

Records of Fort St George

[REPRINT]

THE
BARAMAHAL RECORDS

SECTION XVI

POLICE



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THE BĀRAMAHAL RECORDS

SECTION XVI—POLICE

I

[PRELIMINARY.]

AN ACCOUNT OF ROBBERS IN THE BĀRAMAHAL [By Captain ALEXANDER READ].

The inefficacy of measures usually taken for the suppression of robberies is an indication either of their being concerted without a competent knowledge of local circumstances or of their being executed without regard to it. That knowledge being local, covert, remote, and consequently difficult to acquire, it is the more expedient to preserve every information on the subject. It is therefore proper in a report of the frequent robberies and murders committed in the Ceded districts, to begin with some account of Chill Naik and his family who, by means of their influence, perseverance and cruelties, have carried them on for ages under a kind of system and with the semblance of legal authority in spite of the means that have been taken by Government to prevent them.

2. His family anciently possessed in *cavilai* or tribute and perhaps as proprietors of the soil, Chackri, Sankarapūr, Harūr and Kātpatti, a mountainous tract about 30 miles broad and 35 miles long, bounded by little Salēm, Kāvāli, Nellore, Tiruvannamalai and Chāngamma in the Carnatic; Singārappet and Tenkaraikōttai in the Bāramahal. S'ādat-ul-la Khān, Nuwwāb of the Carnatic, first deprived him of Chackri and Sankarapūr in 1712 A.D. and the Kirthār of Mysore took that opportunity of annexing Kātpatti and Harūr to his territory. Chill Pedda Naik, the father of the present Naik, resolving to assert what he considered his right, availed himself of the troubles in the Carnatic between 1740 and 1752, repossessed himself of his districts and held them for some years, but was again expelled by Anwar-ud-din Khān. He retained, however, Sepūrdurgam, a small hill fort in his mountain, very difficult of access and about 18 miles south of Chāngamma where he took up his residence. The bulk of the ryots in his districts favouring his pretensions from the habit of looking upon him as their chief and the rest being compelled, they continued to pay him regularly *rusūm* which at first was 10 and afterwards $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of their rents to Government and he as formerly to make frequent excursions by paths so little known to any but himself and his adherents and to places so distant from his recess, that eluding pursuit or discovery they were sure to carry their design into effect with safety. Pedda Naik dying in 1762, and the present Naik being only 3 years of age, the family took refuge with him in Mūglapālaiyam till 1780, but made their collections either without the knowledge of the Sarkār, or notwithstanding any orders that may have been given to the ryots. In 1780, he came back to Sepūrdurgam to prevent the losses he sustained by the people he was obliged to employ in making his collections and to carry on his predatory enterprises with the greater vigour and advantage to himself. During this, he endeavoured through agents at Madras and Seringapatām to procure the restoration of his ancient privileges and Tipū, either as a measure of civil policy or from conceiving him a fit partisan to employ in ravaging the Carnatic, received him in November 1789, gave him the village of Kandāli, west of Tiruppāttūr in Jaghir, and, it may be supposed, directed him to extend his depredations, for they became so general in 1790 that it was deemed advisable to form several detachments for the protection of the frontier from a division of the army under Colonel Kelly who sent a troop of cavalry to act by his orders at Āmbūr on that service. Knowing it would be more effectual,

I posted a few guards at proper places of the boundary in my neighbourhood. It appears the Naik changed his views soon after the war broke out; in December 1790 he came over to me at Āmbūr and received the Company's cowle. Having authority from Lord Cornwallis to attach all the poligārs and other malcontents in Tipū's country to the Company's interest and to direct their means of rendering service, I proposed to the Naik the appointment of Foujdār of the Bāramahal with an adequate establishment of peons for its protection under our Government which was then established in the districts of Tiruppattūr and Vāniyambādi, but any such condition of service or honest means of support was repugnant in his idea to the rank and importance of a poligār. He preferred his own way of life by ascending the gacets early in 1791. I necessarily left him to pursue it. Though strictly forbid as well as from humanity as the hope of our drawing resources from the enemy's country to plunder it he augmented his force and extended his ravages to every part of these districts not sparing such as had received the Company's cowle or others in the Carnatic. Messrs. Kindersly and Landon having represented theirs and the conduct of the Kangundi poligār who with all of that description followed the same course, Government ordered that I should give them a check, but I was too distant to employ force against them and injunctions were of no avail. He established himself in Tenkaraikōttai, collected the whole revenue of that district, and levied heavy contributions in all the neighbouring districts Harūr and Morappūr till my arrival in the Bāramahal when he returned with his banditti to the hills but continued to collect his rusūms through his agents who secretly maintained their influence.

3. Certain of the means I was convinced it was practicable to remove it and either to prevent his incursions entirely or to curb them in such a manner as would make them less frequent, prevent such a diminution of revenue and ensure greater security to the inhabitants. Having obtained permission to distribute the number of troops I proposed along the eastern frontier, I appointed Lieutenant Irton, an officer of the 15th Battalion to superintend them and instructed him to post them in small guards at convenient distances near the boundary all the way between Ātūr and Vāniyambādi.

4. Knowing however that considerable force would avail nothing without intelligence, I sent my Peshkār, Muhammad Mūsa, with him instructed to seek out the sources of the evil which I know to be among the ryots themselves. Such has been their activity and zeal in the business that in less than three weeks they disclosed the nature of it entirely and have consequently succeeded in apprehending or putting to death his principal adherents in these districts which it is hoped will remove it as effectually as from circumstances can be expected. As the information they have gathered is in the meantime satisfactory and may hereafter be useful, I shall be the more particular in laying it before you and as a matter that is important to the quiet of many districts in the Carnatic, I shall include in my account as much as I can of Chill Naik's affairs at present.

5. Having married the daughter of the Mugral poligār, he is frequently at Mysore, but deeming it unsafe to stay long at any one place it can only be said generally that he resides chiefly among the pāliayams whence he deposes his agents and most of his banditti. His principals were lately (1) Venkatachalam, (2) Tond Krishna, (3) Hannama, (4) Chinnup Naik, (5) a Wudder, all of whom were inhabitants of Bāramahal, (6) Kalgi Rama, (7) Hannūra, (8) Puval Ranga, (9) Kuppu Reddi, (10) Sāngi Venka, (11) Venkatarama, (12) Hobli Naik, (13) Chingal Rya, (14) Abdul Ghafūr Oulippa, who were from different parts of the Carnatic and some of them were residents in those where their robberies were the most frequent. I am assured that when they have gone lately upon excursions their number was never less than 20 and often more than 100. It appears to have been only during the residence of the Naik's father and grandfather among the hills of Chuckra, that their collections were regulated by the public revenue. Of late his adherents have had no rule prescribed to them but to rob wherever they might expect booty and to procure as much as they could by exercising every species of cruelty. Of consequence none of the inhabitants retain the least attachment to him or his family but being threatened

with the utmost severity and death itself if they refused the demands of his people or should give the Sarkār information of them they found themselves under the necessity of supplying them with everything necessary and of attending to the orders of any of them because they were not sufficiently protected by the Sarkār to set him at defiance though they were so completely over-awed into the most implicit obedience they had nothing to expect from their fidelity properly alone incurring the consequences they dreaded. In this predicament either a number of them solicited Venkatachalam or one of his agents who under those circumstances had the audacity to live at Ūtankarai for his protection promising to pay him a cavili of one kantary fanam and a ballah of grain for every plough per annum or he of himself made the offer to them and if his assertion can be credited the Tahsildar of Ūtankarai received a bribe of Rs. 200 to countenance him and if necessary to screen him, should information ever be preferred against him. Though the Tahsildar denies it and no proof can be brought of such covert transactions I firmly believe it because so probable and the practice of āmildars who have still greater motive for such collusion. The Naik's correspondence with his principal agents has lately been carried on by means of his two wives who within these two months were eight days at the house of Venkatachalam, a dāsiri who is one of those beggars who commonly carry a brass plate about their necks and a bill or kanakku in their hand. A shroff named Narasimha Chetti, and a Mussalman of the Labbai caste named Shaik Mirā—these people are told when the Naik despatches them where each may find him at particular times and when sent to Bāramahal they were either directed to the house of Venkatachalam or Krishna at Ūtankarai and Heross or to the houses of Wudder or Chinnup Naik at Tenkaraikottai and Morappūr, those being the headquarters of his adherents to the westward. I have not been able to discover more than one person whose house was their resort in the Carnatic and he has lately been killed. Of the Naik's orders to his principals, one runs thus and they are nearly all the same. "From Buktāl Appya (Chill Naik) to Yenkitappa. I am informed of your exertions in my service and you shall be rewarded according to your services. Send me an account of your collections and deducting the amount of your sibbandi, remit me 1,000 pagodas without delay." The nature of their conduct towards the ryots precluded punctuality or question as to authority and their messengers were generally known, but in case of necessity some had their signals which insured immediate compliance. I have been the more particular in this recital to show how robberies have been so frequent, whence the difficulty has proceeded, of putting a stop to them, also the reason why it is so often pretended that the appointment of cavilgars are necessary. I have no doubt that the state here described of some districts in the Bāramahal till lately will apply to many in the Carnatic and that the mischief complained of may be removed by the same means.

6. The foregoing intelligence being obtained by degrees,—Lieutenant Irton first apprehended Venkatachalam and Krishna who directed the operation of the different parties by information of the circumstances of every village and of every merchant, teli or other individuals who possessed every property when they either sent to them making their demands which were entirely complied with or resolved on the villages and particular houses they were to rob. He likewise apprehended Krishna his colleague and Veraga who always carried assistance. Immediately thereon the ryots presented themselves as his accusers complaining of his having caused their houses to be plundered and themselves put to the torture and claiming their effects. Some were found in his house with accounts of Chill Naik's collections in the Bāramahal and letters from the Naik to his principals that had been brought them as before mentioned. Tondi Krishna whose party frequently consisted of 25 or 30 persons was next taken with Venkatarama—one of his collectors of cavili and Lutchma, a collector of sayer and Rya Canna, a *paāda* after 7 or 8 others had been killed by a guard which was sent after them. A few jewels were found upon him of which he had robbed the inhabitants. Chinnup Naik with his party when about 40 were discovered in the Salem district and after 8 or 10 of them had been killed and the rest of them were dispersed was

found on the top of Sherwaymetta where he was put to death when he attempted to make his escape. The Wudder was surrounded in a village of the Tenkarai-kottai district with 8 or 10 of his party. He was killed with two others and two of them were taken prisoners, one of whom named [] had been employed in gaining intelligence of the circumstances of villages and of gaining intelligence in every village of which the Wudder availing himself assessed them according to their ability and if his demands were not immediately complied with, the destruction of the village and the death of every individual was certain and immediate consequence. Hannama of the last of Chill Naik and 4 principals who were inhabitants of the Bāramahal have hitherto eluded very much by escaping to the Carnatic. He is the adopted son of Venkatachelam the first who was taken. Our guards falling in with other parties, several of them besides the above have met with their deserts. The dāsari before mentioned and another of Chill Naik's harkārās being discovered were hung up by the havāldār knowing they merited that punishment and not being then informed that authority was not given for inflicting it.

7. The inhabitants in the Nuwwāb's country being driven to the last extremity by the cruelties of these miscreants and the severity of the Sarkār people went in a body to Nizām-ud-din Ahmad Khān, the Nuwwāb's manager at Arcot, and represented the impossibility of their paying both the demands of the Sarkār and of Chill Naik, also that of living in that part of the country without protection from his banditti. Of consequence he sent Saiyid Muhammad, Sūbadār, and Ghulam Hus-sain, Commandant, one to Changamma and the other to Tiruvannamalai each with about 100 sepoy and with instructions to entertain as many sibbandi peons as might be necessary and to assist the āmildars in extirpating Chill Naik and all his adherents. The first step the āmildars took was to require muchalkas of all the Gauds and karnams binding them by an engagement, viz., "To have no correspondence with Chill Naik or his adherents, never to comply with his demands whether of money or kind, or give batta or provisions to his people, to give the Sarkār every information respecting them and to use every efforts in apprehending them." Though those very Gauds and karnams had laid their complaints before Nizām-ud-din Ahmad Khān, it was more with the view of obtaining a remission of their rent than with a hope of receiving effectual protection against the Naik and so little did they expect from the arrangements now made that still thinking themselves in his power they wrote him that in consequence of the muchalkas they are now given, they could not correspond with him as heretofore and on that account proposed to remit him his cowle regularly through Abdul Ghafūr and Bhima Naik, one the renter and the other the patēl of Karinallapadi, a village on the western boundary of the Changamma district. This circumstance shows in the clearest manner the embarrassing and distressing predicament of the ryots under a weak government. It is probable all that was done would have availed nothing and justified the precautions they took which was suggested from past experience but for the following circumstance.

8. One Krishna Rao, a Brahmin of Jevanpudūr in the Kunnattūr district, having been robbed of property amounting to more than 1,000 pagodas, came with many others to inform me of his misfortune and if possible to recover his losses. Venkatachelam who was at this time a prisoner being interrogated as the instrument of all the mischief on foot, denied that he had given orders to rob that village and said it was done by Shanji Yenkata and the son of Abdul Ghafūr, but a red turban belonging to the Brahmin being found among his effects, that was a sufficient proof of his having been also concerned. That and other proofs justifying the means used of procuring further information, he was flogged into a confession of the truth when he referred to one Mutta, another thief in the guard, who was with the party that plundered Jevanpudūr and said that Pūval Ranga, Kuppa Reddi and Hannūra having quarrelled with Shanji Yenkata about the division of the spoil on which he deposited the whole or great part of it with Abdul Ghafūr. This being ascertained, I instantly wrote to Khusija, the peshkār of the Nuwwāb's Āmildār of Changamma, etc., his principal being at Arcot, of Abdul Ghafūr's character and requested he would apprehend him and search his house for the

effects of the Brahmin who delivered the letter and others of Jevanpudūr. The peshkār laid my letter before Ghulam Mohammad, one of the Commandants who immediately apprehended him and the patēl of Karimulpadi, and hung them on the spot. The Brahmin wrote:—"In consequence of this quarrel, Shanji Yenkata offered his services to Ghulam Mohammad, one of the Commandants, which being accepted he joined him and gave information of the Gaud's propositions to Chill Naik and Abdul Ghafūr and Bhima Naik's being of consequence the channel of intercourse, he being aware also of the actual situations of the different parties within the Nuwwāb's boundary." He instantly apprehended these two agents, hung them upon the spot and then proceeded towards the place where the thieves were all assembled. They were then performing a ceremony over their arms which were placed in a *déwal* (temple) for the purpose and were completely surrounded. Pūval Ranga, Hannūra and about forty of the *wuddas* were killed in the assault or afterwards put to death. Of the principals who are inhabitants of the Carnatic, Kalgai Rama, Kuppa Reddy, Venkatarama, Hūbli Naik, Chingal Rya and Oulippa send their dependents who are chiefly composed of the ryots who are idle or without employ.

9. Several small parties of them were discovered and put to death and the rest dispersed but though some of them have been heard of since their system is now destroyed and the inhabitants on both sides of the hills enjoy for the present a security they have never experienced. They say:—"The Nuwwāb was so pleased with the success of the Commandants that I hear he has sent each of them a *shāl* in token of his approbation and that in the hope of putting a stop to these troubles in future by the possession of Chill Naik, he has ordered Nizām-ud-din Ahmad Khān to require the Mugral man to give him up who they say refuses to do it and offers a sum of money in place of him which consistently with due policy will probably be accepted.

10. My peshkār after the example of the Nuwwāb's Āmildār required muchalkas of all the patēls and karnams of the Tenkaraikōttai and neighbouring districts respecting their intercourse with Chill Naik and to the same purport. He has likewise informed all in that quarter more particularly of a plan I had before devised of making always the twelve villages which may be the nearest to one that has been plundered answerable for the loss sustained by contribution towards the amount and reimbursing the owner. This plan is adopted from the certainty that robberies cannot be so frequent and must proceed from the causes which are here fully exemplified. One is inadequate protection from Government and the other intrigue among the ryots. The former being now offered them and the other resting with themselves, it is fair to bring them over to be answerable for one another's conduct and make observance of police their mutual interest. Their tranquility is restored to these districts but it will require continued exertion on both sides of the hills to preserve it against the activity and perseverance of the miscreant who depends upon his crimes for his subsistence. What has been done in the Bāramahal must be ascribed to Lieutenant Irton and Muhammad Mūsa, my peshkār, or though they have acted by their instructions, the clue only was given and they have been unravelled the secret. The Nuwwāb having rewarded the people whom he employed in the same service I cannot but feel a solicitude that those who have shewn at least equal merit and zeal may be taken some notice of.

II

Letter—from Captain ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent of the Ceded districts.

To—the Honourable Sir CHARLES OAKELEY, *Bart.*, President and Governor in Council.

Dated—Ātūr, the 29th December 1792.

My answers to a few points in letters I have lately received from Messrs. Jackson and Clark have necessarily been delayed.

2. Conformably to directions early in October, I gave intimation to the poli-gārs of Kangundi, Charakkal and Pallikonda of their being charged by the Āmil of

Venkatagiri with robberies in that district and the danger of incurring the displeasure of Government by such practices when they gave assurance that the only robberies in that quarter were committed by the northern poligārs who were endeavouring to maintain the possessions in Tipū's country they had recovered during the late war against the troops then employed in expelling them. Hearing no more of them for two months I imagine they had desisted from an apprehension of the consequences, but upon receiving Mr. Jackson's letter on their having taken the fort of Venkatagiri I directed the senior officer in the Bāramahal to send an intelligent person to the Āmil of that place and to the neighbouring poligārs for the purpose of procuring information on the subject from both parties and by other means to learn the truth which shall be communicated on receipt.

3. Enquiry has been made concerning Thambi Gaud the robber complained of Tipū's Āmil of Kankūm and I understand that till lately his residence was in Chinnamalai in the Dharampuri district. He has not been in the Ceded countries since the peace, but as Tipū's Āmils are informed that his place of refuge is in the Company's territory, he may have removed from Chinnamalai to some place in the Trichinopoly or Dindigal district. I take this opportunity of informing your honor again that frequent incursions are still made in these districts by robbers from the Carnatic and the Tanjore country, particularly from the Ranjangarh, Otattiar, Turaiyūr and Vallam and that they cannot be prevented without making severe examples of offenders and requiring the effectual concurrence of the Āmils below the Ghāts though they are too often the principals with me and my assistants in apprehending them and delivering them up with such cattle or stolen goods as may be found within their jurisdiction belonging to people under mine, with intimation that similar requisitions made on their part of me shall be strictly complied with.

4. In answer to the question put to me by your desire in consequence of Captain Chase's letter respecting Ghulam Mohiuddin, I can only say that before leaving Bālaghāt I told the people employed in my department that if they are apprehensive for their further safety under Tipū's Government, and desirous of living under the Company's, I would certainly provide for them and as many as might choose to accompany them into Bāramahal or would recommend them to others who should have it more in their power, and I may have mentioned that in conversation with Captain Chase but never that I recollect desired he would publish my intention as encouragement for all, or that he would use his influence in prevailing upon any to follow; it never would have occurred to me that Mohiuddin Sahib was a person in any respect more entitled to the Company's protection than the most attached to Tipū's interest; for when the army was before Seringapatām he appeared to me from the letters I had about that time from Captain Chase inviting me to move that way for the giving him the check, to be the most active partizan in Tipū's service. I do not, therefore, know at what period he can have favoured the English Government, and never heard of it until I read Captain Chase's letter on his subject.

5. I have it in direction to take the necessary measures for furnishing the tappāl peons by the villages through which they pass with lights and *thalliaries* to accompany them and during the nights and having provided them with lights which incurs no expense but request permission to observe that both *thalliaries* and *totis* being the most useful people in all transactions that equally regard the village and the Sarkār, the employing them otherwise would be a great hardship and they can the less be spared on account of the revenue being at present paid on monthly kiets, they being the only people in the country that are entrusted with the charge of money and required for that business alone a certain number of days every month, as they happen to be near to or distant from their kachahrī.

6. It may be further adduced that, if the inconvenience no greater than in other districts and necessarily imposed upon them, it may appear but equitable that since those only of the villages which happen to be in the tappāl routes must perform the service required, they should be made some allowance for it if only half the pay of the tappāl peons which they would equally deserve; but that would

not remove the objection against taking them from the business of the villages which might, I think, be dispensed with by obliging the tappāl peons to do their duty at night of themselves. I have received your commands to transmit by the 5th of every month an estimate showing the balance of cash in hand with the probable receipts and disbursements within the month; in the executing which I must hope for your particular indulgence since it is not in my power to do it without a previous arrangement for it with my assistants, the Paymaster and the Commercial Resident. The difficulty is partly occasioned by my falling into arrears which was unavoidable during my progress in the settlement of these districts, without the like defect in that or some other branch of my department that would have been as I conceived of worse consequences and the same causes will probably retard me in the bringing them up entirely till the middle of February; but after that period I shall be prepared to give any statement required with exactness and at the shortest notice. As one of the revenues of these districts to the latest date in my power to give at present I do myself the honor to transmit an abstract account of them to the 1st October and shall draw out the desired estimate with as little delay as possible.

III

Letter—from Captain ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent of the Bāramahal etc., districts.
To—DAVID HALIBURTON, Esq., President, etc., Members of the Board of Revenue.

Dated—Krishnagiri, the 1st February 1793.

I have the satisfaction to acquaint you that I have been pretty successful in my endeavours to clear these districts of the numerous thieves that infested them and without recourse to kavilgārs who though useful in protecting a district under their own protection, I consider them as thieves in pay to rob the country round them; besides which their usual mode of maintaining themselves is vexatious to the inhabitants; and on these accounts I employ only *thalliaries* in preference in the capacity of spies stationed with small guard where necessary.

2. Such offenders who have been considered as deserving of no severer punishment than I am authorized to inflict, have been dismissed from time to time but the most atrocious are retained until your Board determined respecting them as several have been guilty of murder which policy with a view to the quiet of these districts only were the only consideration should be punished in a more exemplary manner on account that the inhabitants are not sufficiently impressed with an idea of the inequity or cruelty of that crime and conceive that a heavy fine is the utmost that justice requires in expiation of it which may be one cause of its being so frequently committed. There are other notorious and professional thieves, who have long maintained such influence in their districts, that if a severe chastisement, or their being employed several months in the public works, a mode I have adopted as more effectual than flogging, were deemed a sufficient atonement for their offences, it would be dangerous to set at liberty, for in a country abounding with hills they might renew their former practices with impunity.

3. The accompanying No. 1 is a list of thieves in custody together with some remarks and No. 2 is the proceeding of a Court of Enquiry into one of the murders consisting of the officers at Sankagiri whom I requested to sit on it by way of assistance in my department. The enquiries made into the crimes of the others have not been committed fully to writing by myself or assistants owing to the pressure of other business, but they have not been confined without strong evidence against them. I beg leave to suggest that if all those guilty of felony could be transported to some of our settlements beyond sea it would probably have the effect of severe punishment and that which several of them deserve.

Note.—The enclosures are not available.

IV

*Letter—*from WILLIAM HARRINGTON, Esq., Secretary, Board of Revenue.
*To—*Captain ALEXANDER READ, Collector in the Bāramahal and Salem districts.
*Dated—*Fort St. George, the 8th March 1793.

Having submitted to Government your report of prisoners in the Bāramahal and Salem districts, forwarded with your letter of the 1st ultimo, the Board desire you will put in irons and keep under close confinement of the persons guilty of the murder of Gurrayya Gaud until they can be brought to a regular trial and they further direct with respect to the other offenders that such as have been detected in the guilt of robbery they must be employed for such time as you may think necessary upon the roads or other public works of labour.

The Board are perfectly satisfied with your report on the claim of Mū'tabar Khan contained in your letter of the 25th ultimo as well as with your general reasoning on the continuance of jaghirs and inams.

V

*Letter—*from W. C. JACKSON, Esq., Secretary, Revenue Department.
*To—*Captain ALEXANDER READ, Commanding the troops in the Bāramahal and Salem districts.
*Dated—*Fort St. George, the 26th March 1793.

I am directed by the Honourable the President in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 20th ultimo, and to inform you that the contents thereof having been communicated to Tipū's vakils, and they have promised to write to their masters without delay urging the necessity of an immediate release of the people said to be in confinement at Naraindrug.

2. The persons who were entrusted with your letter have been desired to return to Krishnagiri and wait for you until the result of the reference to Tipū be known.

VI

*Letter—*from WILLIAM HARRINGTON, Esq., Secretary, Board of Revenue.
*To—*Captain ALEXANDER READ, Collector in the Bāramahal and Salem districts.
*Dated—*Fort St. George, the 14th August 1793.

You will herewith receive copy of a letter from His Highness the Nuwwāb preferring a complaint relating to Lālgudi which I am directed to transmit to you and to desire you will reply thereto.

Enclosure No. 1.

Translation of a letter from His Highness the Nuwwāb Wālājah Bahadur to the Honourable Sir C. Oakely, Baronet, Governor of Madras, dated the 15th June 1793.

I enclose a letter from my son Husāmulmulk Bahadur which will clearly explain the particulars of the arrival of Jayaperumal, a kaller with 3 guards of infantry and peons belonging to the Collectors of Ātūr and Anantagiri for the purpose of seizing Ramiah, a fugitive kaller in the taluk of Lālgudi their making captive and plundering four ryots and a village there, likewise the arrival of a company of infantry from the said Collector to seize and carry off the Āmil of Ālampāk belonging to the district of Lālgudi.

2. My friend, the officers of the Company have not heretofore suffered such an overbearing conduct nor seized upon any of my people by force of arms.

3. Contrary to this principle wheretofore was the necessity of the said Collectors sending an armed force to seize and carry off one of my Āmils. The consequence of such oppression is ruinous to my affairs, disrespectful to myself, your ancient friend, nor can it tend to benefit the Company.

4. I therefore request the favour that you positively order the above Collectors to forbear in future such unjustifiable conduct (for it is very necessary) and immediately to release the Āmil so that he may return to the taluk. In the event of your passing over indulgently such practices as these, none of my subjects can with any confidence or comfort abide in my country nor can it flourish.

5. If the Collector of Ātūr and Anantagiri have any business in my district and it be communicated to me through your means, my friend, I shall assist and further its execution.

What more need to be written.

Enclosure No. 2.

Translation of a letter from Husāmūlmulk Bahadur to His Highness the Nuwwāb Wālājāh Bahadur, dated 16th Shawāl 1207 Hījri corresponding to the 27th May 1793.

Jayaperumal Kaller an inhabitant of Valattūr who in conjunction with other kallers had been used to invade always the countries Aliyanūr and Ūdayārpalayam as far as Tanjore and been plundering the property and cattle of the inhabitants, injuring the travellers, the inhabitants of the Sarkār country were ready conjointly to seize him at the first opportunity; meantime on the removal of Colonel Bridges and the appointment of Colonel Oldham in his stead as Commandant of the fort of Trichinopoly, the said Kaller between the limits of Valattūr and Turaiyūr killed two or three soldiers and robbed some of the Company's people, which Colonel Oldham had represented to Collector Mr. Andrew and obtained his order to the renter of Valattūr; he has also sent two or three guards of sepoys to seize the said Kaller. In the meantime by the blessing of God the country was restored to the Sarkār when the Colonel informed me of the murder of two soldiers and some of the Company's people having been plundered and of the Colonel sending two or three guards of sepoys to seize the aforesaid free-booter. In consequence of this I sent positive orders to the managers in the Trichinopoly district and to the poligārs and renters of Turaiyūr to seize the aforesaid Kaller as this man was under the necessity of leaving the place. He fled to the newly acquired districts where he in conjunction with Rama Kaller was employed upon the Kavelli by the Collector of Ātūr and Anantagiri. Some days after, Rama Kaller, having a dispute with Jayaperumal, fled from thence and finding an opportunity he took the occasion to carry off some cattle of the inhabitants of that part and plundered the property of one Gujarāti. After doing this he went away to the Tanjore country. The aforesaid Collectors, on hearing the above sent three guards of sepoys and 20 peons along with Jayaperumal in order to seize that Kaller. Jayaperumal arrived at night in the district of Ālampāk depending upon Trichinopoly, apprehended two or three Kallers and their wives and plundered the village; from thence entered into the village of Nattam and after plundering the village, he made nine people prisoners. In the meantime the Sarkār's people being alarmed put themselves in defence and in opposition to Jayaperumal and asked him why he entered in the Sarkār's villages with so many people without any cause and to so much injustice to the inhabitants of the place. In the meantime the Tanjore Kallers who were waiting to lay hold on him came with a thousand people and attacked him. On hearing this I intended to send troops to seize Jayaperumal, understanding that he had three guards of the Honourable Company's sepoys with him, I did not think proper to interfere but informed the Commanding Officer at Trichinopoly.

2. That officer sent two harkārās in conjunction with two others of the Sarkār's to Ālampāk to ascertain the truth of this matter. In the interval the Collector of Ātūr and Anantagiri sent one company of sepoys under a Sūbadār with drums, pipes, etc., to the Assistance of Jayaperumal. They took the Āmildār of Ālampāk who belong to the Sarkār and made him prisoner. Accordingly I enclose three translations from cadjen leaves written by the renter of Lalgudi and the Jama'dār in that place to the same effect.

3. By the incursions of the people of Ātūr and Anantagiri all the inhabitants of Lālgudi at this time of cultivation began to fly from the place; in consequence of this the country is ruined and the Kallers taking advantage of the occasion plunder the property and effects of the inhabitants.

VII

Letter—from Captain ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent of the Bāramahal, etc., districts.
To—DAVID HALIBURTON, Esq., President, etc., Members of the Board of Revenue.

Dated—Bāramahal, the 20th August 1793.

I have been honoured with your letter of the 14th instant and enclosures, respecting irregularities said to have been committed in His Highness the Nuwwāb's country by some guards sent in quest of thieves from Ātūr.

2. Last month I received the accompanying letter from my Assistant Mr. Macleod on the frequent robberies committed in that quarter (which the Nuwwāb's letter to his Āmildārs rendered the transmission of it unnecessary) and I have since been informed by the Commanding Officer of Ātūr that a party which had been sent out for the protection of the villages had, in despite of opposition from the kallers, recovered between one and two hundred heads of cattle they were driving away, also that they had apprehended one of them who confesses himself to be a servant of the man particularly mentioned in Mr. Macleod's letter and who till lately was an inhabitant of the Ātūr district but finding it was determined to make him answer to many charges which appeared against him left it and took refuge in the Carnatic.

3. The only orders I conceived it necessary to give the Officer Commanding Ātūr, were to post small guards at the passes and to enjoin them in the most positive manner, that should they pass the company's boundary they should acquaint the Nuwwāb's Āmildār of the district and act with the greatest caution to avoid any ground of complaint. I am ready enough to suppose they may notwithstanding have exceeded their orders or been the dupes or accomplices of the *thalliaries* who were ordered to attend them only as *Harkārās* but it is equally probable the Nuwwāb's Āmildārs have exaggerated whatever may have happened for their licensing robbers and sharing in their plunder is notorious.

4. Mr. Macleod shall be desired to enquire particularly into the whole affair and his information shall speedily be transmitted. I shall likewise order the Officer Commanding Ātūr never to allow any of his guards posted for the protection of the inhabitants to enter the Nuwwāb's country in future on any pretext whatever, though it is much to be apprehended that so positive a restriction from that head securing the kallers a certain and safe refuge with their booty, their more frequent incursions, for the endeavours of his Āmildārs if they were in earnest will seldom be of any service in apprehending them.

VIII

Letter—from WILLIAM HARRINGTON, Esq., Secretary, Board of Revenue.
To—Captain ALEXANDER READ, Collector in the districts of the Bāramahal.
Dated—Fort St. George, the 21st August 1793.

You will receive herewith another from His Highness the Nuwwāb Wālājāh Bahadur complaining of the interference of your servants and Government require your reply thereto for the information of His Highness.

Enclosure No. 1.

Translation of a letter from His Highness the Nuwvāb Wālājāh Bahadur to Sir Charles Oakley Bart, Governor of Madras, dated 20th Zilhaj 1207 Hijri corresponding to 6th August 1793.

In a former letter dated the 5th of Zilhaj 1207, Hijri, corresponding to the 15th of June 1793, I stated to you the oppressive conduct of the people belonging to the Collector in the Bāramahal in seizing the Āmil and ryots of a village depending upon Trichinopoly. I now enclose you a translation of a letter that I have received from my son Husām-umulk Bahadur setting forth that the troops at Ātūr and Anantagiri have seized the cattle and effects of the ryots of the taluk of Ottattūr and apprehended the Āmil of that place who had remonstrated against the seizure of the cattle.

‘How my friend, can the country flourish or the tranquillity of the ryots be preserved under such oppressions? I request you will be pleased to give positive orders to the Company’s Commanding Officer in the newly acquired districts not to send any of his people in this manner into my country. In case any necessity should occur, you will please to inform me and I will settle it. What can I say more?’

Enclosure No. 2.

Translation of a letter from Husām-ul-mulk Bahadur to His Highness the Nuwvāb Wālājāh Bahadur, dated 21st Jilhaj 1207 Hijri corresponding to 30th July 1793.

Sometimes since I stated fully to Your Highness the circumstances of the arrival of troops from Ātūr and Anantagiri (depending on the newly acquired countries in the taluk of Lālgudi, and of the plunder of the effects of the Sarkār’s ryots and of the Sūbadār of the party having seized the Sarkār’s Āmil; at this time it seems the Tanjore kallars having committed depredations in the newly acquired districts and drove off the cattle belonging to the ryots, a party of troops were sent from Ātūr and Anantagiri in pursuit of them and to recover the cattle from them, half of which they did recover. That party on their return from pursuing the kallars likewise carried off the effects and cattle off the ryots of the taluk of Ottatūr and the Sarkār’s Āmil of the districts having remonstrated against them seizing the cattle and effects they seized him also.

2 May it please Your Highness, on the one hand we are under alarms from the Tanjore kallars and on the other hand under apprehensions of troops coming from the newly acquired districts. In such a situation, how can the ryots remain in peace or how are the districts of the Sarkār to flourish? It being customary when one power has occasion to enter into the districts of another to apprise the Ta’allukdār of that district. I have therefore to submit that the Governor in Council do order the Commanding Officer at Ātūr and Anantagiri to refrain in future from sending any party of men within the limits of the Sarkār’s territories.

IX

Letter—from Captain ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent of the Bāramahal, etc., districts.

To—DAVID HALIBURTON, Esq., President, etc., Members of the Board of Revenue.

Dated—Fort St. George, the 20th September 1793.

It has become necessary to acquaint you that the mild treatment awarded to the offenders in the Bāramahal ordered by your Board proves so inadequate to the effect expected from it, that on which account, I am solicitous that some regulations were devised for bringing them to condign punishment. Several murders have been committed on the highways and robberies have been very frequent of late. The necessary steps are taken to apprehend them; but they have no dread of the consequence knowing it will be only labour and confinement which are but trivial hardships to them while they are certain of a subsistence.

The accompanying letter is from one of my assistants on the subject of a murder committed lately at Hārūr.

Note.—The enclosure is not available.

X

*Letter—*from THOMAS MUNRO, Esq., Assistant Collector.
*To—*Captain ALEXANDER READ, Collector in the Bāramahal and Salem districts.
*Dated—*Nangapalli, the 6th October 1793.

I have received information that 15 or 20 Kandachar peons came over the river from Caveripūr on 4th instant, and attempted to carry off some people from the district of Shellapadi but were prevented by the inhabitants from effecting their design. The people whom they want to carry off belong to Caveripūr and left it to avoid the oppression of the Āmildār. The peons have left five men on this side as a guard over them while the rest have gone back to Caveripūr for a reimbursement or more probably for instructing. I have directed both the peons and people to be sent here and I have written to the Commanding Officer of Pennagaram requesting that in case of the party returning he will send a guard to prevent them from carrying away any person from the Company's territory.

One peon, belonging to Caveripūr is in irons at Sankaridrug, he had the boldness to come there and attempt to carry off a man of this country who was with many others of the place sent over the river to be fined and lately made his escape. Two basket boats are now made at Tipambatti and will be put on the river in a few days but the boatmen are afraid that they will be seized by Tipū's people, who having hitherto had all the boats, have been accustomed to extort whatever they chose from passengers. I should be glad to love your instructions both with respect to the boats and the Caveripūr peons. I expect to hear of their returning soon, for as Tipū is now levying an extraordinary contribution above the revenue money, the inhabitants will no doubt fly to this side as soon as the river is fordable.

XI

*Letter—*from WILLIAM HARRINGTON, Esq., Secretary, Board of Revenue.
*To—*Captain ALEXANDER READ, Collector in the districts of Bāramahal and Salem.
*Dated—*Fort St. George, the 14th October 1793.

I am directed by the Board to inform you that your letters of the 11th and 20th ultimo having been laid before Government and it is their wish that you should forward money to the President at Salem as heretofore, charging the Commercial department with the loss, if any, occurred in the exchange and with the expense of carriage, shroffing, etc., and in order to enable Mr. Dashwood to adjust his accounts, they desire you will furnish him with an invoice of each supply of treasure when you forward it.

2. In reply to your representation of the 20th ultimo and to the consequent recommendation of the Board that you should be directed to send immediately to the Presidency such offenders as may have been guilty of the greatest criminality for the purpose of being transported to the West Coast, Government remark that they are very sensible of the mischiefs arising from the want of a power to try criminals in the Ceded districts, but that they do not think themselves authorized to inflict any severe punishments unless upon the sentence of a Court of Justice.

3. The Board desire me to add that they hope the new Charter will provide for the trial of criminals and in the interim they direct you will employ them in irons working on the high roads.

4. With respect to issuing grants to the officers alluded to in your letter of the 11th ultimo for the ground on which they have built quarters, the Board wish to be furnished with a statement showing the extent and situation of the different spots so occupied.

XII

*Letter—*from Messrs DAVID HALIBURTON, C. WHITE and THOMAS COCKBURN, President and Members of the Board of Revenue.

*To—*Captain ALEXANDER READ, Collector in the Bāramahal and Salem districts.

*Dated—*Fort St. George, the 31st December 1793.

By order of Government we enclose copy of a paper delivered by the vakils of the Nuwwāb Tipū Sultān containing a list of robbers that have fled from the Mysore country with their plunder and are said to have taken refuge in the Company's districts. The Honourable Governor in Council having desired if the facts stated be correct, that the offenders be apprehended and delivered up to the Nuwwāb Tipū Sultān. We direct that he will take the necessary steps for carrying their instructions into effect.

Enclosure.

Translation of the copy referred to in the Board's letter, dated 31st December 1793.

Memorandum of certain miscreants belonging to different places on the borders under the Kachahrīs of Kudābād and Salem abode (Sankergiri and Coimbatore) and now in the *sarhad* of the English Company according to the information of the Sarkār servants employed in these districts.

2. The poligārs of the taluk of Chackergiri were formerly patēls of villages belonging to the (Ahamadi) Sarkār and ever obedient and faithful in the discharge of their duty in their stations, constantly paid the Sarkār money agreeably to their muchalka, they have openly for these two years past been creating disturbances and contrary to their duty have gone into the district of Virapatchi. Naik poligārs built there [houses] and discontinued to pay the fixed assessment to the Sarkār.

3. Persons of the taluk of Chackergiri, viz.—

Palli Naik of the village of Mungal.

Joal Naik of the village of Joumpatti.

Gūm Naik of the village of Virapatti.

Chill Naik of the village of Tūncavi.

Muttum Naik of the village of Mesaralli.

Chunnam Naik of the village of Mīvarpatti.

Mack Naik of the village of Purripatti.

4. Persons of Mill and Mochak in the taluk of Dharampūri, viz.

Būri Naik of the village of Kylipalli.

5. Timmah Gaud belonging to Kaniyam having become a traitor has carried off from the country of the Sarkār to the amount of twelve lakhs of Rupees and having deposited his effects in the village of Ankapūr belonging to Samy Naik and Mud Naik of Ramgiripallam, makes incursions into the country of the Sarkār and distresses the ryots and Chinnatham Gaud of the village of Mulnūr in the taluk of Tilly nat dependant on Dharmapūri, having collected the sum of 10,000 Rupees from the taluk of the Sarkār, has attached himself to the above-named Timmah Gaud and in like manner Tūrambarry Rām Chetty in company with Timmah Gaud having collected three thousand Rupees from the country of the Sarkār has taken up his abode in the village of Magampatti belonging to the Zamindar of Mambarrah dependant on Dindigal.

6. Gunkpūr Gomār Vallak Gaud belonging to Porandūr has fled with his wife and family and resides at the village of Putūr dependent on Trichengode of the taluk of Sankergiri.

7. Valli Gaud of the village of Murduvāri in the taluk of Kaniyam having fled, took up his abode in the village of Kalipalla dependant on Ōtgarratūr in the taluk of Paramatti. In like manner Alackpūr Chinnathāmbi Gaud of Porandūr has fled with his family, and remains on the other side of the Cauvery in the village of Kalipatti dependant on Ōtgarratūr in the taluk of Paramatti and Kasahlungah Gaud of Karūr having fled, resides on the other side of the river Cauvery in the village of Arsāmpallah dependant on Arryanār in the taluk of Paramatti.

8. Sami Naik of Rāmgiripūr having stepped beyond his former limits, has encroached upon the ground of villages belonging to the Sarkār. In the taluk of Vellenah dependant on Karūr towards the village of Cauvery on the cultivated parts of Kullampalli and in the village of Nattampatti, that is to say, in both villages he has built two small forts and having totally plundered and destroyed the cultivation of the villages of Ālmerthpatti and Turaiyūr prevents these places from being inhabited and cultivated and having gone beyond his own limits he has taken possession of 1,440 mullahs of ground the fixed value of which was 1,740 Rupees and also of other waste land and in like manner he has encroached on other taluks.

9. Undi Gunk, a person belonging to Tallianār of the taluk of Dharapūram having created disturbances, has fled to the village of Purampūr dependant on the poligar of Palani in the taluk of Dindigal. Olip Naik of the village of Olampatti of the taluk of Dalli with his family has taken refuge with the poligar of Palani.

10. Vanadurai Gaud and the poligar of Sammuderap is in the village of Paliatūr dependant on Kunuch Gaud in the taluk of Calicut. In like manner, Purri Gaud belonging to Pollachi, an inhabitant of Ramputtur resides in the village of Tellichherri dependant on Kurvah in the taluk of Calicut.

11. Gopan Gaud belonging to Kinnatgūr and an inhabitant of Purripallam remains in the villages of Punnypara and Nuvampalli in the taluk of Palcutcherri.

12. Devy Naik the poligar of Nuckam has taken refuge with the Zamindar of Palmulanki dependant on Trichinopoly exclusive of the above several ryots and guards having fled from the country of the Sarkār resides in the village of Kondagulvarpalli belonging to the poligar of Veropatchi.

13. Asharafābād, otherwise known as Mackanūr in the taluk of Saiyidābād, which is known as Todnār in the taluk of Sādiqābād otherwise Terunganār and also the village of Devarapattam in the taluk of Denkanikottai in all three taluks with the said village equal to the jama of 8,400 pagodas, Namkottah Tullah Nair belonging to Calicut, having turned away from those places the Sarishtadār, Āmil, etc., has the name of a Hindu year nearly corresponding with 1789 from the Sadarun Samachār until this time, been collecting money therefrom and appropriating it to his own use.

14. Hitherto a fixed duty or tax was paid on account of the watercourse which runs from the villages of Millipallah and Palnūr dependant on Karūr to the taluk of Kallah. At present, however, it has been discontinued.

Translation of a note from Saiyyid Ghulām Ali Khan and Ali Razākhan to Captain Doveton, dated Bāramahal, the 31st December 1893.

We have just received a manshūr accompanied by a list of certain robbers belonging to the Ahamadī Sarkār who, having plundered and consumed, have now taken refuge in the Company's districts. An exact copy of the list is herewith enclosed. We trust that having perused and well considered it, you will clearly explain the contents to the Governor Bahadur that injunctions addressed to the Company's Ta'allukdārs to apprehend and send the above named robbers to the said Muhammad Yusuff may be written and despatched.

We request also that some letters of injunction may be given to us in order that they may be transmitted by us to the province and from thence, forwarded to the Company's Ta'allukdārs.

XIII

*Letter—*from THOMAS MUNRO, Esq., Assistant Collector.

*To—*Captain ALEXANDER READ, Collector of the Ceded Provinces, North of the Cauvery.

*Dated—*Dharampuri, the 8th January 1794.

I have had the honour of receiving a copy of the letter from the Board of Revenue addressed to you dated the 31st December last, accompanying the translations of a paper from the vakils of Tipū Sultān, stating that certain miscreants after plundering his country had taken refuge in the territories of the Honourable Company.

2. Only one person in the list is said to have come into the districts under my charge; Kumaravela Gaud is accused of having withdrawn to Trichengode with his wife and family but no mention is made of his having carried away any public property. I should be glad to know if it is the intention of Government to give him up, because, if that should be the case, it will be necessary for me to discontinue giving cowle to people coming from the south of the Cauvery.

3. As it is probable from the number of sākūkars, weavers and merchants who have lately come from Cauveripūr to the Sankaridrug districts that Tipū's vakils will soon present another paper when I shall take the liberty of giving my opinion on the subject of the last.

4. The people deserted by the vakils' account are, I believe, in general, unfortunate ryots who have fled from oppression; many of them are not even charged with having embezzled the Sarkār money and it is most likely that those who are said to have done so, brought away no more than their own private property. Tipū has drawn from his subjects most of the money paid to the Allies by imposing on them extraordinary fines exclusive of the ordinary revenue. The southern division of Caveripūram, though only assessed at 5,000 kantary pagodas, was forced to raise 16,000; many of the most substantial inhabitants on hearing that such a measure was intended, had made their escape across the Cauvery but returning again on the cowle of Saiyyid Muhammad Khan, they were thrown into confinement until they discharged the whole sum. These exactions have driven many people to seek protection in the Ceded countries and Tipū's āmildars in order to check the emigration have prohibited their boatmen from crossing the Cauvery and have sent notice to those on this side that they will confine them if they venture to go over. Notwithstanding these precautions many people have lately escaped without paying their fines and as every demand of the Sarkār is considered under Tipū's Government as public property, he will no doubt direct his vakils to apply for their being given up.

5. It appears that he does not confine the article in the treaty respecting the flight of the servants of the respective Governments with public money to [. . .], Āmildars and other officers sent from the darbār but extends it to the common ryots of every petty village. If this is admitted, every man who pays a single pagoda rent may be considered as a public servant and if Kumaravela Gaud is to be given up for removing to Trichengode with his wife and family as stated by the vakils, it will prevent the Ceded districts from receiving a great increase of inhabitants from the south of the Cauvery and will induce those who have already come over to seek for security in the Carnatic.

6. The Dharampūri merchants who were stripped of their property and confined at Seringapatām above a year ago have not yet been released.

XIV

*Letter—*from Captain ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent of the Bāramahal, etc., districts.

*To—*DAVID HALIBURTON, Esq., President, etc., Members of the Board of Revenue.

*Dated—*Fort St. George, the 20th January 1794.

Of the enclosures, No. 1 is the explanation of Mr. Munro in respect to the complaints preferred against him by the Commercial Resident at Salem and

contains an account of the situation of the weavers in the districts under him, also what he conceives the best means of promoting the care and welfare of those people. Though it be full as you desired, I beg leave to acquaint you as indicating my attention to their condition that the circumstances only, which I had occasion in my two last communications to mention, have prevented my presenting the hardships which they seem to labour under and my submitting to your consideration measures similar to those which Mr. Munro recommends for the improvement and extension of their manufactures, the principles of which are simply to use no *compulsion whatever* unless where it may be necessary to effect the performance of voluntary obligations and the proportioning the advantages given them as encouragement to work for the Company.

2. Such being obviously the principles of Mr. Munro's propositions, I shall take the liberty of requesting that, in the event of their meeting with Government's approval, my line of conduct in whatever way any wise concern, trade and manufactures may be drawn in order to prevent any interference with the Resident that might be deemed improper. The recital of a single incident may extenuate any surprise at this request. The complaints of the weavers being very general and a body of them coming to me at Salem in November 1792, I sent them with a statement of their grievances to obtain redress of him to the person of whom they complained. Though I embraced that as the first opportunity of giving him assurances that any information I might ever give and any request I should ever make respecting them would be solely with the view of obtaining them justice when injured by people under him which might happen without his knowledge, and of assisting him as far as lay in my power, it gave him such offence that he forwarded my letter with a complaint to the Board of Trade and gave me to understand that he considered my or my assistants making any inquiries respecting the cloth business as tending to lower his authority and consequence. Regretting that he so much mistook my motives and as I thought his own situation and being apprehensive that any further attempt might be construed and considered of detriment to the Company's investment I have never since troubled him on the subject of the weavers nor intermeddled further with them than the giving emigrants of their denomination cowle or promise that they should not be forced to work for the Company very often the only conditions they have required as inducement to settle in the Ceded districts than which there cannot be stronger proof I imagine that the terms imposed on them and the mode of dealing with them at present, are not such as will improve or extend their manufactures which your Board is so desirous of effecting.

3. Not having other experience than that I have recited of what might occur, should a different system be introduced as contained in Mr. Munro's propositions, it appears to me only necessary in that case to resolve in regard to me as Collector and my assistants.

(a) If we may be at liberty or not to make enquiries of the weavers for your information,

(b) If we may take cognizance or not of complaints of him or his servants preferred by the weavers or others, transmitting the result of our inquiries to your Board to be decided on at the presidency.

(c) If we may decide on the causes of his complaints against them and inflict such punishment as may be satisfactory to him and proportioned to the offence without a reference as preventing delay and afterwards transmit you our proceedings.

(d) If he has authority or not to punish them, for the non-performance of their engagements, or if that authority be vested in the Collectors only.

4. As obviating any inconvenience or objection, his depositions when required might be deemed admissible in writing without his attendance in person at the Kachahri. As the transmission of our proceedings would enable the superior Board to decide on every matter that might come forward, affecting either the President or the investment, I should hope that this mode would answer many desirable purposes, while it would prevent, in a great measure, such a correspondence as is frequently entered into by people in different departments which

must. I conceive, prove a great impediment to the carrying on public business and divert them from the true interests of the Company.

