	0 14	..	1 6 12	..	..	0 12½	1 5 10	0 1½	..
Oolla Pully ..	3	..	..	..	1 6	2½	5 0 0	..	..	0 17½	2 2 4	0 1½	..
Elnaig ..	5	..	..	..	4 5	5½	16 0 0	..	..	3 15	10 8 0	..	..
Yonkitrama ..	4	..	..	..	0 19½	..	2 6 12	0 8	0 8 4	0 11½	1 4 6	..	..
Conza Nyna ..	2	..	..	..	0 8	..	1 0 0	..	..	0 8	1 0 0	..	..
Mottoor Ella ..	4	..	..	..	2 7	..	6 8 4	0 12½	2 5 0	1 5	2 1 4	0 2	..
Totland Racka ..	4	..	..	..	2 2	..	7 0 15	1 10	5 7 6	0 5½	0 6 12	0 1½	..
Ounnaga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gooninaiy ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canby ..	1	..	..	..	0 1½	..	0 2 8	..	..	0 1½	0 2 8	..	..
Dhuri Mootta ..	..	..	..	..	0 1	..	0 1 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vaddy Hully Ella ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Myga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chinna ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paumoolta Racka ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Narubany Soolia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurvia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hoodhary Veera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Govinda Naig ..	..	3	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teerutgerry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kitchenaig ..	..	..	1 5 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chuker Naig ..	..	..	0 7 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enaum Soerny ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	38	3½	6 2 8	5½	13 4½	10	45 1 5	2 13½	9 7 6	6 9½	22 3 4	0 6½	

Hootavully Khaum Vussool or Gross collection of the village of Nedungole taluk, Cauveripakam, in the Northern division, Ceded-Districts—Fualy 1202—*contd.*

V-2

Names of ryots.	Poonjee, samin or dry lands— <i>cont.</i>												Total Poonjee in. (25)
	Buttal banbut or												
	Value in. (14)	Harug. (15)	Value in. (16)	Ooolun. (17)	Value in. (18)	Sarna. (19)	Value in. (20)	Fallmeracho. (21)	Value in. (22)	Tumberk. (23)	Value in. (24)		
CRS. PR. AS.	C. M.	CRS. PR. AS.	C. M.	CRS. PR. AS.	C. M.	CRS. PR. AS.	C. M.	CRS. PR. AS.	MAUND.	CRS. PR. AS.	CRS. PR. AS.		
Ram Oour	0 2	0 2 8	2}	2 0 0	2 0 4		
Racha	1 0 0		
Arvachy ..	0 1 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 0 10
Ooola Pully ..	0 2 0	0 5}	0 6 0	0 1}	0 1 12	..	..	..	2}	1 0 0	5 0 0
Kinnag	0 10	1 3 0	5}	4 2 0	16 0 0		
Vankitrana	0 1	0 1 10	..	..	0 2	0 2 8	..	2 0 10		
Canga Nym	1 0 0		
Mottour hills ..	0 2 4	0 4}	0 6 0	0 1	0 1 8	0 2	0 2 4	..	..	..	6 0 4
Totand Racha ..	0 2 0	..	..	0 1}	0 1 8	0 2	0 2 4	..	..	..	7 0 15
Cannaga		
Goomaty		
Canby		
Ibhuri Mootta	0 1	0 1 6	..	..	..	..	..	0 2 0		
Vachy Hully Ede	0 1 0		
Myna		
Channa		
Pannoolte Racha		
Narubany Soola		
Kuvva		
Hoodhary Veera		
Goranda Nag		
Turoogary		
Kitchanag		
Chakar Nag		
Ennam Soorya		
Total ..	0 7 6	0 10	1 2 0	0 6	0 7 13	0 2	0 5 6	0 16	1 0 0	10	5 0 0	51 2 12	

REVIEW

Hootavully Khaum Vussool or Gross collection of the village of Nedungle taluk, Cauveripaukam, in the Northern division, Ceded-Districts—Fusly 1202—cont.

Names of ryots.	Coconut Garden, etc., in.	Total Poonjai and Nunjee in.	Ghurlinga in.	Enaungom in.	Cuonum Vurtana in.	Sibbandy in.	Grand total.	
	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)		(47)
	CHS. FS. AS.	CHS. FS. AS.	CHS. FS. AS.	CHS. FS. AS.	CHS. FS. AS.	CHS. FS. AS.	CHS. FS. AS.	CHS. FS. AS.
Ram Gour	25 0 14	2 0 0	..	0 3 0	..	27 3 14	Curnum 1 5 0
Racka	25 3 0	3 0 0	..	0 4 0	..	28 7 0	Madugmoody 2 0 0
Arvudchy	33 5 9	4 0 0	..	0 3 0	..	37 8 9	Cauvy Cutty 4 0 0
Coolla Pully	29 7 15	3 0 0	..	0 3 0	..	33 15 0	Toty 3 0 0
Elnaig	91 6 0	..	..	0 5 0	..	92 1 0	Tunny Cutty 3 0 0
Venkitrama	29 9 8	..	..	0 4 0	..	30 3 8	Lohar 0 8 0
Conga Nyna	10 1 13	1 0 0	..	0 2 0	..	11 3 13	
Mottoor Ella	30 5 4	2 0 0	..	0 4 0	..	32 9 4	
Totand Racha	24 1 13	..	..	0 4 0	..	24 5 13	Total .. 14 3 0
Cunnaga	1 9 0	..	..	..	..	1 9 0	
Gooninaig	35 4 4	..	..	0 5 0	..	35 9 4	
Canby	0 2 8	2 0 0	..	0 1 0	..	23 8 0	Fixed Rent to Government .. 389 1 12
Dhuri Mootta	0 1 6	..	..	..	..	0 1 6	Sibbandy baubut 19 4 10
Vuddy Hully Ella	3 3 12	..	..	..	..	3 3 12	Curnum, Wurtana 3 8 0
Myga	6 3 8	..	..	..	..	6 3 8	
Chinna	8 4 2	..	..	..	..	8 4 2	
Paumoo ta Racha ..	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	..	..	3 0 0	Total .. 412 4 6
Narulbandy Soolia ..	1 5 0	1 5 0	..	..	..	..	1 5 0	Profit .. 17 5 6
Kusvia	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	4 0 0	
Hoodhaury Veera	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	4 0 0	Grand total .. 429 9 12
Govinda Naig	5 0 0	..	..	..	4 1 8	9 5 8	
Teeritgerry	3 7 8	..	..	..	0 1 14	3 9 6	
Kitche Naig	4 5 0	..	..	..	0 2 4	4 7 4	
Chuker Naig	7 7 8	..	14 3 0	..	0 3 14	8 1 6	
Enaum Seeruy	14 3 0	
Total ..	4 5 0	393 6 4	17 0 0	14 3 0	3 8 0	1 2 8	..	

REVIEW

Nos. 14 & 16

TRANSLATION OF A COWLE PUTTY IN FASLI 1203

	CHS.	FS.	AS.	
Rent		Ayan beriz.
Sibbandi		Tahreer.
		<hr/>		
Total		
		<hr/>		

Rent roll in the name of _____ for the village of _____
in the Hon'ble Company's taluk of _____ for fasli 1203.

1st. The village of _____ in the Hon'ble Company's taluk of _____ is hereby given you in rent for one year (viz., fasli 1203) that is to say, the dry and wet grains, Garden productions, money rents, and rents in kind entire, including Sibbandi and Saderward, exclusive of inams, according to the established custom on condition of your paying the Sirkar _____ cantary pagodas, 0-0-0.

2nd. The said village being assigned to you, in rent for cantary pagodas, fs. and annas, you will remit the amount, regularly by monthly instalments as stipulated in your kistbandi taking receipts from the Tahsildar for the same. If you fail in the payment of any one kist, more than 3 days, the Tahsildar has orders to borrow the amount of your defalcations and is empowered to demand of you interest at the rate of 3 per cent, but if the defalcations should be repeated the 2nd or 3rd kists your effects will be sold to make up the deficiency, you will be deprived of your farm, another put in and for your future subsistence you will be allowed only as much ground as will produce one candy of grain of which you will be excused half the established land rent.

3rd. If the Tahsildar should fail in granting you separate receipts for the amount of your kists, you are to give immediate information through the Sheristadar to the Sirkar.

4. If any disputes arise between the inferior ryots of your village the principals are to meet and endeavour to settle them but if either party should be dissatisfied with their decision, the defendant and plaintiff with their witnesses, and a written attestation, settling forth the nature of the dispute and the proceedings of the arbitrators are to be sent to the Huzur.

5th. Contributions for religious ceremonies, &c., are to be made voluntarily by the ryots, nor must the renter or register on any account presume to make assessments for the above purposes on pain of refunding the amount of such assessment and paying besides an equivalent to the Sirkar as a fine.

6. You are to enter into *written engagements* with the husbandmen who cultivate your lands, which are to be strictly adhered to, for you may be assured that if hereafter, you should be accused of breaking your cowle with them such accusation will be considered as well founded and anything you can urge in your defence will have no weight.

7. You are not to consider yourselves as authorized to turn out the *toti register* or any established officer of the police in your village, should any of that description misbehave you are to give information to the Sirkar.

8. As an encouragement to new settlers from Ballagaut and other countries you are to excuse them 2 fanams in every cantary pagodas of the established tirva and the tax upon ploughs.

9. You are to pay every attention to the cultivation of garden productions and not to be remiss towards the close of the year.

10. The engagement you enter into with the inferior ryots, whether for money rents or rents in kind are to be strictly adhered to and at your peril exact no more than the amount of your stipulations with them.

11. It having been heretofore the practice for the shroffs to receive a profit on the coins composing your kists, you are hereby strictly prohibited from making them, the Tahsildar, Sheristadar or any servant of the Sirkar any allowance whatever.

12. Any ryot who may be desirous of cultivating land which has lain fallow for a term of years is to make his intention known to you, when having measured the ground and the register having entered the same in the records of the village, you are to give him every encouragement and excuse him the established tax.

13. You are prohibited from selling grain to the Tahsildar, Sheristadar or any public servant at a reduced price.

14. No person in your taluk except the Tahsildar, has a right to interfere with you in what relates to your concerns with the Sirkar the agency of intermediate persons called *Wut Mustajers* from which great abuses have arisen is, henceforth to be put a stop to and you are to consider them in no other light, than as farmers, like yourselves, and like you individually accountable for their rents to the Sirkar.

If these people presume to assess you or to make use of any influence over you as formerly, you are desired to give immediate information thereof to the Tahsildar.

J. G. GRAHAM,
Assistant Collector.

ROYKOTTAH,
4th August 1793.

No. 15.

ZUNJIR ZEMINI or joint security bond by cusba Barur Izardar-Wurdia, Chellgoothully-Bim-gour, Poonganhully-China gour, Amunkisuhully-Yerrabotti gour, Mullicull-Chinna Vire gour, Tirnadumputty-Wire gour, Pollior-Kuppa gour, Mittahully-Toad gour, Poolliamputty-Petta Coottee Gour, &c.

Whereas we have obtained from the Sirkar the abovenamed villages in farm—we do hereby engage in case any one of us should die, desert or become insolvent, or in case the Kistbandi money should by any means not be paid, jointly to make good the same.

(Signed) by the above gour.

No. 17

ANNUAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE PAGODA OF PALCODE ON FASLI 1203.

Amount of wurtana which has been included in the settlement of the current year for which lands have been granted	141	2	0
An old zemin inam	10	4	0
Mogama or tax on the customs	15	0	0
	<hr/>		
Total Establishment ..	166	6	0
	<hr/>		

Particulars.

Annual allowance for the God	46	6	0
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Sibbandi

2 Archakars or priests	12 0 0
1 Paricharak or constant attendant upon the God ..	6 0 0
1 Sahasranamam or repeater of the God's thousand names	6 0 0
2 Rehearsers of the Bhedis	12 0 0
2 Rudraabishekham who consecrate the water for the god	16 0 0
1 Aurid haury, who prays for the general happiness of mankind	3 0 0
1 Panchangham astronomer or astrologer	3 0 0
1 Yaignopavity, who twists and knots the distinguishing cord for the neck of the god, made of the shreds of the cotton tree, which must be picked with his own hands	4 0 0
1 Vedavass, on principal interpreter of the Bhedis ..	6 0 0
4 Musicians	15 0 0
4 Dancing girls	15 0 0
2 Dhahren changuthies or sounders of conches, &c	3 0 0
1 Puvadi or flower maker for the god	3 0 0
1 Sweeper	2 0 0
6 Porters for carrying the god in his circuits ..	6 0 0
4 Massalgis	2 0 0
1 Parputty or manager	6 0 0
Total ..	<hr/> 166 6 0 <hr/>

No. 18.

Kistbandi particulars of the Northern Division, Ceded Countries, North of the Cauvery for fasli 1203.

Tahsildaries.	1st Kist August.			2nd Kist September.			3rd Kist October.			4th Kist November.			5th Kist December.														
	Customs.			Customs.			Customs.			Land rent.	Customs.		Total.	Land rent.	Customs.		Total.										
	SP.	F.	C.	SP.	F.	C.	SP.	F.	C.	SP.	F.	C.	SP.	F.	C.	SP.	F.	C.	SP.	F.	C.						
Krishnagiri	34	4	74	34	4	74	34	4	74	..	..	..	34	4	74	34	4	74	2,125	7	29	100	32	65	2,226	4	14
Vaniyambadi	116	5	57	116	5	57	116	5	58	..	..	..	116	5	57	116	5	57	2,205	1	78	226	28	74	2,431	30	72
Tiruppattur	104	25	45	104	25	45	104	25	45	2,501	11	29	251	31	15	2,753	6	44	2,425	31	4	201	12	35	2,625	7	39
Cunnattur	25	4	74	25	4	74	25	4	74	..	..	..	25	5	12	25	5	12	2,879	20	69	95	29	24	2,975	14	13
Kallani	174	11	27	174	11	27	174	11	28	..	..	..	194	11	27	194	11	27	1,887	4	36	223	29	69	2,110	34	25
Roykottah	43	33	60	43	33	60	43	33	60	..	..	..	43	33	60	43	33	60	1,310	4	55	47	12	41	1,357	17	16
Veerabudradrug	57	8	5	57	8	5	57	8	5	..	..	..	57	8	5	57	8	5	1,998	23	16	84	29	60	2,083	16	66
Cauveripatam	86	30	56	86	30	56	86	30	56	..	..	..	86	30	56	86	30	56	1,563	8	43	106	32	28	1,670	4	71
Kammanellore	25	9	45	25	9	45	25	9	45	..	..	..	25	9	45	25	9	45	1,710	6	26	34	26	72	1,744	33	18
Janejipalayam .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	922	1	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	922	1	40	..	..	..	922	1	40
Cangudi .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,335	0	0	..	..	..	1,335	0	0
Total ..	687	26	45	687	26	45	687	26	45	3,423	12	69	814	32	31	4,238	9	20	20,360	1	76	1,122	18	58	21,482	20	54

Tahsildaries.	6th Kist January 1794.			7th Kist February.			8th Kist March.																				
	Land rent.	Customs.		Total.	Land rent.	Customs.		Total.	Land rent.	Customs.		Total.															
	SP.	F.	C.	SP.	F.	C.	SP.	F.	C.	SP.	F.	C.	SP.	F.	C.	SP.	F.	C.	SP.	F.	C.						
Krishnagiri	1,611	1	21	84	11	65	1,695	13	6	1,542	5	31	85	30	75	1,628	0	26	1,542	7	48	89	5	1	1,631	12	49
Vaniyambadi	1,653	25	6	190	0	26	1,852	25	32	1,653	28	66	199	1	3	1,852	29	69	1,653	24	49	199	0	26	1,852	24	75
Tiruppattur	2,423	31	2	208	28	55	2,632	23	57	3,225	28	33	226	20	65	3,452	13	18	3,330	11	34	241	20	65	3,571	32	19
Cunnattur	2,159	22	78	78	9	56	2,237	32	54	2,159	30	0	129	13	48	2,289	7	48	2,159	22	59	232	2	16	2,391	24	75
Kallani	1,415	8	35	211	13	55	1,626	22	10	1,415	19	55	332	4	44	1,747	24	19	1,415	10	63	573	25	70	1,989	0	53
Roykottah	982	22	40	46	20	1	1,029	6	41	982	23	54	46	19	63	1,029	7	37	982	21	64	46	19	63	1,029	5	47
Veerabudradrug	1,498	31	51	77	35	1	1,576	30	52	1,499	1	33	77	35	39	1,577	0	72	1,498	31	51	77	35	39	1,576	31	10
Cauveripatam	1,172	6	26	101	31	51	1,274	1	77	1,172	12	34	101	31	70	1,274	8	24	1,172	6	26	101	31	51	1,274	1	77
Kammanellore	1,282	24	30	32	1	40	1,314	25	70	1,282	26	76	32	3	35	1,314	29	31	1,282	23	73	32	1	40	1,314	25	33
Janejipalayam	922	1	40	..	..	..	922	1	40	1,024	5	20	..	..	..	1,024	5	20	1,024	5	20	..	..	..	1,024	5	20
Cangudi	1,001	11	20	..	..	..	1,001	11	20	1,001	11	20	..	..	..	1,001	11	20	1,001	11	20	..	..	..	1,001	11	20
Total ..	16,123	6	29	1,040	8	30	17,163	14	59	16,959	13	22	1,231	16	42	18,190	29	64	17,062	33	27	1,593	34	51	18,656	31	78

REVIEW

Tahsildaries.	9th Kist April.						10th Kist May.						11th Kist June.																
	Land rent.			Customs.			Total.			Land rent.			Customs.			Total.			Land rent.			Customs.			Total.				
	SP.	F.	C.	SP.	F.	C.	SP.	F.	C.	SP.	F.	C.	SP.	F.	C.	SP.	F.	C.	SP.	F.	C.	SP.	F.	C.	SP.	F.	C.	SP.	F.	C.
Krishnagiri	1,542	5	31	89	5	57	1,631	11	8	720	20	31	54	9	0	774	29	31	1,234	24	68	68	10	44	1,302	35	32		
Vaniyambadi	1,653	28	29	199	1	2	1,852	29	31	551	5	31	143	24	68	694	30	19	1,102	15	75	171	16	77	1,273	32	72		
Tiruppattur	1,066	30	1	193	23	5	1,260	17	6	820	0	8	182	32	55	1,002	32	63	661	33	69	179	13	45	841	11	34		
Cunnattur	2,159	29	61	232	2	16	2,391	31	77	719	35	31	145	13	10	865	12	41	1,439	30	0	86	9	57	1,526	3	57		
Kallani	1,415	17	65	573	27	22	1,989	9	7	471	25	63	428	3	67	899	29	50	943	19	17	259	13	55	1,202	32	72		
Royakottah	982	23	16	46	20	1	1,029	7	17	327	22	59	44	35	20	372	21	79	655	1	14	45	27	41	700	28	55		
Veerabudradrug	1,499	1	51	77	35	57	1,577	1	28	657	0	0	64	10	77	721	10	77	1,117	19	18	71	5	9	1,188	24	27		
Cauveripatam	1,172	12	53	101	31	70	1,274	8	43	390	31	32	91	30	56	482	26	8	781	22	3	96	31	52	878	17	55		
Kammanellore	1,282	26	76	32	2	35	1,314	29	31	427	20	13	27	15	64	454	35	77	855	0	75	29	31	40	884	32	35		
Janejipalayam	307	30	0	307	30	0	
Cangundi	1,001	11	20	..	..	..	1,001	11	20	333	33	60	..	..	..	333	33	60	667	22	40	..	..	..	667	22	40
Total	14,084	1	3	1,546	5	25	15,630	6	28	5,420	15	8	1,182	32	17	6,603	11	25	9,459	9	59	1,008	16	20	10,467	25	79		

Tahsildaries.	12th Kist July.									Total.								
	Land rent.			Customs.			Total.			Land rent.			Customs.			Total.		
	SP.	F.	C.	SP.	F.	C.	SP.	F.	C.	SP.	F.	C.	SP.	F.	C.	SP.	F.	C.
Krishnagiri	652	10	53	51	26	1	704	0	54	10,070	10	72	760	7	44	11,730	18	36
Vaniyambadi	551	29	5	143	23	63	695	18	68	11,025	15	19	1,946	14	9	12,971	29	28
Tiruppattur	12	17	11	121	15	70	133	33	1	16,466	14	31	2,121	23	65	18,588	2	16
Cunnattur	720	6	7	68	19	74	788	26	1	14,308	17	65	1,108	11	73	15,566	20	58
Kallani	472	24	11	247	0	8	719	24	19	9,436	22	25	3,546	20	20	12,983	6	45
Roykottah	327	27	52	44	35	20	372	26	72	6,551	3	34	545	1	10	7,096	4	44
Veerabudradrug	618	19	36	64	12	49	682	32	5	10,387	20	16	825	16	21	11,213	0	37
Cauveripatnam	391	3	41	91	33	4	483	0	45	7,815	31	18	1,142	17	48	8,958	12	64
Kammanellore	427	34	36	27	18	11	455	16	47	8,551	20	5	348	30	37	8,900	14	42
Janejipalayam .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,122	0	0	..	..	..	5,122	0	0
Cangundi	333	33	60	..	..	..	333	33	60	6,675	27	0	..	..	..	6,675	27	0
Total	4,508	25	72	861	6	60	5,369	32	52	107,401	11	45	12,404	35	5	119,806	10	50

No 19.

Omitted, being lost.

No. 20

*Letter—From J. G. GRAHAM, Esq., Assistant Collector,**To—Captain A. READ, Superintendent, Ceded districts, North of the Cauvery.**Dated—Krishnagiri the 26th April 1794.*

Having been authorized by you in consequence of a reference made, some time ago, respecting the building of a new petta in the vicinity of Krishnagiri to adopt, without delay such measures as would, in their future operation effectually promote the trade, increase the population, and improve the revenues of this division, I have the pleasure to inform you that a spot is now fixed upon, whether gun shop of the Fort, eligible in every respect and of sufficient extent for any number of inhabitants, the wells which have already been sunk, with little trouble afford abundance of water of an excellent quality and if an old nulla, formerly excavated, on account of the paddy fields, in the course of which there are several springs, now choaked up from neglect be widened and deepened which may be accomplished at the trifling expense of Rs. 250 or thereabouts two important objects, will, thereby be obtained, an increase of cultivation by which the temporary expense incurred will soon be amply compensated, and a constant supply of water, in the dry season for the new settlers and their cattle. The future solid benefit which will be derived from an increase of trade and population in these districts the probability of a great resort of inhabitants from all quarters, and particularly from those to which the mildness and justice of our Government does not extend, the comparatively small loss which revenue will sustain by a temporary suspension of the great road customs, in favour of such merchants, as will settle in the new petta, are considerations, which induce me earnestly to solicit your concurrence with my wish that persons of that description, may be indulged with the cowle usually granted on such occasions namely a three years exemption from the Road and Town Customs, taxes and house rent commencing from fasli 1204.

The cowle here proposed, if approved, will supersede the necessity of striking off half the custom houses, a measure which would free the trader from a number of vexatious interruptions and impositions, but a difficulty occurs with respect to Malpaddy the possessors of that district having from long usage a right to one quarter of the *Sair* levied at Jagadeo, which is situated in the great road principally frequented by merchants, and the increase of that source of revenue will in consequence of a brisk circulation of trade, probably become so considerable that I apprehend nothing but a request from Government to his highness the Nabob can procure the new settlers similar exemptions.

The measure proposed to be submitted to the Board of Revenue for striking off, entirely, the customs on the importation of cotton, raw silk, and other articles, required for our own manufactures will in its general consequences be beneficial to trade and particularly so to that of the new petta, the principal merchants as far as their influence extends direct the route of the Cotton Bepariess to Krishnagiri, and to aid their endeavours. I propose with a view of making it the staple for that important commodity to erect the *Chintal* or gin for weighing it, such as you may remember to have seen at Bangalore and Chillguttah in Balaghat, it will entitle the Chetties and others to certain privileges and immunities which can be settled at the expiration of the cowle and, if the importation of cotton, so necessary for the Company's investment of cloth, be in consequence increased, surely a very important object will be obtained.

I shall defer what I have further to say, on this subject to another opportunity and remain.

No 21.

*Letter—From J. G. GRAHAM, Esq., Assistant Collector,**To—Captain ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent, Ceded districts.**Dated—Nagojipally, the 24th February 1795.*

A constant supply of running water being required by the weavers, dyers and other manufacturers who have settled in the new village of Doulatabad, as necessary to the preparation of their raw materials, I did myself the pleasure

of informing you, some time ago, that in consequence of your approval of a measure which promised many advantages I had contracted with the tank diggers who by connecting a succession of springs as the issue of the intended nulla have happily succeeded in the attempt, at the expense of 150 pagodas, I have additional satisfaction in informing you, that exclusive of the convenience obtained for the inhabitants by this undertaking, which they already experience, several persons have received my cowle for gardens of betel, coconuts tobacco or vegetables on its banks, there is also a promising crop of paddy which will next year be considerably increased, as the surplus water after answering the purposes of the new cultivation, is conveyed to a neighbouring tank there is none of it lost.

I do not perceive that any diminution of the stream has yet taken place notwithstanding the excessive heat of the weather, but as the issue requires deepening and its banks, where the earth is soft, must have more slope to prevent its being choaked up, I request permission to appropriate the further sum of 50 pagodas to that purpose remarking, that any partial repairs, it may hereafter require, will be made by the ryots themselves.

No. 22.

Letter—From J. G. GRAHAM, Esq., Assistant Collector,
To—Captain READ, Superintendent, Ceded districts.
Dated—Nagojipally, the 24th February 1795.

I am daily importuned by the traders and other inhabitants who have settled in the village of Doulatalad for pecuniary assistance to enable them to build their houses, and purchase raw materials, &c.

The Board will observe, from the report which lately transmitted to you the success of this new undertaking and as every measure which has the public advantage for its object will meet with its hearty support, I request its sanction may be obtained to the appropriation of a sum, not exceeding five thousand pagodas for the current year as takkavi to the new settlers.

The cutwal's choultry is finished and the expense incurred shall be entered in my disbursements as soon as the account particulars can be made out.

No. 23.

STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE NEW VILLAGE OF DOULATABAD NEAR KRISHNAGIRI.

31st December 1798.

Its distance from the old petta of Krishnagiri is 1 mile, in a south-east direction its area within the bound hedge is 179 square acres—it is surrounded with a quick thorn hedge 100 feet in breadth this is flanked by 4 terraced stone gate-ways, the south and north 12 feet broad and 13 high the east and west 10 feet broad and 11 high the south gate being that next the country has 4 (four) embrasures for cannon which if necessary can give a cross fire, the others have parapets with loop holes. The principal square from which issue 8 streets 50 feet broad contains an area of 3,025 s. yds. its centre being occupied a cutcherry 54 feet square, the centre and east and west verandas are made use of by the Collector and his cutcherry the cutwal with his peons occupies the south veranda, in both ends of which are apartments for prisoners—the North veranda is the Customs office where the fair farmer's deputy transacts his business, at each end are closets, one for the Collector's office and the other for the records. It was begun by Captain Graham in May 1794 and now contains 3,201 souls of which number near $\frac{1}{3}$ are emigrants from Tippu's country there are 1,030 tiled ancanas for shops, 76 tiled houses, 496 thatched houses, 25 horses, 8 foals, she buffaloes 72, calves 42, cows 87, calves 57, bullocks 302, He buffaloes 72, fowles 502, swine 82, asses 29, goats, &c 84, carts 23.

The trades and castes are as follows :—

Tamutgurs Brazier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Smiths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Tulay, weavers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Tailers—oilmen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69
Putrigurs, silk weavers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Taylors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Coombars potters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Chunam people	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Basket makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Mat makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Dhobi—washerman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Hajam—barbers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Sonar, goldsmiths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Booka farast perfumers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Tafay walah, dancing girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Labbaiwar, merchants, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80
Ling bubjiwar, merchants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61
Komti, merchants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130
Pullies, gardeners, &c	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
Nagarat, merchants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72
Gollars	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Reddiwar, ryots	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Jampuwar, gunny weavers, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Coombies a caste of ryots	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
Yaiklewar—ryots	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Bedirs, soldiers, ryots	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Coorboors, sheep dealers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Hunday coorboors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Oddawars, tank diggers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46
Asmurry, carpenters, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Titty a sort of gladiators	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Kammiwar ryots	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Zungur, mootchus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Rungary, dyers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Dombur—mountebank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Luddauf cotton cleaners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Gondlee, Jugglers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Motchi, chucklers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rachiwar caste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Maratta caste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Rawepad caste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Guzzer caste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Marwurry caste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
Zanardaur or Brahmin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101
A. Kussay butchers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4

The streets and square are lined with trees, though cutcherry is built on a stone foundation $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high with 4 flights of steps one on each face. The public buildings are the cutcherry already mentioned, a matam or Brahmin—choultry and two unfinished pagodas in the Brahmin quarter, a choultry for the accommodation of travellers at the southern extremity of, and fronting the west street, district cutcherry similarly situated and terminating another street running parallel to the former, adjoining to the choultry there is a garden and tank there are also two other stone tanks and a nulla containing excellent water runs along the whole extent of the east face, close to the west is a rock of fine granite, which flaking off with little trouble affords fine flat stones for building, there is an excellent road of communications between it and Krishnagiri hedged and lined with trees, and another road running nearly parallel to the rock and extending eastward connects the Tiruppattur and Roykottah high ways, this also is hedged and lined with trees.

No. 24.

[Statement lost.]

Notes explanatory of the Surveyors' functions annexed to the Estimate.

The head surveyor of the *Firka* or party having previously received from the Sheristadar an abstract of measurement as prepared in the cutcherry from the filed books of the Zerubdars, proceeds on the business of *valuation* to the particular district to which he is appointed, commencing with one of its villages he traverses the land filed by filed ascertains the nature of its *produce* and *soil* the degree of labour required—the advantages & disadvantages of its situation—the farmers circumstances the number of persons in his family, of both sexes, who can assist him in the labours of the field—he makes allowances for the *expense* of cultivating, the *established* and *gratuitous deductions* from the crop to *municipal* servants and others, the *wear* and *tear* of the *ploughs*—the probable *casualties* among the cattle, and the farmers *subsistence*, and having carefully attended both to the *case* of the farmer and the *just claims* of the *Sirkar* he then having previously explained to him the whole process and detained his acquiescence, fixes the *tirva* or rent of Government.

That the farmer may, conveniently, appeal from the decision of the surveyors, to the Collector's cutcherry and obtain redress if unfairly assessed, *it* always occupies a situation *central* as to the villages surveying. The head surveyor having taken *cabooliats* from each of the farmers he brings them along with him to the cutcherry, gives in his valuations to the Sheristadar who having prepared an abstract of each village, reads it over distinctly, in presence of the Collectors, first in the *Malabar* or *Gentoo* and afterwards in the *Maratta* language each ryot standing up, and listening with attention as his name is mentioned, and the accounts of his yearly rents are run over. When the Collector has reason to suspect partiality on the part of a Surveyor or measurer, the lands are again valued and measured by a fresh party and their accounts carefully compared.

Two mauldaurs or peons, are allowed to each head surveyor, for the purpose of assembling the ryots and carrying his dufters.

The duty of the head directors of the measuring chain is to divide their daily task among the measurers, for which purpose the whole proceed, at day break, to the yella or bounds of the village, when the portions of land to be measured, are assigned to each flag of various forms and colours being plans to distinguish the different chains, the Director must be particularly careful that one chain do not encroach on the ground allotted to another, to prevent which, when two parties meet each must give a succinct account of the ground he has measured to the other, when if any should have been overlooked or twice measured, the mistake is immediately rectified he must pay constant attention to the mode of measuring irregular fields, the operations of which particularly in paddy grounds being often intricate he must personally over see them—being generally divided into small plots, corresponding with the number of *asamies* or ryots, he must, carefully, distinguish those of every individual by minute enquiry from the *potail*, *karnam*, *toti* and *farmers* themselves who should always be present—he separates in his accounts the *Sirkar* lands from such as are held in *inam* and should his information lead him to suspect that these last have been *clandestinely* obtained or extended, he is particularly enjoined to insert a short account of it in his *furd* or field book for future investigation—he as well as the Surveyor should be competent to judge of situations favourable for the construction of *tanks* and *nullas* and *dams*, memorandums of which should also be inserted in his accounts. When the lands of one village have been measured he transmits his accounts to the cutcherry. One Sub Director is attached to each chain, which he constantly attends and being furnished with writing impliments he registers the measurement of each field on the spot, pays attention to its form on which depends his mode of measurement he keeps the chain always at a stretch, takes care that the links do not intertwine and that the *totis*, who drag the chains observe an upright position on planting the staffs.

The Maldars carry the measuring flags and plant them, where directed, they should be young and active and able to form some idea of the nature of the ground measured by his party, that when stationed at one of the distinguishing colours he may describe it to another.

Two totis were allowed for dragging each measuring chain, planting the staffs on smooth ground they generally keep on the run and to save time, the same person always leads, one of them calls out the number of chains measured and when tired is relieved by the other this being a duty of great fatigue, none but robust young men should be entertained and as they are liable to sickness, particularly in the hot season, it is found necessary that an extra toti should always be in readiness to supply the place of any casualty by which business might be interrupted.

The various accounts of the Survey being intricate and voluminous give full compliment to the Sheristadar and his assistants besides the valuations made by the itinerant surveyors those of the villages contiguous to the Collector's cutcherry being transmitted to the Sheristadar, it is a part of his duty to assemble the ryots and by patiently explaining to them how much their ease and comfort is studied, in the approaching lease, obtains their approbations of the different assessments, each receives a memorandum of the sums he has to pay, during each year of the lease and he is told, that should more be demanded he is immediately to make it known that the imposition may be detected.

No 25.

*Letter—From J. G. GRAHAM, Esq., Assistant Collector,
To—Captain ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent, Ceded Districts.*

Being desired to state the manner in which the survey of the districts, assigned to me has been conducted, I hope the following succinct account will be deemed sufficient for the present, till the taluk of Roykottah, the last in the northern division, shall be finished, when more leisure and more complete information will enable me to arrange my ideas and give that full attention to the subject which its great importance requires.

1. On taking up the survey, where you left off and increasing the establishments to the full compliment it appeared of consequence, to establish some check on the conduct of those employed, who I was sensible notwithstanding our utmost vigilance, would have many opportunities of gratifying that propensity which is in general the leading feature in their characters, this object, it was thought, might, in some degree, be attained by administering an oath in the usual form and to the following purport. "That they conduct themselves with the strictest impartiality, neither enhancing the value or increasing the extent of the lands from a hope of obtaining public favour, or to gratify private enmity nor, on the other hand, by accepting a bribe subject themselves, on detection, to exemplary punishment and dismissal—having received, from you, a party of surveyors who had been employed on the three eastern districts, those entertained by me, were obliged to attend them, for a month or till they were reported qualified to act by themselves, which was ascertained, by assigning them a field irregular in its form and consisting of a number of *soons* or *affects*; the mode of measurement and valuation will appear from the annexed appendix, which contains a translation of the series of accounts required to complete the survey of each village, being nine in number.

2. It has been my uniform endeavour to impress on the minds of the principal people employed under me that the object of the survey was not so much to obtain an increase as to establish an equalization of assessment.

3. It was determined that the mode of measurement, valuation and structure of accounts, transmitted by you, as exhibiting your own practice, should be followed unless where circumstances demanded a deviation therefrom.

4. That in all cases where it appeared the valuation of his lands exceeded the ryots' ability a reasonable deduction should be made consistant with our knowledge of his circumstances and the rent he had hitherto paid.

5. That when the ryot expressed a wish to relinquish a part of the lands, which he had hitherto cultivated, policy required that such request should be complied with.

6. That the lands, so relinquished if not disposed of to others, should be kept in reserve for future applications and that accurate accounts of the situation, extent and value of such unappropriated lands, should be deposited with the sheristadar of each district and the village accountant.

7. That if during the interval between the period of *sumjaishy* a term applied to the mode of reasoning practised with each ryot, before the rent is (finally settled) and the delivery of his *cowle putty* any ryot should persist in giving up his farm it should not be forced upon him, provided he made such declaration in presence of the Collector.

8. That, however, it appearing reasonable that he should account to the Sirkar for its share of the produce already in his possession and money rents only being received, every method, compulsion excepted, should be tried to induce him to take cowle for one year at the expiration of which, should he still persist, the farm should either be disposed of to another or remain unappropriated.

9. That his accepting of this cowle, though differing from the others, should not occasion any difference to him in such abatement of his rent, as an investigation of circumstances at the close of the year, might render necessary.

10. That provided it did not appear the ryot had neglected his farm, of which a judgment would be formed from the state of the neighbouring fields, no rent should be demanded for that portion of it, which from casualties in his family, or among his cattle, a scarcity of water, or any public calamity compelled him to leave uncultivated.

11. That one of the first questions to be put to each ryot should be whether he cultivated on his own bottom, or was in partnership with others, if the latter, that such partners should also be summoned to the cutcherry as the means of preventing future altercation, on pretence of an ignorance of engagements entered into by their principal.

12. That in instances, where any of the principal ryots having refused to obey the repeated orders of the Collector to attend the cutcherry for the purpose of fixing his lease assessment, should nevertheless in contempt of such orders continue to cultivate his lands, and clandestinely carry off the produce, the Tahsildar should be instructed to seize on the produce and after having strictly performed all engagements which might have been entered into with the inferior husbandmen to appropriate the residue for the use of the public.

13. That when it appeared, the rent of a village would be less according to the survey valuation than the amount of the former temporary settlement such increase having arisen from one person bidding against another either from a motive of personal enmity or a hope of profits the assessment of such village should be made the last in the district.

14. That when the inferior ryots preferred holding their lands on *Buttai* or *Condaim* engagements with the potail or principal farmers, they should not be considered valid unless committed to writing and countersigned by the Collector and that such engagements may be entirely at the option of the farmer they shall be entered into for *one year only*.

15. That however such engagements should be discouraged as much as possible and the ryots by every means induced to hold their lands immediately from the Collector because they may rest assured, that an equitable division of the produce will seldom take place, and that on some pretext or other, the potail will deprive them of their right.

16. That *warput* lands or such as, being situated under tanks, and included in no village, have always had their rents paid in *kind* from which mode, the ryots cannot be made to swerve such lands must either be put under *amani* management or rented to some principal inhabitant, at a greater disadvantage than if the ryots could be made, *individually*, to pay *condaim* for their respective portions.

17. That the dividing of lands of the above description which belong to villages among *curradars*, *monigars* or village collectors appears to be a bad system, since being in a manner, forced upon them, it affords a plea for *remissions* and what is worse subjects the poor ryots to oppression, for, it cannot be doubted being responsible for the rents, the latter will be made to assist with their ploughs, in cultivating these lands and neglect thereby their proper forms, the truth is fully exemplified in the circumstances of the village Poonjamy Atte-paddy, for which ever since its survey, annual remissions have been found absolutely necessary, owing chiefly, to the *warpud* lands having been included in the *curradar's* farms.

18. That the dividing of the ryots and the rents of one village into several *curras* or collectorships appears to be a bad system inasmuch as it creates separate interests occasions endless disputes, and a consequent difficulty in realizing the collections.

19. That responsibility being attached to the person of an individual is likely to give less scope for intrigue, and the detection of abuses thereby more easily effected.

20. That the potail of a village, unless disqualified from incapacity shall have the option of becoming sole collector of the village rents.

21. That when the potail declines such appointment, it shall be offered to the inhabitant, who pays the highest rent, or in the event of non-compliance of to some neighbouring farmer.

22. That when the smallness of the rents of a village may induce the incorporation of two or more into one collectorship, it shall contain such villages as are contiguous to each other.

23. That it being necessary to ascertain the deductions before the jumma of the current year can be made out and the urgency with which its early transmission is required, not admitting of a reference, *service inams* shall be allowed to the village collectors in the following proportions.

Village rent.							Sirkar inam.
PGS.							PGS.
100	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
200	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
300	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
400	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
500	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
600	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
700	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
800	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
900	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	28

24. That these inams shall be determined by the valuation of the lands actually under cultivation, at the time of survey, but that as an encouragement to the potails exertions, in increasing the number of inhabitants and improving the waste lands an additional allowance shall be made him, proportioned to the revenue obtained in consequence of such improvement.

25. That a deduction from the valuation of the potails *own farm* shall constitute his service inam.

26. That the potail having now become a servant of the public and consequently, subject to removal on misconduct, and it being meant, that the inam shall be attached to the *office* and to the person officiating its exact situation extent and value shall be ascertained.

27. That this being a temporary expedient subject to the approval of the Superintendent of the Board of Revenue, and finally, of Government, the potal shall if required pay the money rent of such inam into the treasury.

28. That he shall with this view receive *two putties*, one containing the rent of his farm, after the deduction and the other with an exact definitions of the situation extent and value of the fields composing his inam binding himself expressly to observe the above condition.

29. That should it be necessary, in consequence of the potal and other inhabitants of a village having declined to act as Collector to appoint a person who rents none of the lands of said village such person shall nevertheless be entitled to the same inam, as if he were a lessee.

30. That for this purpose one of the ryots of said village shall receive *two putties* which putties shall together contain the amount of his assessment, one shall direct what portion of his rent he is to pay the Sirkar and the other point out, that he is to give the residue, in instalments equal to the Kistbandi to the village Collector, appointed by it, that the person nominated to the collection under these circumstances, shall enter into an engagement to pay the amount of his inams in case the issuing of his salary monthly from the treasury should be preferred.

31. That where potails enjoy *stull inams* which have devolved to them from their ancestors, they shall perform the duties of *village Collector*, without any further gratuity unless the value of such inams should be less than those enjoyed by the other Collectors, when a portion of Sirkar land shall be added equal to the difference.

32. That when the value of the inams of the above description exceeds the scale allotted for the other Collectors, they shall, nevertheless be allowed to retain them as before without deduction.

33. That such inams being considered as hereditary estates, and consequently, unless in cases of treason *unalienable*, privation of the Sirkar land only, should any have been annexed, shall follow on the malversation of a village Collector in his official capacity.

34. That each ryot, before he receives his cowle putty shall declare, without reserve whether he has any reason to suppose that either in the measurement or valuation of his lands, any partiality has been practised, on what ground such a supposition rests, and on whom his suspicions are placed.

35. That each ryot shall have distinctly read to him, in the language he understands and in full cutcherry, the *situation, extent and value* of his farm both in *cantary* and *star pagodas* as deduced from the survey, the rent he paid *last year*, the *increase* if any which he has consented to give during the *lease* the division of that increase among the three first years, and the succeeding *permanent* revenue which he is to pay annually.

36. Having finished the survey of *Krishnagiri, Jagadeo, Maharaz Gur, Cauveripatam, Kammanellore, Kallavi, Muttur, and Singarpet*, by the end of last October and determined to include the rents of each as deduced therefrom in the jamabandi of the current year, it became necessary to make a circuit through these districts for the purpose of distributing about 5,000 *cowle putties* as the means of giving confidence to the ryots, and also of ascertaining the exact sums to be entered in the Jumma. The very tedious form observed in explaining to each ryot, the nature of his cowle, previous to his receiving his *putty* and the attention, indiscriminately given to what he might have to say, on the subject of his farm, which however trivial, was thought of importance, as involving his future comfort, gave full employment for one month the subsequent delay in transmitting the Jumma and Kistbandies with their accompaniments, has been unavoidable, nor need any other reason be assigned,

than the time necessarily taken up in adjusting the detailed rent of so many villages, whose revenue system was entirely changed, and in almost every one of which some alteration, affecting the whole structure of accounts in their progress from *particulars* to *abstracts* took place, the surveyors were, during this period employed on the Veerabudradrug district.

37. I mentioned on a former occasion, the reasons which induced me to suspend the promulgation of the *cowle* for *waste* lands, apprehending, that a knowledge of the terms, if circulated before the rents of the *arable* lands on which depended the efficient revenue, were fixed, would greatly obstruct the progress of the survey by inducing a dereliction of a considerable portion of them and thereby causing a loss to revenue, I even thought it would be good policy to restrict this indulgence to those only who should become *lessees* more especially, if they were of that description of ryots, who from a prominence of situation or some other cause, held their lands on terms far below their value, but who must soon in consequence of the equalization of rent obtained from the survey pay considerably more to the Sirkar, they would by this means have had it in their power to acquire whatever little profits might have arisen from occasional bargains, with the inferior ryots, who would also benefit from obtaining small plots of land on a more favourable *cowle*, than the survey prescribes, and consequently better suited to their circumstances.

38. We have all experienced the interruption to the collections, arising from the practice of migrating from one village and from one district to another so common in these countries, and each of us has attempted to devise the means, most likely to discourage or prevent it, to all I believe objections have been made and so long as deep rooted prejudices remain, it appears impossible to prescribe a remedy, which will prove effectual, some degree of restraint appears necessary to check that restless spirit which seems to be equally inimical to the interest of the state, and that of the individual, this solitary restraint the latter may call *oppression*, but its good effects may afterwards induce him to think better of it; of this, the last Government was so sensible that they limited the period of migration to one month after which it was strictly prohibited and the person disobeying the mandate was compelled to return.

39. I find that towards the close of the last Government, a few of the potails in this division had engaged, on written or verbal assurances of remuneration from the amils to build tanks at their *own expense* from the hope of obtaining, when the work was finished, an assignment of a portion of the lands, brought under cultivation, as inam, it is but reasonable that where the state actually has or is likely to derive much benefit from the improvements of individuals, the latter should have some share in the advantage which themselves have created; *one-eighth* of the lands if the tank was built on the *old* foundation and *one-sixth* if the tank was entirely *new*, appears to have been the proportions allowed for this purpose. If these inams will scarcely produce an equivalent to the *interest* of the money, originally disbursed on the tank which must be the case when grain happens to be so cheap as at present, this ought to be a good bargain for the Sirkar and certainly preferable to the mode of reimbursing out of the treasury, since dependance must either be placed on the uncertain accounts produced by the potail, or on a survey of the work by a Mutsuddi in compact perhaps with the former, or being guided by the present rates, &c., will not make sufficient allowances for contingent charges and the effects of time. Such inams, to make the bargain still better for the public, should be situated either in the highest part of the land, or that which is furthest removed and the most difficult to be watered, being convinced by the justice of their claim, I propose, as no provision has yet been made by the survey, to recommend, that a remission shall be made at the end of the year, in the rent of the farmers who are thus circumstanced at the above rate, or in any other proportion which may be thought preferable, and I have given them an assurance to that effect.

40. It being my intention when the survey is finished which it is hoped may be effected by the end of April, to make another circuit for the purpose,

of investigating *inams*, in general whether under the denomination of *Pagoda Oolaga*,—*Agrahar Siroman*, &c., &c. I have been satisfied with making a temporary settlement for *one year* of the villages which come under the description of the three last at *half* the full valuation of their lands, as deduced from actual survey, provided such settlement was not *less* than the rent paid for each last year, by which under such circumstances I was guided—Where erasures interlineations or a too modern date in their sunnuds created doubts of their right to the inam, an *Asamiwar Sumjaish* or individual assessment took place, on the same terms as the Sirkar villages.

41. The farmer of the *Customs* having acceded to the same terms as last year, with the additional exemptions, no alteration, whatever, has taken place in this branch of revenue. It is probable that had they been rented out by districts, an addition on paper might have been made to the settlement of the current year, but having already experienced the bad consequence of creating an emulation, to which some are excited merely from having an opportunity of gratifying private pique, and having observed that applications for remissions generally follow, this farm has continued to one person, who has sufficient influence to direct the channel of trade, in some degree, into these districts and on whose circumstances and regularity of payments entire confidence may be placed. This appears to be the proper place to state the obstacles amounting nearly to an annihilation of the foreign trade, formerly carried on, to the mutual advantage of both countries, which have been created, in consequence of the impolitic measures adopted by a neighbouring potentate who has, I am told, prohibited the importation of goods into his dominions by Baramahal merchants under the severest penalties.

With regard to the *detail* of the *Customs* you have already been furnished with the *exports and imports* in fasli 1203, the particulars of the *farmers collections* in 1204, and the *sair tirva duttun*, or *established rates of imposts* in each district and on every article of the traffic.

42. Of the *licenses* or least productive branch of revenue, I have also given you all the particulars, which have come within my knowledge, they will appear to be considerably diminished this year, but that arises from some of the items which were before improperly classed, such as, *sherine or inam quit rent* and the *torbuns or palmyra groves*, etc., having been transferred to the *land rent*. The *shop tax*, *house rent*, and several other heads seeming to require arrangement, I have given to farmers *putties* for the current year only, by this means leaving an opening for the operation of any future system, of which a communication of our united ideas on their subject, may induce the adoption. I have thus endeavoured to explain the *principles* which have hitherto guided me in the progress of the survey, I trust it will appear that obtaining the ryot's *free consent* to his rent as the only means of contributing to his comfort, on which depends the prosperity of the country, together with the permanent and regular realization of revenue, has been a leading object, if the small increase of settlement obtained from the survey, should create any surprize or disappointment it is only a proof, that we had, before, nearly ascertained what the division *can pay*, and as already observed, our object under that conviction, has been to *equalize* the assessment, it should also be remembered that in the year 1793 or fasli 1203, the rents of these districts were on an average raised upwards of 10 per cent, I shall only further remark that though objections may be made to natives in official capacities holding grants of land these have been overruled, in my mind from the very great scarcity of inhabitants, and consequent striking extent of waste and unappropriated soil, which appears in two thirds of this division, the increase of rent to which each ryot has given his consent being divided among the three first years of the *lease* that time may be given him to improve his farm, the *full* assessment will not appear before the *third* year, when it becomes *permanent* I do not however imagine that the total increase will exceed 10,000 pagodas.

No. 1.

Jereel Katcha Kharrida, or Gross Measurement of the village of
 in the District of Belonging to the Northern Division on the 24th
 June 17 by Jeiram Row in the presence of * * *, a ryot.

* Caurarimb Goontas Cool	3057½
Ani Sirkar Goontas	2925
Enamuti Do.	1.32½

Ani Sirkar Tuffsil.
 Sanswalle Goontas 1544½.

1st.

Ryot Raujwa's farm, situated south of the tank, extending to the bounds of Bellwarty
 and North of the Govr's Inam.