5. I have further to observe as connecting the Commercial department that having never had occasion for a single sepoy and in but a very few instances any necessity for compulsion in making my collections, I apprehend there can be none for employing sepoys over the country in making up the investment and knowing what purposes they are often made to serve by people who are entrusted with the discretion of them. I am desirous that all who are stationed with the Resident may only be employed in guarding his cash-chest and the investment and in escorting it to the coast. The enclosure No. 2 is another letter from Mr. Munro, on your's to me of the 31st December which contained a list from Tipū Sultān of people said to be robbers who have fled from Mysore to Company's possessions for refuge whom Government propose to deliver up. As a matter very materially affecting many people that may be entirely innocent (on whom he may have no legal claim) and the Company's interest, I shall suppose that if I exceed in discussion of it, the fault will be less than to omit anything important on the subject proceeding on that idea, I shall class the people he demands or may hereafter demand into four denominations :—

(a) Servants of his Sarkār who may have committed a breach of trust or embezzled the public money whom government is bound by the 7th article of the treaty of peace with him to give up ; the words of it being that " Zamindars and Āmildārs being in balance to other party and repairing to the country of either party, protection shall not be given them and they shall be restored."

(b) People who have lived under his government but never have acted in any public capacity further than the having rented a village, who have left the country on account of their inability to pay the arrears of his usual assessments and who have received cowle or protection under the Company's Government. I think it may be admitted that he has no other legal claim upon such people than their arrears and that it may be done away by the discharge of them. If so their accounts could be settled in the Company's possessions on the ground of their having received the Company's protection by requiring the servants of his Sarkār with the karnams and others of their respective villages to attend for the purposes, after which they might have it in their option to choose their residence, and Tipū's people might have full liberty to persuade them to return of their own free will—in cases of not paying up all legal demands upon them they should be sent back. The legality of claims could be determined by panchayats or native courts composed of an equal number of servants belonging to each Sarkār and disputes that could not otherwise be settled might be submitted to the decision of Government.

(c) The same description of people who, Mr. Munro mentions, have been driven from their habitations by his late unusually heavy assessments, many of whom after being plundered of their effects may have fled to avoid the being put to the torture and to save their lives. Any demands upon them might be attended to and adjusted as proposed but the general good and humanity imposed upon Government in my humble opinion the necessity of holding out an asylum to unfortunate men who are forced to fly from oppression that tyrants might be taught moderation by their loss from consequent migrations.

(d) Merchants, weavers and other handicrafts.—His only claims upon these people may be for the amount of grain and other commodities forced upon them at overrated valuation to sell for the Sarkār and advances of moneys for the purposes of building or manufacture. I think their accounts might likewise be settled as above mentioned, and that their being sent back or considered free-agents after that should also depend on the discharge of their debts to the Sarkār.

6. People accused of murder or robbery,—it is certainly for the mutual welfare of both countries that persons guilty of such crimes be given up to suffer by the laws of that which they belong to ; but as innocent people may desire to change their residence and be falsely accused by the servants of the Sarkār when there is no ground for other claims upon them, I think that none should be delivered up without some enquiry into the truth of the charges exhibited against them.

7. The labourers are the poorer classes of the peasantry, on whom he can have no claims but sovereignty which could only be founded on a pretence of their being attached to, or in other words, the slaves of the soil, a principle that there is great reason to believe never obtained so generally in India as during ages of feudal system in Europe; and that I have never known to subsist here excepting in some districts of the Carnatic where it has been entirely confined to the pariahs who consistently with the religious tenets of the Hindus are in humanity considered no better than the beasts of the fields. As a principle that is not known above the ghats where the ryots of every description are at liberty to choose their residence every year in the spring months as one that has been explored in almost every country where it ever has prevailed and as injurious to the most numerous and useful at the same time, the poorest order of mankind. I hope it will never be admitted as ground for a claim to such of them as may come from the Mysore country to settle in the Ceded districts.

8. Tipū having made a formal demand of emigrants from his country, his probably expecting they shall be given up as conformable to the clause entered in the treaty, the still greater probability of his alleging in the event of Government non-compliance that it is tantamount to the Company's non-observance of their engagements, and my apprehension that not adverting to the letter of the article containing it the truth of such allegation might be admitted and I might in consequence receive an order to deliver up all who may have come into the districts under me in full assurance of protection without discrimination, have suggested the necessity of distinguishing them personally into servants of the Sarkār and ryots and the demands upon them into legal and illegal or true and false.

9. Though Government be bound to restore only Zamindars or Āmildārs in balance to him, it may be pleased to act by the spirit of the stipulation and deliver up all that he may demand who have been servants of his Sarkār though coming under other denominations if embezzlers of public money, but I beg leave to observe and with due deference to my superiors that if such of them only on whom there are legal claims be given up, it will be to the full as much as the obligation requires to be performed. I am hopeful that Government's compliance with his demands may be limited to that and that every other description of emigrants after answering all demands of a public or private nature may be considered at liberty to choose the country or Government they may prefer. It may be truly said that *the general good* is the Board's principle of this measure and Tipū's objections to it may be replied to by stating it as a reciprocal obligation between the two Sarkārs which, though little justice could be expected in cases of application to his Collectors for the recovery of emigrants from the Company's districts, may safely be done as I have no Āmildārs and have not heard of one ryot having left them during twenty months the period elapsed since my arrival in them.

10. Exclusive of all the reasons adduced I am particularly anxious that Government may view this matter in the light I have done, because new settlers have lately come over to the Ceded districts in such number and the terms proposed for the cultivation of waste lands not to mention other inducements would be such encouragement for others to follow that I had formed the most sanguine expectation of increasing their population in such a degree as might be thought greatly exceeding probability and that any rumour of a design to give them up to their prosecutors could prevent their coming and deprive the Company of the means that offer of making their new acquisitions the most valuable of their possessions.

11. As mentioned in No. 3, improper attempts have been made by Tipū's Āmildārs to get back people who have come to settle in them by sending guards to carry them away by force. As Commanding Officer it is my duty to repel such attempts and think they should not be passed over with impunity; but having due regard to Government's wish of preserving the friendship happily established between the two Sarkārs, I am desirous that when you submit the foregoing to the consideration of the Honourable Board you would request its instruction for

my conduct in respect to parties of armed men that may hereafter be sent for that purpose into the districts under my command.

12. There is one point more that I wish could be settled with Tipū's Government as of some consequence. That is, the Company's having an equal privilege to the navigation of the Cauvery which has lately been disputed, his people having prohibited the passing boats from the north side and to an equal share of the customs exacted from passengers which have been wholly engrossed by Tipū's Collectors who have also extorted much more than the usual charges.

13. Were these several matters regulated between the two Governments and suitable orders issued of consequence by Tipū to his Āmildārs, I shall hope to adjust any little differences after that by an occasional correspondence with them.

XV

*Letter—*from Captain ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent of the Bāramahal, etc., districts.

*To—*Sir JOHN KENNAWAY, BART., President and Governor in Council, Fort Saint George.

*Dated—*Fort St. George, the 31st January 1794.

I take the liberty in consequence of our conversation at a meeting the other day to enclose you some papers on the subject of it. No. 1 is copy of the list of the people that having fled from Tipū's to the Company's possession for protection he has demanded of Government. No. 2 is a letter from Mr. Munro, an assistant of mine, and No. 3 is the extract of a letter I have lately addressed to the Board of Revenue in answer to one from it respecting his demand. As I observed to you, I am particularly desirous of your opinion upon it with reference to the 7th article of the treaty of Seringapatām also of learning from you Lord Cornwallis' sentiments as to the imaning spirit or extent of it on account of its being a matter of the utmost consequence to the districts under my charge. They being told the Supreme Board has passed an opinion that it implies "The giving up all persons who have left his holding, financial trust," had induced me so you will find in No. 3 to be very particular in classing the people of it whom agreeably to that explanation or construction it may be thought to include, and consequently the adopting it as expressed would preclude the means of escape or refuge to all who have the ill-fortune to live under his Government were his future conduct to exceed the past in acts of tyranny, a restriction which being not only without precedent in this country but repugnant to His Lordship's universal benevolence and extensive policy, he certainly I think intended to guard against by Zamindars and Āmildārs only being specified in the treaty, which certainly does not employ patēls or ryots of any other denomination persuaded however that Government will and very properly conform in a great measure to what may be considered the spirit of it, his claims upon all people holding financial trust may be admitted; but as that will proceed from the friend by disposition of Government and not from the obligation entered into with them, I apprehend that every such accommodation will be considered optional and holding in that view I am very hopeful that the investigation of his claims to all description of people coming under the general description of ryots by the Company's Collector will not be thought any derogation from his dignity nor too much for Government to require in answer to his present demand. He may ask why he will not allow him to decide on matters all relating to his own subjects and his position may be admitted but with requiring his assent to another "that all who have taken the Company's protection are the Company's subjects excepting descriptions of people whom they have *agreed* not to consider as such and deliver up to him." I have said so much on this particular point expecting it is what he will object to and from a conviction that your opinion on it would have weight in the event of a difference about it either with Government or with him. If my solicitude has led me to obtrude rather more of my ideas on the subject than were necessary, I trust you will excuse it.

XVI

*Letter—*from W. C. JACKSON, Esq., Secretary, Revenue Department.

*To—*Captain ALEXANDER READ, Commanding the troops in the Baramahal and Salem districts.

*Dated—*Fort St. George, the 18th February 1794.

The Board of Revenue having transmitted to Government an extract of your letter under date the 20th ultimo I am directed by the Honourable the President in Council to inform you that if any armed people should, in future, enter the Company's districts for the purpose of seizing emigrants, you are to insist upon their retiring immediately within their own limits; and upon their refusing so to do, you are to apprehend their persons and keep them in custody until you are furnished with his orders for their disposal.

2. With regard to the navigation of the Cauvery and the Company's right to participate in customs exacted from passengers crossing the river, Captain Doveton will be directed to communicate with the vakils on this subject.

XVII

*Letter—*from WILLIAM HARRINGTON, Esq., Secretary, Board of Revenue.

*To—*Captain ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent and Collector in the Baramahal and Salem districts.

*Dated—*Fort St. George, the 18th February 1794.

Your letters of the 20th ultimo and 8th instant having been laid before Government, I am directed by the Board to transmit you copy of their letter to Government together with the answer thereto for your information.

Enclosure No. 1.

*Letter—*from Messrs. DAVID HALIBURTON, CHARLES N. WHITE, THOMAS COCKBURN, President, and Members of the Board of Revenue.

*To—*the Honourable Sir CHARLES OAKLEY, BART., Governor in Council.

*Dated—*Fort St. George, the 8th February 1794.

Having forwarded to Captain Alexander Read copy of your letter of the 27th December with the paper delivered by the vakils of the Nuwwāb Tipū Sultān containing a list of persons that had fled from the Mysore country and were said to have taken refuge in the Company's districts and having directed him to take the necessary steps for carrying your instructions into effect, we have now the honour to submit to you his reply as also a letter just received from him with its enclosures.

2. As Captain Alexander Read has so fully stated the important advantages that must result to revenue under his charge by permitting the free emigration of ryots to and from the neighbouring countries, it appears unnecessary for us to offer any additional arguments on the subject and we shall only beg leave to remark that so far as the revenue is concerned, conceive it of the first importance to its welfare, that the 7th article of the definitive treaty should be considered agreeably to Sir John Kennaway's explanation of what was intended by Lord Cornwallis.

3. We beg leave to call your particular attention to the three last paragraphs of Captain Read's letter of the 20th ultimo and the paper enclosed by him No. 3 and to request your specific instructions for the Collector's guidance on the points therein alluded to.

Enclosure No. 2.

Extract of a letter from Government, dated the 12th February 1794.

We have received your letter dated the 8th instant; and having resolved to take the opinion of the Governor-General in Council in regard to the construction to be put upon the 7th article of the treaty of Seringapatām, we desire that until

further orders none of the persons mentioned in the lists delivered by the vakils of Tipū be given up.

2. We shall furnish Captain Alexander Read with instructions how to act in case any future attempts be made by Tipū's officers to seize by force any person taking refuge in the Company's districts and we shall direct Captain Doveton to endeavour to arrange with the vakils the point in dispute regarding the navigation of the Cauvery.

XVIII

*Letter—*from Captain ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent of the Bāramahal, etc., districts.

*To—*DAVID HALIBURTON, Esq., President, etc., Members, Board of Revenue.

*Dated—*Fort St. George, the 26th February 1794.

The enclosures Nos. 1 and 2 are copies of letters from one of my assistants and from me to Mr. Secretary Jackson on the subject of Chill Naik who has committed several robberies lately in the Ceded districts. Your Board may be assured that no endeavours shall be wanting on my part to put a stop to them; and if Government will adopt the measures I have suggested in my letter to Mr. Jackson I shall have no doubt of success.

2. The third enclosure is a bill upon a Sāhūkār for 5,000 pagodas in favour of revenue.

XIX

*Letter—*from Messrs. DAVID HALIBURTON, CHARLES N. WHITE, THOMAS COCKBURN, President and Members of the Board of Revenue.

*To—*Captain ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent and Collector in the Bāramahal and Salem districts.

*Dated—*Fort St. George, the 28th February 1794.

Having laid before the Honourable Governor in Council your answer of the 18th December with other papers received from you relative to the complaints preferred against your servants by the Nuwwāb and containing a proposition for your sending small guards occasionally into his country to apprehend such thieves as infested the Ceded districts, we herewith transmit you a copy of our address to Government together with their answer and copy of a letter from His Highness on the subject; we do not imagine that the mode now proposed by His Highness the Nuwwāb for securing the persons of offenders of the description alluded to by you will be effectual but we wish to have your sentiments on the subject.

Enclosure No. 1.

*Letter—*from Messrs. DAVID HALIBURTON, etc., President, etc., Members of the Board of Revenue.

*To—*the Honourable Sir CHARLES OAKLEY, BART., Governor in Council.

*Dated—*Fort St. George, the 6th January 1794.

Captain Read having reported to us on the complaint preferred against his servants by His Highness the Nuwwāb which accompanied your letter of the 21st June and 16th August, we have the honour to submit to you the papers received from him on the subject.

As he represents that the complaints alluded to were groundless and that unless some effectual measures are adopted to check the incursions of the robbers, the eastern parts of the Sēdamangalam and Ātūr districts will be entirely deserted. We beg leave to recommend that His Highness be requested to send orders to his Āmils authorizing Captain Alexander Read and his assistants occasionally to send the small guards posted on the frontier into his country to apprehend such thieves as infest the Ceded districts. The Nuwwāb's Āmils will be duly apprized by the person in charge of the party before, if time admits, or on

entering any districts belonging to His Highness and under the assurance given by Captain Read that no irregularity will be committed by his guards, we concur entirely in his opinion that the peace of the country may be secured provided the servants of His Highness will exert themselves in affording proper assistance.

Enclosure No. 2.

Extract of a letter from Government, dated the 22nd February 1794.

We sent you a copy of a letter from the Nuwwāb in reply to our President's requesting His Highness that he would permit Captain Alexander Read occasionally to detach guards into his country for the purpose of apprehending persons committing robberies in the Ceded districts and we wish you to give such orders in consequence to Captain Read and Mr. Landon as may appear to you to be necessary.

Enclosure No. 3.

Translation of a letter from His Highness the Nuwwāb Wālājāh Bahadur, to Sir Charles Oakley, Bart., Governor of Madras, dated the 16th Rajjab 1208 Hijri corresponding to the 17th February 1794.

I have received your letter of 15th Jamadiussāni 1208 Hijri corresponding to the 18th January 1794 with copies of letters from Captain Alexander Read. You request me to give orders authorizing Captain Read to send guards occasionally into my country, to apprehend such thieves as infest the Company's districts. That the person commanding such guards will first apprize the Āmils and that Captain Read will take care no irregularity is committed by them in the districts of the Sarkār, this I understand.

2. The cause of all these robberies and injuries originate with the turbulent disposition of the poligārs and with a little reflection the real state of the matter may be known. In former times the poligārs of Tanjore, Turaiyūr, Alianūr, Oriūrpallam and Mānappārai infested the province of Trichinopoly and some of the mahals of Arcot and committed numerous disturbances and robberies in so much that it was difficult to preserve the tranquility of those districts from these internal enemies. By the extirpation of the poligārs of Oriūrpallam, Alianūr and Turaiyūr from the vicinity of Arcot, the disturbances of the thieves were quashed; and as the insurgents of Mānappārai did not refrain from committing disturbances in the districts of Trichinopoly, Ātūr and Anantagiri and heavy complaints were raised against them, they were repeatedly punished during the Governments of Messrs. Palk and Dupre'; and having reduced the pallams of Sami Naik, Muddūr Naik and Lachī Naik, I placed garrisons therein. Now that the poligārs are diverted of all fear and apprehension and those of Mānappārai commit depredations at pleasure and the thieves of Tanjore (of whom Captain Read himself complains) are joined with them. Should Captain Read's guards be sent into my country to apprehend the thieves, the inhabitants will be alarmed. The districts of Trichinopoly and Madura are infested by thieves just in the same manner as Captain Read has represented the district of the Bāramahal to be. I have sent strict orders to my son Husāmulmulk Bahadur on the subject of chastising the thieves to place guards on the boundaries of the Sarkār country and not to allow any one to pass or repass to or from the Ātūr, etc., districts without a *dastak*. However it will be a difficult matter to extinguish this flame so injurious to the ryots unless the poligārs of Mānappārai are effectually punished. If you advise me, I will take measures for this purpose in which let a party of the Company's troops be joined to assist, you will please to direct Captain Read whenever he finds it necessary to apprehend thieves to send two trustworthy people to my Nā'ib, who will send guards with them and take the thieves wherever the Captain's people shall point them out. Some time since, poligār Samī Naik belonging to Mānappārai sent a body of peons under one Palligundu, a kaller who plundered and brought away cattle from the districts of Ātūr, etc., as you will see by the enclosed copy of a letter from my son, my son apprehended this kaller and has kept him in confinement.

3. The Commanding Officer of Ongole having placed three guards of sepoy in Karrawiar and Ramaipatām, the ryots of those places are greatly injured and the collections are interrupted. This you will understand from the enclosed copy of an arzdāsht from the Nā'ib in the Nellore district. As my people are employed and are vigilant in punishing thieves and protecting the road, you will please to direct the said Commanding Officer to withdraw his guards from the aforesaid places.

What can I say more.

XX

Letter—from Captain ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent and Collector of the Ceded districts.

To—DAVID HALIBURTON, Esq., President, etc., Board of Revenue.

Dated—Tiruppattūr, the 7th February 1794.

The Nuwwāb having signified that when I desire to apprehend thieves, I may send two trustworthy people to his Nā'ib who will send guards with them for the purpose and no authority being given for any other mode of securing them; your Board may be assured that it will prove very ineffectual. My reasons for thinking so cannot perhaps be laid before His Highness but they may not be necessary for procuring his concurrence to that I proposed. The thieves that infest the Ceded districts are not always poligārs or kallars as His Highness seems to think but very often ryots of the Sarkār villages; and it is well known to be a practice but too general in the country for thieves of one district to receive cowle or license from the Āmildār to plunder the inhabitants of other districts sometimes those actually under his jurisdiction and to pay one half of their booty or adequate *doucerurs* for his protection. Āmildārs, who are not influenced by such an inequitable compact, being naturally supine, they are dilatory in executing the direct and positive orders by their master and cannot always be prevailed on to act with vigour in what is material even to their own interest exclusive of that when they take the necessary steps for apprehending thieves, the people they employ are most likely a party concerned with them and if not act with so much indifference and tardiness that what attempts they make to secure *offenders* are very seldom attended with success. Hence the frequency of robberies throughout the country, the probability that the mode proposed by His Highness for preventing them will prove ineffectual and my wish that his permission may yet be obtained for my assistants to send guards for apprehending thieves who may take refuge in his country, the instant intelligence is received of them. It may be requested with the proviso that no person seized on by those guards shall be brought away from his country until they be taken before his Nuwwāb or Āmildār for the purpose of enquiring into the charges against them, that if inhabitants of the Carnatic they shall be given over in custody to his Nā'ib and that unless they be inhabitants of the Ceded districts no punishment shall be inflicted on them by Government or the Company's servants. In the event of robberies committed in the Carnatic by thieves who may take refuge in the Ceded districts, his Nā'ibs may also be permitted to send guards for apprehending them under the similar injunction of taking them before the Company's Collector and abiding by his determination as they may be subjects of the Honourable Company or His Highness whether guilty or innocent.

XXI

Letter—from Messrs. DAVID HALIBURTON, CHARLES N. WHITE, and THOMAS COCKBURN, President and Members of the Board of Revenue.

To—Captain ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent and Collector in the Bāramahal and Salem districts.

Dated—Fort St. George, the 1st April 1794.

We transmit you copy of a letter from Government containing their instructions relative to the conduct to be observed in ascertaining the situation of all

persons taking refuge in the Company's territories from Tipū Sultān's country and pointing out those who are to be protected or surrendered; we direct your particular attention thereto.

Enclosure.

*Extract of a letter from Government to the Board of Revenue,
dated the 26th March 1794.*

The Governor-General in Council having given it as his opinion that Tipū Sultān can only claim under the 7th article of the treaty of Seringapatām the restitution of *Zamindārs and Āmildārs in balance to his Sarkār* and that if persons of any other description be surrendered, it must be done under an explanation that the concession is a matter of favour and friendship but not of right. We think it necessary upon this occasion to suggest to you the means which should be adopted for ascertaining the characters and situations of all persons taking refuge in our territories from Tipū's country, so that we may be prepared by immediate reference to discover whether they come within the descriptions of the treaty, or are such as we have a right to protect.

2. The most positive injunctions are to be laid upon the poligārs situated on the boundaries of Tipū Sultān prohibiting the reception or harbouring of any persons suspected of being plunderers or robbers under denunciations of the severest punishment if they be found to disobey these orders. The discovery of plunder in their possession may often lead to the detection of their disobedience and the reception of it may be presumed as strong proof of guilt.

3. Upon the arrival of any refugee from Tipū's country the poligārs are to be enjoined to report the circumstance immediately to the Collector stating for his information the account which the person seeking protection gives of himself and the poligārs are to be answerable for producing him when required. By comparing the account thus delivered by the poligārs with an examination of the person himself, if necessary, and of his papers and property (if he has any) by the Collector, his real character and official situation may no doubt be often discovered and hence it may be ascertained whether he comes under the terms of the treaty or is a person worthy the protection of our Government.

4. With respect to the surrenders of criminals, the determination is a matter of discretion as well as with regard to all others not defined by the terms of the treaty. It would be unwise to establish it as a general rule that now are to be restored but such as are described by treaty; for, it may be in some cases before the benefit of both states that not only criminals but defaulters should be surrendered to condign punishment and it is on this principle that we desire you will instruct Mr. Macleod to use every means in his power to apprehend Tomba Gaud who as a common robber is equally offensive to both Governments. If Mr. Macleod should succeed in the apprehension of this man he will deliver him over to Tipū's officer at Coimbatore.

XXII

*Translation of a letter from His Highness the Nuwwab Walajah Bahadur to
Sir Charles Oakley, Bart, dated the 18th Ramazan 1208, Hijri
corresponding to the 19th April 1794.*

Husām-ul-mulk Bahadur agreeably to my direction has sent Colonjaddy Narayan to the Commanding Officer Ātūr and Anantagiri; the said Colonjaddy Narayan having plundered the ryots in several taluks of Trichinopoly of the effects and cattle, all the property so plundered must be recovered from him. Besides this the kallars from the Tanjore country commit frequent depredations upon the property of the ryots in the Trichinopoly district. It is necessary that the Commanding Officer, Tanjore, be directed to prevent their incursions into the districts of the Sarkār and you will be pleased to direct the Commanding Officer,

Ātūr and Anantagiri, after he had procured restitution of the property plundered from the Company's ryots, to deliver up the aforementioned kaller to me or cause him to restore him the property which he has deprived my ryots of. I agree to either of these measures that shall be approved of by you. What can I say more.

XXIII

*Letter—*from Captain ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent and Collector of the Bāramahal, etc., districts.

*To—*DAVID HALIBURTON, Esq., President and Members of the Board of Revenue.

*Dated—*Bāramahal, the 31st July 1794.

The account particular of the remissions of sayar in the northern division for which your sanction was requested in my letter of the 13th instant makes No. 1 of the enclosures, and amounts to pagodas 606-12-38; No. 2 is an application for remissions of sayar in the Central division equal to pagodas 850. What Mr. Munro says is that No. 2 on behalf of making these remissions applies equally to the three divisions and together with his remarks on the propriety of the occasional remissions of land rents under the present mode of assessment is so consonant to the opinions I have given in the twentieth paragraph of my last report that I only request it may be considered as in support of my recommendation that both his and Captain Macleod's application may be granted. What Mr. Graham says, No. 1 of the frequent robberies in the south-eastern districts of the Bāramahal is a local circumstance affecting only the farmers of the sayar in that quarter, and is one in addition to the other reasons assigned for granting such indulgence to them. While this sentiment is offered for obtaining you authority to favour them, I advert to the truth of Mr. Munro's remark that they are speculators who are entitled like the renters of land to such indulgence and that in the rigour of justice they are bound to perform their engagements; but as they have been confined as they have contracted debts to pay up their kists as long as they could and their effects have been sold, I think they have already been treated with severity enough to damp their spirits as candidates and that is found to be so much the case, that very few have offered yet for the sayar of the current year. Thence I conclude that severity towards them in a certain degree is policy; and another principle which always will weigh with your Board it is opposed to the carrying it any further. I request I may be honoured with your answer respecting the remissions of each division as soon as other business would permit, that I may enter them in my July account and that agreeably to the maxim I have laid down in including every item in the accounts of its respective year none that belong to fasli 1203 may appear in fasli 1204.

2. I have duly received your letter of the 21st instant and shall strictly observe the injunctions it contains. As conducive to the greater security of the revenue in future I have required my assistants immediately to procure monied security from every Tahsildar, farmer of the customs or other persons under them in trust to the amount, if Tahsildars or the farmers aforesaid of their largest kists respectively and if others, adequate to their charge; I have recommended that the persons bound over in such securities be either sāhūkārs, merchants or nāmdārs and that the farmers of land or others under engagements to the Company be not admitted as competent unless upon very substantial proof of their being able to pay the sums stipulated in their bonds without detriment to revenue. I have further directed that such bonds being procured for every person in trust, copies of them be sent to me as ensuring the stricter observance of this regulation. The object of it leads to the subject of your letter dated the 19th ultimo and its enclosures.

3. Colonel Brathwaite in his letter to Government dated the 9th ultimo states his objections to my employing regular troops in service which he does not consider military; but as connected with the police and revenue he wrote to me

persons taking refuge in the Company's territories from Tipū Sultān's country and pointing out those who are to be protected or surrendered; we direct your particular attention thereto.

Enclosure.

*Extract of a letter from Government to the Board of Revenue,
dated the 26th March 1794.*

The Governor-General in Council having given it as his opinion that Tipū Sultān can only claim under the 7th article of the treaty of Seringapatām the restitution of *Zamindārs and Āmildārs in balance to his Sarkār* and that if persons of any other description be surrendered, it must be done under an explanation that the concession is a matter of favour and friendship but not of right. We think it necessary upon this occasion to suggest to you the means which should be adopted for ascertaining the characters and situations of all persons taking refuge in our territories from Tipū's country, so that we may be prepared by immediate reference to discover whether they come within the descriptions of the treaty, or are such as we have a right to protect.

2. The most positive injunctions are to be laid upon the poligārs situated on the boundaries of Tipū Sultān prohibiting the reception or harbouring of any persons suspected of being plunderers or robbers under denunciations of the severest punishment if they be found to disobey these orders. The discovery of plunder in their possession may often lead to the detection of their disobedience and the reception of it may be presumed as strong proof of guilt.

3. Upon the arrival of any refugee from Tipū's country the poligārs are to be enjoined to report the circumstance immediately to the Collector stating for his information the account which the person seeking protection gives of himself and the poligārs are to be answerable for producing him when required. By comparing the account thus delivered by the poligārs with an examination of the person himself, if necessary, and of his papers and property (if he has any) by the Collector, his real character and official situation may no doubt be often discovered and hence it may be ascertained whether he comes under the terms of the treaty or is a person worthy the protection of our Government.

4. With respect to the surrenders of criminals, the determination is a matter of discretion as well as with regard to all others not defined by the terms of the treaty. It would be unwise to establish it as a general rule that now are to be restored but such as are described by treaty; for, it may be in some cases before the benefit of both states that not only criminals but defaulters should be surrendered to condign punishment and it is on this principle that we desire you will instruct Mr. Macleod to use every means in his power to apprehend Tomba Gaud who as a common robber is equally offensive to both Governments. If Mr. Macleod should succeed in the apprehension of this man he will deliver him over to Tipū's officer at Coimbatore.

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Ātūr and Anantagiri, after he had procured restitution of the property plundered from the Company's ryots, to deliver up the aforementioned kaller to me or cause him to restore him the property which he has deprived my ryots of. I agree to either of these measures that shall be approved of by you. What can I say more.

XXIII

*Letter—*from Captain ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent and Collector of the Bāramahal, etc., districts.

*To—*DAVID HALIBURTON, Esq., President and Members of the Board of Revenue.

*Dated—*Bāramahal, the 31st July 1794.

The account particular of the remissions of sayar in the northern division for which your sanction was requested in my letter of the 13th instant makes No. 1 of the enclosures, and amounts to pagodas 606-12-38; No. 2 is an application for remissions of sayar in the Central division equal to pagodas 850. What Mr. Munro says is that No. 2 on behalf of making these remissions applies equally to the three divisions and together with his remarks on the propriety of the occasional remissions of land rents under the present mode of assessment is so consonant to the opinions I have given in the twentieth paragraph of my last report that I only request it may be considered as in support of my recommendation that both his and Captain Macleod's application may be granted. What Mr. Graham says, No. 1 of the frequent robberies in the south-eastern districts of the Bāramahal is a local circumstance affecting only the farmers of the sayar in that quarter, and is one in addition to the other reasons assigned for granting such indulgence to them. While this sentiment is offered for obtaining you authority to favour them, I advert to the truth of Mr. Munro's remark that they are speculators who are entitled like the renters of land to such indulgence and that in the rigour of justice they are bound to perform their engagements; but as they have been confined as they have contracted debts to pay up their kists as long as they could and their effects have been sold, I think they have already been treated with severity enough to damp their spirits as candidates and that is found to be so much the case, that very few have offered yet for the sayar of the current year. Thence I conclude that severity towards them in a certain degree is policy; and another principle which always will weigh with your Board it is opposed to the carrying it any further. I request I may be honoured with your answer respecting the remissions of each division as soon as other business would permit, that I may enter them in my July account and that agreeably to the maxim I have laid down in including every item in the accounts of its respective year none that belong to fasli 1203 may appear in fasli 1204.

2. I have duly received your letter of the 21st instant and shall strictly observe the injunctions it contains. As conducive to the greater security of the revenue in future I have required my assistants immediately to procure monied security from every Tahsildar, farmer of the customs or other persons under them in trust to the amount, if Tahsildars or the farmers aforesaid of their largest kists respectively and if others, adequate to their charge; I have recommended that the persons bound over in such securities be either sahūkārs, merchants or ināmdārs and that the farmers of land or others under engagements to the Company be not admitted as competent unless upon very substantial proof of their being able to pay the sums stipulated in their bonds without detriment to revenue. I have further directed that such bonds being procured for every person in trust, copies of them be sent to me as ensuring the stricter observance of this regulation. The object of it leads to the subject of your letter dated the 19th ultimo and its enclosures.

3. Colonel Brathwaite in his letter to Government dated the 9th ultimo states his objections to my employing regular troops in service which he does not consider military; but as connected with the police and revenue he wrote to me

the same day nearly to that effect. The answer I made to him immediately on the receipt of his letter containing very sentiments I wish to offer your Board on the subject I beg leave to refer you to it No. 3 of the enclosures. You may there please to observe my having assured the Colonel that *not a sepoy in these districts is employed with my knowledge upon any other business than what is entirely of a military nature*. I can maintain the truth of that assertion in this regard that none are employed in the collections but I did not, until I read the Colonel's letter to Government, advert to particular services on which they are employed and which are considered as belonging to police or revenue. It is necessary for my future conduct to have them defined.

4. Some months ago when Chill Naik renewed his incursions, I ordered out two companies from their garrison to the eastern districts of the Bāramahal and Government approving it ordered two more to be stationed at Tiruvannamalai for the same purpose. The objects were the apprehending of the Naik or any of his gang and the protection of the frontier and unquestionably those were, as the Colonel says to Government in his letter dated the 9th June he considered them, *altogether military services*. Perceiving from a little experience that the ends proposed were not answered by keeping two of those companies at Singarappet and the other two at Tiruvannamalai, I, as Commandant in these districts, directed them to be distributed in guards along the frontier, while harkārās were sent among the hills to gain intelligence of the Naik and his thieves, as the more effectual means of apprehending them and of affording the country protection which it has proved. The objects being still the same, your Board may determine whether the service on which these troops are employed be altered or not by this disposition of them from *military to police*. Colonel Brathwaite clearly understands it now to be a business of police; for it was on the receipt of my letter acquainting him with this arrangement that he wrote to Government and to me on the 9th ultimo and it is the particular subject of complaint and reprehension in both his letters of that date, though it may properly be asked after this which in cases similar to the aforementioned are military and which are of police also what circumstance will change one kind into another. I request the defence of your frontier may be considered as the Colonel did at first a *service* of a military nature and that for the reasons I have urged with the Colonel in No. 3, the troops who are posted along with it for that purpose may be permitted to remain until some better method can be devised.

5. By the present arrangement I have succeeded in apprehending two people appointed by the Naik, one to collect road customs for him at Changamma and the other his Kāvilas from Tenkarikottai to which he has pretensions. I have likewise acquired some intelligence of the hunts of his adherents and have hopes that when a week or ten days can be spared from other business to gain more particular geographical information of the hills in which they are, I may form such a plan as may at least oblige their removal to a greater distance from these districts for their own security. Their being chiefly composed of the people who inhabit those hills, they usually assemble in the evening whether he may direct for an incursion, recruit as they go along and return to their ploughs the next morning. If the village they intend to plunder is at the distance of one or two days journey, they go to it by paths and never halt many hours at one place. Their enterprise being executed, they disperse and return to their habitations. Their numbers may seldom be fewer than ten or more than a hundred and generally two-thirds of them are not armed having only bamboos. From this account you will perhaps think with me that a hawāldār's guard is nearly as sufficient a force to send against them as a company while it is all kept together, and that one company distributed in such guards to four or five places may render as much service as an equal number of whole corps. The question will now occur why sibbandi peons cannot be raised or kāvilgārs be appointed for this purpose. They would be an additional expense and a much greater expense because twice or three times the number would be required their numbers would have little avail, because they would be so much on a par with the thieves and like other sibbandis or kāvilgārs, they would join the thieves themselves in plundering. I have lately

raised a guard of sibbandis and stationed them with a guard of sepoy's at Ālingera in the valley that stretches eastward of Tiruppattūr, on account of their being more active among the hills and in the jangal; but under the obligation of keeping their arms always with those of the guard to which they are attached that they may not go a robbing in the Carnatic as the kāvilgārs of the Carnatic do in these districts and I have entered into an engagement with the hoards among the hills in that quarter to bring to that guard instant intelligence of any party of thieves they may discover in their vicinity. This arrangement is so likely to answer the end proposed and to obviate the ill-consequence of employing sibbandis or kāvilgārs that I am trying to establish it all along the frontier of such districts as are infested by thieves. It will not require more than two companies which are so small a number out of the five native corps which garrison these districts that it cannot if they are relieved every month affect their discipline very materially. There are some places the resort of thieves which are so unhealthy that sepoy's cannot live in them on which account peons must necessarily be stationed there without any check; but being centrally situated, their conduct is more under control. One guard of those people is posted at Seshayyachowki half way between Salem and Ātūr and another is ordered at Tapūr chowki in the middle of ghats. These are the only people that exclusive of those appointed in every village for its own police are employed in any business that can be considered of that nature.

6. The replying to Colonel Brathwaite's representation in respect to troops that are said to be employed on revenue matters gives occasion to mention at the same time other matters on which they are usually employed, none of which have more relation to things of a military nature or are they more important and all of them are equally detrimental in respect to military discipline. I and my assistants have each a standing guard over our tents to guard our treasuries and accounts; the Paymaster has one for his treasury and accounts; the Resident has one to guard the Company's investment and the Surveyor has one for guarding his instruments and papers. Guards are *occasionally* sent with revenue treasures and the Company's bails to the presidency to escort the pay of the troops from one garrison to another, to guard grain or other stores in charge of the store-keeper and upon many other matters of less consequence. They are all, however, generally so much considered military duties, because troops are so commonly employed on them that any distinction did not occur when I wrote to Colonel Brathwaite that not a sepoy was employed by me on revenue and had it occurred to this, I should have thought the guarding of the public money whether in charge of the Collector, the Paymaster or the Resident and the guarding of money, cloth, grain or other articles usually committed to the care of troops equally their duty. But whether the guarding of the public treasure in charge of the Collector has hitherto been considered a revenue duty or not, and as such improperly the duty of regular troops, permit me to make a second request that, on account of its being a business more important than any on which they are commonly employed belonging to other departments, you will recommend that the Commanding Officer may be authorized to comply with such requisition as the Collectors may make of him for the security of their revenue treasuries, accounts and for occasional escorts with public money to the presidency. Let it be objected that the charge of money may be safely entrusted to sibbandi peons and that as a revenue business peons ought to be entertained for that purpose. I must declare (such is my opinion of their fidelity) that I cannot hold myself responsible for money which they may be entrusted. They may be as no best in general as our sepoy's but they are so differently circumstanced. The former from having connections in Bālāghāt and all those of the latter being in the Carnatic, that what would be a temptation to the one would not be such to the other, but there are other causes in support of the opinion for I have known a Collector or Amildār below the ghats who would trust his money with sibbandis. I had lately a residue of two lakhs and a half and at this moment I have sixty-five thousand pagodas on the road to Madras. If doubts existing were removed as to my responsibility, I could not be easy in my mind during the time of such considerable sums being at risk before they

were entirely passed from my hands. It may be here observed that all my collections until then will inevitably be at some risk, though under the care of regular troops; but if any misfortune should happen in spite of every necessary precaution taken by me or my assistants, I shall hope in that event that we would not be held responsible.

The loss of the small sum which the sarrāf at Rāyakōttai has carried off is (there is some satisfaction in observing) the first that has happened in the Ceded Districts and as you will have seen in the foregoing part of this letter, orders are given for the taking every possible precaution to prevent another through the infidelity of any servant of the revenues.

There is no hope that any of Tipū's Āmildārs will give him up and the Tahsildār is extremely poor, therefore there is no chance of recovering it through the means of one or the other. In this prospect, allow me to request your permission to enter it as a remittance in our account for July in the current year.

XXIV

*Letter—*from W. C. JACKSON, Esq., Secretary, Revenue Department.

*To—*Captain ALEXANDER READ, Commanding the Troops in the Bāramahal and Salem districts.

*Dated—*Fort St. George, the 20th August 1794.

I am directed by the Honourable the President in Council to transmit to you copy of a letter from Tipū Sultān and to desire you will use every means in your power for the apprehensions of the persons concerned in the murder of the āmildārs at Kazhanguli.

Enclosure.

Translation of a letter from Nuwwāb Tipū Sultān to the Hon'ble Sir Charles Oakley, Bart., Governor of Fort St. George, without date, received 16th August 1794.

Let it not remain unknown to your friendly disposed mind that the Ante-Mehdians (a sect without any spiritual guide) actuated by an audacious, flagitious, perverse and refractory spirit having lately abandoned the Khudādād (Mysore) dominions, settled in Sankaridrug and Krishnagiri, etc., taluks. Whereas on the 16th July last, about 30 of this deluded sect carrying along with them the ill-destined corps of one of their tribes proceeded with it from the Sankaridrug taluk and having passed the Cauvery river, arrived at Kazhanguli. The Āmildār of this place, a simple inconsiderate man went and attended by two or three people only towards the party, and asked them merely why they had returned thither after having once quitted the Mysore territories. For this undesigning question and without any cause or provocation, these wicked wretches despatched with their swords the said Āmildār whose name was Muhammad Ismāil and after having buried there their ill-fated fellow they returned.

2. When I advert to the principles of friendship and amity, which influence the conduct of our respective Sarkārs, when I call to mind the intercourse of cordiality and esteem which now happily exist and with daily increasing energy between us, I am fully assured that you who are so jealous to promote this mutual friendship will neither tolerate nor pass over a crime so atrocious and so extremely incompatible with the Government and the well-being of either Sarkār and I am hopeful that you will send the most positive and express injunctions to the agent for managing the Hon'ble company's affairs at Sankaridrug for apprehending these nefarious offenders and for bringing them to such condign punishment and retaliation as must be adjudged them by the laws of nations, our mutual friendship exacts a due attention on your part to this transaction. May the measure of your prosperity be according to your desire.

XXV

*Letter—*from Captain ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent of the Bāramahal, etc., districts.
*To—*the Right Hon'ble Lord HOBART, Governor in Council, Fort St. George.
*Dated—*Bāramahal, the 4th November 1794.

Having received through Mr. Secretary Jackson, translation of a letter from the Nuwwāb Tipū Sultān containing the recital of a fray that had happened between his people and some inhabitants of Sankaridrug who had, as was usual, gone to bury one of the members in his district of Erode with orders to apprehend the persons concerned in it and conceiving that Government would desire every information upon it, I do myself the honour of transmitting your Lordship the account I received of it at the time (No. 1) and the declaration of six of them in confinement at Sankaridrug before Captain Oram the Officer Commanding there. Agreeably to his instructions, Captain Oram delayed for some weeks his entering upon the enquiry that has been made in the expectation that Tipū's Āsaf would have sent witnesses to the fact complained of, which I had requested as well to show what was done in consequence of his master's representation as to gain the fuller information on the subject, but the Āsaf having declared it, because the affair happened in his district, it has not been possible to procure any other evidence than their own which is however corroborative of that received at first (No. 1) and appears to be the truth. Conceiving they have been extremely injured and have only done what was allowable in self-defence they entreat in the hope of enlargement, their fate may be soon determined.

XXVI

*Letter—*from W. C. JACKSON, Esq., Secretary, Revenue Department.
*To—*Captain ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent of the Bāramahal, etc., districts.
*Dated—*Fort St. George, the 23rd November 1794.

I am directed by the Right Honourable the President in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 4th instant and to acquaint you that, as His Lordship has written to Tipū Sultān on the subject thereof, he desires that the prisoners may not be released until further orders.

XXVII

*Letter—*from W. C. JACKSON, Esq., Secretary, Revenue Department.
*To—*Captain ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent, etc., of the Bāramahal and Salem districts.
*Dated—*Fort St. George, the 28th January 1795.

You will receive by to-morrow's tappāl copy of a letter from Tipū Sultān on the subject of the people now in confinement for the murder of the Āmildār of Erode. Lord Hobart has desired me to write you privately merely to express the wish of the Board that you would take some step which must satisfy Tipū Sultān that Government had not altogether neglected his representation. The reasoning in your former letter is conclusive with the Board that the people in question were not the aggressors but it might be wise from political motives at least to keep the Sultān in good humour with us. His Lordship therefore thinks that it would be expedient to send the people to Madras under the plea of further investigation here. If you are of the same opinion and if he recommends you to adopt it upon the receipt of the public letter at all events they should not be allowed to remain in the Bāramahal.

The official letter to you will not go further than to call for your opinion as to the further measures necessary to be taken in consequence of Tipū's representations.

XXVIII

*Letter—*from W. C. JACKSON, Esq., Secretary, Revenue Department.

*To—*Captain ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent, etc., of the Baramahal and Salem Countries.

*Dated—*Fort St. George, the 28th January 1795.

I am directed by the Right Honourable the President in Council to transmit to you copy of a letter from Tipū Sultān and to desire you will state your opinion whether any and what further measures are necessary to be taken in consequence of the Sultān's representations.

Enclosure.

Translation of a letter from Tipū Sultān to the Right Honourable Lord Hobart, Governor of Fort Saint George, dated nil, but received on the 2nd January 1795.

I had the pleasure to receive your letter wherein you were so good to mention that witnesses were necessary in the investigation relative to the Mehedian sect and that they could not be released from confinement till the witnesses were sent. This I comprehend.

2. Now the statement of the fact is as follows:—

The deceased Āmildār of Erode was at that time in the district with ten revenue peons and not attended with any troops whatever.

3. This sect (the Mehedian), after having been expelled the country on account of their principles and misconduct, re-crossed the Cauvery river in a party of five and twenty and were proceeding to bury a dead body of their tribe at Erode.

4. The Āmildār of that place went on horse back attended by two peons but unarmed to the Mehedians and having sat down with them said that their coming thither was extremely improper for it was a canon of the Muhammadan faith that a corpse should not be interred in another land, without the permission of the Lord of the domain, that if it were discovered at court that they were suffered to come there he should incur displeasure and reproof, that it were better therefore for them to return carrying the dead body along with them.

5. They no sooner heard this address than they drew their swords and slew the Āmildār. The peons who accompanied him relinquishing the horse ran to declare the circumstance in the kasba of the district. Thereupon the ryots assembling proceeded accompanied by the peons to the scene of the murder where they saw the Āmildār lying lifeless and the Mehedians having buried the dead body brought by them were returning home.

6. The ryots then pursued them calling out after them very violently but that sect went on till they had re-crossed the Cauvery.

7. Now those ryots are the witnesses who could be sent to substantiate this transaction and from the concurring evidence of a thousand, this is the testimony—that the Āmildār did not kill a single individual that he was unarmed and was himself slain.

8. I have to hope therefore that consistently with the amity and friendship which we mutually entertain, you will bring these murderers to punishment.

9. Consider me solicitous for your welfare and give me the pleasure of receiving accounts of it from time to time.

May the measure of your happiness be as full as you desire.

XXIX

*Letter—*from Captain ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent, etc., of the Bāramahal and Salem district.

*To—*W. C. JACKSON, Esq., Secretary, Revenue Department.

*Dated—*Bāramahal, the 13th February 1795.

The accompanying is my answer to your official letter which on account of the present state of civil Government in those districts—what ought in my opinion to be done and what can be done here in judicial matters—I have found a rather difficult task and upon weighing all circumstances you will find that obliged to quit the ground on which I wish to establish my opinion as to what should be done with the Mehdians, that which I have given at last is rather constrained to the measure which, in the present state of things Lord Hobart appears by your letter to prefer and to which I would recommend. I reckon this a very unfortunate affair, because the suspension of the native laws and not extending the British laws to these districts seem to put it out of Government's power to do justice and thereby comply with Tipū's request consequently to act like himself *evasively*. I say that so it seems and upon that idea I have ordered the Mehdians out of this country that under the circumstances supposed, Government may do what is best or rather the most convenient. But I wish it may be otherwise and that Government would allow the criminal laws of the Gentūs and the Moors to obtain until the system for the Government of British India can be extended to these districts, for any laws are better than none and to suspend the administration of justice has the effect of injustice. What I have proposed would tend to establish between our Sarkār and Tipū's an intercourse of a very peculiar tendency from its introducing a mode of settling various claims or differences by law right and equity; therefore it would be of mutual benefit and you may observe it would be exactly what I pointed out in a letter to the Revenue Board in 1793 which was laid before Government as the proper way of adjusting his claims to emigrants from his country which the supreme Government restricted in consequence (I believe) of the discriminations I made to Zamindārs and Āmildārs. It was to be apprehended that Tipū would object to the sending his people into our territory for the obtaining justice and it was maintained that it would be below his dignity. I urged that it would not be so, as the agreement being mutual we should occasionally send people into his territory for the like purpose which I have since done, now he offers to do it and the precedent might hereafter be followed but we avoid the adoption of a plan which would be both beneficial to the natives and convenient to Government on many occasions.

2. It will probably appear a little strange that uninformed in judicial matters of late Acts of Parliament respecting Indian affairs, I should have said so much on this subject and it may be that unqualified to judge of certain things, because I cannot of consequence comprehend the whole of our political system. But I only take upon me to judge of such as are important to the welfare of the districts under my management and feeling myself competent to that I would think reserve upon them a matter of reprehension. Hence my perplexity which I dare say is often the subject of remark.

I shall like to know if His Lordship thinks with me on what I have now written and at all events shall be happy if he approves of the step I have taken in regard to the Mehdians. Supposing that he wishes to get them out of the way they might be ordered from Vellore to Tiruppattūr and then set at liberty. They would soon be scattered and forgotten.

XXX

*Letter—*from Captain ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent of the Cēded Districts.

*To—*W. C. JACKSON, Esq., Military Secretary, Fort St. George.

*Dated—*Bāramahal, the 13th February 1795.

I have received your letter at the time when I will state my opinion whether any and what further measures are necessary to be taken with the Mehdi

Musalmāns at Sankaridrūg in consequence of Tipū Sultān's representation of their conduct.

2. I infer that it is expected such measure as I shall suggest will be consistent with some principle of justice or policy either established or understood in these districts; but the criminal laws of the natives being nowhere, I believe, in force under the Company's Government and the British laws not extending to these districts, there is actually a total preclusion of such ground for the forming an opinion. It seeming therefore in this state of things to depend less upon partial than general consideration, I am at a loss in devising what should be done. I must likewise acknowledge myself but little informed as to the judicial powers that Government may delegate to others which would enable me to do it.

3. Under such disadvantages I must be liable to err; and the points which I apprehend should be determined on as important to such future measures as may be taken with the Mehdians having perhaps been provided for in the late Act of Parliament for the Government of British India, they may already have been considered by Government or unprovided for by the Legislature; it might be premature to make them the subject of its consideration but in either event I shall state them. They are "whether the Mehdians shall be brought to a trial, and by what court they shall be tried. Where shall the court be held. Whether they shall be judged by their own or by the British laws."

4. As an opening only to opinions I may have on a business of this nature, I shall suppose what probably cannot be done, which is:—

- (1) That they shall be tried;
- (2) That the court shall be a court of Adālat composed of Musalmāns and Mr. Munro, my assistant at Sankaridrūg as President;
- (3) That the court should be held within the Company's territory; and
- (4) That they shall be judged by their own laws.

Firstly, their being brought to a trial would instance the wish of Government to comply with Tipū's request in this affair and the example being followed by the two Sarkārs hereafter on similar occasions in which one or the other might be interested it would contribute to the good understanding between them. His having said in his letter that "the ryots who are the witnesses could be sent to substantiate the transaction," removes the impediment on his part to the laws taking effect.