Measurement.	Breadth.	Length.	Contents.
Tak or section, soon, irregular Gs.	5	2	10
Do.	18	12½	225
: : : 2 ^d : : ..			235

The same ryot's field situated south of Bazarry Mooddas and East of Venkita Naick's

1 Tak	23	11½	264½
1 Do.	10	3	30
1 Do. : : : : :	4	1½	5
1 Do.	4	1½ ..	6

Total of Raujwa's Farm, Goontas 305½
 540½

Last year's produce Banjna, this year ploughed but not sown and so on observing
 the same process with all the fields in the village.

No. 2.

Khuttawoney Jereel, Putty or Abstract of the measurement of the Mouza of &c^a &c^a June 24.

Venkita Naig's Farm.

[Situation.]	No. of farms.	No. of stuts.	No. of Goontas.	Baujra.	Sawa.	Coolna.	Pooldi Ploughed.	Measurer.	
N of Ashi Naig's Jwarry field.	1	4	280 $\frac{1}{8}$	131 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	Sham Rao.	
W. of the Chegurlapilly bounds Total Goontas 453 $\frac{1}{2}$ deduct 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Canjoes Enamu entered in Mutsiddie Narayanappa's account.	1	4	447	*	..	..	..	Kishin Row.	
Near the village and P. of Ranjawa's fields ..	1	4	296 $\frac{1}{2}$	286 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	Jivam Row.	
Total dry ..	3	12	1,013 $\frac{1}{8}$	864 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	101		
	Wet watered by a tank.								
Under V" bank and extending to V" well and Pakotta. }	1	5	122 $\frac{1}{8}$	Paddy. 122 $\frac{1}{8}$	Fallow. ..	Rooverraggy. ..	Till. "	Moong. "	Pumuburg "
East of Taily Mooddas ploughed ground containing 14 squares.	1	4	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..
E. of Curnum's Inam cont. F. 32 squares	1	6	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	15
Wy. Do. Do. Do. Do. H 13 squares	1	1	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..
Total ..	3	11	215 $\frac{1}{8}$	..	18	54 $\frac{1}{8}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	15
Total wet ..	4	16	337 $\frac{1}{2}$	122 $\frac{1}{8}$	18	54 $\frac{1}{8}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	15
Total W and D ..	..	..	1,351 $\frac{1}{8}$	..	..	*	*	*	*

** Omitted being lost.

No. 3.

Katcha Hoolse Putty or Gross valuation of the lands of by Venkit Rao, Surveyor ,, August ,, 17.

Venkit Naig.
DRY LANDS.

Sham Rows' Measurement N. of Aashi Naig's Paddy Gs., 1 farm Banjra.		Kishin Row's Measurement W. of V. Shai-gariapilly bounds, 1 farm Goontas 453½ Deduct charges Inam 6½		Jeiram Row's Measurement lying near V. village and E. of Rangooas farm 1 farm .. Goon ^s . 286½	
CANDIES.	Goontas.	Remainder 447		CANS.	
	131½ Stubble				Rauggy Goontas .. 140
	101 Ploughed.				Banjra Goontas .. 146½
20	232½ @ ₹. Taur.	CANS.	Moong & Till Gs. 47 @ ₹ Taur	30	Total .. 286½
	Sawa & Co.	10	Sawa 200 @ ₹ Taur.		@ ₹ .. Taur.
	17½ Codroo.	12	Banjra 200 @ ₹ Taur.		
	30 Sawa.	25	N.B.—The above is now ploughed.		
12	47½ @ ₹. Taur.				
	280½ N.B.—Ye. soil mixed with and sand.				

WET LANDS.

Ishwunt Row's Measurement extending from ₹ bank to ₹ well and Pakotta containing 32 squares.		Narain Elias Measurement 1 st still E. of Mooddas' paddy fields conts. of 14 squares.		Narain Elias measurement continued 3rd still W of Curnum, Inam 13 squares. Now waste.	
Cs.		Cs.			
15	Paddy Goontas 122½ @ ₹ 100 Gs.		54½ Gs. Tuvir Raggy.		
			4½ Gs. Fallow.		
		15	58½ 1 crop 2 ^d crop @ ₹ 100 Gs.		
			2nd stall E. of Curnum's Inam.		
			32 squares Gs. 143½.		
		5	79½ Gs. Till 1st crop.		
		5	2nd crop @ ₹ sudd war 100 Gs.		
			48½ Gs. moong 1st crop or @ ₹ said.		
			N.B.—Third sort of soil.		

REVIEW

No. 4 **

Hoolse Sumjaish Putty or Pucka Hoolse Putty deduced from N. 3.

Ryot Venkit Naig.
Dry lands.

Situation.				Stalls.	Plots.	Goontas.	Measurer.
N of Ashi Naig's Jevary field				1	4	280½	Sham Row.
Goontas.							
131½	Banjra ¾ Taur 20 Candies						
30	Sawa ¾ Taur 12 Candies						
17½	Cadroo ¾ Taur 12 Candies						
101	Banjra fallow @ 20 Candies						
280½	N of y ^e Shigalapilly bounds			1	4	447	Kishin Row.
200	Banjra ¾ Taur 25 Candies						
200	Shawa ¾ Taur 12 Candies						
47	Moong ¾ Taur 12 Candies						
447	Contiguous to the village and E of Rangwa's farm value 30 fanams.			1	4	286½	Jeiram Row.
140	Raugy						
146½	Banjra						
286½	Farm relinquished by Dasy Naig N of Foties Inam.			1	2	175½	Sham Row.
72	Jevary Banjra @ 20 Candies						
87	Till @ 8 do.						
16	Fallow @ 8 do.						
175	Total			4	14	1,189½	

** Omitted being lost.

Abstract of Venkit Naig's Dry lands.

	Goontas.	H.C's.	Croes.	Mans.
@ 30 Cndies Y ⁿ . Taur	286½	21	9½	..
@ 25 Do. do.	200	12	10	..
@ 20 Do. do.	304½	15	4½	..
@ 12 Do. do.	247½	7	8½	3
@ 10 Do. do.	47	1	3½	..
@ 8 Do. do.	103½	2	1½	1
	1,189½	69	17½	..

1,189½ to equal to 2 Taura 16½ an^s. Hoolies Candies 59 17½
 Deduct on acct. of their crops dry season V Yⁿ. 5 an^s. 18 14½

41 fs. 3 C. 3 M. @ 1 ch. 5 4 Yⁿ. is 62 7 10½
 Deduct for Seed @ V Tan^s. 8 fs. 5 as 2 4 10½
 Do. do. weeding @ 7 fs. 2 0 12½

Total .. 4 5 7

Expense of 1 Plough Viz.

	C.	F.	A.
Bullocks	1	5	0
Iron	0	3	0
Maira 3 Croes	0	2	4½

Charities—

	C.	F.	A.
Grain 15 Ca.	1	1	7
Cash	0	3	0
	1	4	7

3 4 11½

For 2 Tover 15½ anas 1 Plough 7½ anas or 5 1 8½
 Expense of Cultivation ½ 12 5 8½

22 8 8½

40 5 2½

Sirkar's share or ¼ is

20 2 9½

Venkita Naig's Wet lands.

Situation.	Stalls.	Plots.	Goontas.	Measurer.
Adjoining to Yr. Tank and extending to the well. Paddy Stable @ * * *	1	5	•	Ishwant Rao.
E of Tailu Modda's paddy field 14 squares 54 1/4 Toor Raggy 4 1/4. Total 58 1/4 Goontas @ 15 candies * p ^r suddie.	1	4	•	Narain Eia.
E of Curnum's Inam, 32 squares * * * Goontas Till 48 1/4 Moung 15 * * *. Total 143 1/4 Goontas @ 5 Cs. p ^r suddie.	1	6	143 1/4	Do. do.
W of Curnum's Inam 13 squares Goontas 13 1/4 Anadi Bunger old waste.	..	..	..	Do. do.
Relinquished by Nagappa W of Venkat Nayac's Paddy fields paddy Stable at 15 candies p ^r suddie.	1	3	9 1/4	Ishwant Rao.
Relinquished by Ashi Naik situation high &c ^a Jevary Stubble at 8 Candies p ^r Suddie.	1	3	244 1/4	Shan Row.
Zabt. Cangoe Inam N of Kanama Pogoda Inam 17 squares 6 1/2 Gs. Pooldie Ploughed 40 1/4 fallow at 15 Cs.	1	3	50 1/2	Narain Eia.
Relinquished by Poor Coory, Puteha Gour W of Venkit Naig's farm 23 squares Jevary Stubble @ 8 Candies p ^r Suddie.	1	3	60 1/4	Do.
Total ..	7	20	703 1/4	

Abstract of Venkit Naig's Wet lands.

	Goontas.	Cands.	Cs.	Ms.
At 15 Candies p ^r Suddie	240 1/4 in	36	17 1/2	2
8 Do. do.	313 1/4 —	25	1	0
5 Do. do.	143 1/4 —	7	5	2
	703 1/4	69	3 1/2	0
Deduct on account of their crops at 16 1/2 Cs. p ^r Cint .. .. .	..	411	4 1/2	0
		57	15 1/2	0
Cs. Cns.				
57 18 at 16 fanams p ^r Candy is .. .. .	..	..	Cha. 92	0 14 1/4
Deduct for seed at 8 fs. p ^r seed .. .. .	..	..	5	6 5
Do. for weeding at do. .. .. .	..	..	5	6 5
Do. for each plough Viz.—				
Bullocks	1	5	0	
Iron	0	3	0	
Maira 3 Crores	0	2	0	
Charity—				
Grain 15 Cs.	1	2	0	
Cash	0	3	0	
At 1 plough to [. . .] Gs. is for 703 1/4 3 Ploughs 8 1/2 ana ^a . or	..	..	12	4 14
Deduct 1/15 for servants .. .. .	..	..	9	2 11
			33	0 3
			59	6 11 1/2
Sirkar's share 1/4 .. .. .	..	..	20	8 5 1/2
	Cs. fanis. as.			
Total dry land	40	5	2 1/4	
Total wet land	59	6	11 1/2	
	100	1	13 1/4	
Sirkar's share 1/4	50	0	15	
Ryots Cabool at Viz.,				
Paid last year	44	6	11	
Increase	6	9	13	
	51	6	8	
To rise gradually as follows—				
Ratcheta or Fusly 1205	46	9	0	
Nulba or Fusly 1206	49	2	0	
Pungala or Fusly 1207	51	6	8	Fixed to
				y ^e end of y ^e lease.

Another Method.
Which being the easiest was adopted.
RYOT VENKIT NAIG'S FARM.

Situation.		Plots.	Goontas.	*	@ 10 Chs.	@ 8 Chs.	@ 5 Chs.	Measurer.
N. of Ashi Naig's Paddy fields Banjra 131½ Sawa 30 Codroo	1	4	280 ½	..	..	..	280 ½	Sham Row.
17 ½ Pooldie								
101 Goontas								
N. of the Totus Inam belongs to Ashi Naig's farm gevary	1	2	175 ½	..	175 ½	..	..	Do.
Gs. 72 Till 87 ½ Fallow 16								
W. of Shigarlapilly bounds Banjra Gs. 200 Sawa 200 Moong	1	4	447	..	..	447	..	Kishin Row.
47								
Contiguous to the village E. of Rangva's fields Raggy 140	1	4	286 ½	286 ½	..	..	..	Jeiram Row.
Banjra 146 ½								
	4	14	1,189 ½	286 ½	175 ½	447	280 ½	
Teerwai .. .. .	..	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
WET ENTERED BY A TANK * CROP.								
Adjoining to the Bank B.W. Paddy Stubble	1	5	*	@ 6 Chs. 122 ½	*	*	*	Ishwunt Row.
Relinquished by Nagapa W. of Paddy	1	3	*	9 ½	*	*	*	Do.
Stubble	1	4	*	*	*	*	*	Narain Eia.
E. of Modda's Paddy field	*	*	*	*	56 ½	..	..	Do.
Resumed Cangoes Inam Paddy Stubble	*	*	143 ½	..	..	..	143 ½	Do.
No of Kanamus Pagodas Inam E. of Curnum's Do. ..	*	*	69 ½	..	..	60 ½	..	Do.
Relinquished by Putcha Gair, Crop gevary	*	*	244 ½	..	..	244 ½	..	Sham Row.
South of Venkit Naig's fields	*	*	*	190 ½	56 ½	313 ½	143 ½	
And so on in succession with	*	*	*	11 4 2 ½	2 5 9 ½	9 4 3 ½	2 8 10	
All the other Ryots in the village .. .. .	*	*	*	..	..	..	..
including the Inam Lands.								
Grand .. .. .	*	*	*	..	..	..	..

* Omitted being lost.

No. 5.

Assaumiwar Khuttawoney Jereeb Putty or Abstract of Ryots, etc.

Dry Grain.

Ryots' Names.	Stutts.	Plots.	Goontas.	*	*	*	*	Codroo.	Pooletli.	Fallow.	Javary.	Till, etc.
Venkit Naig	3	12	1,013 $\frac{1}{2}$	*	*	*	..	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	..	..	..
Ranjwa	3	7	*	*	*	*	76	..	..	..	..	..
Irsha	1	4	*	*	*	*	..	..	300	..	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	..
Kala Gour	1	7	553 $\frac{1}{2}$	*	*	*	311 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	99	..	..	143
Ashi Naig	1	2	175 $\frac{1}{2}$	*	*	*	..	..	..	16	72	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bazarry Moodda	1	2	240 $\frac{1}{2}$	*	*	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	10	34	3,076 $\frac{1}{2}$	*	*	*	*	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	500	16	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	230 $\frac{1}{2}$

Wet Grain.

Ryots' Names.	Stutts.	Plots.	Goontas.	Paddy.	Tuvin Raggy.	Moong.	*	Till.	*	*	*	Total W. & D.
Venkit Naig	4	16	387 $\frac{1}{2}$	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	*	*	*	*
Ranjwa	2	4	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..	..	*	*	*	*
Irsha	1	2	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..	*	*	*	*
Kala Gour	1	3	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	606
Ashi Naig	1	3	244 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	244 $\frac{1}{2}$	420 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bazarry Moodda	1	2	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..	..	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	290
Wajapah	1	3	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Venkitappa	1	5	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..	..	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
Putchi Gour	1	3	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total	13	41	960 $\frac{1}{2}$	190 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	155 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	366 $\frac{1}{2}$	**

And so on through the waste inam, etc.

* Omitted being lost.

No. 6.
General Abstract of Sikar Inam Lands.

Dry.

Measurers.	H. N. Goontas.	Sirkar.	Sanjwolu.	Bunjir.	Inam.
Jeviram Punt	3,057½	2,925	1,544½	1,300½	132½
Ram Row	1,048½	1,306½	..	1,306½	912½
Sham Row	1,085½	1,085½	455½	630	..
Kishin Row	*	1,873	447	1,426	..
Ishwunt Row	*	945½	629½	416	..

Measurers.	*	*	Sanjwolu.	Bunjir.	Inam.	Total W. and D.
Jeviram Punt .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3,057½
Ram Row .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1,048½
Sham Row	*	312½	244½	68	..	1,398½
Kishin Row .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1,873
Ishwunt Row	329	258½	242½	16½	70½	1,374½
Narrain Row	955½	137½	473½	364	117½	955½
Total	1,596½	1,408½	960½	448½	187½	9,707½

* Omitted being lost.

No. 7

Pucka Teerwa Gooshwara or General Abstract Rental.

Dry lands.

Names of Ryots.	Farms.	Stutts.	Plots.	Goontas.	At 10 Chs.		At 8 Chs.		At 7 Chs.		At 6 Chs.		At 5 Chs.	
					Teerwa.	Teerwa.	Goontas.	Teerwa.	Goontas.	Teerwas.	Goontas.	Teerwa.	Goontas.	Teerwa.
Venkita Naig and Ashi Naig Curradars	1	4	14	286½	8 5 15½	4 3 15½	447	8 9 6½	..	..	..	..	*	8 5 0½
Irsha	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	476½	8 3 7	..	..	..	..
Raghava	1	3	7	..	..	7 6 6	..	..	..	..	235	3 5 4	..	..
Kala Gour	1	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bazarry Modda	1	1	2	..	..	*	240½	4 8 2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	5	10	34	286½	8 5 15½	*	687½	*	476½	8 3 7	235	3 5 4	*	8 5 0½
Waste Sirkar .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Dry lands—cont.

Names of Ryots.	At 4 Chs.		At 3 Chs.		At 2 Chs.		Total dry.	
	Goontas.	Teerwa.	Goontas.	Teerwa.	Goontas.	Teerwa.	Goontas.	Teerwa.
Venkita Naig and Ashi Naig Curradars. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,189 7/16	25 4 5½
Irsha .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	476½	8 3 7
Raghava .. .. .	..	..	..	..	76	0 3 12½	816½	115 6½
Kala Gour	553½	5 5 5	..	..	..	..	553½	5 5 5
Bazarry Modda .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	240½	4 8 2
Total	553½	5 5 5	..	..	76	0 3 12½	3,076 1/16	..
Waste Sirkar .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,989	..
							7,065 1/16	..

* Omitted being lost.

REVIEW

No. 7.
Puoka Teerva Gooshwara or General Abstract Rental—cont.
Wet lands.

Name of Ryots.	Statts.	Plots.	At 6 Chs.		At 4-5 Chs.		At 3-5 As.		At 3 Chs.		At 2 Chs.		Total Wet.		Total dry and wet.	
			Goontas.	Teerwa.	Goontas.	Teerwa.	Goontas.	Teerwa.	Goontas.	Teerwa.	Goontas.	Teerwa.	Goontas.	Teerwa.	Goontas.	Teerwa.
Venkita Naig and Ashi	7	29	190½	11 4 2½	56 ½	2 5 7½	..	*	313 ½	9 4 3	143½	2 8 10	703 ½	26 2 7	..	51 6 12½
Naig Curradars ..	1	2	58 ½	8 5 4½	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	58 ½	3 5 4½	595 ½	11 2 11½
Iraha ..	2	4	82 ½	4 9 9½	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	82 ½	4 9 9½	699 ½	16 5 0
Raghava ..	1	3	52½	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	..	52½	3 1 8	606	8 6 13
Kala Gour ..	1	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	..	49½	2 9 9	290	7 7 14
Bazarry Modda ..	1	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	..	49½	2 9 9	290	7 7 14
Total ..	12	40	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2 8 10	*	*	*	*	*
Waste Sirkar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	461½	..	4,450½	..
													1,408 ½	..	8,474½	..

* Omitted being lost.

No. 8.
Dharkhast Salvari or lease assessment.

Names.	Dry lands.					Wet lands.						
	Farms.	Stalls.	Plots.	Total guntas.	Total tirva.	Stalls.	Plots.	Guntas.	Total tirva.	Grand total.	Grand total tirva.	
					C. F. AS.				CS. FS. AS.	GUNTAS.	C. F. A.	P. F. O.
Venket Naick, etc...	1	4	14	1,139 $\frac{7}{16}$	25 4 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	29	703 $\frac{11}{16}$	26 2 7	1,803 $\frac{7}{16}$	51 6 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 2 74
Irsha	1	1	4	476 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 3 7	1	2	58 $\frac{11}{16}$	3 5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	535 $\frac{7}{16}$	11 8 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 40 16
Raghava	1	3	7	616 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	4	82 $\frac{11}{16}$	4 9 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	699 $\frac{7}{16}$	16 5 0	13 33 60
Kala Gour	1	1	7	553 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 5 15	1	3	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 1 8	606	8 6 13	7 10 44
Bazari mudda ..	1	1	2	240 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 8 2	1	2	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 9 9	290	7 7 11	6 21 26
Total ..	5	10	34	3,076 $\frac{11}{16}$	55 6 10	12	40	947 $\frac{11}{16}$	40 8 6	4,024 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 5 0	80 18 60

Dharkhast Salvari or lease assessment—cont.

Names.	Wet lands.											
	Rakshasa A.D. 1795/6.		Nala A.D. 1796/7.		Pingala A.D. 1797/8.		Kalayukti A.D. 1798/9.	Sidharthi A.D. 1799/1800.	Grand total.			
	C. F. A.	P. F. O.	C. F. A.	P. F. O.	C. F. A.	P. F. O.	P. F. O.	P. F. O.	C. F. A.	P. F. O.		
Venket Naick, etc...	46 0 0	39 3 60	49 2 0	41 0 0	51 6 0	43 0 0	..	43 0 0	..	43 0 0	250 9 0	209 3 63
Irsha	8 5 0	7 3 60	10 0 0	8 15 0	11 5 0	9 26 20	..	9 26 20	..	9 26 20	53 0 0	44 7 40
Raghava	12 5 0	10 18 60	14 5 0	12 3 60	16 5 0	13 33 60	..	13 33 60	..	13 33 60	76 5 0	63 33 60
Kala Gour	6 8 0	5 30 0	7 6 0	6 15 0	8 5 0	7 3 60	..	7 3 60	..	7 3 60	39 9 0	33 11 20
Bazari mudda ..	5 8 0	4 37 40	6 6 0	5 22 40	7 5 0	6 11 20	..	6 11 20	..	6 11 20	34 9 0	29 3 60
Total ..	80 5 0	67 3 60	87 9 0	73 11 20	95 6 0	79 30 0	..	79 30 0	..	79 30 0	455 2 0	379 15 0

And so on through the inam lands.

REVIEW

No. 9.

Sonawoney Punjai salagoshwara or five years lease abstract as explained to the ryots.

Names.	Dry.	Wet.	Last year's rent.	Increase.	Total.	Fasli 1205.		Fasli 1206.		Fasli 1207.		Fasli 1208.	Fasli 1209.	Total tirva.	
	GUNTAS.	GUNTAS.	C. F. A.	C. F. A.	C. F. A.	C. F. A.	P. F. C.	C. F. A.	P. F. C.	C. F. A.	P. F. C.	C. F. A.	P. F. C.	C. F. A.	P. F. C.
Venket Naick, &c.	1,189 $\frac{1}{2}$	703 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 6 3	6 9 13	51 6 0	46 9 0	39 3 60	49 2 0	41 0 0	51 6 0	43 0 0	43 0 0	43 0 0	250 9 0	209 3 60
Irsha	476 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 0 0	4 5 0	11 5 0	8 5 0	7 3 60	10 0 0	8 15 0	11 5 0	9 26 20	9 26 20	9 26 20	53 0 0	44 7 40
Raghava	616 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 0 0	6 0 0	16 5 0	12 5 0	10 18 60	14 5 0	12 3 60	16 5 0	13 33 60	13 33 60	13 33 60	70 5 0	63 33 60
Kalagour	553 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 0 0	2 5 0	8 5 0	6 8 0	5 30 0	7 6 0	6 15 0	8 5 0	7 3 60	7 3 60	7 3 60	39 6 0	33 11 20
Bagarimudda ..	240 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 0 0	2 5 0	7 5 0	5 8 0	4 37 40	6 6 0	5 22 40	7 5 0	6 11 20	6 11 20	6 11 20	34 9 0	29 3 60
Total	3,076 $\frac{1}{2}$	947 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 1 3	22 4 13	95 6 0	80 5 0	67 3 60	87 9 0	73 11 20	95 6 0	79 30 0	79 30 0	79 30 0	455 2 0	379 15 0

No. 26.

Report of depredations committed by Tigers in the Northern Division, Ceded Districts in Fusly 1204.

Districts.	Men.	Women.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.	Cattle.	Horses and asses.	Sheep and goats.	Number of tigers killed.	Amount paid as rewards.
Krishnagiri	16	4	20	..	20	553	6	1,153	27	Rs. 171 26 17
Cauveripatam	7	..	5	2	7	227	..	..	7	30 20 15
Coonnattoor	1	..	1	..	1	202	..	412	..	..
Veerabradrug	15	4	19	..	19	219	8	248	1	4 4 45
Vaniambady .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	35 20 11
Tiruppattoor .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	750	..	460	6	57 18 79
Cullawe	28	..	28	..	28	267	..	412	..	..
Royakottah	100	32	132	..	132	253	5	54	12	58 15 1
Jevadipar	2	..	2	..	2	291	..	2	2	13 30 57
Commannellore	5	..	5	..	5	104	..	47	7	48 24 40
Total ..	174	40	212	2	214	2,866	19	2,788	66	428 34 25

REMARKS.—The depredations committed by these destructive and ferocious animals having been so alarming, it became necessary not only to give rewards but to increase them considerably—50 rupees for Royal Tigers and 25 for Cheetas have been accordingly given and in some instances where the ravages of Royal Tigers have been so great as entirely to obstruct the public roads, 100 Rupees have been offered and these animals have been even known to pursue an European on horseback, to a considerable distance.

The present report must be greatly short of the actual casualties.

Tahsildaries.	Number of villages.	Tahsildars.	Securities.	Term of the lease.
Krishnagiri	232	Runguppa .. ..	..	..
Vaniambady	136	Seshagiri Row .. ..	..	..
Tiruppattoor	95	Baboo Row .. ..	..	..
Coonnattoor	146	Naranappa .. ..	..	..
Cellawe	204	Polumanze .. ..	..	..
Royakottah	221	Appaji Row .. ..	..	..
Veerabradrug	270	Ramachandra Row .. ..	..	..
Cauveripatam	128	Subba Row .. ..	..	..
Cummanellore	131	Krishna Row .. ..	..	..
Jevadipar	101	Krishnappa .. ..	..	..
Congoondy .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,664			

Jumabundy and Kistbundy of the * * Division, Cedcd Countries North of the Cauvery for fusly 1204.

Unexpired term of the lease.	Junna or Settlements.									August.	
	Land Rent to Government.	Pagoda Inam.	Sundry Inam.	Total Public and Private Land Rent.	Forms and Licences.	Customs.	Total farms, Licences and Customs.	Grand total Public and Private Revenue.	Total rent to Government.	Land Rent.	Licences.
	SB. F. C.	SB. F. C.	SB. F. C.	SB. F. C.	SB. F. C.	SB. F. C.	SB. F. C.	SB. F. C.	SB. F. C.	SB. F. C.	SB. F. C.
	10,800 24 21	206 20 50	1,789 8 35	12,796 17 26	295 9 47	481 34 34	777 8 1	13,572 25 27	11,577 32 22	..	*
	11,763 20 5	175 3 4	3,233 17 46	15,172 4 55	522 22 10	1,129 22 32	1,652 8 42	16,824 13 17	13,415 28 7	..	*
	16,281 23 69	220 11 76	3,184 6 34	19,686 6 19	747 * 71	950 25 40	1,697 32 31	21,384 2 50	17,079 20 20	..	*
	15,453 26 20	167 9 68	2,064 19 55	17,685 19 63	777 * 79	254 10 40	1,031 35 39	18,717 29 22	16,425 25 59	..	*
	8,981 8 59	73 31 70	496 1 75	9,551 6 44	*	*	2,840 17 72	12,391 24 41	*	..	*
	5,852 0 4	147 16 70	293 19 55	6,293 0 49	*	*	*	66,33 32 9	6,192 31 44	..	..
	9,874 35 62	414 26 20	873 33 60	11,163 23 62	*	*	*	11,814 21 12	10,525 23 12	..	..
	7,790 2 28	370 9 30	1,157 10 25	9,317 22 3	*	*	831 18 50	10,149 4 53	8,021 * 78	..	6 8 16
	8,385 20 12	259 35 50	1,155 12 52	9,810 32 34	*	171 17 74	232 19 44	10,033 15 18	8,618 3 56	..	3 21 28
	5,122 9 0	8 15 0	21 30 0	5,152 18 0	..	..	..	5,152 18 0	5,122 9 0	..	..
	6,675 27 0	..	..	6,675 27 0	..	..	..	6,675 27 0	6,675 27 0	..	..
	106,981 17 40	2,044 0 38	14,269 16 37	123,294 34 35	4,009 * *	6,046 9 18	10,055 25 34	133,350 23 69	117,037 6 74	..	28 24 46

Unexpired term of the lease.	August—cont.		September.				October.			
	Customs.	Total.	Land Rent.	Licences.	Customs.	Total.	Land Rent.	Licences.	Customs.	Total.
	SB. F. C.	SB. F. C.	SB. F. C.	SB. F. C.	SB. F. C.	SB. F. C.	SB. F. C.	SB. F. C.	SB. F. C.	SB. F. C.
	*	*	..	5 21 46	30 28 54	36 14 20	..	5 21 46	*	36 14 20
	*	*	..	8 18 66	90 12 40	93 31 28	..	3 18 66	*	93 31 28
	*	*	..	4 32 40	69 20 0	74 16 40	..	4 32 40	*	74 16 40
	*	*	..	1 13 40	17 16 20	18 33 60	..	1 17 40	*	*
	*	16 9 54	..	3 12 58	112 32 76	116 9 54	..	3 12 20	*	116 9 54
	*	27 35 0	..	..	27 35 0	27 35 0	..	..	27 35 0	27 35 0
	*	41 30 0	..	..	41 30 0	41 30 0	..	..	41 30 0	41 30 0
	*	61 33 16	..	6 8 16	55 25 0	61 33 16	..	6 8 16	55 25 0	61 33 16
	*	15 21 40	..	3 21 20	12 0 20	15 21 40	..	3 21 20	12 0 20	15 21 0
	*
	*
	*	487 9 16	..	28 24 46	458 20 50	487 9 16	..	28 24 46	458 20 50	487 9 16

* Omitted being lost.

No. 26 (a)—contd.

V-11

Unexpired term of the lease.	November.				December.				January.	
	Land Rent.	Licences.	Customs.	Total.	Land Rent.	Licences.	Customs.	Total.	Land Rent.	Licences.
	SB. F. C.	SB. F. C.	SB. F. C.	SB. F. C.	SB. F. C.	SB. F. C.	SB. F. C.	SB. F. C.	SB. F. C.	SB. F. C.
	..	5 21 46	*	*	*	*	53 8 23	2,116 28 12	1,511 5 30	37 35 13
	1,764 17 69	63 20 29	*	*	*	*	96 1 3	1,924 3 20	1,764 17 69	63 20 28
	2,442 7 51	90 34 9	*	*	*	*	842 15 0	2,617 7 75	2,442 7 51	90 34 9
	318 3 75	25 10 78	*	*	*	*	23 2 15	2,366 17 7	2,318 3 75	82 7 48
	..	3 12 61	*	*	*	*	120 4 28	1,346 33 58	1,346 33 58	33 20 0
	..	..	*	27 35 0	*	*	27 35 0	1,145 13 21	837 8 11	0 28 10
	..	..	41 30 0	41 30 0	*	*	59 4 55	1,967 14 78	1,415 2 68	8 19 11
	..	6 8 16	55 25 0	61 33 16	*	*	70 20 62	1,637 21 33	1,168 10 41	8 11 69
	..	3 21 20	12 0 20	15 21 40	*	*	17 23 11	1,659 20 61	1,226 4 9	6 10 0
	..	..	..	..	*	*	..	922 1 40	922 1 40	..
	..	..	..	..	*	*	..	1,335 0 0	1,001 11 20	..
	6,524 29 35	198 21 19	484 13 25	7,207 27 19	*	*	551 29 52	19,651 12 21	15,952 24 64	330 6 28

REVIEW

Unexpired term of the lease.	January—cont.		February.				March.			
	Customs.	Total.	Land Rent.	Licences.	Customs.	Total.	Land Rent.	Licences.	Customs.	Total.
	SB. F. C.	SB. F. C.	SB. F. C.	SB. F. C.	SB. F. C.	SB. F. C.	SB. F. C.	SB. F. C.	SB. F. C.	SB. F. C.
	47 24 37	1,596 29 0	1,511 2 74	39 1 34	*	1,597 29 3	1,511 5 43	41 23 72	*	*
	96 1 5	1,924 3 22	2,352 23 69	63 20 27	*	2,512 9 19	2,352 23 64	63 20 29	*	*
	84 2 15	2,617 7 75	3,256 10 12	90 34 9	*	34,31 10 36	3,256 10 12	90 34 9	*	*
	23 2 15	2,423 13 18	3,090 23 20	296 0 67	23 2 15	3,309 26 22	3,090 23 20	196 0 68	*	*
	118 11 13	1,498 28 63	*	154 9 35	118 12 25	1,619 29 21	1,347 0 0	*	118 11 12	*
	29 35 0	*	*	*	*	992 8 50	875 1 21	0 28 10	27 35 0	*
	54 33 3	1,476 19 2	*	6 19 11	54 33 41	1,476 24 70	1,415 2 64	8 19 11	54 33 22	*
	66 32 77	1,243 19 27	*	8 12 7	66 32 78	1,243 25 68	1,168 10 38	8 11 69	66 32 77	*
	16 3 30	1,248 17 44	*	6*10 37	16 3 72	1,251 19 18	1,235 17 6	6 10 0	16 3 35	*
	..	922 1 46	*	*	..	922 1 40	1,024 5 20	..	..	*
	..	1,001 11 20	*	*	..	1,001 11 20	1,001 11 20	..	..	*
	535 1 40	16,818 6 52	*	*	*	19,358 15 35	18,277 3 3	810 0 46	535 1 58	*

* Omitted being lost.

63

No. 26 (a)—contd.

Unexpired term of the lease.	April.				May.				Juno.	
	Land Rent.	Licences.	Customs.	Total.	Land Rent.	Licences.	Customs.	Total.	Land Rent.	Licences.
	SB. F. C.	SB. F. C.	SB. F. C.	SB. F. C.	SB. F. C.	SB. F. C.	SB. F. C.	SB. F. C.	SB. F. C.	SB. F. C.
	1,511 3 23	41 24 13	47 24 55	1,000 16 11	866 20 72	18 33 44	36 12 21	921 30 57	1,152 19 42	27 28 67
	*	63 20 28	96 1 3	865 19 42	588 5 79	63 20 28	96 1 5	707 27 32	470 22 60	63 30 28
	977 3 4	90 34 9	84 2 15	1,152 3 28	814 2 45	90 34 9	84 2 15	989 2 69	651 11 3	90 34 8
	927 6 78	139 4 17	23 2 15	1,089 13 30	772 28 25	53 31 63	23 2 15	849 26 23	618 4 52	53 31 61
	1,347 6 33	*	*	*	449 0 13	255 1 27	114 25 17	818 26 57	898 2 48	83 33 65
	875 4 17	0 28 10	27 35 0	903 31 29	297 22 62	*	27 35 0	325 31 12	589 12 37	0 18 60
	1,415 8 66	6 19 12	54 33 61	1,476 25 59	691 24 10	*	*	742 9 50	1,031 17 9	5 19 68
	1,168 17 0	8 12 6	66 32 79	1,243 26 5	389 17 66	6 33 34	*	455 27 47	779 3 64	7 22 69
	1,235 20 8	6 10 37	16 3 72	1,257 34 37	505 1 54	4 17 40	*	522 29 33	855 0 47	5 13 60
	1,024 5 20	..	..	1,024 5 20	307 30 0	..	..	307 30 0	..	..
	1,101 11 20	..	..	1,001 11 20	333 33 60	..	..	333 33 60	667 22 40	..
	12,188 12 40	753 5 5	535 3 69	13,476 21 34	6,016 8 6	498 21 79	500 29 35	7,015 23 40	7,713 9 2	3,339 8 6

Unexpired term of the lease.	June—cont.		July.				Total.			
	Customs.	Total.	Land Rent.	Licences.	Customs.	Total.	Land Rent.	Licences.	Customs.	Total.
	SB. F. C.	SB. F. C.	SB. F. C.	SB. F. C.	SB. F. C.	SB. F. C.	SB. F. C.	SB. F. C.	SB. F. C.	SB. F. C.
	42 5 7	1,222 17 36	722 7 57	17 3 31	36 11 63	775 22 71	10,800 24 21	295 9 47	481 34 34	11,517 32 22
	96 1 3	630 8 11	..	3 18 67	90 12 40	93 31 27	11,763 26 5	522 22 10	1,129 22 32	13,415 28 47
	84 2 15	826 11 26	..	4 32 40	69 20 0	74 16 40	10,281 23 09	747 6 71	950 25 40	17,079 20 20
	23 2 15	695 2 48	..	1 17 40	17 16 20	18 33 60	15,453 26 20	779 24 79	254 10 40	16,485 25 59
	116 17 76	1,098 18 29	449 28 60	73 30 46	114 27 7	638 14 33	8,981 8 59	1,449 16 60	1,391 1 11	11,821 26 56
	27 35 0	617 30 17	297 28 75	0 9 30	27 35 0	326 1 25	5,852 0 4	5 7 40	335 24 0	6,192 31 44
	50 17 8	1,087 18 5	604 10 79	4 20 43	46 2 9	654 33 51	9,874 35 62	62 6 75	588 26 35	10,525 33 12
	63 0 32	849 27 5	389 34 57	6 33 15	59 13 60	456 9 52	7,790 2 28	88 27 38	742 27 12	8,621 20 78
	14 29 54	875 8 1	464 16 67	4 17 78	13 10 76	482 9 61	8,385 20 12	61 1 70	171 17 54	8,618 3 56
	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,122 9 0	..	..	5,122 9 0
	..	667 22 40	333 33 60	..	..	333 33 60	6,675 27 0	..	..	6,675 27 0
	518 2 50	8,570 19 58	3,262 17 55	117 3 70	475 5 35	3,854 27 0	1,06,981 17 40	4,009 11 16	6,046 9 18	1,17,037 0 74

* Omitted being lost,

No. 27

Letter—From J. G. GRAHAM, Esq., Assistant Collector.

To—Captain ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent, Ceded District North of the Cauvery.

Dated—Maharauzugur, the 22nd October 1794.

Being required to transmit an account of the mode of Revenue management which has been followed in the Northern Division of the Ceded Countries, under your superintendence, I beg leave to call your attention to two letters on that subject which I had the honour to transmit during my circuit, for the purpose of making last year's settlement having on that occasion, entered a good deal into detail, pointed out what I considered defects and enumerated such remedies as were applied, to the best of my judgment I hope, as they were the rules of my conduct and pretty general in their application to the other districts, that the points they contain, may, with propriety, be induced in an account of the management which has obtained in these districts.

In entering on the settlements of a district, the first duty of a Collector seems to be to discover new sources of revenue and to improve it in every practicable way.

3. But, in the Company's territories, those especially which have been lately acquired, at the same time that this object is kept constantly in view, minute attention to the ease, comfort, and circumstances of the inhabitants is also enjoined.

4. To release them from oppression and imposition whether exercised by petty renters, or the intermediate servants of the Sirkar, has always appeared to me a previous necessary step towards giving them a favourable impression of our management, and by bringing its good effects home to the most insignificant among them, convince them that we practise what we prescribe—that they were subject to oppression, under their former masters, is as notorious as that the means of obtaining redress were denied them, from their inability to satisfy the rapacity and venality of amils, and their dependants how far their condition has been ameliorated since they become the subjects of the Company. I shall not presume to say, but if a judgment may be formed from the accession of inhabitants, the regularity of revenue payments, and the general flourishing state of the country, the comparison will be in favour of the present management.

5. During the months of March and April, the period at which the ryots from motives of caprice, superstition, or other causes, migrate from one village or from one district to another, and at which they receive their cowle for the year from the renters, the Tahsildar is enjoined to go his rounds, to see that the renter make *written* agreements with his ryots that he adhere in every instance to establish customs, unless when the Sirkar with a view to their mutual advantage has authorized a deviation, when he finds the ryots disposed to emigrate, he is to enquire into the cause, whether it proceeds from ill usage on the part of the renter, or what is frequently the case, from a hope of obtaining lands on more favourable terms elsewhere, he is to endeavour, by persuasion to make him alter his intention, or if he pleads distressed circumstances to give him an assurance of assistance from the Sirkar, if his efforts are ineffectual, he is not to be permitted to depart, nor received into another village, unless he can produce a written certificate from the renter that he owes no balances; this practise of emigration having been found extremely inconvenient the renters making it a plea for the non-performance of their engagements, it became an object to check it and a mode was tried with success, in the northern and centre divisions that of not permitting a ryot who had migrated, to settle in either of the divisions unless he previously consented to pay the same *cundaim* or rent as before, similar instructions having been given to the Tahsildars it became less frequent.

6. It is incumbent on the Tahsildars to give every encouragement to new settlers from foreign countries, by distributing among them small advances of *takkavi* in money or grain the last in times of scarcity is generally preferred, but is attended with inconvenience, at the period of repayment, on account of the fluctuating prices in the markets, the renters should give them lands, on

easy terms which will afterwards be attended to, on making the settlement provided such agreements have been made in writing, the Tahsildar is to investigate all complaints, give a patient hearing to the lowest person in the village and settle petty disputes by courts of arbitration, the proceedings of which he must transmit to the cutcherry for the sanction of the Collector.

7. Each renter having divided his lands among the ryots, who are attached to the village, or those who belonging to another have been in the practice of giving a part of their labour to it, they look out for the rain called *moongar* which generally falls in May or June and is the signal for commencing the ploughing of the fields for dry grain it is understood that the ryot who has turned up a field, is to be held responsible for the fulfilment of his engagements to the renter, however unfavourable the season may afterwards prove unless in cases of general calamity, when after due investigation Government grants the necessary indulgence of remissions.

8. Towards the close of September when the great *banjra* or *kambu* crop is in the ear and a tolerable judgment may be formed of the other dry grains, the paddy seed being also in the ground the Collector commences his circuit, for the purpose of making a settlement some days previous to his setting out for the cusba or head village of a particular district orders are sent to the Tahsildar to summon the karnams or village registers who are to prepare and lay before the cutcherry their accounts of the *gross collection* during the year; it has frequently been my practice knowing from experience the depravity of these accountants and how often they not only connive at but have a share in the unauthorized exactions of the renters to take the accounts of a particular village as given in by them, and accompanied by a single muttasuddi, repair to it for the purpose of comparing such accounts with the verbal evidence of the inhabitants. The result has in most cases justified my suspicions and the money thus collected having been in every instance, refunded in my presence the renter fined besides to the amount of his exactions and the accountant punished with stripes or dismissal from his employment, was a mode which could not fail being agreeable to the lower class ryots, and inspiring them with future confidence in our justice.

9. Being on the subject of unwarranted collections, I hope it will not be deemed inapplicable, if I bring to your recollection the frequent reports I have made of the improper interference of zamindars who, notwithstanding what they suffered in Tippoo's government from long confinement and confiscation of their property notwithstanding the punishment, comparatively small, which their exactions obliged me to inflict, have still great influence over the inhabitants, under the plea of poverty, and hard usage, from the sirkar, this class of people will always thwart us in our endeavours to establish a very desirable object that of being the *only* persons entitled to make collections from the ryots, and notwithstanding my repeated prohibitions to Tahsildars such is the opinion held of their financial abilities that they are consulted on every occasion of difficulty or doubt. Although Tippoo's amils from interested motives evaded the spirit of his orders by letting them *rent* the villages on easy terms and under other names, which they formerly enjoyed as *inams* and though they still meet with similar indulgence, yet they have been so habituated to extravagance and have generally so many poor relations that contributions under various pretences voluntary perhaps on the part of the farmers, because afterwards collected by them from the inferior ryots are frequently made. Their treatment from Tippu was certainly cruel and it rests with you to propose and with the wisdom of the Board to devise such measures, as in their future operation may prevent similar abuses.

10. After the karnams have given in their accounts and the farmers, potails, &c., have been assembled the cutcherry proceeds to investigate the circumstances of each village, the number of ploughs belonging to it, or furnished by other villages, the extent of its lands, what portion of them is barren what capable of cultivation, and what was cultivated the different qualities of the last whether of the 1st, 2nd or 3rd degrees of soil, the quantity of each degree, and the *tirra* or rent established by prescription. They endeavour to find out,

whether the farmer has bestowed the whole labour of his ploughs on the lands or whether more might have been cultivated, the nature of the cowle given by him during the ploughing season, whether there has been any accession or diminution of the ryots and what number.

11. From the result of the qualities of the soil, the *tirva* or usual rent of each degree and other circumstances enumerated above is formed, what is, called the *dowle* or estimate of what the village may pay as rent for the current year.

12. Under the idea of its being a *temporary* settlement only and the incumbent consequently liable to be turned out (which if he accede to the moderate increase proposed, is seldom the case) the *samsaries* or persons who are supposed to be acquainted with the circumstances of the farm, come forward with their *darkhasts* or offers for it.

13. In the letters to which I have alluded in the first part of this address, I stated at full length my reasons for rejecting the apparently advantageous offers of the *kooshash*, or persons who have no fixed occupation, and who being equally strangers to the circumstances of the farms, prevailing customs and the profession of a farmer, founded their hopes of advantage on adventitious circumstances such as a rise in the price of grain and perhaps a total disregard of the engagements he should enter into, with the cultivators of his lands; such offers are also frequently made from motives of ill-will to the incumbent. In most cases therefore where the *darkhasts* of the *stullwallas* or old inhabitants, did not fall far short of those made by speculators, I have preferred the former as more to be depended on, and in one instance, with respect to the village of *chouthully*, in the Cauveripatam district, I refused an increased offer of 100 pagodas, because I discovered from personal investigation that the candidate was a worthless character and that his sole motive for making such a proposal produced from malice and disappointment a measure of which you afterwards approved.

14. But that revenue might not suffer materially from a predilection of the present incumbent, when it appeared that the rents might be fairly raised, and the state of the farm industriously concealed or misrepresented by him, other substantial farmers were encouraged to come forward and bid for it. The old renter is made acquainted with the highest offer, he is told that the cutcherry is in possession of documents, which clearly prove that his profits were considerable, that they would have been greater, had he not preferred his own ease to the improvement of his farm, that the price of grain had risen to an uncommon height, that he received his rents in *kind* and paid them in *money*, that the extent of his *inam* was *greater* than that entered in the records, and finally that the sirkar having a fair claim to a share of his advantages from the farm, he must agree to the moderate increase proposed, or give place to other candidates who though their offers so far exceeded his yet looked for some profit, the fruit of their exertions and industry.

15. All his reasoning has at first little weight with the renter he still obstinately persists in his want of ability to pay the rent required from him that his enemies, in order to distress him, have multiplied the advantages and entirely concealed circumstances which would greatly reduce the profits of his farm that if he had a favourable market for its produce, it was his good fortune that his agreements with the ryots took place before the market prices could be known, that the crops were at present very backward, that death had deprived him of some of his family and cattle circumstances which increased the expense of cultivation, that the work of his ploughs was frequently interrupted by demands for coolies and his folds thinned of their sheep which he was obliged to furnish at a great loss, that from his vicinity to the high road he was constantly exposed to the importunities of and not unfrequently to bad usage from inconsiderate passengers, and that his fields being in such an unfavourable situation, he is at a considerable expense in enclosing and keeping watch—finally that he is willing to give in his *rajinama* or voluntary relinquishment of the farm, which is accordingly accepted, and a negotiation opened with the other candidates, in the meantime the old renter consulting with his friends is either confirmed

by them in his resolution, or advised to make another effort for his farm, if the latter he makes an offer between the highest and the lowest bidder which from a conviction of the truth of some of his allegations, is generally accepted.

16. The *Ijara puttis* or rent rolls having been prepared in the catcherry are presented to the Collector for his signature, the particulars of which such as *ayan Jumma*, net rent, *tahreed*, 5 per cent for *sibbandi*, *zemindars wurtana*, *karnams wurtana*, *church wurtana*, etc., together with the *fasli* year having been inserted by him in English and distinctly explained to the farmer, in his own language, he is told that the sums therein specified and no more will be required from him, that he must pay his kists regularly as they fall due according to the *kistbandi* taking the *Tahsildar's* receipts for the same, that no other person whatever has a right to make any demands upon him under pretence of *darbar* expenses or any other, that he is an every such requisition to make immediate application for redress which he will be sure to obtain, that he must enter into written engagements with his tenants, from which he is not on any account to deviate, that such engagements will be demanded at the expiration of the year when should it appear, that they have not been granted he will be punished for disobedience of orders and their representations being considered just he will be obliged to make restitution of all unauthorized collections, that the rent roll now given him must not, on any account, be transferred, as he who gives and he who accepts of such transfer will be punished by fine, that he is not to dispose of his grain or any other article of provision at a reduced price to the *Tahsildar* or any other servant of the *sirkar* with a view of obtaining his favour and finally, that sufficient time being given him to reap, gather in and dispose of the produce of his farm the kists being proportioned to the nature of the crops and the season he is not as had been the custom to sell it when on the ground at a price greatly below its value. Thus cautioned the farmer receives his grant and betel from the Collector's own hand, when the individual and collateral securities having been taken and entered in the records they are dismissed to their respective villages.

COPY OF A LETTER ADDRESSED TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CEDED COUNTRIES NORTH OF THE CAUVERY BY THE ASSISTANT COLLECTOR IN THE NORTHERN DIVISION ON REVENUE MANAGERMENTS DATED CAUVERIPATAM 31ST OCTOBER 1793.

1. It affords me great satisfaction to preface the account I am now about to give you of the manner in which the *jamabandi* of this district has been settled for the current year with an assurance of its high state of cultivation and the certainty of a considerable increase the current year.

2. The gross amount of the present settlement is star pagodas 17,725-11-20 exceeding that of last year star pagodas 1,927-20-61.

3. The candidates for the lands adjoining to the river were numerous and the revenue arising from them might have been somewhat more had I preferred the offers of speculators, who probably grounded their expectations of profit on a deviation from the principles laid down for supporting the rights of the *ryots*, to the inferior, but surer proposals of the old inhabitants.

I have for obvious reasons carefully avoided giving grants of lands to the relations and dependants of official people nor will those persons who last year, made such an improper use of their influence, by levying unwarranted contributions, from the *ryots*, for which they have been obliged to make restitution, and fined besides to the amount of their exactions, have it in their power this year, to practise similar abuses neither they, their relations and dependants as far as they could be excluded, without materially affecting cultivation, holding any farm whatever in the district in taking cognizance however of the numerous complaints against these people, I found it absolutely necessary to confine myself to transactions which took place subsequent to the cession of these districts to the company the strict administration of justice, and attention directed to be paid to the rights of our new subjects, being unknown

or at least seldom practised by our predecessors, taking into consideration the length of their confinement and the uncommon line of conduct exacted from them the punishment of the lash has been dispensed with.

4. The conduct of the Tahsildar and Sheristadar of this district being highly reprehensible the former for the feebleness of his management, his inattention to orders and palpable connivance at the abuses prevailing in his district and the other for neglect of his duty, so fully and clearly detailed in the instructions he received with his appointment, both have been judged unworthy to hold their situations and dismissed accordingly, convinced of the necessity of dividing a Tahsildari of such extent as this into two as a measure likely to be attended with advantage both to the interests of the inhabitants and the sirkar and the near approach of the period of collection requiring an immediate nomination I have appointed two men of character, good connection and ability Tahsildars of Cauveripatam and Kammanellore.