Secondly, I have not been able to procure information of more than one criminal Muhammadan Court in this quarter of Deccan which was held at Vellore about 18 years ago, where a Mufti and a Kāzī were the only appointed members, the others being admitted as attendants only at the proceedings. As far as I can learn those specified are the only judges of the laws and the fact. By way of shewing that perfect equity would be observed in this and other such courts in which matters affecting either Sarkār should be tried, Tipū might also be allowed to appoint a Mufti and Kāzī of his own with an equal number of attendants or such other members as upon full information it may be found should compose a court of Adālat. Mr. Munro presiding could only oppose under influence and its proceedings in Persian and English might be forwarded with his opinion to Government.

Thirdly, The holding of the Court at Sankaridrūg or anywhere within the Company's territory would be very important as a precedent with such a prince as Tipū for trying the persons hereafter within the jurisdiction of the power whose protection they may obtain also, as establishing with him a fair mode for investigating the claims that may hereafter be laid by one power to emigrants or refugees who shall obtain the protection of the other and be demanded on the plea of conformity to the 7th article of the last treaty of peace. The Court being held on the bank of the Cauvery opposite to Erode which is convenient for the witnesses from that place, would indicate such a disposition as should direct an affair like this a mutual advantage.

Fourthly, As appears by the result of my limited enquiry concerning the exercise of the criminal laws of the Muhammadans, the trying of the Mehdians by such courts would be granting them a privilege which probably they would not obtain in the present instance above or below the Ghâts ; but I understand it would be more than is consistent with the British system of Government in India.

5. I am brought to think from that circumstance that the criminal law of both the Muhammadans and Gentūs might be allowed under certain regulations to have their force at least until these districts can benefit by the provision which the legislature had made for the administration of criminal justice in other parts of India. It would assuredly be of vast importance to the security of the lives and property of the inhabitants for the employment of the numerous felons now in custody on the works and roads, proves to be a very inadequate means of preventing capital crimes.

6. If what I have suggested should not be approved of or cannot be adopted, it will remain a position that some measure must be taken with the Mehdians though it should be no other than giving them their liberty or keeping them in confinement. Judging then of their case merely as one on which it is necessary to decide without reference to more information for or against them than has appeared, my opinion is that *setting them at liberty* is the best for the following reasons. It is more likely from the nature of the business which took them to Erode that according to *their own account* they were wrongfully detained and obliged to force their way by committing *man slaughter* than that according to Tipū's representation they were treated with mildness and wantonly guilty of *wilful murder* and it is better to be lenient than severe in matters of doubt.

7. As it may be thought a matter of consequence in Government decision it is proper to observe that their having killed a man being the crime of which they stand arraigned and which they confess, they would inevitably be convicted upon trial of either *man slaughter* or *wilful murder* and that, as the latter crime incurs by the laws of every nation, I suppose the penalty of death, imprisonment would not after that be considered an adequate punishment.

8. Ultimately supposing from a consideration of all circumstances that Government from some necessity or policy will choose to avoid further discussion or correspondence on this subject, I shall write to Captain Orām commanding at Sankaridrūg to send them under a guard to Vellore and to Colonel Collins at that place to keep them in custody until he receives instructions regarding them. Should this step be disapproved of with the view of carrying into effect what I have before proposed, their removal may be countermanded by hearing from you and before they can be prepared for their departure from Sankaridrūg.

XXXI

Letter—from Captain ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent of Bāramahal.
To—Colonel BRAITHWAITE, Commanding the Army.
Dated—Krishnagiri, the 8th May 1795.

In reply to Major Agnew's letter of the 5th instant concerning the Company detached from Captain Wahāb's Battalion, I have to acquaint you that there is no actual occasion of it at its present station. Lieutenant Irton whom I appoint to the command of the troops posted for the protection of the eastern frontier of these districts having by his intelligence and activity in co-operation with some companys of the Nuwwāb's sibbandies cleared the country of Chill Naik's adherents. His depredations were usually confined to the eastern districts of the Bāramahal and the western districts of the Carnatic. As a business no less curious than important for the information of Government, I shall hereafter transmit you a full account of the means by which that robber has still lately maintained his influence over the country people and of the steps that have been taken to do it away which will evince the necessity of keeping up the present policy.

2. I am sorry to advise you of my not having been equally successful in protecting the southern districts from the depredations of other banditti who have been discovered to come from the countries of Tanjore and Trichinopoly and sometimes to have been employed by the Nuwwāb's Āmildārs who have been known to receive half of their booty as the purchase of the refuge afforded in their districts. The enclosed are letters from Captain Beule, Commanding Ātūr, and Captain Macleod, Assistant Collector of the Salem districts, containing accounts of a gang that entered the Ātūr district on the night of the 3rd instant, plundering two villages and wounding two sepoys of a guard of the 24th Battalion. As the only disposition of troops for the protection of the country against such free booties that had proved effectual, I shall order captain Beule to place two or if necessary three more guards under the command of Lieutenant Irton to be posted along the eastern frontier of that district, but that will not be sufficient unless the Nuwwāb's Āmildārs will co-operate heartily on their side of the hills in apprehending the thieves who come out of their districts or pass through them.

3. As mentioned by Captain Macleod, I am prohibited from sending guards into the Nuwwāb's country for that purpose in consequence of some misrepresentations made to His Highness in 1793 and laid by him before Government of the conduct observed by a party that was sent in quest of robbers who had done a deal of mischief in the Salem district. I admit that such irregularities have been committed by troops in marching through a country as warrant the credit that was paid to those accounts and that they are the most likely to happen when troops are employed on a service which required them to visit places out of the high road; but putting no dependence on the inclination or exertions of the Nuwwāb's Āmildārs, I am very solicitous that authority may be given to send guards in future after any parties of robbers that may infest these districts of whose haunts good intelligence may be obtained should they be within the Nuwwāb's territory. Commanding officers should be particularly enjoined to employ more only upon such services on whose good conduct they might have the firmest reliance. Government may be assured that any differences which may casually happen between the sepoys and His Highness' ryots will bear no comparison with the enormities so frequently committed in the southern districts owing to the asylum which robbers find in the Carnatic.

XXXII

*Letter—*from Captain WILLIAM MACLEOD, Assistant Collector, Southern Division.

*To—*Captain ALEXANDER READ, Collector and Superintendent of the Baramahal, etc., districts.

*Dated—*Salem, 15th May 1795.

Since my last report to you regarding the depredations committed in the Ātūr district by plunderers from the Nuwwāb's country, two villages depending on the Viraganūr Tahsildārī were plundered on the nights of the 11th and 12th instants. An extract translated from the Tahsildār's letter on this subject I have the honour to forward. It is to be adverted to that the eastern boundary of Ātūr is not separated from the Nuwwāb's districts of Ranjanghār and Little Salem by hills or jangals which would in a certain degree impede sudden excursions and oblige robbers to march by particular roads. The country at and in each of the bounds in that quarter being a perfect plain enables any gang of thieves when protected by the Nuwwāb's Āmils or head men to plunder any village within fifteen miles of the bounds and to return into the Nuwwāb's country before sunrise of the day following their excursion. They run no hazard of being apprehended in the Company's country because they will avoid to plunder immediately near a strong guard and before a party can be assembled to pursue them, they will get safe among their friends with their spoil, a share of which will procure an asylum for them against being taken up on account of our being restricted from pursuing them beyond our own bounds.

2. Being thus limited regarding any exertion on our part for apprehending thieves and the Nuwwāb's subjects so far from attending to the orders of His Highness that they encourage instead of attempting to suppress so iniquitous a trade, I trust you will state this mischief to the Board of Revenue in such a manner as may lead to some means being adopted to remove it so as to ensure the safety of persons and property under the Company's Government. This may be done in two ways—one is our being allowed to search for robbers in the Nuwwāb's district as we do in our own and the other is that the Nuwwāb's Āmils or headmen should be obliged to assist in apprehending thieves and change their present practice of affording them shelter. It is not probable the latter will be carried into execution but I perceive no reasonable objection against the first proposal. For if it was out of delicacy towards the Nuwwāb that that restriction was laid, it should return its force no longer than it might appear. His Highness' subjects would shew a disposition rather to take up than to encourage such offenders, the evil of which the Nuwwāb complained, viz., the irregularity of our guards has certainly been much exaggerated if not totally groundless, but even admitting the fact no one can deny but that evil is very inconsiderable as compared to the other and that a guard under command cannot do so much mischief as a hoard of robbers.

3. Many of the inhabitants of the Ātūr district have removed from their villages near the bounds and actually left their fields and habitations to search for a more secure place of residence; and unless vigorous measures be adopted to protect them, a tract of country yielding fifteen to twenty thousand pagodas would become a desert.

4. In the meantime I have requested of Captain Beule conformably to your intention to post three guards each of one Hawāldār and twelve sepoy for protecting the eastern boundary of Ātūr.

Enclosure.

Extract from a letter written by the Tahsildār of the Viraganūr to the Assistant Collector of the Southern division of the Ceded districts, dated the May 1795.

On the nights of the 11th and 12th of this month, a party of sixty or seventy kallers from the Ranjanhar district plundered the villages of Pūngavari and Vasūlkōtah of upwards of 100 heads of cattle besides other property. They were seen to have travelled eastward with their plunder but a sufficient party could not be assembled in sufficient time to oppose them before they got out of our bounds and in obedience to former orders I did not yield to the entreaties of the inhabitants that they should be permitted either to search for their cattle in the Nuwwāb's country or to retaliate on the following villages in which there is not a doubt that the kallers are protected, viz., Pūlambari, Aragatūr, and Ādamangalam depending on Ranjanhar or Olavacondah. It is well-known the thieves put up in these villages in coming to and returning from our country. This illicit protection must be with the knowledge of the head Āmildārs who have it in their power to prevent such cruelty if the Nuwwāb would insist upon it, the villages which are plundered are deprived of the means of cultivating their lands and many other villages are deserted on account of the insecurity of their property. The inhabitants desire their hardships to be represented and they suggest retaliation as the only remedy which used to protect them during Tipu's Government.

XXXIII

*Letter—*from Captain ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent of the Bāramahal, etc., districts.
*To—*EDWARD SAUNDERS, Esq., President, etc., Members, Board of Revenue.
*Dated—*Krishnagiri, the 23rd May 1795.

I beg leave to acquaint you that from the probability of its answering the wished for purpose, I lately addressed the Commander of the army on the necessity

of my being permitted to send guards into the Carnatic for apprehending robbers that infest these districts and that whatever attention may be paid to that address, it appears expedient from the frequency of robberies since to represent to your Board the effects of my being so restricted in the hope that by its meeting with your recommendation, the Nuwwāb may be prevailed on to sanction, under such regulations as His Highness may think fit, the seizing of such offenders any where within his bounds. Doubting the rectitude of his Amildārs, I wish that I and my assistants may be vested in power of enquiring into the crimes with which they may be charged. The proceeding of our enquiries relating to thieves caught within his bounds might be forwarded to your Board and the offenders who prove to be subjects of His Highness might be delivered over to his Amildārs to be punished as he might be pleased to direct. As it may be proper for you to know what I have said to Colonel Brathwaite, I do myself the honour of transmitting copy of my letter to him (No. 1) on the subject. The accompanying Nos. 1, 2 and 3 contain the requisite information on what has since happened in the Southern districts.

XXXIV

*Letter—*from W. C. JACKSON, Esq., Secretary, Revenue Department.

*To—*Captain ALEXANDER READ, Commanding the troops in the Bāramahal and Salem Countries.

*Dated—*Fort St. George, the 18th June 1795.

I am directed by the Right Hon'ble the President in Council to transmit you copy of a letter from His Highness the Nuwwāb on the subject of the depredations committed in the vicinity of the Ātūr district by a party of thieves from the Carnatic, and to acquaint you that in case you have notice of the probability of further disturbances, His Lordship desires you will notify to the Nuwwāb's servants that, if they do not use their utmost diligence in apprehending the plunderers, you will send an armed force in pursuit of them into the Nuwwāb's country, and this measure you are authorized to adopt in the event of further disturbances and that His Highness' people show a disinclination to afford assistance.

Enclosure.

Translation of a letter from His Highness the Nuwwāb of the Carnatic, etc., etc., to the Right Hon'ble Lord Hobart, Governor of Fort St. George, dated the 13th June 1795.

I have received your Lordship's letter of the 23rd May 1795 mentioning that the villages of Govindapalayam and Pallipalayam near the boundary of the Ātūr district had been plundered and the guard stationed at the former village wounded by a party of thieves from the Carnatic, also requesting that I would take the measures for apprehending the thieves and for restoring the plundered property that I would send orders to my Ta'allukdārs and allow, for a little time, you rescinding the order given by Sir Charles Oakley that none of the Company's sepoys should enter the Sarkār country.

2. The plunder of the villages of the Ātūr district has given me much concern and I have written strict orders to the Na'ibs in the Trichinopoly and Madura districts enjoining them to exert their most strenuous endeavours for discovering and apprehending the thieves and for restoring the plundered property to the inhabitants of the said villages. With regard, however, to the orders formerly issued prohibiting the Company's people from entering my country I am apprehensive lest, if I agreed to their being rescinded, the precaution made use of in your Lordship's Government may in the administration of others be disregarded. I, therefore, request of your friendship that two careful and experienced men may be sent by Captain Read to the Na'ib of my districts to point out the refuge of

the said thieves. The Na'ibs of people conjointly with those two men will use every effort to discover and apprehend them; and in the event of thieves from Bāramahal committing robberies in my country, two men from my Na'ibs will in the like manner be sent to the Collector to make known their lurking place heretofore where similar complaints were preferred by Captain Read. I gave positive orders on the subject. My Lord! The poligārs of Mānappārai have also been frequently guilty of robberies and depredations both in my country and in Bāramahal; for instance, one Palli Gounda, a kaller depending on Sacomy Naik, poligār of Mānappārai about eighteen months ago entered the district of Ātūr, with a body of peons and was carrying off the cattle. My son, Husām-ul-mulk, apprehended and confined this kaller, I addressed Sir Charles Oakley upon this subject on the 17th February 1794. I request your Lordship will also endeavour to discover the lurking place of the thieves in the pallams of those poligārs.

What can I say more.

XXXV

Letter—from W. C. JACKSON, Esq., Secretary, Revenue Department.

To—Captain ALEXANDER READ, Commanding the troops in the Bāramahal and Salem Countries.

Dated—Fort St. George, the 20th August 1795.

Colonel Brathwaite having recommended to Government (in consequence of your letter to him of the 4th instant) that the detachment under Lieutenant S. Irton should be reduced as soon as possible to two companies and that when that can be done, to return the company of the 22nd battalion to its corps at Sankaridrūg which is a garrison that ought not to be weakened for any length of time even by the withdrawing from it a single company. I am directed by the Board to desire you will comply with the Colonel's recommendation as soon as circumstances may admit of it.

XXXVI

Letter—from Captain ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent of the Bāramahal, etc., districts.

To—EDWARD SAUNDERS, Esq., President, etc., Members of the Board of Revenue.

Dated—Tiruppāttūr, the 2nd September 1795.

I hereby lay before your Board reports on the number of felons in custody in the Bāramahal and Salem districts, viz.,

In the Southern division	...	...	...	...	...	...	111
In the Central division	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
In the Northern division	...	...	...	...	...	...	109
						Total	300

2. I likewise transmit you a letter from Captain Macleod on the murder of two revenue peons in the Southern division who had charge of rupees 300 of the public money. It contains some remarks on the inadequate punishment we are authorized to inflict on criminals similar to those which I some time ago submitted to your consideration and which we may expect as your Board has informed us will soon be remedied. I have directed Captain Macleod to carry the said 300 rupees to the account of profit and loss as formerly directed in regard to a sum robbed of last year and hope it will meet with your approval.

3. I have delayed the transmission of the enclosed papers with the intention of accompanying them by an account. I have partly drawn up to show by what means these districts have been cleared as at present of the numerous parties of robbers which for two years after they were ceded to the Company infested them, that shall be sent a future opportunity.

XXXVII

*Letter—*from I. WEBB, Esq., Deputy Secretary, Revenue Department.
*To—*Captain ALEXANDER READ, Collector in the Ceded districts.
*Dated—*Fort St. George, the 2nd February 1795.

The Court of Directors having called upon the Board of Trade for an annual price current of different articles in India, a form has been transmitted to the servants in their department who must necessarily apply to the Collectors for such information as themselves cannot command.

2. The Right Honourable the President in council, therefore, directs that you will comply with all applications of this nature without reference to the Presidency with a view also to prevent unnecessary delay in executing the public service. His Lordship is further pleased to direct that you will comply with all such written applications for information or support as may be made to you by servants of the Commercial Department.

XXXVIII

*Letter—*from Captain ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent of the Bāramahal, etc., districts.
*To—*Lieutenant JOHN H. SYMONS, Commanding Kangundi.
*Dated—*Tiruppattūr, the 29th December 1795.

Mr. Graham lately sent me copies of the correspondence that had passed between himself and you relating to three ryots from Venkatagiri since which, two more who have taken refuge in these districts have come here to represent their case and I have written to the Āmildār of Venkatagiri requesting him to send people hither to prove his charge against them. By their own account they have been greatly oppressed and the Company give protection to all who receive it, provided that others have no legal claims upon them of such a nature as to preclude its being given with justice and propriety.

2. I acquaint you with this from a wish that people may never be confined who are not accused of leaving Tipū's country on that account than their being indebted to the Sarkār only.

3. We are bound by the treaty of Seringapatām to restore Zamindārs or Āmildārs, Mansabdārs to the Sarkār but no other description of other people. Nevertheless I am inclined to give up patēls, karnams or others indebted to the Sarkār but not till after the claims upon them shall be substantiated to my satisfaction, otherwise I consider them free; since however, the three ryots in your possession have been confined and their business is pending that may remain so till I hear from the Venkatagiri Āmildār about them.

XXXIX

*Letter—*from Lieutenant JOHN H. SYMONS, Commanding the Army.
*To—*Captain ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent of the Ceded districts.
*Dated—*Kangundi, the 16th January 1796.

I have the honour to inform you that agreeably to your directions I proceeded to the village of Sātūr on the frontier of the Kangundi Zamindārī and assembled a Court of Arbitration, the proceedings of which accompany this letter and I hope they will meet with your approbation.

Enclosure.

PROCEEDINGS of a Court of Arbitration held at the village of Sātūr on the frontier of the Kangundi Zemindārī on the 14th January 1796 by order of Captain Read, Superintendent of the Ceded districts, to enquire into and to decide on a charge brought by the Āmildār of Venkatagiri belonging to Tipū Sultān against certain ryots named Gopal Reddi, Bhairappa and Papa Gaud that had thought proper to leave that country and to take up their residence in the Kangundi Zamindārī.

President.

Lieutenant John Hilly Symons.

Members.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Suriya Narayanappah. | 4. Achalappa. |
| 2. Wobi Reddi. | 5. Rama Rao. |
| 3. Chellam Chetti. | 6. Gopal Chetti. |

Charge.

For having fled from the Venkatagiri country in order to evade the payment of the just dues of Tipū's Sarkār.

The aforesaid 3 ryots, viz., Gopāl Reddi, Bhairappa and Papa Gaud being called before the Court and having had the charge read to them and they plead that to the best of their recollection they are not indebted to the Sarkār of Tipū Sultān and that at the end of the year there might remain a trifling balance in favour of the Sarkār. However they are not certain that even this is the case.

The reason of their leaving the country was the Āmildār's requiring them to make a free gift of three thousand rupees to the Sarkār a demand which their circumstances rendered them incapable of complying with and which they considered as an extortion. Thus situated they found themselves obliged to have recourse to flight in order to avoid oppression, and being forced to the disagreeable necessity of abandoning their native country, they sought a residence under the protection of a milder and a more equitable Government.

Two Zamindārs and two Sarishtadārs being in the Court on behalf of the prosecution, the Court desire them to produce such written documents or verbal evidence as they may have in support of the charge.

Answer of the Zamindārs and Sarishtadārs.

We do not wish to enter into a detail of particulars; perhaps were we to examine our records, we would find the ryots in question indebted to the Sarkār. Our appearance here is with a view to make up matters with the ryots and having proffered them a redress of the grievances they complain of, endeavour to prevail upon them to return to their villages. If the Court have no objections, we will talk with them in private and make known to you the result of our conference.

Answer from the Court.

As you have nothing to submit to the decision of this Court and appear unable to substantiate anything criminal against the prisoners we consider them innocent of the charge, viz., being indebted to the Sarkār. They were confined merely on account of the Āmildār's complaint and not from any transgression against the Company's Government. Captain Read considers them now as free but has no objections to your conferring with them and if you can prevail upon them to go back to the Venkatagiri country, they will be allowed to follow the bent of their own inclination. The Zamindārs and Sarishtadārs having conversed with the ryots report that matters were settled on which the Court broke up."

(Sd.) JOHN H. SYMONS,
President.

XL

*Letter—*from Lieutenant JOHN H. SYMONS, Commanding the Army.
*To—*Captain ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent of the Ceded Districts.
*Dated—*Kangundi, the 23rd January 1796.

I have the honour to acquaint you that in conformity to your orders I have released the three ryots that were in confinement at this place and told them that you considered them as free and that they might go wherever they pleased.

XLI

*Letter—*from Captain ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent of the Ceded districts.

*To—*Lieutenant S. IRTON, Commanding the troops on the frontier of the Ceded districts.

*Dated—*Tiruppattūr, the 6th February 1796.

High Highness the Nuwwāb having informed Government that the borders are threatened by a body of troops in the neighbourhood of Kulmasampalli, I have received orders to gain intelligence of it and intercept it, should any such body show an intention of entering the Bāramahal districts. Apprehending that accounts of this banditti are greatly exaggerated by the Nuwwāb's Āmildār, I will request you will go to Kulmasampalli and make every possible enquiry on the spot, also that if there be any apparent use in it you will send out harkārās towards Palmaner, Punganūr and Mulvagle for intelligence. Direct them to ascertain the description, number and destination of such parties as they may meet with and also with poligārs to learn what intercourse they may have with the poligārs in the Carnatic or the Nuwwāb's Āmildārs for they very frequently invite such banditti to plunder their districts to furnish them with reasons for falling back in the payment of their kists.

2. Supposing that if inclined they may be able to give you some information respecting the people who have created this claim, I herewith enclose you letters for the Āmildārs of Āmbur and Sātghar also for Timma Nair the poligār at Kadapanatham making a request of them to that effect and that they will assist you with some harkārās whom you can send along with your own to the places I have mentioned and along the boundary of our pollams. You can give them batta and such other small donations as they may appear to deserve. Lose no time in executing these instructions and in communicating the information you may receive. Important and even if any you may send it on direct to the Right Honourable the Governor for greater expedition.

XLII

*Letter—*from Captain ALEXANDER READ, Commanding the Ceded districts.

*To—*W. C. JACKSON, Esq., Secretary, Revenue Department.

*Dated—*Bāramahal, the 18th February 1796.

I herewith transmit you further particulars relating to the poligārs on the borders. Lieutenant S. Irton mentions that the Punganūr man who holds out Ōvalapallidrūg against Tipū has some expectation of support from Government on account of our agreement with him during the war, but none was made with him that affords any just ground of such an expectation and all of the poligārs served under me upon the same terms. As he may be certain of Tipū's reducing his fort, his plan is evidently to abandon it when he finds that he cannot keep it any longer with safety and to remain in our pollams until the troops of the Sarkār are withdrawn, when he will again assemble his adherents and renew his depredations in which he will be joined by all the other poligārs whom Tipū has expelled who likewise lurk about in our pollams for such opportunities.

2. In my opinion there are still stronger motives than the preserving a good understanding with Tipū's Government to put a stop to such practices and I think it might be done by appointing an officer who is acquainted with the country tongues to the superintendence of a few guards posted along the boundary in the different passes with directions to acquire intelligence of and apprehend every man with arms upon him who should be obliged to give an account of himself. As all beopāris or dealers in grain and other commodities who travel about the country have commonly arms about their regulation could be formed to prevent their suffering any impediments from the establishing of some such police. As this is altogether *adventitious*, so it is but a desultory sketch of it and the

forming it into a well digested plan might require a knowledge of local circumstances which the Nuwwāb might assist in furnishing.

XLIII

*Letter—*from W. C. JACKSON, Esq., Secretary, Revenue Department.

*To—*Captain ALEXANDER READ Commanding the troops in the Bāramahal, etc., districts.

*Dated—*Fort St. George, the 18th February 1796.

In consequence of your several representations regarding the conduct of the poligārs on the western frontier and the umbrage that such proceedings are likely to give to the Mysore Government, the Right Honourable the President in Council authorizes you to take such measures as may appear to you most effectual for securing and delivering up to Tipū's officers such persons as may be found to have committed devastations in his country, and you are permitted to employ troops in the pursuit of those plunderers into any of the pollams of the Carnatic where they may have taken refuge and if any of their booty shall be found upon them, His Lordship desires you will cause it to be delivered to such of the Sultān's people as may be ordered to receive it.

The President in Council is of opinion that a communication of these orders to the Officers Commanding the Mysore Detachment in the district of Mulvagle may be of service; and if you shall judge it expedient you may have His Lordship's sanction for such communication.

XLIV

*Letter—*from Captain ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent of the Bāramahal, etc., districts.

*To—*the Right Honourable Lord HOBART, Governor in Council.

*Dated—*Tiruppattūr, the 28th February 1796.

I expect your Lordship will think the accompanying letter a very long one but the subject of it being one which Lord Cornwallis deemed of great importance, I am hopeful it will likewise appear to you to merit the particularity with which I have treated it.

2. If I may be allowed to conjunctive as to the ideas which dictated my late instructions, the extention of my department and the increase of business were circumstances that probably were not foreseen when they were drawn up but those are the consequences of my being appointed the watcher of all our eastern frontier which they import and the duties of my present situation requiring an incessant exertion which no constitution can long support. I have been led to request that my jurisdiction may not be extended beyond the Ceded districts. The weighty considerations which have induced that are opposed by others that create me solicitude for those interests with which but very few are acquainted. The principal one is that no persons demanded by Tipū who do not come within the descriptions stipulated in the treaty, and robbers may be delivered up to him to the end that "the best Government may have the most ryots" which was what Lord Cornwallis declared to be his object in limiting such concession to Zamindārs and Āmildārs only and to such persons of those two descriptions as might be in balance to the Sarkār. This dilemma, my Lord, which I have here explained in a few words I submit to your Lordship's determination.

3. I have obtruded upon your Lordship another request on account of Mr. Hurdis's removal, your inclination to aid my endeavours and the not seeing how it can otherwise be done which is to allow me as a staff to afford me that assistance in my military department which may have, who have not a twentieth part of the business that I have.

4. My particular wish is to get Lieutenant John Hilly Symons of the IV Battalion, N.I., who is at present in the command of Kangundi, appointed my secretary or whatever your Lordship may please (with either Captain's or Lieutenant's allowances) chiefly on account of his being able from a great proficiency he has acquired in the Gentū and Moor languages to render me material assistance in making translations of *Hinduvi* papers and accounts as well as in military correspondence. He would likewise enable me to ascertain everything necessary respecting persons that ought to be delivered over to Tipū or might be demanded by him whether in these or in other districts, for I have had occasions to employ him in such matters and he has acquitted himself very much to my satisfaction. The enclosed proceeding of a Court of Enquiry into the claims of an Āmildār of Tipū's Government upon certain ryots who migrated from his district is an instance cited in my public letter. In asking such indulgence it is only proper to assure your Lordship that nothing but the great need in which I stand of such a person and the furtherance of the public service induces this application.

XLV

*Letter—*from Captain ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent of the Ceded districts.
*To—*the Right Honorable Lord HOBART, Governor in Council.
*Dated—*Bāramahal, the 27th February 1796.

As Mr. Secretary Jackson's letter of the 18th instant authorising me "To take such measures as may appear the most effectual for securing and delivering up to Tipū's officers such persons as may be found to have committed devastations in his country and to employ troops in pursuit of them into any of the pollams of the Carnatic" vests me with powers as I conceive to judge of and decide on a matter everywhere considered of political importance and which as such was cautiously entered in the treaty of Seringapatām after pressing arguments on the part of Tipū to obtain and the determination of Lord Cornwallis to restrict what is at present left to my discretion, I presume you will pardon the obtrusion if from an anxiety to act constantly with the maxims of Government, I submit a few points to your Lordship's consideration.

2. As several descriptions of persons might be demanded of Tipū's officers upon being informed of my instructions, I apprehend it would be proper to observe on that head, the directions contained in Government's letter to the Board of Revenue, dated the 26th March 1794 which restricts them to a very few. It states that "Tipū Sultān can only claim under the seventh article of the treaty of Seringapatām the restitution of Āmildārs and Zamindārs in balance to his Sarkār and that if persons of any other description be surrendered, it must be done under an explanation that the concession is a matter of favour and not of right." It further points out, as a means to be adopted for ascertaining the characters and situations of all persons taking refuge in our territories from Tipū's country with the view of discovering whether they come within the description of the treaty or be such as it may have a right to protect, the laying the poligārs situated on the boundary of Tipū Sultān under the most positive injunctions prohibiting the reception or harbouring of any persons suspected of being plunderers or robbers under denunciation of the severest punishment if they be found to disobey his orders. Whether they have been late under such injunction or not, it is certain that attention has not been paid to them, as all the poligārs that have been expelled from this side of Tipū's country actually reside in the pollams and frequent complaints have been made since the late war by his Āmildārs and vakils of robbers from the Payeṅghāt.

3. There may, as in these districts, be many innocent men who flying from oppression have thrown themselves on our protection and take refuge in the pollams whom Tipū's officers might accuse of being in balance to his Sarkār or of robbery and demand in consequence of my instructions. It would not, I conceive, be proper to deliver up such men upon a bare assertion of their guilt or of their

coming within the description specified in the treaty, nor to leave it wholly to Tipū's people to enquire into facts and award their fate. I therefore think it expedient to propose to them in such cases to hold a Court of Enquiry upon the persons claimed, equally composed of members from above and below the ghāts and that it be held on the Carnatic side of the boundary. To persuade them and their master that the only motive for introducing such a custom was the securing impartial justice to persons who have received our protection and not the assumption of any superiority. They might be assured of our readiness to establish the privilege reciprocally by our engaging to send people occasionally in like manner to the other side of the boundary to substantiate charges against refugees from these countries to Bālāghāt.

4. This is a mode of adjusting such matters which in my solicitude as well for our national credit as for the interest of the Company and general good I wish to see them established along the borders and it was that solicitude which promoted my entering into a full discussion of the subject in an address to the Revenue Board in January 1793 which being forwarded to the Supreme Government, produced the letter to that Board which I have already quoted. I have attempted particularly in two instances to introduce it. The one was on a poligār in these districts being accused of devastations and demanded by Tipū when the man was taken into custody and pursuant of orders from Government, dated 15th May 1794, the officer who came to demand him was informed "That as the poligār had received the Company's cowl during the late war and had since lived under their protection, his person could not be delivered up but that, that protection should not screen him from punishment in case his delinquency should be proved." As that could only be proved by evidences from Bālāghāt, the above mode of enquiry was proposed and their being sent hither for the purpose was requested, but that was not done and of consequence the poligār has been since released. The other instance is very recent being a demand of three ryots who had taken refuge in the Bāramahal and were said to be in balance to the Sarkār. Though they were neither Zamindārs nor Āmildārs and consequently did not come within the description of the treaty, intimation was given to the officer who demanded that if he would send half the number of people necessary to form a Court of Enquiry and furnish the means of proving his charges, either they should be delivered up or their debts discharged. People were sent but they declined being joined with ours to form a Court of Enquiry. One, however, was held and nothing being proved except the extortions which had inclined the emigrants to prefer the Company's Government, they were acquitted. After that the persons sent were permitted to use every persuasion with the ryots to return, but without avail, though they have left all their effects and their connexions behind them.

5. Having particularized these matters to instance the readiness that had been shown by the Company's Government to comply with Tipū's demands of refugees and backwardness of his to obtain them by that kind of regular process which justice and in my opinion the credit of our Government required without disparagement to his, it appears no less important to show his disposition to comply with demands of the same nature. In 1794 some merchants went from the Bāramahal to purchase gold and silver bullion at Seringapatām for which purpose they took goods to a considerable amount. On their arrival there, they were seized upon some frivolous pretext, plundered of all they had and sent prisoners to Nandidrug, a hill fort two or three days journey beyond Seringapatām. When the length of time they were absent had created uneasiness, some of their friends went to gain information of them and learning their fate came back and informed me of it. I immediately addressed Government on the subject; the vakils who were then at the Presidency were repeatedly spoken to about them and assurances were received from Tipū himself that they should be released. Some months having elapsed, Government was again addressed and their relations sent to put the Governor and the vakils in mind of their petitions. The same assurances were repeated but the unfortunate men, if alive, are to this hour in confinement. A sarrāf having fled into Tipū's country with a sum of money he had in charge

and the place in which he was being ascertained, information thereof was given to Tipū's dīwān and a request made that he might be given up, but as there was every reason to believe, secret means were taken to effect his escape.

6. As Tipū withholds compliance to a request on the part of Government that has no other for its objects than restoring the innocent to liberty and his people have, as I firmly believe, screened a knave who in the terms of treaty is in balance to our Sarkārs. Some inference may be drawn from these examples as to the result of future application on the part of the Company. They dispose me to think your Lordship probably will not desire that my future conduct in executing the orders I have lately received should, in any degree, depart from the rules formerly prescribed by Government as to the descriptions of persons to be surrendered to Tipū or from those which on account of not having more specific instructions I have laid down for it myself in regard to the trial of persons he may demand in consequence of my communicating to his Āmildār the measures which your Lordship has directed to be taken as the means of securing his country from the depredations of poligārs or other robbers from the Carnatic.

7. Much as it may be thought I have said upon these matters, it is only my fear of trespassing too much upon your Lordship's time that prevents my adverting to the very important consequences which have been pointed out before and particularly recommended by the Revenue Board to the attention of Government. It only remains to make some remarks on the means I have of executing your Lordship's late commands.

8. One or two companys of sepoy's would be sufficient to post in small guards at different places in the pollams to prevent the poligārs from Tipū's country who reside there from assembling their adherents and our poligārs from joining them, also to apprehend other bands of robbers who collect there to plunder the countries on both sides of the ghāts. All that could be done by an officer centrally stationed for example, at Chandarnagar, who might be authorized to entertain a few Kerliwars or hill people as Lieutenant S. Irton (who is in charge of the guards posted along the eastern frontier of these districts) does for gaining intelligence of their hunts; but the laying the Nuwwāb's poligārs and Āmildārs under positive injunctions in respect to the giving reception to or harbouring suspected persons which as resolved by Government is a necessary measure, and the requiring people of them occasionally to form Courts of Enquiry for ascertaining with those whom Tipū's officers may demand or others suspected of having committed devastations in his country be guilty and came within the description of the treaty or be such persons as the Company may have a right to protect, must be done, I apprehend by the Nuwwāb or by such authority as they may consider themselves obliged to obey. This indicating the necessity, it would involve of giving them orders to comply with such requisitions as I or such officer as I might depute for carrying the instructions I have received in execution. I feel the necessity of informing your Lordship that under the difficulty I find in performing my present military functions without the aid of a single staff officer while labouring under the continual pressure of an extensive civil department, I would rather, if I may be permitted to consult my ability or my state of health where my services are wanted, request leave to decline the extending my jurisdiction beyond its present limits especially as in the present instance it would extend beyond Āmbūr which is the command of a senior officer, who, I beleive, is capable of giving entire satisfaction in any capacity he may be employed.

9. I shall nevertheless take such steps as pursuant of my late instructions appear to be immediately necessary, but as the view that I have taken of the subject has brought forward some points that did not perhaps all occur at drawing them up, I shall hope to be honoured with your Lordship's sentiments upon them and seeing nothing to apprehend shall delay till then the sending any companies to the pollams.

10. Having had occasion here to mention my being without a staff, I beg leave to state that having the command of several stations the troops of which

consist of five native battalions and parts of three other corps, I have consequently a correspondence with several departments and commandants that probably is not less extensive than that of some officers in charge of whole brigades all of whom have two or more staff as necessary appendages to such a situation. While that evinces the need in which I stand of such assistance, I am very sensible that my present rank and the expense it would incur are objections to its being granted me; but Government having for its own purposes placed me in this situation, its affording me the same means that others have performing the duties of it appears to be a natural consequence which probably not having been considered, has alone prevented and now that the urging of circumstances induced this application. I am hopeful it will be thought no more than reasonable and necessary especially as my other avocations are many and laborious. The issuing orders and answering letters of application and reference being the sole employment, I have for a staff that will suggest what the nomination of his appointment should be, if your Lordship approve.

XLVI

*Letter—*from Captain ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent.

*To—*Lieutenant S. IRTON Commanding the Forces at Pollams.

*Dated—*Bāramahal, the 29th February 1796.

Having informed Government, in consequence of the business upon which you are employed at present, that our pollams have long been the refuge of all the poligārs who have been expelled from Tipū's country and who are consequently committing devastations on his country as well as of other robbers who plunder the county on both sides of the ghāts, it has been directed that measures may be taken to apprehend them and effectually put a stop to such proceedings as they may not only give umbrage to the Mysore Government but are destructive of the general peace and security. These poligārs are the same who being driven from their ancient possessions by Tipū joining us in the last war and persevere in the hope of recovering them by incessant depredations which they think may at least induce Tipū to restore them. They are further urged to that iniquitous alternative by their being deprived of all other means of subsistence. These circumstances draw from us some commiserations, their services in the last war, though not very important, give them some claim to our friendship and the dependence they place on us by living in our country surely entitles them to our protection; but as we are at peace with Tipū, it is not justifiable for us to permit their devastations.

2. All these things considered, I apprehend that Government will not choose to deliver them up to Tipū but that it will desire to prevent their present practices by removing them and inducing them to settle in some part of the Carnatic distant from the frontier. That, I am sure, will be difficult to effect, if not impossible; for they never will despair of recovering their pollams by the means I have mentioned and I fear they never will change their profession. I think, however, of trying to settle them in the Bāramahal or Salem districts. Should it be found impossible to make useful subjects of them, they should certainly be driven out of the Carnatic to seek refuge in the Nizam's pollams where they will be sure to find it.

3. The first step towards this plan is to gain information of their several haunts and particularly where their families reside without the least intimation of their having abstracted the notice of the Government; for, if they learn that and its intention to remove them, they will instantly change situation and our poligārs will do everything they can to conceal them.

4. The principals in your quarter are those of Gaud Nair of Gutpollam; Mūdūmūrogū of Sonagūl Ballapūr; Kakūnti of Modalapalti; Chill Naik of Punganūr. Most of them I believe reside in the Mugralpollam near Chittūr. Some are in Bomarauze and others I hear are at Venkatagiri. Ascertain who of our poligārs are assisting the Punganūr man and has doubtless Tipū's people will soon drive

him out of his hold; inquire whether he may intend to go to retire. His vakīl has been with me presuming that on the strength of his having had our cowle during the war, favour will be shown him now. I have not replied to that but sent him to Tipū's cowle or sanad that I may be enabled to inform Government as to his situation in particular.

5. Though we have had tolerable experience of the difficulty there is in gaining intelligence of the other robbers who infest every part of the country even with the aid of civil jurisdiction, endeavour all you can to procure some account of them and devise such means as may occur from local information of establishing some kind of police throughout the pollams, a change of Government and customs in them appears to be the first necessary measure to ensure any success in it and it will not, I imagine, be in our power by any plan likely to be adopted, but communicate what you think of employing a company or two in the pollams in the same manner as those under you for the protection of the Ceded districts.

6. As most of the banditti who infest them come from the pollams; it might at least serve as a check upon their incursions to this quarter.

XLVII

*Letter—*from Lieutenant S. IRTON Commanding the Forces at Pollams.

*To—*Captain ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent of the Bāramahal, etc., districts.

*Dated—*Palmaner, the 3rd March 1796.

I am just now favoured with yours of the 29th February last respecting the poligārs in and about this neighbourhood. It is a subject which as being much among those people and naturally turning my thoughts and inquiries that way, I am of opinion that the only method to take away any cause of complaint from Tipū Sultān's Sarkārs in respect to depredations committed by any description of people from these territories is to look to the cause of it which has known to originate from the expulsion of those poligārs formerly allied with us and to which alliance I conceive they may in some measure attribute their present misfortune, is to point out to them the danger of their present conduct as well as to hold out the advantages to them sufficient to entice them to leave their present residence, and to accept of some gift of some villages or lands in the Company's territories. These people are the sole authors of all complaints which Tipū's Sarkār may have against the Nuwāb and the Company; and if they were removed, I am apt to think that it would be done away. I am likewise strongly induced to think that such an offer as aforementioned would be gladly accepted of by them as unequally so on the other hand of the inefficacy as well as difficulty of seizing them for allowing you should succeed in securing the persons of the principals there will always be found relations and dependants left who will require subsistence and who will resort to the same means. If you should approve of what I have said above, concerning the settlement of these people and will authorize me to execute it I shall do my endeavours to procure their consent acquainting me at the same time of the nature of the advantage you would propose to them. As soon as I procure your answer, I shall proceed along the frontiers towards Mogral to gain what information there be necessary towards ascertaining the possibility of some regulation for the quiet of the frontier. In the meantime I send you an account of the residence of the expelled poligārs, Kadrapadi Nair of Sonagūl in Bangaranaikpalayam; Timmappa Naik of Mudimurgo in Polur district; Ranganath Nair of Guttupoliam in Polūr district; Ramasawmy of Ballapūr in Bangaranaikpalayam; Narsim Nair of Gumnairpalayam in Chitivalli in the Nizam's Dominions; Timmappa Nair of Chokantipalayam in the Nizam's Dominions; Mallappa Nair of Sompalli in Bangaranaikpalayam district.

2. The poligārs of Lalagiri, Mytical, Nairpalayam, Ankishgiri, etc., might be entrusted to the care of Lieutenant Symons who being on the spot and understanding the Gentūs is well capable of persuading them to relinquish their malpractices and accept of the Company's protection.

3. The detachment near this frontier have been foiled in all their attempts to force the passes of Bolepalli and Ranamtell distant from the drūg about 10 miles; they have now retired back about eight miles to Ryalpet supposed to be waiting for reinforcement which is expected very soon.

XLVIII

*Letter—*from Captain ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent, Ceded districts.
*To—*Lieutenant S. JETON Commanding the Forces at Pollams.
*Dated—*Krishnagiri, the 9th March 1796.

I have been duly favoured with yours of the 3rd and wait for an answer from Government relative to the poligārs expecting that it will either abolish or define the powers it has given to take cognizance of these people when in the event of such definition I propose to send you a proclamation informing of the orders I have received and at the same time letters to each of the principals communicating my wish to settle them in the Ceded districts and the terms of such settlement.

2. All I wish you to do in the meantime is to ascertain where they are to be found. Having no instructions to procure intelligence of Tipū's main army and there being gentlemen appointed to procure every necessary information of it for Government I cannot authorize your sending people to Seringapatām for that purpose or apply for the reimbursement of such expense as you may thereby incur.

XLIX

*Letter—*from W. C. JACKSON, Esq., Secretary, Revenue Department.
*To—*Captain ALEXANDER READ Commanding the troops in the Bāramahal and Salem countries.
*Dated—*Fort St. George, the 19th March 1796.

I am directed by the Right Honourable the President in Council to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated the 27th ultimo, and to acquaint you that you must have misconceived His Lordship's intentions very much, if you could have supposed by the orders transmitted to you under date the 18th of February that it was meant to surrender up to Tipū any of the ryots of his country taking refuge in the Company's possession or any person belonging to him not specifically referred to in the treaty of Seringapatām. The Sultān's people residing near our frontier had, according to your reports, made frequent raids and (as you observed) founded complaints of the injuries their master sustained by the outrages and unjustifiable conduct of certain poligārs living under our protection who had repeatedly entered the Mysore country plundering and laying waste whole villages and retiring with their booty into the Carnatic. It was to prevent a repetition of these outrages and to satisfy Tipū that the Company were sincerely disposed to do every thing in their power to preserve the harmony and good understanding subsisting between the two Sarkārs that you were directed to seize, if possible, the ringleaders of this banditti and deliver them to Tipū to be punished as he might see of it. His Lordship was of opinion and is so still that no measure would be more likely to deter the poligārs from the commission of such acts than the promulgation of the orders given to you for the apprehension and delivering of the offenders to the injured party. It is a matter of great political importance in every well-regulated Government to avoid giving just cause of umbrage to a neighbouring state and as nothing can tend more to create discontent and misunderstanding than the circumstances now treated of, it cannot be a question from a political point of view to which side this Government ought to decline whether to deliver up the persons of notorious robbers or to hazard by an opposite line of conduct the tranquility of the country by inciting Tipū to an act of retaliation.

2. The seventh article of the treaty of Seringapatām has no reference to the present subject. It was not even in the most distant manner alluded to and His Lordship's view in leaving it to your discretion to notify to Tipū's officers the

orders you had received was only to convince them of the [benign] disposition of this Government to redress the grievances complained of without giving them; however, any opening for the surrender of any particular individual would be complied with.

3. Under all the circumstances of the case His Lordship in Council can have no doubt of the utility of the measure conveyed to you in my letter of the 18th ultimo and he directs me to repeat the order for the seizure and surrender to Tipū's officers of any poligār or poligārs belonging to the Carnatic whom you may lay hold of and on whom the charge shall be proved of having after your receipt of this letter committed devastations in the Mysore country.

L

*Letter—*from W. C. JACKSON, Esq., Secretary, Revenue Department.

*To—*Captain ALEXANDER READ Commanding the troops in the Bāramahal and Salem countries.

*Dated—*Fort St. George, the 19th March 1796.

A letter having been received from Tipū Sultān advising of the rebellion and revolt of Shinkal Ryal and Chick Ryal, Zamindars of Punganūr and of their having fled and taken shelter in the territories of the Company, I am directed by the Right Honourable the President in Council to acquaint you that if the fugitives be found within the limits of your command or that they are within your reach, you are to apprehend their persons and keep them in confinement until you receive the further orders of His Lordship.

LI

*Letter—*from Lieutenant S. IETON Commanding the Forces at Pollams.

*To—*Captain ALEXANDER READ Commanding the Ceded districts.

*Dated—*Krishnagiri, the 20th March 1796.

You having been pleased to desire me to communicate with you concerning the suppression of the frequent robberies, etc., committed, I believe, jointly by the Chittūr poligārs and those expelled by Tipū's Sarkār and to desire some plan for the future quiet of that part of the frontier.

2. I shall for the present beg leave to lay before you what I conceive may in some measure tend to that end from observations made when stationed there in 1787. There were then three different stations on that frontier, viz., one at Chandargiri, one at Dūdsanagūr (six miles north of Chittūr) and another at Chittūr during the period of those troops remaining there, the same system as now followed was then carried on and which must attribute in a great measure to the want of sufficient authority attached to the Officers Commanding those stations who in respect to the above mentioned circumstances could not interfere or take cognizance of any of their acts.

3. The first step which I conceive necessary towards establishing peace and freedom is to endeavour to draw from thence those expelled poligārs who were in alliance with us during the last war and which might be done by offering them superior advantages to what they now possess, in the Company's possessions, as there can be but little dependance on those poligārs of the Nuwwāb after the expelled ones are removed without superintending force to overrule and inspect their actions. If Government should think it necessary to station any troops in that country to prevent irregularities, two or three companies in the neighbourhood of Chittūr as a central situation should conceive the best calculated for it, and that the Officer Commanding should not be stationary but be instructed with powers to move as occasion may appear to him necessary from place to place to enquire into circumstances as they may arise on the spot whereby he will be the better able to ascertain the truth.

4. These are circumstances which appear to me necessary for the present. When receive your instructions, shall move down that way; when being on the spot, shall be able to ascertain what may be further necessary.

LII

*Letter—*from Captain ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent, Ceded districts.
*To—*Lieutenant JOHN H. SYMONS Commanding Kangundi.
*Dated—*Salem, the 30th May 1796.

Lieut. Irton being at Kadapanattam and requiring a speedy augmentation of the people with him there, I have to request that you send him by the shortest route a jama'dār's guard from your garrison to remain with him till relieved by a company that is ordered from Krishnagiri to join him, when you may recall it.

2. The shortest route from Kangundi to Kadapanattam being through a part of Venkatagiri district, I enclose you a letter to Tipū's Āmildār of that place advising that Lieutenant Irton is employed in redressing some complaints made by his Sarkār of robberies committed by offenders that have taken refuge in our country and that the guard is sent on that account. It is supposed that such information will induce in granting it permission to pass; but if he object on the plea of having no orders to such effect from his master, let the guard return. In that event there will be no occasion to send it as the company from Krishnagiri will be able to reach Lieutenant Irton about the same time it could do by the circuitous route of Vāniyambādi and Āmbūr.

LIII

*Letter—*from Captain ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent, Ceded districts.
*To—*Lieutenant S. IRTON Commanding the Forces on the frontier, Kadapanattam.
*Dated—*Salem, the 31st May 1796.

I have duly received your several communications which correspond with the other accounts. I heard of transactions on the borders and which indeed are but too common.

2. As they appear to be sufficiently ascertained now to warrant the taking some measures for putting a stop to them and you will require some additional force with you to effect it, I have directed Lieutenant Symons (for the greater expedition) to send a jama'dār guard from Kangundi in case the Kil'adār of Venkatagiri has no objection to its passing through that strip of Tipū's country which divides the district of Kangundi from that of Kadapanattam which guard is to remain with you till a Company arrives from Krishnagiri by the route of Vāniyambādi and Āmbūr. This will be enough I reckon to show the Nuwwāb's people that you are on duty and in line with them, to pay due attention to the requisitions you may have to make of them, also to secure any offenders within your reach.

3. Pursuant of my instructions I am desirous of letting appear to Tipū's officers and by their means to himself the hearty disposition of Government to co-operate with them in extirpating these bands of robbers that have so long infested the borders, and with that view I enclose you a letter to the Āsafs of Nandidrug (with a translation No. 1) informing them that orders are given to you to apprehend the people who have committed devastations lately on the Kolār and Mulvagle districts and that you will restore the effects that have been plundered.

4. It is further the intention of Government to surrender such offenders to Tipū after charges shall be proved against them but no discriminations having yet been made, nor any mode prescribed for trying them and believing that it cannot be intended to deliver over subjects of the Company or the Nuwwāb that may

be found guilty for him to punish them, merely because he is offended party. I have given but a limited assurance upon that head till I be more particularly informed of His Lordship's intentions.

5. Wishing to remove as far as I can under present circumstances every difficulty or cause of delay to the satisfying of the injured party and to establish some regular mode of adjusting differences upon the borders that will ensure the rights of both Sarkārs and security to individuals I propose its being done by panchayets which are courts of enquiry or arbitration and that they shall be composed of an equal number of the official servants or ryots of each Sarkār. It is to be apprehended that Tipū's people will not think themselves at liberty to act with ours and that Tipu himself to object to it from some notion of etiquette, though it be wished to establish the same mode of investigation when we are the complainants on his side of the boundary. From an apprehension of this I have only hinted as you may observe in my letter to the Āsafis that I think it would be the best way of adjusting such matters and I want you to bring it by making the inquiries that may be found necessary to prove the identity of persons or effects in the presence of Muhammad Latif and Venkata Rao and to induce them to assist you in them. They may see by this that we have objections to the giving up men to death like cattle to the slaughter and the fairness of the plan in respect to reciprocal advantages, but we had better avoid all discussions upon the necessity or equity of it and endeavour rather by example than persuasion to prevail on them to adopt one that is consistent with justice. If they do not join, you can form a panchayet from among the principal inhabitants wherever you may be and sit as the president yourself seeing no reason why they should decline the production of evidence in support of their charges or claims. I conclude they will attend to your requisitions on that head for their own sakes. Draw out your proceedings in form and that there may be no delay in giving satisfaction, transmit them signed by the different members with a translation direct to the Right Honourable the Governor who will determine whether the offenders shall be surrendered to Tipū or prescribe their punishment.

6. The other letters addressed to the Nuwwāb's Risāladār and Amildārs are of the same purport as No. 2, directing them to deliver over into your charge Timma Gaud and all the effects brought by his and Vyassa's parties from Mysore. As they have no orders to obey any requisitions from me, it is more than probable they will plead the impossibility of doing it without orders from their master and that they will even deny their knowledge of all that has happened. If they should, we shall suppose, Government will soon desire that His Highness give the necessary orders. In the meantime, you can collect all the cattle that may be claimed by Tipū's people, inquire where the other effects are deposited and let them substantiate their claims; but keep them in your custody till Government decide on the disposal of them, for this is a business that will admit of much litigation and that may not be settled without difficulty. Be very cautious that you afford no cause of complaint by the avoidance of any interference with the Āmils or the ryots unless when you have certain information of the effects in question and if you find where they are it will be better to desire they may be locked up with the Āmils' seal upon them and secured by a guard of your own than removed till you receive the orders of Government concerning them.

7. Government having received a letter from Tipū advising the revolt of Shinkal Ryl and Momru Chick Ryl, Zamindārs of Punganūr and of their having taken shelter in the territories of the Company, I am directed to apprehend their persons. You will accordingly apprehend them and keep them in confinement till further orders.

8. You mention the want of mutasaddi to carry on the correspondence which this business will occasionally involve and if likely to be of continuance, I will send you one. In the meantime you may entertain any intelligent man you may meet with and such other people as may be necessary, but as very few will serve, I recommend that your disbursements may be circumscribed.

LIV

Letter—from Captain ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent and Collector of the Bāramahal districts.

To—the Right Hon'ble Lord HOBART, Governor in Council.

Dated—Salem, the 2nd June 1796.

I have received through Mr. Secretary Jackson your Lordship's further instructions to apprehend and surrender to Tipū Sultān such poligārs belonging to the Carnatic as may commit devastations in the Mysore country, also to seize the Zamindārs of Punganūr and keep them in confinement till orders be received concerning them pursuant of which I now do myself the honor of communicating on their late transactions the subject of the accompanying correspondence.

2. Having received information (No. 1) from an inhabitant of Kadapanattam that Ali Muhammad, a Risāladār of the Nuwwāb who was stationed in that quarter for the protection of the frontier had entered into a compact with robbers whose practice was to plunder the country on the other side of the boundary, I immediately ordered Lieutenant Irton (No. 2) to proceed thither and make every enquiry on the spot. He went accordingly and his answer No. 3 states fully that the above Ali Muhammad who is stationed at Palmaner near the head of the Mugli pass having through the medium of the poligār of the Kulmasampalli, granted protection to Timma Gaud and Vyassa, two noted robbers, on conditions that they would pay down one thousand rupees for Mir Sahib, the Āmildār of Gudiyattam, 200 rupees for himself and divide equally with them the plunder they might bring from the Mysore country. They had advanced early in April from Palmaner into the Mulvagle district where they did great mischief and afterwards formed two parties, one which had proceeded northwards along the skirts of the jungle and the other southward towards Kadapanattam where they were seized by the Āmildār of that place and sent with their booty to Mir Sahib at Gudiyattam. He further mentions (Nos. 3 and 4) his having communicated on these transactions with the Risāladār who it appears confessed his having the effects in his possession also with Makhdūm Sahib a man deputed by Arnachelam and Abdulla, Tipū's Āmildārs of Nandidrug who had come to demand them, and Timma, the robber in custody of the Risāladār and Mir Sahib who pretended they could not deliver them up without orders from their master the Nuwwāb.

3. Some days after this it appears (No. 5) that one Muhammad Latif, an Āmildār of Tipū and several of the inhabitants who had suffered by these depredations waited upon Lieutenant Irton and delivered him a letter (No. 6) representing what was in part detailed in his first letter to me, namely, that the robbers about their struggle, having burnt their villages and killed and wounded several of their numbers, had according to custom driven off their cattle to Kadapanattam, where they alledge, they were received in charge by one Shama Rao, an Āmil of the Nuwwāb who sent them to his principal, the Āmildār of Gudiyattam. Those people came to Lieutenant Irton in the hope of obtaining redress through him which he had not authority to grant.

4. Since they applied, two officers have been sent to him with a letter (No. 8) from Abdulla and Arunachelam the Āmildārs of Nandidrug informing that Vyassa and Timma, the authors of these disturbances, have ravaged the countries bordering on the frontier these four years past; that Palmaner, Pattikonda Kollumasanpalli and Kadapanattam all of which belong to the Nuwwāb have been their usual places of refuge, and to request that he would procure the surrender of Timma Gaud and Vyassa with all the effects they have plundered. Lieut. Irton has, in consequence, used his best endeavours (No. 1) to obtain them redress by urging the necessity of it with the Risāladār, but it appears he evades from time to time the granting them to any.

5. I have received his last letter on the business this morning (No. 9) which mentions his having had another visit from Venkata Rao the Brahmin sent by Tipū's Āmildārs repeating his request intimating that all his applications to Ali Muhammad the Risāladār and Mir Sahib the Āmildār, having proved in vain, his

orders were to wait only few days longer; and that if he did not receive a satisfactory answer in that time, his Sarkār would certainly retaliate by pillaging our districts on the frontier and express orders being received to that effect from Tipū.

6. It further appears, by a letter received from a sāhukār, an inhabitant of Kadapanattam (No. 10) with whom I have been long in correspondence, that the said Risāladār or Commandant Muhammad Ali is Superintendent of the collections from the Nuwwāb's districts above the ghāts, has extended his cowle to other robbers that they may likewise commit devastations on Tipū's country, plunder merchants and travellers and divide their spoil with him; also that the sufferers having complained to Nūruddin Muhammad Khan, the Nuwwāb's Āmil at Arcot, 4,000 rupees of their property have been brought to account with the Sarkār under the head of fines exacted of Vyassa and Timma Gaud in extenuation of the very crimes that they have sanctioned which has been done merely to blind the Sarkār that this system of robbery and execution may be carried on with impunity.

7. No. 11 is a list of people in the Arcot pollams only who according to my information are engaged in these transactions but I can assure your Lordship that they would prevail throughout the Nuwwāb's country. The poligārs therein mentioned are under protection from the Nuwwāb's poligārs, and Āmildārs are mostly the zamindārs who having been expelled from Mysore by Haider and Tipū have no other means of subsisting than by sending their adherents thither to plunder. They may be execrated and held as deserving the severest punishment for following such an iniquitous way of life, but as the respectable heritable landholders of considerable estates in that country who having been deprived of them, are once forced to seek a livelihood, think it justifiable to take vengeance of their expeller, they may appear to merit some consideration. They have found refuge in the Nuwwāb's pollams these 30 years and taking every chance of recovering their ancient possessions they have never failed to enter Mysore whenever Tipū has been at war in sufficient force to distress him and enrich themselves. They are the same people to whom from a probability of their contributing to our success last war, Lord Cornwallis empowered me to hold out the Company's protection and direct their operations. They accordingly acted by my orders and became the acknowledged vassals of the Company. Since then Tipū has restored their countries to some of them with the view of getting large sums from them and when his demands have exceeded their means he has expelled them again. Shinkal Ryl and Chicka Ryl, the Zamindārs of Pūnganūr whom I am at present ordered to seize, are two of them. They paid Tipū a nazrāna in 1792 of 45,000 pagodas upon being allowed to keep their country on the condition of paying an annual peshkash afterwards of 2,500. From inability to pay so much by 5,000 per annum, a year's arrears are now due from them which is the cause of their present difference; but it appears (No. 3) that Tipū is actually negotiating terms with them, while he has requested that they may be seized and delivered up. The part I have acted and am now directed to perform in respect to these people will be admitted, it is hoped, as some apology for my having troubled your Lordship with this recital.

8. I am further induced to it from being at some loss about my instructions, for I am informed by Mr. Jackson's letter of the 9th March last that I must have mistaken your Lordship's intentions very much, if I could have supposed by the orders transmitted me on the 18th February, that it was meant to surrender up to Tipū any of the ryots of his country taking refuge in the Company's possessions or any person belonging to him not specifically referred to in the treaty of Seringapatām, while being therein authorized to take such measures as may appear to me most effectual for securing and delivering up to Tipū's officers such persons as may be found to have committed devastations in his country, also such poligār or poligārs belonging to the Carnatic whom I may lay hold of and on whom the charge shall be proved. It appears to me that my orders extend not only to the seizing and surrendering of all the persons composing the list No. 11 with their adherents but to the Nuwwāb's poligārs on whom the charge may be proved, though it be very certain that excepting the two Zamindārs of Pūnganūr neither

the poligārs expelled [from] Tipū's country nor the Nuwwāb's poligārs are referred to in that treaty, and it happens to refer to them now entirely from the circumstance of their having since been restored to their country and falling in arrears to the Sarkār.

9. While in need of some further explanation of your Lordship's intentions on these points, no time shall be lost in acting pursuant of what I clearly understand to be the spirit of my instructions. To that end I have addressed a letter (No. 12) to Abdulla and Arnachelam, Tipū's Āmildārs who have written to Lieut. Irton informing them that to assure their masters of the Company's disposition to preserve the harmony subsisting between the two Sarkārs, your Lordship has commanded me to redress the grievances complained of and to take such measures as may appear necessary to ensure the future tranquility of the districts on the frontier.

10. As the speediest means of carrying these intentions into execution I have directed Lieut. Symons Commanding Kāngundi to send a Jama'dār's guard from his garrison to Lieut. Irton at Kadapanattam to remain with him till it can be relieved by a company from Krishnagiri and have ordered Lieut. Irton (No. 3) to demand Timma Gaud, one of the robbers who is in custody with all the effects that was plundered in Bālāghat from the Risāladār at Palmaner or whichever of the Nuwwāb's Āmildārs may have them in charge. He is further directed to apprehend Vyassa, the other robber, who has committed such depredations lately in that quarter and any others of whose robberies he may gain particular information, also the two Zamindārs concerning whom Tipū has addressed your Lordship. I have no doubt that robbery is the chief occupation of the other Zamindārs composing the list No. 11 but as their depredations are not the subject of present complaint, I think it more adviseable from that and other considerations already noted to submit it to your Lordship whether they shall be immediately apprehended, allowed time to remove from the Nuwwāb's pollams to the Company's jaghīr or ordered to quit the Company's and the Nuwwāb's possessions by a certain day on pain of being seized and delivered over to Tipū on account of their frequent depredations on his country. I think this is the more proper from a belief that they are unacquainted with the injunction intended by Government to be laid upon the Nuwwāb's poligārs respecting them and that the Nuwwāb's poligārs themselves never have been yet prohibited from harbouring people of their description; and an order to that purport from the Nuwwāb would be the likeliest to have effect and as a measure very necessary to the security of the frontier. I beg leave to recommend it.

11. My instructions dated the 19th March direct the seizure and surrender to Tipū's officers of any poligār or poligārs belonging to the Carnatic on whom the charge shall be proved of having committed devastations in the Mysore country but apprehending that your Lordship will rather please to reserve to yourself the punishment of such offenders, if subjects of the Company or Nuwwāb, than deliver them over to another power though the injured party I hope to be held excused for requesting I may be particularly informed who are inclined in the above description. If the poligārs who being driven from their possessions have found refuge for so many years under the Nuwwāb's and the Company's Governments are considered as the poligārs belonging to the Carnatic I am inclined also to believe that though guilty they will in the same manner be treated as British subjects. Conceiving that my seizure of any people in trust under the Nuwwāb is a stronger measure than was expected to be necessary and that it might be attended with untoward consequences, I submit to your Lordship the propriety of taking the Commandant and Āmildārs into custody who, as there is so much reason to believe, have been the promoters of all the late disturbances.

12. As a matter that is obvious all my instructions imply that the charges against persons who may be taken into custody on suspicion must be proved before they be surrendered to Tipū which is to certain death, but no mode being yet prescribed I beg it may be taken into consideration; for I am anxious to see that done during your Lordship's administration as a matter of vast importance to

many who may otherwise fall victims to the machinations of the malicious or the interested.

13. Under the present objections to the extension of the British laws to the interior provinces and the want of the rules among despotic Governments to adjust differences relative to the borders, I proposed in the third paragraph of my letter dated the 28th February to introduce if possible a simple and equitable method of doing it by Courts of Enquiry composed of an equal number of the servants or ryots of both Sarkār's which if well regulated would seldom fail in securing the innocent and giving satisfaction to both parties. Concluding that mode will be approved, I have desired Lieut. Irton to take the present opportunity of introducing it and to transmit this proceedings for your Lordship's approval before any individual, however atrocious, be delivered over to Tipū's officers.

14. The late transactions on the frontier have suggested the posting guards at Palamanēr, Kadapanattam, Kuchibanda and at the heads of the different passes leading from Bālāghāt into the Carnatic which would require a company under the charge of an intelligent officer as a means of preventing them in future. If Tipū's officers would permit a communication between Kuchibanda and Kangundi which are divided by a small strip of his country they might be continued to that place which would form a line of about 50 miles and in that event they could be all placed under the direction of Lieut. Synons who commands at Kangundi and being versed in the country languages besides being otherwise well qualified for such a situation would be a proper person to be appointed to it. Palāmanēr is a small fort at the head of the Mūgli pass and Kuchibanda is one near the head of the Peddanaikdūrgam pass. As both are advanced above the ghāts their being occupied by the Company's troops might be conducive to other objects at some future period than the security of the frontier in time of peace. If your Lordship approve of the suggestion, the company now ordered from Krishnagiri may be allowed to remain above the ghāts.

List of Āmildārs and Poligārs who protect robbers and of those under their protection.

1st Muhammad Ali or Ali Muhammad, Commandant or Risāladār superintendent of the collections from Kadapanattam and Palmaner, etc., districts above the ghāts. He gives refuge to Muchi Kadrapillai who resides at the village of Mudinapotanapalli.

2nd. Vyassa who resides in Mūrden, a village in the district of Kulmasanpalli and to Venkatappa Nair of Modalapalli who resides in the village Mudinapotanapalli.

3rd. Mīr Sahib, the Āmildār of Sātghar and Gudiyattam countenances the transaction of Muhammad Ali and receives the plunder brought from Bālāghāt.

4th. Shama Rao, a deputy of Mīr Sahib receives the above plunder in charge and conducts it to Gudiyattam.

5th. The Āmildār of Kadapanattam is concerned in their transactions.

6th. Chandrasékra Nair, poligār of Bangarapalayam gives refuge to Appaswami of Chicka Ballapūr who resides at the village of Venkatagiri, to Ramaswamy of Chicka Ballapūr who resides at the village of Sōlempalli whence he sends out people to Mysore to plunder, to Kadrapillai Nair of Sūndakal who lives in the kasba of Bangarapalayam who employs people under Muchi Kadrapillai Nair to plunder in Mysore, to Mallappa Nair of Sūmpalli and Mallappa Nair of Battalappalayam who accompanying Kadrapillai Nair in his predatory excursions and to Shinkal Ryl of Pūnganūr who is in rebellion against Tipū and takes refuge with 400 or 500 of his adherents in Bangarapalayam.

7th. Ramappah Naik, poligār of Mugralpalayam. He gives refuge to Gutragupathy Naik of Guttupalayam who resides in the kasba of Mugral, to Mūlmarri Chick Ryl of Pūnganūr, uncle of Shinkal Ryl, both of whom make predatory excursions into Tipū's country and to Chill Naik.

8th. The poligār of Mutlewar under Kadapa gives refuge to Narasimha Naik of Gumnairpalayam and Timmappa Naik of Kokanti who resides at Mutlewar sends their people to plunder in Mysore.

9th. Venkatapathy Naik of Kangūndi affords refuge to Kerina, poligār of Sōlagiri and Kempī Gaud of Ankusagiri who resides at Kangūndi never goes a plundering.

10th. Chandra Sēkra, poligār of Edragonpalayam dependant on Vellore.

11th. Ragunath Naik, poligār of Pālūr.

12th. Krishna Naik, poligār of Mugral.

13th. Mullappah Naik, poligār of Tūmba.

14th. Timmappah Naik, poligār of Pulcherla all of whom are dependant on Chittore.

15th. Seshappa Naik, poligār of Gudipetta.

16th. The poligār of Kallūr is dependant on Arcot, and

17th. Pedda Nair of Chargul who is dependant on Venkatagiri likewise gives refuge to the poligārs expelled from Tipū's country or sends their own people to plunder either above or below the ghāts.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From Muhammad Abdulla and Arunachelam punt, Asafs of the Kachahrī of Gardūn shahād, to Major Alexander Read, Salem.

After compliments. The rebellious Timma Gaud and Vyassa Gaud of Ungri in the Mulvagle district, having found protection among the poligārs of Palmaner, Kulmasanpalli, etc., and being joined by some thousands of the peons have, for a considerable time past, committed depredations on the villages on the frontier of the Khudābād Sarkār (the territories of Tipū Sultān) carrying away all their effects which they have shared equally with the poligārs and with Muhammad Ali, Risāladār who has likewise joined and countenanced them in these enormities. In consequence of such devastations, the Sarkār has sustained considerable losses. Understanding both Sarkārs to be the same, we have frequently addressed the Risāladār on the subject, but he has afforded no redress and on the contrary he has continued the same mode of conduct. Whatever may have been the cause of it having heard for a certainty that the Risāladār had seized the said Timma Gaud and kept him in irons, we sent an officer to demand his person but the Risāladār has refused for frivolous pretences to comply with our requisitions and keeps him still in confinement. We have hitherto understood that under the mutual friendship subsisting between the two Sarkārs such rebels who should commit crimes on one side of the boundary and take shelter on the opposite side of it, would be seized and delivered up; but the Risāladār neglecting this policy has encouraged and even joined with them by which the Sarkār has suffered irreparable losses. If he will not afford redress, at whose hands is it obtained? Hearing that you are arrived on the borders for this purpose, we therefore communicate to you on what has happened and transmit you an account of the property that has been plundered by Timma Gaud who is confined at Palamaner and Vyassa Gaud who, we hear, is confined at Chittore and request both they and the effects may be delivered up and that the subsisting friendship and prosperity of the two Sarkārs may receive increase. What can we say more.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

From Major Alexander Read to Muhammad Abdulla the first and Arunachelam Punt the second, Asafs of the Kachahrī of Gardūn Shahād.

After compliments. I am much gratified in opening a correspondence with you having to acquaint you that desirous of manifesting and preserving the friendship and harmony that subsist between the Sarkārs of the Hon'ble Company and Tipū Sultān, the Governor of Madras has commanded me to take the most effective measures for insuring the tranquility of the districts on the borders by punishing the bandittis who have long interrupted it by their devastations

pursuant of which I have given orders to Lieut. Irton, the officer whom you have lately addressed on the depredations lately committed in the Kolār and Mulvagle districts by robbers that are said to find refuge in the Company's territories to apprehend them and diligently enquire into the charges that may be brought against them when, if established, they will if subjects to the Company or Nuwwāb 'Umdatul 'Umrā be punished according to them; or if subjects, of Tipū Sultān, they will be surrendered to you that may be treated as he may think fit. Lieut. Irton has likewise been directed to make every possible enquiry concerning the property they may have brought out of these districts, that it may likewise be delivered to you and restored to the owners. It is probable that people from your side of the boundary will be wanted in making those enquiries and in adducing the requisite proofs of their atrocity. You will therefore be pleased to direct your mutasaddis Muhammad Latif and Venkata Rao to assist Lieut. Irton in the business and to summon the owners of the effects that may be claimed. It will be a great means of insuring justice to the sufferers and may prevent the involving of the innocent with the guilty, mutual good being the object in view and of opinion that were a panchayet formed consisting of an equal number of members belonging to each Sarkār it would ensure the adjustment of the present differences with exactness and impartiality.

To Muhammad Ali Risāladār and Mīr Sahib, Āmildār of Gudiyattam.

After compliments. The Governor of Madras being advised of frequent robberies committed in Mysore by persons who find refuge in the districts of 'Umdatul 'Umrā Bahadur, he has commanded me to put a stop to such practices as repugnant to the good understanding that subsists between the Sarkārs of His Highness, the Company and Tipū Sultān and hearing that out of your good fortune you have got one Timma Gaud, an atrocious robber with all the effects he and his associate Vyassa Gaud have plundered in the Kolār and Mulvagle districts, I consequently request that you deliver him and them up to Lieut. Irton who will deliver you this letter and is deputed by me to receive them, that they may be delivered up to the officers appointed on the part of Tipū Sultān to demand them or their proper owners.

2. I have further to request that you afford Lieut. Irton every assistance in your power to apprehend Vyassa Gaud, Chill Naik and all such notorious offenders that the country may be cleaned of them, the inhabitants may rest in peace and security which is so necessary to the common good.

LV

*Letter—*from Major ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent of the Ceded districts.

*To—*the Right Honourable Lord HOBART, Governor in Council, Fort St. George.

*Dated—*Salem, the 7th June 1796.

I herewith transmit a package received from Lieut. Irton consisting of a letter from himself, one from Tipū's officers to him and his answer to which I have added a translation and an account of the losses sustained by the devastations committed by the two robbers whom they have demanded.

2. After having communicated so fully in my last on the subject of these papers, I have only to request your Lordship's attention to the mention Lieut. Irton makes of the recruiting parties employed at Chittūr and Bangarapalayam in buying men for Tipū's service.

3. Should your Lordship be desirous of Lieut. Irton carrying any measure into effect, with the least possible delay, I beg leave to recommend that instructions be sent to him *via* Āmbūr for he is at Kadapanattam 20 miles to the northward of that place and I am 120 miles to the southward of it.

LVI

*Letter—*from Major ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent of the Ceded districts.
*To—*the Right Hon'ble Lord HOBART, Governor in Council, Fort St. George.
*Dated—*Salem, the 11th June 1796.

The enclosed is a letter from Lieut. Irton including a list of 20 people demanded by Tipū's officer most of whom have, it seems, resided for sometime in the Carnatic. As the very consequence I apprehended from the measures proposed to prevent disturbance on the borders which have deduced me to obtrude my several late communications on the subject, I must hope your Lordship will pardon my adding here what seems to me important and has not before occurred.

2. Allow me to premise this: every man being unable to follow the laws of the country in which he resides, he is in effect a subject of that country and by consequence, any Mysorean is virtually a British subject, the moment he crosses the boundary. This inference, as I conceive, may be drawn from the stipulation in the treaty of Seringapatām relative to certain descriptions; but government being free from motives of friendship and general good to deviate so far from that action as to surrender people who having committed devastations on Mysore may take shelter in the Company's territory, it appears deserving consideration whether offenders who having been settled a length of time under the Company's or the Nuwwāb's protection are to be considered British subjects or not and to be punished as Government may direct or surrendered to be punished as he may think fit; also whether it be not expedient to fix a month, a year or some specific length of time as the period of residence with which Tipū's claim to them as offenders against him shall expire, for unless some rule of this kind be laid down, he may demand the surrender of ten thousand inhabitants of the Ceded districts who may have formerly committed devastations on his country but having reformed are now reliable subjects.

3. I have no doubt that, as robbers, some of the people demanded at present should be seized and punished and they may be surrendered after the charges against them are proved according to such regulations as your Lordship may please to direct. These regulations may be proposed as a mutual guide between the two Sarkārs and I am happy to find by Lieut. Irton's account of what has passed on the subject between him and the person deputed by Tipū's Sarkār to receive the persons and effects demanded at present that his people are now inclined to adopt such a plan as may appear the best for adjusting differences upon the borders.

LVII

*Letter—*from W. C. JACKSON, Esq., Secretary, Revenue Department.
*To—*Major ALEXANDER READ, Commanding the troops in the Bāramahal and Salem districts.
*Dated—*Fort St. George, the 18th June 1796.

I am directed by the Right Hon'ble the President in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letters, dated the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 7th, 10th and 11th instants and to acquaint you that His Lordship has written to the Nuwwāb on the subject of the misconduct of his servants on the frontiers in such terms as will, it is hoped, lead His Highness to the adoption of measures indispensably requisite under the circumstances represented by you. I enclose a copy of the letter to the Nuwwāb for your information and am directed to desire you will acquaint Lieut. Irton that he is to use such means as may occur to him most proper for preventing the escape of that notorious robber Timma Gaud until the further pleasure of Government be known and you will likewise state to Lieut. Irton that such of the property as can be proved to have been plundered from the Mysore country is to be secured if possible by him for the purpose of being hereafter delivered up

to troops people who are in the meantime to receive assurances that the Company's Government will do them every justice so soon as a proper enquiry shall have taken place.

2. The President in Council directs me again to acquaint you that it was never his intention the people who long resided in the Company's districts and under their protection should be delivered up on the application of Tipū, His Lordship has uniformly expressed a contrary opinion. His opinion was and is that such persons as may be actually detected in the commission of acts involving the public tranquility should be apprehended and delivered up to, being quite satisfied that a few examples of this kind would effectually eradicate an evil which has been so loudly and so justly complained of by the Sultān. Indeed, it is as much to the advantage of the Company as to him that such examples should be made and as they can only fall upon the guilty there is nothing in the measure that cannot be reconciled and in the highest degree to humanity, justice and good policy.

3. As soon as the Nuwwāb has replied to the letter written to him by the President, you will receive further orders from His Lordship for the guidance of your conduct.

4. The President in Council entirely approves the plan you have suggested for investigating any complaint against persons charged with outrages on the frontiers by a committee of persons belonging to both countries. You will therefore take an opportunity of carrying it into effect, provided Tipū's people concur in it.

5. Any trifling expenses incurred by Lieutenant Irton in the execution of the service on which he is employed will be admitted upon the charges being submitted to and approved by you.

LVIII

*Letter—*from Major ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent of the Bāramahal and Salem districts.

*To—*the Right Hon'ble Lord HOBART, Governor in Council, Fort St. George.

*Dated—*Salem, the 22nd June 1796.

I have forwarded two letters received from Lieutenant Irton since mine of the 11th to your Lordship with two from Tipū's officers and translations thereof which intimate their having sent people to receive Timma Gaud, one of the robbers who committed the late devastations on Tipū's country and the plunder they brought thence into the Carnatic, much of which, it appears from former communications, is in the hands of the Nuwwāb's Āmildārs. As I cannot do anything more in this business, your Lordship will see the necessity of orders being given to his Āmildārs respecting the speedy surrender of the said robber and propetry to Lieutenant Irton who has instruction how to act upon receiving them in charge.

LIX

*Letter—*from Major ALEXANDER READ, Commanding the Ceded districts.

*To—*Lieutenant IRTON, Commanding Palmaner.

*Dated—*Salem, the 24th June 1796.

I herewith transmit you copy of the answer I have received to my several communications on the robberies that have been committed in Tipū's country and by the Nuwwāb's Āmildārs by which you will see its intentions so fully that it is only necessary for me to desire that you carry them immediately into execution as far as may depend upon yourself.

LX

*Letter—*from Lieutenant S. IRTON, Commanding Palmaner.
*To—*MAJOR ALEXANDER READ, Commanding the Ceded districts.
*Dated—*Palmaner, the 26th June 1796.

I have received your late communications of the 23rd instant and conceiving it would be the measure of expediting the business, have addressed to His Lordship by this day's tappāl a copy of which accompanies this.

2. Venkata Rao and others who come for the purpose of receiving the cattle etc., are returned hopeless redressed.

3. Timma's place of confinement being in the fort of Palmaner and no person being allowed to enter, I cannot positively report whether he is there or not. Report says, 'yes.' If the guards are questioned on the subject they will give you no information. Before Mir Sahib came to rule, a Risāladār or Superintendent over three or four āmildārships was never known; if Ali Muhammad's appointment was done away, affairs would go on much better; nor can I see the policy or utility of placing a man with that power in these parts whose whole time is taken with dancing women, whose abilities am led to believe are not equal to the task of revenue concerns but who keeps his station through an exertion of patronage of Gudiyattam Āmildār between whom there has long existed a strict intimacy exclusive of those ideas. His late suspicious actions warrant his removal especially where it can be of no disadvantage to the Sarkār. While he remains we have no reason to suspect but what similar practices will be carried on in after periods.

LXI

*Letter—*from Lieutenant S. IRTON, Commanding Palmaner.
*To—*Major ALEXANDER READ, Commanding the Ceded districts.
*Dated—*Palmaner, the 29th June 1796.

This morning orders were received by His Highness the Nuwwāb's servants to deliver over to me the goods, etc., they might have in custody. The cattle is now being collected and Timma has taken charge of. So the business, am in hopes, is in a fair way of being speedily adjusted. A new Risāladār is arrived at Kada-panattam.

LXII

*Letter—*from Lieutenant S. IRTON, Commanding Palmaner.
*To—*the Right Honourable Lord HOBART, Governor in Council, Fort St. George.
*Dated—*Palmaner, the 29th June 1796.

I have the honor to inform your Lordship that this day orders arrived to His Highness the Nuwwāb's servants in these quarters to deliver over to my charge such property, etc., they might have in custody as being brought from the Mulvagle districts. In consequence of which I this morning received in charge Timma upon whom shall hold as directed, a Court of Enquiry composed of members of both Sarkārs. The proceedings of which, shall forward for your Lordship's inspection and decision.

2. The cattle and other property shall assemble on the frontier for the convenience of the claimants whose claims being substantiated, shall deliver taking a receipt for the same.

3. There being now no further obstacle, hope to be able soon to inform your Lordship of its speedy adjustment.

LXIII

*Letter—*from W. C. JACKSON, Esq., Secretary, Revenue Department.

*To—*Major ALEXANDER READ, Commanding the troops in the Bāramahal and Salem countries.

*Dated—*Fort St. George, the 30th June 1796.

I am directed by the Right Honourable the President in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 23rd instant, and to transmit for your information copy of a letter from His Highness the Nuwwāb to Lord Hobart with a copy of the instructions written in consequence by His Lordship's orders to Lieutenant Irton.

2. It would be of much importance if the charge of collusion could be fully established against the Nuwwāb's servants; and as His Highness has requested to be furnished with the proofs of their criminality, His Lordship desires you will forward all such documents to that effect as may be in your possession or can be obtained.

LXIV

*Letter—*from the Right Honourable Lord HOBART, Governor of Fort St. George.

*To—*His Highness the Nuwwāb 'Umdatul 'Umra Wālājāh, etc., etc.

*Dated—*Fort St. George, the 11th June 1796.

I have the honor to acquaint your Highness that reports have reached me from the western frontier, that Ali Muhammad, a Risālādār belonging to your Highness and Superintendent of the collections of Kadapanattam and Palmaner districts above the ghāts, had entered into a compact with robbers who have been long in the practice of plundering and destroying villages in Tipū's country, that the Āmildār of Kadapanattam had received the plundered property by his own confession and refused delivering it up when called upon by Tipū's officers, and that Mir Sahib, the Āmildār of Satghar and Gudiyattam, had received from the aforesaid Āmildār of Kadapanattam a part of the plundered property which he had also refused to restore. The reports add that Ali Muhammad had not only entered into a compact with the robbers as above stated, but had taken bribes from them for his protection and had actually received on account of Mir Sahib 1,000 Rupees, for himself 200 Rupees and under the express stipulation that the plunder taken from the Mysore country should be equally divided. That under this agreement Timma and Vyassa, two noted robbers had early in the month of April proceeded from Palmaner to Mulwagle where they committed great mischief and after dividing into two parties, the one proceeded north along the skirts of the jangal and the other south towards Kadapanattam where it was seized with its booty by the Āmildār; but instead of being restored to the persons from whom it was plundered, it was sent to Mir Sahib at Gudiyattam where it now remains. I have been thus particular in detailing these nefarious proceedings of your Highness's servants that you may at once see their conduct and determine the punishment they deserve. But this is not all, the subjects of Tipū from whom the property was taken have entered our districts by their master's orders to set forth their grievances and to claim redress—that redress, they have in no instance obtained, their sufferings have been laughed at by your Highness's servants and although a special message was sent by Venkata Rao, a Brahmin deputed by Arnachelam and Abdullah Sahib of the Nandidrug division, purporting that, "If immediate redress were not obtained, it was the express orders of the Sultān that the frontiers of the Carnatic should be plundered by way of retaliation." Yet no notice whatsoever has been taken by Ali Muhammad further than that he had written to your Highness for instructions and that he could not act without them.

2. It would give me great pain to be forced into any measures that might be displeasing to your Highness but it is impossible for me to look with unconcern at the outrages committed by your servants, when they lead to the probable

consequence of a rupture with Tipū and as the subject demands it. I must unequivocally state to your Highness the expectation of this Government that you will give immediate orders for the recall of Ali Muhammad, the Āmildār of Kadapanattam and Mir Sahib of Gudiyattam that they may no longer have it in their power to commit such daring atrocities and that others better disposed and on whom your Highness can depend may be appointed in their stead.

3. Your Highness will be pleased to understand that this is no common occurrence that may be overlooked and thrown by without danger to the State. It requires your earliest and most serious attention for the tranquility of your Highness's possessions and those of the Company. Tipū in this respect would be the injured party and we, the aggressors, and with what pretence of justice could we say to him—You have violated the treaty of peace by entering your districts in a hostile manner; when he could truly reply that for four years past the robbers of your country sheltered and protected by the servants of your Government, have laid waste my districts, plundered my people of their property and all the representation of my subjects for redress have been treated with contempt.

4. I am further to add that Timma, one of the most noted of the robbers and who obtained a cowle from Ali Muhammad is now in the custody of your Highness's servants who have refused to deliver him up until they receive your Highness's orders to that effect; these orders I trust you will speedily give and that your Highness will take all such measures as may satisfy Tipū of the just abhorrence which, I am certain, you must entertain of such acts.

5. Before I conclude, I must state to your Highness one circumstance which has come to my knowledge and which will evince to you the acts your servants practise with a view to deceive your Highness.

6. When Tipū's people, who had been plundered of their property, found that they could obtain no redress from Ali Muhammad or Mir Sahib, they preferred their complaints to M. Nūriddin Muhammad Khan, your Highness's Āmildār at Arcot and in consequence, so much of the stolen property as amounted to 4,000 Rupees was brought to account with the Sarkār under head of *finer exacted from Vyassa and Timma* in extenuation of the very crimes which had been sanctioned and this was done merely to prevent your Highness from coming at the truth in order that this system of robbery and extortion might be continued with impunity.

7. I trouble your Highness with a list of people in the Arcot, etc., pollams only, also according to the information I have received, they are engaged in these nefarious transactions but I learn also that they prevail generally throughout your Highness's country. I hope, therefore, that you will without the smallest delay take the most effectual means for putting an end to such stocking abuses and that your Highness will do me the honour to communicate the steps you may think proper to take in consequence of this letter.

LXV

*Letter—*from His Highness the Nuwwāb of the Carnatic.

*To—*the Right Honourable Lord HOBART, Governor of Fort St. George.

*Dated—*Arcot, the 19th June 1796.

I have received your Lordship's letter of the 11th instant enclosing a list of the names of the sundry plunderers, and I distinctly comprehend what you have in respect to their depredation in the taluks of the Nuwwāb Tipū Sultān, their being (some of them) protected by the Āmil and Risāladār of Satghar, and the complaint of Tipū Sultān in consequence. My Lord, amongst the poligārs who are addicted to the predatory habits, there is one poligār Mugral who, about 18 months ago, was guilty of great irregularities by robbing the people who travelled from distant places as pilgrims to Tirupati, by ravaging the Sarkār districts, and by protecting the robbers of the Bālāghāt countries,

2. My revered father have apprized Government of his intention, detached a body of his own sibbandis to act in conjunction with a party of peons from the Zamindārs of Venkatagiri, Kalahasty and Bomarazpalayam for the purpose of punishing this poligār; they in consequence deprived him of the Paghalpalayam of which he had unjustly possessed himself, and he refrained for sometime from similar misconduct. But having lately renewed his malpractices he began to plunder and burn in the taluks of the Chittūr Jaghīr, oppressed and harassed travellers and artificers and protected and sheltered poligārs and rebels from the country of Tipū Sultān. Nasir-ud-doulah the Jaghirdār of Chittūr, has frequently represented this man's tyranny and cruelty and most of the plundering disturbers who infest and molest as well the Bālāghāt as our respective territories are countenanced and protected in committing these enormities by Mugral poligār.

3. I have by the divine favour detached the Arcot and Nellore sibbandis together with my own bodyguard to punish this poligār and to put a stop to the excesses of himself and his partizans—and should it be necessary to require the assistance of the Zamindārs of Venkatagiri, Kalahasti and Bomrazpalaiyam, I shall call upon them to that effect informing your Lordship at the same time; for, since the notification of the treaty of 1792, I have not issued any order to the poligārs requiring the co-operation of their peons without the previous knowledge of the deputy of my friends the Company.

4. Your Lordship has written me that Mir Sahib, the Āmil of Satghar, and Risāladār Ali Muhammad, had entered into a (predatory) compact with some plunderers of Tipū's districts, that Mir Sahib had even received some of the plunder that the Risāladār had been bribed for the benefit of his protection and that Timma, a notorious robber, had obtained a cowle agreement from the Risāladār Ali Muhammad.

5. The punishing and apprehending plunderers is an object of much solicitude with me. Mir Izzat-ul-lah Khān, the Āmildar of Satghar, and Risāladār Ali Muhammad after great exertion apprehended the robber Timma with the cattle which he had plundered and having put in strict confinement, they solicited my permission to deliver him up to the agents of Tipū Sultān.

6. Timma is the father of Vyassa and they were combined in ravaging and pillaging the Bālāghāt and Payenghāt districts. Now one of them Timma has been taken prisoner, had a cowle existed between them, would they not come in together? This Timma is the person concerning whom I addressed your Lordship on the 18th ultimo requesting to know whether or not he should be surrendered to Tipū's officers and your Lordship in your answer approved to do so. I have accordingly issued orders for the purpose, but I am apprehensive that Vyassa with his party of peons protested, as he is by the Mugral poligār, on hearing of the surrender of his father, he will renew and redouble his oppressions.

7. It is therefore I have, as mentioned before, detached a party to punish the Mugral poligār and to seize the offender Vyassa and I have moreover instructed them, after chastizing the said poligār and exacting an agreement from him for his future fidelity and forbearance to protect rebels, that they march through the circumjacent districts to destroy or apprehend all freebooters. Your Lordship will be pleased in like manner to write to the Nuwwāb Tipū Sultān requesting he will apprehend such of these banditti infesting his dominions as have been guilty of irregularities either above or below the ghāts and deliver them up to the most contiguous Āmildārs of my frontier.

8. I enclose for your Lordship's information copy of the 'arzd'āsht which Mubammad Nūr-ud-dīn Khān Bahadur, my na'ib at Arcot, addressed me on the subject of apprehending Timma and disavowing his having exacted 4,000 rupees from these offenders as a fine for his misconduct.

9. As your Lordship has particularly detailed the circumstances of the collusion and corruption of Mir Izzat-ul-lah Khān and Risāladār Ali Muhammad, with regard to the robbers in allusion, I have, in order to investigate and scrutinize their conduct, summoned them to my presence and I beg the favour that your

Lordship would transmit me such proofs of their culpability as may have come to your knowledge. For should their criminality be substantiated by convincing evidence, I shall consider them as deserving not merely degradation and removal, but having justly incurred my permanent displeasure, I shall please God by bringing them to condign punishment.

10. Your Lordship has signified to me that this is no common occurrence which may be overlooked and disregarded as a matter involving no danger to the State, that it requires the earliest and most serious attention for that the tranquillity of my possessions and those of the Company are at stake; and that should Tipū in consequence enter our territories hostilely, with what justice could we accuse him of an infringement of the treaty? All this I understand and it is indeed a matter of much satisfaction to my friendly disposed mind to observe that Government consider the preservation and observation of treaties as among the most important objects of their attention. His laudable disposition of theirs must doubtless afford satisfaction to those who are connected with the Company by the relations of amity and the ties of compact.

11. I have succeeded to the principality of a country held by my ancestors for a period of sixty years, a country the usages of which good and bad I am well conversant in. I have never known, however, the considerable disputes arising on the frontiers, such as relate to the conducting of water, the depredations of thieves on the succession of inhabitants, to have occasioned the irruption of an (hostile) army, for all those differences are adjusted by the intervention of the respective Āmildārs. But I know that an enemy may enter a country when treaties are actually infringed when acts repugnant to treaty are perpetrated or when the property of another is wrested from him by the edge of the sword.

12. With respect to the list of poligārs referred to, some of them are not in my districts. The Mugral man, however, is and my territories have been a scene of his enormity. I have accordingly through the Divine aid sent a force in order to punish him.

What need I write more.

Enclosure.

Translation of an 'Arzdāsh't from Muhammad Nur-ud-dīn Hashmat Jang Bahadur, Na'ib at Arcot, dated 16th June 1796.

Your Highness is pleased to direct that I should communicate the particulars respecting Timma and Vyassa, the Mulvagle disturbers, which I do, as follows:—

These two robbers reside in the Bālāghāt territories where they practise their plundering system as well as in the districts of your Highness. Timma after infinite trouble was taken prisoner in the Kulmeze jangal by your Highness's servants together with the cattle which he had plundered. Your Highness's Āmil Mīr Izzat-ul-lah Khān has put him in strict confinement in the same place. Vyassa, however, his son, has not yet been apprehended; he is in the Mugral jangal where supported by that and other poligārs, he commits his robberies continually in the Sarkār villages; and I fear lest when Timma shall be given up to the Mysore people, his son Vyassa may with more cancorrus enmity, prosecute and plunder your Highness's dependents; nevertheless ready to obey your Highness's order in regard to this captive criminal.

2. Your Highness was pleased to write that I had taken 4,000 rupees as a fine from Timma. This accusation has given me extreme uneasiness and surprise. Acquainted as I am, with your Highness's determination to punish such culprits, how could I presume to take a cash from them. Some one has unjustly branded me with this imputation. I hope, however, that your Highness will investigate the matter.

More would be disrespectful.

LXVI

*Letter—*from W. C. JACKSON, Esq., Secretary, Revenue Department.

*To—*Lieut. S. IRTON Commanding Palmanēr.

*Dated—*Fort St. George, the 30th June 1796.

I am directed by the Right Honourable the President in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 26th instant, and to acquaint that some days ago Major Read was desired to send instructions to you to prevent the escape of Timma and to keep a watch eye upon such of the property plundered from the Mysore country as you had knowledge of, with a view to its restoration so soon as the Nuwwāb's sentiments were known upon the subject.

2. I now enclose extract of a letter from His Highness to Lord Hobart and am directed to desire you will immediately call upon the Nuwwāb's servants to deliver up Timma to Tipū's people with all the plunder known to have been taken from the Mysore country; and if there be any hesitation or delay on the part of His Highness's Risāladār, Ali Muhammad, or any other of his servants, you will enforce the order now transmitted to you by seizing the person of Timma and surrender him to the Sultān's officers. You will act in like manner with respect to the property, provided there be sufficient proof of its having been plundered; but you will not use coercive means in either case, unless you are perfectly satisfied that the Nuwwāb's servants are taking measures to counteract these orders.

3. It will be proper that you should give every assurance to the people of the Mysore country who have applied to you for redress that they may rely upon the justice of the Company's Government of which indeed the present instance is a conclusive testimony.

4. The President in Council entertains considerable hope that the example to be made of Timma will deter others from such lawless pursuits and His Lordship relies upon your vigilance to secure the person of Vyassa another notorious robber noticed in the Nuwwāb's letter if he be within your reach.

LXVII

*Letter—*from Lieut. S. IRTON, Commanding Palmanēr.

*To—*the Right Honourable LORD HOBART, Governor in Council, Fort St. George.

*Dated—*Tirrtam, the 8th July 1796.

I beg leave to forward for your Lordship's inspection and final decision the proceedings of enquiry held pursuant to instructions received from Major Read under date the 31st May last. The crimes alledged against the prisoner are many, and greatest part can be proved extending in a numerous list as far back as three years, one of which was the murder of Saiyid Ali, Āmil of Kolār, but as there appears to have been some agreement between the Sarkār and the prisoner since that period has confined my enquiries to within 8 months of this present date.

2. Conceiving it to be the intention of Government merely to prove the existence of crime in enquiries of this nature I have troubled your Lordship but with the few accompanying ones which being well ascertained will tend to serve as guide to your Lordship's decision in regard to the prisoner in whose favour, I am sorry to say, nothing appears in extenuation of the numerous crimes alledged against him. In respect to Vyassa, the prisoner's son, his conduct appears rather in a worse light than his father's during the course of the enquiry. He has been for some time past at Chittūr; and shall endeavour as soon as my hands are clear of Timma, to secure him, in case His Highness's servants have not already effected it.

3. The taking up these people will certainly have a good effect but the evil complained of by the Sultān's Sarkār will still exist, though perhaps in a lesser degree, if some steps are not taken to regulate the Chittūr pollams. While any person who wishes to be troublesome to his neighbours can by giving a few

rupees to a poligār be allowed to raise as many men as he wants, this plundering system will still go on. It is reported last time that Vyassa entered the Sultān's territories, gave four thousand rupees to Bangarpalayam poligār for 500 men since my arrival in this neighbourhood. Some harkārās I sent into the Bangarpalayam were asked by two people belonging to Chill Naik to entertain for the purpose of plundering in the Changama district. The party entertained at that period have got acts of their arrival in that neighbourhood.

4. There has been likewise lately a party from the Sultān's Sarkār and the Bangar, etc., palayams entertaining men for their new conquest of Pūnganūr.

5. I have received from His Highness the Nuwwāb's servants of the plundered property, 98 heads of cattle which have delivered over to people deputed from the Sultān's Sarkār to receive them taking receipts for the same; in two or three days I expect more cattle.

6. The prisoner Timma's declaration is that he paid to Risāladār Ali Muhammad 700 Rupees for protection, his agreement was 800 rupees. In cases that Vyassa should come under my charge I would be glad of your Lordship's instructions in respect to him.

PROCEEDINGS of a Court of Enquiry held at Tirtam on the western frontier of the Kadapanatham taluk by order of Major A. Read on the 7th July 1796, to ascertain the degree of guilt attached to crimes alleged against Timma, the prisoner, by Tipū Sultān's Sarkār.

President.

Lieut. Samuel Irton.

Members.

On the Company's side.

1. Saiyid Muhammad Sūbadār.
2. Mahadeva Rao, Patēl of Tirtam.

On Tipū Sultān's side.

1. Rama Pandit.
2. Venkata Rao.

The court, having called upon Shama Rao deputed from the Sultān's Sarkār to know what he has to alledge against the prisoner Timma, declares as follows:—

First charge.—That in November last year, Vyassa with a party of armed peons came in the night to Agarām, a village on the Mulvagle district and seized four bazārmen who were carried away forcibly to Kulmargepalli and money extorted from them by Timma to the amount of 1,060 rupees, besides a purse of joyes.

Witness Yerah, an inhabitant of Bylapalli in support of this charge, declares as above with this difference that they were carried from Agarām to Haspaninapalli to Timma and from thence to Kulmāzgpalli when the above-mentioned sum was exacted from them.

The prisoner Timma being called on and this charge recited to him, pleads guilty.

Second charge.—Shama Row deputed on the part of Tipū's Sarkār declares that a party of armed peons came in April 1796 to the village of Chickūr in the Mulvagle district, wounded many people, killed two, plundering the village and carrying away the property.

Witnesses Venkata Reddi and Siddle of Chickur say in support of the above that Vyassa leaving his father Timma in the jangal came with a party of armed peons in the night to the village of Chickūr, plundered it of all its property and when going away, killed two people, called Venkata Reddi and Venkatappah, oil-men of Mūtkūr and wounded four others.

The court having called upon Timma and recited to him the above charge to which he pleads guilty.

Third charge.—Shama Rao deputed on the part of Tipū Sultān's Sarkār declares that Vyassa in April leaving his father in the jangal, came in the night to Ganganpalli with a party of peons and plundered the village of all its effects.

Witness Gow Rammayya, a Brahmin of Ganganpalli, says in the support of the above that Vyassa came in the night with a party of armed peons when he was in the village, plundered it and carried off the effects towards Palmaner and Kolmepalli.

The court having called upon the prisoner Timma and read to him this charge. He pleads guilty.

Fourth charge.—A Company's ryot of Yerrahalli in the Mulvagle district informs the court that Timma sent his relation Vyassa with some peons to the complainant's house, seized and bound him and suspended him to a tree by one arm, took some tamarind switches and flogged him, they then let him loose, threw him into the water and threatened to drown him, to extort money from him. In the meantime the complainant's sister and grandfather came and enquired the reason of such proceeding, when Vyassa made for answer that he wanted money on which they gave him a bond for 430 rupees.

The prisoner being called on by the court to answer this charge, he pleads guilty.

The court having considered what had appeared against the prisoner Timma, are of opinion that from what has appeared during the course of the proceedings there is sufficient proof to convince this court that he is guilty.

LXVIII

Letter—from Lieutenant S. IRTON, Commanding Palmaner.