5. Whilst the official people in the cutcherry were employed in investigating last year's accounts, as a preparatory step to forming the present settlement, I visited several places with a view of comparing the accounts of collections given in by the village karnams with *viva voce* acknowledgements of the ryots, the result of my enquiries was, a discovery not only of unwarranted collections on the part of the renters, but also of clandestine assumptions of the sirkar lands into those held under the denomination of *inam* I am apprehensive that this is a pretty general practice to which the survey alone can apply an effectual remedy.

6. Not seeing the necessity of continuing, exclusive indulgences to persons who were formerly attached to Tippu's cutcherry, and who in part of their pay rented lands at a low valuation under the denomination of *Hulba cundaim* I have desired that they shall have the preference of such lands, but that the rents established by long custom and usually paid by the ryots, shall be required the privileges of the *Cundacherry* or militia peons founded upon similar exemptions, are for the same reasons, gradually abolishing, and they will next year be on the same footing with the other cultivators.

7. The karnams or village accountants of this district being by usage entitled to a *wurtana* or fee of one sultani fanam on each plough, to prevent impositions on the ryots, the amount of such claims is included in the settlement, will be collected by the Tahsildar along with the land rent, and, to save trouble, will be disbursed from the treasury at two payments for the same reason, the *wurtana* of a native physician, a pundit who in consideration of some extraordinary cures performed at Seringapatam, obtained from Hyder Ali Khan, a tunka on this district, is, in like manner, included in the *Jumma*. These are not additional burdens upon revenue being collected by the sirkar, merely with a view of protecting the farmer from unjust demands, under the pretext of claims established by authority. This system has been generally followed in the districts with some deviations regulated by particular circumstances, so that all claims whatever came *direct* upon the farmer from the sirkar only, and all such being specified in his *Ijara putta* or rent roll, he knows, to a cash, what he has to pay and attempts to defraud him are, by this means, the more easily detected.

8. For the purpose of securing the punctual payment of the rents and as the mode most likely to prevent future defalcations, the farmers, in addition to the usual individual securities, have entered into *joint* obligations, the district being with that view divided into 14 tukries or parishes, from one to two thousand pagodas rent, each parish becomes responsible for the rent of any of its numbers, a penalty, which it is hoped, will induce them to attend strictly to the industry or remissness of each other and give immediate information to the sirkar of such as neglecting the means of improving their farms subject the industrious to the making up of deficiencies arising from their idleness.

9. In consequence of your letter on the subject of last year's assessment of the village of Chouthully I am now to communicate the results of a personal investigation of its circumstances, I found from the individual declarations

of the Brahmins, taken down in the most solemn manner, before the pagoda as well as from the inspection of their sunnuds that by far the better half of the lands of this village, has for a series of years been enjoyed by them and their ancestors as *bhuturty* or inam, soon after Tippu's accession, and during his rage for religious prosecution, which was chiefly directed against the followers of *Bramha*, the inams of the Brahmins in general, were annexed to the sirkar, nor were those of Chouthully exempted, but a Hindu *Peer* of great celebrity who derives a revenue from this village, had, soon after sufficient influence at the Darbar, to get this severe decree reversed, an order having been sent to the manager Rajah Ramachander and by him to the amil of the purganah, for the restoration of their lands. With respect to the person who made you such considerable offers for the village, I was induced to make some enquiry into his character, I found him a vagabond bankrupt depending for subsistence on the produce of a small inam, which, had any other resource been left him, it would have been my duty to have sold, for the benefit of his creditors—a person who by his ill conduct had become, in a manner an outcaste, a circumstance rather uncommon among Brahmins. The mustajer of last year was found a very different character, and observing that he had considerably improved the sirkar portion of the land, and that he possessed the means of further improvement, having also given undoubted security for the regular payment of his rents, which his opponent could not procure, I gave him the village for 300 pagodas.

10. Of all the districts in the Northern Division under my immediate management, I have seen none in so uncultivated a state as the tract in the vicinity of Veerabadrug, called Mainerdungul extending from the Hanumantpoor hill the limits of Royakottah, its length about eight miles and breadth six, the offers for this *hobli* being much inferior to those of last year, and much loss having been sustained by the farmers' according to their accounts, I thought the interest of the sirkar required a personal investigation of its real state, and the causes of its waste condition, that I might be able to devise the most effectual means of restoring it to an equality, in point of improvement with the other lands of the Tahsildary.

11. Two causes have principally operated to the depopulation and consequent want of cultivation in this tract, exposed on one side to the devastation of the Canditte composing the garrison of Veerabadrug during the war, to which perhaps necessity reduced them, and on the other to depredations inseparable from the marches of armies, and detachments, the high road leading to the Pallicode pass running through it, the miserable farmer had no alternative but migration or starvation, a general defection of the ryots was the consequence.

Having personally ascertained its desolate state, it became necessary to lay upon it a very moderate assessment, to invite candidates from the neighbouring districts, and to rent out the deserted villages in *sry gootta* or lease for three years at a small valuation. The late fortunate fall of rain having filled one of the principal tanks to a height unknown for many years, I have been enabled to rent out an extensive tract of paddy ground, watered by it, to advantage, the deficiency of ploughs will be made up by occasional assistance from the ryots of the neighbouring district, to one of whom I have disposed of the farm, suspecting a collusion between the karnams and farmers in withholding from the Sirkar the true state of last year's produce, and the farmer being accused of having clandestinely encroached on the public lands to extend their *inams*. I have brought them with me, purposing when I have more leisure to make a strict enquiry and serve example as a warning to others. It may be proper here to mention that when disputes about the boundaries of lands have occurred, I have deferred giving any decision, till a knowledge of local circumstances, and the advantage of actual measurement, should enable me to make it with propriety.

12. In this, as well as the Cauveripatam district, the village accountants have been in the habit of collecting *wurtana*; granting them such an authority was, in fact giving them a latitude for imposition. In my notes subjoined to the abstract settlement for the current year I endeavoured to explain what was

deemed the most effectual mode of preventing the effects of their rapacity namely appropriating their *wurtana* to the Sirkar and in lieu thereof, allowing them uncultivated lands in proportion to their respective shares; attention to the ease of the ryots has also induced the assumption of the *church wurtana* subject to similar abuses. With that view, lands have been divided among the persons attached to the pagoda, the proposed establishment for which is as follows :—

	Chakram
Amount of wurtana included the jumma 1203 & lands given as an equivalent	141 2 0
An old zamin inam	10 4 0
Manggama or donation on the sair	15 0 0
Total ..	166 6 0

Particulars.

Annual allowance for the God	46 6 0
2 Archakars or priests	12 0 0
1 Paricharak or Constant attendant on the god ..	6 0 0
1 Sahasranamam or rehearser of the god's thousand names	6 0 0
2 Readers of the Bheds	12 0 0
2 Rudraabhishakhars who consecrate the water for the god	16 0 0
1 Avudpaury who prays for the general happiness mankind	3 0 0
1 <i>Panchangam</i> or astrologer & astronomer	3 0 0
1 <i>Yaignopaviti</i> —who twists & knots the distinguishing cord for the neck of the god made of the shreds of the cotton tree which must be picked with his own hands	4 0 0
1 Vedavass or principal interpreter of the Bheds ..	6 0 0
4 Bajantries or musicians	15 0 0
4 Dancing girls	15 0 0
2 <i>Dhawan changuthies</i> or sounders of conches etc. ..	3 0 0
1 Puvadi or culler of flowers for the God	3 0 0
1 Sweeper	2 0 0
6 Porters for carrying the God on processions ..	6 0 0
4 Masalgies	2 0 0
1 Parpati or monigar	6 0 0
Total establishment ..	166 6 0

(Statements lost.)

No. 28 .

Translation of a cowle putty in the Hookum chund farmer of the Pomoo or Excise duties in the Northern Division Ceded districts for fasli 1207.

1. Whereas the farm of the *Banjibab* or *Pomoo* (Licenses or duties) of the Baramahal consisting of the six taluks of *Krishnagiri*, *Vaniyambadi*, *Tiruppattur*, *Coonathur*, *Kammanellore* and *Veerabadrdrug* has been granted to you for the year fasli 1207, that is to say, from 12th July 1797 to the 11th July 1798, inclusive for the sum of star pags. *four thousand five hundred* (Star pags. 4,500) the following are the rules by which you are to be guided in exacting the said duties.

2. The *Kooshbaush*, &c., persons who are not husbandmen, merchants, when they purchase articles for their own consumption *not* to pay the *Pomoo*, should they buy the said articles and afterwards [offer] them to sale it is to be demanded from them.

3. When the ryots carry to market any articles which weight do not exceed *half a maund*, or in *measurement* two [. . .] they are not to pay the *Pomoo*.

4. When the ryots carry to market more than the weight or [. . .] above specified, the *pomoo* is to be demanded.

5. The following are the rates to be exacted on *garden productions*, when brought to market or sold in their gardens or houses by ryots or retail merchants viz :—

	Per maund.			Per bundle.			Per market.		
	P.	F.	C.	P.	F.	C.	P.	F.	C.
Betel nut	0	2	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Betel leaf .. .. .	..	..	..	0	1	20	..	..	..
Tobacco	0	1	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ganja (Bang)	0	4	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cocoanuts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	0
Turmerik	0	1	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Red Chillies	0	0	60	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jeera (Cummen seeds)	0	1	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
Garlic	0	0	60	..	..	..	..	..	..
Onions	0	0	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhunniah (Carraway)	0	1	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar	0	0	60	..	..	..	..	..	..

6. The above retail merchants are to be exacted *but once* and that from the *purchaser*.

When the ryot or retail merchant produces the farmer's certificate, that he or she have paid the full duty, before leaving their village, *pomoo* is to be demanded of them in the market; should he or she dispose of only a part of the goods, upon which the said full duty has levied the farmer certificate is to be taken from him or her and another specifying the *quantity unsold* that the *pomoo* may not be demanded *twice* on the same articles—but if the *pomoo* should *not* have been paid in their village, which will be taken for granted if they do not produce the certificate, it must be exacted in the market according to quantity sold.

7. Should the ryots or retail merchants prefer compounding with the farmer for a *bairgi*, a *monthly* or *annual* sum the following are the rates to be paid :—

	M. B. L.			Per month.			Per annum.		
	M.	B.	L.	M.	B.	L.	M.	B.	L.
Betel nut	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	12	0
Betel leaf	0	1	0	0	1	20	0	7	40
Tobacco	1	0	0	0	1	40	0	9	0
Ganja	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	24	0
Cocoanuts	0	0	1	0	1	70	0	11	20
Turmerik	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	0
Red Chillies	1	0	0	0	0	60	0	4	40
Jeera	1	0	0	0	1	32½	0	8	35
Garlic	1	0	0	0	0	60	0	4	40
Onions	1	0	0	0	0	40	0	3	0
Dhunniah	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	0
Sugar	1	0	0	0	0	60	0	4	40

The above rates are to be exacted from such as bring *but one maund, one bundle or one load to market* in the course of the month should they carry more they must pay accordingly. If these retail merchants should *jointly* agree to pay among them a certain sum *monthly* or *annually* to the farmer they are at liberty to assess themselves according to the ability of each but you are not, on any account, to demand more than the above rates as *baajra* though you may take *less* if you choose it you are to settle in the same manner for a *bairgi* with the Koorzeevallah or class of retail dealers who go about from market to market with bullock

loads of the above articles either single or mixed & who have not hitherto been accustomed to pay the *sair* duties, & you are not to exact from them the same *pomoo* which is hereafter prescribed for whole sale merchants.

8. Wholesale merchants who deal in the above articles are to pay the following *pomoo* viz :—

							Per gunny or bullock load.		
							P.	F.	C.
Betel nut	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	32	0
Betel leaf	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	0
Tobacco	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	24	0
Ganja	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	19	0
Cocoanuts	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	8	0
Turmerik	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	16	0
Red Chillies	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	12	0
Jeera	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	24	0
Garlic	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	12	0
Onions	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	8	0
Dhunniah	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	16	0
Sugar	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	12	0

The above rates are to be paid *once* only and no further demand is to be made upon them wherever they may expose the said articles for sale.

9. When dealers from *Balaghat Trull ghat & Cangundi* or any of the three divisions composing the Ceded districts shall bring their goods for sale to any village, a *second pomoo* is not to be demanded from the purchasers.

10. But if the purchasers shall export from their village the said articles for the purpose of selling them else where, they shall pay the *pomoo once*.

11. The dealers of the village who have paid the *pomoo* for articles which they may have purchased, are to be permitted to export the said articles whither they please *duty free* on producing the certificate.

Indigo

12. The following rates are to be demanded for this article viz :—

							P.	F.	D.
From wholesale dealers per gunny	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	0
From retail dealers per maund	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	3	0

and a *targ* or tax in kind of a half *sair*.

The rules above specified are also to extend to this article.

Jaggery

13. The following rates are to be demanded for this article viz :—

							P.	F.	D.
From wholesale dealers per gunny	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	0
From retail dealers per maund	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	5

4 bailies (small pieces) *targ* or in kind.

Toddy

14. The following rates are to be exacted for this article viz :—

							P.	F.	D.
for 1 Puckalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	2	0
for 1 Lunga (half of the above)	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	0
for 1 Pot	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	2	0

In districts where it has been usual to levy the *sair* or customs on this article, the above duties are to be demanded but the rule does not extend to districts, where toddy has never paid the *sair*.

15. You have the exclusive produce of such fruit trees of the following descriptions, as have not been hitherto disposed of in farm or are not included in gardens or the *Putkut* or *inam lands* or compounds of houses, viz., *Mango*, *Orange*, *Lime*, *Mohay*, *Jack*, *Woodapple soapseeds* and *sandal* and you may either rent them out to such as apply to you for them or appropriate the produce to your own use.

GIRGAWUL.

Timber.

16. The following *pomoo* is to be required from Vaitkars, Wuddiwars, Komuties, &c., the castes who usually bring timber for sale viz:—

for each teak beam	1 silver fanam.
for each teak pillar	4 duganies.
for each beam of other kinds	4 do.
for each pillar of other kinds	2 do.
for each bandy load of small bamboos	1 silver fanam.
for each man's load of small bamboos	1 dugani.
for each bandy load of large bamboos	2 silver fanams.
for each man's load of large bamboos	2 duganies.

When ryots and others bring the above articles for their houses or the purposes of agriculture the *pomoo* is not to be demanded.

It is however to be required from the *Khooshbaush*, &c. who employ coolies in bringing in the above articles.

PALKI DUNDY.

Palankeen bamboos.

17. Should any person be desirous of taking this article in farm from you, the terms must be specified, & of the sum which may be agreed upon no part is to be demanded the first year, for the second year *one third* is to be taken, for the third year *two thirds* & for the fourth the whole amount.

CARRAKAI.

Dye nuts.

18. The *Erlivars*, who collect this article in the jungles, must in future dispose of it to you, at the rate which shall be *one-fourth* less than the bazaar-price, which *one-fourth* shall be your *profit* in disposing of it.

COOLMIVARI.

Iron forge tax.

19. The iron *smiths* are to pay you *monthly* at the rate of 4 silver fanams for each forge, and they shall besides pay the usual house rent to the Sirkar.

CHOUL NIMUK.

Inland salt.

20. You are authorized either to make this article yourself exclusively, or to give it in farm to others, but in the latter case you must establish so much for each salt pan.

SHORA GOOTTA.

Salt petre farm.

21. From the manufactures of this article, you are permitted to exact for each salt pan, a yearly tax of 2 star pagodas.

CHUNA GOOTTA.

Chunam farm.

22. The manufacturers of this article in a cusba, or the principal village in a district are to pay you at the rate of 4 silver fanams per month, for each kiln, if they manufacture in any of the Subordinate villages, you are to exact 2 fanams per month.

PESHVARI GOOTTA.

Tank fish farm.

23. You have the exclusive privilege of fishing all the tanks, *inams* excepted, should any person apply to you for a license a written agreement must be entered into between you.

COORTAIRGIEE.

Sheep farm.

24. For every sheep or goat (sucking lambs and kids excepted) you are to exact from *Doddy Gollars*, *Coorboors*, and *Yerriers* (the castes which usually breed sheep) and from *them only* at the rate of 1 silver fanam a head yearly their flocks are to be numbered but once a year in the month of Adi (August) should any of the breeders apply to you for a license and you can agree upon the terms, there will be no necessity for numbering of his flocks, but every instance where you cannot come to an agreement, you are to number and exact as above directed, should any breeder make over to ryots or others any part of his flocks, with a view to evade the duty when proved against him or them you are to take the *pomoo* & besides an equivalent as a fine will be levied for the sirkar.

GHEE GOOTTA.

Ghee farm.

25. This farm is given to you *exclusively*, with the exception of Javadapur, and you have received different measures both for purchasing it from the ryots and afterwards vending it, with the Company's stamp on each, the *cutcha seer* is the weight of 24 Rs. and the lesser measures are according to that standard. The ryots are to sell their ghee to *you alone* at the following rates, viz:—

From the beginning of Adi (12th July 1797) to the end of Mashi (12th March 1798) being 8 months you are to pay for this article at the rate of 1 sultani fanam for $3\frac{1}{2}$ of the above *cutcha seers* and you are to dispose of it during the same period, at the rate of 3 of the above *cutcha seers* per sultani fanam.

From the beginning of *Panghuni* (13th March) to the end of Ani (11th July 1798) you are to purchase this article at the rate of $3\frac{1}{4}$ of the above *cutcha seers* per sultani fanam and you are during that period to sell it at the rate of $2\frac{3}{4}$ of the above *cutcha seers* per sultani fanam.

When merchants purchase this commodity from you, you are to exact the following *pomoo* from them, viz:—

Wholesale dealers.

For each *nug* or bullock load 16 silver fanams.

Retailers who export.

For each maund 1 silver fanam or
at their option 1 *cutcha seer targ* or *in kind*.

TAIL GOOTTA.

Oil farm.

26. You are to exact from the oil manufacturer for each time his mill is set a going 1 *cutcha seer* of oil as *modeep* and the following are the rates of *pomoo* which you are to demand from the *purchasers* of this article:—

Mitta tail (sweet oil) per nug 16 silver fanams per maund 2 do.

Yerrinde tail (Lamp oil) per nug 12 silver fanams per maund 1 do.

Mohay, etc. (scented oil) per maund 40 cash.

Should the manufacturers themselves or others employed by them, dispose of oil, 1 star pagoda *bairgi* is to be demanded from each yearly, should they express a wish to assess themselves according to their ability for the amount, there is no objection but though you may take *less* you are prohibited from demanding *more*.

Tilgurs.

27. Persons who separate the gold from the dross in the goldsmith's crucibles.

From each person of this profession you are to exact 1 star pagoda per annum, they may if they please rate themselves, but you are not to demand more.

LALL SOOT.

Red thread.

28. The farm of this article is given to you exclusively dealers who shall bring it from Gooriattam, etc., are to dispose of it to you alone, and you are to sell it to *Kaikalvar* and *Julays* at such a rate as to have a profit of 4 silver fanams in each pagoda of the prime cost and again of 8 silver fanams if sold to any other cost.

29. You are to adhere strictly to the above rules and to exact the *pomoo* on each article according as it is laid down in your cowle, and you must not attempt to levy the duties that are fixed on *Wholesale dealers* from those who are only Retailers. If in any instance you shall collect more *pomoo* or deviate from the rules laid down for the sale of *ghee* you shall be made to pay double the amount so over collected as a fine. You are to pay your *rents* regularly according to the Kistbandi, and failing therein, you shall be deprived of your farm. In case there should be a scarcity in any of the districts of any article of which you have the *exclusive* farm you are to take care that a supply equal to the demand be immediately sent and all your engagements with inferior farmers under you must be made in writing otherwise in the event of any complaints being preferred against you, they will be believed and you punished accordingly.

J. G. GRAHAM,
Assistant Collector.

Jamabandi and Kistbandi of the Northern Division of the Ceded Districts north of the Cauvery for Fasli 1205.

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Tahsildaries.				Fasli 1205 or from the 12th July 1795 to the 11th July 1796.											
				Territorial Division.			Reservoirs.				Revenue servants and farmers, etc.				
				Mauzas or large villages.	Putties or small villages.	Total villages.	Tanks.	Nullas.	Anicuts.	Ploughs.	Tahsildaries.	Securities.	Potails or collectors of village.	Farmers holding grants of the collectors.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)				
Krishnagiri	183	49	232	131	28	1	2,125	Rangappa ..	Sethu Row ..	144	1,139				
Vaniyambadi	108	28	136	35	30	44	1,763	Seshagiri Row ..	Lakshumiram.	126	1,231				
Tiruppattur	74	21	95	44	8	52	2,625	Babu Row ..	Ananda Row ..	225	1,674				
Cunnathur	63	83	146	45	12	84	2,068	Narayanappa	Hemadria ..	159	1,470				
Kallani	186	18	204	67	3	..	1,928	Pollumerauze ..	....	126	1,213			
Royakottah	167	64	221	18	15	..	907	Bujanga Row ..	Lakshumiram.	97	....			
Veerabadrudrug	214	56	270	64	10	4	1,881	Ramachandra Row.	Subbaya ..	139	....			
Cauveripatam	106	22	128	100	14	5	1,462	Subba Row ..	Krishna Doss.	82	992				
Kammanellore	123	8	131	80	14	3	1,639	Krishna Row ..	Lakshumiram.	90	902				
Kammappalliam	11	90	101	..	..	..	..	Krishnappa ..	Subba Row ..	11	....			
Cangundy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	....
Total ..	1,225	439	1,664	584	134	193	16,898	....	....	1,199	8,621		

REVIEW

Tahsildaries.				Fasli 1205 or from the 12th July 1795 to the 11th July 1796—cont.												
				Settlements.												
				Land rent to Government.		Pagoda inam.		Sundry inams.		Total public and private land rent.		Licenses.		Customs.		Total licenses and customs.		Grand total, public and private revenue.
(13)		(14)		(15)		(16)		(17)		(18)		(19)		(20)		
SPS.	F. C.	SPS.	F. C.	SPS.	F. C.	SPS.	F. C.	SPS.	F. C.	SPS.	F. C.	SPS.	F. C.	SPS.	F. C.	
Krishnagiri	11,584	20 34	206	20 50	1,789	8 35	13,580	13 39	112	3 67	390	13 70	502	17 57	14,082	31 16
Vaniyambadi	12,371	12 63	175	3 4	3,233	17 46	15,779	33 33	523	18 75	880	4 32	1,403	23 27	17,183	20 60
Tiruppattur	17,465	3 15	220	11 76	3,184	6 34	20,869	21 45	777	26 31	826	31 40	1,604	21 71	22,474	7 36
Cunnathur	15,918	9 0	167	9 68	2,064	19 55	18,150	2 43	782	7 59	248	15 60	1,030	23 39	19,180	26 2
Kallani	11,217	31 45	73	31 70	496	1 75	11,787	29 30	41	31 70	1,250	30 30	1,292	26 20	13,080	19 50
Royakottah	5,774	11 34	147	16 70	293	19 55	6,215	11 79	15	25 40	503	20 20	519	9 60	6,734	21 59
Veerabadrudrug	9,585	15 10	414	26 20	873	33 60	10,874	3 10	57	12 75	671	35 35	729	12 30	11,603	15 40.
Cauveripatam	7,464	4 67	370	9 30	1,157	10 25	8,991	24 42	77	32 1	1,047	35 76	1,125	31 77	10,117	20 39
Kammanellore	8,114	32 28	259	35 50	1,155	12 52	9,530	8 50	39	33 0	191	14 5	231	11 5	9,761	19 55
Kammappalliam	5,122	9 0	8	15 0	21	30 0	5,152	18 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	5,152	18 0
Cangundy	6,675	27 0	....	....	....	....	6,675	27 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	6,675	27 0
Total ..	111,293	32 56	2,044	0 38	14,269	16 37	127,607	13 51	2,428	12 18	6,011	21 48	8,439	33 66	136,047	11 37

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Tahsildaries.	Falsi 1205 or from the 12th July 1795 to the 11th July 1796—cont.									
	Settlements—cont.			1st kist due in August 1795.				2nd kist due in September.		
	Total rent to Government.	Term of the lease.	Unexpired term of the lease.	Land rent.	Licences.	Customs.	Total.	Land rent.	Licences.	
	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	
	SPS. F. C.			SPS. F. C.	SPS. F. C.	SPS. F. C.	SPS. F. C.	SPS. F. C.	SPS. F. C.	
Krishnagiri	12,087 2 11	5 years ..	5 years ..	..	6 13 1	24 17 9	30 30 10	..	6 13 1
Vaniyambadi	13,775 0 10	5 years ..	4 years ..	..	3 21 45	69 23 73	73 9 38	..	3 21 45
Tiruppattur	19,069 25 6	5 years ..	3 years ..	..	4 32 37	59 26 39	64 22 76	..	4 32 37
Cunnattur	16,948 32 39	5 years ..	4 years ..	..	2 3 60	16 34 55	19 2 35	..	2 3 60
Kallani	12,510 21 65	5 years ..	5 years ..	..	3 12 57	101 16 70	104 29 47	..	3 12 57
Royakottah	6,293 21 14	1 year ..	1 year ..	..	1 1 40	41 34 55	43 0 15	..	1 1 40
Veerabadrudrug	10,314 27 40	1 year ..	1 year ..	..	3 5 20	48 26 20	51 31 40	..	3 5 20
Cauveripatam	8,590 0 64	5 years ..	5 years ..	..	5 25 6	83 18 79	89 8 5	..	5 25 6
Kammanellore	8,346 7 33	5 years ..	5 years ..	..	2 34 78	12 1 40	15 0 38	..	2 34 78
Kammappalliam	5,122 9 0	5 years ..	4 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cangundy	6,675 27 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	119,733 30 42	..	..	..	33 6 24	458 20 40	491 26 64	..	33 6 24

Tahsildaries.	Falsi 1205 or from the 12th July 1795 to the 11th July 1796—cont.									
	2nd kist due in September—cont.		3rd kist due in October.				4th kist due in November.			
	Customs.	Total.	Land rent.	Licenses.	Customs.	Total.	Land rent.	Licenses.	Customs.	Total.
	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)
	SPS. F. C.	SPS. F. C.	SPS. F. C.	SPS. F. C.	SPS. F. C.	SPS. F. C.	SPS. F. C.	SPS. F. C.	SPS. F. C.	SPS. F. C.
Krishnagiri	24 17 9	30 30 10	..	6 13 1	24 17 9	30 30 10	..	6 13 1	24 17 9	30 30 10
Vaniyambadi	69 23 72	73 39 37	..	3 21 45	69 23 73	73 39 38	..	3 21 45	69 23 72	73 9 37
Tiruppattur	59 28 39	64 22 76	..	4 32 37	59 26 39	64 22 76	..	4 32 37	59 26 39	64 22 76
Cunnattur	16 34 55	19 2 35	..	2 3 60	16 34 55	19 2 35	..	2 3 60	16 34 55	19 2 35
Kallani	101 16 70	104 29 47	..	3 12 57	101 16 70	104 29 47	..	3 12 57	101 16 70	104 29 47
Royakottah	41 34 55	43 0 15	..	1 1 40	41 34 55	43 0 15	..	1 1 40	41 34 55	43 0 5
Veerabadrudrug	48 26 20	51 31 40	..	3 5 20	48 26 20	51 31 40	..	3 5 20	48 26 20	51 31 40
Cauveripatam	83 18 79	89 8 5	..	5 25 6	83 18 79	89 8 5	..	5 25 6	83 18 79	89 8 5
Kammanellore	12 1 40	15 0 38	..	2 34 78	12 1 40	15 0 38	..	2 34 78	12 1 40	15 0 38
Kammappalliam .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cangundy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	458 20 39	491 26 63	..	33 6 24	458 20 40	491 26 64	..	33 6 24	458 20 39	491 26 63

		Fasli 1205 or from the 12th July 1795 to the 11th July 1796—cont.							
Tahsildaries.		5th kist due in December.				6th kist due in January 1796.			
		Land rent.	Licenses.	Customs.	Total.	Land rent.	Licenses.	Customs.	Total.
		(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)
		SPS. F. C.	SPS. F. C.	SPS. F. C.	SPS. F. C.	SPS. F. C.	SPS. F. C.	SPS. F. C.	SPS. F. C.
Krishnagiri .. .. .	.. .. .	2,183 25 73	13 16 61	43 28 48	2,240 35 22	1,637 15 65	11 27 7	38 35 70	1,688 6 62
Vaniyambadi .. .. .	.. .. .	2,474 4 25	63 23 7	75 6 49	2,612 34 1	1,855 25 60	63 23 7	75 6 47	1,994 19 34
Tiruppattur .. .. .	.. .. .	3,493 0 62	94 27 44	73 17 56	3,661 9 72	2,619 27 26	94 27 56	73 17 55	2,788 0 57
Cunnattur .. .. .	.. .. .	3,183 18 0	25 20 15	22 20 50	3,231 22 65	2,387 24 59	82 16 65	22 20 50	2,492 26 14
Kallani .. .. .	.. .. .	1,966 6 26	3 24 53	108 2 10	2,077 33 9	1,474 12 15	3 21 31	106 16 52	1,584 14 18
Royakottah .. .. .	.. .. .	1,154 32 63	1 30 0	41 34 55	1,198 25 38	866 1 72	1 2 50	41 34 55	909 21 17
Veerabadrug .. .. .	.. .. .	1,828 34 26	7 2 35	66 0 75	1,902 1 56	1,371 18 66	6 3 11	61 29 23	1,439 15 20
Cauveripatam .. .. .	.. .. .	1,492 33 60	7 27 34	92 24 30	1,593 13 44	1,119 18 79	7 3 79	90 11 20	1,216 34 18
Kammanellore .. .. .	.. .. .	1,582 3 68	3 34 78	21 13 47	1,607 16 33	1,186 6 45	3 23 58	19 5 77	1,209 0 20
Kammappalliam .. .. .	.. .. .	922 1 40	.....	.....	922 1 40	922 1 40	.....	.....	922 1 40
Cangundy .. .. .	.. .. .	1,335 0 0	.....	.....	1,335 0 0	1,001 11 20	.....	.....	1,001 11 20
Total ..		21,616 17 33	221 27 7	545 5 20	22,383 13 60	16,441 20 67	274 23 44	529 34 49	17,246 7 0

		Fasli 1205 or from the 12th July 1795 to the 11th July 1796—cont.							
Tahsildaries.		7th kist due in February.				8th kist in March.			
		Land rent.	Licenses.	Customs.	Total.	Land rent.	Licenses.	Customs.	Total.
		(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)
		SPS. F. C.	SPS. F. C.	SPS. F. C.	SPS. F. C.	SPS. F. C.	SPS. F. C.	SPS. F. C.	SPS. F. C.
Krishnagiri .. .. .	.. .. .	1,667 7 39	11 27 5	38 35 68	1,717 34 32	1,670 20 77	11 27 7	38 35 70	1,721 11 74
Vaniyambadi .. .. .	.. .. .	1,855 25 65	63 23 7	75 6 49	1,994 19 41	1,855 25 61	63 23 6	75 6 47	1,994 19 34
Tiruppattur .. .. .	.. .. .	2,619 27 43	94 27 44	73 17 56	2,788 0 63	2,619 27 33	94 27 44	73 17 56	2,788 0 53
Cunnattur .. .. .	.. .. .	2,387 24 62	196 10 5	22 20 50	2,606 19 37	2,387 24 59	196 10 5	22 20 50	2,606 19 34
Kallani .. .. .	.. .. .	1,613 8 61	3 21 31	106 16 69	1,723 11 1	1,890 28 67	3 21 31	106 16 52	2,000 30 70
Royakottah .. .. .	.. .. .	866 2 36	1 20 50	41 34 55	909 21 61	866 1 78	1 20 50	41 34 55	909 21 23
Veerabadrug .. .. .	.. .. .	1,371 31 9	6 3 11	61 29 61	1,439 28 1	1,459 20 21	6 3 11	61 29 42	1,527 16 74
Cauveripatam .. .. .	.. .. .	1,119 19 36	7 3 79	90 11 20	1,216 34 55	1,119 18 79	7 3 79	90 11 20	1,216 34 18
Kammanellore .. .. .	.. .. .	1,191 28 29	3 23 58	19 6 16	1,214 22 23	1,232 35 31	3 23 58	19 5 77	1,255 29 6
Kammappalliam .. .. .	.. .. .	922 1 40	.....	.....	922 1 40	1,024 5 20	.....	.....	1,024 5 20
Cangundy .. .. .	.. .. .	1,001 11 20	.....	.....	1,001 11 20	1,001 11 20	.....	.....	1,001 11 20
Total ..		16,616 8 40	388 16 50	529 35 44	17,534 24 54	17,128 4 66	388 16 51	529 34 69	18,046 20 26

Fasli 1205 or from the 12th July 1795 to the 11th July 1796—cont.									
Tahsildaries.	9th kist due in April.				10th kist due in May.				
	Land rent.	Licenses.	Customs.	Total.	Land rent.	Licenses.	Customs.	Total.	
	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)	(63)	
	SPS. F. O.	SPS. F. O.	SPS. F. O.	SPS. F. O.	SPS. F. O.	SPS. F. O.	SPS. F. O.	SPS. F. O.	SPS. F. O.
Krishnagiri	1,663 21 56	11 27 5	38 35 68	1,714 12 49	749 0 55	8 2 56	29 8 73	786 12 24	
Vaniyambadi	1,855 25 65	63 23 7	75 6 49	1,994 19 41	618 23 49	63 23 7	75 6 46	757 17 22	
Tiruppattur	2,619 27 49	94 27 44	73 17 56	2,788 0 69	873 0 16	94 27 44	73 17 56	1,041 18 38	
Cunnattur	2,387 24 62	139 13 35	22 20 50	2,549 22 67	796 2 18	54 5 0	22 20 50	872 27 68	
Kallani	1,890 22 21	3 21 31	106 16 70	2,000 24 42	769 6 26	3 15 61	103 2 7	875 24 14	
Royakottah	866 2 39	1 20 50	41 34 55	909 21 64	288 30 41	1 1 70	41 34 55	331 31 6	
Veerabadrug	1,459 32 60	6 3 12	61 30 1	1,527 29 73	545 8 60	4 4 44	53 6 16	602 19 40	
Cauveripatam	1,119 19 36	7 3 77	90 11 21	1,216 34 54	373 13 48	6 3 3	85 31 51	465 12 22	
Kammanellore	1,232 35 12	3 23 58	19 6 14	1,255 29 4	436 23 54	3 1 18	14 8 54	453 33 46	
Kammappalliam	1,024 5 20	.....	.....	1,024 5 20	307 30 0	.....	.....	307 30 0	
Cangundy	1,001 11 20	.....	.....	1,001 11 20	333 33 60	.....	.....	333 33 60	
Total ..	17,121 12 40	331 19 79	529 35 64	17,982 32 23	6,092 2 27	238 12 63	498 29 8	6,829 8 18	

Fasli 1205 or from the 12th July 1795 to the 11th July 1796—cont.									
Tahsildaries.	11th kist due in June.				12th kist due in July.				
	Land rent.	Licenses.	Customs.	Total.	Land rent.	Licenses.	Customs.	Total.	
	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)	(69)	(70)	(71)	
	SPS. F. O.	SPS. F. O.	SPS. F. O.	SPS. F. O.	SPS. F. O.	SPS. F. O.	SPS. F. O.	SPS. F. O.	SPS. F. O.
Krishnagiri	1,292 1 33	10 1 31	34 7 29	1,336 10 13	720 34 36	8 2 51	29 9 8	758 10 15	
Vaniyambadi	1,237 2 14	63 23 7	75 6 49	1,375 31 70	618 23 44	63 23 7	75 6 47	767 17 18	
Tiruppattur	1,746 8 26	94 27 44	73 17 56	1,914 37 46	873 0 16	94 27 43	73 17 52	1,041 18 25	
Cunnattur	1,591 31 39	54 5 0	22 20 50	1,668 21 9	796 2 21	25 20 14	22 20 50	844 7 5	
Kallani	1,052 20 51	3 18 64	104 32 23	1,160 35 63	560 34 18	3 16 20	103 3 22	687 17 60	
Royakottah	577 16 42	1 11 20	41 34 55	620 26 37	288 30 63	1 1 70	41 34 55	331 31 28	
Veerabadrug	1,002 17 43	5 3 68	57 13 28	1,064 34 59	545 31 45	4 4 43	53 7 29	603 7 37	
Cauveripatam	746 17 65	6 26 19	88 8 5	841 16 9	373 6 64	6 3 7	85 30 73	465 4 64	
Kammanellore	823 27 34	3 12 38	16 25 24	843 29 16	428 15 75	3 1 42	14 8 16	445 25 63	
Kammappalliam .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cangundy	667 22 40	.....	.....	667 22 40	333 33 60	.....	.....	333 33 60	
Total ..	10,737 31 67	242 21 51	514 22 4	11,495 3 42	5,540 6 36	209 28 57	498 30 32	6,248 29 45	

28-B—cont.

Tahsildaries.	Fasli 1205 or from the 12th July 1795 to the 11th July 1796—cont.				Remarks.
	Grand total.				
	Land rent.	Licences.	Customs.	Total.	
(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)	
Krishnagiri	11,584 20 34	112 3 67	390 13 70	12,087 2 11	<p>The total increase to the settlement of fasli 1205 is star pagodas 2,696-23-48 to which if the sum allotted for <i>service inams</i> to village Collectors amounting to star pagodas 1,671-22-18 be added the gross increase is star pagodas 4,368-9-66.</p> <p>The rents of the following districts as deduced from actual survey are included in this statement, viz., <i>Krishnagiri, Jaggadev, Maharauzgur, Cauveripatam, Kammanellore, Kallani, Mutur, Singarpet, Vaniyambadi, Parindpully, Tiruppattur, Cunnattur</i> and <i>Jevadipur</i>.</p> <p>The settlement of the <i>customs</i> is the same as the last year, but the assessment of particular districts differ. The licences have in some places increased and in others diminished. The taxes on castes are included in the customs.</p>
Vaniyambadi	12,371 12 63	523 18 75	880 4 32	13,675 0 10	
Tiruppattur	17,465 3 15	777 2 31	826 31 40	19,069 25 6	
Cunnattur	15,918 9 0	782 7 59	248 15 60	16,948 32 39	
Kallani	11,217 31 45	41 31 70	1,250 30 30	12,510 21 65	
Royakottah	5,774 11 34	15 25 40	503 20 20	6,293 21 14	
Veerabadrug	9,585 15 10	57 12 75	671 35 35	10,314 27 40	
Cauveripatam	7,464 4 67	77 32 1	1,045 35 76	8,590 0 64	
Kammanellore	8,114 32 28	39 33 0	191 14 5	8,346 7 33	
Kammappalliam	5,122 9 0	....	....	5,122 9 0
Cangundy	6,675 27 0	....	....	6,675 27 0
Total ..	111,293 32 56	2,428 12 18	6,011 21 48	119,733 30 42	

Jummabundy and Kistbundy of the Northern Division Ceded Countries North of the Cauvery for Fusly 1206.

Population.		Reservoirs.						Number of ploughs.	Revenue. Servants.		
Number of inhabitants to each district.	Number of inhabitants to each square miles.	In good repair.			In want of repair.				Tahsildauries.	Securities.	Potails or collectors of village rents.
		Tanks.	Nullas.	Anicuts.	Tanks.	Nullas.	Anicuts.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1. 28,977	..	154	28	37	53	9	1	3,911	Runguppa	Saita Row.	185
2. 23,809	..	55	40	..	45	4	1	3,356	Seishgerry Row .. .. .	..	130
3. 20,255	..	46	7	..	38	7	..	2,082	Kistna Row .. .. .	..	32
4. 27,812	..	142	8	3	28	6	3	2,908	Narsaappa .. .. .	..	146
5. 21,900	..	67	49	13	28	1	2	2,910	Ramachandra Row .. .. .	..	147
6. 27,330	..	192	35	9	38	2	..	3,712	Baboo Row .. .. .	..	236
7.
150,092	..	656	167	62	230	29	7	18,880	....	..	876

Lease.		Land rent of Government by the Survey Settlements.								Total.
Terms of the lease.	Un-expensed terms of the lease.	From Sirkar lands.			From Enaum lands.					
		Ground-rent.	Taxes included.	Total.	Quit-rent of pagodas and swamy houses.	Quit-rent of less than freehold.	Quit-rent of service land.	Total quit-rent.		
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	
		SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	
5 year ..	4 year ..	18,873 20 19	253 24 *	19,127 8 72	145 32 69	52 3 24	233 21 28	19,360 30 20	11 16 52	
5 ..	3 ..	18,325 2 61	282 32 *	18,607 35 13	....	27 5 56	27 5 56	18,635 4 69	438 7 19
5 ..	2 ..	19,617 16 10	312 0 18	19,929 16 58	....	....	216 32 55	20,146 13 33	655 28 61
5 ..	3 ..	18,410 19 10	959 12 15	19,369 31 25	6 5 35	6 25 76	12 31 31	19,382 26 56	66 9 3	
5 ..	5 ..	12,799 10 29	1,303 0 35	14,102 20 64	178 14 55	19 24 20	199 17 18	14,302 2 2	521 1 10	
5 ..	5 ..	19,671 23 33	1,646 23 46	21,318 10 79	108 4 2	52 8 23	160 12 25	21,478 23 24	91 19 20	
..	..	6,781 6 70	..	6,781 6 70	..	....	....	6,781 6 70	..
		1,14,478 26 72	4,757 31 69	1,10,236 22 61	438 21 1	157 31 39	650 12 50	1,20,086 35 34	1,784 10 5	

* Omitted being lost.

Jummabundy and Kistbundy of the Northern Division Ceded Countries North of the Cauvery for Fusly 1200—cont.

Land rent to Government after the Survey Settlements.								Total. (30)
From Sirkar lands.			From Enaum lands.					
Ground-rent. (23)	Taxes included. (24)	Total. (25)	Quit-rent of pagoda and swamy, etc. (26)	Quit-rent of less than freehold. (27)	Quit-rent of service lands. (28)	Total quit- rent. (29)		
SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	
35 21 15	..	11 0 52	..	..	..	..	11 16 52
..	..	438 7 19	..	..	..	..	438 7 19
216 32 55	8 0 0	691 9 76	..	27 17 15	..	27 17 15	691 9 76	
..	..	66 9 3	..	..	..	..	66 9 3
1 14 23	0 22 68	521 23 78	..	..	..	..	521 23 78
..	18 33 67	110 17 7	..	..	..	..	110 17 7
..	
253 32 13	27 20 55	1,811 30 60	..	27 17 15	..	27 17 15	1,839 11 75	
Grand total land rent of Government.								Totals. (38)
From Sirkar lands.			From Enaum lands.					
Ground-rent. (31)	Taxes included. (32)	Total. (33)	Quit-rent of pagodas and survey, etc. (34)	Quit-rent of less than freehold. (35)	Quit-rent of of service lands. (36)	Total quit- rent. (37)		
SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. B. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	
18,885 0 71	253 24 53	19,138 * *	145 32 69	35 21 15	52 3 24	233 21 28	19,372 10 72	
18,763 10 0	282 32 32	19,046 6 *	..	..	27 5 56	27 5 56	19,073 12 8
20,273 8 71	320 0 48	20,593 9 *	..	244 13 70	..	244 13 70	20,837 23 29	
18,476 28 13	959 12 15	19,436 * *	6 5 35	..	6 25 76	12 31 31	19,448 35 59	
13,320 11 39	1,303 33 23	14,624 * *	178 14 55	1 14 23	19 24 20	199 17 18	14,823 26 0	
19,763 6 53	1,665 21 33	21,428 28 *	108 4 2	..	52 6 23	160 12 25	21,589 4 31	
6,781 6 70	..	6,781 6 *	..	..	..	..	6,781 6 70
1,16,263 0 77	4,785 16 44	*	438 21 1	281 13 28	157 31 39	877 29 68	1,21,926 11 29	

Jumabundy and Kistbundy of the Northern Division Ceded Countries North of the Cauvery for Fusly 1206—cont.

	Enams.					Taxes not included in the Land Rent paid to Government.			
	Rent of Benefices and private Estates.					Licences of Commodities.	Taxes on Individuals.	Board and Market Customs.	Total Taxes.
	Pagoda and Church Lands.	Freehold Estates.	Estates less than Freehold.	Service Lands.	Total.				
(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	
	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.
1.	789 10 63	1,347 3 34	357 22 0	400 3 31	2,894 3 73	261 25 21	141 2 30	1,008 29 25	1,411 20 76
2.	242 4 59	2,408 1 20	23 18 7	326 31 70	3,000 19 76	188 30 7	52 5 52	1,022 17 25	1,263 17 4
3.	107 15 55	1,535 15 1	147 7 32	....	1,790 2 8	338 14 10	....	1,008 20 25	1,343 34 35
4.	248 32 31	517 0 21	10 9 0	105 32 17	891 2 49	128 0 64	63 25 0	1,009 2 25	1,200 28 9
5.	967 11 58	1,046 30 26	6 8 4	123 2 20	2,145 16 28	236 33 1	81 0 15	1,008 20 27	1,325 17 43
6.	655 0 6	828 8 16	....	332 0 7	1,815 8 29	410 22 25	78 30 19	1,009 20 25	1,499 0 69
7.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	3,012 3 32	7,682 22 38	553 29 0	1,287 33 65	12,538 17 23	1,560 17 48	416 27 36	6,067 1 72	8,044 10 76

	Total.		1st Kist, August 1796.				2nd Kist, September 1796.			
	Public and Private Revenue. (48)	Public Revenue. (49)	Land Rent. (50)	Licences. (51)	Customs. (52)	Total. (53)	Land Rent. (54)	Licences. (55)	Customs. (56)	Total. (57)
1.	23,677 35 61	20,783 31 18	..	5 6 72	84 1 55	89 8 47	....	5 6 72	84 1 55	89 8 47
2.	23,337 13 8	20,336 29 12	....	5 6 72	84 1 55	89 8 47	....	5 6 72	84 1 55	89 8 47
3.	23,971 23 72	22,181 21 64	....	5 6 72	84 1 55	89 8 47	....	5 6 72	84 1 55	89 8 47
4.	21,540 30 37	20,649 27 58	....	5 6 72	84 1 55	89 8 47	....	5 6 72	84 1 55	89 8 47
5.	18,294 23 71	16,149 7 43	....	5 6 72	84 1 55	89 8 47	....	5 6 72	84 1 55	89 8 47
6.	24,903 13 49	23,088 5 20	....	5 6 72	84 1 55	89 8 47	....	5 6 72	84 1 55	89 8 47
7.	6,781 6 70	6,781 6 70	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1,42,507 3 48	1,09,970 21 45	..	31 5 32	604 10 10	535 15 42	....	31 5 32	604 10 10	535 15 42

28 C—(cont.)

Jummabandy and Kistbundy of the Northern Division Ceded Countries North of the Cauvery for Fusly 1206—cont.

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	3rd Kist, October 1796.				4th Kist, November.			
	Land Rent.	Licences.	Customs.	Total.	Land Rent.	Licences.	Customs.	Total.
	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)	(63)	(64)	(65)
	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.
1.	5 6 72	84 1 55	89 8 47	....	5 6 72	84 1 55	89 8 47
2.	5 6 72	84 1 55	89 8 47	....	5 6 72	84 1 55	89 8 47
3.	5 6 72	84 1 55	89 8 47	....	5 6 72	84 1 55	89 8 47
4.	5 6 72	84 1 55	89 8 47	....	5 6 72	84 1 55	89 8 47
5.	5 6 72	84 1 55	89 8 47	....	5 6 72	84 1 55	89 8 47
6.	5 6 72	84 1 55	89 8 47	....	5 6 72	84 1 55	89 8 47
....
	31 6 32	504 10 10	535 15 42	31 6 32	504 10 10	535 15 42

The rest of the statement lost.

REVIEW

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No. 29.

HOOKUMNAMA OR INSTRUCTIONS TO MUTTSUDDIES EMPLOYED IN GIVING ALPISHI COWLE TO THE RYOTS 13TH OCTOBER, FASLI 1207.

1. Whereas, you have been appointed to give *Alpishi cowle* to the ryots of the following hobbles: *Haveli, Cauveripatam, Chapurty, Nedingal, Socandy, Yeanigole*, the following instructions are given you for your guidance therein.
2. Making a tour of the villages, composing each hobble, you are to give cowle for such lands as have not been already occupied. *Cundaim* or money rents and *buttai* or rents in kind, to such as require it.
3. The following is to be the tenor of the *cabooleats* you take from the ryots for *cundaim* lands, namely that they agree to pay 9/10th of the *shooders tirva* of such lands, and you are to explain to them that this reduction in the full rent is owing to the season for growing *ragi, banzra, caur paddy*, which are the principal crops has passed, should *zanardars* or *sugavasis*, Brahmins, ask you for cowle they are to have it at 4/5th of the *shooder tirva*.
4. From those who prefer *buttai cowle*, you are to take *Cabooleats* for delivering half the produce to the Sirkar, and they are moreover to enter into engagements, to manure plough, and weed of the fields in the completest manner.
5. You are, in this manner, to encourage the cultivation of the unappropriated lands, but you must be careful not to give this favourable cowle to such ryots as threw up their *pukut lands* at the time of the *Kalavari* with the hope of obtaining, either a reduced *cundaim* or *buttai*, should persons of this description apply to you, you are to give them the *shooder cowle*, and no other to such of the ryots or *Khoosbansh* as enter into *muchilkas* to purchase cattle and employ new ploughs, you are to give cowle for 7/8th of the *shooder's tirva*, should *sugavasis* or persons whose proper occupation is not that of husbandry, enter into such engagements, their cowle is to be for 4/5th of the full rent.
6. Should there be any unoccupied lands under *amani* tanks, you are to give cowle for them in the same manner.
7. To new ryots from *Balaghat* or the Carnatic, you are to give cowle for half the *shooders tirva*, should they prefer *buttai*, one out of three portions of the produce is to fall to the Sirkar.
8. From persons who apply for *waste* lands whose rent has not been ascertained, you are to take *cabooleats*, to this effect, that they shall pay to the Sirkar 1/4 of the average rent of the lands belonging to the village, if they apply for *buttai*, out of the produce 2/5th are to be delivered to the Sirkar.
9. You are to prepare your *sagvali* accounts and transmit them once a week to the Huzur that an idea may be formed of the progress you are making.
10. You are not, on any account, to accept of any sort of fee or perquisite from any ryots, whatever, but during your stay at a village you are to *purchase* every thing you may stand in need of should you take anything by way of compromise and it be proved against you, you shall be made to return it, to pay an equivalent as a fine to the Sirkar, and punished, besides with security.

J. G. GRAHAM,
Assistant Collector.

Statement omitted being lost.

29 (D).

Letter—From J. G. GRAHAM, Esq., Assistant Collector.

To—Lieutenant Colonel READ, Superintendent, Baramahal & Salem districts.

The *Jama* and *Kistbandi* of the northern division, for fasli 1207 being completed, it is now my intention, conformably to the wish expressed in your letter of the 30th April last, to accompany it with a few remarks, explanatory of the principle, by which the different instalments have been regulated.

I shall first observe, that it has been invariably the custom, to consult the ryots themselves, both on the period, at which they wish the collections to commence, and on the percentage to be demanded for each instalment, never however deviating from the principle of *monthly* kists, experience having evinced the superior good effects of that, above any other system for there cannot be a doubt, that our success in realizing our settlements, has been in a great measure owing to the regularity and frequency of our demand. Consulting the convenience of the farmer, and adverting to the uncertainty of the rains, the month of January appears to be that, in which the collection of land rent ought to *commence*, and the month of *May*, that in which it should *cease*, before January, or till it is known whether or not the tanks have filled, it is impossible to set about ascertaining the *jamabandi* for the ryots will not venture to bid for lands, till certain that there will be a sufficiency of water to raise and complete the crop, hence the uniform necessity of a late transmission of that amount. If demand of the land rent ceases in the month of May, time is afforded for ascertaining and winding up the accounts of the year so that, according to this principle, the *land rent* kistbandi, ought to consist of 5 instalments and the proportions of each instalment should vary, according to the forwardness or backwardness of the crops. The dry *grain* harvest being generally gathered in, and the produce either laid up by the substantial or sold by the poor farmer, before January it appears fair to make the first kist heavy and I think it should never be less than 30 per cent. In *January* and *February* during the last month, particularly a considerable proportion of *paddy* crop being got in, I conceive that the *second* kist may, without inconvenience, be made equal to the first or 30 per cent from this period the proportions of the instalments begin to decrease, that of *March* being 20 and those for *April* and *May* each 10 per cent. On this principle has the kistbandi of the current year been regulated. Having mentioned, generally the period at which, I conceive, the collections of the *land rent* should commence, and that at which they should cease, having also stated the proportions of each of the five *kists* as established for the current year I shall now proceed to the enumeration of a few particulars, tending to a further illustration of the subject.

The principle for regulating the instalments, here laid down, being calculated more for the *dry* (which in the Baramahal is the most productive to Revenue) than for the *wet crops*, which are partial and more precarious, I have generally found it necessary when ascertaining the proportions of the kists, to adopt a different arrangement, with the farmers who rent the lands watered by the large tanks of *Krishnagiri*, *Palicode*, *Sanganbassvan*, *Helik*, *Kammanellore*, &c., and by reducing the number of their kists, from *five* to *three* at their own request, I find it better suited to their circumstances than if 30 per cent were to be demanded from them so early as January by which time having got in *part* of the produce they would be under the necessity of mortgaging either the whole or a part of the crop to answer the ruinous and impolitic demands of the *sirkar* a predicament this, to which it has been our uniform study never to reduce them—pursuant to this principle, the first kist for the tanks above enumerated did not commence till the month of *March*, when 50 per cent. was demanded in *April* 30 and in *May* 20 per cent. If the cultivators of the *wet* lands also rented *dry* lands their payments for the latter commenced in *January*.

As an additional proof of the attention paid to the circumstances and convenience of the different farmers, I shall further observe that, a *third* mode of arranging the instalments, for the rent of *tarbuns* or Palmyra groves has been adopted, at the request of the *shanars*. As they begin to climb the trees, and obtain a small portion of the produce in *January* their *first* kist commences with that month, and is rated at 10 per cent, their *second* kist of 30 per cent falls in *February* when the produce is supposed to be at its height, their *third* kist also of 30 per cent for the same *cowle* in *March*, their *fourth* kist in *April*, at which time the trees begin to get exhausted 20 per cent and the *fifth and last* kist in *May*, when the remainder of the produce may be supposed to equal what the trees bring in *January* 10 per cent.

The following is an account of the different crops, which being supposed to have been got in by the ryots previous to the *Suzzavull* or requisitions of the different kists, enables them, with the least inconvenience, to comply with the public demand, exhibiting the principle by which the proportions and periods of the *dry grain* kistbandi have been regulated.

Kists.

By the month of January.

30 per cent. *Banjra, Jary, Sama, Raly, Paddy* raised by pakotas, and the 1st crop of cocoanuts.

In February.

30 per cent. *Ragi, Codroo.*

In March.

20 per cent.

Bullir, Moong, Tuver, Wheat, Junnip, Woorad, Coolteo
Chinnay.

In April.

10 per cent.

Terinde, Red chillies, Mitta gour, Huldi, Piaz, Tobacco, Jeera, Garlic
Cuppass.

In May.

10 per cent.

Paddy under small tanks, and pakotas, *Toor Ragi*, 2nd crop of *Jary*,
2 crop of *cocoanuts*.

From what has been said, it will I trust, appear, that in constructing the kistbandi some pains have been taken to accommodate the public demand to the circumstances of individuals, by adopting the different instalments, to the periods of getting in the produce, and by proportioning *equantum* of the demand to the *value* of the grain in the market, thus, the principal crops. *Banjra* and *Ragi* being reaped by *January* and *February* the heaviest kists fall in these months. In *March*, there are more sorts of grain reaped, but being of an inferior quality and consequently bringing in less profit to the cultivator the demands upon him for a share of that profit is also reduced, the same remark applies to the remaining two months.

No. 29 D.—(cont.).

Jamabandi and Kistbandi of the Northern Division, Ceded Districts, fasli 1207 or from 12th July 1797 to the 11th July 1798.

Tahsildaries.	Securities.	Unexpired term of the lease.	Jamabandi of the present year, fasli 1207.									
			Classed under its principal head as collected.									
			Land rent . tribute and quit rent.	Village taxes and licenses.	District taxes and licenses.	Road and market customs.	Grand total	....	District licenses.	Customs.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		
			P. F. C.	P. F. C.	P. F. C.	P. F. C.	P. F. C.	P. F. C.	P. F. C.	P. F. C.	P. F. C.	
Rangappa ..	Sethu Row ..	3 years ..	16,345 22 38	201 5 43	1,164 0 16	501 0 0	18,211 28 17	..	1,164 0 16	501 0 0	..	
Do.	Do.	2 years ..	16,497 5 61	104 12 60	1,070 15 72	501 0 0	18,181 34 42	..	1,070 15 72	501 0 0	..	
Seshagiri Row ..	Lakshumiram ..	1 year ..	18,312 23 53	350 21 10	1,082 13 57	501 0 0	20,396 22 40	..	1,082 13 57	501 0 0	..	
Narayanappa ..	Hemadria ..	2 years ..	16,816 2 35	840 27 49	959 23 27	501 0 0	19,117 17 31	..	959 23 27	501 0 0	..	
Ramachandra Row ..	Subbiah ..	4 years ..	14,122 29 1	321 32 39	1,062 5 19	501 0 0	16,097 30 59	..	1,062 5 19	501 0 0	..	
Babbu Row ..	Ananda Row ..	4 years ..	17,604 5 46	1,431 19 22	1,231 32 6	501 0 0	20,768 20 74	..	1,231 32 6	501 0 0	..	
Do.	Do.	Do.	6,781 6 70	..	..	..	6,781 6 70	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	..	106,530 22 64	3,250 10 72	6,578 18 37	3,006 0 0	1,19,375 17 13	..	6,578 18 37	3,006 0 0	..

Tahsildaries.	Securities.	Unexpired term of the lease.	Kists or Instalments.											
			1st Kist, August 1797.				2nd Kist, September.				3rd Kist, October.			
			Land rent.	Licenses.	Customs.	Total.	Land rent.	Licenses.	Customs.	Total.	Land rent.	Licenses.	Customs.	Total.
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)			
			P. F. C.	P. F. C.	P. F. C.	P. F. C.	P. F. C.	P. F. C.	P. F. C.	P. F. C.	P. F. C.			
Rangappa ..	Sethu Row ..	3 years ..	..	6 2 51	..	6 2 51	..	6 2 51	..	6 2 51	..	6 2 51	
Do.	Do.	2 years ..	..	6 2 51	..	6 2 51	..	6 2 51	..	6 2 51	..	6 2 51	
Seshagiri Row ..	Lakshumiram ..	1 year ..	..	6 2 51	..	6 2 51	..	6 2 51	..	6 2 51	..	6 2 51	
Narayanappa ..	Hemadria ..	2 years ..	..	6 2 51	..	6 2 51	..	6 2 51	..	6 2 51	..	6 2 51	
Ramachandra Row ..	Subbiah ..	4 years ..	..	6 2 51	..	6 2 51	..	6 2 51	..	6 2 51	..	6 2 51	
Babbu Row ..	Ananda Row ..	4 years ..	..	6 2 51	..	6 2 51	..	6 2 51	..	6 2 51	..	6 2 51	
Do.	Do.	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	..	..	36 15 66	..	36 15 66	..	36 15 66	..	36 15 66	..	36 15 66

Jamabandi and Kistbandi of the Northern Division, Ceded Districts, fasli 1207 or from 12th July 1797 to the 11th July 1798—cont.

Tahsildaries.	Securities.	Unexpired term of the lease.	Kists or Instalments—cont.																	
			4th Kist, November.				5th Kist, December.													
			Land rent.	Licenses.			Customs.	Total.	Land rent.	Licenses.			Customs.	Total.						
			(24)	(25)			(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)			(30)	(31)						
			P.	F.	C.		P.	F.	C.		P.	F.	C.		P.	F.	C.			
Rangappa ..	Sethu Row ..	3 years ..	..	6	2	51	..	6	2	51	..	6	2	51	62	22	40	68	25	11
Do. ..	Do. ..	2 years ..	..	6	2	51	..	6	2	51	..	6	2	51	62	22	40	68	25	11
Seshagiri Row ..	Lakshumiram ..	1 year ..	..	6	2	51	..	6	2	51	..	6	2	51	62	22	40	68	25	11
Narayanappa ..	Homadria ..	2 years ..	..	6	2	51	..	6	2	51	..	6	2	51	62	22	40	68	25	11
Ramachandra Row ..	Subbiah ..	4 years ..	..	6	2	51	..	6	2	51	..	6	2	51	62	22	40	68	25	11
Babbu Row ..	Ananda Row ..	4 years ..	..	6	2	51	..	6	2	51	..	6	2	51	62	22	40	68	25	11
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	..	..	36	15	60	..	36	15	66	..	36	15	66	375	27	0	412	6	66

Tahsildaries.	Securities.	Unexpired term of the lease.	Kists or Instalments—cont.																								
			6th Kist, January 1798.						7th Kist, February.																		
			Land rent.	Licenses.			Customs.	Total.	Land rent.	Licenses.			Customs.	Total.													
			(32)	(33)			(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)			(38)	(39)													
			P.	F.	C.	P.	F.	C.	P.	F.	C.	P.	F.	C.	P.	F.	C.										
Rangappa ..	Sethu Row ..	3 years ..	4,107	7	78	225	5	15	62	22	40	4,394	35	33	4,017	7	78	225	5	15	62	22	40	4,394	35	53	
Do. ..	Do. ..	2 years ..	4,541	21	73	199	28	65	62	22	40	4,804	1	18	4,541	20	38	199	28	65	62	22	40	4,803	35	63	
Seshagiri Row ..	Lakshumiram ..	1 year ..	5,266	10	59	200	23	51	62	22	40	5,529	20	70	5,266	10	67	200	23	51	62	22	40	5,229	20	78	
Narayanappa ..	Hemadria ..	2 years ..	4,697	8	48	163	30	0	62	22	40	4,923	25	6	4,842	14	42	163	30	0	62	22	40	5,068	31	2	
Ramachandra Row ..	Subbiah ..	4 years ..	3,486	14	71	192	10	29	62	22	40	3,741	11	60	3,486	11	15	192	9	28	62	22	40	3,741	7	3	
Babbu Row ..	Ananda Row ..	4 years ..	4,719	9	50	235	35	0	62	22	40	5,017	31	10	4,964	17	35	245	19	61	62	22	40	5,272	23	56	
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1,356	8	46	1,356	8	46	1,356	8	46	1,356	8	46
	Total ..	..	28,174	10	23	1,217	25	0	375	27	0	29,767	26	23	28,564	19	1	1,227	8	60	375	27	0	30,167	18	61

Jamabandi and Kistbandi of the Northern Division, Ceded Districts, fasli 1207 or from 12th July 1797 to the 11th July 1798—cont.

Tahsildaries.	Securities.	Unexpired term of the lease.	Kists or Instalments—cont.																							
			8th Kist, March.						9th Kist, April.																	
			Land rent.			Licenses.			Customs.			Total.			Land rent.			Licenses.			Customs.			Total.		
			(40)			(41)			(42)			(43)			(44)			(45)			(46)			(47)		
			P.	F.	C.	P.	F.	C.	P.	F.	C.	P.	F.	C.	P.	F.	C.	P.	F.	C.	P.	F.	C.	P.	F.	C.
Rangappa ..	Sethu Row ..	3 years ..	3,029	31	67	190	35	57	62	22	40	3,283	18	4	1,544	2	36	156	29	4	62	22	40	1,763	18	0
Do. ..	Do. ..	2 years ..	3,027	28	70	174	5	72	62	22	40	3,264	21	22	1,514	2	65	148	10	19	62	22	40	1,724	35	44
Seshagiri Row ..	Lakshumiram ..	1 year ..	3,511	1	5	174	23	51	62	22	40	3,748	11	16	1,755	18	31	148	23	51	62	22	40	1,968	28	42
Narayanappa ..	Hemadria ..	2 years ..	3,300	24	42	150	8	23	62	22	40	3,513	19	25	1,686	4	19	136	11	34	62	22	40	1,885	2	13
Ramachandra Row ..	Subbiah ..	4 years ..	2,866	27	2	170	21	5	62	22	40	3,099	34	47	1,487	25	19	148	35	10	62	22	40	1,699	10	69
Babbu Row ..	Ananda Row ..	4 years ..	3,432	7	64	209	12	11	62	22	40	3,704	6	35	1,777	17	1	168	12	68	62	22	40	2,008	16	29
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1,356	8	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,356	8	46	1,356	0	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,356	8	46
	Total ..	..	20,524	21	56	1,069	34	59	375	27	0	21,970	11	35	11,127	6	57	907	14	26	375	27	0	12,404	12	3

Tahsildaries.	Securities.	Unexpired term of the lease.	Kists or Instalments—cont.																							
			10th Kist, May.						11th Kist, June.																	
			Land rent.			Licenses.			Customs.			Total.			Land rent.			Licenses.			Customs.			Total.		
			(48)			(49)			(50)			(51)			(52)			(53)			(54)			(55)		
			P.	F.	C.	P.	F.	C.	P.	F.	C.	P.	F.	C.	P.	F.	C.	P.	F.	C.	P.	F.	C.	P.	F.	C.
Rangappa ..	Sethu Row ..	3 years ..	1,487	0	1	156	29	18	62	22	40	1,706	15	59	2,271	13	61	172	23	45	62	22	40	2,506	23	66
Do. ..	Do. ..	2 years ..	1,514	10	52	148	10	24	62	22	40	1,725	7	36	1,462	5	72	172	23	46	62	22	40	1,697	15	78
Seshagiri Row ..	Lakshumiram ..	1 year ..	1,756	0	42	148	23	51	62	22	40	1,967	10	53	1,168	3	19	172	23	51	62	22	40	1,403	13	30
Narayanappa ..	Hemadria ..	2 years ..	1,614	9	33	136	11	63	62	22	40	1,813	7	56	1,516	4	62	172	23	46	62	22	40	1,751	14	68
Ramachandra Row ..	Subbiah ..	4 years ..	1,379	18	41	148	33	41	62	22	40	1,591	2	42	1,738	0	52	172	23	45	62	22	40	1,973	10	57
Babbu Row ..	Ananda Row ..	4 years ..	1,655	0	65	163	20	39	62	22	40	1,881	7	64	2,487	8	13	172	23	45	62	22	40	2,722	18	18
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1,356	8	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,356	8	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	..	10,762	12	40	902	20	76	375	27	0	12,040	24	36	10,643	0	39	1,035	33	38	375	27	0	12,054	24	77

29 D—(cont.).

Jamabandi and Kistbandi of the Northern Division, Ceded Districts, fasli 1207 or from 12th July 1797 to the 11th July 1798—cont.

Tahsildaries.	Securities.	Unexpired term of the lease.	Kists or Instalments—cont.								
			12th Kist, July.				Total.				
			Land rent.	Licenses.	Customs.	Total.	Land rent.	Licenses.	Customs.	Total.	
(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)	(63)				
				P. F. C.	P. F. C.	P. F. C.	P. F. C.	P. F. C.	P. F. C.	P. F. C.	
Rangappa ..	Sethu Row ..	3 years ..	..	6 3 7	62 22 40	68 25 47	16,546 28 1	1,164 0 16	501 0 0	18,211 28 17
Do. ..	Do. ..	2 years ..	..	6 3 6	62 22 40	68 25 46	16,601 18 50	1,079 15 72	501 0 0	18,181 34 42
Seshagiri Row ..	Lakshumiram..	1 year ..	..	6 2 56	62 22 40	68 25 16	18,723 8 63	1,082 13 51	501 0 0	20,306 22 40
Narayanappa ..	Hemadria ..	2 years ..	..	6 3 6	62 22 40	68 25 46	17,656 30 4	959 23 27	501 0 0	19,117 17 31
Ramachandra Row ..	Subbiah ..	4 years ..	..	6 3 6	62 22 40	68 25 46	14,444 25 40	1,062 5 19	501 0 0	16,007 30 59
Babbu Row ..	Ananda Row ..	4 years ..	..	6 3 7	62 22 40	68 45 47	19,035 24 68	1,231 32 6	501 0 0	20,768 20 74
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	6,781 6 70	..	..	6,781 6 70
	Total ..	..	..	36 18 8	375 27 0	412 9 8	1,09,789 34 56	6,579 18 37	3,006 0 0	1,19,375 17 13

29 E.

General Revenue Statement of the Northern Division, Ceded Districts fasli 1207 from 12th July 1797 to 11th July 1798.

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Districts.	Government and alienated revenue.								
	From Government and alienated lands.								
	Total.			From Government lands.					
	Total.	Land rent.	Imposts.	Total land rent and imposts.	Land rent.				
Total land rent.					Total plains.	Ground rent.	Farmers rent.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	
Krishnagiri	2,295 15 39	21,099 23 60	1,856 27 59	17,589 24 42	15,732 32 43	15,732 32 43	14,052 11 25	1,596 8 0	
Vaniyambadi	2,164 20 0	19,999 17 19	1,641 2 61	18,282 11 15	16,641 8 34	16,136 10 69	14,876 3 52	1,051 8 51	
Tiruppattár	2,257 5 52	20,658 8 5	1,919 32 77	20,665 13 35	18,745 16 38	13,656 35 1	11,286 16 15	1,305 14 49	
Cunnatár	2,035 25 53	17,971 30 48	2,313 31 11	19,198 15 1	16,897 0 5	16,897 0 5	16,377 0 39	425 18 65	
Veerabudradrug	2,052 21 31	18,707 19 53	1,885 1 58	15,057 15 6	13,172 13 48	13,172 13 48	9,375 4 71	3,717 20 19	
Kammanellore	2,375 21 59	20,594 6 31	3,164 15 28	20,765 29 11	17,601 13 63	17,601 13 63	15,777 6 74	1,711 33 3	
Cangundy	4,711 16 61	46,074 17 5	1,042 35 56	....	....	....	....	....
Mullappadi Jaghir	596 21 64	5,812 6 64	148 15 0	16 1 70	16 1 70	16 1 70	16 1 70	....
Kíranjee, &c., 3 villages hill in Jaghir from Ambúr	476 23 68	458 24 18	17 35 50	....	....	....	....	....
Udunder, &c., 7 villages belonging to Avalkonda Jaghir	185 20 63	1,770 32 71	84 23 72	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	....
Total ..	19,151 13 10	1,73,147 6 54	14,075 5 72	1,11,590 2 20	98,821 14 61	93,227 35 59	81,775 9 26	9,807 31 27	

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General Revenue Statement of the Northern Division, Ceded Districts fasli 1207 from 12th July 1797 to 11th July 1798—cont.

Districts,	Government and alienated revenue—cont.								
	From Government and alienated lands—cont.								
	From Government lands—cont.					From alienated lands.			
	Land rent—cont.			Hills.	Imposts.	Total.			
	Reduced rent.	Aliens rent.	Planters rent.			Total.	Land rent.	Imposts.	
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)		
SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	
Krishnagiri	73 33 55	10 15 43	....	....	1,856 27 59	5,366 27 17	5,366 27 17	....
Vaniyambadi	48 29 76	140 28 42	19 12 8	504 33 45	1,641 2 61	3,358 8 65	3,358 8 65	....
Tiruppattur	621 30 56	340 8 48	103 0 73	5,088 17 37	1,919 32 77	1,912 28 17	1,912 28 17	....
Cunnathur	80 3 38	14 33 23	....	....	2,301 14 78	1,087 10 52	1,074 30 37	12 16 16
Veerabudradrug	13 3 23	66 21 15	....	....	1,885 1 58	5,535 6 5	5,535 6 5	....
Kammanellore	108 3 70	4 5 76	....	....	3,164 15 28	2,792 28 48	2,992 28 48	....
Cangundy .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	47,117 16 61	46,074 17 5	1,042 35 56
Mullappadi Jaghir .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	5,944 19 74	5,796 4 74	148 15 0
Kúranjee, &c., 3 villages hill in Jaghir from Amabúr .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	476 23 68	458 24 18	17 35 50
Udunder, &c., 7 villeges belonging to Avalkonda Jaghir .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	1,840 20 63	1,755 32 71	84 23 72
Total ..	945 32 78	576 21 7	122 13 1	5,593 15 2	12 768 23 39	75,632 10 70	74,325 28 37	1,306 18 33	

General Revenue Statement of the Northern Division, Ceded Districts fasli 1207 from 12th July 1797 to 11th July 1798—cont.

Districts.	Government and alienated revenue—cont.								
	From Government and alienated lands—cont.								
	From alienated lands—cont.								
	Greater Estates.			Lesser Estates.			Church benefices.		
	Total.	Land rent.	Imposts.	Total.	Land rent.	Imposts.	Total.	Land rent.	Imposts.
(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	
	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.
Krishnagiri .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	3,125 27 8	3,125 27 8	.....	914 22 18	914 22 18	.....
Vaniyambadi .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	2,576 32 46	2,576 32 46	.....	139 23 8	139 23 8	.....
Tiruppattur .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	1,306 35 24	1,306 35 24	.....	204 4 13	204 4 13	.....
Cunnathur .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	446 24 38	446 24 38	.....	168 18 41	152 10 33	6 8 8
Veerabudradrug .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	4,091 26 1	4,091 26 1	.....	1,104 32 12	1,104 32 12	.....
Kammanellore .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	1,528 0 58	1,528 0 58	.....	739 15 34	739 15 34	.....
Cangundy	17,401 7 32	16,037 1 21	1,004 6 11	5,666 7 51	5,660 9 47	5 34 4	1,739 18 40	1,732 12 10	7 6 30
Mullappadi Jaghir	5,944 19 74	5,796 4 74	148 15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kuranjee, &c., 3 villages hill in Jaghir from Ambur	265 7 54	247 8 4	17 35 50	76 2 20	76 2 20	.....	1 11 20	1 11 20	.....
Udunder, &c., 7 villages belonging to Avalkonda Jaghir	1,394 30 78	1,310 25 6	84 23 72	212 17 65	212 17 65	.....	20 35 50	20 35 50	.....
Total ..	24,645 29 78	23,391 3 25	1,255 8 53	19,030 29 71	19,024 31 67	5 34 4	5,023 0 76	5,009 22 38	13 14 38

29 E—(contd.)

General Revenue Statement of the Northern Division, Ceded Districts fasli 1207 from 12th July 1797 to 11th July 1798—cont.

Districts,	Government and alienated revenue—cont.			Government revenue.					
	From Government and alienated lands—cont.			Grand total land rent tribute quit rent and imposts.	Total land rent tribute and quit rent.	From Government lands.			
	From alienated lands—cont.					Land rent.			
	Service fees.					Plains.			
	Total.	Land rent.	Imposts.	Total land rent.	Total Plains.	Ground rent.			
(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)		
Krishnagiri	SP. F. C. 1,326 13 71	SP. F. C. 1,326 13 71	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C. 18,202 14 17	SP. F. C. 16,345 22 38	SP. F. C. 15,389 3 48	SP. F. C. 15,389 3 48	SP. F. C. 14,052 11 25	
Vaniyambadi	641 25 11	641 25 11	....	18,113 33 42	16,472 30 61	16,352 17 39	15,847 19 74	14,876 3 52
Tiruppattur	401 24 60	401 24 60	....	20,270 29 6	18,350 32 64	18,118 24 31	13,030 6 74	11,286 16 15
Cunnathur	482 3 53	475 31 46	6 8 7	19,117 17 31	16,816 2 35	16,800 12 5	16,800 12 5	16,377 0 39	
Veerabudradrug	338 10 72	338 19 72	....	16,007 30 5	14,122 29 1	12,379 20 64	12,379 20 64	9,375 4 71
Kammanellore	725 12 36	725 12 36	....	20,768 20 74	17,604 5 46	17,209 24 78	17,209 24 78	15,777 6 74
Cangundy	22,670 19 18	22,644 12 7	26 7 11	6,781 6 70	6,781 6 70	....	....	....
Mullappadi Jaghir .. .. .	....	....	....	41 6 59	41 6 59	16 1 70	16 1 70	16 1 70
Kuranjee, &c., 3 villages hill in Jaghir from Ambur	134 2 54	134 2 54	....	29 26 0	29 26 0	....	....	....
Udunder, &c., 7 villages belonging to Avalkonda Jaghir	212 8 30	212 8 30	....	42 11 0	42 11 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Total ..	26,932 22 5	26,900 6 67	32 15 18	1,19,375 15 64	1,06,606 29 54	96,280 33 15	90,687 18 13	81,775 9 26	

General Revenue Statement of the Northern Division, Ceded Districts fasli 1207 from 12th July 1797 to 11th July 1798—cont.

Districts.	Government revenue—cont.							
	From Government lands—cont.				From alienated lands.			
	Land rent—cont.				Tribute, quit rent and imposts.			
	Plains—cont.				Hills.	Total tribute quit rent and imposts.	Greater estates free holds.	Lesser Estates.
	Farmers. rent.	Reduced rent.	Aliens rent.	Planters rent.				Total.
(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	
SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	
Krishnagiri	1,264 33 72	66 22 51	5 7 60	.....	.....	956 18 70	.....	721 30 53
Vaniyambadi	839 32 68	43 33 64	82 23 8	4 34 42	504 33 45	120 13 22	.....	84 23 46
Tiruppattur	1,074 14 44	492 24 58	170 4 23	6 19 14	5,088 17 37	232 8 33	.....	227 35 22
Cunnathur	341 14 23	72 0 15	9 33 8	.....	.....	15 26 30	.....	.....
Veerabudradrug	2,955 3 8	11 31 54	37 17 11	.....	.....	1,743 8 17	.....	1,535 25 17
Kammanellore	1,333 7 36	97 7 50	2 2 78	.....	.....	394 16 48	.....	233 5 18
Cangundy .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,781 6 70	6,781 6 70	.....
Mullappadi Jaghir .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 4 69	25 4 69	.....
Kuranjee, &c., 3 villages hill in Jaghir from Arambur .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29 26 0	7 1 75	.....
Udunder, &c., 7 villages belonging to Avalkonda Jaghir .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27 11 0	25 31 30	.....
Total ..	7,808 34 11	784 12 52	307 16 28	11 17 56	5,593 15 2	10,325 32 39	6,839 0 74	2,803 11 76

General Revenue Statement of the Northern Division, Ceded Districts fasli 1207 from 12th July 1797 to 11th July 1798—cont.

Districts.	Government revenue—cont.								
	From alienated lands—cont.								
	Tribute, quit rent and imposts.								
	Lesser Estates—cont.			Church benefices.			Service fees.		
	Brahmans. (43)	Mussalman. (44)	Total. (45)	Church. (46)	Temple. (47)	Mosque. (48)	Total. (49)	Personal. (50)	Pecuniary. (51)
SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	
Krishnagiri	691 3 61	30 26 72	143 3 62	....	143 3 62	..	91 20 35	56 23 46	34 33 9
Vaniyambadi	55 0 0	29 23 46	....	....	....	....	35 25 56	35 25 56	....
Tiruppattur	227 35 22	....	....	....	....	....	4 9 11	4 9 11	....
Cunnathur .. .. .	....	....	9 0 34	....	9 0 34	....	6 25 76	6 25 76	....
Veerabudradrug	1,635 25 17	....	180 30 38	....	180 30 38	....	26 24 42	25 19 23	1 5 19
Kammanellore	233 5 18	....	103 20 76	....	103 20 76	....	57 26 34	54 9 4	3 17 30
Cangundy .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mullappadi Jaghir .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kuranjee, &c., 3 villages hill in Jaghir from Ambur .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	22 14 5	22 14 5	....
Udunder, &c., 7 villages belonging to Avaikonda Jaghir .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	1 33 60	1 33 60	....
Total ..	2,742 33 38	60 14 38	436 19 50	....	436 19 50	....	246 35 79	207 16 21	39 19 58

General Revenue Statement of the Northern Division, Ceded Districts fasli 1207 from 12th July 1797 to 11th July 1798—cont.

Districts.	Government revenue—cont.				Alienated revenue.			
	From Government and alienated lands.							
	Imposts.				From Government lands.			
	Total taxes, &c. (52)	Road market customs. (53)	District taxes, &c., licences. (54)	Village taxes, &c., licences. (55)	Total. (56)	Remission.		
Total. (57)						To cultivators. (58)	To farmers. (59)	
SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	
Krishnagiri	1,856 27 54	....	1,154 22 16	201 5 43	4,754 1 22	343 28 75	....	331 10 8
Vaniyambadi	1,841 2 61	501 0 0	1,077 15 72	62 22 69	3,526 22 38	288 26 75	....	211 11 63
Tiruppattur	1,919 32 77	501 0 0	1,080 13 57	338 19 20	2,307 11 71	626 28 7	....	231 0 5
Cunnathur	2,301 14 76	501 0 0	959 23 27	840 27 49	1,168 8 22	96 24 0	....	84 4 42
Veerabudradrug	1,885 1 58	501 0 0	1,062 5 19	321 32 39	4,584 26 52	792 28 64	....	762 17 11
Kammanellore	3,164 15 28	501 0 0	1,231 32 6	1,431 19 22	2,990 0 65	391 24 65	....	378 25 47
Cangundy .. .. .	....	....	....	....	40,336 9 71	....	....	....
Mullappadi Jaghir .. .. .	....	....	....	....	5,910 15 5	....	....	....
Kuranjee, &c., 3 villages hill in Jaghir from Ambur .. .. .	....	....	....	....	446 33 68	....	....	....
Udunder, &c., 7 villages belonging to Avalkonda Jaghir .. .. .	....	....	....	....	1,813 9 63	....	....	....
Total ..	12,768 23 30	3,060 0 0	6,566 4 37	3,196 10 2	67,846 31 77	2,540 17 46	....	1,998 33 16

General Revenue Statement of the Northern Division, Ceded Districts fasli 1207 from 12th July 1797 to 11th July 1798—cont.

Districts.	Alienated revenue—cont.								
	From Government and alienated lands—cont.								
	From Government lands—cont.			From alienated lands.					
	Remission—cont.			Total.	Greater estates.	Lesser estates.			
	Reduced rent to cultivators. (60)	To Aliens. (61)	To Planters. (62)			Total. (63)	Greater estates. (64)	Total. (65)	Brahmins. (66)	Mussalmans. (67)
SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	
Krishnagiri	7 11 4	5 7 63	....	4,410 8 27	....	2,403 32 35	1,807 15 5	596 17 30
Vaniyambadi	4 32 12	58 5 34	14 13 46	3,237 31 43	....	2,492 9 0	705 27 31	1,786 17 49
Tiruppattur	129 5 78	170 4 25	96 17 59	1,680 10 64	....	1,079 0 2	638 12 66	440 23 10
Cunnathur	8 3 29	4 18 15	....	2,711 20 22	....	446 24 38	233 32 49	212 27 69
Veerabudradrug	1 7 49	29 4 4	....	3,791 33 68	....	2,556 0 64	2,507 22 42	48 14 22
Kammanellore	10 32 20	2 2 78	....	2,598 12 0	....	1,294 31 40	1,260 34 52	33 32 68
Cangundy .. . . .	....	....	....	40,336 9 71	10,260 0 42	5,666 7 51	5,066 6 49	600 1 2
Mullappadi Jaghir .. . . .	....	....	....	5,919 15 5	5,919 15 5	....	....	....
Kuranjee, &c., 3 villages hill in Jaghir from Ambur .. . . .	....	....	....	446 33 68	257 31 59	76 2 20	58 33 60	17 4 40
Udunder, &c., 7 villages belonging to Avalkonda Jaghir .. . . .	....	....	....	1,813 9 63	1,369 17 58	212 17 65	84 5 20	128 12 45
Total ..	161 20 26	269 4 59	110 31 25	65,306 14 31	17,806 29 4	16,227 17 75	12,363 10 54	3,864 7 21	

29 E—(contd.)

General Revenue Statement of the Northern Division, Ceded Districts fasli 1207 from 12th July 1797 to 11th July 1798—cont.

Districts,	Alienated revenue—cont.						
	From Government and alienated lands—cont.						
	From alienated lands—cont.						
	Church benefices.				Service fees.		
	Total.	Church.	Temple.	Mosque.	Total.	Personal.	Pecuniary.
(68)	(69)	(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	
SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	
Krishnagiri	771 18 36	....	640 22 40	130 31 72	1,234 29 36	725 28 21	509 1 15
Vaniyambadi	130 23 8	....	139 3 8	0 20 0	605 35 35	247 7 27	358 28 8
Tiruppattūr	204 4 13	....	145 25 50	58 14 43	397 15 49	107 32 65	289 18 64
Cunnattur	149 18 7	....	130 10 57	19 7 30	475 13 57	136 8 23	339 5 34
Veerabudradrug	924 1 54	....	924 1 54	....	311 31 30	182 27 11	129 4 19
Kammanellore	635 30 68	....	627 5 76	8 24 42	667 22 2	445 17 78	222 4 4
Cangundy	1,739 18 40	968 31 33	770 23 7	....	22,670 19 18	20,817 19 22	1,852 35 76
Mullappadi Jaghir .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kóranjée, &c., 3 hill villages in Jaghir from Ambúr	1 11 20	....	1 11 20	....	111 24 49	111 24 49	....
Udunder, &c., 7 villages belonging to Avalkondá Jaghir	20 35 50	19 5 50	1 30 0	210 10 50	160 26 45	49 20 5
Total ..	4,586 17 26	968 31 33	3,398 1 46	219 20 27	26,685 22 6	22,035 12 21	3,750 9 65

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REVIEW

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No. 30.

Deval tusdeek or establishment for the principal pagodas in the northern division districts for fasli 1208.

KRISHNAGIRI TAHSILDARI.

DOULATABAD.

Krishnaswamy Devastan.

	Annually.	Total amount.
	P. F. C.	P. F. C.
To the <i>purtur</i> or victuals for the God 2 mannas of rice per day is per month 60 mannas, price 19 fanams 4 cash, per annum 720 mannas-price ..	5 3 46	
To the <i>Akhunda deepharathana</i> or pagoda lamp 1 seer of oil per day is per month seers 30, price 19 fanams 4 cash, per annum 360 seers-price ..	5 3 46	
To the <i>Neetiakatla deeparathana</i> or morning and evening lamps $\frac{1}{4}$ seer per day is per month $37\frac{1}{2}$ seers 22 fanams 69 cash, per annum 450 seers price	6 4 23	
To <i>Panchanurt Abhishakham</i> 12 plantains, butter-milk, sugar, ghee, milk, &c., with which being mixed together they anoint the God per month 18 fs. 19 cash	4 2 68	
	<hr/>	20 14 23
To <i>Moong Dall</i> or pulse which they spread before the God during prayer per month 7 fs. 49 cash ..	2 1 34	
To the <i>Ootsava cutla</i> or different feasts viz., <i>Oogadi</i> or last day of the year. 0 19 4	0 19 4	
To <i>Sriramanavami</i> or birth day of the God which falls in Chitra ..	0 19 4	
To <i>Gokhulakshami Ootsava</i> procession of the God	0 19 4	
To <i>Navaratri Ootsava</i> or dashara of ten days	1 31 15	
To <i>Kartika deepa Ootsava</i> for oil, &c ..	1 31 15	
To <i>Dhanurmasa puja</i> or prayer to the God at cock-crowing	1 12 11	
	<hr/>	
To <i>Purcha Kharudy</i> cloths for the God	5 41 53	
To <i>Shargusht</i> or perambulations of the God five times each month for oil, hire of bearers, &c., per month 22 fs. 49 cash	1 0 57	
	<hr/>	6 4 24
		35 17 31
<i>Anjaneyaswami.</i>		
To the <i>Purtur</i> as above 1 mauna daily is per month 30 maunas at 9 fs. 42 cash	2 24 23	
To the <i>Akhandha deeparathana</i> at $\frac{7}{8}$ of a seer ..	4 2 69	
To the <i>Neetcutla deeparathana</i> at $\frac{1}{4}$ seer per day ..	1 12 11	
To cardamons, camphire, cocoanuts, plantains, &c., 2 fanams 18 cash per month	0 26 53	
	<hr/>	8 20 76
<i>Ganesh.</i>		
To the <i>Purtur</i> at 1 manna of rice daily is ..	2 24 23	
	<hr/>	2 24 23
Total ..		<hr/> 46 17 50 <hr/>

Sibbandi or Attendants.

				Annually.	Total amount.
				P. F. C.	P. F. C.
To 4	Archakars, Purcharakers	..	..	16 41 72	
To 6	Munter poosh	..	..	15 10 58	
To 1	Panchangi	..	..	1 12 11	
To 1	Parputtigar	..	..	5 3 46	
To 4	Bajuntries	..	..	10 7 11	
To 4	Dancing girls	..	..	10 7 11	
To 1	Phoollaury	..	..	1 31 15	
To 1	Sweeper	..	..	1 0 57	
To 1	Washerman	..	..	1 0 57	
To 1	Conch blower	..	..	1 31 15	
					64 11 33
Grand Total ..					110 29 3

No. 31.

Timmapuram.

Contains arable *dry* acres 349—11½ annas *wet* arable 187—10¼. Total 537—5¾. Fallow *dry* 53—0. Fallow *wet* 21—1. Total 74—1. Waste cultivable 385—13½. Total arable fallow and waste 997—4¼. Tanks in repair 1. Males 164. Females 174. Total 338, sheep 17, horned cattle 261, ploughs 56, rates of assessment per dry acre fanams 14—16 per wet acre pagodas 1—25—69, Sirkar coories 35 Devastan 2, Gram devata 3, bhutwarti 8, khyrati 1. Oligamaniam 5, total inamdars 19, Jatra 1.

SIRKAR OR GOVERNMENT LANDS.

Sagvali or Putkut Nellum.

Names of stulls or fields.	Stations.	Goontas.	Tirva or rent.		
			P.	F.	C.
Punjai or dry—					
Gajermotoo	1	249	2	5	10
Pereiar Goondoo	1	380	3	9	61
Munels poroo	1	55 ⁸ / ₁₆	0	21	6
Pullum	1	824—11 ⁴ / ₃	8	32	31
Bester Chinnuna	1	262 ⁸ / ₁₆	2	10	0
Vooroo Vorum	1	66 ³ / ₁₆	1	5	38
Munday votee totam	1	19 ⁴ / ₁₆	0	14	42
Vaguda Cundanchasum	1	238 ⁶ / ₁₆	1	0	38
Gengramamrahodaury	1	331 ⁰ / ₁₆	3	21	35
Coogtteemarrum	1	312 ² / ₁₆	6	25	0
Nattam	1	64	0	23	65
Amatune	1	322 ⁴ / ₁₆	2	2	31
Rengappum	1	431—9	1	37	12
Arseemarrum	1	21 ⁷ / ₁₆	1	24	23
Vodduna goodesa	1	66 ⁸ / ₁₆	1	5	57
Veeruppun	1	272 ⁸ / ₁₆	3	20	57
Munzaur	1	302 ³ / ₁₆	1	21	15
Paundavar goode	1	173 ⁰ / ₁₆	0	38	8
Hanumantarayan koil	1	127 ² / ₁₆	0	27	69
Puttaulamma koil	1	528 ⁴ / ₁₆	4	21	35
Chinnigan	1	186	2	16	15
Rahodaury	1	222 ⁵³ / ₁₆₄	2	15	76
Ponda Kuttan	1	217 ¹³ / ₁₀₄	0	33	27
Pollwun goode	1	342 ⁹ / ₁₆	2	7	69
Kandajee	1	197 ⁴ / ₁₆	2	23	8
Pungedom	1	97—2	0	27	69
Rahodaury	1	436 ² / ₁₆	3	31	29
Culla surdoo	1	53 ¹⁷ / ₁₆₄	0	10	0
Cauverypuram	1	84	0	24	4

Names of stulls or fields.	Stations.	Goontas.	Tirva or rent.		
			P.	F.	C.
Pummaulum	1	199 $\frac{2}{16}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	0	30	38
Pullumpaura	1	177	1	22	31
Aulamarum	1	248 $\frac{4}{16}$	5	15	19
Paura	1	48	0	27	31
Cottee culloo	1	238 $\frac{7}{16}$	0	36	15
Culler	1	68 $\frac{10}{16}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	0	25	76
Poory	1	62 $\frac{3}{16}$	0	11	73
Yadayen	1	102 $\frac{3}{16}$	0	19	42
Gorymode	1	745 $\frac{10}{16}$	3	27	69
Chellamarrum	1	82 $\frac{12}{16}$	1	17	69
Nedankaul	1	634 $\frac{15}{16}$	5	16	72
Sarwacaurnachikum	1	683 $\frac{8}{16}$	5	35	38
Naugmarrum	1	190 $\frac{4}{16}$	0	41	53
Vepalamarrum	1	341 $\frac{10}{16}$	1	7	11
Pootie paramarrum	1	99 $\frac{5}{16}$	0	34	4
Motta Kenner	1	556 $\frac{5}{16}$	5	39	61
Total	45	11,356 $\frac{9}{16}$	97	22	30
Zubty inam punjai or dry—					
Tottie Chellamar sum	1	112 $\frac{2}{16}$	0	35	38
Total punjai	46	11,469 $\frac{5}{16}$	98	12	68
Nunjai or wet Yaireekeelay—					
Currengal	1	82 $\frac{11}{16}$	1	33	65
Tope	1	43 $\frac{11}{16}$	2	10	0
Garuttemarram	1	240 $\frac{3}{16}$	12	8	65
Hanumanta Naicken	1	197 $\frac{12}{16}$	12	25	0
Peria Amman	1	78 $\frac{7}{16}$	3	44	23
Viyasaraya	1	58 $\frac{2}{16}$	2	42	69
Tirumal	1	18	0	42	15
Pereia Amman	1	24 $\frac{14}{16}$	1	2	35
Cundacharam	1	40 $\frac{5}{16}$	1	32	12
Moola	1	104 $\frac{3}{16}$	4	18	37
Mannauramma	1	9 $\frac{5}{16}$	0	17	50
Phervadu	1	8 $\frac{7}{16}$	0	16	15
Waman Putta	1	113 $\frac{10}{16}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	4	36	37
Vadugam	1	164 $\frac{10}{16}$	6	43	45
Chitto Kenner	1	95 $\frac{12}{16}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	3	10	57
Bester Chennun	1	35	1	8	27
Papu Chetty	1	90	1	40	57
Poogutteemarsum	1	11 $\frac{11}{16}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	0	26	53
Cauveriyoram	1	14 $\frac{13}{16}$	0	33	46
Pullam voddu	1	96 $\frac{10}{16}$	4	3	27
Amatune	1	41 $\frac{1}{16}$	1	33	46
Pereian	1	107 $\frac{2}{16}$	3	28	27
Rangumpurvada	1	121 $\frac{10}{16}$	6	7	69
Puttaulamma koiloram	1	59 $\frac{5}{16}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	2	23	27
Poolaun Seidy	1	32	0	36	53
Choul	1	77 $\frac{8}{16}$	3	42	11
Yollamarrum	1	52 $\frac{12}{16}$	3	29	61
Vottuma Kreshtnun	1	56 $\frac{10}{16}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	2	39	42
Addagara	1	64 $\frac{12}{16}$	4	5	0
Kandojee	1	9	0	14	4
Kandoza	1	11 $\frac{5}{16}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	0	10	76
Polookaur	1	23 $\frac{5}{16}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	4	10	38
Ahojee	1	124	5	11	15
Arekaittam	1	182	7	31	53

Names of stulls or fields.				Stations.	Goontas.	Tirva or rent. P. F. O.
Sengam Seidy	1	84 $\frac{4}{16}$	3 25 38			
Aravaury Seidy	1	121 $\frac{4}{16}$	3 4 4			
Vettoum	1	64 $\frac{4}{16}$	1 16 15			
Pullum	1	95 $\frac{12}{16}$	2 1 15			
Pomoule	1	52 $\frac{6}{16}$	2 29 61			
Gopaul	1	48	1 28 8			
Poory	1	10 $\frac{6}{16}$	0 15 76			
Voppelemarrum	1	44 $\frac{2}{16}$	1 22 12			
Donnian	1	35 $\frac{11}{16}$	1 21 72			
Garesakenner	1	16	0 30 38			
Vadun	1	54	2 12 69			
Mottoo	1	104 $\frac{13}{16}$	4 19 51			
Pullum	1	88 $\frac{11}{16}$	3 33 55			
Botarayan	1	94 $\frac{1}{16}$	3 44 4			
Poreyan	1	53 $\frac{8}{16}$	2 11 72			
Puttalega	1	67 $\frac{10}{16}$	3 19 42			
Chengalrayen	1	50	1 2 50			
Pottie kulloo	1	38 $\frac{10}{16}$	1 13 65			
Mode	1	76 $\frac{6}{16}$	3 10 38			
Cauveriyoram	1	32 $\frac{11}{16}$	1 16 72			
Choule	1	43 $\frac{11}{16}$	1 21 15			
Perumal gourn	1	104 $\frac{6}{16}$	4 18 65			
Nosa	1	33 $\frac{8}{16}$	1 6 15			
Yollamarrum	1	23 $\frac{10}{16}$	0 44 61			
Cullar vobba	1	56 $\frac{4}{16}$	2 15 57			
Auttuputtee	1	34	1 19 61			
Mundaur marrum	1	58 $\frac{1}{16}$	2 21 15			
Narrian	1	33 $\frac{1}{16}$	0 37 50			
Naugmarrum	1	31 $\frac{7}{16}$	0 35 76			
Pottie paramasram	1	87 $\frac{13}{16}$	3 17 31			
Cullie Cootta	1	247 $\frac{8}{16}$	12 25 57			
Areyan	1	19 $\frac{2}{16}$	0 29 42			
Chinnakoota	1	20 $\frac{10}{16}$	0 31 34			
Munvartee	1	35 $\frac{7}{16}$	0 9 4			
Valuudun	1	46 $\frac{11}{16}$	1 44 4			
Caule	1	173	5 38 65			
Choule	1	40 $\frac{5}{16}$	1 31 15			
Total ..				70	4,881 $\frac{15}{16}$	204 29 61
Zubty inam nunjai or wet—						
Purnum Culleckotta	1	85 $\frac{2}{16}$	3 27 11			
Vottecullam	1	22 $\frac{9}{16}$	0 42 68			
Do. mottoo	1	61 $\frac{12}{16}$	2 27 50			
Total ..				3	169 $\frac{11}{16}$	7 7 49
Total nunjai ..				73	5,051 $\frac{5}{16}$	211 37 30
Amount of Putkut Nellum	310 5 18

Turru or *Nuggaree Nellum*,
Bheer or fallow.

Names of stulls or fields.	Stations.	Goontas.
Punjai—		
Gorymode punjaiyoram	1	40
Thandavamurthi Cauveryiyoram	1	77 $\frac{11}{16}$
Pauray seidy	1	207 $\frac{13}{16}$

Names of stulls or fields.	Stations.	Goontas.
Poshwun Cotta	1	87
Pauray seidy	1	9 $\frac{6}{16}$
Phoud	1	10 $\frac{4}{16}$
Pullam punjaiyoram	1	1,025 $\frac{3}{16}$
Tudat voram	1	20
West of the Chuttimarandhully	1	137 $\frac{4}{16}$
Dundu tadut voram	1	175
Autovoram	1	31 $\frac{11}{16}$
Addagara	1	250
Naugmarsam tuglevoram	1	48
Total ..	13	2,119 $\frac{14}{16}$

Nunjai—

Peria Amman nunjaiyoram	1	179 $\frac{7}{16}$
Viyasaraya nunjaiyoram	1	28 $\frac{9}{16}$
Cherwadoo nunjaiyoram	1	78 $\frac{12}{16}$
Bheer	1	39 $\frac{1}{16}$
Mula nunjaiyoram	1	17 $\frac{3}{16}$
Pavayoram nunjai seenda	1	42 $\frac{8}{16}$
East of the mode nunjai	1	35
Periyapuyen	1	39
Potchegaun	1	201
Mollagaun	1	77 $\frac{5}{16}$
Ponch Saul Bheer	1	102 $\frac{15}{16}$
Total ..	11	842 $\frac{6}{16}$

Timmapuram station.