To—Major ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent, Bāramahal.

Dated—Tirtan, the 11th July 1796.

I yesterday received the last flock of cattle in the possession of His Highness the Nuwwāb's servants making altogether 196. Whatever other property may be forthcoming must depend on the success of the Sultān's ryots who, having lost property, go privately in search of it and if found by informing me I gave them a chit to the Āmildār who on enquiry restores it.

2. After the fate of the prisoner along with me is determined, I can see little further business I can have in staying here, especially as the people on the part of the Sultān's Sarkār on the delivery of Timma go back agreeable to order. Vyassa on the delivery of his father to my charge, has not since been heard of. He left Chittūr where he had been residing some days before immediately on his hearing of his father being given up.

3. The detachment as ordered by the Nuwwāb will most likely be able to secure him.

4. If you should have no further need of my staying here, will be glad of your permission to return. Shall I forward you the receipts received from the Sultān's people.

LXIX

Letter—from Lieutenant S. IRTON, Commanding Palmaner.

To—the Right Honourable Lord HOBART, Governor in Council, Fort St. George.

Dated—Tirtam, the 18th July 1796.

I beg leave to forward for your Lordship's information the following heads of intelligence received from harkārās despatched to the Chittūr pollams.

2. That Ragunatha Naik, poligār of Gudipalayam, one of those who received the Company's cowle during the last war and who has since been expelled, is raising men in the Polūr and Mogral pollams for the purpose of creating disturbances in his ancient possessions.

3. That Chill Naik's *delawa* is raising men in the Chittūr pollams for the purpose of creating disturbances in the Changamma, etc., districts and the eastern frontier of the Bāramahal districts.

4. That Vyassa with between 1 and 200 peons is at Nārguntapalayam, 15 miles north of Chittūr and 60 miles from here, waiting to renew his depredations in the Sultān's territories, further induced thereto by the captivity and supposed fate of his father as well as motives of revenge.

5. These circumstances added to those I had the honour of detailing to your Lordship in my letter of the 8th instant will fully evince the propriety of measures being taken to suppress them. Hope shall be excused in suggesting to your Lordship the almost indispensable necessity there will be for a military station in these countries in order to secure future peace and quiet to these two frontiers.

6. It is from the Chittūr pollams through the Palmaner and Kolmepalli districts that these disturbers again have access to the Mulvagle districts. A company and an officer at Palmaner which commands the two passes of Mogly and Sagleyanta, the only two leading from the Chittūr pollams would tend to check such proceedings. From the above mentioned circumstances not being at liberty while the prisoner Timma remains in my charge to move in that direction for fear of a rescue during my absence from some of his 5 sons, and wishing to put a stop to such proceedings as soon as possible, was induced to address a letter to Diler Jang, Abdul Wahāb Khān's manager for the Chittūr pollams on the subject of what was going forward in the territories under his authority. I entertain but little hopes of any exertion on his part, as reports have lately reached me of a good understanding subsisting between him and Vyassa and that the latter possesses two villages in the jaghir in the Chittūr district from him.

7. Certain it is that a few days previous to and till the delivery of his father to my charge, he was a resident in the village of Chittūr.

8. Am further induced to mention these reports from a letter I received yesterday from Bhīma Rao, Zamindār of Mulvagle, which in some degree corroborates the above, that he had sent out spies towards Chittūr to gain information of Vyassa's proceedings and intention; that they returned without gaining any intelligence of him but say it was prevalently rumoured at Chittūr that Diler Jang had written to the Awwalkonda Jaghirdār informing him of the Company's troops being in search of Vyassa and his family to seize them and requesting he would give them refuge till he could write to Madras concerning them.

9. That such proceedings so publicly known should be carried on without a single effort to suppress them must appear extraordinary and even create doubts of their existence if the first were not proved beyond a propriety of a contradiction, for their proceedings are not carried on in that manner but that they are the common report of the country and which tends to throw a strong suspicion of guilt or at least inability on those entrusted with the charge of those districts.

LXX

*Letter—*from W. C. JACKSON, Esq., Secretary, Revenue Department.

*To—*Lieutenant S. IRTON, Commanding Palmaner.

*Dated—*Fort St. George, the 18th July 1796.

I am directed by the Right Hon'ble the President in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letters, dated the 8th and 9th instants and to acquaint you that the guilt of Timma having been incontestibly established, you are to deliver over his person to Tipū Sultān's officers.

2. In case Vyassa, another notorious robber, should come under your charge, you will proceed with the crimes laid against him, have them clearly proved by a Committee of Enquiry and deliver up his person also to Tipū's people.

3. You will return to your station in Bāramahal if Major Read shall be of opinion that your services where you now are can be dispensed with.

LXXI

*Letter—*from Lieutenant-Colonel ALEXANDER READ, Commandant, Ceded Countries.
*To—*the Right Honourable Lord HOBART, Governor in Council, Fort St. George.
*Dated—*Tiruppattūr, the 13th March 1797.

I beg leave to inform that, in consequence of intimation from Major-General Floyd of Tomba Govindas having eluded the detachment under Major Halibarton, of his being followed across the Cauvery by a party of the Nuwwāb's troops and pursuant of instructions I received in December 1793 respecting him and other marauders, I have employed Captain S. Irton who has charge of the troops posted for the protection of these districts against their depredations to watch his movements and if possible, apprehend him also; that Captain Irton having made a long march came upon his people at daybreak undiscovered when they instantly took the jangal leaving behind them a number of arms and their baggage. One of them was killed and another taken prisoner by whose report he expected one hundred men in a few days from Virapatchi and intended joining the Turaiyūr Reddi who, I understand, is at present refractory and has driven the Nuwwāb's people out of his district. Hoping your Lordship will approve, I have directed Captain Irton to continue his endeavours to apprehend Tambi Govindan and in case your Lordship desires particular information on the subject, I enclose our correspondence. Captain Irton being a very intelligent and active officer, I beg leave to suggest that were the party immediately with him increased to a company and permission given to extend his range beyond the Ceded districts, he would have a better chance of success; also that if Government be disposed to take any part in the quarrel between the Turaiyūr Reddi and the Nuwwāb's Āmildārs, his moderation might be serviceable and the event of the coercive measures being necessary, he might be employed against him with effect.

LXXII

*Letter—*from J. WEBB, Esq., Secretary, Political Department.
*To—*Lieutenant-Colonel ALEXANDER READ, Collector in the Bārahmal, etc., districts.
*Dated—*Fort St. George, the 14th March 1797.

I am directed to inform you that His Highness the Nuwwāb has made a very serious representation of the injury which his revenues sustain from the depredation of the thieves and kallers who take shelter in the neighbouring districts of Tantangaspatti and Nāmakkal, after having plundered those of Turaiyūr. The Right Hon'ble the President in Council is therefore pleased to desire that you will immediately take effectual means for the expulsion of such thieves as may have already found protection in your districts and for the prevention (as far as may be in your power) of a practice so injurious to the revenues of both countries.

LXXIII

*Letter—*from Lieutenant-Colonel ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent of Bārahmal.
*To—*J. WEBB, Esq., Secretary to Government, Political Department, Fort St. George.
*Dated—*Tiruppattūr, the 19th March 1797.

I have received your letter of the 14th instant and apprehend from the intimation therein given that His Highness the Nuwwāb has been misinformed in regard to the kallers from whose depredations the revenue of his country is said to have received much injury, for there are no poligārs or kallers dependant on the Company's side within one hundred miles of Nāmakkal; and as stated in my letter of the 13th and its accompaniments, my attention has been particularly directed of late to the protection of the districts under my charge against the kallers and

thieves from the countries of His Highness and Tipū Sultān. As in support of this I herein enclose letters I have received this morning from Captains Irton and Ogilby which contain further information of measures since taken in the very district of Nāmakkal whence His Highness supposed these marauders to enter his country for apprehending them.

2. I cannot omit this occasion of repeating (which I have formerly stated to the Right Hon'ble the Governor) that I am under the necessity of posting guards all along the eastern frontier to keep out bands of robbers that range about the Carnatic with impunity while the western frontier is secure without any.

3. It is not my wish to have it thought there are not thieves among the Company's ryots but I am entirely of opinion that on account of their being only one poligār (the Kangundi man) and no Āmildārs who commonly screen and countenance them for a share of their booty, there are fewer in these districts than others in general; and were justice duly administered by bringing offenders to condign punishment, I trust their present number would soon be very greatly diminished.

4. By last month's return of those there are 341 of them in custody all of them are in irons and employed in the plantations, manufactories and other public works.

LXXIV

*Letter—*from the President, etc., Members of the Board of Revenue.

*To—*Captain ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent of the Bāramahal and Salem districts.

*Dated—*Fort St. George, the 7th October 1795.

We enclose copy of a paper transmitted to us by the Government with a copy of a circular letter which we have written on the subject to the Collectors in the Northern Circars. We desire you with as little delay as possible state your opinion on each article of the regulations suggested in the accompanying papers with such alterations and additions as may from your local knowledge occur to you to be most effectual for preventing the abuses complained of so that the Government may be enabled to determine on the best mode of furnishing coolies and regulating their hire and pay.

Enclosure No. 1.

Letter from the President in Council, Fort St. George, to Edward Saunders, Esq., President, etc., Members of the Board of Revenue, dated Fort St. George, the 23rd September 1795.

We herewith transmit for your information copy of the undermentioned memorandum regarding the existing practice of pressing coolies in the Northern Circars and desire to receive your opinion upon the regulations therein suggested.

Memorandum regarding the practice of pressing coolies in the Northern Circars.

The inhabitants of the Northern Circars, particularly the lower, though not least useful castes of them, labour under some grievances and hardships in common with their more southern neighbours; others are peculiar to those provinces and appear to be the baneful remains of the usages which obtained during the Mughal Government perhaps the worst existing, if an inference is drawn from the situation of the neighbouring provinces of the Nizam, once fertile and flourishing now desolated; such was a practice which has wisely and justly been abolished by Government of batta being levied upon villages whenever it became necessary to detach sepoy for the collection of the revenue or any other purpose; sibbendi sepoy still levy this batta. Such is the practice which still prevails of pressing the lower castes of the inhabitants on all occasions and dragging them often from the plough and the sickle to carry burdens for which they frequently receive no kind of compensation and when they do, it is always arbitrary and often inadequate to their trouble. Hence cultivation is much impeded. But this is not all. Frequently when pressed, they are kept under close confinement for four and twenty hours or longer till they are wanted and it often happens that during this time no provision at all is made for their subsistence and in this starved condition they are driven forth under guards to carry loads.

2. When detachments of sepoy march through the country under the command of native commissioned or non-commissioned officers, it is a fact that the coolies, they press and employ to carry their baggage, etc., never receive even the smallest compensation for their trouble. The sepoys frequently force the inhabitants to carry with them their arms, etc., on the slightest cause of indisposition; even lascars very often without any cause act in a similar manner upon the strength of a red or a yellow jacket when detachments are made under the charge of European officers. Sometimes coolies when pressed are paid and some are not. Similar treatment occurs when officers are travelling in consequence of removals, etc., as well as when other gentlemen pass through the country. This statement is not meant to reflect on any body of men or individually, for many gentlemen see the coolies they employ, paid their just hire. But it has erroneously been conceived by some that according to the custom of the country the villages are obliged to furnish coolies to people of every description who pass without payment upon the supposition that the hire of such coolies is charged by the villages to the Sarkār or deducted from their rents, whereas no such charge is ever made or admitted of. It is no uncommon thing on the approach of a detachment or of travellers to see that the people of the village immediately run off from the fear of being pressed to carry burdens and conceal themselves till such detachment or travellers have passed, so if they have the good fortune to escape, they at any rate lose the time they so conceal themselves.

3. It is presumed that this grievance requires only to be made known to Government in order to have redress applied and the present is conceived to be the best time to lay the matter before Lord Hobart during his tour, that he may have an opportunity of observing and enquiring whether or not the foregoing statement is just and true.

4. The following sketch of regulations or orders with a view of removing or at least of alleviating the grievances above stated is humbly submitted to His Lordship's superior judgment:—

(a) That the rates of coolie hire from station to station shall be ascertained at all the principal stations in the Sarkār by the Collectors, Commanding Officers, or Kotwāls of these stations; where there is no Collector, by the Commanding Officers and Kotwāls; the same to be published in all orderly books and registered in the Collectors' *kachahris* and Kotwāls' *choultries* for the information and guidance of all travellers and report made thereof to Government.

(b) All officers and others, previous to their march, are to hire coolies for carrying their baggage at the place from whence they set out to the station to which they intend to go, or to some intermediate station at which coolies may probably be hired, paying according to the rates fixed at the station they come from; if coolies are not readily to be procured, they are to apply to the Kotwāl; or in case of failure or delay on his part, to the Commanding Officer. If it is required that these coolies are to have half their hire in advance, the Kotwāl must be made responsible in case of their running away on the road.

(c) As officers and others may happen to be distressed on the road for want of carriages in consequence of coolies running away, they are in such cases to apply to the *Amildār*, Kotwāl or other head man of the village where they want to be supplied with coolies. If they are not to be got to hire to the next station. They are to be paid while employed at the rate of a star pagoda and a half per month (the usual coolie hire in time of peace) or two and a half Madras fanams per day; and as Madras fanams are not in circulation to northward of Ongole, they are to receive an adequate amount in *dubbs* agreeable to the rate of exchange, for instance, if a rupee reckoned at 12 Madras fanams changes for 72 *dubbs* or 18 fanams at 4 *dubbs* to a fanam, a coolie is to receive 15 *dubbs* per day in lieu of 2½ Madras fanams.

(d) That upon an officer being furnished as above with coolies, he is to leave his name, rank and number of his corps, with the head man of the village who, in case of any complaint being made by the coolies so furnished on their return, is to represent the same to the Collector of the district in order that, if he cannot adjust the matter, it may be reported to Government or other gentlemen, in similar cases to leave their names and address.

(e) That, on the march of detachments, Commanding Officers are to endeavour to procure coolies to hire as before directed. But in case of emergency and when it becomes necessary to press coolies, Commanding Officers are to be held responsible that they are paid at the rate above specified, that their pay is to commence the day they are furnished and that they are to be relieved at the next stage or as soon as others can be procured.

(f) Officers in command of native corps are to issue the strictest orders that no detachments of their corps or sepoys marching through the country are, on any account, whatever, to press or employ coolies without paying them at the rate above specified, and they are to inflict an exemplary punishment on such as are found guilty of disobedience of these orders—Officers in command of European corps to issue orders to the same effect.

(g) In the event of sepoys or others being taken sick on the march and obliged to be carried on by coolies, such coolies are to be paid by the Paymaster of the station at the rate above specified on a bill certified by the Officer Commanding the detachment, or the Officer Commanding the station.

(h) All coolies required for detachments on the public department of the Paymaster, Commissary, etc., are to be furnished and paid in the manner above stated.

(i) That although these orders are intended chiefly with a view to the northern circars they are to be considered as general and to be carried into effect throughout the whole of the Honourable Company's possessions on the coast where similar practices in regard to the pressing of coolies prevail.

5. These orders to be sent through the proper channel to all Collectors and to be promulgated by them in their respective districts.

Enclosure No. 2.

Letter from the President, etc., Members of the Board of Revenue, to Thomas Snodgrass, Esq., Collector in the first division of the Rajahmundry Circar, dated, Fort St. George, the 4th October 1795.

We enclose copy of a paper transmitted to us by Government regarding the practice said to exist of pressing coolies in the Northern Circars particularly when detachments of troops march through the country. Although instructions were given from time to time to those in charge of the districts for using every endeavour to guard the inhabitants against oppressions, we are sensible that the chiefs and councils from want of local information and other circumstances made no effectual exertion to remove various grievances. But as the late change of system in the Circar had in view the removal of past irregularities and adverting to the directions contained in the proclamation and general instructions in November last as well as to the general orders of Government to the Collectors in December following, we have been led to expect that the utmost exertions would be made to correct defects and to render abuses as little prevalent as possible.

2. We desire you will state to us within one week after the receipt of this letter your opinion on each article of the regulations suggested in the accompanying paper with such alterations and additions as may from your local knowledge occur to you to be most effectual for preventing the abuses complained of so that the Government may be enabled to determine the best mode of furnishing coolies and regulating their hire and pay.

LXXV

*Letter—*from Captain ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent, Baramahal and Salem districts.
*To—*EDWARD SAUNDERS, Esq., President, etc., Members, Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

*Dated—*Tiruppattūr, the 24th October 1795.

Any man who informs himself and reflects on the grievances imposed on the poorest and by far the numerous class of the natives to supply the necessities even the luxuries of the rich at an easy rate and in some cases on the specious but mistaken plea of their being the only means of carrying on the public service, must wish, if awake to justice or humanity that it were possible to ameliorate their condition by some reform of prevailing customs. It was under this impression that I stated in my last report, such as were the most oppressive and devised such means as then occurred or rather such as I thought would alleviate the hardship of some which I conjectured, could not, for certain reasons, be entirely removed. That which appeared the most difficult to help us, the impressing of the ryots to carry loads and that in districts through which troops or travellers are frequently passing, must be more severely felt than perhaps any other. It is more a subject deserving the consideration of Government and it is with the greater pleasure that in compliance with your request I shall offer my sentiments upon the memorandum regarding the practice of impressing *coolies* in the Northern Circars.

2. The first part of it corresponding with my own account of that practice but more fully I need only observe on it that I know it from experience to be a true and unexaggerated state of facts. My remarks on the several articles or

Second.—It is only at Madras and the other principal settlements or stations where there are many who get their livelihood by carrying loads, that officers or others can hire coolies to carry their baggage along their journey. In other parts of the country the poorer class having other occupations never choosing when idle to go further than the next market town from their homes and suffering particular inconvenience from the carrying loads because unaccustomed to it they never go a single stage as coolies, but with the greatest reluctance, however, regularly they may be fed or paid if obliged to go farther, it is only the dread of punishment prevents their running away and no punishment whatever would induce their suffering of their free choice the hardships they labour under from it many days together. It should therefore be the rule when they are pressed to relieve them at the nearest stage to that from which they are taken when a sufficient number cannot be procured for that purpose to relieve those who have been the longest detained and not to force them on, after that is practicable, because they are better coolies than the rest. A single traveller may generally do what is first proposed. When a detachment is to march, the Collectors, being advised of its route, could always give their *Āmildārs* or *Tahsildārs* timely warning to have the requisite number in redress by its arrival. In case of the detachments being delayed, they should likewise direct that *batta* which is commonly a *ser* of rice and a *dubb* a day or the equivalent be paid from the time of their being pressed till the marching of the detachment from the place at which they may be collected. At Madras and I believe at other places also, *palankin* boys and professed coolies pay the *Kotwāl* a monthly *rusūm* or tax for procuring them employ and being occasionally their security. It is proper where that custom is established to make *Kotwāls* responsible (as the memorialist proposes) for coolies that run away but it is not so where there is no fund for that propose and the absurdity of making them responsible for pressed *ryots* is two-fold. The punishing coolies even who are pressed and run away is surely aggravating the hardship imposed into cruelty but it may be argued that the same necessity which dictates their treatment in the first instance points out the policy of making them feel the obligation they are under of submitting to what befalls them. All officers and others should be injured to see the coolies paid before their eyes and even to inform them that neither the *Kotwāl* nor their *dubāsh* or any person else, is entitled to any part of their hire, for that is very commonly demanded of them as a perquisite. I have known it to be withheld from them altogether and apprehend it is generally the case when servants see their masters are not suspicious of their doing it.

Third.—When officers or others happen to be distressed on the road by their coolies running away, they should send to the nearest *kasba* or a large village where *Āmildārs*, *Tahsildārs* and *Patēls* should all have it in direction to supply coolies on such occasions without excuse or delay in the assurance of the coolies being paid, according to the rates of hire for the district and discharged the stage or the first opportunity of relieving them. The hire of every district ought to be regulated as suggested in the first article and in its own currency.

Fourth.—The directing that officers or others so furnished with coolies shall leave their names would be of little or no avail because evidently intended as a check upon their conduct. But that is of little consequence as it can always be ascertained by Collector or the Commanding Officer of a district by whose servants any irregularity complained of may be committed. It may be particularly recommended that always when coolies are wanted they apply to me or other of the persons before mentioned to procure them and that they pay them before those who furnish the reliefs. Could a practice so convenient and easy be everywhere established, the *ryots* themselves seeing our intention to compensate them would admit the necessity of employing them and cease to complain.

Fifth.—Commanding officers should certainly try all they can in the first instance to hire the number of coolies wanted but unless when they cannot from the want of revenue *peons* be otherwise collected, *sepoys* should never be sent into the villages on that or any other business. Of course the coolies pay should commence the hour they are employed or laid under restraint and the usual allowance of a *ser* of rice and a *dubb* a day or the equivalent (which had *batta* be

fixed at $1\frac{1}{4}$ fanam) appears to be sufficient in other parts of the country, if so, at Madras where grain and firewood are dearer than elsewhere.

Sixth and Seventh.—The paying such coolies as may carry sepoy or others taken sick on a march by bills on the Paymaster certified by Commanding Officers of detachments or stations is very proper, the same regulation should include stores of different kinds as they are often from the want of other carriages carried on by ryots and their cattle pressed for the purpose and for the same reason bullocks and carts should be included. As on some roads there are many intermediate stages and such bills cannot always from the want of money be defrayed upon the march. I further recommend that Collector's Amildars or Tahsildars be authorized to pay such coolies, palankin boys, bullocks or carts, as may be necessarily impressed in their districts for carrying on sickmen or stores and that Paymasters be ordered to pay accounts of such charges when certified by Collectors, if in the Company's or by Amildars when in the Nuwwab's territory. I shall speak of circulating these orders generally in the last article.

Eighth.—The above charges may be carried to account whatever department may incur them.

Ninth.—All the distances from stage to stage and four rates of hire before-mentioned being ascertained, tables in the proposed form might then be completed and the foregoing points being then digested into regulations might be circulated through the proper channels, likewise published in the newspapers for the information and guidance of Europeans in general. As they would comprehend more than is necessary for the information of the Natives or could be easily understood by them, Collectors might draw up from the tables routes in the usual and more simple form and in every direction from the kasbas for their use showing the rates of hire only from place to place in their respective districts, as for example:—

From Madras	Cooly hire.	Palankin hire.	Bullock hire.	Cart hire.
To Sriperumbadur	0 5 20	0 7 70	0 15 60	0 31 40
„ Conjeeveram	0 6 10	0 9 15	0 18 30	0 36 60
„ Round Wells	0 2 40	0 3 60	0 7 40	0 15 0
„ Cauveripak	0 1 50	0 2 45	0 3 10	0 6 20
„ Arcot	0 2 20	0 3 30	0 6 60	0 13 40
Total	0 17 60	0 26 50	1 8 20	2 19 40

To these might be added the rates per *kos* or *ghari* for cross roads correspondent with those for measured distance and such of the regulations only as relate to their payment and good treatment translated into different languages of the country. Such routes and regulations might not only be lodged in the district kachahris but copies of them might be distributed to every village and kept by the karnams for occasional reference. Others might be distributed among Companies of sepoy, lascars and pioneers, lodged with their kanakapillais and copies of them given to every detachment from corps.

3. I think the general regulations should be published every 1st January and July and the provincial ones read at every station to the troops on the first of every month for a few years as the most probable means of subverting the opinion that the peasantry of this country may be treated like beasts of burden and of ensuring the treatment of them that is due to fellow creatures.

4. As the present discussion may be so important to some millions, I wish that Government could be prevailed upon to make other grievances at the same time which they endure the subjects of its consideration; but as some of them have been agitated and it appears that the arguments in the support of certain obtaining regulations overweigh those against them, however detrimental to the peasantry. I shall only mention one or two at present that may be easily remedied.

(a) The old custom of villages supplying detachments and of even certain individuals with fowls, milk pots, firewood, straw and grass, is still obtaining, I believe, in some parts of the country. I think the issuing a general order that all troops or travellers shall pay a fair price for every thing they take in passing through the country and that all Collectors shall regulate the prices of those articles in their respective districts would have the most salutary effects. It would be necessary to specify the articles and prices as follows :—

1. *Fowls.*

Full grown—1 fanam. Half grown—60 cash. Chickens—40 cash.

2. *Milk.*

60 cash per ser.

3. *Pots.*

For water—30 cash. For cooking—20 cash. Platters—10 cash.

4. *Firewood.*

Bundle, 3 hands in length and such as measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ hands in circumference, 40 cash.

5. *Straw.*

From the 1st March to the 31st July, 9 fanams per bullock load and 3 fanams per cooly load, and from the 1st August to the 28th February, 4 fanams per bullock load and 2 fanams per cooly load.

6. *Grass.*

An ordinary sized bundle, 1 fanam.

Travellers will seldom find much difficulty in procuring such of those articles as they may want especially after the custom of paying for them is introduced. Detachments may be furnished as with coolies but the much better way would be to send on people to collect and pay for them for the aid or influence of Sarkār servants should never be required when it can possibly be dispensed with.

(b) I am not yet certain how the late regulations for increasing the bred of sheep will answer, but the practice of sending out sepoys to the villages for them operates strongly against the carrying them into effect, as they always take their choice and prefer the ewes with young. I am sure that Commanding Officers put a stop to it in these districts, but on several accounts I wish a general order be issued directing they may never be sent into the villages upon any business whatever and that they may never appear in them with their arms and accoutrement unless on duty.

(c) I formerly stated my reasons for having conformed to one of the old customs which I heartily reprobate, that is, the furnishing Commanding Officers with cows and at the same time there are strong objections to it, on which account I requested it might be done at the expense of revenue. Finding that both milk and butter can be bought now at the different garrisons the necessity of that measure no longer exists and knowing from enquiries that my endeavours to compensate the inhabitants for the use of their cows have proved abortive, I am desirous of seeing it abolished. As a Collector, I could likewise do that without application to your Board, but for reasons that may occur, I request you will recommend it to Government to publish a general order to that effect.

5. I will hereafter, when other business will possibly admit of completing my enquiries, request your influence with Government to establish a police under its authority for where customs or rates of labour vary so little as in these districts,

it may be done without detriment to any and with great advantages to all the labour classes of the inhabitants.

LXXVI

*Letter—*from the President in Council, Revenue Department.

*To—*Captain ALEXANDER READ, Collector in the Bāramahal and Salem districts.

*Dated—*Fort St. George, the 25th October 1795.

As it appears that two oppressive practices have prevailed in some parts of the Masulipatām district, the one of forcing grain upon the weavers at a value considerably above the market price, and the other of exacting loans of money from the Company's merchants, and as the Right Hon'ble the President in Council is apprehensive that such abuses may be traced in the other parts of the Company's possessions, we desire you will make the most diligent enquiry and should any oppositions of the kind have been suffered in the districts under your charge notwithstanding our repeated injunctions to secure the inhabitants against oppressive exactions, you will take instantaneous steps for their abolition, reporting particularly for our information on the subject and to what extent the two practices in question have been carried on and from what period.

LXXVII

*Letter—*from WILLIAM BROWN, Esq., Secretary, Board of Revenue.

*To—*Captain ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent of the Bāramahal and Salem districts.

*Dated—*Fort St. George, the 1st November 1795.

I am directed by the Board to desire you will furnish a statement of the expense of constructing *tokrās* and for the pay of the necessary number of ferry men to be employed on the principal *nālas* or rivers in your division in such direction as may readily contribute at all seasons of the year to the passing of troops and particularly in these stations where the tappāl peons may benefit by them in order that an establishment may be proposed to Government and their orders received on the subject.

LXXVIII

*Letter—*from Captain ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent, Bāramahal.

*To—*EDWARD SAUNDERS, Esq., President, etc., Members, Board of Revenue.

*Dated—*Tiruppattūr, the 4th November 1795.

In reply to your letter of the 25th ultimo respecting oppressive practices in the Masulipatām Circar, I hope I may with propriety assure you, having shown my wish to prevent all under influence whatever even where it is thought, power must be exercised for the public service, that had they ever to my knowledge obtained in the Ceded districts while they have been entrusted to my charge, I should either have considered it my duty to take immediate steps for their abolition or present them to your Board.

2. Though both weavers and merchants in these districts are of consequence exempt from such oppressive exactions as information being desired on the subject I shall communicate what has come within my own enquiry or observation.

3. The forcing grain upon weavers or merchants is a common practice under all the mature Governments and as shown in my fourth report it was more general in these districts and all over Tipū's country than elsewhere. It was oppressive, because the inhabitants were obliged to take the commodities distributed among them at the prices fixed by the servants of the Sarkār, could not find sale for many of them and were forced to pay up the amount before half was disposed of. The same thing is done every day in the Carnatic with respect to grain, where the

Amildars dividing the crops with the ryots (when they don't seize the whole) make the *bakhāls* take the grain of them to sell and often at their own price. It is likewise done by monopolizers of grain who have the power or in other words the influence to prevail on the merchants to take it off their hands. In effect it is imposing additional and unequal tax upon that description of people.

4. Seeing with the same pleasure that others must that it is the wish of Government to abolish all practices that are oppressive, I embrace that opportunity of mentioning one in respect to grain that I have witnessed myself and believe may be general at our military stations. That is the distributing among the troops of grain that has lain in store till it has almost entirely decayed. I cannot now recollect the exact quantity of rice produced by the grain issued to the troops under my command which was always in paddy, nor whether it was charged for at the Company's price or not, but they have frequently brought it to show me and complained of their being obliged to take it. When it is considered how small their pay is and what numerous families (many of them support the hardship) must be allowed and as in effect it is the taking from them a part of their pay. It is clearly an injustice. In my opinion the store grain should not be forced upon the sepoys or the merchants and should be sold for whatever price it will bring in a free market where it would always find a sale. But the Company would lose by that. It is better the Company should bear that loss as well as other contingencies than effect a saving by such means. It is true that it happens only once a year or so; but a granary may be some works in employing and that is a long time for whole corps of poor and deserving men their women and children to suffer by so unfair a diminution of their subsistence.

5. In these districts there are people who, I imagine, are denominated Company's merchants most of whom are concerned in the investment. I have not heard of loans having been exacted of them nor of any other exactions being levied on them and believe the present Resident is so active and watchful of his servants to prevent such abuses in his department. Pursuant, however, of your commands the most diligent inquiries shall be made concerning such practices and if any be discovered, they shall be accordingly reported to your Board.

LXXIX

Letter—from Captain ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent of the Ceded districts.

To—all Assistant Collectors of the Bāramahal and Salem districts.

Dated—Tiruppāthūr, the 5th November 1795.

It has long been my wish to regulate in these districts the rates of hire, the prices of certain articles, particularly such as are necessary to detachments of troops upon a march and travellers also, to establish police in such other matters as would admit of it with propriety and I have more than once entered into enquiries upon the subject, but have been obliged from the requisite attention to current business to postpone my design.

2. The accompanying papers having called my mind again to it, I have stated my opinion upon the several points they contain for the Board's information, as it seemed to require them without delay; but as my knowledge of several points may receive great additions and corrections by your communications, I now send them in circulation with a request that you will supply deficiencies as far as lie in your power.

3. Correct routes of all the great roads are principally wanted, the table inserted in my letter to the Board being composed of computed distances only which cannot be correct and containing none of the intermediate stages. You may not be able to furnish any measurements but several of mine can probably be computed with greater exactness by gentlemen who have travelled through frequently and you may point out from local knowledge the most common halting places better than I could do it from my map. Let all the distances be expressed in miles.

4. The next important article is the rate of hire which must, of course, be deduced from the distances in *gows*, *kōses* or *gharīs* but that being done, let them afterwards be severally reduced to the mile, as for example :—

Cooly hire	...	...	...	...	20	cash	per	mile.
Palankin boy hire	...	...	...	...	30	do.	do.	
Bullock hire	...	...	...	...	60	do.	do.	
Cart hire	...	...	...	...	120	do.	do.	

This is desired to facilitate the hire from any one place to another which your routes may not contain.

5. Fixing prices for commodities is very contrary to my ideas of policy or justice but the necessity of Europeans being supplied with some articles which are scarce, the unwillingness of the natives to part with them for what is thought by the former a reasonable price and dislike sometimes to part with them at all, are circumstances which joined to the consideration that Europeans commonly resolve to take by force what the inhabitants won't give from choice render it necessary to affix a price on those which are mostly wanted by troops or others passing through the country. I therefore request you will give me the prices of the following at each of the military stations in your respective divisions :—

- (1) An ewe with young.
- (2) A half grown ewe.
- (3) An ewe that has done breeding.
- (4) A ram.
- (5) A kid.
- (6) A full grown fowl.
- (7) A half grown fowl.
- (8) A chicken.
- (9) A *pakka* ser of milk.
- (10) A *kachchā* ser of milk.
- (11) A water pot.
- (12) A boiling pot.
- (13) A chattī.
- (14) A platter.
- (15) A bundle of firewood specifying its ordinary length and circumference.
- (16) A bundle of straw specifying its ordinary weight or dimensions and seasons of the year on what its price depends.
- (17) A bundle of grass specifying its ordinary length and circumference, also the seasons of the year.

6. It is required by Government agreeably to the prevailing custom in India (where it is thought nothing can be procured but by the hand of power) to furnish wood, etc., for the contractors or engineers and the many complaints that have been made to me by the inhabitants of trees, their own or rented being cut down by the Sarkār people, are circumstances that have rendered it necessary to fix prices upon certain articles at Krishnagiri and require its being done by every military station in the country. When trees are private property, the owners should be paid for them. When they are on Sarkār ground, their value should be credited to revenue whether the works for which they are wanted be public or private and whether they be carried on by the contractors or by the engineers. Trees that are not rented and found in the jangal may be cut down by whoever will take the trouble and if the engineers and others who want timber would take the trouble of looking for them in the jangal they would find there, imagine every kind the country produces. As they will not do that, I have fixed the following prices on timber in Bāramahal and wish the same may be done according to your information in the other two divisions.

Nāts or beams of the *Phannas*, *Jāmum*, *Ām*, *Imlī*, *Mohā*, *Kavit*, *Khamrak*, *Shiris* or *peeptut*, 8 hands long and 1 span square being 3 silver fanams; all these

kinds of trees are estimated by the number of such *nāts* it is supposed they would make. If the owner accepts of such price for a tree of any of those kinds, the person who wants it may cut it down but not otherwise. If any of the kinds upon Sarkār ground be wanted, the Tahsildār of the district will receive and give the tree.

6. Any timber of the above kinds of tree and of the following dimensions brought into the bazār for sale, may be taken at the price annexed.

Descriptions.	Length.	Breadth.	Thickness.	Price.
Beams	8 hands	1 span	2 spans	0 22 40
	6 "	1 "	1 "	0 12 0
	4 "	1 "	1 "	0 0 5
Planks	4 "	1 ½ "	½ "	0 0 2
	8 "	1 "	2 fingers	0 2 0
	6 "	1 "	2 "	0 6 0
	4 "	1 "	2 "	0 3 0

A *nāt* or beam of the *tār*, *nāryal*, *ber*, *Rāmphāl* or *gullar*, 8 hands long and 1 span square is valued to 1 fanam and those kinds of trees being estimated according to the number of such *nāts*, it is supposed, they would make. If the person who has one of them in his estate will accept of the price so estimated, the demander may cut it down but not otherwise. If on Sarkār ground and it pays no rent, the Tahsildār will receive the amount and give it.

7. The *supārī*, *cārū*, *limū* and *sarad* trees being valued at 1 fanam each, the person who wants them may procure them as above; common sized *bambūs* for house roofs for sale in the bazār may be taken at 700 per pagoda.

8. Those prices for whole trees are only for regulating what should be given to the Tahsildārs who are directed never to refuse what is wanted on any other account than their being disposed of farm and those for timbers sold in the bazār are what they may be taken for as the fixed prices. The following are likewise the fixed prices of some articles which the contractors or other builders require. A great use in fixing them is this—upon those articles procured without previous stipulations, disputes may be settled by them. They are unnecessary when the parties agree upon terms of their own.

- (1) Single bricks ¾th pagoda per 1,000.
- (2) Double bricks 800 per pagoda.
- (3) Large tiles 3,500 per pagoda.
- (4) Middle tiles 4,000 per pagoda.
- (5) Small tiles 4,500 per pagoda.
- (6) Chunam 60 streaked Company's markāls per pagoda.
- (7) Sand 30 candies per pagoda.
- (8) Musals or chunambeaters 50 per pagoda.
- (9) Mats of the common dimensions 13 per pagoda.
- (10) Water pots 200 per pagoda.
- (11) Nār 5 bāms or 480 fathoms per pagoda.
- (12) A man cooly 2 fanams per day.
- (13) A woman cooly 1½ fanam.
- (14) Stout boys or girls 1 fanam.

It is likewise necessary to have the rates, cooly hire, up the hill forts, prices of different sized pots and billets of firewood as well as the prices of the other articles necessary for the Commissary Department regulated at every station. As power he had occasion to do that himself, has taken some trouble to do it fairly and has promised me a list of his rates at each place. I shall depend upon him for them.

9. Hoping to procure the requisite information on other points, my intention is to arrange them and publish them in district orders; or if it be thought that higher authority would insure more their being considered as the standard rates, to request they may compose an order of Government.

10. It only remains to request you will make the most diligent enquiry of the oppressive practices mentioned in the Board's letter of the 25th ultimo, viz., the

forcing grain upon shopkeepers and the making illegal exactions of the Company's merchants any where obtain in your respective divisions and you report to me without delay what information you acquire on the subject.

LXXX

*Letter—*from WILLIAM MACLEOD, Esq., Assistant Collector, Southern division.
*To—*Captain ALEXANDER READ, Collector of Baramahal.
*Dated—*Ātūr, the 19th November 1795.

I am favoured with your letter of the 10th instant sanctioning the sale of the amāni grain (samba) on hand for which I have accordingly given directions. There will be a sufficiency always on hand to supply the granaries with any quantity that may be required for store.

2. I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th of this month relative to the establishing of a police with copies of papers on the same subject, etc. I enclose a memorandum of the steps which appear to me the most necessary and most conducive to remove the hardships to which the farmers inhabiting villages that are situated on public roads.

3. In regard to the above which is stated to prevail in some places of forcing merchants to make advances of money and weavers to receive grain upon terms to their disadvantage, I may venture with confidence to assure you that neither of these evils exist in the smallest degree in the districts wherein I am employed.

4. By Company's merchants I understand contractors for the Company's cloth investment is meant. In these districts there are no such contractors and I am decidedly of opinion that it is an advantage to the Company as well as to the manufacturers, although more troublesome to commercial Resident, not to employ intermediate agents between them and the weavers.

Enclosure.

Memorandum.

It should be published by Government in Military orders that, as Collectors are not authorized to charge nor make assessments for any article required to accommodate travellers, officers and privates, as well as all other descriptions of travellers are to understand that the inhabitants must be paid for pots, wood and straw in the same manner as is done in the case of other articles, that nothing be taken from an inhabitant without payment being duly made by mutual agreement, that no inhabitant be pressed to carry loads unless on the most urgent occasions. Persons who may be necessitated to have recourse to such oppression will be held responsible for paying the full amount of hire for the time or distance the pressed coolies may be employed. It is believed that by precaution and conciliatory treatment such strong measures can always be avoided.

2. Officers Commanding corps or stations to publish to their officers and men the strictest prohibition against pressing inhabitants or taking any article without payment, and Commanding Officers should be directed to pay particular attention to complaints preferred by revenue officers or inhabitants of any irregularities committed by men of their corps when travelling through the country.

3. Collectors should be directed to publish at each military station in their respective districts the rates of cooly hire, etc, from one station to another, also the current prices of such articles as we generally require for travellers, viz., sheep, fowls, milk, etc. They should also be directed to establish, if possible, regulations at the principal stages on high roads for providing a certain number of coolies for travellers which would tend to do away the necessity of pressing coolies.

Remarks on the Memorandum.

1. Article of regulations appears without objection.
2. Article appears all very proper. The Kotwāl should be answerable for coolies furnished by his means unless they may have been pressed or unless their desertion may be in consequence of ill treatment.
3. Very proper—and the hire should always be paid in the coin of cash.

4. It would be found impracticable to enforce what is there proposed, neither can the names of Europeans be intelligibly written in any native language from hearing them pronounced. The Collectors can easily trace the authors of any irregularity.

5. Commanding Officers should be made responsible that coolies employed with their detachments be paid the full hire. They may generally avoid pressing coolies by a timely application to the Collector.

6. Very necessary.

7 and 8. The mode proposed of giving the coolies bills in the Paymaster would never answer the purpose, because the quarters of the Paymaster may be several days journey from the habitations of the coolies or the place whereat they may be discharged; in which case they could not travel fifty or sixty miles to claim a few fanams. The simplest and fairest way would be to pay them on the spot.

9. The regulations when once formed could not be made too public.

LXXXI

*Letter—*from S. R. LUSHINGTON, Esq., Deputy Secretary, Board of Revenue.

*To—*Captain ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent and Collector of the Bāramahal and Salem districts.

*Dated—*Fort St. George, the 22nd January 1796.

For your information and guidance you will herewith receive copy of the Board's letter to Government respecting the practice of pressing coolies with copy of their reply.

2. You will be pleased to furnish the tables of distances and hire with as little delay as possible, and for your assistance I enclose two specimens which you will adopt unless any other may appear to your judgment better adapted, in which case you will use your discretion in framing them.

Enclosure No. 1.

*Letter from the President, etc., Members of the Board of Revenue,
to the Right Honourable Lord Hobart, Governor in Council,
dated, Fort St. George, the 22nd January 1796.*

We were honoured with your commands under date the 23rd September 1795, referring to us certain memorandum for regulating the hire of coolies usually employed in carrying burdens for travellers, etc. A circular letter was in consequence immediately despatched to the Collectors, copy of which accompanies this. Your Lordship will thereby observe that previous to offering our opinion on the proposed regulations we thought it necessary to call for the sentiments of the Collectors fixing an early period for their reports, in order that no time might be lost in complying with your Lordship's wishes.

2. We were, however, obliged to repeat our orders to some of them and it was not till the 9th ultimo that we received the report of the Collector of Ganjām. We have now the honour to lay before your Lordship all the reports made on this subject together with an abstract of the remarks contained therein on each specific article of the proposed regulations and in order that your Lordship may be enabled to form a more ready judgment regarding the best mode to be adopted for correcting the evil complained of in the preamble of the memorandum, we have prepared a set of regulations for the purpose which at the same time that it in general assimilates to the propositions contained in the memorandum is meant to provide in the most simple and effectual manner for the various considerations set forth in the Collectors' reports having equally in view the protection of the inhabitants against oppression and the accommodation of travellers.

3. It would certainly be an object to have established one standard rate of hire that should obtain throughout the Sarkār ; but from the prices of labour varying so considerably in different districts as stated in the Collectors' reports, this would seem objectionable ; for, to take the average of the whole and constitute it as the standard, would be considered an inadequate hire in districts where it has been usually at a higher rate and on the other hand to make the highest rate the general standard would be attended with manifest inconvenience to the public. We therefore recommend it a more expedient that each Collector should fix the rate in his particular district upon such calculation as shall appear to him just towards the individual as well as the public and as the current coin varies also in many parts, we have thought it equally necessary that the payment to the coolies should be made in the current coin of the district where they are hired which ought never to be affected by the fluctuation exchange.

4. Nothing further seems requisite to the effectually establishing the proposed regulations ; but the compilation of the table of distances which the Collectors have been ordered to prepare and which should include every village within their respective division, your Lordship will perceive we propose that the regulations should be extended to palankin boys as well as bullock and cart hire in the several divisions.

5. All our orders to the Collectors since the abolition of the chiefships have, in view as their primary object, the removal of those irregularities which prevailed under that system, we could therefore but flatter ourselves that a practice so inconsistent with justice and humanity as compelling the poorest of the people to labour for an insufficient compensation or for more would have been immediately abolished. In some instances we observe it had met the attention of the Collectors and we trust that in future under the regulations to be put in force the evil will be entirely eradicated.

6. By the Government Order of the 10th December 1794 all officers in command of detachments are directed to give notice of their intended route to the Collectors through whose districts they are to pass and of the provisions required ; but in order to the better accommodation of travellers in general and to prevent the inhabitants situated on the high roads from suffering from the constant calls made upon them, we shall direct the Collectors to make such arrangements for drawing proportionate supplies for that purpose from the more distant villages as may appear to them necessary ; and to prevent disputes in regard to payment, a table of rates shall be monthly regulated by the Collector and lodged under his signature with the officer in the village whom he may appoint to attend to the calls of travellers, according to which price current all persons must be strictly enjoined in the Government Order to pay in the first instance ; and if any cause of complaint shall arise, it must be reported to the Collector who will be enjoined to afford speedy redress to any passenger to leave his name in writing with the officer who presents to him the table of rates.

Enclosure No. 2.

*Letter from the President in Council, Fort St. George, to Edward Saunders, Esq.,
President, etc., Members of the Board of Revenue, dated Fort St. George,
the 14th January 1796.*

We have received your letter of the 2nd instant enclosing the regulations which you propose for the payment of coolies, palankin bearers and cart hire by persons travelling through the Company's territories and we entirely approve the different articles which you have submitted to our consideration. We desire therefore that you will call upon the different Collectors immediately to make the arrangements and calculations which are required of them, and as soon as they shall be in sufficient time forwarded to admit of an adopting the plan altogether, we shall publish such parts as may be necessary for the information of travellers and for regulating the conduct of the military in this respect.

- (3) The ordinary prices of different articles at military stations.
 (4) The fair rates for timber of different dimensions throughout his division.
 (5) The prices of other materials for building at military stations.

2. I have next to request Messrs. Macleod and Graham's answers to such points of my letter, dated the 30th November, as are important particularly to No. 4 on boats and Nos. 9, 10 and 11 which I believe none of you have yet noticed, for I do not recollect their having yet been furnished a return from you of the guards employed by you or statement of their batta, as requested by the 29th of every month.

3. As the head we are lately ordered to enter in our accounts of "Batta and extra charges to regular sepoy" may be intended for some particular purpose, let donations and all other contingent allowances to other people be carried into charges extraordinary.

Wood for Building Materials.

1. The following trees are accounted as the proper ones for beams and planks and they are either productive or unproductive to revenue.

Productive.	Unproductive.
<i>Jāmun</i> or Jambolana ... 3 fanams.	<i>Pīpal</i> ... 3 fanams.
<i>Ām</i> or mango ... 3 "	<i>Mohā</i> ... 3 "
<i>Phannas</i> or Jack ... 3 "	<i>Khamrak</i> ... 3 "
<i>Imli</i> or Tamarind... 3 "	<i>Shiris</i> ... 3 "
	<i>Kawit</i> ... 3 "

2. When the productives are in an inām garden, the proprietor or when in the Sarkār land and in the possession of the planter, they are then at the disposal of one or the other of those persons, but in all other cases at the disposal of the patēl who as a servant of revenue must bring them to account as extra collection. Their price is estimated by the number of *nāts* or beams they contain of 7 cubits or 10½ feet in length and one *balisht* or a span which is 8 inches square. When the same trees become unproductive from age, they are estimated at half the price.

3. When the trees originally unproductive are growing in inām or Sarkār lands, they are reckoned at the same value with trees that are so from age.

4. Any trees whether productive or unproductive growing in the jangal become the property of whoever will be at the trouble of cutting them down.

1. The following are likewise accounted proper for beams and come under two denominations :—

Productive.	Unproductive.
<i>Tār</i> or palmyra ... 1 fanam.	<i>Ber</i> ... 1 fanam.
<i>Nāryal</i> or cocoanut ... 1 "	<i>Rāmphal</i> ... 1 "
<i>Arrack</i> ... 1 "	<i>Guller</i> ... 1 "
<i>Divāna nimba</i> ... 1 "	<i>Send</i> ... 1 "

2. The productive are estimated at 2 fanams per *nāt* of 7 hands and 1 cubit square and at half price when they become unproductive from age.

3. The originally unproductive are reckoned worth 1 fanam only per *nāt* when young and double that when they are old. Either kind is found in the *jangal*.

The following are accounted proper for *vinder waumons* and *ārāpattis* or rafters, viz. :—

Productive.	Unproductive.
<i>Supāri</i> or arecanut.	<i>Karva nīm</i> or bitter margosa.

The productive is reckoned *Sēnd* worth 2 fanams; half price when old; the unproductive one fanam when young, two fanams when old.

Nāts or beams 9 cubit long and 1 span broad are cut down in the *jāngal* and sold them at 18 fanams a piece or 3 per pagoda. A second kind of the same length two fingers less in the square are sold at $11\frac{1}{2}$ fanams or 4 for a pagoda; and a third of the same length and four fingers less in the square are sold at 9 fanams each or 5 for a pagoda. The purchaser should bear the expense of carriage.

Nāts of 6 cubits in length and $\frac{2}{3}$ of a span in breadth are sold in the *bazār* at 8 fanams each or 6 for a pagoda.

Ārapattīs or rafters 4 cubits long the thickness of a man's arm are sold in *bazār* at a fanam each or 48 for a pagoda. Others 4 cubits long bearing the thickness of a man's wrist are sold in the *bazār* 3 for 2 fanams or 72 for a pagoda.

Goodzee or upright in Malabar roofs 3 cubits long bearing the thickness of a man's wrist are sold at 5 for 2 fanams or 120 for a pagoda.

Peludalams or the small cross beams supported by the proper in Malabar roofs 4 cubits long and half a span wide are sold at 3 fanams each or 16 for a pagoda.

Others 4 cubits long and half a span in wide are sold at 2 fanams each or 24 for a pagoda.

Nerungārs or uprights used in Malabar houses to support the roof 8 cubits long bearing the thickness of a man's thigh are sold at 3 fanams each or 24 for a pagoda.

Pudu toonds or *jumbs* for the capital of Malabar pillars 2 cubits long and $\frac{1}{2}$ a span broad are sold at 15 for a double fanam or 360 for a pagoda.

Kuchchi or uprights usually placed in the walls of mud houses 4 cubits long about 4 of which make a cooly load are sold at half a fanam a piece or 96 for a pagoda.

Aradanda, a small sort of beam in Malabar houses 5 cubits long and about 4 of which make a cooly load are sold at $\frac{1}{2}$ a fanam each, or 96 for a pagoda.

Darwāzā tuttle or boards for a Malabar door, 4 cubits long, 1 span broad and $\frac{1}{2}$ span thick, are sold 4 fanams each or 12 for a pagoda.