Turrus or mugt. nellum.	Bhunjier.	Culti-vable	Punjai							10,265 $\frac{7}{16}$
			Nanjai							5168 $\frac{9}{16}$
	Grand total.		Punjai							12,385 $\frac{5}{16}$
			Nanjai							6,010 $\frac{15}{16}$
Total Sang. and Turrus.			Number of guntas							34,916 $\frac{15}{16}$

Inam or alienated lands.

Devasthan.	Jalakhunte Swar Swamy Tengum Seidy nanjai	STS.	GUNTAS.	TIBVA.	PAVUTTI.	JORI.
		1	83 $\frac{7}{16}$	2 37 11	2 37 11	..
	Causeveswa Swar Swamy vella Seidy nanjai	1	135 $\frac{4}{16}$	4 26 15	4 26 15	..
	Total Nanjai	2	218 $\frac{11}{16}$	7 18 26	7 18 26	..
	Puttalamma Kuray vorut Punjai	1	71 $\frac{8}{16}$	3 1 15	0 37 11	2 9 4
	Vod Slamma arasamaram punjai	1	206 $\frac{8}{16}$	1 0 19	..	..
	Pulan Seidy nanjai	1	31 $\frac{14}{16}$	1 3 46	..	..
	Amount .. .. .	..	..	2 3 65	2 3 65	..

Grana Devata.	Sudra currag vorúvoram— Punjai	1	165 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 7 12	..	..
	Cauvery nanjai	1	23 $\frac{4}{16}$	0 35 19	..	..
	Voru anday nanjai	1	41 $\frac{4}{16}$	1 17 68	..	..
	Total nanjai ..	2	64 $\frac{4}{16}$	2 8 7	..	..
	Amount ..	..	..	3 15 19	1 29 4	1 13 15
	Total punjai ..	2	372 $\frac{4}{16}$	2 7 31	..	..
	Total nanjai ..	4	167 $\frac{12\frac{1}{2}}{16}$	6 12 68	..	..
Amount ..	..	..	8 20 19	4 25 0	3 40 19	
Bhutwari or free a.ms to Hindus.	Mankála Ramachari— Byrwan nanjai	1	73 $\frac{3}{16}$	3 4 23	..	..
	Andári nanjai	1	56 $\frac{15\frac{1}{2}}{16}$	1 41 53	..	..
	Restaule nanjai	1	79 $\frac{12\frac{1}{2}}{16}$	3 16 73	..	..
	Batroyen nanjai	1	92 $\frac{11\frac{1}{2}}{16}$	3 41 53	..	..
	Total ..	4	302 $\frac{9\frac{1}{2}}{16}$	12 14 42	12 14 42	..
	Andeya Appannah Sessaiah— Kullar nanjai	1	88 $\frac{4\frac{1}{2}}{16}$	2 44 23	..	..
	Kollicotta nanjai	1	94 $\frac{6\frac{1}{2}}{16}$	3 8 65	..	..
	Total ..	2	182 $\frac{11}{16}$	6 8 8	6 8 8	..
	Gour Venkataramanachari— Chikanayakan punjai	1	550 $\frac{7}{16}$	3 1 15	..	..
	Káray Seidy punjai	1	176 $\frac{7\frac{1}{2}}{16}$	0 21 72	..	..
	Total ..	2	726 $\frac{14\frac{1}{2}}{16}$	3 23 7	..	..
	Petchanayakar nanjai	1	307 $\frac{15\frac{1}{2}}{16}$	6 32 12	..	..
	Amount ..	..	..	10 10 19	10 10 19	..
	Veeraraghava Udayar— Mundicotta nanjai	1	436 $\frac{7}{16}$	14 34 61	..	..
	Atchucotta nanjai	1	59 $\frac{15\frac{1}{2}}{16}$	2 1 34	..	..
	Total ..	2	496 $\frac{3\frac{1}{2}}{16}$	16 36 15	16 36 15	..
	Krishnambhu', son of Seshadry— Corry nanjai	1	277 $\frac{15\frac{1}{2}}{16}$	9 18 46	9 18 46	..
	Tirthagiri Aiah— Velkat nanjai	1	120	5 5 19	5 5 19	..
	Ramapundit— Perumalkoil punjai	1	254 $\frac{1}{16}$	1 17 68	..	..
	Do. nanjai	1	72	3 2 12	..	..
Amount ..	..	..	4 20 0	4 20 0	..	
Bhutwari.	Vasshdaury Lakshumiah— Cantumnuck punjai	1	178 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 44 23	0 44 23	..
	Total punjai ..	4	1,160 $\frac{3\frac{1}{2}}{16}$	5 40 18	..	..
	Total nanjai ..	12	1,760 $\frac{5}{16}$	59 26 54	..	..
	Amount ..	..	..	65 22 12	65 22 12	..
Masuna Sahib—	Erlimaram punjai	1	584 $\frac{9\frac{1}{2}}{16}$	3 9 61	..	..
	Seimmuno kuli punjai	1	192 $\frac{12\frac{1}{2}}{16}$	0 23 65	..	..
	Total punjai ..	2	777 $\frac{5}{16}$	3 33 46	..	..

Kyrati.	Erlimaram nanjai	1	$51\frac{4}{16}$	1 13 46	..	..
	Seiramuno keli nanjai	1	$12\frac{1}{16}$	0 14 23	..	..
	Total nanjai ..	2	63-10	1 21 69	..	..
	Amount ..	..	..	5 16 35	5 16 35	..
Poligamanniam.	Pamandi— Pamandi punjai	1	$209\frac{4}{16}$	0 25 76	..	..
	Nuraisara nanjai	1	$25\frac{1}{16}$	0 24 24	..	..
	Amount ..	..	..	1 5 20	0 35 0	0 15 20
	Dhoby or Vannana— Cullu nanjai	1	$13\frac{4}{16}$	0 15 0	0 15 0	..
	Noergutti Annamalai— Seraman nanjai	1	$44\frac{2\frac{1}{2}}{16}$	1 39 4	..	..
	Cauveryoram	1	$12\frac{12\frac{1}{2}}{16}$	0 19 42	..	..
	Total ..	2	$56\frac{1}{2}$	2 13 46	1 9 4	1 4 42
Ooligamanniam.	Yadia.		..			
	Donnian nanjai	1	$61\frac{9\frac{1}{2}}{16}$	2 27 11	2 27 11	..
	Mudgu mfilgee Rengan nanjai	1	$24\frac{4}{16}$	0 37 30	..	..
	Ramana nanjai	1	$62\frac{1}{16}$	2 5 38	..	..
	Total nanjai ..	2	$87\frac{1}{16}$	2 42 68	1 38 26	1 4 42
	Total punjai ..	1	$209\frac{4}{16}$	0 25 76	..	..
Totals.	Total nanjai ..	7	$244\frac{4\frac{1}{2}}{16}$	8 32 69	..	..
	Amount ..	..	..	9 13 65	6 34 41	2 24 21
	Grand total punjai ..	9	$2,519\frac{3\frac{1}{2}}{16}$	12 17 11	..	..
	Grand total nanjai ..	27	$2,454\frac{12\frac{1}{2}}{16}$	83 28 66	..	..
	Total number of guntas ..	..	$4,974\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..
	Amount ..	..	..	96 0 77	89 26 34	6 19 43

Goshwara or abstract.

		STS.	GUNTAS.	TIRVA.		
Sirkar and inam lands.	Eyakut or land rent.	Sangi {	Punjai	55	$13,988\frac{8\frac{1}{2}}{16}$	110 29 77
			Nanjai	100	$7,506\frac{1\frac{1}{2}}{16}$	295 21 15
		Bheer. {	Punjai .. .. .	..	$2,119\frac{14\frac{1}{2}}{16}$	..
			Nanjai .. .. .	..	$842\frac{6\frac{1}{2}}{16}$	..
		Bhunji. {	Punjai .. .. .	..	$10,265\frac{7\frac{1}{2}}{16}$	..
			Nanjai .. .. .	..	$5,168\frac{1}{16}$	..
			Number of guntas .. .. .	..	$39,890\frac{15\frac{1}{2}}{16}$	..

Goshwara or abstract—cont.

							STS.	QUNTAS.	TIRVA.
Sirkar or Govern- ment lands.	Eyakut or land rent.	Amount of rent .. .. .					..	..	408 6 14
		Sangi. {	Punjai				46	11,469 $\frac{4}{16}$	98 12 68
			Nanjai				73	5,051 $\frac{5}{16}$	211 37 30
		Bheer. {	Punjai .. .. .				..	2,119 $\frac{14}{16}$	..
			Nanjai .. .. .				..	842 $\frac{6}{16}$	..
		Bhunji. {	Punjai .. .. .				..	10,265 $\frac{7}{16}$	..
			Nanjai .. .. .				..	5,168 $\frac{5}{16}$	—
Number of guntas .. .. .					..	34,916 $\frac{15}{16}$..		
Inam or alienated.	Eyakut or land rent.	Amount of rent .. .. .				..	..	310 5 18	
		Sanji. {	Punjai				9	2,519 $\frac{3}{16}$	12 17 11
			Nanjai				27	2,454 $\frac{12}{16}$	83 28 65
			Amount .. .. .				..	4,974 $\frac{1}{16}$	96 0 76
		Powuti or alienated .. .. .				..	..	89 26 34	
		Jori or quit rent .. .. .				..	..	6 19 43	
Public Revenue.		Quit rent of inam .. .. .				..	..	6 19 43	
		Tirva or rent of sirkar lands .. .. .				..	..	310 5 18	
		Grand Total .. .. .				..	..	316 24 61	

J. G. GRAHAM,
Assistant Collector.

No. 32.

ISHITHAR NAMA OR PROCLAMATION ISSUED TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE POLLICODE DISTRICT ON THE COLLECTOR'S ARRIVAL THERE 21ST AUGUST 1798.

To all karnams, kurradars, ryots, chetties, wurtucks, kooshbaush, etc. in the Pollicode district. Be it known whereas certain persons among you, having preferred your complaints to me, in the catcherry at Doulatabad, were then informed, that I should soon proceed to this district when, on again hearing your representations, you were assured of being redressed. I am now arrived and invite both those persons and any others who may have complaints to assemble at my tent at the hour of 8 o'clock, at night where I shall be found ready to attend to and to redress them, should any one among you have anything to communicate, of a *private* nature, I am to be met within my sleeping tent at 9 in the morning, or should your prejudices or the cause prevent such communication you will find in the *Ferial* catcherry a small box (the key being in my possession) with a slit in the top of it, into which you can introduce any written information in the *Malabar gentoo*, *Canary*, *maratta*, *Moors*, *Persian* or *English* languages, you are in this manner to bring forward your complaints, and in all instances when your information of *new inams* or waste lands surreptitiously, cultivated, is substantiated, you shall receive *one third* of the rents of such lands as a reward.

J. G. GRAHAM,
Assistant Collector.

No. 33.

ISHTIHAR NAMA OR PROCLAMATION TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE POLLICODE
DISTRICT ON DETACHING THE INVESTIGATING MUTTSUDDIES.

22ND AUGUST 1798.

To all karnams, kurradars, ryots and others, belonging to the purganah of Veerabadradrug. Be it known, that for the purpose of ascertaining the cultivation of waste lands, and investigating inams, Venkat Row a muttsuddi belonging to the Huzur is now sent into your, *hobli*, with its *Zeerub putty* and *mamul inam zabita*. On coming to each village, he will explain by beat of tomtom the objects of his mission; it is expected that you will communicate to him information on the following points 'what are the *old inams*, and what have been made so *since* the Company's Government,' formerly, the limits of most inams were ascertained in the gross, the lands have now been measured; where there is a difference of 5 or 10 goontas, it will be overlooked, but where it exceeds that, the muttsuddi is ordered to ascertain, it by a *second* measurement, he is also instructed to make the *toti* of each village, traverse the ancient boundary of every inam, with a pot of clean water on his head, and, in addition to the ceremony usually observed on such occasions, he is at the time of his tracing the limits, to place one hand on the head of his son or nearest relation, calling out 'this is a *mamul* or this is a new *inam*' you are moreover informed, that as an inducement to you to come forward with information respecting inams that have been recently made or extended, also of such waste or unappropriated lands as may have been *privately* cultivated with a view to defraud the Sirkar, such lands being measured, and valued according to the average *tirva* of the village to which they belong, you shall receive *one third* of their rent as a reward. Considering this as positive, you are to give the necessary intelligence—two totis are to accompany the muttsuddi and to remain with him till he shall have finished the investigations of their village.

J. G. GRAHAM,
Assistant Collector.

No. 34.

TAKID OR ORDER TO THE PESHKAR OF THE NORTHERN DIVISION
23RD AUGUST 1798.

Immediately on receiving this order, you are to wait upon Colonel Read, and inform him, that it is my wish to employ you on necessary investigations in the Tiruppattur district, and having obtained his permission, you are to observe the following instructions:—

1. You are to suspend the functions of the Tahsildar and Sheristadar and send them into Doulatabad, allowing them a peon to attend them.
2. Should there be any *Hustanter* or balance of cash in the Tahsildar's hands, *surplus* to the sums already ordered for tank repairs &c. you are to remit it to the Huzur.
3. For the purpose of summoning ryots or witnesses to Colonel Read's cutcherry, you are to leave a karkun and 8 peons in the cusba, taking the remainder of the district establishment and the dufters under your own immediate charge.
4. Having made these necessary arrangements, you are to detach peons to Jevadipar, directing the head farmers to meet you at Allangira, and you are to take such measures, as will ensure the collection of the balance outstanding against them within eight days, these people being assembled, you are to make a minute enquiry into the circumstances and ability of each *naat* or small district, taking separate memorandums thereof that you may be able to answer fully and readily any queries which I may put to you on their subject—this accomplished, you are to make a circuit of the purgunnah and visit each village, inviting all persons, who may have complaints to come and make them known to you, of these you are also to take down memorandums which you are to enter

in your dufters till I call for them on reaching a village, you are to publish the accompanying *Ishtihar*, promising a reward to such persons as will give information of *new* inams or lands *privately* cultivated you are to collect and put your seal on the Karnam's dufters, and to take care that the persons whose inam you are investigating shall have no communication with any person whatever during the process of enquiry.

5. The *mamul inam zarubita* and their measurement and valuation by the survey are preparing and shall soon be transmitted you, that by comparing them, you may see in what instances they widely differ and regulate your enquiries accordingly. To assist you in this necessary business, he among the muttsuddies you may think the best qualified, shall be spared you, meantime one of the *Javab navis* is sent you for that purpose. Having collected the Karnam's accounts, except such as may be wanted for your enquiries, you are to send them to the district cutcherry.

J. G. GRAHAM,
Assistant Collector.

F

DIARY OF PROCEEDINGS IN THE CUTCHERRY OF THE NORTHERN DIVISION CEDED COUNTRIES DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1798.

Cutcherry at Doulatabad, 1st November 1798.

The cutcherry assembled at 9 o'clock in the morning, and to save repetition, it is to be understood, that that is the hour at which business commences.

Management.

1. Took down in the book appropriated for that purpose, the 'Daily report' of peons present 17 detached 13 total 30. This is the first thing done by the Collector on his entering the cutcherry, the utility of it is too obvious to require illustration, the form will appear in the appendix.

2. Discharged, their services being no longer wanted, the following revenue servants.

2 Mahldars or peons.

6 Peons from the Doulatabad cutwalls establishment.

10 Pivkallies for watering young trees on the public roads and the growing thorn hedge round Doulatabad.

3 Peons over the workmen at the new tank.

1 mutsuddi of the survey establishment, total discharged 28.

3. The Coorboors (sheep dealers) of the different districts having been summoned to hear a proposal by the Collector, for establishing a new mode of sheep assessment for the garrisons, less oppressive to them, and eventually beneficial to Government, they are dismissed and informed that their Tahsildars will hereafter communicate to them the Collector's orders on that subject. These people pay an annual tax to the Sirkar, it was proposed to levy this tax in *kind* at the rate of 5 sheep to a star pagoda, one with another and to establish public flocks in each district or where there is the best pasture, these flocks not to be touched for one year, that period being required for an increase of the breed, sheep till then to be furnished by the dealers as usual. The great advantage of this plan would be, that proper steps could be taken to cut the young males, which alone should be furnished for the garrisons. After the first year, the breeders and ryots would be exonerated from the vexatious visits of sepoys and butchers, who whatever orders may be given to them, are too apt to deviate from them, to milk, hair, wool etc. would more than pay the shepherds, they would besides yield, a revenue from being required to manure the ryots field, and the amount received from commanding officers would be brought to account.

Sheristar Department.

1. Employed in turning the cantary pagodas in the *inam zarubita* of the Palicode district into stars, and preparing that account agreeably to a form given by the Collector.

2. Comparing the *cowle putties* received from the Kammanellore district with the survey registers, and ascertaining their correctness previous to their being signed by the Collector.

3. Prepared the kistbandies of the sair arrack etc. for the current fasli and laid them before the Collector for signature.

4. Communicated to the head English writer the 'Diary Cash Account' for the month of September.

5. The muttsuddi Ram Row employed in measuring certain waste lands, intended to be annexed to a new village called *Krishna Sagar* situated west of Doulatabad, for which the Collector has given cowle.

6. The district Sheristadars having been summoned to the cutcherry, are employed on the Jamabandies of their respective taluks.

Treasury.

1. Contains as appears from the 'Diary register' taken by the Collector the following coins, star pagodas 198, Cantary pagodas 2, Faroki pagodas 2, Pondicherry old Rupees 524, Arcot old Rupees 709. Company's Rupees 6556, Bengal pice 40, Arcot pice 40, Total amount being star pagodas 2504-27-23

2. The Cash Accountant with the Shroff present at the treasury at 9 o'clock in the morning.

3. The Sair farmer is called upon to pay his first kist.

4. Put into the chest coins, sent by the Krishnagiri Tahsildar in lieu of light ones rejected.

Police

1. Orders issued to all the Doulatabad merchants, against whom there may be any balances of takavi, to pay them in without delay.

2. Two thieves who committed a robbery in one of the Cangundi passes, apprehended and lodged in the cutwal's choultry.

3. Intelligence having been received of robberies having been committed on the Roykottah road, and some of the Collections being expected, an express is sent off to the Roykottah Manager informing him that a proper guard will be sent to escort the money.

4. A tiger skin having been produced by a person, claiming the usual reward, it is refused as he had not the Tahsildar's certificate.

Justice

1. Venketappah of Krishnagiri, and Linga of Chummul Muttur summoned at the suit of Nunza Chetty of Doulatabad, for the recovery of a debt.

2. The Barur Karnam Lakshmana also summoned at the suit of the same person.

3. The head of the Curbur caste is referred to the chief member of the Panchayat or Court of arbitration to receive from him information of the different punishments awarded for the commission of various crimes according to their established usages.

The cutcherry having adjourned at 4 in the evening, assembled again at 8 and continued sitting till 11 at night this being the daily custom, it will be unnecessary to repeat it.

CUTCHERRY, 2ND NOVEMBER 1798

Management

1. An order written to the Tahsildar of Krishnagiri to the following effect, that Munsur Krishnachari, having enjoyed for a length of time, a *bhutawarty* inam in the village of Choutehully and the Collector having formerly directed that the inam lands of *non-residents* should without exception be annexed to the Sirkar, the said Achari having come to the cutcherry, and given a muchilka that he and his family will in future reside within the Company's territory, you are in consequence hereby ordered to make over to him the said inam land which he is to enjoy as heretofore, without let or molestation.

2. Two other similar orders written to the Tahsildar of Vaniyambadi to reinstate two non-residents on the same conditions.

Sheristar Department

1. Employed on the Krishnagiri *Stullwar* or register of fields.
2. On the inam zabita of Palcode as yesterday.
3. Giving the writer the 'gross collection and disbursement account for September.'
4. Writing the *awarda* or abstract of the above.
5. Writing the *haat kharida* or gross collection & disbursements to the 16th October.
6. Preparing the *Buttwara putty* or Sibbandi pay rolls for October.
7. The district Tahsildars employed on the *Stullwars*, the 'Daily reports of peons.'

The *Irsal namas* or bills of remittances to the treasury & the *diaries* of their respective taluks.

Treasury

1. Contains Star pagodas 5400, Cantary pagodas 1031-2-0, Behadry pagodas 3, Faroki pag^s 7, Porto Novo 2, Imamy Rs. (new) 561, Pondicherry new 740, old 591, new Arcot Rs. 4362, old 725, Company's Rs. 7739, Silver fanams 24120, Bengal pice 40, Arcot pice 40, Dugamies 4472, Cash 14, being equal to Star pagodas 11198, 3, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.

2. The cash accountant is employed in examining the Roykottah table of exchange for November which having obtained the Collector's signature, it is despatched to the Manager, with an order to cause the Shroff confirm thereto.

3. The Vaniyambadi, Cunatur and Tirupattur, remittances contained in 11 bags, having arrived, are lodged in the chest.

Justice

1. Four braziers summoned from Cangundi, at the suit of Venketa goldsmith of Doulatabad.

2. Venketa Krishna Naick of Moranhully at the suit of Doulatabad Nunza Chetty for debt.

3. Carmangal Muthu at the suit of Doulatabad Nunza Chetty for debt.

Police

1. The two thieves apprehended yesterday having being questioned as to the robbery committed in the Cangundi pass, acknowledge that they were the perpetrators and that they had buried the stolen property in a cave near the village of Gudlatty, they also mentioned the names of two other thieves, who had some time before robbed a silk merchant of Doulatabad in the same pass, in consequence of which information a party of armed peons was sent to apprehend them, and another party accompanied one of the robbers to point out the cave, where they had hid the property, these people having in the course of their examination accused three ryots of having been accessory, they were immediately apprehended, but it appearing that they were innocent, they were released.

2. The Collector in consequence of the frequent robberies committed on the high road between Krishnagiri & Roykottah resolves on posting a guard of peons at the Pawooty pass.

3. Two new gateways, one on the north and another on the south face of Doulatabad, the expense to be defrayed out of the customs, are lined out.

Trade

1. Notice being given of the approach of 30 bullock loads of betelnut from Mysore, for the Sowcar Kanu Ram's new market in Doulatabad, he went out according to custom to meet them, attended by the dancing girls, country music etc.

2. A letter written to *Duk Chetty* the Head Sowcar of the left hand caste, who had been formerly introduced to the Collector, and who had the chief hand in collecting inhabitants for Bangalore, inviting him to come and reside in Doulatabad.

CUTCHERRY, 3RD NOVEMBER 1798

Management

1. The Collector having observed that the cutcherry servants are irregular in their attendance on their duty, directs that in future they shall assemble and adjourn at stated hours, as soon as a gurry and Naggar can be procured.

Sheristar department

Employed as yesterday, and comparing cowle putties for waste lands, at the average rents, with the survey registers.

English writers

1. Writing the daily cash account for September.
2. Toul copies September accounts.
3. Booking the June accounts 1206.
4. Booking the March accounts 1205.
5. Translating the Krishnagiri survey register of fields into English.

Treasury

1. Contents the same as yesterday.
2. The tables of exchange from Cunathur and Tiruppathur for the current-month being found incorrect, they are returned for adjustment.
3. Two money bags received from the Roykottah manager lodged in the cash chest.

Justice

1. Linka of Chunmut Muttur, who was summoned at the suit of Nunza Chetty, appears in Court and acknowledges the debt, which is 15 pagodas, but pleads inability to discharge it, he is given in charge to the cutwal.

2. A debt of 1 chakram 9 fanams cantary due by Palur Venketachalam to Ballappur Narappa, and the latter being indebted to the Sirkar, ordered that the above sum shall be paid in the treasury, and that Narappa shall be credited for the amount.

3. The register of Judicial proceedings by the Court of Panchayat in the Kunathur district during last year, is received, as is that from Krishnagiri for the same period.

4. Narayana Doss of Doulatabad, having complained that he had moved from Tiruppattur two months ago, that he had given his shop there in pledge to another person, and that the Tahsildar was demanding from him the shop tax, he is directed to levy the usual tax from the present occupant.

Court of Panchayat

Employed on the cause pending between Subbayya and Roykottah Narayana Chetty.

Police

The thief sent yesterday to discover where he had hid the stolen property, is brought back without success, the other felon is sent, with the hope of his showing the place of concealment.

Felons

Total 200, employed as follows: 54 under the office commanding the Pioneers 45, working in the lower fort of Krishnagiri, 20 grinding ragi, 7 sick, on the new street south of Krishnagiri 43. On the Doulatabad new tank 15, sweeping the Doulatabad Streets.

5. Unemployed 5, confined on the hill 2, making baskets 2, under the native doctor and employed as a scavenger to the hospital, in the main guard 1.

Trade

Imports from Mysore to Doulatabad between the 16th May & the 29th October 98.

Betelnut

506 bullock loads of betelnut. Average price per load of 8 maunds. 15 Star pagodas.

Cotton

398 bullock loads of 12 maunds. Average price per load 22 pagodas.

CUTCHERRY, 4TH NOVEMBER 1798.

Management

1. A Naggur or large tom tom an hour glass and a gurry having been procured, the Collector directs, that in future the Naggur shall beat at 9 in the morning, as the signal for preparation that one hour shall be allowed for that purpose in consideration of the ablutions and other ceremonies inculcated in the Gentoo Code, and that the second Naggur shall beat at 10 o'clock precisely, on hearing which every servant employed in the cutcherry, shall leave his habitation, and assemble for business, that the names of such as may be tardy in their attendance shall be inserted in the *diary*, the Naggur to beat again 12 o'clock as a signal for work people to retire to dinner, again at 5 o'clock when the cutcherry adjourns, again at 8 in the evening for reassembling, and at 11 at night, when they are to retire to rest.

2. The Sheristadar of Palicode having sent his 'Daily report book of district peons' for October and a Diary of proceedings in the district cutcherry, for the Collector's inspection, the former having been examined is returned, and the latter retained.

3. The Kammanellore Tahsildar having sent in 111 Cowle putties, with a like number of the ryots Cabooleats, for the Collector's signature, they are first delivered to the Sheristadar for comparison.

4. The Tiruppattur Tahsildar ordered to bring the Jevadipar gours along with him, when he comes in to settle the Jamabandi of his district.

5. The following accounts &c. are received and handed to the Cash Accountant and cutcherry Daroga, for inspection viz.

Table of exchange, Krishnagiri.

Table & Sibbandi pay rolls, Palcode.

Register of Judicial decisions, Kúnattur.

Diary of proceedings, Krishnagiri.

Sheristar Department

Employed as yesterday, as are the English writers & district Sheristadars.

Treasury

1. Contents as yesterday.

2. The tables of exchange for Vaniyambadi & Kúnattur for the current month, signed by the Collector and despatched to these districts.

Justice

1. An appeal by Doulatabad Veerabudraiah plaintiff against Lakshuma defendant, also by Doulatabad Veerapa against Balaghat Siva Singappa, referred to the Court of Panchayat.

2. The Kanakkapillai to Lieu^t. C. Dallas Graham Agent having preferred a complaint against one Valamuni Chetty for nonperformance of engagements, and the said Chetty being in confinement on that account the Tahsildar of Vaniyambadi ordered to send in a statement of his property.

Police

1. The robber who plundered in the Cangundi pass & who promised to discover, where he had hid the stolen property, having been whipped through the Doulatabad Streets on the market day, is put in irons and employed on the public works.

2. Two inhabitants of Woputwaddy having been implicated as concerned in robbing the Silk merchant having been apprehended and confronted with him, he declares that one of them belonged to the party who attacked him.

3. A guard of peons is sent to apprehend the son of Malapaddy Chinnappa Nair who is suspected of having investigated the above robbery.

4. The gurry regulated by an hour-glass, commences striking as directed.

5. An order sent to the Tiruppattur Tahsildar directing him to inform the inhabitants of Jevady, that they will receive no more rewards for killing the tigers, unless the carcasses are produced at the district catcherry.

Trade

Imports to Doulatabad.

Betelnut 31 bullock loads.

Cotton 18 bullock loads.

Exports

Betel nut 11 bullock loads.

CUTCHERRY, 5TH NOVEMBER 1793

Management

1. Presents nothing important.

Sheristar Department

Employed as yesterday.

English writers

Employed as usual, and in translating the Survey register of Krishnagiri.

Treasury

Contents the same as before.

Justice

1. The Court of Panchayat having investigated the cause 'Doulatabad Veerappa versus Balaghat Sivasingappa' a debt of 5 chs. 7 fs. 9½ c. is substantiated against the former, to be paid immediately 1 chakram, and the remainder at the expiration of 1 year from this date.

2. An appeal by a Curbur of Krishnagiri district against his brother for selling his sheep against his consent referred to the Tahsildar.

3. A dispute having arisen between the custom farmer and a tobacco-merchant the latter asserting that he had before paid the excise duties, established last year for the same article, which he had kept in his house ever since, he is sworn to that effect, and excused the custom.

4. A dispute between two brothers inhabitants of Arrial taluk, Jagadeo, about a far partition of their effects, referred for adjustment to the Tahsildar.

Police

1. A Duffadar and 6 peons entertained for the purpose of being posted on the Roykottah road for the protection of travellers against robbers, the pay of the former fixed at 1½ pagodas monthly and of the peons at 1 chakram, they were directed to be alert at their post, and to apprehend all robbers, with a promise of reward for each person in the actual commission of highway robbery they might bring in dead or alive to the Collector.

2. Tank diggers employed in bringing in stones for building a wall and gateway to Kanu Rampat in Doulatabad.

3. The Collector directs that a census of the increase of inhabitants in Doulatabad since the 12th of last July to this date, shall be taken.

4. All orders and cowle issued by the Collector respecting the building of the new village of Doulatabad from its commencement to the present day ordered to be prepared and laid before him.

5. An order issued to the Custom farmer to continue the cowle formerly given to the oilmakers of Doulatabad, namely an exemption from paying any duty on one or two dherras of oil exported, till the end of the current year.

6. Three persons engaged to furnish grain for the grain agent at Cōnattur, confined in the cutwal's guard at the representation of his kanakapillai.

7. Sowcar Venketappa, an inhabitant of Rallbūdgur, Cangundi engages to build 7 ankanas or bontiques in the unoccupied space, South of Kanu Ram's market in Doulatabad.

8. The stone lines in the Doulatabad streets to prevent encroachments by the vendors of small wares, grain &c. so as to have a clear passage for travellers and carriages completing.

9. The inhabitants of Doulatabad who had not built verandas to their shops, by continuing the slope of the roofs, ordered to do so, for the sake both of uniformity and convenience to themselves.

Felons

Total 201, with the pioneers 53, on the works carrying on the lower fort 47, grinding ragi 20, on the new street 40, sweeping the Doulatabad streets 5, at the new tank 15, basket makers 4, on the hill 2, sick 9, unemployed 6.

Trade

1. 400 bullock loads of betel nut from Mysore for Walajahnagar passed through the Kuppiah pass, and by Vaniyambadi.

2. Hundi Nanzapa, a substantial trader of Balaghat, writes letters to Lakshumiram the sair farmer and to Parvat Chetty of Doulatabad, applying for the same cowle for the transmission of his merchandise, as was given to the Bangalore dealers namely 20 bullocks in 120 exempted all duties, which is granted accordingly.

3. To the exporters of betel nut from Doulatabad for Cauveripatam, Carmangal, Dharmapuri &c. the farmer reduces the usual duties 2 annas.

CUTOCHERRY, 6TH NOVEMBER 1798.

Sheristar department and English writers employed as yesterday.

Treasury

Consists of the following coins:—Star pagodas 397, Cantary pagodas 2595, new Pondicherry Rupee 1, old 591, new Arcot 362, old 725, Company's 1293 silver fanams 1507, Bengal pice 40, Arcot 40, dugamies 35, Cash 12, total S. Pagodas 1527-24-43.

Advanced to the Military paymaster S. Pags. 9000.

The cutcherry ordered to be paid up its arrears of pay, and as there would be a considerable loss from issuing Rupess the Collector directs that they shall receive half in Rupees, and half in Cantary fanams.

Ordered that the 'Rates of Exchange' for this month, at Krishnagiri and Doulatabad 'shall be fixed by the average tables of the 6 districts composing the Northern Division and that any Shroff who does not confirm thereto, shall be punished'.

Justice

Venketa a goldsmith of Cormandputty taluk Muttur, complains that he has been unjustly turned out of his caste, the heads of which being summoned and questioned, they represent, that the plaintiff's father having been born a bastard, the son cannot be admitted to the privileges of their tribe, more

especially as his mother was a *Pallevarni*—a different caste to that of the father, which assertion having been proved on enquiry, Venketa is informed that there are not grounds for his complaint.

Police

Two Sepoys having brought certain gold and silver jewels to one of the Doulatabad Shroffs for sale, the latter in conformity to the Collector's orders gives information to the cutwal, and the sepoys having produced the evidence of the goldsmith, who made up the joys, they are permitted to dispose of them.

Some coarse powder having been obtained from the Krishnagiri Stores, is distributed among the peons stationed in the Roykottah pass.

Trade

Ordered that an account of the exports and imports from and to the new village of Doulatabad since its foundation shall be prepared and laid before the Collector.

Exports from Doulatabad this day 18 bullock loads of betelnut, and two loads of black pepper.

Felons

Employed as yesterday.

CUTCHERRY, 7TH NOVEMBER 1798

The cutcherry is permitted to be absent for two days, on account of the Dipavali feast.

CUTCHERRY, 8TH NOVEMBER 1798

Police

The Collector conceiving that a growing thorn hedge across the valley leading from Krishnagiri and Doulatabad to Cauveripatam, and a gate at the spot where the high road divides it, with a guard of peons, would secure the country against a sudden eruption of horse, ordered that the breadth of the valley at the distance of three miles from Krishnagiri, shall be ascertained.

CUTCHERRY, 9TH NOVEMBER 1798

Management

Nunzapa Naick of Gollamkottah taluk Parandpully, having complained that the rent of his farm according to his cowle putty is 27 chakrams 9 fanams, but that he has paid 34 chakrams 4 fanams the Tahsildar is directed to make a strict enquiry into the matter, and to communicate the particulars to the Collector.

The Surveyor of the Malpaddy district ordered to prepare and send in a report of *his daily progress* in the valuation of the lands from the commencement of the survey.

Sheristar Department

The cutcherry Sheristadar and his deputies employed as usual.

The district Sheristadars employed on the *Dehur*, *Kalwar*, *Stalwar* or village individual, and register Jamabandi of their taluks. A survey muttsuddi attached to each for the sake of despatch in bringing up their accounts.

English writers as usual.

Treasury

Contents the same as on the 6th.

Ordered that 4 copies of the average rates of exchange as fixed during the current month at Krishnagiri and Doulatabad, shall be prepared and distributed as follows:—1 for the paymaster, 1 for the Commanding Officer, 1 for the Tahsildar and 1 to be stuck up on the cutwal's choultry Doulatabad.

Justice

The complaint preferred by Nanzapa Naick has by mistake, been entered under the head of management.

Police

Laid the foundation of a new Supari market in Doulatabad.

Felons

Employed as usual, the 4 basket makers join the party at work on the new street south of Krishnagiri.

Cutcherry 10th November 1798

Management

The following questions and answers on points connected with the Jama-bandi are deemed of sufficient importance to be inserted under this head.

Q.—There are two denominations of inams in the Baramahal, called *Gour inam* & *Stull inam*, the former being a service fee to the potal and the latter a sort of paternal estate, as a reward for having built a village. Are both to be entered in the Jama or the former only?

A.—The *Gour inams* being considered as a recompense for the potal's trouble in collecting the rents of his village for the Sirkar, and attached to the office, not to the potal, who as a public servant, may be removed at pleasure, the rents of all inams of this description are to be inserted in the Jama, and afterwards carried to the head of 'disbursements' as an alienation of a certain portion of the Sirkar lands, conferred for the performance of a particular service.

The *Stull inam* although originally bestowed for a public service, being held by a less fluctuating tenure, is considered as a sort of family estate descending from father to son, or to the nearest of kin, where there is no family, nevertheless where the incumbent is capable of doing the duty of the potal, and collecting the village rents, that as a saving of expense to the public, ought to be made a condition of such tenure, and the inam of course entered in the Jama otherwise it should be included under the head 'Lesser estates.'

Q.—At the time of the Survey certain ryots threw up portions of their land which they have since cultivated by stealth thereby defrauding the Sirkar?

A.—Such ryots must be *assessed* for the rents of the relinquished lands thus surreptitiously cultivated at the full rent for the current year, to be entered in the Jama, and if they have done so for any preceding year, they shall be made to pay a double rent as a punishment such rents to be brought to account in *Sivai Jama*, if they are too poor to pay this fine, an example of some of them must be made as a terror to others.

Q.—The inhabitants of certain villages who at the time of the Survey obtained farms under tanks which had not filled for many years before, at the rates for *dry lands*, have in consequence of the present favourable season, made use of the tank water to convert their lands into *Paddy fields*. Is the original rent to remain, or is it to be raised?

A.—Had those ryots by sinking wells or small tanks in their grounds, at their own expense, converted lands formerly dry into wet, no additional rent would have been required, but as they have for that purpose made use of the Sirkar water, it is but fair that they should give the *wet* assessment.

Q.—Agreeably to orders, the inams of Karradars and Karnams have been annexed to the Sirkar, with a view to their receiving monthly pay, in consequence of this, those lands have not been entirely cultivated, are the rents of the waste portions to be entered in the Jama or rejected?

A.—This order not having been issued till the ploughing season was nearly over how came these people, who were unacquainted with the intentions of Sirkar, to neglect the cultivation of their *service* lands, those among them who having the means, have notwithstanding left their fields fallow, are much to

blame, and as a punishment, let the whole of their rents be included in the jama, striking out such as the condition of the incumbents renders of doubtful recovery.

Q.—The merchant of Carmangal complain of the hardship of being obliged to make up among them all deficiencies in the standard *shop tax* from deaths and desertions ?

A.—The merchants of such a considerable place for trade as Carmangal must in consequence of those deaths and desertions, have an increased demand upon their stock, it is therefore fair that they should make up for any suit defalcations.

Q.—Is there to be any new arrangement this year of the *Katkoragi inam* ?

A.—It having been found that those inamdars were in general so poor as to be totally unable to defray the expense of tank repairs, which were executed by Government, an order was issued for annexing such lands indiscriminately to the Sirkar, except the incumbents gave it under their hands, that they would in future be responsible for the good order of their respective tanks. Let that order be considered as still in force, and let the rents of the lands so escheated be entered in the Jumma.

Q.—There are candidates for farming, exclusively, *ghee*, *tobacco*, the *Junnup Sunketum*, (tax paid by the flax weavers) and *Pulley Sunketum*, that formerly exacted from a caste of ryots ?

A.—The monopolies of the two former articles, are found very oppressive, let there be a free market of them. The gunney weavers in general cannot afford to pay the tax, and the pullies, being cultivators, are excused it.

Q.—The Tahsildars have in some instances given *portions* of *Stulls* or fields in farm to the ryots. Are the rents of those portions only, or of the entire *Stulls* to be entered in the Jumma ?

A.—The Tahsildars have on this occasion deviated from a standing order, and shall be made to answer for it, but the ryots not being to blame, their cowl is to remain in force for the current year.

Q.—It appears that certain persons of the description of *Sugavasi* whose religious tenets interdict their handling the plough, and who obtained a reduction of *one fifth* of their rents, in consequence of the additional expense incurred by employing other hands, have taken advantage of this attention to their circumstances on the part of the Sirkar, by admitting *ryots* into a *share* of the lands thus obtained, by which finesse, they have avoided all expense and trouble, they state in their defence, that the Collector's orders to Tahsildars, requiring a minute investigation and particular account of such persons, were subsequent to the ploughing season at which time they had cultivated their lands on the idea that they would be continued to them on the same terms as heretofore ?

A.—It was to have been expected that this distinction would give rise to great abuse, it is now too late in the year to remedy the evil, but steps must be taken to prevent it in future.

Q.—The potail of the village Curapet district Tiruppattur having obtained a Sunnud from the Superintendent importing "that the bearer having engaged to deepen and enlarge the tank belonging to his village, should as a recompense, obtain a fifth part of such lands as should in consequence be brought under cultivation," he has now come to the cutcherry, and produces the Sunnud ?

A.—Let the new lands brought into wet cultivation by the potail's repairs be exactly ascertained and discriminated from the *old* fields, find out what the *average* tirva or rent of the latter are, and considering that as the rent of the former, deduct *one fifth* of the amount from the potail's rent roll and let a new one be made out accordingly.

Sheristar Department

Employed as yesterday, 1206 cowle putties including the ryots, Cabooleats having been signed by the Collector, the former are despatched to the Kammanellore Tahsildar and the latter entered in the dufters.

Treasury

Contents the same as yesterday.

Justice

Nothing new this day.

Trade

Imports this day to Doulatabad 186 bullock loads of sea salt.

Exports 3½ gunneys of Supari.

Cutcherry, 11th November 1798.

Management

Q.—An order has been sent to all the Tahsildars directing that the whole of the Karnams inam lands shall be annexed to the Sirkar, and that such among them as choose to rent their lands shall have thereon the same terms as the *Shooders*, but the Karnams of Tiruppattur and Cunattur held their lands last year on the reduced *Sugavassi* tenure?

A.—Since that is the case, and as all the Karnams ought to be on the same footing, let those of the other districts be excused *one fifth* of the full rent, and enter the remainder in the Jumma of the current year.

Q.—A moorman from Andikuppam, Vaniyambadi district has come to the Cutcherry, and puts in a claim for a *Sugavassi* reduction of his rent?

A.—We shall at this rate have all the inhabitants of the country, who are not *shooders*, putting in their claims, for a similar indulgence and as the petitioner originally agreed to pay the full rent, his plea is rejected.

Q.—In the district of Kunathur such of the ryots as cultivate waste lands, and have taken cowle for *one year* only, pay but *four annas* of the full rent, but in the other districts it is stipulated that no ryot shall have land on such favourable terms, unless he shall consent to occupy such lands for 3 years, paying for the first year 4 annas for the second 8 annas and for the third 16 annas or the full average rent?

A.—The cowle given by the Tahsildar of Cunattur to the ryots must not be altered during the current year, the amount must accordingly be entered in the Jumma of the district.

Q.—Tirupetty of Attipaliam, Miattoor district, who rented a *tarbund* (Palmyra tope) for 14 pagodas finding the rent too heavy deserted last year, but was brought back by the Tahsildar, on a promise that his rent should be reduced 2 pagodas he accordingly paid 12 pagodas for that year, and expects that his rent will not be raised for the present?

A.—This is a trick frequently put in practice by the ryots to obtain a reduction of their rents, but with respect to the *Shanars* although it is a bad precedent, and must not become general, yet it is necessary in some instances to keep them in good humour, for being the only caste whose profession it is to cultivate the palmyra if they desert the country, revenue will sustain a considerable loss. Let the petitioner hold the farm on the terms he proposes. An order issued to include the village totis inams in the Sirkar Putkut Nellum, the full rents of which are to be entered in the Jumma, and afterwards to be charged under the head of 'Village Sibbandi.'

It will hereafter appear that the Collector in consequence of the totis representations, found it eligible to countermand the above order. So far as escheating their lands went, they stated strong objections to being paid in money, saying 'that the name of enjoying an inam, even though they derived no advantage from it was to them satisfactory.'

Q.—The district Sheristadars are applying for paper from the cutcherry to make out the Jamabandi accounts?

A.—Let the Sheristadars and Karnams have what paper is necessary for the Jamabandies, but any other expense must be defrayed from the district Saderward.

Q.—Certain persons in the Vaniyambadi district are applying for lands, in which to sow Indigo, offering a quarter more than the *Shooders* tirva as rent for the said lands, but they represent, that as they do not put the seed in the ground till the month Kartik, it will be Kartik in the following year, before they can reap the crop ?

A.—Let them have the cowle that they have applied for.

Q.—Certain ryots of Adur taluk, Tiruppattur, have sown paddy for transplanting, in the Sirkar *Putkut Nellum*, which does not belong to their farms, and they refuse paying rent for the same ?

A.—This cannot admit of a question, let the portions of land, which may be occupied by beds for transplanting, be measured and the rents exacted from them.

Q.—These ryots represent, that the gour of their village did the same last year, but no rent was required of him ?

A.—That was owing to the neglect or perhaps connivance of the Karnam ; let the rent be exacted from him in like manner.

Q.—An order having been issued to annex the whole of the *Kurradars* inams to the Sirkar, and some of them having represented that they have cultivated those lands previous to the issuing of the said order, on the idea that they would be continued to them, it was afterwards directed that persons in that predicament should enjoy their lands for the current year as heretofore. It becomes a query, how the two sorts of *service fees* namely money and land are to be entered in the Jumma ?

A.—As any distinction may hereafter cause much confusion in our accounts, and as the order alluded to was issued early in the *Kalavari* for the purpose of obviating such objections, let the whole of those inams be *zubied* and the *Kurradars* shall receive a commission on the settlements of their respective villages, as soon as they can be ascertained.

Ordered that such portions of the ryots farms as may have been included in the public high roads, or in the beds of new tanks, shall be measured and their rents struck out of the Jumma.

Q.—Certain ryots who threw up their lands entirely and turned their hands to trade were required to pay house rent, they have now resumed their former occupation ?

A.—The house rent formerly paid by the ryots having been included in the tirva of the land at the time of the survey, if the above ryots are *shooders*, no house rent is to be taken from them.

Sheristar Department

Employed as usual, despatched to the Tiruppattur district 784 cowle putties for the ryots signed by the Collector and to Krishnagiri 243.

Justice

A ryot from Marandhully, in the Palicode district, having stated, that his farm which is contiguous to the said village having been constantly infested and his grain destroyed by the village hogs, and having in vain complained to the inhabitants, he one day made his servant shoot one of them for which the Tahsildar has confined him. Ordered that he shall be immediately liberated, and the plaintiff is desired to destroy most of them, if they continue to infest his fields.

Police

A sepoy having brought a silver ornament for sale, the necessary enquiries are previously made and it appearing to be really his property he is permitted to dispose of it.

Felons

Being Sunday, they are exempted from working.

Trade

Imports to Doulatabad this day

Rice	97½ gunnies.
Ragi	6 bandies 24 gunnies.
Paddy	74 gunnies.
Wheat	2 do.
Gram	1 do.
Mannila gram	2 do.
Banjra.. .. .	1 do.
Cocoanuts	8 do.
Oranges	2 do.
Sugar	1 do.
Jaugree	2 do.
Salt	14 do.
Red dye	1 do.
Tobacco	41 men's loads.
Betel leaf	47 do.
White thread	1 load.
Red thread	2 do.
Cloths	13 do.
Gunny	69 do.
Bullock saddles	3
Cumblies fine	14
Cumblies coarse	10
Coarse cloths	102½

CUTCHERRY, 12TH NOVEMBER 1798.

Management

Orders issued to all Tahsildars, directing that the revenue peons shall in future use matchlocks only, and informing them, that ammunition will be furnished by the Sirkar.

Q.—In the Krishnagiri district certain inams, under the denomination of *stull* were at the time of the Survey bestowd on potails and others employed in collecting the village rents, no opposition to this measure was then made by the original inamdars, but they are now come forward, claiming their inheritance?

A.—These inams being considered as *paternal* estates, which have for several generations descended from father to son, it would be hard, if not unjust, that any new revenue arrangement should deprive them of what they have so long been taught to consider as a right, let them therefore be restored, and let new inams be alienated from the Sirkar lands, or what amounts to the same thing, deduct the equivalent in money out of the rent which the officiating potail pays to the Sirkar.

Q.—Some of the *stull* inamdars having mortgaged their inams for a sum of money, to answer their necessities the officiating potails have redeemed them, by paying the amount, are these to remain in their possession, or to revert to the original proprietor?

A.—Let the present occupants keep possession.

Sheristadar

He and his deputies employed as usual and preparing the *talabundy* or abstract of receipts and disbursements for the month of September. The district sheristadars employed as before.

Treasury

Contents the same as yesterday. The amount of the 1st kist being collected from the said farmer at Krishnagiri, notice of the different coins, composing the collection is sent to the different Tahsildars, that they may prepare and send in the *Irsalnama* accordingly.

Justice

A person of the tailie caste an inhabitant of Doulatabad, having in consequence of a criminal connection with a woman of a different caste been expelled his tribe, and four months having elapsed since that event his brethren intercede for him, stating that his means of subsistence having been put a stop to, he is in great distress, they are informed that if the laws of their caste will admit of his being restored, and if they are of opinion that his crime has been sufficiently atoned for, the Collector recommends that these laws be favourably construed, and that the offender may be permitted to follow his occupation as formerly.

The cause "Malla versus Mutta" two brothers having been closed by the Court of Panchayat, and the proceedings registered, they are read to the Collector, who having approved thereof, signs two, one to be given to the plaintiff and the other to the defendant, an attested copy being at the same time entered in the records.

Trade

Imports this day to Doulatabad.

Paddy	..	..	..	..	..	14	gunnies.
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	5	do.
Bulli	..	..	..	..	..	10	do.
Supari	..	..	..	..	..	2	do.

Exports

Supari	..	..	..	..	..	2	gunnies.
Sea Salt	..	..	..	..	..	6	do.

CUTCHERRY, 13TH NOVEMBER 1798.

The routine of business the same as yesterday.

Police

The Collector having proceeded in person to the pass on the Roykottah road, where the guard of peons is posted, gave directions for building a shed for their accommodation, and pitched upon a spot in the jungle and contiguous to the road, for a new village, as an additional security to travellers.

Justice

The Court of Panchayat employed in ascertaining the modes of punishing crimes in the Coomber or potters caste belonging to the Bullgay or right hand, also those which obtain in the Punchul Sunkait, or fine following castes, viz. Ahungur or blacksmiths, Tamutgur or braziers, Sung-teerash or stone cutters, Sonar or goldsmiths, and Barry or carpenters all whose customs are the same, they belong to the Yerragai or left hand caste.

CUTCHERRY, 14TH NOVEMBER 1798.

Management

Q.—The proprietor of a new fruit garden in the village Ravetputty, Cunattur district has applied to be exempted all rent for the same. How shall he be assessed?

A.—Let the ground included on his garden be measured and the average rent of the dry lands belonging to the village be required of him.

Q.—The son of Aneappa Gour, of Omalur in the Vaniyambadi district, who has resided 15 days in the Carnatic having come to the cutcherry at the Kalavari obtained certain lands on the favourable terms of half the usual rent. As the son of a potail residing in the Company's territory is that cowle to be continued to him?