Daroota or the four pieces composing the door frame of a Malabar house, two of which 4 cubits and 2 cubits long, each $\frac{1}{4}$ span square, amount to 4 fanams.

Gowiser takhtā or the boards used for supporting the earth in the tops of windows, 2 cubits long and 1 span broad and $\frac{1}{3}$ span thick, at 1 fanam each, or 24 for a pagoda.

Krikikā takhtā or boards for windows, 3 cubits long, $\frac{1}{4}$ span thick, at 5 for 4 fanams, or 60 for a pagoda.

Bambūs, 8 cubits long, about 2 of which make a cooly load, sold at 3 for 4 fanams, or 36 for a pagoda.

Bhānsa or small *bambūs* are sold at 15 per fanam during May, June and July and all the rest of the year at 12 for a fanam.

LXXXIII

Letter—from WILLIAM MACLEOD, Esq., Assistant Collector, Southern Division.

To—Captain ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent of Bāramahal.

Dated—Nāmagiripēttai, the 31st March 1796.

Agreeably to your late directions I transmit you the two accompanying lists—, one containing the average prices in the Southern Division for materials for building of the common articles required by travellers and the hire of artificers and labourers containing abstracts of the most common routes in the Southern Division with the distances in computed miles and rates of hire proposed for carriages, bullocks, coolies and palankin boys which, although they may appear lower than the rates in the Carnatic, are calculated from the usage of the

country. It will be remembered that, in particular, coolies in this country don't, from want of habit, carry such heavy loads as those of the Carnatic. In addition to the hire proposed for palankin boys, I recommend they should get half a gopālī fanam for every day's travelling. In all stations where there may be a tahsildār or kotwāl, no difficulty can, I imagine, occur in procuring coolies or carriage cattle if a day's notice be given. Palankin boys may be procured at Salem, Nāmakkal, Ātūr, Rāsīpūr and Paramati upon three or four days' warning being given to the Tahsildār of either station.

2. It is not to be expected that Tahsildārs, monigārs or other inhabitants can at all times provide the articles specified in the accompanying list at the rates expressed therein which are only designed to assist in judging of the average prices and for preventing gross impositions. For it may often happen that articles can be purchased at lower rates and sometimes higher rates may be required. In general I suppose these rates will be found reasonable and accommodating to the sellers and purchasers.

3. That a purchaser cannot compel any individual to dispose of any article, because he may offer the police price for it, ought to be made known in the most public manner.

4. Trees being either ornamental or useful in or near villages, the destroying them should be prohibited in the most positive manner.

5. For other ideas that occur to me on this subject, I beg to refer to my memorandum, dated the 19th November last.

6. Much inconvenience arises to merchants and other travellers in this country for want of choultries on the high roads which, I am sorry to say, I have already repeatedly represented without effect. I have also forwarded estimates for newly constructing some and repairing the old choultries, the amounts of which had been very inconsiderable in comparison with the revenue. Such necessary disbursement not being sanctioned is to be regretted, because commerce is much encouraged by attention to the accommodation of travellers.

Enclosure No. 1.

Average prices of materials for building and of the rates of labour in the districts of Salem, Ātūr, Sēdamangalam, Nāmakkal and Paramati.

	Feet in length.	Inches square.	Inches in circumference.	Inches broad.	Inches thick.	Average price in gopālī fanams.
A square beam of teakwood, etc.	15	8	...	...	...	18
Do.	12	7	...	...	...	9
Do.	8	5	...	...	...	5
A pillar of teakwood, etc.	9	...	36	...	...	18
Do.	9	...	20	...	...	9
Do.	8	...	16	...	...	5
Do.	8	...	10	...	...	2½
A plank of teakwood	7	...	...	15	2½	18
220 common bambūs	9	...	5	...	...	10
1,000 burnt bricks	½	...	...	4½	21½	10
1,000 pot makers' tiles	8½ inches	...	...	...	...	5
1,000 flat tiles	7½ "	...	...	3	½	4
1,000 corner tiles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	15
1,000 floor tiles ... ..	...	9	...	...	½	20
Chunnam per garce of 80 padī ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	6
Cane jaggery per bhāram ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	10
1,000 nails for fixing a bambū roof ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	9
<i>Rates of labour.</i>						
A grown up man, per day ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1
A woman ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	½
A child ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	¼
An expert carpenter, smith or bricklayer ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ordinary do. do. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1½
Village common smith or carpenter ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1½
A buffalo cart, per day or for 10 miles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2½

Notes.—Labourers should work from 7 a.m. to 12 noon and from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Enclosure No. 2.

Computed distances and rates of hire on the most public roads through the Ceded districts.

	Computed miles.	Hire for carriage bullock.		Hire per cooly.		Hire for Palankin boys.		
		Rai Gopali fanams.	Salem cash.	Rai Gopali fanams.	Salem cash.	Rai Gopali fanams.	Salem cash.	
To Tiagar.	Ayodiapatnam	6	...	...	...	...	...
	To Motipatti or Caripatti	9	...	1	53	1	17	
	Valappadi	10	19	2	2	1	26	
	Pednaigpalayam	9	...	1	53	1	17	
	Atar	8	17	1	40	1	8	
	Total	36	6	48	5	4	6
	Devakurichi	9	...	1	53	1	17	
	Nakurichi	3	...	...	39	...	27
	Little Salem	9	21	1	53	1	17	
	Kallakurichi	9	...	1	53	1	17	
Tiagar	8	17	1	40	1	8		
Total ... ..	...	39	7	46	5	22	6
Grand total ... ..	...	74	14	30	10	26	12
Sankari-drug.	Uttamsholapuram	6	..	1	14	...	54	
	Vellappakoil	8	14	1	40	1	8	
	Sankaridrug ... ..	...	12	2	28	1	44
	Total ... ..	...	26	5	18	3	42
Dharampatri.	Vellalpatti	9	...	1	53	1	17	
	Panepatti	6	...	1	14	...	54	
	Tappur Choultry	9	24	1	53	1	17	
	Dharampatri ... ..	...	17	3	29	2	25
	Total ... ..	...	41	6	21	5	49
	Kurpur	7	...	1	27	...	63	
Omalur	6	13	1	14	...	54		
Pujarpatti	7	...	1	27	1	63		
Tappur Choultry	8	15	1	40	2	8		
Dharampatri ... ..	...	17	3	29	...	25	
Total ... ..	...	45	9	9	6	21	7
Namakkal.	Melur	8	...	1	40	1	8	
	Municherri	9	17	1	53	1	17	
	Thattiyangarpatt	5	...	...	65	...	45
	Chittoherri or Salempatti	5	...	...	65	...	45
	Namakkal	9	19	1	53	1	17	
	Total ... ..	...	36	7	20	5	4
	Melur	8	...	1	40	1	8	
	Raziparam	7	15	1	27	...	63	
Pachal	4	...	1	52	...	36		
Thattiyangarpatt	4	...	...	52	...	36	
Namakkal	14	22	2	54	1	62		
Total ... ..	...	37	7	33	5	13	6
Paramati.	Nalikalpatti	6	...	1	14	...	54	
	Olipatti	9	15	1	53	1	17	
	Sherkal	14	...	2	54	1	62	
	Paramati	10	24	2	2	1	26	
Total ... ..	...	39	7	59	5	31	6
Sendamangalam.	Raziparam ... ..	...	15	3	3	2	7
	Shinglekantapur	4	...	...	52	...	36
	Trimalpatti	5	...	1	1	...	45	
	Sendamangalam	8	17	1	40	1	8	
	Total ... ..	...	32	6	32	4	32
Sendamangalam.	Municherri ... ..	...	17	...	39	2	25
	Chittoherri	10	...	...	39	...	...
	Sendamangalam	7	17	3	39	2	25	
Total ... ..	...	34	7	[14]	4	50	5

Computed distances and rates of hire on the most public roads through the Ceded districts—cont.

	Computed miles.	Hire for carriage bullock.		Hire per cooly.		Hire for Palan-kin boys.					
		Rai Gopāli fanams	Salem cash.	Rai Gopāli fanams.	Salem cash.	Rai Gopāli fanams.	Salem cash.				
From Rāzipuram to	Drūg.	Palmūr	15	3	3	2	7	2	2		
		Sankaridrūg	15	3	3	2	7	2	2		
		Total ...	30	6	6	4	14	4	4		
	Namagiripet.	Kacaveri	3	7	1	27	...	63	1	[]	
		Namagiripet	4								
	Trichinopalli.	Valliapatti	10	20	2	2	1	26	1	40	
		Villuvāndi	4		...	52	...	36	...	44	
		Tottiam (Nuwwāb's Country)	6		1	14	...	54	...	2	
		Shergamuni	17		31	6	29	4	23	5	25
		Trichinopalli	14								
		Total ...	51		10	28	7	11	8	49	
Sankaridrūg.	Marappānāiganpatti	7	14	1	27	...	63	1	13		
	Ilupalli	7		1	27	...	63	1	13		
	Ottūr	3		...	39	...	27	...	38		
	Sankaridrūg	11		14	2	15	1	35	1	[51]	
		Total ...		28	5	44	3	60	5	52	
Paramati.	Vallipūram... ..	3	12	2	28	1	44	2	4		
	Paramati	9									
Mugganūr.	Kondachettipatti	1	12	2	41	1	53	2	15		
	Mugganūr	11									
Kāttupattūr.	Arrūr	10	18	3	42	2	34	3	6		
	Kāttupattūr	8									
	Sendamangalam	7								7	1	27	[ ]	63	[ ]	13
Trichinopalli.	Muttānchetti	15	14	3	3	2	7	2	22		
	Kallakeri	7		1	27	...	63	1	13		
	Māsiri	7		1	27	...	63	1	13		
	Amūr	10		2	2	1	26	1	46		
	Trichinopalli	10		20	2	3	1	26	1	46	
	Total ...	49	9	61	6	57	8	92			
Thattiyangarpēt.	Borināiganpatti	7	10	1	27	...	63	1	13		
	Panakkāranpatti	7		1	27	...	63	1	13		
	Pavitram	4		...	52	...	36	...	44		
	Thattiyangarpēt	6		10	1	14	...	54	1	2	
	Total ...	24	4	56	3	24	4	[8]			
Sankaridrūg.	Muniandūr	12	25	2	28	1	44	2	4		
	Tiruchengode	13		2	41	1	53	2	15		
	Sankaridrūg	7		1	27	...	63	1	18		
		Total ...		32	6	83	4	32	5	33	
Mugganūr	14	2	54	1	62	2	26				

Computed distances and rates of hire on the most public roads through the Ceded districts—cont.

	Computed miles.	Hire for carriage bullock.		Hire per ooly.		Hire per Palankin boys.				
		Rai Gopali fanams.	Salem cash.	Rai Gopali fanams.	Salem cash.	Rai Gopali fanams.	Salem cash.			
From Aitar to	Trichinopalli.	Manjinar	4	...	...	...	...	...
		Muvallur	3	...	...	...	...	...
		Turaiur	3	...	...	...	...	...
		Viraganur	3	...	...	...	...	...
		Laddawadi	4	17	9	39	2	25	2	63
		Kishnapur (Nuwwab's country)	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Annamangal	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Eshani	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chinjeri	4	16	3	16	2	16	2	48
		Bomalparri	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Perikonji	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pallyur	6	18	3	42	2	34	3	6
		Tattamangalam	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manchinellur	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopalli	4	12	2	28	1	44	2	4		
	Total ...	63	12	61	8	55	10	57		
From Aitar to	Namakkal.	Maikerra	7	...	1	27	...	63	1	13
		Isvaramartypallam	8	...	1	40	...	8	1	24
		Ailpatti	4	19	...	52	...	36	...	44
		Namagiripet	10	...	1	2	1	26	1	46
		Kannanurpatti	8	18	2	40	1	8	1	24
		Salempatti	6	...	1	14	...	54	1	2
		Namakkal	9	15	1	53	1	17	1	85
	Total ...	52	17	36	7	20	8	28		
From Aitar to	Sankaridrug.	Namagiripet ... ..	...	29	5	57	4	5	4	63
		Bazipuram	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Manjanur	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Palmar	5	17	3	39	2	25	2	63
		Varadampatti	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sankaridrug	7	14	2	54	1	62	2	26		
	Total ...	60	11	22	8	28	10	24		
From Aitar to	Tomampatti.	Kirapatti	7	...	1	27	...	63	1	13
		Tomampatti	10	17	2	2	1	26	1	46
	Total ...	17	3	29	2	25	2	59		
From Name-giripet to	Viraganur.	Korakatapatti	7	...	1	27	...	63	1	13
		Narcanur	6	...	1	14	...	54	1	2
		Tomampatti	7	20	1	27	...	63	1	13
		Guramalli	7	...	1	27	...	63	1	13
		Gangavalli	6	...	1	14	...	54	1	2
		Viraganur	7	20	1	27	...	63	1	13
	Total ...	40	8	8	5	40	6	56		
From Tomampatti to	Karagudi.	Talleggi	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Biranattipollam	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kottapollam	3	14	2	54	1	62	2	26
		Karrigal	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Karagudi	4	10	2	2	1	26	1	46
	Total ...	24	4	56	3	24	4	8		
From Tomampatti to	Name-giripet.	Tamal	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Othettiyur	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Unantangal	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Namagiripet	7	17	...	...	2	25	...	...
	Total ...	17	...	...	2	25	...	...

Rate of hire.	
One carriage bullock per mile	13 Salem cash.
One cooly per mile	9 Do.
One palankin boy per mile	11 Do.

Exchange of cash in the foregoing calculations at 64 per Rai Gopāli fanam.

NAMAGIRIPET,
30th March 1796.

WILLIAM MACLEOD,
Assistant Collector, Southern Division.

Enclosure No. 3.

Average rates of the most common articles required for travellers.

	Rai Gopāli fanams.	Salem cash.
For one bullock load of straw, paddy, ragi, kodru, etc., consisting of 4 bundles, and each bundle being about 7 feet in circumference at the girth from 31st December to the 31st March. } 2 ...	2	...
For one bullock load of straw, paddy, ragi, kodru, etc., consisting of 4 bundles, and each bundle being about 7 feet in circumference at the girth from 1st March to 31st December. } 2½ ...	2½	...
For one bundle of grass enough for horse for a day, from 1st August to 31st December ... ½ ...	½	...
Do. do. from 1st January to 31st July ... 1 ...	1	...
For one bundle of fire-wood—a man's load of split sticks from ½ to ... 1 ...	1	...
Do. a woman's load from ¼ to ... ½ ...	½	...
For one ordinary sheep, a ram from 5 to ... 6 ...	6	...
For one picked fat ewe from 9 to ... 11 ...	11	...
For one lamb or kid from 2½ to ... 3 ...	3	...
For three quarts of milk ... 1 ...	1	...
For one pot for holding water such as the natives use for carrying water ... 6	6	...
For one cooking pot or chatty or platter according to the size from 2 cash to ... 4	4	...
For one full grown fowl ... ½ ...	½	...
For one half grown fowl ... ¼ ...	¼	...
For a guide to show the road for 8 miles ... 1 ...	1	...
Average exchange of Rai Gopāli fanam 29 ... 3 per Page.	3 per Page.	...
Do. Cash for Gopāli fanam ... 64	...	64

NAMAGIRIPET,
31st March 1796.

WILLIAM MACLEOD,
Assistant Collector.

LXXXIV

Letter—from THOMAS MUNRO, Esq., Assistant Collector, Central Division.
To—Captain ALEXANDER READ, Collector of the Bāramahal, etc., districts.
Dated—Nil.

I have delayed for some time answering your letter of the 5th November last in order to ascertain how far the prices of labour and commodities specified by you agree with those of the Southern districts and also to learn the usual prices of those articles to which you have not yet fixed any.

2. Paragraphs 1 and 2.—In answer to these paragraphs it is to be observed that the distances stated below are not correct as they are only computed from having frequently travelled them, viz. :—

	Miles.	Cooly.	Palankin.	Bullock.	Cart.
Krishnagiri to Kāveripatām	7	1 60	2 20	5 20	10 40
Karimangalam	8	2 0	3 0	6 0	12 0
Dharampūri	12	3 0	4 40	9 0	18 0
Ādamanikkottai	6	1 0	2 20	4 40	9 24
Deattapatti	16	4 0	6 0	12 0	24 0
Pūjāripatti	3	0 60	1 10	2 20	4 40
Ōmalūr	7	1 60	2 50	5 20	10 40
Taramangalam	7	1 60	2 50	5 20	10 40
Chinnamambhat	4	1 0	1 40	3 0	6 00
Kokanapūr	7	1 60	2 50	5 20	10 40
Sankaridrūg	8	2 0	3 0	6 0	12 0
	85	21 20	31 70	63 60	127 40
Dharampūri to Palakōde	14	3 40	5 20	10 40	21 00
Rayakōttai	16	4 0	6 0	12 0	24 00
	30	7 40	11 20	22 40	45 00
Indore	7	1 60	2 50	5 20	10 40
Pennagaram	12	3 0	4 40	9 0	18 0
	19	4 60	7 10	14 20	28 40
Harikollam	9	2 20	3 30	6 60	13 40
Muttar	16	4 0	6 0	12 0	24 0
Tiruppāttūr	12	3 0	4 40	9 0	18 0
	37	9 20	13 70	27 60	55 40
Kallattūr	14	3 40	5 20	10 40	21 0
Tenkaraikōttai	8	2 0	3 0	6 0	12 0
	22	5 40	8 20	10 40	33 0
Pennagaram to Pāpārpatti	14	3 40	5 20	10 40	21 0
Palakōde	6	1 40	2 20	4 40	9 0
	20	5 0	7 40	15 0	30 0
Ādamanikkottai	16	4 0	6 0	12 0	24 0
	16	4 0	6 0	12 0	24 0
Sholappāddi	16	4 0	6 0	12 0	24 0
Nāngapalli	10	2 40	3 60	7 30	15 0
Sankaridrūg	25	6 20	9 30	18 60	37 40
	61	12 60	19 10	38 20	76 40
Ōmalūr to Salem	11	2 60	4 10	8 20	16 40
	11	2 60	4 10	8 20	16 40
Kariambhat	11	2 60	4 10	8 20	16 40
Mallasamudram	11	2 60	4 10	8 20	16 40
Tiruchengōde	13	3 20	4 70	9 60	19 40
	35	8 60	13 10	26 20	52 40
Sankaridrūg to Yerrappādi	8	2 0	3 0	6 0	12 0
	8	2 0	3 0	6 0	12 0
Yellapalli	16	4 0	6 0	12 0	24 0
Nāmakkal	14	3 40	5 20	10 40	21 0
	30	7 40	11 20	22 40	45 0
Velappakovil	11	2 60	4 10	8 20	16 40
Salem	13	3 20	4 70	9 60	19 40
	24	6 0	9 0	18 0	36 0

It would perhaps be better if all kinds of provisions were left without any regulation; but as it is thought necessary to fix prices for the accommodation of Europeans, it should only apply to such articles as are not to be found in the bazār like sheep and fowls; then it is in consequence of a demand which ought to be allowed to determine the price; but whether the rates of all or only of a few articles are fixed, it should only be for Europeans and detachments of troops on the march.

6. The hire of workman is the only thing that I think ought to be fixed for contractors and such as are collected from distances by order of the Sarkār which is the case with respect to the potmakers who should have a half or at least a quarter more than those who belong to the place, because besides the hardship of being separated from their families the expense of living is greater than when they are with them. This rule is followed by private persons and ought also to be observed by public departments.

7. The contractors' servants have time to bargain with the inhabitants for whatever articles they are not hurried like a detachment and may therefore without the interference of the Sarkār get everything for its real value.

8. In the table of distances I have calculated according to the rates prescribed by you which are very fair though rather more than what is usually given by the inhabitants.

9. I have already mentioned in a former letter that the practice of forcing grain upon the Company's weavers below its value and loans from merchants does not exist in these districts.

LXXXV

*Letter—*from J. C. GRAHAM, Esq., Assistant Collector, Northern Division.
*To—*Captain ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent, Ceded districts.
*Dated—*Nil.

I have the pleasure to transmit three enclosures containing "Report of the progress of the survey and settlements in lease of the division under my charge" with the increase of rent as deduced therefrom making an addition to revenue of pagodas 10,000 nearly above the highest temporary settlement and this exclusive of what may accrue from the future disposal of waste or fallow lands at present unoccupied which I expect will be considerable. I have further satisfaction in informing you that this district, the last in the division unsurveyed, will be finished by the middle of next month when, should you have determined that it shall also be surveyed, I shall proceed to the Kangundi Zamindāri and I request to be soon favoured with your resolution thereon that the Rajah may be applied to both for an account of the villages and sub-divisions of which his zillā is composed. No. 2 contains five routes of the principal roads leading through this division taken from the new map making an allowance of one mile in eight for the direct road distances. The route from Tiruppāttūr to Dharampūri is that which is at present frequented by carriages but it is circuitous and will be greatly shortened by making it pass through Ermatūr which is, I understand, intended but I have not been able to ascertain the stages as the Dharampūri district is not yet surveyed; most of the villages not even a mile off to the right or left of the road are inserted in these tables as the means of ascertaining with more precision the rates where new coolies must be obtained to supply the places of such as may desert and a knowledge of the village which furnished them directly points out the hire they are to receive.

2. No. 3 is a price current of the different articles of consumption by the troops received from each district of the division; it is not so complete, nor perhaps so accurate as I would have wished, but the additional information required would probably occasion too much delay. I have therefore transmitted it as it is. My sentiments on the mode of reducing the number of tahsildāris with a view to lessen the expense of collection shall be communicated in another letter.

Enclosure No. 1 [not forthcoming.]

Enclosure No. 3.

Price current of articles of consumption by the troops in the Baramahal districts according to the rates in each district composing the Northern division.

/Districts.	Price of an ewe with young.	A half grown ewe.	An ewe past bearing.	Goats.		Kids each.	Lambs each.	Fowls each.					Milk.		
				Females each.	Males each.			Full grown cock.	Full grown hen.	Half grown cock.	Half grown hen.	Cock chicken.	Hen chicken.	Pakka ser.	Kachohā ser.
1. Krishnagiri ...	17 11	11 34	7 50	22 69	24 61	3 65	3 65	1 72	1 72	1 34	1 34	0 76	0 76	0 76	0 24
2. Vaniyambādi ...	15 11	11 20	9 0	15 0	11 10	7 40	7 40	1 70	1 70	1 20	1 20	1 75	1 75	1 10	0 30
3. Tiruppātār ...	11 34	5 57	7 50	13 26	11 34	5 57	7 50	0 76	1 34	0 38	0 57	0 38	0 57	0 76	0 17
4. Kunnatūr ...	11 34	9 13	7 50	11 34	11 34	9 13	9 13	1 20	1 20	0 62	0 62	0 43	0 43	0 34	0 12
5. Kallāvi ...	11 15	7 50	9 4	15 0	11 15	9 4	9 4	0 42	0 42	0 30	0 30	0 23	0 23	0 23	0 8
6. Bāyakōttai ...	22 69	19 4	11 34	22 69	24 61	11 34	11 34	3 65	1 72	1 34	0 76	0 76	0 57	0 51	0 16
7. Virabhadradrūg ...	11 34	9 42	7 50	15 19	13 26	3 65	3 65	1 76	0 76	0 56	0 51	0 25	0 25	0 44	0 14
8. Kāveripatām ...	15 19	11 34	9 42	19 4	22 69	3 65	3 65	1 11	0 68	0 61	0 46	0 34	0 30	0 42	0 11
9. Kāmmīnellūr ...	15 19	11 34	9 42	15 19	19 4	7 50	9 42	0 76	0 76	0 38	0 46	0 15	0 15	0 46	0 11

Districts.	Earthenware.						Firewood.						Straw.			Grass.				
	Water pots.	Cooking pots.			Chat-ties.	Plat-ters.	1st sort.			2nd sort.			3rd sort.			From 1st April to 31st May.	From 1st December to 31st March.	From 1st January.	In wet season.	In dry season.
		Pakka ser pot.	5 sers pot.	10 sers pot.			Length.	Circum-ference.	Price per bundle.	Length.	Circum-ference.	Price per bundle.	Length.	Circum-ference.	Price per bundle.					
1. Krishnagiri ...	19	9	38	57	19	9	Cubits. 4	2½	57	Cubits. 3½	2½	47	Cubits. 2½	1½	19	0 76	0 76	1 34	47	62
2. Vaniyambādi ...	15	5	20	40	5	3	5	2½	70	3½	2½	50	3	1½	35	1 20	1 20	1 70	20	40
3. Tiruppātār ...	8	7	23	38	8	7	4	2½	76	3	2½	46	2	1½	23	1 34	0 76	1 72	23	46
4. Kunnatūr ...	15	7	28	46	8	4	4	2½	38	3	2½	30	2	1½	25	0 38	0 30	0 51	15	30
5. Kallāvi ...	23	7	23	45	7	4	5	3	61	4	2½	38	3	2	23	2 68	1 72	3 65	15	30
6. Bāyakōttai ...	32	6	25	63	6	6	5	3	38	4	2½	25	3	2	19	0 44	0 32	0 57	25	51
7. Virabhadradrūg ...	19	6	13	25	6	5	5	3	76	4	2½	38	3½	2	25	0 51	0 38	0 76	16	22
8. Kāveripatām ...	15	4	15	30	7	4	3½	2½	38	3	2	30	2½	1½	23	0 34	0 34	0 68	23	46
9. Kāmmīnellūr ...	15	7	23	38	7	7	4	2½	38	3½	2½	30	3	2	23	0 31	0 23	0 46	15	30

POLICE

G. J. GRAHAM,
Assistant Collector.

LXXXVI

*Letter—*from Lieut.-Col. ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent, Baramahal.

*To—*the Right Hon'ble LORD HOBART, Governor in Council, Fort St. George.

*Dated—*Tiruppattūr, the 17th September 1797.

As my claim upon Government may be thought deserving its attention, I may be held excusable for reporting on a poor widow in whom I was, if it be admissible, partly instrumental in creating her so.

2. Her husband was one Kurbān Alī, an officer in Tipū's service who was first concerned in an intrigue with the court of Poona and was afterwards won over to the English interest by Mr. Malett who recommends a correspondence between him and Sir Archibald Campbell. That was in 1788, when I being in charge of the intelligence department was interested with the carrying on the correspondence between them.

3. It embraced the design of bringing about a defection in Tipū's Government in which Kurbān Alī engaged with uncommon zeal and boldness.

4. Sir Archibald Campbell giving it great encouragement sent him presents to distribute among the principals of his party which he took with him to Seringapatām, whereby an injudicious distribution of them or treachery among his associates the plot was discovered and they were all with several of my people put to death.

5. On receiving accounts of their misfortune I petitioned Government to portion such of their wives and children as were in the Carnatic and it was done.

6. The widow of Kurbān Alī was then at Hyderābād and is still there according to the bearer's account, in great distress.

7. Trusting to the generosity of Government she has sent her sister and the bearer to represent her situation and her claim to its bounty. It seems that on her application she was told that Kurbān Alī's services were not known and having mentioned that I was acquainted with them she had desired to come to me and procure from me some account of them.

8. Feeling myself in some measure bound to do this, I trust that your Lordship will not disapprove and enclose extracts of two letters one of which was from Mr. Malett to Sir Archibald Campbell on Kurbān Alī's subject and the other from himself to Sir Archibald offering his services, that performance of which proved so fatal to himself and his family. I cannot vindicate his character nor assert the validity of his widow's claim upon the Company, but your Lordship may, from a political point of view, think a small allowance to her will be a boon. I dare say 20 Rs. a month for life to be paid by our Resident at Hyderābād would be fully received and sufficient for her support.

LXXXVII

*Letter—*from I. WEBB, Esq., Secretary, Public Department.

*To—*Lieut.-Col. ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent, Baramahal.

*Dated—*Fort St. George, the 22nd November 1797.

I am directed to acquaint you that in consequence of your letter of the 17th September last, the Right Honourable the President in Council has come to the resolution of pensioning the widow of the late Kurbān Alī on 20 Rs. per month for her life.

2. The relations of the widow (Karīmā Bibī) having notified her intention of removing from Hyderābād to the Presidency, they have received an advance of sixty Rupees to enable her to defray the expenses of the journey.

LXXXVIII

*Letter—*from Captain SAMUEL IRTON, Commanding Kāminellūr.
*To—*Lieut.-Col. ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent, Bāramahal.
*Dated—*Kāminellūr, the 1st February 1798.

The accompanying Nāyak with two sepoy was sent from Vellore by orders of Colonel Sale under the directions of a Maistri called Kandappah into the Tiruvannamalai district for the purpose of collecting sheep.

They came to the village of Valsī at the foot of Tirtamalai and carried away 250 sheep. On complaint of the ryots, 100 were returned by the Nāyak or Maistri and the remainder 150 were carried away unpaid for. The Jama'dar in charge of that frontier took the accompanying Nāyak a prisoner and sent him to me with the above narrative.

2. I have sent him to you to tell his story and that you may take further steps you may see necessary.

Enclosure No. 1.

Letter from Lieut.-Col. Alexander Read, Superintendent, Bāramahal, to Colonel Sale, Commanding Vellore, dated Krishnagiri, the 2nd February 1798.

I herewith enclose copy of a letter I have just received from Captain Irton who commands a detachment of troops posted on the eastern frontier of the Ceded districts for their protection against robbers from the Carnatic which letter contains an account of a Maistri sent by you for the purpose of collecting sheep who has come into the Bāramahal districts and drew away about 150 without paying for them.

2. It appears the Maistri was ordered into the Tiruvannamalai district of consequence that he has acted contrary to the instructions. You will of course treat him as he may deserve for having done so; but I am desirous of knowing how the inhabitants are to be compensated for the sheep that have been driven away. The Nāyak of the guard who accompanied the Maistri says he drove away between 200 and 300 so that Captain Irton may be mistaken in supposing there were only 150 and it will be necessary to make enquiry as to their number before their amount is paid on that account. I detain the Nāyak here till I receive your answer and wish you would send up some person to act on your part that it may be settled to your satisfaction.

3. Being very anxious that a like affair may not happen again in the districts under my management, I beg leave to request that you will endeavour to present it by giving such parties as you may hereafter send out to collect sheep directions not to come into them, for they furnish their quote for the Sarkār in supplying the troops in them which is collected by regular assessments to prevent any violation of property at least so far as can be helped under such a mode of providing supplies.

Enclosure No. 2.

Letter from Col. Robert Sale, Commanding Vellore, to Lieutenant-Colonel Read, Superintendent and Collector, Bāramahal and Salem dated Vellore, the 4th February 1798.

I am this instant favoured with your letter of the 2nd instant and am very much concerned to find that the rascal sent from this for the purpose of collecting sheep for the use of this garrison should have dared to enter the districts under your charge and by his acting in so infamous a manner in driving away the sheep without paying for them is an aggravation of his bad conduct. We assured he had not any orders from me to enter the Ceded districts; and as I wish to have every rascal punished that misbehaves in the manner that this man Kandappa has done I shall immediately send him with the head butcher to you that you may make him pay the ryots for the sheep he has taken away from them. After having settled that account, I have to request you will be good enough as to have Kandappa surely flogged for his misconduct.

2. The butcher that supplies this garrison is allowed a small guard to collect sheep when they are wanted but never has received an order from me to send to any particular part of the country for that purpose.

3. I shall give positive orders to prevent them in future from entering the Ceded districts for sheep.

Enclosure No. 3.

Letter from Lieut.-Col. Alexander Read, Superintendent, to Colonel Sale, Commanding Vellore, dated Tiruppattur, the 16th February 1798.

I have received your obliging favours of the 4th instant and the chowdri having arrived at Krishnagiri with your butcher, I have directed them to go to Captain Irton who is unlucky in the Kangundi country; but having ordered him thither immediately take with him into Kāmmineḷūr district in order to assemble the ryots whose sheep were driven away and to see them paid. I am hopeful the chowdri and butcher will not be delayed above 4 or 5 days at the farthest.

2. The chowdri says he did not know of his being in the Ceded districts and he may have come into them without knowing it but his not learning soon after where he was is not possible. It appears that when complaint was made of him to the native officer on the frontier he restored to their owners a considerable number of the sheep he had collected, but that according to Captain Irton's investigation since, he took away with him 26 sheep, 5 lamb and 58 goats and 9 kids, in all 98. The matter will be easily settled to the satisfaction of the parties.

3. I feel much obliged by your having signified your wish that I would punish the chowdri but by my getting justice done to the ryots is all that I desire. I have nevertheless thought it best to confine him till Captain Irton's arrival and to threat him in with payment as an offender and he shall be told to consider the passing over his trespass as shown him on your account by way of impressing him with the impropriety of his conduct.

LXXXIX

*Letter—from Lieut.-Col. ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent, Bāramahal.
To—Captain IRTON, Commanding the troops on the frontier.
Dated—Tiruppāttūr, the 17th February 1798.*

Captain Graham, my Assistant Collector of the Northern division, having represented to me that your guard at Palakode has refused to deliver up to him at his requisition through the Tahsildār of that place a thief in their custody, this is to desire that you order all the guards you have posted for the protection of the country against robbers to take them immediately on their being apprehended to whatever Collector or Assistant Collector may be nearest without waiting for particular orders from you in regard to them and at the same time their accusers with the evidences they have to substantiate their charges against them.

XC

*Memorandum—from Lieut.-Col. ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent, Bāramahal.
To—Captain J. C. GRAHAM, Assistant Collector, Northern division.
Dated—Tiruppāttūr, the 24th May 1798.*

The Superintendent being of opinion that all those with complaints against Latchirām Rao have now come forward and as his motive for confining him at first was from an apprehension that he might suppress information he now desires,

that he may be released from all personal restraint and as soon as other matter will permit the superintendent's turning to the business he will summon Latchirām Rao and the complainants to attend at Tiruppattūr.

XCI

Letter—from J. B. TRAVERS, Esq., Deputy Secretary, Board of Revenue.

To—Lieut.-Col. ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent and Collector of the Bāramahal and Salem districts.

Dated—Fort St. George, the 17th February 1798.

Government having directed an arrangement to take place regarding the pay of coolies, etc., in the Company's territories, I am directed by the Board to forward you copy of their orders and to refer you to this correspondence that has passed on the subject. They desire you will in consequence take the immediate measures for carrying into effect, such part of the enclosed regulations as may depend on your establishing the rates of hire agreeable to the enclosed table taken from the information furnished from your station and as soon as your arrangements are sufficiently advanced you will report the same to the Board that the necessary notification may be made by Government to travellers and the military, should any difficulties occur in carrying their orders into execution, or if you can propose any amendment you will of course address to the Board on the subject.

*Enclosure No. 1.**Draft of the proposed regulations for coolies, etc.*

1. As the price of labour varies in different districts, it would not seem eligible or just to fix one standard of pay to obtain throughout the Sarkār the rates of cooly hire and distance from station to station and between every village to be in the first instance ascertained by the Collectors in their respective districts; each Collector having effected this, a complete table thereof in the language of the country and in English under his official signature to be lodged with the Karnam (or such other officers as the Collector may appoint to perform this duty) in every village competent to provide coolies and the rates of cooly hire from village to village and station to station fixed by the Collector on the principle laid down in the 2nd and 3rd of the following articles to be inserted in the said tables for more easy reference, copies thereof to be furnished to the Commanding Officers in their districts for the purpose of being published in all orderly books and copies also authenticated in like manner to be registered in the Collectors' *kachahrīs*, *kotwālīs* and *choultrees* for the information and guidance of all travellers.

2. The Collectors are required to calculate the rates of hire in the current coin of the district, in which only the payments are to be made, such hire not to be affected by fluctuation of exchange.

3. In order to obviate any just cause of complaint on the part of the coolies from detention on the road, the Collector is required to make a distinction in his list of rates between coolies to be despatched with loads for any of the specified stations per trip and daily hire for coolies proceeding in a company with detachments or travellers till they are relieved, the latter to be computed upon the principle that whether proceeding by a direct or a circuitous road or by long or short stages or halting such hire shall be an indemnification for the daily employ and when they arrive at the place where they are to be discharged, they shall be further paid the same daily hire to compensate them for their journey back without loads to the station from which they were taken, calculating at the rate of 30 miles per diem by the direct road for which purpose reference must be had to the list of distances to be prepared by the Collectors as provided in the first article of these regulations.

4. That the Karnam who may be applied to for the purpose of furnishing coolies (or other officer of the Collector's appointment) may be at a certainty in regard to the number that may be required and the precise period they are to attend, every application to be made to him in writing specifying these particulars under the signature of the person applying and with the date affixed and as the Karnam must necessarily collect and engage the coolies for the appointed period, their pay must invariably commence on the day they are produced by him to the party requiring them and in cases of complaint on the part of the coolies furnished on such written application, the Karnam (or other officer appointed) to transmit the same to the Collector stating the grievances sustained that he may obtain redress for them.

5. The Collector will direct every Karnam furnishing coolies to deliver to the person applying a list of their names under his official signature at the same time shewing for the information of such person the list of stations, rates of hire, etc., signed by the Collector lodged with him for the purpose as before stated.

6. In the case of application for coolies to attend detachment of troops, it must be made by the Officer Commanding it, whether European or native, who to his signature must prefix his rank and number of his corps and who will be held answerable for their receiving their just dues according to the standard rates.

7. In cases of coolies deserting on the road before arriving at their destination, the list of names furnished by the Karnams or other persons appointed will enable the person having such cause of complaint to discover the names of the absentees in order that such desertion may be properly noticed and the offenders punished. The names of the absentees with the dates of desertion must be marked in the list and the same be forwarded to the Collector by the person aggrieved from the first tappa station.

8. If coolies desert before they arrive at the place for which they have been hired, others must be procured at the nearest station on written application in the manner before prescribed and it is the express order of Government that pressing of coolies whether by officers or others be as much as possible avoided, yet as cases may occur from neglect on the part of the Karnam (or officer appointed for that purpose) or resistance by the coolies themselves, the evident necessity in such emergencies will only be admitted, but it is never to be resorted to until application to the Karnam (or officer appointed) for coolies shall have failed to produce them within a reasonable time and the standard rates of hire must nevertheless be conformed to in the same manner as if regularly hired for which the person pressing them will be held responsible.

9. As coolies cannot be provided at every village of course such will be noted in the list of stations to be prepared by the Collector, but as it would be attended with hardship to the families of those coolies who are pressed into the service as well as with detriment to the cultivation their being carried to a great distance from the homes and though from the exception above mentioned they cannot be relieved at every village yet as it can very rarely if ever happen that a relief cannot be procured within the distance of thirty miles, no set of pressed coolies to be carried beyond that distance but in the extraordinary case above supposed and all persons are enjoined to afford as frequent relief within that distance as can be made convenient.

10. The preceding article applies in particular to pressed coolies; but as it would also be a hardship to the families of labourers regularly hired as coolies and equally affect the cultivation that they should be carried to a great distance from their homes, a like injunction is laid on all persons to afford as frequent relief to them as can be made convenient. This regulation is not meant to apply to coolies (whether accompanying detachments or travellers) who may voluntarily undertake to carry burdens to greater distances.

11. In cases of the Karnams (or persons appointed to perform the duty) at the regular stations not complying or unnecessarily delaying to comply with written applications for coolies, the Collector will at all times receive complaints.

to this effect and take measures to obviate them in future as far as may be practicable; it may in some instances happen that the station may not be competent to supply the number of coolies required and in order to enable the Karnams (or other persons appointed) to collect as many as may be procurable, the earliest intimation of the demand for them must be given to them that they may procure them from the neighbouring villages.

12. In regard to the mode of paying the coolies, the following rules to be obtained, viz., to coolies despatched with loads to be paid for the trip $\frac{1}{3}$ rds of their hire to be advanced and $\frac{1}{3}$ to be deposited with the karnam (or persons appointed) till their return. Any karnams or officers appointed to perform this duty convicted of withholding from the cooly any part of the hire should be fined three times the amount so detained. Such hire is to be paid to the cooly in addition to his hire and they will subject themselves on a second offence to such further punishment as the case may require. To coolies accompanying detachments or travellers half of their hire as nearly as can be computed to be advanced to them for the support of their families in their absence and the residue to be paid in equal daily payments (till they are relieved) to bear their expenses on the road and when they arrive at the place where they are to be discharged they are to be paid hire for every day there detained and for their journey back to the station from which they were taken, calculating at the rate of 30 miles *per diem* by the direct route as provided in the third article.

13. Officers in command of native corps are to issue strict orders that no detachment of their corps or sepoy marching through the country are on any account whatever to deviate from these regulations and are to inflict an exemplary punishment on such as are found guilty thereof. Officers in command of European corps are to issue orders to the same effect.

14. The foregoing regulations apply in particular to officers and individuals transporting their baggage, etc., at their own expense.

15. In the event of sepoy or others being taken sick on the march and obliged to be carried on by coolies or in the transportation of stores or on whatever public service coolies may be employed, such coolies must be paid at the same rates and as far as may be practicable under the same regulations, the Commanding Officers being furnished with the necessary means by the Paymasters or from whatever public department the disbursement may particularly belong.

16. As the usual rates of hire to palankin boys differ from those to coolies, the Collector will furnish the Karnams (or other persons appointed) with separate tables thereof as well as of the stations and distances; and as this class of people is differently circumstanced from the coolies, the Collector will furnish the Karnams (or other persons appointed) with such instructions as may be necessary for the accommodation of the travellers who will be of course responsible for paying them according to the established rates contained in the tables; in the event of any course of complaints against people of this description, the Collector is the proper person to be applied to for redress. Similar regulations in regard to cart and bullock hire will be inserted in the tables to be framed by the Collectors and to be regulated by the stage or trip from place to place or in cases of being required for daily hire, the rates to be likewise specified in the tables.

Enclosure No. 2.

Extract of a letter from Government, dated 6th January 1798.

Having revised the correspondence which has passed upon the subject of regulating the pay of coolies and bearers within the Company's territories and being desirous that some arrangement for this purpose should be carried into effect without further delay, we desire that orders founded upon your letter of 22nd July 1796, may be transmitted to the different Collectors to publish the regulations with the rate of hire in their respective districts and as soon as we receive your report that the plan is sufficiently advanced, we shall make the necessary notification to travellers and the military.

Enclosure No. 3.

TABLES of distances and hire through the Baramahal districts.

From Trichinopalli to	Distance in miles.	Cooly hire.			Palankin hire.			Bullock hire.			Cart hire.		
		PAGS.	RS.	C.	PAGS.	RS.	C.	PAGS.	RS.	C.	PAGS.	RS.	C.
Nāmakkal	60	0	15	0	0	22	40	1	0	0	2	0	0
Bankaridrūg	94	0	23	40	0	35	20	1	25	40	3	6	0
Salem	129	0	32	20	1	3	30	2	6	60	4	13	40
Ātūr	114	0	28	40	0	42	60	1	40	20	3	35	40
Tyaghar	151	0	37	60	1	11	50	2	23	20	5	1	40
Ōmalūr	109	0	27	10	0	40	70	1	36	60	3	28	40
Dharampūri	156	0	39	0	1	13	40	2	27	0	5	9	0
Pennagaram	175	0	43	60	1	25	50	3	6	20	6	12	40
Tenkarnikōttai	133	0	33	20	1	47	70	2	9	60	5	19	40
Chinnarayadrūg	184	1	1	0	1	29	0	3	13	0	6	26	0
Virabhadradrūg	174	0	43	40	1	20	20	2	40	40	5	36	0
Changamma	171	0	42	60	1	19	10	2	38	20	5	31	40
Ārni	213	1	8	20	1	34	70	3	24	60	7	0	0
Rāyakottai	183	1	0	60	1	23	60	2	2	20	...	...	...
Krishnagiri	187	1	1	60	1	25	10	2	5	20	...	...	...
Tiruppāttūr	171	0	42	60	1	19	10	2	38	20	...	...	...
Vāniyambādi	186	1	1	40	1	24	60	3	4	40	6	9	0
Kāngundi	211	1	7	60	1	34	10	3	23	20	7	1	40
Āmbūr	198	1	4	70	1	29	20	3	13	40	6	27	0

XCII

Letter—from Captain SAMUEL IRTON, Commanding Vāniyambādi.

To—Lieut.-Col. ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent and Collector.

Dated—Vāniyambādi, the 7th April 1798.

From the enquiries I have made since my arrival here, it appears to me that the party of banditti who came down to this neighbourhood and plundered one of the quarters of Vāniyambādi were from Chārkāl a place as I now understand reoccupied by that poligār and who, as formerly acknowledging himself tributary either to Tipū Sultān or the Nuwwāb of the Carnatic as suits his interest, carries on his predatory war against the Sarkār of the Company or the Nuwwāb with impunity and whose lands are a refuge and headquarters of all those who disturb this neighbourhood (the Āmbūr district as well as those of Changamma and Puttūr).

2. There still remains a doubt I conceive in respect to the positive situation of this man; for, though it appeared plain that Tipū Sultān did not consider him as under his authority from his application to the Madras Government for redress against his depredations and the answer of our Government thereto that they did not consider him under their authority, yet the detachment that was sent down against him from Mysore did no more than punish him by destroying his fort and that he possesses his small district of about 1,000 rupees per annum without acknowledging any superior but what he fears may suggest to him. If such is his real situation and of which I make no doubt from the different accounts I have heard, the power of punishing I shall conceive, lays with us, and that it is necessary should be punished on account of his frequent depredations and troublesome neighbourhood; I shall endeavour to establish the more correctly the precise situation that he may be considered in, though I have little doubt of what I now forward you being a true one; at any rate conceive it necessary for the guilt of these districts as well as those of the Nuwwāb that some step should be taken to prevent future proceedings of the like nature and that the most effectual way is to seize his person as a lawless robber wher-ever he may be found, is, I conceive, the most efficacious.

XCIII

*Letter—*from Captain SAMUEL IRTON, Commanding Vāniyambādi.

*To—*Lieut.-Col. READ, Superintendent and Collector.

*Dated—*Vāniyambādi, the 23rd April 1798.

Since my letter of the 7th instant I was not able to procure much more satisfactory information than I then possessed.

2. The headmen of the party came down here and they were known as (1) Naranappa Nair, (2) Todigulla Ranga of Chārkal and (3) Balligah. The last man was formerly in irons at Tiruppāttūr and who made his escape with about 20 or 30 more some time ago from the prison there.

3. The advance and formation of such a number could not be made with such secrecy but that the idle and the abandoned in the neighbourhood would be induced to join them and many of the Nuwwāb's ryots might be implicated in the charge; but as possessing no positive information, I would not wish to act upon vague report. With respect to the Chārkal man from whom or under whose eyes these transactions take place (as I am informed from different quarters and from Capt. Symons) he is Kāvilgār of the Venkatagiri and Ramakuppam districts receiving a salary of about Rs. 4,000 from the Sultān's Sarkār yearly and for which he is to furnish what peons are required for the service of the Sarkār in that neighbourhood. Such being his situation, in case Government should think it necessary to take any steps towards getting such a marauder punished, application must be made to Tipū's Sarkār. The residence of the poligār being at Chārkal as it is likewise the refuge of those who live by plunder, points him out the principal aggressor or conniving at all proceedings committed in the two Sarkārs by people who issue from that jangal.

4. In order to have the earliest information of any future advance of robbers I would wish for your sanction by the bearer to establish 10 men to act as spies, the same as established at Ālamgīra and from whose services great benefit have been derived. Their pay will be 31 Rupees per month and which, I hope, you will be able to comply with. In case of your approbation the Tahsildār here can be ordered to pay them.

XCIV

*Letter—*from Lieut.-Col. ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent and Collector, Bāramahal.

*To—*Captain SAMUEL IRTON, Commanding Vāniyambādi.

*Dated—*Tiruppāttūr, the 29th April 1798.

I have received your letter yesterday and approve of your proposed establishment of spies but think one daf'dār and five others will be sufficient. Accordingly the enclosed contains an order to the Āmildār to pay them and Captain Graham to enter them in his books. The Āmildārs are likewise ordered to build a choultry for the accommodation of the guard and travellers at Vāniyambādi.

XCV

*Memorandum—*from Lieut.-Col. ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent, Bāramahal.

*To—*Captain J. C. GRAHAM, Assistant Collector, Northern Division.

*Dated—*Tiruppāttūr, the 2nd July 1798.

Colonel Read having this morning understood that another fire had lately broken out in the petta of Krishragiri, desires to remind you of what he suggested when last there to forbid any one from thatching their houses under a penalty of whatever may seem proper to you, also to forbid any whose houses may require new thatching to put it off, hoping by these means to prevent fires from being so common; in future at all events it will prevent their spreading so much.

XCVI

*Letter—*from J. WEBB, Esq., Secretary, Public Department.

*To—*Lieut.-Col. ALEXANDER READ, Commanding in the Bāramahal districts.

*Dated—*Fort St. George, the 14th November 1798.

As the Right Honourable the Governor in Council concludes that you will, in consequence of my letter dated 10th ultimo, have opened a freer communication with the Banjārās, and as the present appearance of public affairs renders it expedient that some definitive engagement should be formed with these people, I am now directed to desire that you will report to His Lordship in Council what number could in two months from this date, be collected for the public service and the terms upon which they may be willing to supply our army with grain.

XCVII

*Letter—*from Lieut.-Col. ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent, Bāramahal.

*To—*the Right Hon'ble Lord CLIVE, Governor in Council, Fort St. George.

*Dated—*Bāramahal, the 23rd November 1798.

Having pursuant of Mr. Secretary Webb's letter of the 14th instant I had a freer communication with the Banjārās; and required their principals to enter into specific engagements for supplying the army with grain and provisions and as occasion may require for employing their people as carriers only. I have the satisfaction of laying them before you with translations.

2. The two first of the enclosures are the proposals of Lachchirām and Nagappa Chetti, the two head Banjārās who supplied the army in the last war, wherein your Lordship will please to observe they offer to procure different castes of people coming generally as purveyors under three denominations. The first is composed of Kurchawārs who commonly deal in salt and Oddawārs or tank diggers who will be employed as carriers with the army or in removing grain from one garrison to another and may be paid in money or kind. The second is composed of Gentūs and Musalmāns who will be hired as monthly servants to be employed as the service may require to be paid in money. The third is entirely composed of the people called Banjārās whose sole occupation is the dealing in grain upon their own account and who find constant employ in supplying districts with that article where it is scarce from other places where it abounds, in large towns and armies. The great use of these people seems to have been little known or valued by the English till last war the success of which may be greatly ascribed to their having been employed.

3. My communications with them having induced one Muniappa to come forward with proposals for furnishing a few gun-bullocks, I likewise forward them accompanied by a translation for your Lordship's consideration.