A.—This favourable cowle has been held out as an encouragement to new settlers from Mysore and the Carnatic to come into the Baramahal, and

though it has in various instances been found liable to great abuse since the cowle in the present instance has been given and the potail's son has on the strength of it cultivated his lands, let it continue in force the current year.

Q.—Acharappa an inhabitant of Moduculhully in the Palcode district, came to the cutcherry and obtained a putty for a piece of dry ground, it appears that mistaking the bounds of his farm, he has encroached upon a field in the Nagree nellum, in which there was a decayed stone tank: this he has repaired at his own expense, which has enabled him to convert the land into *paddy*, how shall the said land be assessed for the current year?

A.—Having measured the land, let him in consideration of the expense he has been at, pay the *dry* field rent for the present, and the *wet* rate of assessment for the ensuing year.

Justice

The Court of Panchayat employed.

1. One on the cause pending “Narayana Chetty *versus* Subbaya.”
2. Preparing the proceedings in the cause between Sonar Rangachari, etc., and Venkata a caste dispute.

CUTCHERRY, 15TH NOVEMBER 1798.

Management

Orders sent to Tahsildars, directing that the ryots who have cultivated lands by stealth and appropriated the produce to their own use shall be doubly assessed for the said lands.

Varada Gour having cultivated some land on the top of one of the hills in the Palcode district represents that as the labour attending such cultivation is great, he hopes for a favourable rent.

Had the Gour bestowed half the labour on a piece of land in the *plains*, it would have been more productive both to himself and revenue, when there is so much unappropriated land below; hill agriculture ought to be discouraged, let him therefore pay the *plain* tirva for the land in question.

Q.—Mutha ryot of Girisamudram in the Vaniyambadi district having converted a part of his farm into a *panmulla* or betel tope, is he to pay the dry or wet assessment?

A.—Industry on the parts of the ryots should by every means be encouraged besides these gardens are an improvement to the country, let him pay the *field* assessment only.

Q.—A ryot of Karkanhully, taluk Roykottah having obtained cowle for a *waste* piece of ground, has gone and ploughed a part of the Putkut nellum?

A.—Let him be assessed accordingly.

Q.—Several persons are setting up claims for being exempted the shop tax, on account of their being cultivators as well as trades people?

A.—So long as they continue to trade, they must pay the tax, as cultivators only, they pay nothing.

Q.—Several washerwomen, whose husbands are dead, represent their inability to pay the usual tax on their caste?

A.—In consequence of the deprivation of their husbands' labours, their gains must be considerably diminished, let them therefore be assessed *half* the usual amount.

Q.—Last year the survey muttsuddi of the Tiruppattur district caused one of the ryots who cultivated under the Irnambut tank, pay house rent?

A.—Let him pay none for the current year.

Treasury

Contains star pagodas 1,157, cantary 264-7-0, old Port Novo 1 rupee, Imaumy 13, new Pondicherry 35, old Do. 596, new Arcot 1,044-8 as., old Do. 725, Company's 1,293. Madras fanams 1,507, Bengal pice 40, Arcot pice 40, Duganies 35, cash 63, total star pagodas 2,644-28-79.

The sum of 5 pagodas having been allowed by the Sirkar to defray the expense of a ceremony at the felling of the cusba tank Palcode, the Tahsildar is ordered to send in an account particulars.

Justice

Two ryots from Adur, taluk Tiruppattur, complain that the Tahsildar induced their consent to cultivate 20 pagodas worth of land, more than they had done the preceding year, by promising them the pottailship of the village, the Tahsildar being present is desired to state the matter as it happened, which having done in a satisfactory manner, the plea of the ryots is rejected.

An order is sent to the Karkan of Palcode, desiring him to confine, Payen Gour of Paparputty, on the complaint of Varada Gour, for directing into his fields, the water of a tank during the night, he having no right to it.

Tana of Bayenpilly, taluk Krishnagiri having complained, that his wife has gone to the house of her father-in-law in the Kammanellore district and that he refuses giving her up, an order is sent to the Karkan, the Tahsildar being at the *Huzur*, to enquire into the matter and see that the wife is restored to her husband.

Rami a woman of Karmangal of the tailie caste, having represented that in consequence of the death of her husband, their former trade has been greatly circumscribed, the fact having been ascertained, the mamul shop tax which was 3 chs. 5 fanams is reduced to 1 chakram.

Police

The totis of the villages bordering on the high road leading from Krishnagiri to Cauverypatam ordered to cut down milk hedge to be taken up by carts, for the purpose of planting in the new barrier across that valley.

The Court of Panchayat employed on the cause pending between Haval Chetty and Basuvappa and upon that pending between Doulatabad Nanjai Chetty and Muttappa.

CUTCHERRY, 16TH NOVEMBER 1798.

Management

Q.—A ryot from Sulagiri in Balaghat has taken a farm in the Roykottah district. What cowle shall be given him ?

A.—Deduct *one fourth* from the *Shooders* tirva of the land he has taken.

Q.—The sepoy's belonging to the garrison of Roykottah have cut away the jungle and here and there have cultivated spots on and in the vicinity of the rock. What rent shall they pay the current year ?

A.—This is a public benefit rendered by the sepoy's and others attached to the garrison, at the laudable recommendation of the Commanding Officer, the place was formerly so infested with tigers, in consequence of the thickness and vicinity of the jungle, that the inhabitants were not safe in their beds, they are now perfectly secure, and that idea alone exclusive of the improvement and salubrity of the place, entitles the sepoy's to indulgence. Let no rent whatever be demanded for this year.

Q.—Certain Brahmins and others in the Vaniyambadi, Kammanellore, etc., districts, have not to this time ploughed some parts of their farms, nor did they, as directed formerly throw them up, during the *Kalavari*. Shall the rents of these uncultivated portions be entered in the Jumma or not ?

A.—As poverty is probably the cause of their not having cultivated the whole of their farms, and as nothing of doubtful recovery must be entered in the Sirkar Jumma, the whole of which must be realized the same as last year, let their rents be excused.

Q.—The potail of Omalur Vaniyambadi district, has for a length of time enjoyed a *stull inam*, and was appointed at the time of the Survey *Karradar*, or Collector of the village rents, he has since, for remissness in his duty, been turned out and another appointed. Is the *stull inam* to remain in the potail's possession or to be attached to the officiating person ?

A.—Depriving the head farmers of these paternal estates may, by weakening their attachment to our Government, prove both detrimental to cultivation, and impolitic, let the *inam* remain as it is, the new *Karradar* shall receive a commission on the rent of the village, for his trouble.

Q.—The Neer Gunty of Adur in the Tiruppattur district, went and represented to the Superintendent, that his *inam* land was small, and his trouble in looking after and dividing the water for the paddy fields great, he obtained in consequence an order to have his *inam* enlarged 25 guntas out of the *waste lands*, but he has cultivated to that amount in the *Pulkut nellum* or arable. What is to be done in this case ?

A.—Let him take the produce this year, and let a *takid* be written to the Tahsildar, directing that he be shown *waste* land to cultivate as directed.

The Tahsildar of Kammanellore having sent a statement of the *mamul maira* or usual deductions from the crops under the cusba tank, given to the karnam and other official people, belonging to the village it is signed by the Collector and returned.

Justice.

Arunachalam of Anandur taluk, Kammanellore, having come and represented, that he has taken a farm consisting both of *waste* and *pulkut nellum*, a part of which he has cultivated, and that the thieves have carried off the bullocks belonging to six ploughs, praying to be excused the *money rent* and offering *buttai* or *half* the produce in *kind*, his *Zemindar* or *security*, is summoned to the catcherry.

Lakshmi a ryot of Serungputty, taluk Tiruppattur represents, that at the time of the survey, she took a farm consisting of four *stulls* or fields, and said to contain 2132 guntas, tirva Sp. 25 Ch. 37 C. 60, she now finds, that it only measures 1098 guntas, and prays that a proportionate reduction of her rent may take place.

A.—On a second measurement of her farm had there been only a difference of 10 or 15 guntas, it would not have signified, but as the difference is so very considerable, let her rent be reduced accordingly and let her have a new putty.

Three ryots belonging to Puram, taluk Parandpilly complain, that they last year cultivated on the *Karradar* and Karnam's cowle both *waste* and *arable* lands, consisting of several *stulls* or fields and that not having ploughed the whole of any one *stull*, they are now called upon to pay the *full* rent.

Q.—This is evidently owing to the neglect of the Karnam and the *Karradar* whose duty it was to have informed the ryots, that if they ploughed anything less than a whole *stull*, they would be made to pay the rent of what they might leave uncultivated, let *them* therefore, as a punishment pay the difference, and measuring the lands ploughed by the ryots, and assessing them the average rent of the village, let *putties* be made out for them accordingly.

The wife of Doulatabad Krishna having complained, that sometime ago she had three bullocks and a sword stolen from her, that having employed her servant to try and find out the thief, she is informed that, as he was driving the cattle by a village near Vepalpilly in Mysore, the *amildar* laid hold of him and the cattle is now in his possession.

The petitioner obtained a letter to the amildar recommending, that as the two Sirkars, were on amicable terms, he should give up the stolen property to the bearer, to whom they belonged.

Certain *Kullas* arrack distillers in the Cunattur district complain that they paid a tax to the arrack farmer for his license and to the *Karradar* of their village, the amount of their land rents and that besides all this they are required to pay house rent they petition that they may be excused the latter.

They are told that the Sirkar house rent is demanded from them not as *cultivators*, but as *retailers* of *spirits* the price of which in order to indemnify themselves, they can raise, the rent cannot be excused.

An *arzi* covering *akyeat nama* is received from the Palcode Tahsildar on the subject of a dispute between two persons about their right to a supari garden of 43 years standing, the particulars of the dispute being read, and it appearing that on account of its old standing, the witnesses are either dead or dispersed the Collector declines entering into its investigation.

Court of Panchayat

Employed trying the cause between Venkatachala Chetty and Muthukrishna Chetty and preparing the particulars to be laid before the Collector for his approbation.

CUTCHERRY, 17TH NOVEMBER 1798.

Management

Q.—In the districts of Vaniyambadi and Kunattur there are small endowments of land, besides the ready money received from the Sircar for Lakshminarayanawamy and Jirhuraishourswamy as fixed in the Superintendent's cutcherry, a general order has been issued this year to annex all the church lands to the Sirkar. Are these lands intended to be included ?

A.—Let takids be written to both Tahsildars directing to let the pujari and other servants of the pagodas retain their inams.

Justice

Venaik of Cauveripatam complains, that he formerly used to pay 2 chs. 4 as. as house rent, but he then followed the profession both of a weaver and a cloth painter that having now entirely, given up the latter business, he expects some reduction of the former rent, and as the loom tax is excused, he hopes to be exempted the whole amount. The Karnam of his village having been questioned states, that he has given up the painting business, but adds that he trades in the small way, on which 10 fanams cantary are excused and his Cabooleat taken for the remainder.

The wife of one Soubah a cloth dyer, complains as above, applying for a reduction of the house rent which was formerly 4 chs. in consequence of the death of her husband, on the information obtained from the Karnam she is excused 2 chakrams.

CUTCHERRY, 18TH NOVEMBER 1798.

Police

Commenced digging a ditch on the south face of Doulatabad on which are employed 44 felons.

Began planting milk hedge as a fence to the barrier hedge intended to be run across the valley leading to Cauveripatam valley, the breadth [lacuna] fathoms.

Trade

Imports this day to Doulatabad.

Rice	..	..	..	..	..	..	128	gunnies.		
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	Do.	5	cart
										loads.
Paddy	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	do.	1	cart
										load.
Wheat	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	do.		
Jevarry	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	do.		
Woored	..	..	..	..	..	..	1½	do.		
Banjra	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	do.		
Bullei	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	do.		
Palasaragu	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	do.		
Cloths	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	do.		
Tobacco	..	..	..	..	..	..	12½	do.	56	men's
										loads.
Betel leaf	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	loads.		
Indian corn	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	do.		
Velatti moong	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	do.		
Red thread	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	do.		
Cloths	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	do.		
Gunny	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	pieces.		
Bag	..	..	..	..	..	..	1			
Coarse cloths	..	..	..	..	..	..	128			

CUTCHERRY, 19TH NOVEMBER 1798.

Management

Q.—A ryot of the Cauveripatam district states, that one of the *stulls* (fields) composing his farm has not been cultivated and that the reason of his not having informed the Tahsildar within the prescribed time was his having been confined on the complaint of some person he prays that he may be excused the rent of the said *stull* ?

A.—The reason he assigns appearing satisfactory, let the rent of the fallow *stull* be deducted and a fresh putty drawn out.

Q.—Some of the ryots represent that three years ago, they obtained cowle from the Sirkar for *waste lands*, free of rent, during that period, half the average rent the fourth and the *full* rent the fifth year, that their poverty joined to unfavourable seasons, has induced them not to cultivate certain fields or portions of the said lands, and they now pray that they may be excused the rent of the said portions ?

A.—These people having, of their own accord, taken waste lands on very favourable terms might, with strict justice be required to fulfil their engagements, but the Sirkar wishing to render their situation as comfortable as possible, and conceiving that rigor on the present occasion might oblige them to sell their cattle, which would cause a further dereliction of their lands the ensuing year, therefore, let the rents of uncultivated lands be excused.

A *toti* belonging to one of the villages in the Palcode district has included in his inam 417 $\frac{1}{8}$ goontas of the Sirkar dry land.

Let the rent of the said land be entered against him in the Sirkar Jumma and let him be seized, that an example may be made of him.

Q.—The inamdar of the Katkoragi, under the Palcode tank bestowed on the *Pam Ishwaraswamy* pagoda 20 goontas of land, this inam being now annexed to the Sirkar is the alienation to be considered valid ?

A.—A money endowment for all the principal pagodas being now established and the former lands escheated the 20 goontas are of course to remain as they are.

The following offers have been made for the tamarind and fish farms in the Kammanellore district, viz., tamarinds 86 chakrams 5 fanams, fish 30 chakrams.

As other candidates may come forward with larger offers, it will be better to wait a few days longer.

A ryot belonging to a village in the Palcode district has by stealth cultivated a field, not included in the farm, and has appropriated the produce thereof.

Let the *full* rent of the said field be entered in the Jumma against him and let an equivalent as a fine be exacted of him.

In the Tiruppattur district there are exclusive of those which have been already farmed out 166 tamarind trees, for which an offer has been made of 4 chs.

The offer is too small, let sometime be allowed for other candidates to come forward.

The cocoanut garden at Candilly was formerly rented for 60 chs. a person has now come forward with an offer of 80 chs.

Let a further delay take place, and let the cause of the former low rent be particularly enquired into after which report to the Collector.

A Lohar (Blacksmith) in one of the villages of the Palcode district was forced last year to fly the country to avoid his creditors, in consequence of which his inam land was annexed to the Sirkar, he has now returned and claims its restoration.

A.—Let it be restored accordingly.

The totis of two villages in the Krishnagiri district have for three years back been in the practice of cultivating lands, which do not belong to their inams, the produce of which they have taken without paying any rent.

A.—It is to be apprehended that this practice is too general throughout the country, and an example is necessary and it was the province of these totis to have informed against any ryot who should cultivate land with a view to defraud the Sirkar, let the average rent of these lands be entered in the Jumma of the current year, as they are too poor to pay double; let the rents of the two preceding years be exacted of them, and let each receive twenty-five stripes as a punishment.

Certain Brahmins who now being residents, have hitherto enjoyed bhut-wurti inams in the Company's territory were informed that they must reside where those inams are, or relinquish them altogether, some of them who live in Timmapate in the Cangundi Zemindari, and Ujender a village near Vaniyambadi, dependant on the Argur Jagir wish to know if the order for escheating the lands affects them, there are two others who reside in the Ambur district.

A.—The villages above specified being close on the borders of our territory, and the Rajah of Cangundi a Company's Zemindar, let them be excepted but all other non-residents, whether in Balaghat or the Carnatic must engage to become *resident* before their lands are restored to them.

A Chetty of Ballagoonta, taluk Vaniyambadi, was informed by the Tahsildar, that if he wished to cultivate any land, he would have it on the *Sugava*s terms (a reduction of $\frac{1}{3}$ th on the *Shooders* tirva, he has accordingly cultivated it, and now claims the promised indulgence.

A.—Let his cowle *putty* be made out accordingly.

Four ryots from the Parandpilly district complain that they cultivated with the knowledge of potail and karnam, certain portions of *stulls* or fields, and that the Tahsildar is now demanding of them the *full* rent of those fields.

A.—The potail and karnam, having been guilty of a breach of positive orders in this instance, which were to give cowle for *whole stulls* only, let the portions which the ryots have cultivated be measured and their rents entered in their *putties*, and let the above two official people be assessed the difference, as a punishment for their neglect of duty.

A ryot belonging to Kottakotta, district Vaniyambadi has represented, that at the time of the survey he took a farm for the yearly rent of 5 chs. 5 fanams, that he did not cultivate one of the fields thinking it did not belong to him.

the Karradar of the village gave me cowle for the said field, at 2 chs. 5 fanams, and he has nevertheless, collected from him the *full rent* for two years past.

A.—Let the surplus rent collected by the Tahsildar and remitted to the Treasury be repaid to the ryot out of the Sivai Jumma, on further enquiry it appears that the Karradar gave the ryot cowle for this field, which was *waste, on his own account* and that he received the rent for two years, that the Tahsildar, when he came to the knowledge of it, assessed the same field 3 chs. 8 annas on account of the Sirkar, being ignorant that it formed a part of the farm, for which the ryot paid 5 chs. 5 fanams, this sum he also collected, and remitted to the treasury, it is therefore ordered that the amount so collected, viz., for two years 6 chs. 1 fanam shall be repaid the ryot out of the *Sivai Jumma*, and the collection by the Karradar for the same period, viz., 5 chs. shall be defrayed by him, the money was accordingly paid in presence of the Collector, and the Tahsildar desired to collect the 5 chs. from the Karradar and repay it to the ryot.

A moorman belonging to Permaput, taluk Tiruppattur, having represented that a piece of ground formerly allowed for a *fakir's tenkia* was in consequence of his absence at the time of the survey, included in the Sirkar lands, he now applies for its being restored, but the Collector thinks proper to reject his petition.

Another moorman in the district of Krishnagiri having come and produced the sunnad of the Cuddapa Nabob by which it appears he was entitled to a *rassoom* of 1 dugani for every bullock load of grain passing through the district, the said *rassoom* having been for three years past included in the sayer farmer's *putty*, he is told to appear in the cutcherry at the end of the current fasli year when he will be included in the Collector's estimate of *pensions* for the ensuing one.

Treasury

Contains star pagodas 1,209, Cantary 257-5-0, old Port Novo 1, new Imamy Rs. 16, new Pondicherry 35, old do. 596, new Arcot 1041-8 as., old 725, Company's 1,474, silver fanams 5,158, Bengal pice 40, Arcot pice 40, duganias 454, cash 63, total star pagodas 2,692-24-4 $\frac{3}{4}$.

CUTCHERRY, 20TH NOVEMBER 1798.

Management

The head farmers of Jevadipur having appeared in the cutcherry, they are told in the first instance, that the amount settlements for the current must be the same as last year, and that they must of themselves determine on the proportions of that settlement to be paid by each *naat* or small district, they represent that their five years lease has now expired, that during that period, their losses have been great by deaths and desertions of the ryots who were swept off in great numbers by an epidemical disease which was equally fatal to men and cattle, in short that they are utterly unable, to pay the former rent and that if the Sirkar insist upon it, they must be ruined.

The Collector knowing that what they have asserted is true in part, and that they are considerably indebted to sowcars who advanced them money to pay their kists, directs that the Tahsildar of Tiruppattur, who was formerly directed to obtain a particular account of their condition, and the late Tahsildar of Jevadipur, who acted in that capacity for several years, shall both be applied to for information of their actual circumstances, so far as the difficulty of access to the hilly tract they occupy will permit a knowledge of them, this information to be laid before the Collector, for his guidance in fixing the assessment for the current year.

Certain ryots in the Krishnagiri district formerly obtained waste lands on the terms of being excused all rent for the first three years, during this period they cultivated these lands, the produce of which they have appropriated to themselves, but now that the fourth year is arrived, when some rent will be required of them, they have left the lands fallow, some among them have absconded, and the rest say that they will not occupy the lands in question any longer.

A.—This is certainly most unreasonable conduct on their part, let those among them who are present be assessed for the current year the average rent of the village to which the lands belong.

Police

The felons employed as follows on the works of the lower fort of Krishnagiri 47, attached to the pioneers 52, at the new village of Daulatabad 62, viz., digging a ditch on the south face 35, on the new south gateway 14, sweeping the streets 5, on the new tank 8, grinding ragi 19, building a ragi store room 3, on the hill 2, sick 9, unemployed 6, total 200.

CUTCHERRY, 21ST NOVEMBER 1798.

Management

The Subadar commanding the troops at Vaniyambadi having taken it upon him to confine a person for a debt in his own guard, the manager is directed to claim him and report his case to the Collector.

Q.—Certain moormen of the description of ghairmahadi, who left Tippoo's country in consequence of a religious dispute, having come and settled in Palcode, obtained lands on a favourable cowle, is that cowle to be continued ?

A.—These people must have cultivated their lands on the idea, as they were not told to the contrary, that they would not pay an increased rent, and it is now too late in the year, to alter their cowle, therefore let it continue as it is for the present fasli.

Justice

The inhabitants of Chouthully in the Cauveripatam district having represented that in consequence of unusual repair made to the tank of Tullihully, certain lands, both Sirkar and inam, belonging to their village having been overflowed, are rendered useless; it appearing that the Tullihully ryots have thereby obtained a proportionate benefit from the increase of water, the Collector directs that the Chouthully people shall receive out of the Sirkar lands an equal quantity with their inams, so overflowed, and that the ryots of Tullihully shall be assessed each according to his rent, for the tirva of the lands so alienated, as well as for the portion of the Sirkar land also overflowed, and that they shall for that purpose be summoned to the Cutcherry.

CUTCHERRY, 22ND NOVEMBER 1798.

Police

The son of Chinnappa Naick of Malpaddy, who was formerly confined on suspicion of having instigated the robbery in the Cungundi pass, having promised, on condition of being released, that he will find out where the plundered property has been concealed, in 15 days, he is enlarged accordingly, and his brother, as was agreed upon, confined in his room.

CUTCHERRY, 23RD NOVEMBER 1798.

Presents nothing interesting.

CUTCHERRY, 24TH NOVEMBER 1798.

Management

The period for collecting the 2nd kist of the settlement for the current year having arrived, the following *Eishtiharnama* or proclamation is published in each district. "To all Karradars, Karnams, ryots and others of the district Krishnagiri, Know ye that whereas your Tahsildar has received orders to collect the 2nd kist now due, at the rate of 30 per cent of the settlement of your district for the current year Kalayukti Samvatsara fasli 1208, you are hereby directed to pay into your Karradars at the above rate the proportions of the rents due.

by you respectively according to your agreements with the Sirkar specified in your cowle putties taking his receipts for the same, and the Karradars of each village, after collecting the amount shall carry and deliver it to the Tahsildar taking his receipt."

Orders to the above effect despatched to each Tahsildar with directions to publish the proclamation by beat of tom tom throughout the villages.

CUTCHERRY, 25TH NOVEMBER 1798.

Management

An order written to the Cunattur Tahsildar to the following purport, that two cawnies of land belonging to the fakir Ullah Mir, for which he has produced a sunnad having, by mistake at the time of the survey, been included in the Sirkar *Putkut nellum* you are hereby directed to restore the said two cawnies to the petitioner that he may enjoy the produce thereof as heretofore. Another order to the same Tahsildar, intimating that the Kandilly cocoanut garden having been rented out for the current year to Lala Lakshumi Ram for the sum of 85 pagodas, the said garden shall be made over to the farms dependants, he making good any expense incurred by the Sirkar during the *amàni* management from the commencement of the year to the day of delivering over.

Trade

A letter written to the Cangundi Rajah informing him that Kanu Ram a Sowcar belonging to Doulatabad, is building sugar mills and houses here and there in his Zemindari for the purpose of manufacturing sugar and desiring him to prohibit the levying of any duties on the exports of the said commodity by the said Sowcar, also that in the event of tricks being played by persons to whom he may have made advances of money for the purchase of canes, he will afford him every assistance in the recovery thereof and every protection to his property against thieves warning his couligars to that effect.

IMPORTS THIS DAY TO DOULATABAD

Paddy	..	..	Gunnies 109, carts 16, Jack apes 6.
Rice	..	..	Do. 117½
Ragi	..	..	Do. 33, carts 9.
Bullir	..	..	Do. 25.
Jevari	..	..	Do. 3.
Banjra	..	..	Do. 5.
Cocoanuts	..	..	Do. 4.
Oranges	..	..	Do. 2.
Limes	..	..	Do. 3.
Cane sugar	..	..	Do. 8, baskets 11.
Jaggery	..	..	Do. 2, baskets 2.
Tobacco	..	..	Loads 40.
Fine cumblies	..	..	Gunnies 10.
Coarse cumblies	..	..	106.
Betel leaf	..	..	54 loads.
Cloths	..	..	36 "
Red thread	..	..	2 "
Vellati moong	..	..	2 "
Indian Corn	..	..	1 "
Gunnies	..	..	17 Pieces.
Bags	..	..	2.
Perria cloths	..	..	76 putkories
Perria sauries	..	..	107.

CUTCHERRY 26TH NOVEMBER 1798

Management

The inhabitants of four villages in the Palcode district having represented that the worship of the deities in their temples has been for some years interrupted in consequence of the desertion of the curg inamdar (who carries a pot

of water with margoza leaves immersed in it, before the god) and that his nephew, who is present offers to do his duty, the former inams are, agreeably to their petition, ordered to be made over to the latter.

CUTCHERRY 27TH NOVEMBER 1798

Certain ryots belonging to the Sirkar villages in the Palcode district having gone and settled in the Shrotriam (inam village) of Goonthully, the Tahsildar is directed to ascertain from what villages they have emigrated, what rent they paid respectively to the Sirkar, and what terms they have obtained from the inamdar, who with the ryots are to be sent to the Cutcherry.

The Kistbandi for the Cangundi peshkash, is despatched to the zemindar with directions to forward to the treasury by the end of December 1760, who pays the balance of the 1st Kist amount and of the 2nd.

A takid is written to the Tahsildar of Cunattur to this effect, that the Karradar of Yegur having been summoned to the cutcherry to answer a charge preferred against him for cultivating *nagree nellum* since Pingala without the knowledge of the Sirkar, that he and the Karnam having been questioned particularly as to the truth of the charge, it appears that the warput or battai lands of the village were included in his farm, that he in common with the other Karradars of the district had the privilege of cultivating the *nagree nellum* of fallow lands for two years, free of rent and that he did not know the distinction between the warput and *nagree nellum* which is the cause his having since cultivated the latter, this being the season for the present sent back to his village, the rents of which he is as usual to deliver to you, certain ryots have it appears, cultivated land not included in their putties, the rents of such land, as well as of those which have in like manner been cultivated by the Karradar must be entered in the Jumma of the current year, and you are to find out what were the two years, during which he enjoyed the waste lands in inam and what land he has since cultivated by stealth, that when you come to the cutcherry to settle your jama-band, the necessary steps may be taken.

Information having been received, that three ryots from Balaghat who obtained lands in the village of Kottur, at half the usual rent on account of their being emigrants, made use of the assistance of the *old ryots* in cultivating the said lands, the Tahsildar of Krishnagiri is directed to enter the *full* rent in the present jumma and to exact it from them accordingly.

CUTCHERRY 28TH NOVEMBER 1798.

Presents nothing new.

CUTCHERRY 29TH NOVEMBER 1798.

The settlement of Jevadipur for the current year having been fixed at star pagodas 4,400, including the sair, the Tahsildar is apprized thereof, and informed that the *naatgours* having assessed themselves for the amount, had given in Cabooleats to that effect, each of them has received a cowle putty accordingly he is directed to take the necessary securities of the payment of the money, which he is to collect regularly, as specified in the Kistbandi transmitted to him. As a further security they have entered into the following joint bond.

“ We, Nellavasil Nair, Chinna Gour, Poddur Kuppa Gour, Pungumbut Matram Gour, Kuppanattam Rambudra Naick, Mutta Naick, Varag Naick, Tiamally Belly Gour, Bhimkulam Chinna Gour, Bargur Kuppa Gour, Narpatt Nair, Arunachala Gour, Pulappa Nair, Kasu Gour, Mulakat Kuppa Gour, Pangul Nair, Arunachalam devaroy, Chetty &c. have of our own accord entered into the following joint obligation, viz., that whereas the farm of the villages composing the taluk of Jevadipur including the Sair, Ghee, Sibbandi, Saderward, rassooms, exclusive of inams, has been conferred on us 10 Nairs for the sum of star pagodas four thousand and four hundred (4,400) we do hereby engage to pay the said sum to the sirkar by regular instalments as set forth in our kistbandi through the Tahsildar each according to his cowle putty, taking receipts for the same, should any one of us, from inability or other cause be

unable to pay his rent we do hereby further pledge ourselves to make good the same, by a general contribution, each according to his ability, should the sirkar find it eligible to excuse any article of the Sair, we do promise to excuse it also, given under our hands in the cutcherry this 29th November 1798. Kalayukti Samvatsara fasli 1208."

Sheristadar.

The following are the particulars of the Jevadipur settlement for fasli 1208 :—

			P.	F.	C.
Putty to Nallavasil Nair Chinnagour	..	..	465	0	0
„ to Poddur Nair Kuppagour	..	..	292	0	0
„ to Pungumbut Matiargour	..	..	238	0	0
„ to Bhinkolamchinnagour	..	..	875	0	0
„ to Bar Gour Kuppagour	..	..	410	0	0
„ to Timmial Bellyour	..	..	394	0	0
„ to Narpet Nair Arunachalam	..	..	370	0	0
„ to Mutta Nair Nargour	..	..	552	0	0
„ to Kuppanattam Rambudder	..	..	400	0	0
„ to Mulacar Arunachalam &c.	..	..	49	0	0
„ to Pullappa Nair Kalagour	..	..	355	0	0
			<hr/>		
Star pagodas	..	..	4,400	0	0
			<hr/>		

CUTCHERRY, 30TH NOVEMBER 1798.

A Brahmin belonging to Kúrti taluk Cúnattur, having represented that a part of his bhutwurti inam, 25 goontas was during his absence at the time of the survey, included in the sirkar lands the Tahsildar is to ascertain the fact and give information thereof.

The Commissary of grain at Krishnagiri having received from the Presidency a considerable sum of money in Porto Novo pagodas for the purchase of grain, at the rate of 120 P.N. Ps. per cent stars and the bazaar rate of exchange being nearly 122 P. Ns. it is determined to avoid, the great loss to the Company that the bazaar exchanged shall be fixed for the ensuing month at 120 P. N. Ps. per cent stars, and as the greater part of the money received from Madras, will be distributed among the ryots, for their grain, they are to be immediately informed that the same coin will be received from them at the same rate of exchange in payment of their rent and the Collector, in order that the troops may not suffer, will observe the same rule in his next issue of Port Novo's to the paymaster, takids on the subject are accordingly issued to all the districts.

G.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE CUTCHERRY OF THE NORTHERN DIVISION DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1798.

Management

Certain wurtacks or merchants residing in the pettah of Chinroydrug having represented to the manager their intention of removing with their effects, in consequence of the fort being dismantled, considering themselves no longer safe in an open frontier village, he is desired to send them to the Collector, who will hear what they have to say.

The Tahsildar of Vaniyambdai having represented, that the ryots were bringing in numbers of duganies in part payment of their kist, he is desired, as the transmission of so much copper coin to the treasury would be both expensive and inconvenient, to dispose of them at the current bazaar rate of exchange in the cusba of his district.

A ryot of the Roykottah district having stated to the manager, that the amount rent of his farm is 13 chakrams, that he entered into engagements with the ryots of a neighbouring village to cultivate the said farm on the terms of

Cundachara Nissa or one quarter in kind and the rest for a money rent, now that the collections have commenced, they refuse to stand by the original agreement, pretending that the crops have turned out bad and offering *buttai* or a rent in kind he is desired to see that they perform their original engagements.

The *Julay's* in general (a description of weavers) having represented that the sayer farmer was exacting the established *Beirgee* (3 fanams monthly) for the small looms in their houses, which were set up for their children to practise on, and appearing that the cloths produced from such looms, though of an inferior quality, yet fetched something in the market, the sair farmer is ordered to exact but *one silver fanam* for every two looms.

The Commissary of grain having received orders to beat out as much paddy into rice for the use of the army, as he possibly can and having applied to the Collector for his assistance therein, takids are despatched to the different Tahsildars, directing them to ascertain on what terms the inhabitants will consent to beat out the store paddy on hand in their respective districts and how much they will engage to beat into rice in the course of 8 days, if they should agree for money, how many fanams will be required for each candy of paddy, if for grain, what quantity of rice will be expected as the price of their labour in beating out 1 garce of paddy.

The settlement of the Yellagiri hills for the current fasli having been fixed at the star pagodas 425-33-60 for which the head gours having given in their Cabooletas and received cowle putty agreeably thereto the Tahsildar of Vaniyambadi is apprized thereof directed to take good security for the amount and to collect it according to the kistbandi.

Orders are despatched to the different districts, directing that the revenue peons shall in future be without exception, armed with matchlocks.

Orders written to the Tahsildars of all the districts, desiring them to invite all sheep breeders and others to come forward with offers of furnishing sheep and slaughter for the army, and having ascertained the number likely to be forthcoming by the 15th January 1799, to send an account thereof to the cutcherry.

The Amildar of Malpaddy having represented that one of his ryots having emigrated to one of the Company's villages with a balance against him of 5 chs. the Tahsildar of Kammanellore is directed to ascertain the fact as well as the circumstances of the ryot, and if proved the balance to be collected and paid to the amil immediately or by instalments, according as it may appear, he can afford it.

Orders are despatched to all Tahsildars directing them to give general intimation to all grain dealers within their respective districts, that there being a scarcity of grain at Arcot, Arni, Walajanagar and Walajabad all persons desirous of exporting grain to those places, will find their account therein, but this order must not affect any engagements entered into with the Commissary at Krishnagiri for store supplies.

General orders issued to sell off all *warput* and *amani* grain at the current market price, with the exception of ragi, which is directed to be sent into Krishnagiri for the use of the felons.

Orders sent to Tahsildars to assess the most numerous flocks of sheep in their respective districts and to pay for them at the average rate of 3 the pagoda, viz.

Krishnagiri	1,200
Vaniyambadi	750
Tiruppattur	410
Cunattur	920
Kammanellore	1,320
Palcode	400
	<hr/>
Total ..	5,000
	<hr/>

These sheep to be collected at each cusba and to be given in charge of the village totis, till further orders.

The Cangundi Rajah is desired to collect 1,000 sheep for the army, for which he is informed that credit will be given him in the next kist of his pesh-kash at the average rate of 3 sheep for the star pagoda.

The Rajah is also prohibited from levying any duties on grain and all articles of supply for the stores.

Sheristar Department

Employed 1 on the Krishnagiri field register.

“ Communicating the same to the English writers, preparing the standard rental abstract No. 4,

“ Do. the account particulars of takavi collections.

“ Do. Receipts for the same, *nanawar* by coins.

“ Do. The district Sheristadars preparing their respective Jamabandies.

“ Do. Preparing the *awardah* of tank repair, disbursements, from the beginning of the year.

“ Do. Communicating to the English writer the October *Haat kharrida*.

“ Do. Communicating to the English writer the *baubwarjumma khurch* or different heads of collection and disbursement.

“ Do. Preparing *nanawar* receipts for the *Sivai Jumma* collections in October.

“ Do. the *talaband baki* of the October *Jumma Khurch*.

“ Do. the *Dehwar takavi tufsil vasul* in October.

“ Do. the *Dehwar takavi tufsil vasul* in November.

“ Do. the *Jumma khurch Beyaar Awarda*, from the beginning of the year.

“ Do. The *haat kharrida* for November.

“ Do. the *karnam, wurtana, butwara putty* which is delivered to the cutcherry daroga.

Communicating to the English writer the Veerabudra *inam Zaubita* after the Collector's form.

Comparing the October *talabund* with the English writer.

Preparing the *devastan tusdeek, ismwar*.

Communicating the November *haat Kahrrida* to the writer.

One of the gumastahs preparing the *haat kharrida* from the 1st to the 9th December.

Preparing the *inam Zaubita, hobliwar*.

Justice

Trikam Chetty a sowcar having represented that he had outstanding balances to a considerable amount against the inhabitants of Vaniyambadi, Tirupattur, Cunattur and Kammanellore, the Tahsildars of those districts are directed to afford him assistance, by summoning the debtors before him, and settling disputed claims by means of his court of Panchayat.

Venkataramana who rented the excise farm of Tiruppattur last year from Kanu Ram, the former general, having a dispute with him about a deduction of rent for sibbandi during the time the farm was in *Amani* and having stated that one Nabi Sahib of the said village was privy to the whole of what passed between them on the subject, the Thasildar is directed to summon him before him, that learning the particulars from his own mouth, he may transmit them to cutcherry.

Lala Lakshumiram of Doulatabad, having given information against his cook Chambu Ram for attempting to poison him and his family, he is summoned before the cutcherry, and the contents of his *buttiva* (expense bag) being examined a paper was discovered, in which was a quantity of white arsenic powder, on being questioned as to the reason of his carrying arsenic about him, he acknowledged that he did so, but that it was Lala's young daughter who, having

got by some means, hold of the arsenic, took an opportunity of mixing a little of it with her father's curry, who being soon after taken ill with a violent vomiting and purging he gave him some medicine, which counteracted the effects of the poison.

Lala's daughter being a child of 10 years old, it is very improbable that she should introduce any powder into her father's curry, knowing it to be poison; the cook has confessed that he had the arsenic in his bag, and there being the strongest presumption proof that he formed the diabolical intention of poisoning his master, he is taken into custody for further examination.

An order is issued to the palasary dealers in Doulatabad etc., prohibiting on pain of heavy fine and imprisonment selling of any sort of poisonous drug, to any person whatever, without giving previous notice to the Sirkar.

Some lost property contained in a gunny bag having been found in the Jungle, by one of the village Karradars, it is brought to the Krishnagiri Tahsildar, it is lodged in the Cutcherry, and advertised. Some days after having been claimed by a Binjari, he is desired to give in a list of the different articles it contained, which corresponding, his property is delivered over to him.

The Rajah of Cangundi having solicited through his vakil for a short delay, in paying his 2nd kist, as he had not yet completed his Jamabandi, he is informed that eight days beyond the date stated in his kistbandi will be allowed him.

Some of the Rajah's subjects having had claims preferred against them by an inhabitant of Doulatabad, for the recovery of debts, and these having been proved, and written engagements entered into for their discharge in 8 days, the Rajah is furnished with a list of them, that collecting the amount he may transmit it to the cutcherry.

A Butwurti inamdar in the Tiruppattur district, whose inam was overflowed and rendered useless to him, in consequence of repairs made to the Samudram tank, having complained that the land ordered to be occupied by him in lieu thereof, was insufficient, the Tahsildar is directed to measure both the old inam and the portion of sirkar land given to him instead thereof and report to the cutcherry.

Murad Ali fakir being in the practice, by virtue of a sunnud obtained from the Cuddapah Nabob, of collecting *rassooms*, from the villages, the Collector, judging that such a privilege was liable to great abuse, ordered it to be put a stop to, in consequence of which the fakir having deputed two of his relations with the sunnuds to the cutcherry and it being now too far advanced in the year to enter him on the pension list, the Tahsildars are directed to admit of the usual collections from those only, who may be willing to contribute, till the end of the current year.

A dispute having arisen between two women in the Palcode district, they went to the Tahsildar to have it settled by the court of Panchayat, one of them having attempted to secure the influence of one of the Karkun's, by offering him a bribe of 12 rupees, he informs the Tahsildar thereof, who sends the money to the cutcherry accompanied by an account of the particulars from which it appearing that one of the gours had advised giving the bribe he is ordered in to answer for his conduct.

Certain ryots belonging to a village in the Vaniyambadi district having complained that their potail wanted them to quit his village saying that the rents would be reduced by the Collector in consequence, and he would also have more pasture ground for his cattle, the potail with the necessary witnesses to this conversation are summoned to the cutcherry.

A ryot belonging to Parandpilly taluk Vaniyambadi having complained, that the second year after the survey he took a farm, rent 20 chakrams, that having made a garden of a part of his land, in which he had sown chillies and onions, the gour of the village forced the said garden from him together with a stack of straw, which he had collected in it, the Tahsildar is directed to summon the parties before him, and after due investigation, to report the result to the cutcherry.

A ryot of Vaniyambadi, who has a farm in the Wurpairy puttra, a tract of paddy, under the cusba tank, admitting another ryot into a share of the farm, gave him the usual written document, having changed his mind, he without acquainting this ryot entered into a similar engagement with a third person, in consequence of which, he has preferred his complaint at the cutcherry, the Tahsildar is directed to take down the depositions of certain witnesses whose names are sent to him, and to transmit them to the cutcherry.

An oilman who formerly resided in the village of Utangarai, wishing to return and settle at the original place of his abode, finds his house occupied by a Chetty, who refuses giving it up to him, and having complained at the cutcherry, he receives an order to the Tahsildar desiring him to settle the matter in such a manner, as that both shall be satisfied.

A person named Venkata an inhabitant of Madrapilly taluk Muthoor states, that three years ago he advanced money to certain wurtucks in the Tadkal district, for which they passed their bonds including *tullavasi* (interest in kind) and complains that till this day he has not been able to recover either the money or grain. The matter referred to the Tahsildar.

Davy Singh an Agent sent by Major Dallas into the Baramahal to purchase bullocks for the public service, obtains a dustuck, prohibiting the levying of the usual *Singoti* (duty on the sale of cattle).

A person having represented that he purchased from the karnam of Cudwoney, taluk Cúnattúr, a year before he was dismissed from his employ for malversation, a *cut koragi inam* under the arnaputty tank, and claiming to be put in possession of the said inam, the Tahsildar is desired to summon witnesses to the transaction, and if substantiated, to make over the inam land, to the petitioner, taking from him a muchilka, by which he binds himself to keep the tank in repair.

The Karradar of Mudamputty, taluk Cúnattur having stated, that there being a probability of the breaking of the tank belonging to the village he went and told the tahsildar who promised to write to the Huzur and make him acquainted with the answer that the tank having broken in the meantime, he repaired at his own cost for 5 candies of grain and two cantary fanams and claiming to be reimbursed the same, the tahsildar is desired to summon the tank-diggers and having learned the particulars from them and the people of the village to send a report thereof.

A Chetty of Dharmapuri having complained of another Chetty in the Kunnattur district who is indebted to him in cattle, he receives a takid addressed to the tahsildar to whom this matter is referred.

A ryot of Paparpatti, taluq Kunattur having complained that by throwing a dam across a rivulet running through the jungle at some expense he had thereby been enabled to convert a portion of dry into wet cultivation and that the Gour of the village wanted to raise the rent upon him, the tahsildar is written to directing him to enquire particularly into the matter and if the ryot's representation should be true to prohibit the raising of his rent.

An Oilman belonging to Karmungal who paid 25 fanams cantary as shop tax having at the time of the survey entered into a written engagement to leave off trade in consequence of which he was excused the tax, it now appearing that his son carried on trade as usual in the village during the years Rakshasa, Nala and Pingala, the father is imprisoned until he shall pay the amount out of which he has defrauded the sirkar being 7½ chakrams.

Subbayya of Paparpatti, taluk Palcode having represented that he received from Lala Lukshmi Ram (100) hundred pagodas to purchase store grain, he sent 40 candies to Royakota out of which two Candies having been returned, he gave them in charge to one Nanji Chetty of Palcode that the effects of the said Chetty having been confiscated by an order from the sircar, his grain was included therein and he now petitions to have it restored. The Tahsildar is ordered to ascertain the fact and if proved to restore the grain to the owner.

The tahsildar of Vaniyambadi having confined a woman for stealing tamarinds, he is desired to ascertain the quantity with its bazaar price which she is to pay to the tamarind farmer and an equivalent to the sirkar as a fine.

Police

The Guard of peons stationed by the Raja in the Kangundi pass for the protection of passengers against robbers being found insufficient, he is directed to post another guard near a rivulet at some distance, by which the robbers used to fall on travellers without being discovered.

Several robberies having been committed at an unprotected place on the road between Krishnagiri and Royakota and the Collector having resolved on building a new village near it, and to clear the jungle, two ryots from Balaghat have two houses marked out for them and the business of clearing them is commenced upon.

Some pearl merchants having been set upon and plundered by a gang of armed people in the Palcode district, the tahsildar is directed to spare no pains in discovering them.

Three thieves having fallen into the hands of the Palcode tahsildar he is directed to give each of them 50 stripes through the streets of the Kasba and to send them under a guard of peons to Krishnagiri where they are to be confined in irons and doomed to hard labour for a month.

Felons

Total 210, employed as follows:—At Rayakota 7. Attached to the pioneers 21 ; in the lower fort 36 ; grinding ragi 24 at Daulatabad 108. Working new tank 6, sweeping the streets 5, assisting the smiths 4, digging and building a wall on the south face 93, on the hill 3, sick 7, unemployed 4.

Trade

Imports to Daulatabad this month.

	Gunnies.	Jackass loads.	Carts.
Paddy	2189	43	145
Râgi	245	..	38
Bajra	41	..	8
Javari	9	3	1
Rice	855½	8	0
Dhal Turi	63½	0	1
Ballar	164	..	..
Sea salt	200	..	..
Samay	9	..	..
Harak	9	..	..
Tuvarê (Green)	3	..	..
Kulthi	119	..	..
World	5½	..	..
Moong	33	..	..
Hirburray	1	..	..
Wheat	12	..	..
Bathany	1	..	..
Ghee		bullock loads	1.
Oil		bullock load	2.
Kobra (dried cocoa)	2	..	..
Black pepper	15	..	..
Soft sugar	43	Cart 1, baskets	9.
Jaggery	11	Baskets	17
Tobacco	5	5 loads	262.
Yerandi	5	..	..
Tamarinds	1	..	..

Gunnies.

Supari	34	..	..
Phulsarak	13	..	..
Sigakai	11	..	..
Cocoanuts	34½	..	..
Oranges	16½	..	..
Limes	3	..	..
Betel leaf	1	loads.	386
Cloths	20	..	194
White thread	1	..	..
Read thread		loads	6.
Cotton	24	..	..
Kamblis (fine) No. 53.			
Kamblis (coarse) 308.			
Gunny and bullock saddles pieces	237.		
Pariah cloths saris....	458	Patsaris	290.
Indigo	2		
Silk	2		
Sugarcandy	3		

The brother of Fakir Muhammad, one of the principal merchants at Arcot having been introduced to the Collector offers to transfer a part of his stock in trade to the new villages of Daulatabad and with that view purchases a shop containing 6 ankanas and at his request obtains the following cowle.

“Cowlenama in the name of Fakir Mahomed and Shaik Ahmed merchants and inhabitants of Arcot, whereas you have proposed to make Doulatabad the mart of a part of your trade in palsarg and Supari between Tippu’s country and the Carnatic and also to make it a depot for other articles of traffic, you are for your engagement to pay the following reduced duties.”

1st. “If you export palsarg, viz., silk, copper, tafta, banaat (scarlet and cloth) tin, peeple, camphire, benjamin, mace and nutmeg, cloves, ginger &c., &c., &c., from the Carnatic to your warehouse in Doulatabad, you shall be excused *half* the usual duties.”

2. “If you import supari &c., from Balaghat by the way of Doulatabad to the Carnatic, or if you export palsarg &c. by the same route from the Carnatic to Balaghat, you shall pay the same reduced duties, that are detailed in the cowle already granted to the Doulatabad Head Chetty.”

J. G. GRAHAM,
Assistant Collector.

H.

EXTRACT FROM THE DIARY OF PROCEEDINGS AS TRANSMITTED WEEKLY BY THE SHERISTADARS TO THE COLLECTOR, FROM EACH DISTRICT.

Krishnagiri

The Tahsildar, Sheristadar, members of the Panchayat &c., &c. assembled in the catcherry at 9 o’clock, adjourned at 4 in the evening met again at 8 at night retired at 11.

Read a takid from the Huzur advising that the Sair duties on *Indgo, Indigo Seed, Sugar and Sugarcane* have been struck off and directing a strict attention thereto.

An *inam* land, formerly belonging to one Peera Shah deceased having been claimed by Mohideen Shah as nearest of kin, he is told that he must first produce a certificate from the *Caurez* fussy udin at Jaggadeo, to that effect.

Lungra, fakir of Chandapur being in the enjoyment of several inam lands which are *Ghair Zaubita* (not entered in the register).

Register, the karkeen is written to ascertain their situation and extent for the information of the Huzur.

The *mamul inam* enjoyed by the *Panchangi* of Chandapur, being 9 goontas and the incumbent having cultivated $13\frac{3}{4}$ goontas a reference thereon is made to the Huzur, and an order received to collect from him the amount rent of the *surplus* cultivation.

The Caurez's sunnud for the inam land formerly enjoyed by Peera Shah having been produced by Mohidin Shah, the latter is put in possession.

Read a takid from the Huzur, containing an account particulars of property plundered from Ooppara Ragavayya of Dharmapuri, directing that any person who shall be found selling any item thereof is to be immediately taken up and confined, and intimation given to the cutcherry.

The karradar of Cetipilly represents that as he was, the other day, returning to his village, after dark, in evening, he saw two or three people driving bullocks along the skirts of a hill, through the jungle suspecting that they were thieves and afraid to go up to them, he raised his voice on which they all fled, leaving the cattle behind them, which he drove to his village, where they now are—he is told to keep them there, till instructions respecting them can arrive from the Collector.

A woman of the Jaggadeo district having complained against one Gourappah, from whom she borrowed 4 pagodas promising that he should have her daughter in marriage, which promise she refused performing, in consequence of a subsequent dispute, and the other persisting, she lays her case before the cutcherry, the case is settled by the *Panchayat*, the *fussal nama* or written proceedings, being sent to the Huzur for the Collector's approval, is returned signed by him, and a fine of 6 fanams cantary, agreeably thereto, is levied on Gourappah.

The Baker at Krishnagiri having claimed one of the bullocks recovered from the thieves by the Kotipilly karradar having described all its marks correctly, brought witnesses to prove its being his property and drawn its tail through his hand (equal to a solemn oath) it is restored to him.

Read a takid from the Huzur ordering Moon Chetty the Sirkar shroff to be taken into custody, his papers seized and the peons over him to be relieved daily.

A dispute having arisen between the *Zaregay* and *Bullgay* (Right and left hand castes) about the colour of the cloths to be worn by each at an approaching religious ceremony, the matter is referred to the Tahsildar who decides, that neither party shall wear any other than *white* cloths on the present occasion.

Vaniyambadi

The Tahsildar and other official people met in the cutcherry and adjourned at the usual prescribed hours.

A shepherd named Royapa of Reddiur, having been beat by one Danserigan and Hanumant for permitting his flock to enter their fields during a storm of rain, he comes and informs the Tahsildar that those two persons have imposed upon the Sirkar, by calling themselves *new ryots* from the Carnatic and thereby obtaining a *Nissif* or half cowle, and it appearing from enquiry that they are *old ryots*, they are both confined, till instructions regarding them are obtained from the Huzur.

Isu flabbai having forged a fresh bond in the name of Hyder labbai, for a debt, which had been concealed 13 years ago, he is confined and intimation thereof sent to the Huzur.

Orders sent to all karnams, to *zubit* the *bhutturty* lands of all *non-residents*, to send an account of all *tamarind* trees included in the *karnams* inams, and enquire into the *rassooms* exacted from each village by one *Muradly fakir*.

The Tahsildar writes the following arzi to the Huzur, that one Nanzagour and others inhabitants of Parandpally having privately cultivated land with a view to defraud the Sirkar, they were discovered as they were reaping the grain, and the karkun having proceeded to the spot, seized upon the whole, being 7 candies the ryots applying for their share of the produce.

The Viapalnattam toti having come with information, that the hole in which the confiscated grain belonging to Anipillah karnam had fallen in consequence of the rain, the karkun is directed to see that it is taken out will be dried and lodged in a place of safety.

Tiruppattur

The Tahsildar, Sheristadar, &c., assemble in the cutcherry and adjourned at the usual hours.

A takid from the Huzur read directing *Alpishi cowle* to be given the ryots, namely a deduction of *four annas* in the dry and *two annas* in the wet from the full rent.

The karkuns are detached different ways to measure certain waste lands, that had been cultivated this year.

The karradar of Ariatur having come and represented, that the tank was broken, and that it will take 4 pags. to repair it, he is desired to disburse the money, and that an arzi will be written to the Huzur, when an order will be received for repayment.

A dancing girl of the cusba, complains against one of her neighbours for over flowing her compound with the dirty water from his house, and that he still persists therein, although she has often threatened to complain, the members of the Panchayat having visited the premises find *it mamool* for the water to run into the channel passing through the dancing girl's yard, and the drain was common to both.

One toti having complained against another for infringing his ryots he is redressed by being exclusively appointed to the office of toti to the two villages he had hitherto enjoyed.

Read a takid from the Huzur, directing that, till further orders, the produce of all lands coming under the description of *Holla Cundaim*, shall be confiscated as it appears that the *mamul* and not the *survey* rent is paid for the said lands.

The Tahsildar &c. having gone on a tour of the villages to enquire into the state and progress of cultivation, agreeably to orders, the inhabitants of Konarikuppam complain that a part of their lands has been over flown by the water of a neighbouring tank—they are told that on the Tahsildar's return to cusba, their cause will be finally settled.

Kunattur

The Tahsildar, Sheristadar &c. met in the cutcherry and adjourned at the usual hours.

The daughter-in-law of one Tadvoura of Yeggur, having come to the cutcherry, represents that her husband and father-in-law are both dead, that she has two daughters, for whom she must procure husbands that it is incumbent upon her mother-in-law to divide a part of his effects with her, that during the life time of Tadvoura she received 12 star pagodas 3 bullocks and 5 candies of ragi, and that her mother-in-law succeeded to all the rest of the property. The Tahsildar having summoned the wife of Tadvoura, and enquired into particulars, desired, that each of them should name a certain number of persons to join the court of *Panchayet* in deciding on their case.

The Tahsildar is employed in giving *alpishi cowle* to the ryots, and investigating the inams of the *baura baloti*.

Kammanellore

The cutcherry met and adjourned at the usual hours.

An order is sent to the karkun of Karmangal, directing him to measure and despatch the accounts of such portions of the ryots fields, as have been included in the new *high road* making by the pioneers, the Huzur having required it, that the amount may be struck out of their rents, respectively.

The karkun is ordered to give the following cowle to such of the ryots as shall apply for waste lands, viz., 4 annas the second and the full rent the third year.

The *sair tirva duttum* is despatched to the kallani karkun, with orders to stick it upon the wall of his cutcherry.

A dispute having arisen between the Sirkar curies and inamdars under the casba tank, about the distribution of the water, both are summoned to the cutcherry, and it is finally settled, that the farmer using the water for one day from sunrise to the sunset the latter shall be permitted to use it, until a certain hour of the following day.

The kallani karkun having represented that certain ryots belonging to the Dharmapuri district are requiring lands, he is desired to comply with their demands, but to take securities from among the inhabitants of his own district.

Veerabudradrug

The Tahsildar &c. assemble and adjourn at the stated hours.

The Sirkar seal is put on all the karnams dufters.

On orders received from the Huzur to confine the Taluk Shroff, and seize on all his papers.

The enquiries into *inam* tenures preparing according to the form received from the Huzur.

The whole of the karnams being confined the karradars of villages are informed thereof and desired to bring forward all complaints against them.

The collection of house rent by the karradar of Maranhully, comparing with the personal declarations of the merchants.

An order received to *zubit* the whole of the *butwurti inams* in the Somainhully hobli.

One of the peons having permitted a person intrusted to his charge to escape, he receives his discharge and fifty lashes agreeably to an order from the Huzur.

An order received to send a thief confined in the cusba to Sogtur, where he had stolen grain &c. for the purpose of receiving 100 lashes he contrives in the meantime to make his escape, in consequence of which the duffadar and peons over him are punished and discharged.

I. HAAT. KHURREDA.

Daily Cash Account Northern Division Ceded Districts for August 98, Fusly 1206.

Dr.

1798 August 4.	To cash collection from Krishnagiri District of 1206 as per <i>irsal nama</i> dated 1st instant—	
	Land rent	10 0 0
	Licenses	5 0 0
	Customs	5 0 0
		<hr/>
		20 0 0
	<i>Coins for above—</i>	
	Star pags. 5 c.	5 0 0
	C. Rupees 12	3 24 78
	A. Rupees 10	2 43 25
	Old Pondy. Rupees 20	5 49 50
	Old Pondy. imami Rs. 7	2 3 25½
	Mylī fanams 21	0 21 0
	Duganics 6	0 0 61½
		<hr/>
		20 0 0
	To cash the produce of amount putwulli or extra cultivation in Pochampully, not entered in the Jumma of current year—	
	Star pags. 10 c.	10 0 0
	C. Rupees 30	8 39 75
	A. Rupees 22	6 23 23
	Old Pondy. Rs. 16	4 33 24
	Imami Rs. 14	4 6 51
	Mylī or Madras fs. 38	0 36 0
	Duganics 8	0 1 0
		<hr/>
		35 5 13
	To cash the produce of bunzar zemin or waste land in Chandrampully not entered in the Jumma of current year—	
	Star pags. 30 c.	30 0 0
	C. Rupees 52	15 18 18
	A. Rupees 40	11 38 20
	Old Pondy. Rupees 30	8 39 75
	Old Pondy. Imami Rupees 10.	2 43 25
	Mylī or Madras fanams 15	0 15 0
		<hr/>
		69 19 58
	To cash interest on 30 pags. advanced as takavi to a ryot of Modehully in July last year and..... this month at..... per cent per annum—	
	Sultan fanams 2	0 7 49½
	Mylī fanams 36	0 36 0
	Duganics 11	0 1 30½
		<hr/>
		1 0 0

125 24 71

Cr.

1798 August 4.	To cash paid the paymaster of Krishnagiri as per receipt dated 2nd instant.	
	<i>Coins.</i>	
	Star pagodas	200 0 0
	C. Rupees 200 @	59 11 20
	Mylī fanams 100	2 10 0
	Duganics 4	0 0 40
		<hr/>
	To sealing wax for Cutcherry	261 21 60
	To present for killing a tiger in Vaniyambadi district.	0 2 0
	Company Rupees 50	14 36 45
	Mylī fanams	0 2 0
		<hr/>
		14 38 45
	To cash paid the inhabitants of Krishnagiri for the use of their cows, &c., lent to the Commanding Officer—	
	For 2 cows	1 0 0
	For 1 calf loss	0 22 40
		<hr/>
		1 22 40
	To 46 dastas of paper for cutcherry @ 10 per Rupee	2 0 0
	To 40 sears of oil for cutcherry @ 11 per Rupee	3 0 0
	To 4 bamboo boxes for dufters	0 8 0
	To cotton thread for dufters	0 2 0
	To coolī hire for carrying dufters from and to different districts	3 0 0
	To betal nut to the inhabitants of Cauveripatam district on giving them their cowle putties	0 1 0
	To 2 bamboo mats for cutcherry	0 2 0
	To 40 baskets for inn of the felons employed on the public work	0 10 0
	To cash paid donation for apprehending thieves by the inhabitants of Kallani	10 0 0
	To present for killing a Bear in Vaniyambadi district	4 0 0
		<hr/>

300 17 65

REVIEW

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Dr.

Daily Cash Account Northern Division Ceded Districts for August 98, Fusly 1206—cont.

Cr.

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BARAMAHAL RECORDS

To cash collection from Vaniyambadi district
of 1206 as per *isral nama*, dated 3rd instant—

Land rent	30 0 0
Licenses	5 0 30
Customs	6 21 0
	<hr/>
	41 21 30

Coins.

C. Rupees 50 @	14 36 45
A. Rupees 40	11 38 20
Old Pondy. Rs. 30	8 39 75
Old Pondy. Imami Rs. 20 ..	5 41 50
	<hr/>
	41 21 30

To a fine from Anne Chetty, a merchant of Cusba,
for beating a woman—

Old Pondy. Rupees 10	2 43 25
Arcot Rupees 2	0 26 53
	<hr/>
	3 24 78

To cash collection of advances for cultivation—

Fasli 1204	5 0 0
Fasli 1205	4 0 0
	<hr/>
	9 0 0

Star pags. 4	4 0 0
A. Rs. 14	4 6 51
Mylī fanams 38	0 38 0
Duganies 3	0 0 29
	<hr/>
	9 0 0

To cash of tamarind farm pags. .. 2 0 0
To cash of honey farm pags. .. 3 0 0
To cash of Jungle Yerendy. farm
pags. 4 0 0

63 1 28

188 26 10

7 To cash collection from Krishnagiri district of
1206 as per *Isralnama*, dated 4th instant—

Land rent	10 0 0
Licenses	0 29 0
Customs	0 0 31
	<hr/>
	10 29 31

7 To cash paid for binding books	0 4 0
To iron brought for making irons for the felont ..	0 11 0
To cash paid the carpenter and iron smith for repairing the writers' tables and chairs	1 0 0
To 8 piece of cloth for dufters	0 22 40
To 40 Jungle fire sticks purchased by the Tahsildar of Krishnagiri for tapal psons @ 20 per gold fanam	0 7 40
To gum for cutcherry	0 2 0
	<hr/>

2 2 0

<i>Coins.</i>			
Star pagodas 10 @	10 0 0		
N. A. Rupees 2	0 29 11		
Duganies 2	0 0 20		
	10 29 31		
To fine from a merchant of Papparputty for unauthorized collection from the inhabitants	1 0 0		
To cash of 30 palmiras sold @ 3 gold fanams per tree	0 37 8		
To pasture farm in Cudveny	0 4 0		
To thieves property sold	0 10 0		
To unclaimed property sold	1 0 0		
To cash the produce of a cutgirki inam incorrectly annexed to the Sirkar	3 0 0		
To batta on the different coins in the treasury	0 20 0		
To stray cattle sold	10 0 0		
To cash the produce of Attipullam an amani village 1206	15 0 0		
	42 10 39		
To cash collection from Vaniyambady district of 1206 as per Irsalnama, dated 4th instant—			
<i>Customs.</i>			
Star pagodas 4 @	4 0 0		
Myli fanams 4	0 4 0		
Duganies 4	0 0 40		
	4 4 40		
To 100 mangoes sold in Govindpur	0 5 0		
To 10 beams found in the foot of casba sold	1 0 0		
	5 0 40		
	47 19 79		
31st To cash of extra cultivation or Aurmanut puttawulli in agrum of Krishnagiri district not entered in the Jumma of current year.	3 11 20		
To cash of bunzar zemin or waste land, &c., &c.	2 10 10		
To cash collection of advances cultivation of—			
1204	5 0 0		
1206	7 0 0		
	12 0 0		
To cash of interest on 7 pags. advanced as takavi to a ryot of Somalapur in August last year and . . . this month at . . . per cent per annum ..	2 0 0		
	19 21 30		

31st To cash paid the Division servants, viz.—			
1 Peshkar Narasiah	10 0 0		
1 Sheristadar	5 0 0		
1 Gunasta	4 0 0		
1 Jevalniress	3 0 0		
1 Cash keeper	5 0 0		
1 Assistant	3 0 0		
1 Shroff	2 0 0		
1 English writer	3 0 0		
1 Ink maker	1 0 0		
1 Duffter bund	1 0 0		
1 Masalgi	1 0 0		
1 Sweeper	1 0 0		
1 Duffadar	1 0 0		
4 Peons	4 0 0		
	44 0 0		

Dr.

Daily Cash Account Northern Division Ceded Districts for August 98, Fusly 1206—cont.

Cr.

To cash of extra cultivation of Aumanut putwulli in Kuppam of Vaniyambadi district not entered in the Jumma of current year	10 0 0		
To cash of bunzer zemin or waste land do. do.	5 0 0		
	<hr/>		
To cash collection of advance for cultivation of a fasli 1204 ..	7 0 0		
Fasli 1205	6 0 0		
	<hr/>		
	13 0 0		
	<hr/>		
To cash Kusser or batta on different coins collected in this month.	10 0 0	28 10 0	47 31 30
		<hr/>	<hr/>

To cash paid the district servants, viz.,

Krishnagiri.

1 Tahsildar Ramiah pags. ..	2 0 0		
1 Sheristadar	1 0 0		
1 Karkim	1 0 0		
1 Munshi	1 0 0		
1 Shroff	1 0 0		
5 Peons	5 0 0		
	<hr/>		
	11 0 0		
	<hr/>		

Vaniyambadi.

1 Tahsildar Rangiah	2 0 0		
1 Sheristadar	2 0 0		
1 Karkim	3 0 0		
1 Munshi	2 0 0		
1 Shroff	1 0 0		
5 Peons	5 0 0		
	<hr/>		
	15 0 0		
	<hr/>		
		26 0 0	

Coins.

Star pagodas 10 @	10 0 0		
Mylī fanams 225	5 0 0		
	<hr/>		
	15 0 0		
	<hr/>		

To cash paid the district saderward.

Krishnagiri	1 0 0		
Vaniyambadi	1 0 0		
	<hr/>		
		2 0 0	

To cash paid the pensioners.

Nunyachari	1 0 0		
Coollachari	1 0 0		
	<hr/>		
		2 0 0	

To cash paid pagodas fs. &c.

Krishnagiri.

Lakshminarasimminh St. pags.	2 0 0		
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Vaniyambadi.

Govindasawmy pagoda ..	2 0 0		
	<hr/>		
		4 0 0	

To cash paid tent equipage

To cash paid for repairing the tank of Gunglairy Krishnagiri district.	1 0 0		
--	-------	--	--

To do. do. Vud of Govindpur	1 0 0		
	<hr/>		
		2 0 0	

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BARAHAT RECORDS

To cash advances for cutcherry to the inhabitants of Krishnagiri district	7 0 0	
To do. Vaniyambadi.	8 0 0	
		15 0 0
To subsistence of prisoners as per account separate	7 0 0	
To 4 peons Rama, &c., over the thieves	4 0 0	
To advances the Commissary general of grain and provision as per receipt dated 1st instant	200 0 0	
To do. Cocheneal do.	100 0 0	
To do. Superintendent do.	5 0 0	
To 10 puckulhis for watering the young trees	15 0 0	
To cash paid intelligence	10 0 0	
To cash paid spos do.	5 0 0	
To cash paid Ramiah members of district outcherries, viz.—		
Rami of Krishnagiri	8 0 0	
Sinjia of Krishnagiri	8 0 0	
Venkiah of Krishnagiri	8 0 0	
Lingiah of Krishnagiri	8 0 0	
Venketram Chetty of Krishnagiri	8 0 0	
Krishnachari of Vaniyambadi	8 0 0	
Dharma Singh of Vaniyambadi	8 0 0	
Ram dosa of Vaniyambadi	8 0 0	
Sama Row of Vaniyambadi	8 0 0	
Sethu Row of Vaniyambadi	8 0 0	
		80 0 0
To cash paid do. for division outcherry.		
Ram Rauzi	3 0 0	
Farvat Chetty	3 0 0	
Govind Row	3 0 0	
Sambhut	3 0 0	
Sambiah	3 0 0	
		15 0 0
To 1 cotwal for Krishnagiri pate	2 0 0	
To 4 tapal peons stationed between the Superintendent and Assistant Collector's cutcherry @ 1 pagoda each	4 0 0	
To 40 seers of oil for cutcherry @ 10 per gold fanam	0 15 0	
To 20 dastas of papers for do. @ 10 for a Rupee	0 28 0	
To a piece of cloth for dufters	0 22 40	
To gum for outcherry	0 4 0	
To sealing wax do.	0 2 0	
To carpet bought for cutcherry	5 0 0	
To a trunk do. for revenue paper	4 0 0	
To cash paid for repairing the tools of writers	2 0 0	

Total Star pagodas ..

283 32 48

Total Star pagodas

559 28 40862 1 25

K.

Jummas Khuttawunny Goshwara—

Current revenue..	..	..	..	..	..	76	10	21
Extra revenue ..	..	..	..	..	..	169	37	27
Kusser or batta	..	..	..	..	..	0	30	0
Interest ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	0
Recoveries of advances for cultivation	..	..	..	..	..	34	0	0

Total .. 283 32 48

Current revenue, August 1798.

Krishnagiri.

			Land rent.	Licenses.	Customs.	Total.
August 4th	..	..	10 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	20 0 0
7th	..	..	10 0 0	0 29 0	0 0 31	10 29 31
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			20 0 0	5 29 0	5 0 31	30 29 31

Vaniyambadi.

			L. rent.	Licenses.	Customs.	Total.
August 4th	..	..	30 0 0	5 0 30	6 21 0	41 21 30
7th	..	..	0 0 0	0 0 0	4 4 40	4 4 40
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			30 0 0	5 0 30	10 25 40	45 25 70

Total.

			L. rent.	Licenses.	Customs.	Total.
Krishnagiri	..	..	20 0 0	5 29 0	5 0 31	30 29 31
Vaniyambadi	..	..	30 0 0	5 0 30	10 25 40	45 25 70
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	..	..	50 0 0	10 29 30	15 25 71	76 10 21

L.

Sivai Jumma

Extra revenue, August 1798.

Krishnagiri.

August 4th.	To cash the produce of Amanut putwulli or extra cultivation in Cochenbully not entered in the Jumma of current year	..	..	..	..	35	5	13
Do.	To cash the produce of Bunzer Zemin in Chendrumbully do. do. do.	..	..	..	..	69	19	58
August 7th.	To a fine from Minha of Paparapatty for unauthorized collection from the inhabitants	..	..	..	..	1	0	0
Do.	To cash of 30 palmyras sold at 3 gold fanams each	..	..	..	..	0	37	8
Do.	To pasture farm in Cudvery	..	..	..	..	0	4	0
Do.	To thieves property sold	..	..	..	..	0	10	0
Do.	To cash the produce of Cutgoorki inam in Coratty annexed to the Sirkar	..	..	..	..	3	0	0
Do.	To stray cattle sold	..	..	..	..	10	0	0
Do.	To unclaimed property sold	..	..	..	..	1	0	0
Do.	To cash the produce of Attipullam on Amani village 1205	..	..	..	..	15	0	0
August 31st.	To cash the extra cultivation or Amanutputwulli in agrapharam not entered in the Jumma of 1205	..	..	..	..	3	11	20
Do.	To cash of Bunzer Zemin or waste land do. do.	..	..	..	..	2	10	10
						<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
						141	7	29

Vaniyambadi.

August 4th.	To a fine from Anni Chetty a merchant of cusba for beating a woman	.. .. .	3 24 78
Do.	To cash of tamarind farm	.. .. .	2 0 0
Do.	To cash of honey do.	.. .. .	3 0 0
Do.	To cash of jungle Yerendy farm	.. .. .	4 0 0
August 7th.	To 100 mangoes sold in Govindpur	.. .. .	0 5 0
Do.	To 10 beams found in the fort of cusba sold	.. .. .	1 0 0
August 31st.	To cash of extra cultivation or Amanutputwulli in Kuppam not entered in the Jumma of current year	10 0 0	10 0 0
Do.	To cash of Bunzer Zemin or waste land do. do.	5 0 0	5 0 0
			28 29 78

Total extra revenue.

Krishnagiri	.. .. .	141 7 29
Vaniyambadi	.. .. .	28 29 78
		Total .. 169 37 27

Batta, August 1798.

August 7th.	To cash of batta or different coins in the treasury	..	0 20 0
August 31st.	To cash of batta or different coins collected in the kist of Vaniyambadi	.. .. .	0 10 0
			Total .. 0 30 0

M.

Interest on Takkavi, August 1798.

Krishnagiri.

August 4th.	To cash interest on 30 pagodas advanced as a takkavi to a ryot of Moodhully in July last year and recovered this month at [.] per cent per annum	..	1 0 0
August 31st.	To cash interest on 70 pagodas advanced as a takkavi to a ryot of Somalapur in August last year and recovered this month at ....per cent per annum	..	2 0 0
			Total .. 3 0 0

Recoveries of advances for cultivation in August 1798.

Fasli 1204.		Fasli 1206.			
Krishnagiri.		Krishnagiri.			
August 31st	.. .. .	5 0 0	August 31st	.. .. .	7 0 0
			5 0 0		
			7 0 0		

Vaniyambadi.				Vaniyambadi.			
August 4th	..	..	5 0 0	August 4th	..	..	4 0 0
August 31st	....	..	7 0 0	August 31st	..	..	6 0 0
			12 0 0				10 0 0
Total Krishnagiri	..	..	5 0 0	Total Krishnagiri	..	..	7 0 0
„ Vaniyambadi	..	..	12 0 0	„ Vaniyambadi	..	..	10 0 0
			17 0 0				17 0 0

Total.					
		Fasli 1204.	Fasli 1206.	Total.	
Krishnagiri	.. ..	5 0 0	7 0 0	12 0 0	
Vaniyambadi	.. ..	12 0 0	10 0 0	22 0 0	
Total	.. ..	17 0 0	17 0 0	34 0 0	

N

	Batta.		Interest.				Recoveries of advances for cultivation.				Total amount in		
	Copper.	Silver.	Gold.		Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.		Copper.			
		Duggani.	Myle.	Star pagodas.	Sultan fanams.	Myle.		Dug-gani.	Sultan pagodas.	Arcot rupee.	Myle.	Dug-gani.	Sps.	F. C
..	20	0	0
8	35	5	13
..	69	19	58
..	2	36	11	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	0
..	41	21	30
..	3	24	78
..	4	14	38	3	..	9	0	0
..	3	0	0
..	3	0	0
..	4	0	0
..	10	29	31
..	0	27	8
..	0	4	0
..	0	10	0
..	1	0	0
..	3	0	0
..	0	20	0
..	10	0	0
..	15	0	0
..	4	4	40
..	0	5	0
..	1	0	0
..	3	11	20
..	2	10	10
..	..	2	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	12	0	0
..	2	0	0
..	10	0	0
..	5	0	0
..	13	..	..	..	..	13	0	0
..	10	0	0
..	..	2	2	36	11	29	14	38	3	..	283	32	48

* Omitted being lost.
Rest of the statement is lost.

Vaniyambadi.

Krishnachari	..	..	..	..	..	8	0	0
Dharma Singh	..	..	..	..	..	8	0	0
Ram Doss	..	..	..	..	..	8	0	0
Sam Row	..	..	..	..	..	8	0	0
Sethu Row	..	..	..	..	..	8	0	0
							<u>40</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
								80	0 0

August 31st.	To 5 Panchayet members for Division cutcherry—								
	Ram ranzi	..	..	..	..	3	0	0
	Parwat Chetty	..	..	..	..	3	0	0
	Govindram	..	..	..	..	3	0	0
	Samabhut	..	..	..	..	3	0	0
	Sambia	..	..	..	..	3	0	0
							<u>15</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
„	To 1 Cutwal for Krishnagiri pate	..	..	..	..	2	0	0
„	To 4 tapal peons sationed between the Superintendent and asistant collector's cutcherries	..	..	..	..	4	0	0
„	To a carpet bought for cutcherry	..	..	..	..	5	0	0
„	To a trunk do. for revenue paper	..	..	..	..	4	0	0
„	To cash paid for repairing the tools for writers..	..	..	..	..	2	0	0
							<u>Total</u>	<u>193</u>	<u>14 45</u>

Advances for cultivation, August 1798.

Krishnagiri.				Vaniyambadi.				
August 31st	..	..	7 0 0	August 31st	..	..	8 0 0
			<u>7 0 0</u>				<u>8 0 0</u>	
	Krishnagiri	..	..	..	..	7	0 0
	Vaniyambadi	..	..	..	..	8	0 0
							<u>15</u>	<u>0 0</u>

Repairs of tanks etc., August 1798.

Krishnagiri.				
August 31st.	To cash paid for repairing the tank of Gunglairy	..	1 0 0	
	Vaniyambadi.			
„	To cash paid for repairing the Vud of Govindpur	..	1 0 0	
			<u>Total</u>	<u>2 0 0</u>

Advances to Paymaster August 1798.

August 4th.	To cash advances to the paymaster of Krishnagiri as per receipt dated 2nd instant	..	..	..	261	21	60
	Do. Commissary Gl, &c., August 1798.						
August.	To cash advances to the Commissary Gl. of grain &c. as per receipt dated 1st instant	..	..	..	200	0	0
	Do. Cochenial August 1798.						
August 31st.	To cash advances as per receipt dated 1st instant	..	..	..	100	0	0
	Do. Superintendent August 1798.						
August 31st.	To cash paid as per receipt, do.	..	..	..	5	0	0

PLAHEWAR JUMMA KHURCH BAUKI.

The Assistant Collector of the Northern Division in Account Current with the Superintendent of the Ceded Districts for August 1798.

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Dr.		P. F. C.		P. F. C.	
1798.	August 31st.	To balance of last month	1,234 5 6
		Current revenue fasli 1208—			
		Land rent .. .. .	.. ..	P. F. C.	50 0 0
		Licenses .. .. .	.. ..		10 29 30
		Customs .. .. .	.. ..		15 25 71
					<u>76 19 21</u>
		<i>Extra revenue</i>			
	To cash .. .. .	.. .. .	.. ..	168 32 27	
		<i>Batta</i>			
	To cash .. .. .	.. .. .	.. ..	0 30 0	
		<i>Interest</i>			
	To cash .. .. .	.. .. .	.. ..	3 0 0	
					<u>172 26 27</u>
					249 9 48
		<i>Recoveries of advance for cultivation</i>			
	To cash .. .. .	.. .. .	.. ..	34 0 0	283 9 48
					<u>Star pagodas .. 1,517 14 54</u>

1798.		P. F. C.		P. F. C.	
August 31st.					
	<i>Charges Collection.</i>				
		P. F. C.			
	By cash of the Division servants ..	44 0 0			
	By cash of the Division saderward ..	7 10 0			
				51 10 0	
	By cash of the District servants ..	26 0 0			
	By cash of the District saderward ..	2 0 0			
				<u>28 0 0</u>	
	Total charges collection			79 10 0	
	<i>Pensions</i>				
	By cash	2 0 0			
	<i>Pagoda fees</i>				
	By cash	4 0 0			
	<i>Charges extraordinary</i>				
	By cash	193 3 45			
	<i>Advance for cultivation</i>				
	By cash	15 0 0			
				<u>214 3 45</u>	
					293 13 45
	<i>Tank repairs</i>				
	By cash	2 0 0			
	<i>Advance to Paymaster</i>				
	By cash	261 21 60			
	<i>Commissary General of G. & P.</i>				
	By cash	200 0 0			
	<i>Cochenal</i>				
	By cash	100 0 0			
	<i>Superintendent</i>				
	By cash	5 0 0			
				<u>568 21 60</u>	
					861 35 25
	By Balance				<u>655 15 29</u>
					<u>Star pagodas .. 1,517 14 54</u>

REVIEW

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Extra Revenue in the Northern Division, Ceded Districts for August 1798.

Dr.

Cr.

1798

Krishnagiri.

August 31st. To cash of extra cultivation	110	1	21	
To cash the produce of Attimputty an Amani village	15	0	0	
To cash the produce of cutgurki inam annexed to the Sirkar	3	0	0	
To pasture farm in Cuduveny	0	4	0	
To 30 palmiras sold at gold fanam each	0	37	8	
To Stray cattle sold	10	0	0	
To thieves property sold	0	10	0	
To a fine from an inhabitant of Paupenpully for unauthorized collection from the inhabitants	1	0	0	
To unclaimed property sold	1	0	0	
				<u>141 7 29</u>

Vaniyambadi.

To fine from a merchant of cusba for beating a woman	3	24	78	
To cash of extra cultivation	15	0	0	
To cash of tamarind farm	2	0	0	
To cash of honey farm	3	0	0	
To cash of jungle yerendy farm	4	0	0	
				<u>27 24 78</u>
Star pagodas	168	32	27	

1798.	
August 31st. By cash transferred to the revenue accountant pagodas	<u>168 32 27</u>

Account particulars of batta in the Northern Division, Ceded Districts for August 1798.

1798.		P. F. C.
August.	To cash of batta in different coins in the treasury	0 20 0
	To cash of batta on different coins collected this kist	0 10 0
		Pagodas .. 0 30 0

Account particulars of interest in the Northern Division, Ceded Districts for August 1798.

Krishnagiri.

August 31st.	To interest on 30 pagodas as advanced as takkavi to a ryot of Mudihully in July last year and recovered this month at per cent	1 0 0
	To interest on 70 pagodas advanced to takkavi to a ryot of Somalapur in August last year at per cent	2 0 0
		Pagodas .. 3 0 0

Dr. Abstract of advance for cultivation and repairs in the Northern Division, Ceded Districts to 31st August 1798. Cr.

		Fasli 1202.	Fasli 1203.	Fasli 1204.	Fasli 1205.	Fasli 1206.	Total.
1798. August 31.	To balance outstanding the beginning of the year	10 0 0	5 0 0	30 0 0	3 0 0	30 0 0	78 0 0
August 1.	To cash advanced in the course of this year to the end of last month .. .. .	..	..	..	..	10 0 0	10 0 0
	To cash advanced in the course of this year to the end of this month. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	15 0 0	15 0 0
	Total ..	10 0 0	5 0 0	30 0 0	3 0 0	55 0 0	103 0 0
Account particular of advance this month.							
	Krishnagiri .. .. .	..	..	..	..	7 0 0	7 0 0
	Vaniyambadi .. .. .	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	8 0 0
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	15 0 0	15 0 0

		Fasli 1202.	Fasli 1203.	Fasli 1204.	Fasli 1205.	Fasli 1206.	Total.
1798. August 1.	By cash received to the end of last month	2 0 0	1 0 0	13 0 0	1 0 0	17 0 0	34 0 0
	By cash received this month .. .. .	..	..	17 0 0	..	17 0 0	34 0 0
	Total ..	2 0 0	1 0 0	30 0 0	1 0 0	34 0 0	68 0 0
	By balance due from the inhabitants	8 0 0	4 0 0	..	2 0 0	21 0 0	35 0 0
	Total ..	10 0 0	5 0 0	30 0 0	3 0 0	55 0 0	103 0 0
Account particulars of recoveries this month.							
	Krishnagiri .. .. .	..	..	5 0 0	..	7 0 0	12 0 0
	Vaniyambadi .. .. .	..	..	12 0 0	..	10 0 0	22 0 0
	Total ..	..	..	17 0 0	..	17 0 0	34 0 0

Moyenzabita Assistant Collector's catcherry in the Northern Division
Ceded Districts for August 98.

Date.	No.	Description.	Names.	Pay for month.		
				P.	F.	C.
1798						
August 31	1	Peshkar	Narasiah Row	10	0	0
	1	Sheristadar .. ..	.. ..	5	0	0
	1	Gumastah .. ..	.. ..	4	0	0
	1	Jevabnevies .. ..	.. ..	3	0	0
	1	Cashkeeper .. ..	.. ..	5	0	0
	1	Assistant.. ..	.. ..	3	0	0
	1	Shroff .. ..	.. ..	2	0	0
	1	English writer .. ..	.. ..	3	0	0
	1	Ink maker .. ..	.. ..	1	0	0
	1	Dufterband .. ..	.. ..	1	0	0
	1	Massalji .. ..	.. ..	1	0	0
	1	Sweeper .. ..	.. ..	1	0	0
	1	Dufterbund of peons .. ..	.. ..	1	0	0
	4	Peons .. ..	.. ..	4	0	0
			Pagodas ..	44	0	0

Account, particular of Division Saderward in the Northern Division, Ceded
Districts for August 98.

1798.			P.	F.	C.
August 31.	To 66 dastas of paper for catcherry at different price.		2	28	0
	To 80 Sears of oil for	do. do.	3	15	0
	To a sealing wax for	do. do.	0	4	0
	To Gum for	do. do.	0	6	0
	To a piece of cloth for dufters	do. do.	1	0	0
	To cotton thread for	do. do.	0	2	0
		Pagodas ..	7	10	0

Account particulars of District Cutcherries Northern Division, Ceded Dis-
tricts for August 98.

Date.	No.	Description.	Names.	Pay for month.					
				S.P. F. C.			S.P. F. C.		
1798.			Krishnagiri.						
August 31.	1	Tahsildar	Ramiah ..	2	0	0			
	1	Sheristadar		1	0	0			
	1	Karkoon		1	0	0			
	1	Munshi		1	0	0			
	1	Shroff		1	0	0			
	5	Peons		5	0	0			
							11	0	0
			Vaniyambadi.						
	1	Tahsildar	Rangiah ..	2	0	0			
	1	Sheristadar		2	0	0			
	1	Karkoon		3	0	0			
	1	Munshi		2	0	0			
	1	Shroff		1	0	0			
	5	Peons		5	0	0			
							15	0	0
			S. Pagodas ..				26	0	0

Account particulars of District Saderward Northern Division, Ceded Districts for August 1798.

1798.				P. F. C.
August 31.	To Saderward at Krishnagiri ..	..	..	1 0 0
	To Do. at Vaniyambadi ..	..	..	1 0 0
				2 0 0
Pagodas ..				2 0 0

Account particulars of pensions in the Northern, Division Ceded Districts, to August 1798.

Date.	Pensions.	Annual amount.	Payment to the end of last month.	Payment in the course of this month.	Total.
1798.		SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.
August 31.	To Nunzachari	10 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	3 0 0
	To Kullachari	10 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	3 0 0
	Total ..	20 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	6 0 0

Account particulars of pagoda and mosques in the Northern Division, Ceded Districts to August 1798.

Date.	Pagodas and mosques.	Annual amount.	Payment to the end of last month.	Payment in the course of this month.	Total.
1798	Krishnagiri.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.
August 31.	To Lakshminarayanswamy pagodas ..	12 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	6 0 0
	Vaniyambadi.				
	To Govindaswamy pagoda	5 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	5 0 0
	Total ..	17 0 0	7 0 0	4 0 0	11 0 0

Account particular of charges extraordinary in the Northern Division, Ceded Districts for August 1798.

1798.		P. F. C.	P. F. C.
Revenue charges.			
August 31.	To cash paid for secret information ..	10 0 0	
	Coolie hire for carrying dufter's from and to different districts	3 0 0	
	Cash paid for binding books	0 4 0	
	4 Bamboo Boxes for dufters	0 8 0	
	A trunk for English Writers account ..	4 0 0	
	A bamboo mat for cutcherry	0 2 0	
	A Carpet for cutcherry	5 0 0	
	Coolie hire for repairing the Writer's table, &c.	3 0 0	
	4 Tapal peons stationed between the Assistant Collector's cutcherry and that the Superintendent cutcherry	4 0 0	
	40 Jungle fire sticks for Do.	0 7 40	
	Tent equipage	5 0 0	
			34 21 40

Police charges.

1 Cutwal for Krishnagiri	2	0	0
5 Persons employed in the courts of Pan- chayet for Division Cutcherry at 3 pag. each	15	0	0
40 Persons employed in the Courts of Pan- chayat for district cutcherry at 5 each district and at 8 pagodas each	80	0	0
Subsistance of prisoners	7	0	0
4 Peons over the thieves	4	0	0
40 Baskets for the use of the felons em- ployed on the public work	0	10	0
10 Puckallies for watering the young trees..	15	0	0
Donation for apprehending thieves and spice for information	15	0	0
Donation for killing 3 tigers, &c.	18	38	45
Milch cows, &c., lent to Commanding Officers	1	22	40
Betalnut to the inhabitants on giving them their cowle namas	0	1	0
	————— 158 27 5		
	Pagodas .. 193 3 45		

Account particulars of repairs of tanks and water courses in the Northern Division, Ceded Districts to the 31st August 1798.

Date.	Districts.	Authorities.		Amount of dis- bursement each tank in fasil 1204.	Amount of dis- bursement of each tank to the end of last month 1206.	Amount of dis- bursement of each tank in August '98 fasil 1206.	Total disburse- ment of each tank to 31st August '98 fasil 1206.	Total of each 1205—6.
		Date of authorised.	Amount in Estimate.					
1798. August, 31.	Krishnagiri.			P. F. C.	P. F. C.	P. F. C.	P. F. C.	P. F. C.
	To cash paid for re- pairing the tank of Gunglairy .. .. .	..	10	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0
	Vaniyambadi.							
	To cash paid for re- pairing the vud of dam of Govindapur.	..	20	3 0 0	7 0 0	1 0 0	8 0 0	11 0 0
	Total	..	30	5 0 0	9 0 0	2 0 0	11 0 0	16 0 0

Account particulars of advances to pay master in the Northern Division Ceded Districts for August 1798.

1798.		P. F. C.
August 2nd.	To cash advances to Paymaster of Baramahal and Salem Districts on account of Military Paymaster general as per bill of this date	261 21 60
	Pagoda ..	261 21 60

Account particular of advances to Commissary-General of Grain and Provisions, Northern Division, Ceded Districts for August 1798.

1798		P.	F.	C.
August 1.	To cash advances to Commissary-General of G. & P, on account of T. C. Esq., as per bill	200	0	0
	Pagodas ..	200	0	0

Account particulars of advances to Cocheneal Northern Division, Ceded Districts for August 1798.

1798.		P.	F.	C.
August 1.	To cash advances to Mr. Ord as per his receipt	100	0	0
	Pagodas ..	100	0	0

Account particulars of advances to Superintendent in the Northern Division, Ceded Districts for August 1798.

1798.		P.	F.	C.
August 1.	To cash advances the Superintendent as per receipt ..	5	0	0
	Pagodas ..	5	0	0

Register of coins composing the collection of the Northern Division Ceded Districts, for August 1798.

Date.	Coins.	Exchange.		Amount.	Total.	Total amount in account current.	
		Number.	Rate.				
1798, August 31.	<i>Current revenue.</i>				sp. p. c.	sp. p. c.	sp. p. c.
	Gold	Star pagodas	19	100 per 100.	19 0 0	19 0 0	
	Silver	{ Company Rupees	62	Do.	18 18 43	57 16 59½	
		{ Arcot Rupees	52	Do.	15 24 56		
		{ Old Pondicherry Rupees	50	Do.	14 36 45		
		{ Old Emami Rupees	27	Do.	8 0 75½		
		{ Myle or silver fanams	25	Do.	0 25 0		
	Copper	Dugganics	12	Do.	0 1 41½	0 1 41½	
					Total ..	76 18 21	76 18 21
	<i>Extra Revenue.</i>						
	Gold	Star pagodas	100	100 per 100.	100 0 0	100 0 0	
	Silver	{ Company Rupees	82	Do.	24 13 13	66 32 69	
		{ Arcot Rupees	84	Do.	18 33 16		
		{ Old Pondicherry Rupees	56	Do.	16 26 44		
		{ Old Emami Rupees	14	Do.	4 6 51		
		{ Myle or silver fanams	10	Do.	2 43 25		
	Copper	Dugganics	83	Do.	1 38 0	1 38 0	
		Batta	11½	Do.	0 1 38	0 1 38	
					Total ..	168 27 27	168 27 27
	Silver	Myle or Madras fanams	80	Do.	....	0 30 0	0 30 0
	<i>Interest.</i>						
	Gold	{ Star pagodas	2	Do.	2 0 0	8 0 0	
		{ Sultani fanams	2	Do.	0 7 49½		
	Silver	Myle	36	Do.	0 36 0		
	Copper	Dugganics	11	Do.	0 1 30½		
						3 0 0	3 0 0
	<i>Recoveries of advance for cultivation.</i>						
	Gold	Star pagodas	29	Do.	29 0 0	34 0 0	34 0 0
	Silver	Arcot Rupees —	14	Do.	4 6 51		
		{ Myle or Madras fanams	36	Do.	0 36 0		
	Copper	Dugganics	3	Do.	0 0 29		
					Total ..			34 0 0

R

Taulabund

To cash balance of last month	.. .. .	1,234	5	0
To cash collection from different districts this month				
viz.				
Land rent	.. .. . 50 0 0			
Licenses	.. .. . 10 29 30			
Customs	.. .. . 15 25 71			
		76	10	21
To cash of extra revenue	.. .. 169 37 27			
Deduct the amount of 100 mangoes sold which is to be entered in next month is	.. .. . 0 5 0			
Deduct the amount 10 beams	.. .. . } 1 0 0			
Sold do. do. }			
		1	5	0
		168	32	27
To batta or kusser	.. .. . 0 30 0			
To recoveries of advances for cultivation	.. .. . 34 0 0			
To interest on takavi	.. .. . 3 0 0			
		282	27	48
Add the difference of exchange in account current	.. .. . 1,516 32 54			
			0	18 0
		Total Jumma	1,517	14 54
By cash disbursements this month viz.				
Division Servants	.. .. . 44 0 0			
Division Sauderward	.. .. . 7 10 0			
District Servants	.. .. . 26 0 0			
District Sauderward	.. .. . 2 0 0			
Pensions	.. .. . 2 0 0			
Pagoda fees	.. .. . 4 0 0			
Charges extraordinary	.. .. . 193 14 45			
Deduct the amount of iron bought for making irons for the felons, which is to be charged in next month's account after finished	.. .. . 0 11 0	193	3	45
Advances for cultivation	.. .. . 15 0 0			
Tank repairs	.. .. . 2 0 0			
Advance to Paymaster..	.. .. . 261 21 60			
Commissary Genl. of G. & P.	.. .. . 200 0 0			
Cochineal	.. .. . 100 0 0			
Superintendent	.. .. . 5 0 0			
		861	35	5
		Balance	655	24 29
Deduct the difference of exchange 0 9 0			
Balance of cash in hand in the 31st August 1798 655 15 29			

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Monthly Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements in the North division,
Ceded district.

1798. August 31.			SPS.	F.	C.	SPS.	F.	C.
	Total Settlement for Fhusly 1206—							
	Land Rent	0 0 0						
	Licences	0 0 0						
	Customs	0 0 0						
			0	0	0			
	Kists due to the 31st August '98—							
	Land Rent	0 0 0						
	Licences	0 0 0						
	Customs	0 0 0						
			0	0	0			
	Balance on the 31st August '98—							
	Land Rent	0 0 0						
	Licences	0 0 0						
	Customs	0 0 0						
			0	0	0			
	Collection to the 31st August—							0 0 0
	Land Rent	0 0 0						
	Licences	0 0 0						
	Customs	0 0 0						
			0	0	0			
	Extra Revenue to the 31st August '98—							
	Cash	0 0 0						
	Batta	0 0 0						
			0	0	0			
						0	0	0

Monthly Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements in the North division,
Ceded district—cont.

1798. August 31.			SPS.	F.	C.	SPS.	F.	C.
	Advance for Cultivation in 120 (Collected Cash)		0	0	0			
	Total Gross Collection to the 31st August '98 .. .. .		....					0 0 0
	<i>Disbursements.</i>							
	By Cash of the Division Servants	0 0 0						
	By Cash of the Division Sauderwarded.	0 0 0						
			0	0	0			
	By Cash of the District Servants	0 0 0						
	By Cash of the District Sauderwarded.	0 0 0						
			0	0	0			
	By Cash of the village Sibbundy	0 0 0						
			0	0	0			
	Do. Pensions		0	0	0			
	Do. Pagoda fees		0	0	0			
	Do. Charges Extraordinary		0	0	0			
	Do. advance for Cultivation		0	0	0			
								0 0 0
	Add the Balance of Cash in hand on the 12th July '97					Net Revenue		0 0 0
						....		0 0 0
								0 0 0
	<i>Public Department.</i>							
	Repairs of Tanks and Water Courses		0	0	0			
	Advances to Paymaster		0	0	0			
	Do. Commissary G1. of G. & P.		0	0	0			
	Do. Cochineal		0	0	0			
	Do. Collector Commission		0	0	0			
	Advances to Superintendent		0	0	0			
								0 0 0
	Balance of Cash in hand on 31st August '98 Pagodas .. .. .		....			

No. 35

TRANSLATION OF A COWLE PUTTY, IN THE NAME OF RAMACHUNDRA ROW FARMER OF THE SAIR OR CUSTOMS IN THE NORTHERN DIVISION, CEDED DISTRICTS FOR FASLI 1207.

1. Whereas the farm of the *Sair* or customs in the Baramahal Northern Division has been granted to you for one year, or from the 1st day of *Ani* of *Pingala Samvatsara* (12th July 1797) to the end of *Ani* (11th July 1798) inclusive,

that is to say, you are to rent the *stull burti*, *Arda marg*, *Bura marg*, *Mett*, *Chouki*, *Bazaar fusgi*, *Wurtuck Singoati*, *Bairgi*, *Turrug*, *Zupty rassoom*, *Jari rassoom*, and *mogama* excepting the *Cullanpet* near Bazaar, held on every Tuesday, fines from persons attempting to evade the customs, and an unclaimed property, stolen or pawned, which may fall into your hands, and which revert to the Sirkar.

2. The following are the particular articles on which the customs are *not* to be levied :—

Horses bought or sold, if imported,
Supplies for the public stones,
Mug fairgi or loom tax,
Lall Soot, Red thread,
Suffied Soot, white thread,
Rooney, Cotton,

Ryot Singaoti, the sale and purchase of cattle by the ryots.

Cloths, manufactured in the Ceded districts, when *exported* to *Mysore* or the *Carnatic* or from either of the divisions into another.

Imports of cloth from *Mysore* on the *Carnatic* are to pay the usual duties.

Articles brought to the *pioneer* bazaar by the merchants who were originally attached to the corps.

3. The Bhoossekeyins, or following sorts of grain viz.

Ghien Wheat,	Ragi,
Hirrburry,	Cadroo charvil,
Chavul, Rice,	Sawa charvil,
Tuvir Doll,	Raley charvil,
Buller Doll,	Toovur,
Woored,	Buller,
Moong,	Coolti,
Hull Sundi,	Jevarry,
Bhoy Chinnay,	Mukki Jarry,
Choorvay, pounded paddy and	Sawa,
Sugar,	Haruk,
Dhan poari,	Ralay.
Buzna,	

4. The following articles being included in the *Pommoo* or excise, are to be exempted the customs viz.

Supari—betel nut,	Mitti goor—Soft Sugar,
Paan—Betel leaf,	Neeli—Indigo,
Tumbacco—Tobacco,	Taddy goor—Jaggery,
Ganja—Bang,	Sendi—Toddy,
Naril—Cocoanut,	Mitta tail—Sweet oil,
Umblic—Tamarind,	Yerrindi—Lamp oil,
Lallmerchi—Red chillies,	Yungle yerrinde,
Yeeria—Seeds,	Mohay ka tail,
Lusser—Garlic,	Kurrinji tail,
Piaz—Onions,	Neemka tail,
Dhunnia—Carraways,	Ghee—

In all 54 articles, on which you are prohibited to exact the *Sair* duties.

5. The *remaining Sair duties* (excepting the *great road customs* on articles imported to the new village of *Doulatabad*) are given to you in farm for the sum of star pagodas three thousand (Star pagodas 3,000) *exclusive* of *Sibbandi*.

6. You must pay your kists regularly according to the kistbandi, taking receipts for the same, if you fail in your engagements, you will be punished, and your property confiscated.

7. It has been specified above, that the *weavers loom tax* has been abolished, it is now ordered that you exact at the rate of $\frac{10}{18}$ ths. of a pice on every piece of cloth of the value of *one rupee*.

8. You are prohibited from levying the *arrikas* on boutiques which contain the articles included in the *Pommoo* or excise the usual *arrikas* is to be exacted on such as contain articles included in the *Sair*.

9. You are not to demand the *Sair* on articles *exclusively* rented by the excise farmer, or his subordinate renters viz.

Mangoes,	Woodapples,
Jacks,	Limes,
Sandal,	Soap seeds,
Oranges,	

10. Should they be brought by retail merchants, the usual duties are to be levied upon them, and should the subordinate farmer of one district carry these articles of sale into another district, the duties are to be enquired.

11. It has been specified above that *cotton and cotton thread* are to be excused the duties if *imported*, but if *exported* to the Carnatic or Mysore the *Sair* must be demanded.

12. Should merchants or others attempt to evade the customs, they are to be brought before the Tahsildar, for the purpose of investigation, should it be proved against them, the farmer is to receive the usual duty, and an equivalent will be exacted besides as a fine to the Sirkar.