4. Judging it advisable to encourage competition in the business of supply as the means of speedily collecting people and procuring them on the lowest terms, I have written to some in other parts of the country inviting them to make their offers and shall hereafter communicate the result.

5. The numbers that, according to the proposals Nos. 1, 2 and 3 may be collected in the course of the first, second and third months from the date of the engagements entered into with the Banjārās and others, are as follows:—

<i>In the first month.</i>							Loads.
Carriage equal...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
Hired bullocks...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
Dealers in grain, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,000
Gun bullocks ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Total ...							15,500

<i>In the second month.</i>								Loads.	
Carriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,000
Hirelings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,500
Draft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Total								...	33,000

<i>In the third month.</i>									
Carriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,000
Hirelings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,000
Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,000
Draft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Total								...	50,500

6. As these offers hold out a prospect of supply that enabling the army to act with vigour would be very important, your Lordship will naturally expect me to say what dependence I think may be placed on the ability of the people who have made them, I shall state the circumstances which may facilitate or impede their exertions.

7. The Banjārās and other itinerant merchants being principally inhabitants of the interior parts of the peninsula, on account of the supplies they require from the coast and the constant demand for their services with the armies of the native powers, the numbers of them procurable depend much on the intended plan of operations, for, if the army enter Mysore by Mūgli or Rāyakōttai reduce the northern districts and cover them by taking an advance position or advancing to Seringapatām, we may not only secure most of the Banjārās in the Northern pollams, Kolār, Hūskota, Bangalore, Ballapūr, Mudgira and Serra, but acquire the same range for them they had in the last war. If our operations must necessarily be confined to a single narrow tract whether north or south of the Cauvery, the number of them it will be possible to collect will be limited in some measure to the inhabitants below the ghāts.

8. The communications that have now been made with the Banjārās indicating the intention of Government, etc., and the period for which they are constantly looking out, instantly become the subject of their correspondence and will be considered by our neighbours as the signal for preparations of the same kind for which reasons the number procurable depends also in a certain degree on the time that Government may take to determine on coming to an arrangement with them. The Banjārās themselves being sensible of this, have expressed their anxiety to be speedily favoured with an answer to their proposals. No doubt that proceeds from a wish to be employed but it is likewise from a desire that no time may be lost in entertaining all that are on this side of the ghāts and in securing as many of those above them as possible before they enter into Tipū's service.

9. Having no authentic information of the specific terms on which they served latterly, I cannot judge of them sufficiently; but I may be permitted to observe that, if they appear on comparison to be rather high, the excess may be considered a condusive to the great object in view for their numbers and exertions in the last war, were evidently the effects of the extraordinary encouragement that was given them and the consequence may be admitted in support of the liberal policy that was then adopted.

10. The Banjārās themselves seem confident of their being able to perform their engagements in the extent of time they propose and concluding from experience I have no doubt that with the advantages of being speedily employed a wide range for collection and due encouragement they would prove their ability, but under contrary circumstances I would limit my expectation to their procuring half the supplies they offer within the given periods and apprehend they might never be able to furnish the whole if their range were necessarily confined to the Carnatic. It may, however, be determined from the estimated consumption of our

own army whether half they engage for would not be sufficient and thence the route it should take, the use and the necessity for the Allies in a war with Mysore.

11. I beg leave to inform your Lordship in the event of directing that engagements be speedily entered into with them of my not expecting to have at the end of this month more than 17,000 or 18,000 Pagodas in my treasury which is barely sufficient for the ordinary demands upon it and defraying the expense of fortifications and other contingencies.

12. It may be proper to inform your Lordship that I took the occasion which offered a few days ago of writing the Military Board on the subject of supply to transmit a copy of the enclosures Nos. 1 and 3, as I apprehended they might be of use in expediting the intended arrangements.

Enclosure No. 1.

*Proposals of Lachchirām Choudry of the Banjārās to Lieut.-Col. Alexander
Read for supplying the army with provisions.*

I, Lālāji Curran Lachchirām, make the following proposals for supplying the army with grain and provisions.

CARRIAGE.

1st article: I will undertake to carry rice, paddy, grain or rāgi with the army or any detachment or from one place to another at the rate of 3 silver fanams per 100 Company's sers of 72 Rs. weight or 4 per cent grain or rāgi every gow, 4 Kos or 10 English miles.

2nd article: But if circumstances require that the army or the detachment escorting my people halt oftener than 1 day in 4, I require half a fanam more than the above rates for every hundred sers as batta, that is, should the distance be 15 marches and the army half 4 times, no batta will be required, but if half 5 times, one day's batta.

3rd article: Every Banjārā who agrees to serve on the above terms and brings 50 bullocks must be presented with a turban worth a pagoda; every one who brings 100 bullocks a turban or something else worth 2 pagodas from the Sarkār and others in proportion to the number of bullocks they may bring for the service.

4th article: The Banjārās must assemble at Krishnagiri where I will keep an agent to entertain and muster them and they must be furnished there with passports, cowles, flags and guards the same as in the last war.

5th article: I will engage to procure the following number of people or bullocks who will serve on these terms.

In the first 15 days	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
In the next 8 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000 more
In the next 8 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000 more
In the 2nd month	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000 more
In the 3rd "	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000 more

Total in three months ... 13,000

and after that as many as it may be possible to procure.

6th article: These being loads of 100 sers, the quantity of grain for which I engage to procure carriage is as follows:—

							Garces or sers.
In the first 15 days	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 " 4,000
In the next 8 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 " 4,000
In the next 8 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 " 4,000
In the 2nd month	...	...	...	...	...	...	104 " 800
In the 3rd "	...	...	...	...	...	...	104 " 800

Total in three months ... 268 " [13,600]

provided that I receive due encouragement and protection.

HIRED BULLOCKS.

7th article: I further engage to procure hired bullocks on the following terms. They shall carry 6 Company's marakāls of 72 sers of rice, grain or rāgi or 7 marakāls of paddy.

8th article: Every 10 bullocks shall have 3 drivers and every hundred 1 maistrī.

9th article: The allowance for every bullock shall be $1\frac{1}{2}$ pagodas and if furnished with saddles, pads, girths and gunnies, 5 fanams more, the pay of every maistrī being 5 pagodas.

10th article: Only 8 out of every 10 bullocks must be loaded on account that 12 spare ones are required to every 8.

11th article: At mustering, an advance of 3 pagodas must be made for every bullock and half a pagoda deducted from their monthly allowance till the whole be recovered.

12th article: When these advances are made, I will take the bonds of individuals, give my obligation to the Sarkār for their personal appearance and in default thereof, will be answerable for the amount.

13th article: My rusūm or fee is one fanam per bullock.

14th article: I engage to procure on these terms the following numbers:—

In the 1 st month	...	...	...	...	...	2,000 bullocks.
In the 2 nd month	...	...	...	...	...	2,000 "
In the 3 rd month	...	...	...	...	...	1,000 "
Total in three months						5,000 "

and after that as many as can be procured.

DEALERS IN GRAIN AND PROVISION.

15th article: I will likewise engage to collect merchants, dealers or shop-keepers, who will follow the camp with grain, provisions, etc., on their own account on condition that one pagoda be advanced for every bullock. Half of which shall be afterwards collected every succeeding month.

16th article: On these advances being made I will take the bond of every individual and give the Sarkār mine for their personal appearance and in default hereof, bind myself to be answerable for the amount.

17th article: My rusūm or fee of these people is one pice and half a ser of grain every time.

18th article: On these terms I engage to collect the following numbers:—

						Men.
In the 1 st month	...	...	...	...	...	7,000
In the 2 nd month	...	...	...	...	...	7,000
In the 3 rd month	...	...	...	...	...	7,000
Total in three months						21,000

and after that as many as may be required or it may be possible to procure.

Abstract.

My engagement is to furnish—

						Loads.
(1) Carriage equal to	...	...	...	...	...	13,000
(2) Hired bullocks	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
(3) Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	21,000
Total in three months						39,000

in the performance whereof I will not fail but will endeavour to procure many more.

Given under my hand at Krishnagiri, the 18th November 1798.

(Sd.) LĀLĀJI CURRAN LACHOHIRĀM,
Head Banjārā.

Enclosure No. 2

Proposals of Nagappa Chetti, Banjārā, inhabitant of Kolār, to Lieut.-Col. Alexander Read for supplying the army with provisions.

I, Nagappa Chetti, inhabitant of Kolār, make the following proposals for supplying the army with grain and provisions.

1st article. I engage to procure hired bullocks on the following terms. They shall carry 6 Company's marakāls or 72 sers of rice, gram or rāgi or 7 marakāls of paddy.

2nd article. Every ten bullocks shall have three drivers and every hundred one Maistrī.

3rd article. The allowance for every bullock shall be 1½ pagodas and if furnished with saddles, pads, girths and gunnies, 5 fanams more, the pay of every maistrī being 5 pagodas.

4th article. Only 8 out of every ten bullocks must be loaded at a time and that two spare ones are required to every 8.

5th article. At mustering, an advance of 3 pagodas must be made for every bullock and half a pagoda deducted from their monthly allowances till the whole be recovered.

6th article. When the advances are made, I will take the bonds of individuals, give my obligation to the Sarkār for their personal appearance and in default thereof, I will be answerable for the amount.

7th article. My rusūm or fee is one fanam per bullock.

8th article. I engage to procure on these terms the following numbers :—

	Bullocks.
In the 1 st month	1,000
In the 2 nd month	1,000
In the 3 rd month	1,000
	<hr/>
Total in three months ...	3,000
	<hr/>

and after that as many as can be procured.

9th article. I likewise engage to collect merchants, dealers or shop-keepers, who will follow the camp with grain, provisions, etc., on their own account, on condition that one pagoda be advanced for every bullock, half of which shall be afterwards collected in every succeeding month.

10th article. On these advances being made I will take the bond of every individual and give the Sarkār mine for their personal appearance and in default thereof bind myself to be answerable for the amount.

11th article. My rusūm or fee of these people is one pice and half a ser of grain every trip.

12th article. On these terms I engage to collect the following numbers :—

	Men.
In the 1 st month	2,000
In the 2 nd month	2,500
In the 3 rd month	3,500
	<hr/>
Total in three months ...	8,000
	<hr/>

and after that as many as may be required or it may be possible to procure.

Abstract.

My engagement is to furnish—

(1) Hired bullocks	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
(2) Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	8,000
Total in three months						<u>11,000</u>

in performance whereof I will not fail but will endeavour to procure many more.
Given under my hand at Tiruppattūr the 21st November 1798.

NAGAPPA CHETTI,
Banjārā.

Enclosure No. 3

*Proposals of Muniappa, bullock maistrī, to Lieut.-Col. Alexander Read for
supplying bullocks for the army.*

1st article. I, Muniappa, bullock maistrī, inhabitant of Kāveripāk, engage to procure gun bullocks for the army with a driver to every pair and a maistrī to every 50.

2nd article. The allowance to every driver shall be 2 pagodas and the pay of every maistrī 5 pagodas per month.

3rd article. My fee is 3 silver fanams per bullock, one of which I keep as my own perquisite and the other two I give to the person who shall be my security.

4th article. An advance of 3 pagodas must be made for every bullock, one of which shall be deducted every month from their monthly allowance until the whole be collected.

5th article. At whatever time orders may be given to procure bullocks on these terms, an advance must be made of 750 pagodas and I will engage to furnish in 15 days from that date 250 bullocks and if 250 more be required after that I will furnish them in the same manner.

6th article. These 500 being collected I will then signify whether I shall be able to furnish any more and how many on the same terms.

7th article. All the bullocks I shall furnish being my own property and the drivers my servants, I will settle all matters with them myself and be answerable for them.

8th article. Lachchirām shall be given as my security.

9th article. These are the articles of agreement. I promise to perform the same and approve myself worthy of the trust reposed in me.

Given under my hand at Krishnagiri, the 18th November 1798.

MUNIAPPA MAISTRĪ,
Inhabitant of Kāveripāk.

XCVIII

*Letter—*from J. WEBB, Esq., Secretary, Public Department.

*To—*Lieut.-Col. ALEXANDER READ, Commanding the Ceded districts.

*Dated—*Fort St. George, the 9th December 1798.

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 23rd ultimo.

2. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council already authorized the entertainment of the full number of draft and carriage cattle upon hire which are required for the public service and thinks it unnecessary that you should engage any from the Kurchawārs or Oddawārs upon the same terms.

3. The great use, which His Lordship in Council expects to derive from the Banjārās as dealers in grain on their own account in the event of war, induces him to direct that every encouragement may be held out to this discription of people.

4. At this period it is impossible for the Governor in Council to fix any determinate route by which the range of the Banjarās may be calculated but in order that the encouragement to be held out to them may be substantial, His Lordship has ordered the sum of fifty thousand rupees to be forwarded to you.

5. This sum His Lordship in Council authorizes you to advance to the Banjarās in such proportions as you may judge necessary to secure their services but at the same time I am directed to apprise you that an arrangement has been made by the Resident at Hyderābād with a principal Banjarā of that place by which the same sum of fifty thousand rupees is to be advanced on account and security has been given for the repayment of it in the event of their not being employed. By this means the advance may secure the services of these people but can become no actual expense to the Company.

6. The Governor in Council recommends that a similar arrangement should be concluded by you, but authorizes you if this should be found impracticable, to make the advances upon the terms required by the Banjarās.

XCIX

*Letter—*from J. WEBB, Esq., Secretary, Public Department.

*To—*Lieut.-Col. ALEXANDER READ, Commanding the Ceded districts.

*Dated—*Fort St. George, the 12th December 1798.

I am directed to acquaint you that an offer has been made to convey twelve thousand bullock loads of rice from Kolār to the Presidency; and as there is now a considerable scarcity of grain in this neighbourhood, it is desirable that the merchants should be assisted in accomplishing the journey with the least possible delay in order therefore that there may be no interruption. The Governor in Council desires that you will issue the most positive orders against their being stopped on my account and that for the more punctual observance of these orders, you will furnish them with a sufficient guard as far as Arcot whereupon their arrival will be furnished with another guard by Col. Pater.

2. The names of the persons to whom a dastak for this purpose has been issued are Yeppūr Venkatarama Chettī, Appayya Chettī and Ponnappa Chettī, agents and brokers of the Kolār merchants.

3. Although a dastak has been obtained from the Nuwwāb, yet the guard is to be instructed not to permit any delay for customs or any detainer of the bullocks under any pretence.

C

*Letter—*from Lieut.-Col. ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent, Ceded districts.

*To—*J. WEBB, Esq., Secretary to Government, Public Department.

*Dated—*Bāramahal, the 13th December 1798.

I request you to inform the Right Honourable the Governor in Council that in consequence of your letter, dated the 9th instant, the necessary steps are taken for immediately collecting the Banjarās and that as those who deal in grain upon their own account are the only description wanted, the employing them will not be attended with any expense to Government, because the sums which they may require will be recovered the second or the third month after they are advanced.

2. Your letter of the 12th concerning the grain expected from Kolār is just received and orders are sent to Major Doveton at Rāyakottai and Captain Symons at Kangundi correspondent with the instructions it contains.

3. Thinking it likely that the grain will come by the more direct routes of Peddanaikdūrgam, Kadapanattam and Mūgli and that Government may not have adverted to that circumstance, I have sent a copy of your letter to Major Cuppage, Commanding at Ambūr, intimating that in case he has not received similar instructions, his acting conformably thereto will assuredly be acceptable to Government.

4. I have likewise thought it expedient from the scarcity you mention to stimulate the Banjārās and directed them to hasten with their grain to the Presidency in small parties as they may collect it. But should Government observe to have particular garrisons, cantonments or detachments, encamped supplied by them, I request instructions that they may be directed accordingly.

5. No customs being exacted on the transit of grain through these districts nor do I believe in the Company's jaghīr, the Banjārās will receive no impediment in passing through them; but if customs are levied on it throughout the Nuwwāb's country it is very necessary to have them taken off as soon as possible.

6. It seems of importance to observe that a high price being the greatest stimulus to the Banjārās the prevailing security will operate very effectually to the speedily collecting a sufficient number of them for the supply of the army and that the measures, which may be necessary at some places to insure them a free market, would be a further encouragement.

CI

*Letter—*from Captain THOMAS MUNRO, Assistant Collector, Central division.

*To—*Lieut.-Col. ALEXANDER READ, Collector of the Bāramahal, etc., districts.

*Dated—*Dharampūri, the 15th December 1793.

I enclose herein two agreements* for furnishing hired bullocks for the army, one by an inhabitant of this place for one hundred and the other by an inhabitant of Sankaridrūg for five hundred the last of which accompanies a translation. The Sankaridrūg man has also entered into a security bond for his brother-in-law, Mārimuttu, finding hundred bullocks to join camp with articles for sale on receiving an advance of 500 pagodas.

2. I have no apprehension that either of them will fail in their engagements, for the patēls of the country who are their securities are the people who in fact will furnish most of the bullocks. If the sums entered in the copy of your agreement with Lachchirām are what he is to receive and not merely to fill up the form, they are more moderate than the demands I now transmit; but I have not attempted to restrict them but let every man mention his own merely with the view of encouraging as many as possible to come forward. You can fix a rate not to be exceeded and I can endeavour to bring them to agree to it. I wish to have your answer as soon as possible.

Agreement.

I, Dondarām Chetti, son of Giryan Chetti, inhabitant of Sankaridrūg, have agreed as follows:—

This is my agreement for hired bullocks to accompany the English army.

1st. Each bullock to carry 80 sers of 72 Rupees weight, each of a mixture of rice, rāgī and grain.

2nd. To ten bullocks there shall be three drivers, to every 100 one maistrī.

3rd. For each bullock with *Chey, Sundka, Puttra, Gonī*, etc., and maistrī's pay and zamindār's rusūm, etc., including all charges—there shall be a monthly allowance of two star pagodas. At this rate I shall furnish 500 bullocks the monthly pay of which is 1,000 pagodas of which I shall have for the price of the cattle 750 pagodas and shall give to servants 250. At the rate of three drivers to 100 bullocks and one pagoda to each driver is 150 pagodas for 150 drivers. To every 100 bullocks, four daf'dārs. 20 Daf'dārs at 2 pagodas each is 40 pagodas. For five maistrīs one to each hundred bullocks at 7 pagodas each, is 35 pagodas. For one karnam, 3 pagodas. For the head maistrī the above mentioned Rama Chetti, 12 pagodas. For the zamindār's rusūm, 10 pagodas. The zamindars are (1) Katcharay Gaud, (2) Appa Gaud, (3) Rama Gaud, (4) Kuppa Gaud, (5) Marmangal Gaud—Velra Gaud (6) Jeri Pillai, and (7) Chinna Gaud.

* Only one agreement is in the original.

4th. Of every ten bullocks, eight shall be loaded for the Sarkār and the other two shall carry the Pinf drivers' provisions, etc.

5th. I am to receive takāvi two months before the bullocks are wanted, 2,000 pagodas when the bullocks are mustered. 250 pagodas are to be deducted from my allowance monthly for eight months which will repay the whole of the advance.

6th. I am to receive the takāvi from the Sarkār and I shall settle with the other people and take their securities and shall myself be answerable for the whole sum. If any of the people run away I shall supply their places with others and pay all losses.

7th. The zamindārs' rusūms is to be ten pagodas as mentioned.

8th. On the above conditions I shall furnish within one month 250 bullocks and by the 30th of the second month, 250 more.

I shall perform as above without fail and I shall also liable to procure as many more cattle as I can for which I have given this agreement on the 14th December 1798 corresponding to fasli 1208.

CII

Circular Letter—from Lieut.-Col. ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent and Collector.
To—All Assistant Collectors, Bāramahal and Salem districts.
Dated—Krishnagiri, the 16th December 1798.

Having lately transmitted you copies of the head Banjārā's proposals for supplying the army with carriage and hired bullocks and for procuring for it grain and provision by means of dealers who trade on their own account, with a request that you would advertise them inviting others to come forward with similar offers, I now transmit you copy of the Right Honourable the Governor's instructions on this business by which you will observe that having already authorized the full number of draft and carriage cattle required for the public service to be entertained upon hire, such Banjārās as deal in grain upon their own account are the only description wanted at present and that His Lordship being desirous of holding out substantial encouragement to them has authorized me to make them advances in such proportion as I may judge necessary. In pursuance thereof you will decline such offers as may have been made to you of carriage and of draft and carriage-cattle and make the requisite advances to dealers upon their producing good security. You will please to observe in the head Banjārā's proposals that the sum generally required by him to be advanced is one pagoda per bullock exclusive of any donation or fee whatever from the Sarkar and that he proposes to recover all advances within two months after they are made but you may give something more per bullock and large credit if necessary. As no security procurable in this country is to be entirely depended on, you will be pleased to require the chowdries who will be the persons immediately responsible to you to bring every individual who may require advances before you whom you will enter every individual to his chowdri in your books in case of anything happening to him you may have the means of recovering your advances. His Lordship having ordered half a lakh of rupees to be sent to me for this purpose, I shall send each of you 1,000 which being the fund appropriated for it will make it unnecessary for you to enter your advances to Banjārās in your accounts with revenue. You will therefore open a separate account with the sum of advances to the Banjārās in the same form as our accounts of advances for cultivation and transmit me your accounts of advances and recoveries monthly.

2. Being uncertain to the exact time when the above money may arrive here, I wish you to enter immediately on the business in question without waiting for it by making the requisite advances from the public money in your possession. I have ordered a number of cowles, flags and parwānās to be made out for distributing among the chowdri agents who accompany the *tāndās* or parts and shall send

each of you as many as there may be occasioned for. You will like furnish every *tāndā* with a sepoy that may be particularly desirous of one.

3. Having received a letter from the Secretary to Government subsequent to that which accompanies, intimating that a considerable scarcity prevails at the presidency, I have ordered the Banjārās in this quarter and you will severally direct them in yours to proceed thither in small parties as they may complete their collections and I have signified to Government the importance of their being exempted the customs in passing through the Nuwwāb's country which you may inform them will most probably be done.

CIII

Letter—from J. B. TRAVERS, Esq., Deputy Secretary, Board of Revenue.
To—Lieut.-Col. ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent and Collector in the Bāramahal and Salem districts.
Dated—Fort St. George, the 19th December 1798.

I am directed to transmit for your information and guidance the enclosed copy of an order of Government dated the 10th December 1798, upon the subject of supplying the troops with sheep and beef, and to desire you will immediately promulgate such part of it as may concern the inhabitants through every part of your districts.

Enclosure.

Government Order dated the 10th December 1798.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council having received frequent complaints of the grievance and loss sustained by the inhabitants throughout the country by being compelled to part with them (sheep) and being satisfied from the enquires which have in consequence been made that the prices at present allowed are totally inadequate to the value of the sheep, is pleased to repeat the general order of the 15th May 1793, that all purchases of sheep for the cantonments, garrisons or detachments, marching through the country, shall be made at such a price as the owners may consent to.

2. In cases of necessity, however, when the full number of sheep required cannot otherwise be procured, the owners shall be compelled to dispose of them and in such cases the sheep shall be paid for all at the rate of one pagoda for two goats or one pagoda for three ordinary sheep.

3. In order to prevent the serious decrease of sheep in the districts where European troops are cantoned, the Governor-in-Council is pleased to order that when sheep cannot be procured with the free consent of the inhabitants, the more shall be supplied with a proportion of beef equal to their subsistence for three days in each week.

4. This regulation is more immediately applicable to the Company's districts and particularly to the jaghūr and the Commanding Officers of garrisons and cantonment are to include this proportion of beef in their monthly indents upon the Collector.

5. The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that this order shall be in force from and after the 1st day of January next.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the President in Council.

CIV

Letter—from W. MARIOTT, Esq., Assistant Collector, Krishnagiri.
To—Captain J. G. GRAHAM, Assistant Collector, Northern Division.
Dated—Krishnagiri, the 20th December 1798.

I am directed by the Superintendent to request you will furnish him by the end of the month with an estimate of the probable receipts and disbursements for the year 1799. I am likewise directed to inform you that as he expects the army

will be in these countries by the end of next month, he wishes you to furnish him with an estimate of the numbers of slaughter cattle and sheep you may be able to supply from your districts. Government having fixed the price of sheep, they must be furnished accordingly, but it will be necessary to fix prices for slaughter cattle and forage. It will be proper to have prices for full-grown heifers and calves and for the cart load and cooly load of straw; he requests you will be as particular as may appear to you necessary.

CV

*Letter—*from G. BUCHAN, Acting Sub-Secretary, Revenue Department.
*To—*Lieut.-Col. ALEXANDER READ, Collector of the Baramahal districts.
*Dated—*Fort St. George, the 19th December 1798.

The approach of the period, when it will in all probability become necessary to encamp the army, renders it necessary that every precaution should be taken for supplying it with provisions, I am therefore directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to desire that measures may be taken for assembling as many sheep as possible in the neighbourhood of Krishnagiri. His Lordship accordingly desires that you will report what number of each you may expect to collect and within what period in order that he may have the means of furnishing you with instructions for the future disposal of them.

2. The Governor in Council also desires that you will state your opinion of the prices which should be paid to the proprietors and that in order to prevent delay in the meantime, you will assure them that a fair and reasonable adjustment of their claims on this account will be made.

CVI

*Letter—*from G. BUCHAN, Esq., Acting Sub-Secretary, Revenue Department.
*To—*Lieut.-Col. ALEXANDER READ, Commanding the Baramahal districts.
*Dated—*Fort St. George, the 21st December 1798.

I am directed by the Right Honourable the President in Council to desire that you will engage about 10,000 bullocks for the carriage of grain and to send 5,000 of them as soon as practicable to Vellore to be mustered for service and retain the remainder in readiness for further orders.

CVII

*Letter—*from G. BUCHAN, Esq., Acting Sub-Secretary, Revenue Department.
*To—*Lieut.-Col. ALEXANDER READ, Commanding the Ceded districts.
*Dated—*Fort St. George, the 24th December 1798.

I am directed to inform you that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council deems it considerable importance that as much grain as possible should be thrown into Sankaridrūg without delay. He therefore desires that immediate measures may be taken for this purpose and that you will report the probable time and quantity which you can rely upon.

2. The Officer Commanding in the Southern division has also been directed to take means for sending grain to Sankaridrūg in order to guard against delay.

3. I am further directed to desire that no part of the bullocks which you were directed on the 21st instant to provide may be sent to Vellore; but that you will retain the whole ten thousand at your own disposal for the future supply of the army, the whole of which will be encamped on the 1st January next.

CVIII

*Letter—*from C. CORNER, Esq., Commissioner of Provisions to the Army, Fort St. George.

*To—*Lieut.-Col. ALEXANDER READ, Commanding the Bāramahal districts.

*Dated—*Fort St. George, the 24th December 1798.

Having the authority of the Commander in Chief to provide an establishment of servants to be employed in taking charge of any flocks of sheep or cattle that may be provided for the army, I have this day despatched as per enclosed list (1) two Kanakapillais, (2) one peon, (3) five butchers and (4) fifteen shepherds for Krishnagiri. The whole will receive your orders and take charge of any flocks to be delivered over for the Provision Department and for granting such receipt as you may propose or require.

2. It will be of consequence to the service to have a confidential party of sepoys in charge of the whole and a non-commissioned officer instructed to certify any casualty which might happen during his charge.

3. It would favour my department to be informed if the whole are already collected; or if they are in different flocks and at which stations, I have at any rate provided a person to remain at Krishnagiri to receive any orders I may have occasion to give, concerning sheep, supposing my people may be put in charge of flocks at any distance from that station.

The following servants to proceed to Krishnagiri to take charge of sheep:—

(1) Three Kanapillais, viz:—

(a) Nallatambi—to remain at Krishnagiri.

(b) Vaidyanada—to grant receipts and remain with the flocks.

and (c) Chengalvaraya.

(2) Peon—Perumal.

(3) Fifteen shepherds, viz:—

Saravana Maistri.

Andiyappan.

Muttiyan.

Viragavan.

Vellappan.

Venkatesan.

Arunachalam.

Parasurāman.

Chinnamuthu.

Periamuthu.

Mullayya.

Appavu.

Viraswami.

Tāndavaraya.

Acklūgan.

(4) Five Butchers, viz:—

Nhannū Bhai Maistri.

Jalāl

Fakrū.

Ibrahīm.

Bāwā Sahib.

Vaidyanada is the person who will receive charge and pass such receipts as you propose.

CIX

*Letter—*from Captain WILLIAM MACLEOD, Assistant Collector, Southern Division.

*To—*Lieut.-Col. ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent.

*Dated—*Salem, the 26th December 1798.

In your letter of the 16th instant accompanying a copy of a letter to you from the Secretary to Government, you authorize me to advance ten thousand rupees as takāvi to grain dealers who may be engaged to carry grain on their own private account to the army after it may be assembled. I have accordingly published in each district of the Southern division that such grain dealers, as will

enter into engagements to that purpose, shall receive four rupees for every bullock they engage to employ in carrying grain to the army. I have reason to believe that candidates will offer themselves for 3,000 bullocks on those terms before the cash may arrive at this place. I shall take care that security will be taken for the sums advanced. I imagine that if the takāvi per bullock was increased to seven rupees the supplying the army amply would more probably be ensured. I enclose you a return of the number of carriage cattle in the Southern division which belong to 107 individuals. This return contains only the cattle of such proprietors as have four bullocks or upwards each. I imagine that the batta of proprietors possessing from one to three each would amount to seven or eight thousand.

2. You have directed that I would acquaint you of probable number of sheep and slaughter cattle which might be furnished from the Southern division as also the price at which the cattle should be taken. I think that 2,000 heads of cattle from two to eight years old might be furnished without materially affecting the stock of the country and as there is always a hardship attending the inhabitants being obliged to part with their cattle contrary to their inclination, I think, it would be but justice to allow the Pondichery rupees per head. I say Pondichery or *hemeonā* rupees, because the ryots are better acquainted with that coin than with Star pagodas or Company's rupees and whatever coin might be sent to pay for them could be changed into the former rupees from the division treasury.

3. The price of sheep as fixed by the Government is extremely liberal; I think it could be no hardship on the inhabitants of the Southern division on getting a pagoda for 3 or $3\frac{1}{2}$ average sheep to furnish about ten thousand.

4. As the value of everything increases according to the security or the demand, I imagine that the price of straw should be regulated at the rate of about six Madras fanams for bullock load.

Enclosure.

Return of the proprietor of carriage cattle who have 4 head or upwards each and of the number of cattle they have.

	Number of individuals who have four bullocks or upwards as their own property.	Number of carriage cattle belonging to these individuals.
Salem	4	136
Chinnagiri	2	50
Bellūr	5	572
Ātūr	17	957
Viraganūr	11	196
Sēdamangalam	29	466
Rāzipūr	18	410
Nāmakkal	11	193
Paramati	10	111
	107	3,091

REMARKS.—

1. Such proprietors as have a smaller number of carriage cattle each than four are not included.

2. The carriage cattle not included in this return are supposed to amount to upwards of 1,000.

CX

*Letter—*from Lieut.-Col. ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent, Bāramahal.

*To—*JOSIAS WEBB, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort St. George.

*Dated—*Krishnagiri, the 29th December 1798.

This letter is to be on the subject of the instructions I have received relative to the providing sheep and cattle for the army.

2. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council desiring to be informed of the ordinary prices of sheep, I enclose as statement No. 1 containing them and the prices of a few other articles of supply in these districts which it may be useful to know. The following deductions from it may serve for His Lordship's information in regard to the value of sheep.

3. The price of the best sheep is 26 fanams or $1\frac{3}{4}$ per pagoda and that of the worst is 9 fanams and 60 cash or $5\frac{1}{2}$ per pagoda and accounting the average the ordinary price is 16 fanams and 70 cash which is nearly $2\frac{1}{4}$ per pagoda.

4. A remedy for the serious decrease of sheep in all the districts where European troops are cantoned being the object of the G.O., dated the 10th instant, I beg leave to add my testimony to the truth of the frequent complaints which, as therein mentioned, His Lordship has received of the grievance and loss which the inhabitants have sustained by being compelled to part with their sheep and to represent their being taken from them for considerably less than their value and their not being brought up at a free market are the causes of the decrease so generally felt. Every market being supplied with the articles for which there is a consumption where the price of each is allowed to rise with the demand and the quantity of them constantly keeping pace with the consumption, however great it may be, where a free market is established, are sufficient proofs that, had all purchases of sheep in the Carnatic, been made with the consent of the inhabitants, there would be no want of them now. The compelling the inhabitants to part with them at an under-rate has been so discouraging to the breeding of sheep that I am convinced there would not be so many in the country as there are at present were it not for the shepherds being obliged like many other castes to follow the trades of their fathers.

5. It is a common remark that they will not sell their sheep and I have myself once seen that I was on detachment offered them double or treble the Company's price when they preferred their sheep to the money. Hence the inference that it is absolutely necessary to take them by compulsion. But they naturally refuse a price that is not half sometimes not a quarter of their value. It must be here observed that butchers sent by Commanding Officers commonly take the pick of the flocks which are the breeding ewes, because they are in better condition than the rest. The price of them by the accompanying statement is only two Rupees but that is the value of them to people who are disposed to part with them; they may be worth double that to a man who breeds sheep or lives by sale of the ghee that is made of their milk, for according to my information a breeding ewe is worth ten rupees a year to the owner and the value of those which are not with young varies according to their age and other properties. Besides those advantages the dung of sheep being the best manure for land all descriptions of them are very productive on that account.

6. From these circumstances the making assessments of sheep supposing the rates to be very liberal must always be attended with bad consequences and such injustice that any remedy though imperfect is a subject of satisfaction to every man who is sensible of the evil and interested in the welfare of the country.

7. Though this be the case all who are concerned in collections of sheep finding a great convenience and private advantage in assessments of them, they will always be advocates for procuring them in that manner urging with self conviction the impossibility of procuring them otherwise. But the Madras market being principally perhaps entirely supplied by butchers who purchase them of the inhabitants, I have no doubt of their being enough yet in the country for sale to supply the troops in it while they are distributed among their usual stations. Nevertheless I am sensible that from its being greatly understocked with sheep, there are not enough for sale at any part to answer a considerable demand and that consequently public exigency must unavoidably press on the inhabitants in order to supply armies, detachments or large cantonments, with sheep which must necessarily be procured in such cases by assessment.

8. This necessity makes it necessary to have prices fixed and as appears from the data already given those prescribed in the late Government order for good and ordinary sheep are nearly corresponding with the prices of them in these districts. The prices alluded to are, however, those of sheep which the inhabitants are willingly to part with and may be considerably less than such as they desire to retain by way of keeping up their stock but a free market is the only method of preventing any diminution of that which is opposed to the measure in question.

9. Inferring from Mr. Buchan's letter of the 19th instant that the Right Hon'ble the Governor may intend some alteration in the prices of sheep if it appears advisable from the information he receives on the subject. I submit two more points to His Lordship's consideration.

10. Having regulated the prices of sheep in these districts before I had experienced the consequences of procuring them by assessment, I directed four good or six ordinary sheep to be given for a pagoda. In a short time I had complaints from every quarter that the butchers take always the pick of the flocks calling them as ordinary sheep and pay for them accordingly so that the inhabitants seldom receive more than a pagoda for six sheep. Hence I conclude that the distinction between good and ordinary sheep will very rarely be made where they may be collected in small numbers and on that account I recommend that only one price be prescribed for payment by troops in garrisons, namely, that of a good sheep or two for a pagoda. It would be still better if they were to pay two rupees for every sheep taken by compulsion for if dear it would be the more worth their while to buy them cheaper if they could at a free market, the establishing of which would be of the greatest consequence.

11. When great numbers of sheep are to be collected it is different, for though the best sheep will commonly be selected, then also a greater proportion of ordinary sheep will be taken with them for which reason the price prescribed for ordinary sheep or three for a pagoda might be paid for them all. But to compensate for the breeding of ewes which will inevitably be selected on such occasions, I am sure that a rupee and a quarter for each would not be more than their worth and His Lordship having already evinced his disposition to alleviate hardships of such a measure he may be pleased to fix that as the price of ordinary sheep.

12. The inhabitants have the same objection to parting with the cattle as with the sheep which they have actual occasion for, whether to carry on cultivation for the dairy or keeping up their stock, but they have none to the selling such as they can conveniently share for an equivalent and cattle accordingly is an article of carter all over the country. This surplus number may I apprehend like that of sheep be sufficient for the consumption of all the garrisons in the country where the troops are distributed over it, but inadequate to the supply of armies or large cantonments so recently established as not to give time for the supply to rise equal to the consumption. That involves the necessity of Government employing agents or contractors and makes it necessary to ascertain the prices of cattle.

13. These coming under seven different descriptions and the disparity in the value of them being greater than in sheep, the distinctions of good and ordinary can only be applied to each of those descriptions. As in respect to sheep I recommend that the prices paid by troops in garrison be always those for the good, for, if dear, that will induce them to take the trouble of procuring such as the inhabitants will freely consent to part with and that the ordinary prices be paid for those collected for the army or large detachments. Those prices as appears in No. 1 are as follows:—

	Good			Ordinary		
	P.	F.	C.	P.	F.	C.
A draft bullock	6	0	0	5	0	0
A carriage bullock	4	0	0	3	22	40
A milk cow	3	0	0	2	22	40
A dry cow	1	22	40	1	0	0
An heifer	2	0	0	1	22	40
A calf of 12 months	0	28	0	0	28	0
A calf of 6 months	0	16	0	0	16	0

14. When the price for the good is given for cattle taken by compulsion, the ryot may sometimes be a gainer and seldom suffer, but the temporary inconvenience of stopping his work till he can procure others in their room. But when the ordinary price is paid, there may be a great difference between that and the value of his cattle. That may as often be in favour of the ryot as against him. When the one, he will receive more than his due; when the other he will get less and if his quota chances to be the only bullock he has, it will occasion him distress and put a stop to cultivation. These consequences can only be remedied by a partition of the amount among the ryots of villages assessed according to the estimated value of their respective property. That may appear easy, but it must be done by a mutasaddi, a patel, or karnam who will defraud him of a part of his due or make a partial distribution of the amount. Here again the mischiefs arise from official interference in matters of this kind, but the regulating them so as will most likely ensure a fair distribution of the amount of cattle collected in every district or village, is all that can be done in yielding to the necessity of making such assessments.

15. When the inhabitants are to be recompensed for large sweeps of cattle in an invaded country and there may not be time for making the above distinctions and subsequent partitions according to the value of individual property, it becomes necessary to fix a general price on every head. This requires a regard to the relative proportional numbers of every class which can only be guessed at and dividing the amount by the number. The subjoined is an estimate that has been made by some intelligent natives which, though altogether ideal, may be near the truth.

Descriptions of cattle.	Number.	Price of each.			Total amount.		
		P.	F.	C.	P.	F.	C.
Draft bullocks	5	5	0	0	25	0	0
Plough and carriage bullocks	20	3	22	40	70	0	0
Milch cows	20	2	22	40	50	0	0
Dry cows	20	1	11	20	25	0	0
Heifers	15	1	22	40	22	22	40
Calves of 12 months	10	0	28	10	6	11	20
Calves of 6 months	10	0	16	70	3	33	60
Total	100	.....			202	22	40
Average price ...	...	...			2	1	10

From the statement it may be supposed that any large flock composed of all descriptions of cattle is worth about two pagodas per head. That, however, is the price of such cattle only as the inhabitants can spare and would freely part with and not the price of those composing their necessary stock. But as Government cannot remove all the evils of a war, 2 pagodas may be considered the fixed price per head of swept or slaughter cattle.

16. As already observed the number or quantity of articles procurable at a free market in a country like this is very limited and I shall suppose that official influence and constraint are indispensably necessary to supply the army and consider what is best under such circumstances.

17. The servants of the Commissary of Provisions should be sent over the country to make their own bargains with the inhabitants for as many sheep and cattle as they can conveniently spare or be prevailed on to part with of their own accord.

18. If this is not sufficient, I can order every district to furnish its quota by a certain day when the owners should attend and the Commissary's servants be present to pay for them at the general rates of 3 sheep per pagoda and for every head of cattle two pagodas or agreeable to the list of prices (No. 1) in the presence of the Tahsildārs. The latter would be by far the best way as every man would thereby get the regulated price of his article without any fraudulent deduction or partiality which may be expected in the event of distributing the amount of the ordinary price according to the several descriptions composing the assessment. In whatever way the payment of them may be regulated, the Commissary can afterwards draw his supplies to the point desired.

19. As the army must be constantly and regularly supplied, the drafts upon the country should be in the same manner. Sheep and cattle requiring a good range to feed in and being subject to many diseases, the collecting as many as possible in the neighbourhood of Krishnagiri agreeable to my instructions would be attended with infinite loss and expense. It is better to let them remain in their present situations or to have them collected at the kasbas or principal towns of districts till they are wanted, as they can be collected at a short warning.

20. To regulate properly the quotas of sheep and cattle for the army, the Commissary of provisions should be furnished with information of the numbers of men to be supplied, of the probable movements of the army and of the resources of the countries whence the necessary supplies may be drawn which would enable him to state the numbers required of each Collector and the probable periods in which his servants might be expected to receive them.

21. Unprovided with these points, I shall suppose the number of Europeans with the army of 5,000, making them the usual allowance of a sheep among eight, they would consume 625 per day and 18,750 in 30 days or 20,000 including casualties. If they be served out beef twice a week and a bullock be sufficient for 40 men they will consume 125 per day or 1,000 in a month. Though such a draft on these districts will be severely felt, the present has so great a call on their utmost ability that I shall propose the above as their assessment but with a hope that in future demands of this kind, it will be remembered and allowances made in consequence.

22. Regulating them by the known sources of the country the assessment will be made as follows:—

Divisions.	Districts.	Sheep.	Bullocks.
Northern	Krishnagiri ...	576	49
	Vaniyambādi ...	372	36
	Tiruppattūr ...	228	24
	Kunnatūr ...	938	46
	Virabhadradrūg ...	554	43
	Kāmmīnellūr ...	1,184	57
	Kāngundi ...	496	30
	Mēlpaddi ...	84	5
	Total ...	4,322	290
Central	Dharampūri ...	668	39
	Pennagaram ...	352	28
	Tenkarai-kōttai ...	496	51
	Omālūr ...	2,492	80
	Sankaridrūg ...	1,623	113
	Total ...	5,831	306
Southern	Salem ...	4,390	159
	Nāmakkal ...	1,747	112
	Bellūr ...	1,250	70
	Ātūr ...	2,460	63
	Total ...	9,847	404
	Grand Total ...	20,000	1,000

23. These numbers can be collected at several kasbas within a week or ten days after the requisition is made and for the reason given that should not be made a day sooner than necessary so far is the part of the Collectors. That of the Commissary is to advise the Collector of the numbers there may be actual occasion for within a certain period specifying what proportions of them may be required from time to time to send his servants to receive them at the kasbas and settle their payment with the inhabitants. The next thing he will have to do is the drawing them together to any point proposed agreeable to his instructions and the accompanying table (No. 2) which contains the distances from one station to another in these districts will enable him to give the necessary directions to his servants for that purpose.

24. Though the above be the train I recommend for the business of the Provision Department, I have in consideration of the unavoidable delays of office and urgency for preparation ordered the foregoing supplies to be immediately collected at the kasbas and held in readiness to send on to Krishnagiri. I am aware of the consequence of letting them remain at the kasbas in case of hostility commencing. His Lordships may therefore be rest assured of the necessary precautions being taken in that event for their safety.

25. The instructions I have on this subject being subsequent to the Government Order respecting the price of sheep and His Lordship's desiring, I will assure the inhabitants that a fair and reasonable adjustment of their claims on account of cattle and sheep will be made and having just received intimation from the Commissary of Provisions that his servants will give receipts for such as may be delivered over to them. I request His Lordship may be particularly informed that it is absolutely necessary to have the claims of the inhabitants adjusted by the persons who receive those articles of them and that at the time of delivery, because no regulations whatever can otherwise ensure the transit of the whole amount from the Collector's cash chest through the hands of so many immediate agents as are indispensably employed to the owners for the fair partition of it among them. Besides they have suffered such losses under the late Government from similar practices that whatever assurance may be given or precautions taken to prevent abuses, they would naturally expect to be defrauded of a part of their property which would be aggravating the hardship inseparable from all requisition of this kind.

26. I shall therefore hope that His Lordship will authorize my making advances of cash to the Commissary's servants and their paying the inhabitants themselves for all sheep and cattle they may receive from them.

27. In the event of approval it becomes necessary to have the mode of payment speedily determined and as the modes are very different, I shall recapitulate them here as queries.

(1) Shall such prices as the inhabitants will freely agree to take for sheep be paid for as many as can be got at moderate rates?

(2) Shall the rates be paid for the several descriptions of sheep as expressed in the statement No. 1?

(3) Shall a rupee and a quarter be paid for every sheep brought by another, as I have proposed?

(4) Shall the ordinary price of three for a pagoda be paid for them as prescribed in the Government Order of the 10th instant?

(5) Shall such prices as the inhabitants will freely agree to take for slaughter-cattle, be paid for, as many as can be got at moderate rates?

(6) Shall the rates in No. 1 be paid for the several descriptions of slaughter-cattle?

(7) Shall two pagodas be paid for every head of slaughter-cattle brought by another?

(8) What price shall be paid for cattle that may be collected in the Mysore country?

28. As regulating the prices of poultry, milk pots and forage, they would likewise be attended with general convenience. I refer to No. 1 for the usual prices of those articles but beg leave to remark in case of His Lordship's proposing to fix them during the time the army may be in these districts that on the principle of never checking the rise in the market price the rates in that statement should be doubled.

29. Sensible that the troops and followers of numerous armies cannot be entirely restrained from irregularities and desirous of doing all I can to accommodate our army in its march through these districts, also of procuring the inhabitants a fair equivalent for such articles as it will absolutely require, I submit to His Lordship's consideration the propriety of providing pots and straw for its use.

30. If this be approved of, it will be necessary to inform me by what route the army is to march, of the numbers of pots and quantities of straw that will probably be wanted and to send on agents from the several departments or corps to receive them, pay the owners for them and keep them in their charge. My collecting supplies, paying for them, keeping them in charge and issuing them upon indent, would require an establishment of people for those purposes. It would be impossible for me to prevent abuses and it would multiply my functions which are already very numerous beyond my ability.

Enclosure No. 1

A statement of articles required for the use of the army with their prices in the Ceded districts, 1798.

	Articles.	Southern division.	Central division.	Northern division.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sheep.	An ewe with young	1½	2	1½
	An ewe without young	1½	1½	1½
	A half grown ewe of 9 months	1½	1½	1
	An ewe done breeding	2	1½	1½
	A weather	2	2½	2½
	A ram	1	2	1½
	A lamb	½	½	½
	A good he-goat	1½	1½	1½
	An ordinary one	1	1	1
	A good she-goat	1½	1½	1½
	An ordinary one	1	1	1
A kid	½	½	½	
Cattle.	A good draft bullock	6 pagodas.	6 pagodas.	6 pagodas.
	An ordinary one	5	5	5
	A good carriage bullock	4	4	4
	An ordinary one	3½	3½	3½
	A good milch cow	3	3	3
	An ordinary one	2½	2½	2½
	A good dry cow	1½	1½	1½
	An ordinary one	1	1	1
	A good heifer of 3 years	2	2	2
	An ordinary one	1½	1½	1½
Poultry.	A calf of 6 months	16 fanams.	16 fanams.	16 fanams.
	A calf of 12 months	28 "	28 "	28 "
	A full grown fowl	1 "	1 "	2 "
Milk.	A half grown fowl	40 cash.	40 cash.	1 "
	A ser of milk	30 "	30 "	30 cash.
	A quart of milk	1 fanam.	1 fanam.	1 fanam.
Pots.	A chicken	½ "	½ "	½ "
	A water pot	30 cash.	30 cash.	30 cash.
	A boiling pot	20 "	20 "	20 "
	A chutty	15 "	15 "	15 "
Forage.	A platter	10 "	10 "	10 "
	A bundle of firewood 1 foot by 6 inches	60 "	60 "	40 "
	A bundle of paddy straw 3 feet by 4	½ "	½ "	1 fanam.
	A bundle of rāgi straw 3 feet by 4	1½ "	1½ "	2 "
		1 "	1 "	1½ "

N.B.—The prices of bullock and cart loads of paddy, rāgi or bājra straw depended upon the number of bundles composing them and the division they are in.

which, I conjecture, will be about a month's provision for the army and apprehend that a week's time is sufficient to make any assessment of the kind, I think it will be best to collect only half of them at first and the other half while the army is advancing.

4. The few sheep and cattle procurable at a free market and the necessity for collecting the number required in a short time make assessments of them unavoidable. Conceiving, however, the number procurable at a free market will always be sufficient to supply the consumption of the several garrisons in these districts, I have signified in a demi-official that, agreeable to the Government Order of the 10th instant, no more dastaks will be granted upon the districts after 1st January and you will accordingly consider the granting them as interdicted from that date unless in cases of absolute necessity.

5. It is usual to regulate such assessments by the revenue but considering that Kūrbārs and Dungārs who have the largest flocks contribute least to the public revenue. I think it much fairer to assess districts by the numbers of sheep and cattle in them. I have therefore regulated the present assessment by their numbers at the time of the survey. As, according to that, there were then 633,390 sheep and 566,328 cattle in all the districts, 1,000 will be (fractions omitted) the 63rd part of the cattle which proportions applied to divisions and districts make their respective quotas as follows :—

Division.	Districts.		
Northern	Krishnagiri	288	25
	Vāniyambādi	186	18
	Tirappāttūr	114	12
	Kunnattūr	469	23
	Rāyakōttai	277	21
	Kāmmīnellūr	582	28
	Kangundi	203	15
	Mēlpāddi	42	3
	Total	2,161	145
Central	Dharampūri	334	20
	Pennagaram	176	15
	Tenkaraikōttai	248	11
	Ōmalūr	1,246	40
	Nāngapalli	912	57
	Total	2,916	153
Southern	Salem, Chinnagiri and Rāsipūr	873	56
	Nāmakkal, Paramati and Sēdamangalam	2,195	79
	Bellūr	625	35
	Ātūr and Viraganūr	1,230	32
	Total	4,923	202
	Grand total	10,000	500

Security from approaching hostility and convenience to the Commissary's servants have induced my classing the districts annexed to Ōmalūr, Sankaridrūg, Salem, Nāmakkal and Ātūr with them.