DOULATABAD, }
17th November 1797.

J. G. GRAHAM,
Assistant Collector.

No.36

THE MAMUL SAYER TIRVA DUTTUM OR ESTABLISHED RATES OF CUSTOMS AS LEVIED IN FASLI 1207.

Denominations.	CHS.	FS.	AS.	Denominations.	CHS.	FS.	AS.
Russ per bullock load—2 in 10 excused.				Ajewan, Spice	0	1	6
Nammkh (Salt)	0	0	10	Taar gur, Jaggari	0	1	0
Chini Shukker, Sugar Candi	0	2	10	Cappur, Camphire	0	4	2
Lussun (Garlic)	0	1	4	Videichay pan	0	0	12
Ghee	0	1	14	Shorah nammakh, Salt- petre	0	1	10
Dhunnia	0	1	6	Baruck, Kummil, Coaru Cumlis	0	3	2
Kuss cuss	0	2	6	Herrada	0	0	14
Reishum, Silk	0	9	2	Gaingu—Palmyra fruit	0	0	6
Phutter, bason, Stoneware	0	0	14	Tarkari—Greens	0	0	6
Nimbu, limes	0	0	10	Jennup bynje, Hax Seed	0	1	2
Sambrani	0	3	6	Halud	0	1	6
Soot Russy, Cotton rope ..	0	2	6	Rall dhoop and in fireworks	0	2	6
Narril russy—Cocoa rope ..	..	..	..	Kali miriha, black pepper	0	1	10
Shraal—Arrack	0	1	2	Soorli putta used in dying	0	1	6
Till	0	1	2	Mitta tail, Sweet oil	0	1	10
Supari, betal nut	0	1	6	Pala Sargu	0	4	2
Tundeval	0	1	10	Belava, marking nut	0	1	2
Momi, bees wax	0	3	2	Yerrindi tail	0	1	10
Toland, tarki, Steel bars ..	0	2	2	Shaal, Shawls	1	6	0
Shoat, honey	0	1	14	Sudykar	0	1	2
Sheesh, or Kuttill, lead ..	0	2	10	Jaan—Guavasa	0	0	8
Gopi chandanam, Vermilion	0	1	10	Butch—Spice	0	0	14
Sendi boria, Patru, matts.	0	0	4	Suffeid Soot, white thread	0	2	10
Bennant, Long cloth	0	8	2	Chandal khore, Sundal ..	0	1	10
Adruk, ginger	0	1	4	Yerrindi	0	0	14
Taddynongu, Pal, fruit ..	0	0	6	Royan, mustard	0	1	6
Taddy kallu, do.	0	0	6	Cudjur, Cashen	0	2	10
Lall miriha—red pepper ..	0	1	2	Numhay tail, anoil	0	2	2
Tumbaku, tobacco	0	1	14	Mota Kummil Coaru Cumlis	0	1	10
Naril, Cocoanuts	0	1	2				

		CHS. FS. AS.			CHS. FS. AS.
Denominations.			Denominations.		
Maitic	} Massal.	} Catcha $\frac{3}{4}$ seer each.	Onions	.. ..	1 md.
Jeera			Sandal	.. ..	1 each.
Dhunnia			Cocoanuts	.. ..	do.
Mohaychay Khull			Stone basons	.. ..	do.
Lussen, Garlic,			Aggur chika, bark for dying	.. ..	do.
Ajewaun	Steel bars	.. ..	2		
Lac	Kelay plantains	.. ..	10		
Tobacco, catcha ..	.. ..	3 seers.	Taar goor, lumps ..	.. ..	20
Red Chilli, do. ..	.. ..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mds.			

Denominations.

Fussgee bazaar custom's.	seers. annas.	Added.	Teyd and duganics.	Arrikaas duganics.
For every turmeric stall above 1 maund	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	1
Tobacco do.	0 2	..	..	1
Garlic do.	0 2	..	..	1
Onions 'do.	0 4	..	..	1
Red Chillies stall above 2 tons	0 2	..	..	1
Cuppasa stall above 10 seers	0 1	..	..	..
Salt stall above 2 tooms .. ..	..	..	..	1
Tamarinds stall above 1 maund .. ..	..	..	..	1
Coarse Jaggery, 1 load	0 2	..	..	2
Coocanut rope 1 load .. ..	..	1	..	..
Vedechary paan 1 load .. ..	..	1 bundle.	..	1
Wood apples 1 load of 500 .. ..	..	3 0	..	1
Pussary 1 load of 100 .. ..	..	..	1	2
One bullock load of betel nut from Balaghat besides Sair .. ..	..	5 nuts.	..	..
Garlic, onions per stall .. ..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Shroff stall .. ..	..	..	..	1
Corn fans &c. each load .. ..	..	1	..	..
Vegetables .. ..	..	..	1	..
Phull, Phullauery or fruit per 100.				
Oranges .. ..	..	2	..	2
Guavas .. ..	..	3	..	1
Mangoes .. ..	..	4	..	2
Plantains .. ..	..	2	..	2
Daulins .. ..	..	2	..	2
Limes .. ..	..	4	..	1
Do. red .. ..	..	2	..	1
Weavers shop Handkerchiefs &c. .. ..	..	..	..	1
Stamp duties for each piece.				
Caddy .. ..	..	..	..	2
Kummil .. ..	..	..	..	2
Taat putty .. ..	..	..	..	2

No. 37

Letter—From J. G. GRAHAM, Esq., Assistant Collector,
 To—Lieutenant Colonel READ, Superintendent, etc., etc.
 Dated—Krishnagiri, 24th August 1797.

I have been duly favoured with your letter dated the 24th ultimo, in which you direct that, in conformity to the desire of the Board, we should communicate our sentiments on the effects, which the obtaining revenue system has had, or may have on these districts, and you therein lay down, certain positions, to which you require our particular attention, as from them, you conceive the nature and effects of the present assessment, and of the *Settlement in lease* must be determined.

In compliance, therefore with your wish, it is my intention, taking them up in the order in which you have placed them, to remark upon them, separately and to add such observations, as have occurred in the course of my experience with the hope that they may tend to throw light upon a subject, of such general

import to the future interests of these districts—the first argument you adduced against the *Lease System* is—

1. *The poverty of the inhabitants in gl.*—

That the generality of the peasants, who inhabit the Baramahal, are extremely indigent is a truth, of which daily experience convinces us, the system of oppression which obtained in the last Government, and the frequency of destructive wars, has entailed upon them a state of poverty, from which nothing but the operation of time under the fostering influence of moderate taxation, mild laws and the impartial distribution of justice can relieve them. Far removed from the seat of Government &c. seldom obtaining substantial redress even though their complaints should reach the throne—patient of injury because hopeless of relief, and rarely possessing the means by which the venal award might be procured—they were subjected to the unrestrained hand of oppression which, insatiable in its grasp, preyed, indiscriminately on their property, palsied the very nerve of industry, and implanted in their minds a distrust of the intentions of their rulers—which better treatment, and more attention to their circumstances, has scarcely been able to eradicate. The undistinguishing wages of war, ever fatal to the industrious husbandman brought with them an accumulation of distress, exposed from their central situation to the incursions of contending armies and the depredations of unprincipled polligars, equally mistrusting the power that invaded, and the friends who ought to protect them from violence, they had no safety but in flight, no security but what was afforded by inaccessible mountains from the tops of which they beheld the destruction of their former habitations.

2. *Frequency of their removals.*—

The practice of frequently changing their place of residence, originates, sometimes, in caprice but more frequently in superstitious notions, to which the uninformed minds of the populous, in all countries, are more or less subject and which it would perhaps be impolitic to prevent, but the *unrestrained* liberty of removal considered as it affects agriculture and in its other consequences, subversive of the idea of a *permanent revenue*, is inconsistent with Indian policy, where the ryot, as the term implies is the *slave of the soil* where the protecting power has always been considered as entitled to a portion of the produce, and where the husbandman, unless he can make it appear, that he has experienced oppression or breach of engagements on the part of those who are immediately over him, although he is sometimes allowed to change his abode, and to retire to a neighbouring village seldom feels an inclination and if he did is rarely permitted to relinquish the cultivation of the lands, which had hitherto yielded a subsistence to himself and his ancestors, and at the same time, contributed to the funds necessary to the support of every Government if the impression of mutual obligation on the part of the *state* and the subject be done away or weakened the one will remain without protection, and the other without *resource*.

3. *Fluctuation of stock.*—

In the 11th paragraph of my letter to the Superintendent on the mode of conducting the *Lease settlement* transmitted in February 1796 I mentioned 'that one of the first questions to be put to each ryot should be whither he carried on the business of Agriculture on his own bottom, or was in partnership with others, if the latter that such partners should also be summoned to the Cutcherry as the means of preventing future alteration on pretence of an ignorance of engagement and intered into by their principal,' this will evince that I anticipated at an early period the difficulties which were likely to oppose themselves to the *Permanency* of the *Lease settlement* in the separation of partners in husbandry which would occasion a *reduction of stock* and a proportionate inability on the part of the farmer, to perform his engagements—this however, is not so much an argument for exploding the *lease system* altogether, as it shows, the necessity that exists, of the profits on a farm being such as will compensate for similar casualties, whether they occur, from a *fluctuation of stock* or a reduction of the labour, required for cultivation, in consequence of the death or

desertion of servants &c. for the losses, sustained by the combination of these two causes, have uniformly been urged by the farmer in excuse for not paying his rent or for relinquishing his farm.

4. *Precariousness of the crops.*—

A person who had not experienced the contrary, would be led to suppose, that the Baramahal possessed peculiar advantages of situations and that lying between *Mysore* and the *Carnatic* the soil would experience, the best effects from a participation of both monsoons, we know however, that the rains are extremely precarious, and that when they do fall, they are either partial and scanty, or if plentiful, that the season has passed and the only purpose they serve as at present is from their violence to destroy half the tanks in the country, how often has the farmer, deceived by a passing shower, imprudently committed his seed to the ground, and how often have had hopes of a return been blasted by a succeeding draught, equally fatal to his crop, as to his cattle how frequently have we observed, whose fields of grain, apparently vigorous and rapidly advancing to perfection, destroyed in one night by devouring insects, and the seemingly full eared *kambu*, which one would pronounce in a few days fit for reaping, exhibiting, when rubbed between the hands, nothing but an useless powder, the consequence of its premature formation, but exclusive of such casualties the farmer in consequence of importations from other countries of the quantities surplus to their consumption which occasions a glut in the market is exposed to additional loss.

5. *Fluctuation in the price of grain.*—

The poor farmer, who to answer the pressing demands of his land lord, for rent must, either dispose of the produce of his land at any price, however unfavourable, or sell his cattle at half their value or borrow money at an exorbitant interest, must deprecate the system, which should for a series of years, expose him to similar hardships, did each succeeding year bring with it returns equal to his expectation the increase of quantity of the produce might compensate for loss sustained by unfavourable sales, but the wise and considerate land lord yielding to times and circumstances will proportion his demands upon his tenants to their condition from a conviction that his own interest is combined with their prosperity—Government Service and uniform in its exactions, because, it is impossible, that it should be acquainted with the situation of *every* individual, and because the consequence of relaxation in its demand would be indefinite imposition from the difficulty of discrimination, is not the quarter from which such consideration is to be expected. It must originate, in the salutary effects of that system, which shall place the inhabitants of each village *under one person*, who as their head, and as the intermediate agent between them and Government at the same time, that he becomes responsible for their rents, *as they fall due*, will have an intimate knowledge of the ability of each member of the community and adapt, the periods of *his own* demands upon them accordingly. If the higher order of farmers are restored to that situation of responsibility which seems natural to them and from which they are removed from an idea, since found to be erroneous, *that the emancipation of the inferior class of ryots from the interference of those immediately above them, would be productive of a happy change to them, and bring in a larger portion of revenue to Government*, the measure would I conceive be attended with the most beneficial consequences, keeping this description of me in the background, for the purpose of obtaining that intimate knowledge of the circumstances of the poorer, and numerous peasantry which our duty prescribed was certainly proper, but, if experience resulting from that knowledge, has induced a conviction, that *agriculture* and the consequent improvement of the country will suffer in proportion to the delay used in giving the affairs of husbanding *their* wanted support, and the indigent farmer that aids the want of which has been the chief cause of their subsequent misfortunes, it becomes equally our duty to point out the remedy.

Considering the loss which the farmer must sustain from the inadequate prices which the produce frequently brings in the market the practice of

demanding the public revenue by monthly instalments appears at first sight impolitic but, were we, from a mistaken notion of contributing to their convenience, once to adopt a contrary system, and, as in the former Government, to call upon them but twice or three times in the year, it would be impossible to realize the settlements, for such are their improvident unthinking dispositions that the portion of the produce which might be surplus, to their immediate wants would be considerably converted into a specie, which instead of finding its way into the public treasury, would be dissipated on idle shows itinerant impostors and unworthy objects of charity to the *regularity* of our demands is chiefly to be attributed the success of our collections.

6. *Present high rental which generally affords no other reward to the cultivator than the wages of labour.*—

That the *present* assessment is incompatible with the circumstances of so many thousands of petty farmers who have not the means of supplying casualties of stock, and who must in consequence experience much and frequent interruption to the affairs of husbandry (the success) of which often depends on an uniformity of exertion, will I think be admitted. How precarious must the realization of that revenue be, which may be affected by the death or desertion of a single member of a family, and what reliance can be placed on the resources of the poor farmer, who possessing but one plough, may by the death of one of his bullocks, be rendered incapable of performing his engagements for the year. Were the country farmed out by *whole villages* the poor husbandman, would find immediately relief to his wants, in the timely assistance afforded by his principal, whose interest it would be, to see, that agriculture did not suffer from a privation of the means required to carry it on—my conception of a *settlement in lease* is, that the territory so disposed of, shall yield a *permanent invariable revenue*, which cannot possibly, happen if divided into many small farms, as at present that as already hinted, all that is required to effect it is ‘renting out the villages as they are in general now assessed to the principal inhabitants, who will become responsible for the lands at *present* under cultivation according to their valuation by the survey and for lands which were then included in the *putkut*, but have been since relinquished at a modified assessment.’ I am well assured that they are ready to come forward on these terms, and more over, that they will enter into the most severe penalties, never to ask more from the inferior ryots, who hold grants of the Sirkar than is expressed in their *putties* all that they require, as an indemnity for occasional losses is, *permission to give their own cowle for the waste lands included within the bounds of the village.*

Whence, it will naturally be asked, are the hands to be procured for cultivating these lands? to this I answer that though we have entered, with more minuteness, into the circumstances of the lower class of inhabitants, than most people, yet as to a competent knowledge of their real ability we must still, of necessity, be deficient, since they have so many ways of “preventing our coming to the truth, since we are obliged, frequently to rely on the vague reports, of unprincipled and often interested village accountants, and since a distrust of the object of our enquiries, will always place the ryots on their guard, from an apprehension of an *increased assessment* in case of discovery induce by every means, to the concealment of the number of their ploughs, to the village renter, who as the head of the family will attach them to him by a judicious distribution of his own resources and who has better and more certain means of drawing forth theirs, similar difficulties, do not present themselves possessing an extensive tract of *waste land* the means of turning them to his advantage being always uppermost in his thoughts, he will not only employ upon it the surplus, labour of the village, but by holding out the most favourable terms to new settlers, who are at present deterred from the instability of our *cowle* will flock in, agriculture would increase to an extent hitherto unknown and the receipts of Government, would never experience a diminution, at the same time that individuals would be daily improving in their circumstances.

7. *Consequent cheapness of the land.*

There can be no competition for lands which *will yield the occupant no other reward than the mere wages of labour*. The only way to give them a value is, to increase the farmers means of improving them, for this same stock or capital to procure it is necessary, but the generality of the present *lessee*: instead of having a prospect of improving their circumstances are annually contracting *debts* and although *stability of tenure* ought to give land an additional value, its salutary effects are in a manner lost by the introduction of so many independant farms, and from the want of that mutual support so necessary to the success of agriculture.

8. *Smallness of farms in general.*

This is undoubtedly an argument against a *permanent settlement* on the *present system*, for if the country labours under too heavy an assessment the longer it continues and further the evil extends the more prenicious will its consquence be.

9. *Constancy of change in the number and extent of farms, from the necessity of augmenting and reducing them every year, in proportion to the number of hands the stock, the health and strength of the cultivators, and from the frequency of throwing up their farms.*

These are certainly incontrovertible objections against the idea of establishing a *permanent settlement* by farming out the country in small plots as at present, but they also furnish agreements against *annual settlements* after the mode recommended in the Superintendent's *Code* for in my humble conception the necessity of a constant fluctuation both of farms and their occupants will involve such a detail and create so much confusion, as is not to be surmounted by the most zealous and able Collector it appears, from the *jamabandi* of last year that the northern division consisting 99·12, independant farms, consisting of upwards 50,000 fields according to the new system—it is possible that the number of independant farms may increase to 50,000, for each of which the Collector's putty is to be given and for every one of which the village accountant must not only produce his register, but he must also be able to show when required, the state of each field, in the *nagari nellum* or *fallow lands*, according as it stands in the *scale of rent* from the second to the seventh year. If then, the number of changes which may take place every year and the consequent accumulation of business to be got through by the Collector, and his cutcherry, be considered, it is to be apprehended, that the period of transmitting the *jamabandi* if possible to get up at all will necessarily be protracted to an advance month in the following year, another objection to *annual settlements* is the inconvenience and expense to which such frequent attendance at our cutcherries exposes the ryots, although we have thereby, obtained a more minute insight into the circumstances of the farmers, and the resources of the country, than could have been procured by any other means, the multiplicity of our investigations and consequent necessity of demand upon the time of the inhabitants must occasion detriment to their affairs as well as afford frequent opportunities of intrigue with our cutcherry servants, to this inconvenience, it is well known they have been subjected ever since the commencement of our management and it was only, to a *permanent settlement* that we looked for repose to them as well as for some relaxation in our own labours.

But the wide field for imposition which the annual system holds out to the corrupt village servants not to be prevented by the unremitted vigilance of the most zealous and disinterested Collector is, I conceive particularly to be deprecated, for it is not to be doubted, but that intricate as the accountants register must be, he in collusion with the potail will lower the rent according to the consideration they may receive or hope to receive from the person applying for land, and on the other hand, that they will raise it to those, who will either not comply with their exactions or have by some means acquired their ill will to their farmer, the field which has lain *fallow for one year* only will be said to have done so far *six* and to the latter *six years* fallow will be denominated but as *one*.

The object of the survey having been to ascertain the value and extent of the lands, as preparatory to the disposing of them *permanent* the *fixed rental* supposed to have been adopted, as nearly as possible, to the circumstances of each farmer, and the ryots permitted to throw up the whole or a part of the lands which he and his ancestors had been in the practice of cultivating, it could not have been foreseen, that a series of subsequent misfortunes in the business of farming should have induced the dispensing with former engagements entered into on the part of the inhabitants as much with their consent as aversion to innovation and a natural distress of our intentions would permit the greater number of those who have relinquished their lands, from their poverty, and a want of *stock* are hiring themselves to the more substantial farmers, a proof that the advancement of agriculture must meet with a check without their assistance, *and that the present assessment will of itself, in the course of time assume its proper level, without the necessity of applying for its immediate reduction.*

Constraining all the ryots without exception, to rent their farms a number of years whether agreeable or not to their inclinations for interest which is indispensable, to settle a whole district in lease.

I have said in the 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9th paragraphs of the letter already mentioned "that when the ryot expressed a wish to relinquish a part of the lands which he had hitherto cultivated, policy required, that such request should be complied with, that the lands so relinquished, if not disposed of to others, should be kept in reserve for future applications, and that at the period of making the settlement, if any ryots should perish in giving up his farm, it should *not be forced* upon him provided he made such declaration in the presence of the Collector.

The above being a part of the instructions given, by me to the head people employed on the Survey, the object of which, they were repeatedly told, was not so much to obtain an *increase* as an *equalization* of the rents, and myself constantly at hand to enforce, my orders, and punish any breach of them, it may be inferred that though in some cases, *constraint* might have been used the ryots, in general, had a freedom of choice, how far this freedom of choices may counteract the advancement of husbandry in these districts, or how far its unlimited operation may conduce to the happiness of the inhabitants are questions yet to be determined. In no part of India, has such a liberty been granted, and it will perhaps, be found that cultivation has been carried on the greatest extent, in those provinces where the vigilance of Government constantly operates as a spur to the industry of the inhabitants in the three first articles of the Mysore Revenue Code, the servants of Government were strictly enjoined to keep a watchful eye over the state of cultivation to encourage its increase by every means and to threaten the ryot, who left a field entitled with the displeasure of the *Sirkar*. "The amil shall proceed to the district, and taking these regulations with the seal of office, and the table of fees and establishments along with him, he shall seat himself in the Cutcherry and having called before him the ryots, potails, wurtucks shall present them with the leaf of conciliation on the commencement of the year, he shall give *cowle* to all the ryots and respectable inhabitants of the district and encourage them to cultivate the lands, he shall also ascertain in what ryots houses there are a number of men and but few ploughs and having enquired into the circumstances of each ryot, shall *oblige* them who are in *good* circumstances to *increase* the number of their ploughs, and in order to enable the ryots, who are needy to purchase, *ploughs*, and to cultivate the lands he shall give *takavi* at the rate of three or four pagodas for every plough taking security for the repayment this *takavi* is to be collected from them again in one or two years. The following rules are to be attended to in [leasing] out the lands for cultivation an equal proportion of lands, which are dry watered and of those which are *Ijara* (rented out for money or *hissa*) (rented out in kind) shall be equally distributed for cultivation amongst the new and old ryots and when a Kayeh sows one *cundy* of seed in a certain quantity of *Ijara* land, he shall sow one *cundy* and eight *karies* in the same extent of *hissa* land an account of the increase and the deficiency of the produce shall be made out annually etc., care is to be taken

that the *hissa* land is to be well manured and whoever cultivates a greater quantity of land than may have been allotted to him, pursuant to this rule, shall continue to do so but if *less* he shall be *compelled* to cultivate the full proportion. Throughout the villages where there is ground, fit for the purpose of the ryots &c., shall be *urged* to extend the cultivation of *sugarcane* and in such villages where the potails and Shamboags from *obstinacy* fail to do so, they shall be subjected to a double tax, calculated upon the quantity of *sugarcane* which may have been procured in another village. If this restraint on the part of Government was productive of bad effects on the affairs of husbandry and the circumstances of the ryots, neither was visible during the last war, for the country certainly had not a desolate appearance, nor did the condition of the inhabitants, in general exhibit any signs of misery, that they are contended with their lot, though subject to a despotic Government may I think, be inferred from the very few instances of migration that have occurred since the *peace thence I conclude, that we should impress on the minds of the ryots the necessity of unabated industry in cultivation of their lands, as the only means of subsisting, that an unrestrained liberty of changing their place of residence, and the option of cultivating as they please, will weaken that impression, and that the qualified restraint which may be used, with that view, will if it be not freedom itself, be nearly allied to it since benefit to the State and happiness to the subject will be the consequence.*

Constraining them after that however reduced in their circumstances to perform such forced engagement to make the settlement permanent.

This constraint was necessary as an experiment to try the effects of the system the operation of which has been counteracted by a succession of bad seasons, each more unfavourable than the other; for the country has not, I believe, for many years experienced such losses, from the failure of crops, and mortality among the cattle is during the short period of our management circumstances which combined with the general poverty of the inhabitants, made it absolutely necessary to *apply for annual remissions.*

12. *Necessity of remissions even under annual settlements when the farms are proportioned to their circumstances at the beginning of the year, and which must be greater under a lease settlement, because the same rent being constantly demanded after any reduction of their stock, their inability must accumulate with the term of the lease.*

I have already endeavoured to show, how the necessity of granting *annual remissions* of rent may be avoided which was "placing at the head of each village a substantial farmer who will become responsible for the full amount of its assesment, as deduced from the survey provided Government will consent that he shall appropriate to his own use the profits an *extra* cultivation hitherto carried to the public account, profits, which ought to belong to the farmer as an indemnification for losses, and as the means not only of keeping up, but of increasing that quantity of stock so necessary to the improvement of agriculture." A prospect of private advantage is the strongest incentive to the exertion of *industry* but if the state, looking only to the present moment and regards less of the future consequences of its rapacity shall not be satisfied with the simple exaction of *its dues*, but will also insist an adding thereto, the emoluments of the individual farmer, will very soon have cause to repent of such bad policy, in experiencing the total failure of resource from a country the affairs of which can only, prosper in propotion to the moderation of the ruling power, lands, to a considerable extent having been relinquished in consequence of the option which has been granted there will be a *decrease* in the rental of the *current year* which will probably bring the assesment to its *proper level* and constitute that fair demand on the part of the Government, *which no circumstances short of public calamity ought to diminish and no plea however urgent ought to increase.*

Wanted of landed security because the land not yielding in general any profits of stock under the present assesment, it is worth nothing unless to the cultivator who can only earn his bread by his labour.

Except in few instances, where *Inamdars* had taken up money in landed security to defray the expense of marriage or religious ceremonies &c. a knowledge of which was obtained from disputes at the period of resumption, I do not find that any of the *sirkar* lands have as yet been transferred on mortgage for the period of the lease, but on the contrary that when lands are once relinquished, we find other candidates very backward, with their offers, for them, a proof that they are deterred from the little prospect of advantage which the *present system* holds out to the adventure in husbandry.

14. *The consequent necessity of making securities which is hard or of obliging the ryots of villages to pay them which is unjust.*

The general poverty of the inhabitants has on almost every occasion of deaths, or desertion induced the dispensing with the performance of engagements, entered into for the security of each others rents and it has only been in a few instances that this has been required, more with the view of impressing them with the necessity of punctuality in the discharge of agreements into which they may have entered with the *Sirkar* than from any intention of following it up by rigid exactions. As to assessing one village, for casualties which occur in matter although the practice of other countries might justify the measure a conviction of the general inability which pervades the lower class of ryots has prevented its adoption in the Northern division, and hence the reason, why the *annual remissions* have been greater in it, than in either of the other Collectorships.

15. *Removal of head farmers and increase of small ones, consequences of reducing the profits of farming by the increase of the rental or exacting the whole of the ground-rent, which is property the farmers in place of a portion of it for Government.*

When the system obtained of renting out *whole villages* to the principal inhabitants, there is no doubt that the timely assistance, which they afforded their poor tenants in seed grain for their subsistence, cattle for their ploughs small advances of money and forbearance from a rigid demand of their rents was highly advantageous to the advancement of husbandry, but if the system of village farms was, even at that time, found to have beneficial consequences, how much more conducive to the prosperity of the country is it now likely to prove when the value of each has been ascertained by actual survey, and when the encouraging idea of a *permanency of tenure* calling forth the capitals of moniedmen, will establish an increased fund for the purposes of cultivation, the salutary application of which has been for some time suspended among the many advantages which the adoption of the system here recommended would possess, an immediate one would be, a reduction of the considerable advances, hitherto made as *takavi* for though we have been very fortunate in recovering such disbursements, a risque proportioned to the numbers who receive it will always attend such issues from the public treasury, the ryot will prefer the more immediate relief which he can obtain at home, even though he should eventually pay more for it, to the necessity of giving undoubted security, for every sum however small and repay it when due with rigid punctuality.

16. *The necessity that involves of Government that is its officers, conducting the affairs of husbandry by prescribed and fixed rules, which not applying to all terms and circumstances are detrimental to agriculture.*

Laying down [fixed] rules for the conduct of agriculture, the success of which depends upon some any fortuitious circumstances must be detrimental to its advancement, and it appears necessary that the Collector should be vested with a degree of discretionary power, to deviate, when circumstances required it, from the strict letter of his instructions, for, if his exertions for the improvement of the country be checked by an adherence to prescribed forms, which cannot apply to every case although he may give satisfaction, to his employers, merely because he performs his duty yet if possessed of sufficient zeal, to attempt, and of ability to execute what by stepping over the common line of official routine may contribute to the increase of agriculture, population and trade such deviation will be acceptable to a liberal and discerning Government.

17. *The loss which must be generally felt by the petty farmers or labouring poor in times of scarcity from the want of the head farmers who used to supply them grain and doubtless preserved many of them when, if without such aid, they would have perished, the not having which now at hand must be detrimental to population.*

It has already appeared that the removal of the *head farmers* from their natural place in the scale of society has been attended with pernicious effects to the country by depriving the needy and helpless ryots of their usual assistance which from the impossibility of obtaining a knowledge of the circumstances of every individual, government cannot afford them, and the progress of the agriculture depending in a great measure, on the state of *population* it is evident that the devising of any system, which has a tendency to injure the farmer must in a proportionate degree, affect the latter. A principal inducement for our endeavouring to make the ryots independent of each arose, from the numerous complaints, which at an early period of our management, daily reached our cutcherries, of undue and vexatious exactions, from the poor ryots on the part of the principal farmers, and these having in most instances appeared to be well founded it was natural for us, whose indispensable duty it was to *stand between, the many and the oppression of the few*, to be jealous of the existence of any *intermediate* authority where it might be so much abused, that not making sufficient allowances perhaps for the practices which obtained in the former government, it has ever since been our uniform study, to raise the *object coory* to what we conceived his proper level and by every means, to destroy the idea, that any one of them was superior to another. The numerous examples which have been made, will, it is hoped have impressed on their minds, a conviction of the danger, which will attend any breach of our orders and as they must be sensible, of our determination to support the weak against the tyranny of the strong, we may now, I conceive, with more safety restore to them a portion of their former consequence, still however keeping a vigilant eye over their actions and incessantly urging them to the improvement of their farms.

Increase of the public revenue which is a lakh more than Tippoo's village rental in 1788/9 when it was higher than, it has ever been before, and probably is . . . of what was ever brought into the public treasury, an increase, which must be a proportionate reduction of private income, and not only a consequent diminution of the capital formerly employed on agriculture, but equally a loss to trade and manufacture.

The increase of the public revenue of these districts, has been obtained in consequence of Government having added there to that portion of the produce which has the *life* of future exertions in husbandry, and has a compensation for a variety of disasters, peculiar to the country ought undoubtedly to go to the farmer. It may be said, that the very considerable portions of these collections, which have been advanced to the *commercial Resident* for the purchase of the manufactures of that very country from which they are derived, ought by holding out encouragement to individual industry of a different description, to act as a counterfoise to the reduction of the capital formerly employed on husbandry, and that provided the money remains in the country, it is not material to whom the greater portion of it falls, whether to the manufacturer or the farmer but, besides, that the *quantum* allotted for commercial purposes is apt to fluctuate from State necessity, or other causes this argument would serve to subvert a maxim the truth of which has never been disputed, that the interests of agriculture manufactures and commerce are so intimately blinded together, as not to be separated without imminent danger, to the whole, that therefore must be a pernicious system, which regardless, of consequences shall divert into the coffers of the state, what constitutes the very essence, as it were of future resource, namely, the funds that are absolutely necessary to the progress of *commerce manufactures and agriculture*, upon this view of the subject, although it may be deemed, unusual *official* language. Yet I hesitate not to regret every pagoda which has been thus added to the *Jumma*, because I am sensible of its evil tendency, and because I have ever been taught to believe that the affairs of Government flourish in proportion to the prosperity of its subjects.

19. *Consequent extension of Government's interest in agriculture, which gives it a greater property in the produce, than any other Government has been known to have, which involves its concerns with those of every individual, because there is not generally speaking any intermediate class of the inhabitants between it and the cultivator, which creates the difficulty of recovering lawful debts and settling the other disputes without interference with it, and . . . to the Collector so that such an immersion of the public into private affairs is detrimental to the administration of justice.*

The official revenue servants in these districts, act in the double capacity of the Collectors of the *public taxes* and *administrators* of justice. In causes which may affect the public interest, as *Collectors* they may be a *party concerned* but as *Judges* impartiality will be expected. Having to decide for instances on the fair division of the effects of a *bankrupt* who happens also to be indebted to the public, if he should award the whole or a larger share to Government, than from the amount of the debt, it had a right, to the *private creditors*, would of necessity acquiesce, but the idea of justice would be lost in a sense of the interest of his employers and, on the other hand if, acting up to the character of an upright *Judge*, he should place the *public* on the same level with *individual* claims, he might with propriety be accused of neglect of duty as a *Collector*, hence is sometimes produced a difficulty of decision which, if it does not counteract, may interrupt the free channel of justice.

20. *Multiplication of labour which such an extension of Government concerns occasions to its servants and which must increase demands upon the Collector's time or oblige him to delegate authority to others.*

It must be allowed that the present detailed mode of management, which descends so low as to the cultivation of a single field or of a still smaller vegetable garden, for which is paid perhaps, but half a rupee rent, involves a degree of labour and divided attention, scarcely to be surmounted for any length of time. If to this, be added the frequent calls upon the Collector's time, arising from the spirit of litigation which is so prevalent among the lower classes, it will in many instances be impossible to avoid the evil of *delegating authority* to others.

50. *Inefficiency of delegated authority from the want of moderation zeal or ability and oftener from the abuse of it, which indicates that the affairs of agriculture should be left to husbandman, who can yield to all terms and circumstances, the administration of justice to persons who are not concerned in their awards and that the functions of revenue officers should be limited to their own province the only means which appears to be that alone what can give value to land and make way for the middle order of man, which is found in all civilized societies.*

To contract the present very extensive scale of revenue management appears to be a measure the adoption of which should immediately take place. I have endeavoured with as much perspicuity as frequent interruptions from current business would permit, to communicate my ideas on the important heads transmitted for discussion, and I shall now finish this address by drawing and placing in my view of the following conclusions.

1st. "That a lease on the present system of small farms is impracticable."

2nd. "That annual settlements involving much inconvenience to the inhabitants affording the native revenue officers a wide field for imposition and from the constant fluctuation of farms and their occupants exhibiting an impracticable detail and a constantly varying *Jumma*, are not conducive to an effective management and."

3rd. "The disposing of the villages to conduct of the substantial inhabitants, at the rental of the current year, as that which it is supposed will be the fair assessment in long lease granting them permission to give their own cowle for the waste lands and binding them, under severe penalties strictly to observe the terms which their sub-tenants may have receives from the sirkar, will be the mode be calculated to attain the objects of our appointment, namely, an invariable permanent revenue to Government, and to the ryots the security of the fruits of their industry."

Account current with the Tahsildars of the Northern division Ceded districts to the 31st August 1798. Fasl 1206.

Tahsildaries.	Demands.															
	Revenue of fasli 1205.				Revenue of fasli 1206.											Fasli 1205/6.
	Outstanding balance on the 11th July 1797.				Amount of kist to the 31st July 1798.			Kist for August.			Total to 31st August.				Grand Total.	
	Land rent.	Licenses.	Customs.	Total.	Land rent.	Licenses.	Customs.	Land rent.	Licenses.	Customs.	Land rent.	Licenses.	Customs.	Total.	Land rent, licenses and Customs.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
	RS. P. C.															
Krishnagiri ..	10 5 13	2 1 3	10 0 0	22 6 16	10 2 10	1 0 0	15 0 0	25 0 0	5 29 50	5 9 31	35 2 10	6 29 50	20 9 31	62 5 11	84 11 27	
Vaniyambadi.	2 3 29	8 4 12	25 0 0	35 7 41	8 5 14	2 0 0	15 0 0	36 0 0	5 4 30	10 26 40	44 5 4	7 4 30	25 26 40	76 35 74	112 7 35	
Total ..	12 8 42	10 5 15	35 0 0	57 13 57	18 7 14	3 0 0	30 0 0	61 0 0	10 34 0	15 35 71	79 7 14	13 34 0	45 35 71	139 5 5	196 18 62	

Tahsildaries.	Remissions.				Collections.										
					Revenue of fasli 1205.				Revenue of fasli 1206.						
					Outstanding balance on the 11th July 1797.				To 31st July 1798.			In August.			Total to 31st August.
	Land rent.	Licenses.	Customs.	Total.	Land rent.	Licenses.	Customs.	Total.	Land rent.	Licenses.	Customs.	Land rent.	Licenses.	Customs.	Land rent.
(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	
Krishnagiri	9 2 10	0 22 40	7 0 0	20 0 0	5 29 0	5 0 31	29 2 10
Vaniyambadi.	7 5 4	1 0 0	8 0 0	30 0 0	5 0 30	10 15 40	37 5 4
Total	16 7 14	1 22 40	15 0 0	50 0 0	10 29 30	15 25 71	66 7 14

Tahsildaries.	Collections—cont.				Balances.								
	Revenue of fasli 1206—cont.			Fasli 1205/6.	Revenue of fasli 1205.				Revenue of fasli 1206.				Fasli 1205/6.
	Total to 31st August—cont.			Grand total.	Outstanding balance on the 11th July 1797.				To 31st August 1798.				Grand total.
	Licenses.	Customs.	Total.	Land rent, licenses and Customs.	Land rent.	Licenses	Customs.	Total.	Land rent.	Licenses.	Customs.	Total.	Land rent, licenses and Customs.
(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	
Krishnagiri ..	6 15 40	12 0 31	47 18 1	47 18 1	10 5 13	2 1 3	10 0 0	22 6 16	6 0 0	0 14 10	8 0 0	14 23 10	36 29 20
Vaniyambadi ..	6 0 30	18 25 40	61 30 74	61 30 74	2 3 29	8 4 12	25 0 0	35 7 41	7 0 0	1 4 0	7 1 0	15 5 0	60 12 41
Total ..	12 15 70	30 25 71	109 12 75	109 12 75	12 8 42	10 5 15	35 0 0	57 13 57	13 0 0	1 18 10	15 10 0	29 28 10	87 5 07

Statement of advance for cultivation and repairs.

(45)	Fasli 1202. (46)	Fasli 1203. (47)	Fasli 1204. (48)	Fasli 1205. (49)	Fasli 1206. (50)	Total. (51)
Balance outstanding the beginning of the year	10 0 0	5 0 0	30 0 0	3 0 0	30 0 0	78 0 0
Advances to 31st August 1798 .. .. .	....	....	....	....	25 0 0	25 0 0
	10 0 0	5 0 0	30 0 0	3 0 0	55 0 0	103 0 0
Recoveries to 31st August 1798	2 0 0	1 0 0	30 0 0	1 0 0	34 0 0	68 0 0
Balance due from the inhabitants to 31st August	8 0 0	4 0 0	....	2 0 0	21 0 0	35 0 0

[38 and 39 omitted] being lost

Tahsildar's
seal.

No. 40

Yadast Irsalnama jirr or memorandum of a remittance of cash amounting to a sum of *two thousand one hundred and ninety star pagodas, forty fanams, and thirty-four cash*, the half of which is *one thousand and ninety-five pagodas, twenty fanams, seventeen cash* by Rangappah Tahsildar of Krishnagiri, being a collection in part of the *fourth* kist of the jamabandi of *Kalayukti* Samvastara or fasli 1208, including the *ayin jumma* or *sivoy jumma* transmitted to the treasury.

10th February, in charge of Daffadar Dasi, Mahatidi Linga Veera &c. &c. in 8 bags containing

Star.Ps.			myly	Cash.
2190			40	34
Nugd. Irsal.			Muzzera.	
1969 0 58½			221—39—55½	
Tufsil or particulars.				
1079	0	0	Ain ba jins phooby (stars)	
372	22	40	Feringapate—Portonovo 447 dir. 37 fs. 40 cash is	
322	14	32	Company rúpái (Company's Rupees).	1088 dir. 13 26½ is
176	38	60½	Arcot rúpái (Arcot do.)	597 13 26½ is
9	2	5	Imami do.	30 13 45½ is
38	26	64	Pondicherry do.	128 13 45½ is
9	36	71	Contaroy 11 chs. 6 fs.	dir 3 64¼ is
1	34	79	Purana Pondicherry rúpái	dir. 13 26½ is
177	2	0	Myly fullum (silver fanams)	7967 dir. 45 fs. is
2	23	70	Duggani	911 dir. 8 per myly is
0	0	5	Cash	5 cash is
0	13	7½	Purona Arcoti	1 dir 13 fs. 7½ c. is
1	5	0	Sultan hoon	1 dir. 1 puly 5 myly.
<hr/>				
2190	40	34		

Nugd. Irsal dakhil Toshakhana .. 1969 0 58½

Tufsil nama.

873	0	0	Phuli hoon
372	22	40	Feringapate 447 is
317	12	61½	Company's Rupees 1071 is.
176	38	61½	Arcot do. 597 is
9	2	5	Imami do. 30 is
38	26	64	Pondicherry do. 128 is
1	15	76	Cantaroy 1 ch. 6 fs. is
1	34	79	Old Pondicherry 6 is
174	42	0	Silver fs. 7872 is
2	11	60	Dugganies 814 is
0	0	5	Cash 1 is
0	13	7½	Old Arcot 1 is
1	5	0	Faroki hoon 1 is
<hr/>			
1969	0	58½	Muzzera babut 221 39 55½

Tufsil nama.

206	0	0
5	1	50½
8	20	75
2	0	0
0	12	10
<hr/>		
229	39	55½
<hr/>		

Phooly.
Company's Rs. 17
Cantaroy 10 ch.s. is
Myly 95 is
Dugganics 97 is

208	20	75
-----	----	----

Tufsil—Grain brought as per order
200 0 0 Bajins Phooly
8 20 75 Cantaroy 10 ch.s. is

6	11	20
---	----	----

208 20 75.
Sum 1208 fasli Wurass khurch buddle according to the mamúl.

6 0 0 Ain Phooly
0 11 0 Myly
0 0 20 Dugganics 2 is

6 11 20.

5	1	50½
---	---	-----

Paid to Shepherds over the public flocks on account as per order to each 1 rupee Company's Rs. 17 is paid for cows lent to Commissary Officers ain dood kiraya for the month of January according to the separate burra word putty Myly is 1 39 0

2	5	70
---	---	----

Dugganie 95 is
0 11 70

221	39	55½
-----	----	-----

Ayin Jumma Kalayukti Samvatsara
Jamabandi min Jumma 4th kist
babut 2172 20 60½

Nana tufsil.

1077	0	0
372	22	40
322	14	32
167	43	65½
9	2	5
38	13	18½
1	34	79
170	35	0
2	14	0
0	13	7½
1	5	0
9	2	48½
0	0	5
<hr/>		
2172	20	60½
<hr/>		

Phooly.
Feringapate 447 is
Company's Rs. 1088 is
Arcot Rs. 567 is
Imami 30 is
Pondichery 127 is
Purana do. 6 is
Myly 7685 is
Duggani 832 is
Old Arcot 1 is
Faroki hoon 1 is
Cantaroy 10 ch.s. 7 is,
is
Cash 1 is

Tufsil.

2,169	12	43 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ayin Ganganum	babut.			
	1076	0	0	Phooly.			
	371	13	0	Feringapate	..	..	446 is
	322	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Company	..	..	1,087 is
	167	30	39	Arcot	..	..	566 is
	9	2	5	Imami	..	..	30 is
	1	34	79	Old Pondichery	..	..	6 is
	38	13	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	New Do.	..	..	127 is
	170	2	0	Myly	..	..	7,652 is
	2	13	0	Dugganies	..	..	824 is
	0	13	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Old Arcot	..	..	1 is
	1	5	0	Faroki	..	..	1 is
	9	2	48 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cantaroy	10 chs.	5 fs.	is

2169 12 43 $\frac{3}{4}$

3	8	18	Bájj bal	babut.			
	1	0	0	Phooly			
	0	37	40	Feringapate	..	..	1 is
	0	13	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	Company	..	..	1 is
	0	13	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	Arcot	..	..	1 is
	0	33	0	Myly	..	..	33 is
	0	1	0	Dugganies	..	..	8 is
	0	0	5	Cash	..	..	1 is

3 8 18

2,172 20 60 $\frac{3}{4}$

18	19	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sevoi Jumma	babut cool Irsal.			
				Wáz gusht Takkani Jama Avrrel.			
	16	32	46	Vaida January	babut.		
		2	0	0	Phooly.		
		6	0	0	Myly	..	270 is
		0	7	0	Dugganies	..	56 is
	..	..	8	26	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	Arcot Rs.	29 is

16 33 48 $\frac{1}{2}$

1	31	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ayin Sevoi Jumma.				
	0	13	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	Arcot Rs.	..	..	1 is
	0	12	0	Myly.			
	0	2	70	Dugganies	..	..	23 is
	0	34	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	Cantaroy	..	..	9 fs. is
	0	13	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pondichery Rs.	..	..	1 is

1 31 4 $\frac{3}{4}$

Tufsil.

				Cusba Neermurdi Puski.			
	0	15	49 $\frac{1}{4}$	waste land	cultivated.		
		0	7	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cantaroy	..	2 fs. is
		0	7	0	Myly		
		0	1	0	Duggani	..	8 is

0 15 49 $\frac{1}{4}$

0 29 72 Arrial turruf canarapilly ryot for privately
cultivation land.
0 13 45 $\frac{1}{4}$ Pondichery .. 1 is
0 13 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ Arcot 1 is
0 3 0 Myly

0 29 72

0 1 70 Pounding cattle for entering the hedges.
dugganies 15 is
0 28 53 $\frac{1}{4}$ fines.
from Bider Tirumali.
0 5 64 $\frac{3}{4}$ for beating another.
0 3 64 $\frac{3}{4}$ Cantaroy 1 f. is.
0 2 0 Myly.

0 5 64 $\frac{3}{4}$

0 22 68 $\frac{1}{4}$

..

From Caveripatam Venkata-
rama for beating and abusing
Ram Dasari Cantaroy 6
fanams.

2,190 40 34

18 19 53 $\frac{1}{4}$

1 31 4 $\frac{3}{4}$

T.
ACCOUNTS
OF A MOUZA OR VILLAGE,
AS PREPARED
BY THE
KARNAM,
OR ACCOUNTANT.

Battai sagvali mouza Pedda muttúr Turruf Canuck múttle taluk, Krishnagiri fasli 1208 Kalayukti samvatsara.

	Ryots.	Number of stulls.	Number of guntas.	Tirva in SP. F. C.
Nisp battai.	Nanjai.			
	Ram redden	1	200	16 0 0
	Timma redden	1	100	8 0 0
	Total ..	2	300	24 0 0
The above is battai Sagvali in the month of Kartik masam.				

Battai saugvali wubbedee mouza Pedda muttúr Turruf Canuck múttle taluk, Krishnagiri fasli 1208 Kalayukti samvatsara.

	Ryots.	Number of stulls.	Number of guntas.	Total produced grain in paddy.	Nisp. battai in.
Nisp battai.	Nanjai.			C. M.	C. M.
	Ram redden	1	200	30 10	15 5
	Timma redden	1	100	20 15	10 7½
	Total ..	2	300	51 5	25 12½
The price of paddy at bazaar at sp. 1, f. 11, c. 20, per candy.					

Battai saugvali wubbedee Jamakhurch mouza Pedda muttúr Turruf Canuck múttle taluk, Krishnagiri fasli 1208. Kalayukti samvatsara.

	Ryots.	Number of stulls.	Number of guntas.	Total produced grain or paddy in.	Nisp battai in	Price at 1—11—20 per candy.	
Nisp battai.	Nanjai.			C. M.	C. M.	SP. F. C.	
	Ram redden	1	200	30 10	15 5	19 2 65	
	Timma redden	1	100	20 15	10 7½	12 43 48	
	Total ..	2	300	51 5	25 12½	32 1 33	
	Cash remitted to the Tahsildar of this district as per under-mentioned coins	32 1 33
						Baki

Yadast nugdiat Sál jama, Vasúl, baki mouza Pedda muttúr Turruf Canuck múttle taluk Krishnagiri fasli 1208, Kalayukti samvatsara.

	Ryots.	Káll Jama.	Vasútl.	Baki.
Eyakatt.	Annamalai	5 19 42	5 19 42	..
	Belliga	11 0 20	11 0 20	..
	Bundi gour	50 8 27	50 8 27	..
	Tirputty	4 37 11	4 37 11	..
	Berdul Chinna	14 4 61	14 4 61	..
	Mutti gour	9 7 30	9 7 30	..
	Chimp r gour	17 8 8	17 8 8	..
	Chinniah	9 27 68	9 27 68	..
	Dhari Rama	15 5 30	15 5 30	..
	Toti Rama	2 16 35	2 16 35	..
	Rama pundit	3 2 30	3 2 30	..
	Purbári Bandigons	8 18 8	8 18 8	..
	Timmaraya	0 6 0	0 6 0	..
	Perma	1 35 15	1 35 15	..
			153 2 5	153 2 5

Ryots.								Kull Jama	Vasul.	Baki
Jori.	Perumalu	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	..
	Vellal Kaday gour	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 22 40	0 22 40	..
	Carbur Curbrania	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 22 40	0 22 40	..
	Dhobi Rapa	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 7 40	0 7 40	..
	Huzamchinna	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 3 60	0 3 60	..
	Jamla	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 11 20	1 11 20	..
	Umbly Ezar Papa gour	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 11 20	0 11 20	..
	Niml do. Govibd gour	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 22 40	0 22 40	..
	Narel do. Venketrama	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 11 20	1 11 20	..
	Nimbu do. Rama	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 33 60	0 33 60	..
	Jamla	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 33 60	2 33 60	..
	Jamla Sair	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 0 0	4 0 0	..
	Kull Jamla Aikut Jori and Sair	..	..	..	..	..	..	158 2 5	158 2 5	..

Yadast takkavi or advance for cultivation Mouza Pedda muttúr turruff Canuckmuttle taluk, Krishnagiri fasli 1206 Kalayukti samvatsara.

Names of Ryots.	Amount of advance.	Securities.	Kistbandi.			
			1st Kist.		2nd Kist.	
	P. F. C.		P. F. C.	P. F. C.	P. F. C.	
Annamalai	2 0 0	Bandi gour	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	
Belliga	4 0 0	Terputty	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	
Berdul Chinna	4 0 0	Chimpar gour	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	
Chinnia	2 0 0	Murti gour	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	
Total	12 0 0	.....	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0

Yadast takkavi Jumma Vasul Bauki Mouza Pedda Muttoor Turruff Canuckmuttle taluk, Krishnagiri, fasli 1206 Kalayukti samvatsara.

Ryots.	Total advance for cultivation.	Collection.				Baki.
		Month.	Month.	Total.		
	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	SP. F. C.	
Annamalai	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	..	
Belliga	4 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	..	
Berdul Chinna	4 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	..	
Chinnia	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	..	
Total	12 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	..	

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