6. In dividing the assessment of divisions among districts the fractions are easily disposed of, but of partitioning the assessment of districts among villages, it is more difficult, because the 63rd part of a sheep or 192nd part of a bullock

is a much greater proportion of the quota of a village than of a district. Adhering strictly to the rules adopted, you will observe that no village which had less than 63 sheep or 192 heads of cattle at the time of the survey has any right to furnish a whole sheep or bullock and every one that had a quarter stock of both ought in right to furnish more. As an equal assessment of articles so indivisible is not practicable, I recommend your adopting the following method.

7. Take a list of the villages of every district from your Gramwar registers and add two sets of columns to the right, one for sheep and the other for cattle, each of them containing four columns. Fill up the first column with the number of sheep and the fifth with the number of cattle opposite the villages as in the register, divide the sheep by 63 and the cattle by 192, enter the quotients in the second and the sixth columns, the multiplicants in the third and the seventh and the remainders in the fourth and the eighth columns. Take the articles wanting after that from the villages whose remainders or fractions are the greatest, adding them to the quotas found by the first operation. The following which consists of the ten first villages in the register of the Salem district will serve as an example, viz. :—

Village.	Sheep.				Cattle.				
	Numbers.	Quotas.	Multipled.	Fractions.	Numbers.	Quotas.	Multipled.	Fractions.	
The first operation informing the assessment.	Salem	190	3	189	1	1,774	9	1,718	56
	Murvanagiri ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kumārsamipalli	87	1	63	24	368	1	192	166
	Aslāmpalli	120	1	63	57	140	...	...	140
	Alagappūr	105	1	63	42	204	1	192	12
Numbers to be furnished from the fractions.	Kumārsamipalli ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	192	...	...
	Aslāmpalli ... ..	...	1	63	...	1	192	...	...
	Alagappūr ... ..	...	1	63	...	...	...	...	...
Total	502	8	504	...	2,486	13	2,486	...	

As villages containing 502 sheep ought to furnish 8 and the divisions of integers gave only 6, the two wanting to complete are taken from Aslāmpatti and Alagappūr, because their fractions were greater than those of the other villages. The same was done in regard to the bullocks. I have added the quotas wanting after the first operation at the bottom of the list, but they should be added to the quotas first found to prevent a repetition. This is so simple a method and soon done that assessments of villages may be made in your kachahri and never left to the Tahsildār who, we may be sure, pay very little regard to equalization.

8. As difficulty was found in applying these rules of assessment to villages but there is a greater one in carrying it down to individuals, for very few farmers will be subject to the requisition of a whole sheep in consequence of having so many as 63 and as it appears by a return of Captain Macleod, there is not a single farmer in the whole of his division who has so many as 192 cattle, there probably is not one in the Ceded districts who can be required to furnish of himself one head of that description.

9. Under the impossibility of equalizing the assessment, I think it will be best to order that every farmer of a village assessed shall furnish one head of cattle for every 192 that he may have and that when more are required to make up the quota of the village, those who have the most shall furnish them. This

may be regulated like the assessment of villages; suppose, for example, that Palakode contains 5 farmers who have 1,000 heads of cattle among them and that it be required to furnish five as follows:—

Farmers.	Number of cattle.	Quotients.	Multiplied.	Remainder.
Venkata Rao	500	1	92	116
Rama	193	1	192	1
Seshayya	100	...	...	100
Mutta	90	...	...	90
Shaik Muhammad	117	...	...	117
Total ...	1,000	2	384	...
Wanting ... ..	...	3	576	..
Total completed	1,000	5	960	40

The 3 heads wanting to complete after the first operation must of course be taken from Shaik Muhammad, Venkata Rao and Seshayya.

10. It were much to be wished that all farmers who have only four heads of cattle could be exempted. The above rule will have much the same effect, but I apprehend from the poverty of the farmers it will often take all their slender stock and it cannot be avoided. The Tahsildar must be instructed to receive no sheep under one and no cattle under two years old, as they must be able to travel with the army and to reject all that are not about the average of descriptions.

11. As you will find in my letter to the Secretary I am particularly anxious that the inhabitants may be paid for them on the spot by the Commissary servants and that at the time of their receiving them and I have left it for Government to determine whether the owners shall be paid such prices as they will agree to take, the prices are fixed to the several descriptions in the accompaniment (No. 1) those I have proposed or those prescribed by Government in its Order of the 10th instant. The payment of them must therefore be delayed till I receive instructions regarding it. If it be necessary to order in all the flocks from the kasbas to Krishnagiri or any other place before those instructions be received, I think it will be advisable to pay for them agreeable to the late Government Order at three for a pagoda, as otherwise the inhabitants will despair of ever having their claims properly adjusted and in such event you will pay for them accordingly.

12. I would choose to defer the collection of them as long as possible provided it could be done without a risk of being too late in having them collected all together in time for the army; but uncertain of the time required to collect them at the kasbas and afterwards to draw them to any point proposed, I think it advisable to order that the collection may be made without delay. As we cannot expect the owners will stay to take care of their respective quotas at the kasbas, you must of course direct your Tahsildars for the purpose to keep an account of the casualties that happen daily and to deliver it over with the flock to the servants of the Commissary of Provisions. If they should not be directed to pay for the sheep and all charges as I wish, you must open accounts with the Commissary and be careful to procure the requisite vouchers of him or his servants. You will observe in my letter to Mr. Webb my wish to provide as far as possible for the security of property against the depredations of the troops and camp followers and to ensure the inhabitants a fair equivalent for forage and such other articles as the army will require. I shall recommend to the General when he enters these districts his publishing in general orders and by tom-tom the prices of them all with the severest penalty against violation of property.

13. Having, from a solicitude for the good of the people under our protection, given all these matters full consideration, I request your particular attention to them and to be favoured with every such remark and additional information on the subject, as will conduce to the subject in view.

No. 1.

Routes in the Ceded districts with the average rates of hire therein.

	References.	Distances in B miles.		Cooly hire.	Palankin bearers' hire.	Bullock hire.	Cart hire.
		Villages.	Stages.				
From Salem to Atur.	To Ayyodiapatnam	6	...	PAGS. F. C.	PAGS. F. C.	PAGS. F. C.	PAGS. F. C.
	" Motapatti	5½	...	0 1 40	0 2 20	0 3 0	0 9 0
	" Olapādi	6½	18	0 1 30	0 2 5	0 2 60	0 8 20
	" Pedanaigpalayam	7½	...	0 1 50	0 2 35	0 3 20	0 9 60
	" Atur	7½	15	0 1 70	0 2 65	0 3 60	0 11 20
	Total ... ..	...	33	0 8 20	0 12 30	0 16 46	1 4 40
From Salem to Sendamangalam.	To Panamartapatti	7	...	0 1 60	0 2 50	0 3 40	0 10 40
	" Rāsipūram	7½	14½	0 1 70	0 2 65	0 3 60	0 11 20
	" Singlantapūram	4½	...	0 1 5	0 1 4½	0 2 10	0 6 30
	" Tirmalpatti	5	...	0 1 20	0 1 70	0 2 40	0 7 40
	" Sendamangalam	7	16½	0 1 60	0 2 50	0 3 40	0 10 40
	Total ... ..	...	30½	0 7 55	0 11 42½	0 15 30	1 1 10
From Salem to Nāmakkal.	To Mattur	8	...	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 12 0
	" Mānchavadi	9½	...	0 2 35	0 3 52½	0 4 70	0 14 50
	" Chellapanpatti	7½	25½	0 1 75	0 2 72½	0 3 70	0 11 50
	" Sendamangalam ... ..	...	6	0 1 40	0 2 20	0 3 0	0 9 0
	Total ... ..	...	31½	0 7 70	0 11 65	0 15 60	1 2 20
From Salem to Nāmakkal.	To Chellapanpatti (vide No. 3) ... ..	...	25½	0 6 30	0 9 45	0 12 60	0 38 20
	" Nāmakkal ... ..	...	6½	0 1 50	0 2 35	0 3 20	0 9 60
	Total ... ..	...	32	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 16 0	1 3 0
	To Rāsipūram (vide No. 2) ... ..	...	14½	0 3 50	0 5 35	0 7 20	0 21 60
	" Pāchal	4½	...	0 1 10	0 1 35	0 2 20	0 6 60
" Chellapanpatti	7	11½	0 1 60	0 2 50	0 3 40	0 10 40	
" Nāmakkal ... ..	...	6½	0 1 50	0 2 35	0 3 20	0 9 60	
Total ... ..	...	32½	0 8 10	0 12 15	0 16 20	1 3 60	
From Salem to Trichinopalli.	To Nāmakkal (vide No. 4) ... ..	...	32	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 16 0	1 3 0
	" Veliampatti	8½	...	0 2 5	0 3 7½	0 4 10	0 12 30
	" Walavindi	5½	...	1 1 30	0 2 5	0 2 60	0 8 20
	" Totiyam (Nuwwāb's country)	7½	21	0 1 65	0 2 3½	0 3 50	0 10 70
	" Shirgamani ... ..	...	17	0 4 20	0 6 30	0 8 40	0 25 40
	" Trichinopalli ... ..	...	14	0 3 40	0 5 20	0 7 0	0 21 0
Total ... ..	...	84	0 21 0	0 31 20	0 42 0	2 36 0	
From Salem to Karūr.	To Nalikalpatti	4½	...	1 1 10	0 1 55	0 2 20	0 6 60
	" Olapādi	10	14½	0 2 40	0 3 60	0 5 0	0 15 0
	" Konikūr	7½	...	0 1 75	0 2 72½	0 3 70	0 11 50
	" Laddawādi	8½	16½	0 2 10	0 3 15	0 4 20	0 12 60
	" Paramati ... ..	...	10½	0 2 50	0 3 75	0 5 20	0 15 60
	" Velūr	4½	...	0 1 10	0 1 55	0 2 20	0 6 60
	" Karūr	7	11½	0 1 60	0 2 50	0 3 40	0 10 40
	Total ... ..	...	52½	1 13 15	0 19 62½	0 26 30	1 34 10
From Salem to Karūr.	To Viravandi	9	...	0 2 20	0 3 30	0 4 40	0 13 40
	" Malsamudram	6	...	0 1 40	0 2 20	0 3 0	0 9 0
	" Koniār	7	22	0 1 60	0 2 50	0 3 40	0 10 40
	" Paramati ... ..	...	19	0 4 60	0 7 10	0 9 40	0 28 40
	" Karūr (vide No. 7) ... ..	...	11½	0 2 70	0 4 25	0 5 60	0 17 20
Total ... ..	...	52½	0 13 10	0 19 55	0 26 20	1 32 60	

No. 1—cont.

Routes in the Ceded districts with the average rates of hire therein—cont.

	References.	Distances in B miles.		Cooly hire.	Palankin bearers' hire.	Bullock hire.	Cart hire.
		Villages.	Stages.				
From Salem to Sankaridrag.	To Uttamasholapuram ...	5½	...	PAGS. F. C.	PAGS. F. C.	PAGS. F. C.	PAGS. F. C.
	" Velappakoil ...	8½	14	0 1 30	0 2 5	0 2 60	0 8 20
	" Vaigundam ...	6	...	0 2 10	0 3 15	0 4 20	0 12 60
	" Sankaridrag ...	6	12	0 1 40	0 2 20	0 3 0	0 9 0
	Total ...	...	26	0 6 40	0 9 60	0 13 0	0 39 0
From Salem to Erode.	To Sankaridrag (vide No. 9).	...	26	0 6 40	0 9 60	0 13 0	0 39 0
	" Erode ...	...	15	0 3 60	0 5 60	0 7 40	0 22 40
	Total ...	...	41	0 10 20	0 15 30	0 20 40	1 16 40
From Salem to Caveryparam.	To Kurpur ...	6½	...	0 1 55	0 2 42½	0 3 30	0 10 10
	" Omalur ...	4	10½	0 1 0	0 1 40	0 2 0	0 6 0
	" Meshairi ...	10	...	0 2 40	0 3 60	0 5 0	0 15 0
	" Sholappadi ...	9½	19½	0 2 30	0 3 45	0 4 60	0 14 20
	" Caveryparam ...	...	6½	0 1 45	0 2 27½	0 3 10	0 9 30
Total ...	...	36½	0 9 10	0 13 55	0 18 20	1 9 60	
From Salem to Dharampuri.	To Vellalappatti ...	8½	...	0 2 10	0 3 15	0 4 20	0 12 60
	" Panipatti ...	6½	...	0 1 50	0 2 35	0 3 20	0 9 60
	" Toppur Choultry ...	9	24	0 2 20	0 3 30	0 4 40	0 13 40
	" Adamankottai ...	11½	...	0 2 70	0 4 25	0 5 60	0 17 20
	" Dharampuri ...	5½	17½	0 1 35	0 2 12½	0 2 70	0 8 50
Total ...	...	41½	0 10 25	0 15 37½	0 20 50	1 16 70	
From Salem to Dharampuri.	To Omalur (vide No. 11) ...	...	10½	0 2 55	0 4 2½	0 5 30	0 16 10
	" Pujalatti ...	7½	...	0 1 65	0 2 5½	0 3 50	0 10 70
	" Toppur Choultry ...	9	16½	0 2 20	0 3 30	0 4 40	0 13 40
	" Dharampuri (vide No. 12).	...	17½	0 4 25	0 6 37½	0 8 50	0 25 70
Total ...	...	44½	0 11 5	0 16 47½	0 22 10	1 21 30	
From Salem to Krishnagiri.	To Dharampuri (vide No. 12).	...	41½	0 10 25	0 15 37½	0 20 50	1 16 70
	" Karmangalam ...	...	12½	0 3 10	0 4 55	0 6 20	0 18 60
	" Caveryparam ...	8½	...	0 2 15	0 3 22½	0 4 30	0 13 10
	" Krishnagiri ...	8½	17	0 2 15	0 3 7½	0 4 10	0 12 30
Total ...	...	70½	0 17 55	0 26 42½	0 35 30	2 16 10	
From Salem to Tenkarakottai.	To Pallipatti ...	7	...	0 1 60	0 2 50	0 3 40	0 10 40
	" Manjiradi ...	12½	...	0 3 10	0 4 55	0 6 20	0 18 60
	" Adikarabatti ...	8½	18	0 2 20	0 3 15	0 4 20	0 12 60
	" Tenkarakottai ...	...	5½	0 1 30	0 2 5	0 2 60	0 8 20
Total ...	...	33½	0 8 30	0 12 45	0 16 60	1 5 20	
From Salem to Tiruppattur.	To Adikarappatti (vide No. 15)	...	28	0 7 0	0 10 40	0 14 0	0 42 0
	" Herrur ...	...	10½	0 2 50	0 3 75	0 5 20	0 15 60
	" Waddapatti ...	8	...	0 2 20	0 3 30	0 4 40	0 43 40
	" Utankarai ...	9	17	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 12 0
	" Oratti ...	11	...	0 2 15	0 4 17½	0 5 50	0 16 70
	" Tiruppattur ...	5½	16½	0 1 30	0 2 5	0 2 60	0 8 20
Total ...	...	72½	0 18 5	0 27 7½	0 36 10	2 18 30	
From Salem to Changamma.	To Adikarappatti (vide No. 15)	...	28	0 7 0	0 10 40	0 14 0	0 42 0
	" Herrur ...	...	10½	0 2 50	0 3 75	0 5 20	0 15 60
	" Nipatori ...	...	15	0 3 60	0 5 50	0 7 40	0 22 40
	" Pallipatti ...	10	...	0 2 40	0 3 60	0 5 0	0 15 0
	" Changamma ...	5½	15½	0 1 30	0 2 5	0 2 60	0 8 20
Total ...	...	69	0 17 20	0 25 70	0 34 40	2 13 40	

No. 1—cont.

Routes in the Ceded districts with the average rates of hire therein—cont.

	References.	Distances in B miles.		Cooly hire.			Palankin bearers' hire.			Bullock hire.			Cart hire.			
		Villages.	Stages.	PAGS.	F.	C.	PAGS.	F.	C.	PAGS.	F.	C.	PAGS.	F.	C.	
From Salem to Tiagar.	18	To Devanakurichi	9½	...	0	2	25	0	3	37½	0	4	50	0	13	70
		" Little Salem	11½	23½	0	2	70	0	4	25	0	5	60	0	17	20
		" Kallakurichi	8½	...	0	2	15	0	3	22½	0	4	30	0	13	10
		" Tiagar	7½	16½	0	1	75	0	2	72½	0	3	70	0	11	50
		Total ... ..	...	37½	0	9	25	0	13	77½	0	18	50	1	10	70
From Atar to Trichinopalli.	19	To Nirvalur	7½	...	0	1	65	0	2	5½	0	3	50	0	10	70
		" Viraganur	6½	13½	0	1	60	0	2	35	0	3	20	0	9	60
		" Kishnapuram (Nuwwab's country).	8	...	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	12	0
		" Eshiol	7	15	0	1	60	0	2	50	0	3	40	0	10	40
		" Chinnagiri	4	...	0	1	0	0	1	40	0	2	0	0	6	0
		" Bomalapuram	8	12	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	12	0
		" Palakkur ... ..	...	10	0	2	40	0	3	60	0	5	0	0	15	0
		" Manahanellur ... ..	...	...	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	12	0
		" Trichinopalli	4	12	0	1	0	0	1	40	0	2	0	0	6	0
Total ... ..	...	62½	0	15	55	0	23	42½	0	31	30	2	4	10		
From Atar to Namakkal.	20	To Mallikra	8	...	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	12	0
		" Isharmurtipalayam	7½	...	0	1	70	0	2	65	0	3	60	0	11	20
		" Namagiripet	13	28½	0	3	20	0	4	50	0	6	40	0	19	40
		" Canurpatti	8	...	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	12	0
		" Chellappanpatti	5½	13½	0	1	30	0	2	5	0	2	60	0	8	20
		" Namakkal ... ..	...	6½	0	1	50	0	2	35	0	3	20	0	9	60
Total ... ..	...	48½	0	12	10	0	17	75	0	29	20	1	27	60		
From Atar to Namakkal.	21	To Kirapatti	9	...	0	2	20	0	3	30	0	4	40	0	13	40
		" Tamampatti	7½	16½	0	1	70	0	2	65	0	3	60	0	11	20
		" Tallagai	6½	...	0	1	50	0	2	35	0	3	20	0	9	60
		" Kotapalayam	7	13½	0	1	60	0	2	50	0	3	40	0	10	40
		" Kasgudi	8½	...	0	2	10	0	3	15	0	4	20	0	12	60
		" Mutanchetti	8½	17	0	2	10	0	3	15	0	4	20	0	12	60
		" Namakkal ... ..	...	10½	0	2	50	0	3	75	0	5	20	0	15	60
Total ... ..	...	57½	0	14	30	0	21	45	0	28	60	1	41	20		
From Atar to Karur.	22	To Namakkal (vide No. 20) ... ..	...	48½	0	12	10	0	18	15	0	24	20	1	27	60
		" Velliapuram	3½	...	0	0	65	0	1	17½	0	1	50	0	4	70
		" Kandampalayam	4½	...	0	1	10	0	1	52	0	2	20	0	6	60
		" Paramati	4½	12½	0	1	10	0	1	55	0	2	20	0	6	60
		" Karur (vide No. 7) ... ..	...	11½	0	2	70	0	4	25	0	5	60	0	17	20
Total ... ..	...	72½	0	18	5	0	27	7½	0	36	10	2	18	30		
From Atar to Sankaridrug.	23	To Namagiripet (vide No. 20). ... ..	...	28½	0	7	10	0	3	45	0	14	20	0	42	60
		" Rasipuram	6½	...	0	1	50	0	2	35	0	3	20	0	9	60
		" Manjanur	6	...	0	1	40	0	2	20	0	3	0	0	9	0
		" Paluode	3½	15½	0	0	65	0	1	17½	0	1	50	0	4	70
		" Vardampatti	6½	...	0	1	50	0	2	35	0	3	20	0	9	60
		" Sankaridrug	8	14½	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	12	0
Total ... ..	...	58½	0	14	55	0	14	72½	0	29	30	1	42	50		
From Atar to Salem.	24	Vide Route (vide No. 1) ... ..	...	33	0	8	20	0	12	30	0	16	40	1	4	40
		Total ... ..	...	33	0	8	20	0	12	30	0	16	40	1	4	40
From Atar to Sankaridrug.	25	To Salem (vide No. 1) ... ..	...	33	0	8	20	0	12	30	0	16	40	1	4	40
		" Sankaridrug (vide No. 9). ... ..	...	26	0	6	40	0	9	60	0	13	0	0	39	0
		Total ... ..	...	59	0	14	60	0	22	10	0	29	40	1	48	40

No. 1—cont.

Routes in the Ceded districts with the average rates of hire therein—cont.

	References	Distances in B. miles.		Cooly hire.	Palankin bearers' hire.	Bullock hire.	Cart hire.
		Villages.	Stages.				
From Atūr to Erode.	26	To Sankaridrug (vide No. 25).	59	PAGS. F. C. 0 14 60	PAGS. F. C. 0 22 10	PAGS. F. C. 0 29 40	PAGS. F. C. 1 43 60
		" Padri	7½	0 1 75	0 2 72½	0 3 70	0 11 50
		" Erode	7½	0 1 65	0 2 5½	0 3 50	0 10 70
		Total	74	0 18 40	0 27 60	0 37 0	2 21 0
From Atūr to Dharam-pāri.	27	To Salem (vide No. 1) ...	33	0 8 20	0 12 30	0 16 40	1 4 40
		" Dharampāri (vide No. 12).	41½	0 10 25	0 15 37½	0 25 50	1 16 70
		Total	74½	0 18 45	0 27 67½	0 37 10	2 21 30
From Atūr to Tiruppāttūr.	28	To Yettapūram	10	0 2 40	0 3 60	0 5 0	0 15 0
		" Tromal	10½	0 2 50	0 3 75	0 5 20	0 15 60
		" Amapalaiyam	4½	0 1 10	0 1 55	0 2 20	0 6 60
		" Kotapatti	15	0 3 60	0 5 50	0 7 40	0 22 40
		" Tirtamalli	12	0 3 0	0 4 40	0 6 0	0 18 0
		" Anamantatirtam	7½	0 1 70	0 2 65	0 3 60	0 11 20
		" Ūtankarai	6½	0 1 50	0 2 35	0 3 20	0 9 60
		" Tiruppāttūr (vide No. 16).	16½	0 4 15	0 6 22½	0 8 30	0 25 10
Total	82½	0 20 55	0 31 2½	0 41 30	2 34 10		
From Atūr to Tiruppāttūr.	29	To Yettapūram	10	0 2 40	0 3 60	0 5 0	0 15 0
		" Belūr	6	0 1 40	0 2 20	0 3 0	0 9 0
		" Pallipatti	12½	0 3 10	0 4 55	0 6 20	0 18 60
		" Adikarappatti (vide No. 15)	28	0 7 0	0 10 40	0 14 0	0 42 0
		" Herrūr	10½	0 2 50	0 3 75	0 5 20	0 15 60
		" Ūtankarai (vide No. 16).	17	0 4 20	0 6 30	0 8 40	0 25 40
		" Tiruppāttūr (vide No. 16).	16½	0 4 15	0 6 22½	0 8 30	0 25 10
Total	100½	0 25 15	0 37 62½	1 5 30	3 16 10		
From Atūr to Chengamma.	30	To Tromal (vide No. 28) ...	20½	0 5 10	0 7 55	0 10 20	0 30 60
		" Cotapatti (vide No. 28) ...	19½	0 4 70	0 7 25	0 9 60	0 29 20
		" Nepatori	14½	0 3 50	0 5 35	0 7 20	0 21 60
		" Chengamma	15½	0 3 70	0 5 65	0 7 60	0 23 20
Total	70	0 17 70	0 26 20	0 35 0	2 15 0		
From Nāmakkal to Trin-chinopalli.	31	To Totiam (vide No. 6) ...	21	0 5 20	0 7 70	0 10 40	0 31 40
		" Shirgamaai... ..	17	0 4 20	0 6 30	0 8 40	0 25 40
		" Trichinopalli	14	0 3 40	0 5 20	0 7 0	0 21 0
Total	52	0 13 0	0 19 40	0 26 0	1 33 0		
From Nāmakkal to Moganūr.	32	To Mangipatti	7½	0 1 70	0 2 65	0 3 60	0 11 20
		" Moganūr	4½	0 1 10	0 1 55	0 2 20	0 6 60
Total	12	0 3 0	0 4 40	0 6 0	0 18 0		
From Nāmakkal to Karūr.	33	To Paramati (vide No. 22) ...	12½	0 3 5	0 5 47½	0 6 10	0 18 30
		" Karūr (vide No. 7)	11½	0 2 70	0 4 25	0 5 60	0 17 20
Total	23½	0 5 75	0 9 72½	0 11 70	0 35 50		
From Nāmakkal to Sankaridrug.	34	To Mārapanigampatti	5½	0 1 30	0 2 5	0 2 60	0 8 20
		" Ilapalli	9½	0 2 30	0 3 45	0 4 60	0 14 20
		" Ottūr	5½	0 1 30	0 2 5	0 2 60	0 8 20
		" Sankaridrug	8½	0 2 10	0 3 15	0 4 20	0 12 60
Total	29	0 7 20	0 10 70	0 14 40	0 43 40		

No. 1—cont.

Routes in the Ceded districts with the average rates of hire therein—cont.

	References.	Distances in B miles.		Cooly hire.	Palankin bearers' hire.	Bullock hire.	Cart hire.	
		Villages.	Stages.					
From Nāmakkal to Erode.	35	To Ernapuram ..	5½	...	PAGS. F. C. 0 1 30	PAGS. F. C. 0 1 65	PAGS. F. C. 0 2 60	PAGS. F. C. 0 8 20
		" Kodur ...	6½	11½	0 1 45	0 2 7½	0 3 10	0 9 30
		" Pirdi ...	10	...	0 2 40	0 3 60	0 5 0	0 15 0
		" Kokryapatti ...	6½	16½	0 1 50	0 2 15	0 3 20	0 9 60
		" Erode ...	...	5½	0 1 30	0 1 65	0 2 60	0 8 20
		Total	33½	0 8 35	0 12 52½	0 16 70	1 5 50
From Nāmakkal to Cauverypuram.	36	To Sankaridrug (vide No. 34).	...	29	0 7 20	0 10 70	0 14 40	0 43 40
		" Yerrappadi...	8	...	0 2 20	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 12 0
		" Mursapatti ...	5	18	0 1 20	0 1 70	0 2 40	0 7 40
		" Kolnaigampatti ...	8	...	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 12 0
		" Shānpalli ...	6½	14½	0 1 55	0 2 42½	0 3 30	0 10 10
		" Cauverypuram ...	...	7	0 1 60	0 2 50	0 3 40	0 10 40
Total ...	...	...	63½	0 15 75	0 23 72½	0 31 70	2 5 50	
From Nāmakkal to Dharampuri.	37	To Kādapalli ...	5	...	0 1 20	0 1 70	0 2 40	0 7 40
		" Yellur ...	5½	10½	0 1 35	0 2 12½	0 2 70	0 8 50
		" Malsamudram ...	...	12	0 3 0	0 4 40	0 6 0	0 18 0
		" Kadyampetta ...	9½	...	0 2 30	0 3 45	0 4 60	0 14 20
		" Omalur ...	9	18½	0 2 20	0 3 30	0 4 40	0 13 40
		" Toppur Choultry (vide No. 13).	...	16½	0 4 5	0 6 7½	0 8 10	0 24 30
" Dharampuri (vide No. 13).	...	17½	0 4 25	0 6 37½	0 8 50	0 25 70		
Total ...	...	...	74½	0 18 55	0 23 2½	0 37 30	2 22 10	
From Sankaridrug to Salem.	38	...	26	0 6 40	0 9 60	0 13 0	0 39 0	
From Sankaridrug to Tiagar.	39	To Salem (vide No. 9) ...	...	26	0 6 40	0 9 60	0 13 0	0 39 0
		" Atur (vide No. 1) ...	...	38	0 8 20	0 12 30	0 16 40	1 4 40
		" Tiagar (vide No. 18) ...	...	37½	0 9 25	0 13 77½	0 18 50	1 10 70
Total ...	...	...	96½	0 24 5	0 36 7½	1 3 10	3 9 30	
From Sankaridrug to Trichinopalli.	40	To Nāmakkal (vide No. 34) ...	...	29	0 7 20	0 10 70	0 14 40	0 43 40
		" Trichinopalli (vide No. 31).	...	52	0 13 0	0 19 40	0 26 0	1 33 0
Total ...	...	...	81	0 20 20	0 30 30	0 40 40	2 31 40	
From Sankaridrug to Karur.	41	To Trichengode ...	8	...	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 12 0
		" Muniannur ...	8½	16½	0 2 10	0 3 15	0 4 20	0 12 60
		" Velrapalli ...	5½	...	0 1 30	0 2 5	0 2 60	0 8 20
		" Paramati ...	7½	12½	0 1 65	0 2 57½	0 3 50	0 10 70
		" Karur (vide No. 7) ...	...	11½	0 2 70	0 4 25	0 5 60	0 17 20
Total ...	...	...	40½	0 10 15	0 15 22½	0 20 30	1 16 10	
From Sankaridrug to Erode.	42	...	15	0 3 60	0 5 50	0 7 40	0 22 40	
From Sankaridrug to Cauverypuram.	43	To Mursapatti (vide No. 36)...	...	13	0 3 20	0 4 70	0 6 40	0 19 40
		" Shānpalli (vide No. 36) ...	...	14½	0 3 55	0 5 42½	0 7 30	0 22 10
		" Cauverypuram ...	...	7	0 1 60	0 2 50	0 3 40	0 10 40
Total ...	...	...	34½	0 8 55	0 13 2½	0 17 30	1 7 10	

No. 1—cont.

Routes in the Ceded districts with the average rates of hire therein—cont.

	References.	Distances in B miles.		Cooly hire.	Palankin bearers' hire.	Bullock hire.	Cart hire.	
		Villages.	Stages.					
From Sankaridrog to Pennagaram.	To Yerrappadi... ..	8	...	PAGS. F. C.	PAGS. F. C.	PAGS. F. C.	PAGS. F. C.	
	" Irapalli	6	...	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 12 0	
	" Nangapalli	8½	22½	0 1 40	0 2 20	0 3 0	0 9 0	
	" Sholappadi ... ..	...	11½	0 2 10	0 3 15	0 4 20	0 12 60
	" Mudagampatti	12½	...	0 2 70	0 4 25	0 5 60	0 17 20	
	" Pennagaram	6½	19	0 3 10	0 4 55	0 6 20	0 18 60	
Total ... ..	...	...	53	0 13 20	0 19 70	0 26 40	1 34 40
From Sankaridrog to Dharampuri.	To Nangapalli (vide No. 44) ...	...	22½	0 5 50	0 8 35	0 11 20	0 33 60
	" Meshairi	6½	...	0 1 50	0 2 35	0 3 20	0 9 60	
	" Belari	5½	...	0 1 30	0 2 5	0 2 60	0 8 20	
	" Toppur Choultry	7	19	0 1 60	0 2 50	0 3 40	0 10 40	
	" Jargi	6	...	0 1 40	0 2 20	0 3 0	0 9 0	
	" Pennagaram	16½	22½	0 4 10	0 6 15	0 8 20	0 24 60	
Total ... ..	...	...	64	0 16 0	0 24 0	0 32 0	2 6 0
From Sankaridrog to Dharampuri.	To Nangapalli (vide No. 44) ...	...	22½	0 5 50	0 8 35	0 11 20	0 33 60
	" Toppur Choultry (vide No. 45).	...	19	0 4 60	0 7 10	0 9 40	0 28 40	
	" Dharampuri (vide No. 12).	...	17½	0 4 25	0 6 37½	0 8 50	0 25 70	
Total ... ..	...	...	58½	0 14 55	0 22 2½	0 29 30	1 43 10
From Sankaridrog to Dharampuri.	To Kanganapuram	8	...	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 12 0	
	" Papambadi	6½	14½	0 1 55	0 2 42½	0 3 30	0 10 10	
	" Tarangalam	4½	...	0 1 10	0 1 55	0 2 20	0 6 60	
	" Omatur	7	11½	0 1 60	0 2 50	0 3 40	0 10 40	
	" Toppur Choultry (vide No. 13).	...	16½	0 4 5	0 6 7½	0 8 10	0 24 30	
	" Dharampuri (vide No. 12).	...	17½	0 4 25	0 6 37½	0 8 50	0 25 70	
Total ... ..	...	...	59½	0 14 75	0 22 32½	0 29 70	1 44 50
From Sankaridrog to Krishnagiri.	To Dharampuri (vide No. 47).	...	59½	0 14 75	0 22 32½	0 29 70	1 44 5	
	" Karangalam (vide No. 14)	...	12½	0 3 10	0 4 55	0 6 20	0 18 60	
	" Krishnagiri (vide No. 14).	...	17	0 4 20	0 6 30	0 8 40	0 25 40	
Total ... ..	...	...	89½	0 22 25	0 33 37½	0 44 50	2 43 70
From Sankaridrog to Tiruppattur.	To Dharampuri (vide No. 47).	...	59½	0 14 75	0 22 32½	0 29 70	1 44 50	
	" Ariyakolem	8	...	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 12 0	
	" Eruttur	5	...	0 1 20	0 1 70	0 2 40	0 7 40	
	" Mallur	12	25	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 18 0	
	" Kakengira	5½	...	0 1 30	0 2 5	0 2 60	0 8 20	
	" Tiruppattur	8	13½	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 12 0	
Total ... ..	...	...	98½	0 24 45	0 36 27½	1 4 10	3 12 30
From Dharampuri to Kotapalli.	To Moganur	7	...	0 1 60	0 2 50	0 3 10	0 10 40	
	" Pudupatti	5½	12½	0 1 30	0 2 5	0 2 60	0 8 20	
	" Peddur	7½	...	0 1 75	0 2 72½	0 3 70	0 11 50	
	" Harur	5½	13½	0 1 35	0 2 12½	0 2 70	0 8 50	
	" Tirtamalli ... ..	...	9	0 2 20	0 3 30	0 4 40	0 13 40
	" Kottapalli ... ..	...	12	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 18 0
Total ... ..	...	...	47	0 11 60	0 17 10	0 23 40	1 26 40
From Dharampuri to Salem.	(Vide Route No. 12) ...	51	...	41½	0 10 25	0 15 31½	0 20 50	1 16 70

No. 1—cont.

Routes in the Ceded districts with the average rates of hire therein—cont.

	References.	Distances in B miles.		Cooly hire.	Palankin bearers' hire.	Bullock hire.	Cart hire.
		Villages.	Stages.				
From Dharampuri to Athar.	To Salem (vide No. 12) ...	52	41½	0 10 25	0 15 3½	0 20 50	1 16 70
	" Athar (vide No. 1) ...		33	0 8 20	0 12 30	0 16 40	1 4 40
	Total ...	74½	0 18 45	0 27 67½	0 37 10	2 21 30	
From Dharampuri to Namakkal.	To (vide Route No. 37) ...	53	74½	0 18 55	0 28 2½	0 37 10	2 22 10
From Dharampuri to Senkardrug.	To (vide Route No. 47) ...	54	59½	0 11 75	0 22 32½	0 29 70	1 44 50
From Dharampuri to Pennagaram.	To Indur ...	55	8	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 12 0
	" Agaram ...		6	0 1 40	0 2 20	0 3 0	0 9 0
	" Pennagaram ...		5	0 1 20	0 1 70	0 2 40	0 7 40
	Total ...	19	0 4 60	0 7 10	0 9 40	0 28 40	
From Dharampuri to Cauverypuram.	To Pennagam (vide No. 55) ...	56	19	0 4 60	0 7 10	0 9 40	0 28 40
	" Mitbavi ...		8	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 12 0
	" Nellar ...		6½	0 1 50	0 2 35	0 3 20	0 9 60
	" Cauverypuram ...		5½	0 1 30	0 2 5	0 2 60	0 8 20
	Total ...		39	0 9 60	0 14 50	0 19 40	1 13 40
From Dharampuri to Cauverypuram.	To Adamankottai ...	57	6	0 1 35	0 2 12½	0 2 70	0 8 50
	" Adjanhalli ...		9½	0 2 30	0 3 45	0 4 60	0 14 20
	" Perambola ...		6	0 1 40	0 2 20	0 3 0	0 9 0
	" Batrapatti ...		7	0 1 60	0 2 5	0 3 40	0 10 40
	" Cauverypuram ...		7½	0 1 70	0 2 65	0 3 60	0 11 20
	Total ...		35½	0 8 75	0 13 32½	0 17 70	1 8 50
From Dharampuri to Chinnarayadrug.	To Chovampatti ...	58	9½	0 2 30	0 3 45	0 4 60	0 14 20
	" Palakode ...		5½	0 1 30	0 2 5	0 2 60	0 8 20
	" Maranahalli ...		8	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 12 0
	" Chinnarayadrug ...		8	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 12 0
	Total ...		31	0 7 60	0 11 50	0 15 40	1 7 40
From Dharampuri to Haridrug.	To Palakode (vide No. 58) ...	59	15	0 3 60	0 5 50	0 7 40	0 29 40
	" Marandahalli ...		8	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 12 0
	" Peddapetta (Tipu's Coun-try) ...		5½	0 1 50	0 2 5	0 2 60	0 8 20
	" Haridrug ...		6½	0 1 50	0 2 35	0 3 20	0 9 60
	Total ...		35	0 8 60	0 13 10	0 15 40	1 1 40
From Dharampuri to Rayakottai.	To Palakode (vide No. 58) ...	60	15	0 3 60	0 5 50	0 7 40	0 22 40
	" Chittampatti ...		8½	0 2 10	0 8 15	0 4 20	0 13 60
	" Rayakottai ...		7½	0 1 65	0 2 57½	0 3 50	0 10 70
	Total ...		30½	0 7 55	0 11 42½	0 15 30	1 1 10

No. 1—cont.

Routes in the Ceded districts with the average rates of hire therein—cont.

	References.	Distances in B miles.		Cooly hire.	Palankin bearers' hire.	Bullock hire.	Cart hire.
		Villages.	Stages.				
From Dharapuri to Virabhadradrag.	61	To Pālakode (<i>vide</i> No. 58) ...	15	0 2 60	0 5 50	0 7 40	0 22 40
		„ Virabhadradrag ...	6½	0 1 55	0 2 42	0 3 30	0 10 10
		Total ...	21½	0 5 35	0 8 12½	0 10 70	0 32 50
From Dharapuri to Krishnagiri.	62	To Kāramangalam (<i>vide</i> No. 14) ...	12½	0 3 10	0 4 45	0 6 20	0 18 60
		„ Krishnagiri (<i>vide</i> No. 14) ...	17	0 4 20	0 6 30	0 8 40	0 25 40
		Total ...	29½	0 7 30	0 11 5	0 14 60	0 44 20
From Dharapuri to Kaugundi.	63	To Kāramangalam (<i>vide</i> No. 12) ...	12½	0 3 10	0 4 55	0 6 20	0 18 60
		„ Krishnagiri (<i>vide</i> No. 12) ...	17	0 4 20	0 6 30	0 8 40	0 25 40
		„ Varadampatti ...	8	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 12 0
		„ Kopa ...	13	0 3 20	0 4 70	0 6 40	0 19 40
		„ Kaugundi ...	7	0 1 60	0 2 50	0 3 40	0 10 40
Total ..	57½	0 14 30	0 21 45	0 28 60	1 41 80		
From Dharapuri to Tiruppattūr.	64	To Mattūr (<i>vide</i> No. 49) ...	25	0 6 20	0 9 30	0 12 40	0 37 40
		„ Tiruppattūr (<i>vide</i> No. 49) ...	13½	0 3 30	0 5 5	0 6 60	0 20 30
		Total ...	38½	0 9 50	0 14 35	0 19 20	1 12 60
From Dharapuri to Vāniyambādi.	65	To Tiruppattūr (<i>vide</i> No. 64) ...	38½	0 9 50	0 14 35	0 19 20	1 12 60
		„ Chakrakuppam ...	5½	0 1 35	0 2 12½	0 2 70	0 8 50
		„ Vāniyambādi ...	8½	0 2 5	0 3 9½	0 4 10	0 12 30
Total ...	52½	0 13 10	0 19 55	0 26 20	1 33 60		
From Dharapuri to Vāniyambādi.	66	To Mattūr (<i>vide</i> No. 49) ...	25	0 6 20	0 9 30	0 12 40	0 37 40
		„ Mudampatti ...	6½	0 1 45	0 2 27½	0 3 10	0 9 30
		„ Perandapalli ...	10½	0 1 5	0 1 47½	0 2 10	0 6 30
		„ Pillanēri ...	4½	0 1 5	0 1 47½	0 2 10	0 6 30
		„ Vāniyambādi ...	10	0 2 40	0 3 60	0 5 0	0 15 0
Total ...	49½	0 12 35	0 18 15½	0 24 70	1 29 50		
From Dharapuri to Āmbūr.	67	To Vāniyambādi (<i>vide</i> No. 65) ...	52½	0 13 10	0 19 45	0 26 20	1 33 60
		„ Wuddachēri ...	4	0 1 0	0 1 40	0 2 0	0 6 0
		„ Āmbūr ...	8½	0 2 10	0 3 15	0 4 20	0 12 60
Total ...	65	0 16 20	0 24 30	0 32 40	2 7 40		
From Dharapuri to Changamma.	68	To Arriyakollam ...	8	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 12 0
		„ Kāmmnellūr ...	4½	0 1 10	0 1 55	0 2 20	0 6 60
		„ Kallāvi ...	9	0 2 20	0 3 30	0 4 40	0 13 40
		„ Kūdingira ...	7	0 1 60	0 2 50	0 3 40	0 10 40
		„ Singarappet ...	6	0 1 50	0 2 20	0 3 0	0 9 0
		„ Pallipatti ...	9½	0 2 25	0 3 37½	0 4 50	0 13 70
		„ Changamma ...	5½	0 1 30	0 2 5	0 2 60	0 8 20
Total ...	49½	0 12 25	0 18 37½	0 24 50	1 28 70		
From Rāyakkōttai to Tenkaraikōttai.	69	To Pudupatti (<i>vide</i> No. 50) ...	12½	0 3 10	0 4 55	0 6 20	0 18 60
		„ Tenkaraikōttai ...	9	0 2 20	0 3 30	0 4 40	0 13 40
		Total ...	21½	0 5 30	0 8 5	0 10 60	0 32 20

No. 1—cont.

Routes in the Ceded districts with the average rates of hire therein—cont.

	References.	Distances in B miles.		Cooly hire.	Palankin bearers' hire.	Bullock hire.	Cart hire.		
		Villages.	Stages.						
From Rāya-kōttai to Virabhadradrug.	To Chittampatti	70	7½	...	PAGS. F. C.	0 16 5	0 8 5	0 3 50	0 10 70
	" Virabhadradrug ... ..		...	17	0 1 35	0 2 57½	0 2 70	0 8 50
	Total ... ..		...	17	0 3 20	0 4 70	0 6 40	0 19 40
From Rāyakōttai to Changamma.	To Virabhadradrug (vide No. 70).	71	13	...	0 3 20	0 4 70	0 6 40	0 19 40	
	" Hanumantapuram		7	...	0 1 60	0 2 50	0 3 40	0 10 40	
	" Kāramangalam		6	26	0 1 40	0 2 20	0 3 0	0 9 0	
	" Banūr ... ..		...	7½	0 1 70	0 2 65	0 3 60	0 11 20
	" Padāri		8½	...	0 2 10	0 3 15	0 4 20	0 12 60	
	" Ūttankārai		7½	16	0 1 70	0 2 65	0 3 60	0 11 20	
	" Changamma (vide No. 68).		...	20½	0 5 15	0 7 62½	0 10 30	0 31 10	
	Total ... ..		...	70½	0 17 45	0 26 27½	0 35 10	2 15 30
From Rāyakōttai to Tenkaraikōttai.	To Kāramangalam (vide No. 71).	72	...	26	0 6 40	0 9 60	0 13 0	0 39 0	
	" Kāminellūr ... ..		...	11	0 2 60	0 4 10	0 5 40	0 16 40
	" Murappūr		8	...	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 12 0	
	" Tenkaraikōttai		8½	16½	0 2 10	0 3 15	0 4 20	0 12 60	
	Total ... ..		...	58½	0 13 30	0 20 5	0 26 60	1 35 20
From Rāya-kōttai to Penngaram.	To (vide Route No. 60)	73	...	30½	0 7 55	0 11 47½	0 15 30	1 1 10	
	To Pālakode (vide No. 68)		74	...	15	0 3 60	0 5 50	0 7 40	0 22 40
	" Papārpatti			7½	...	0 1 70	0 2 65	0 3 60	0 11 20
	" Pennagaram			13½	21	0 3 30	0 5 5	0 6 60	0 20 20
Total ... ..	...	...	36	0 9 0	0 13 40	0 18 0	1 9 0	
From Rāya-kōttai to Shevaroydrūg.	To Shevaroydrūg	75	...	5½	0 1 30	0 2 5	0 2 60	0 8 20	
	To Mudampatti		76	4½	...	0 1 10	0 1 55	0 2 20	0 6 60
	" Hāridrūg (Tipu's country).			3½	8	0 0 70	0 1 25	0 1 60	0 5 20
Total ... ..	...	...	8	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 12 0	
From Rāya-kōttai to Bangalore.	To Annichettydrūg	77	9	...	0 2 30	0 3 46	0 4 60	0 14 20	
	" Hosūr		16½	25½	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 24 0	
	" Bangalore ... ..		...	33	0 8 20	0 12 30	0 16 40	1 4 40
	Total	58½	0 14 50	0 21 75	0 29 20	1 42 60
From Rāya-kōttai to Krishnagiri.	To Karagūr	78	9	...	0 2 20	0 3 30	0 4 40	0 13 40	
	" Krishnagiri		8	17	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 12 0	
	Total	17	0 4 20	0 6 30	0 8 40	0 25 40
From Rāya-kōttai to Kangundi.	To Krishnagiri (vide No. 78).	79	...	17	0 4 20	0 6 30	0 8 40	0 25 40	
	" Kangundi (vide No. 63) ... ..		...	28	0 7 0	0 10 40	0 14 0	0 42 0
	Total	45	0 11 20	0 16 70	0 22 40	1 22 40

No. 1—cont.

Routes in the Ceded districts with the average rates of hire therein—cont.

	References.	Distances in B miles.		Cooly hire.	Palankin bearers' hire.	Bullock hire.	Cart hire.	
		Villages.	Stages.					
From Rayakottai to Changanma.	80	To Igadeo	8½	0 2 5	0 3 7½	0 4 10	0 12 30	
		" Mattur	10	0 2 40	0 3 60	0 5 0	0 15 0	
		" Joypatti	6	0 1 40	0 2 20	0 3 0	0 9 0	
		" Utankarai	6½	0 1 50	0 2 35	0 3 20	0 9 60	
		" Changanma ... ..	...	0 5 15	0 7 62½	0 10 30	0 31 10
Total ... ..	...	51½	0 12 70	0 19 25	0 25 60	1 32 20	
From Krishnagiri to Tenkaraikottai.	81	To Cauverypatam	8½	0 2 5	0 3 7½	0 4 10	0 12 30	
		" Atavadi	7	0 1 60	0 2 50	0 3 40	0 10 40	
		" Eruttur	6½	0 1 50	0 2 35	0 3 20	0 9 60	
		" Kaminellur	4½	0 1 10	0 1 55	0 2 20	0 6 60	
		" Tenkaraikottai (vide No. 72).	...	0 4 10	0 6 15	0 8 20	0 24 60	
Total ... ..	...	42½	0 10 55	0 16 2½	0 21 30	1 19 10	
From Krishna-giri to Dharampuri.	82	To Cauverypatam	8½	0 2 5	0 3 7½	0 4 10	0 12 30	
		" Karamangalam	8½	0 2 15	0 3 22½	0 4 30	0 13 10	
		" Dharampuri ... ..	...	0 3 10	0 1 55	0 6 20	0 18 60
Total ... ..	...	29½	0 7 30	0 [] 5	0 14 60	0 44 20	
From Krishna-giri to Pennagaram.	83	To Pungampatti	10½	0 2 5	0 3 75	0 5 20	0 15 60	
		" Virabhadradrug	3½	0 0 75	0 1 32½	0 1 70	0 5 50	
		" Palakode	6½	0 1 55	0 2 42½	0 3 30	0 10 10	
		" Pennagaram (vide No. 74).	21	0 5 20	0 7 70	0 10 40	0 31 40	
Total ... ..	...	42	0 10 40	0 15 60	0 21 0	1 18 0	
From Krishna-giri to Pennagaram.	84	To Cauverypatam	8½	0 2 5	0 3 7½	0 4 10	0 12 30	
		" Hanumantapuram	9½	0 2 25	0 3 37½	0 4 50	0 13 70	
		" Palakode	4½	0 1 5	0 1 4½	0 2 10	0 6 30	
		" Pennagaram (vide No. 74).	...	0 5 20	0 7 70	0 10 40	0 31 40	
Total ... ..	...	42½	0 10 55	0 16 2½	0 21 30	1 19 10	
From Krishna-giri to Cauveryparam.	85	To Pennagaram (vide No. 84).	...	0 10 55	0 16 2½	0 21 30	1 19 10	
		" Cauveryparam (vide No. 56).	20	0 5 0	0 7 40	0 10 0	0 30 0	
Total ... ..	...	62½	0 15 55	0 23 42½	0 31 30	2 4 10	
From Krishna-giri to Rayakottai.	86	To (vide Route No. 78)	17	0 4 20	0 6 30	0 8 40	0 25 40
From Krishna-giri to Kangundi.	87	To (vide Route No. 63)	28	0 7 0	0 10 40	0 19 0	0 42 0
From Krishna-giri to Katoragarh.	88	To Madapalli	8½	0 2 15	0 3 22½	0 4 30	0 13 10	
		" Uppadawadi	4½	0 1 15	0 1 62½	0 2 30	0 7 10	
		" Katoragarh	8½	0 1 70	0 1 25	0 1 60	0 5 20	
Total ... ..	...	17	0 4 20	0 6 30	0 8 40	0 25 40	

No. 1—cont.

Routes in the Ceded districts with the average rates of hire therein—cont.

	References.	Distances in B miles.		Cooly hire.	Palankin bearers' hire.	Bullock hire.	Cart hire.
		Villages.	Stages.				
From Krish. From Krishn. nagiri to giri to Vaniyambadi.	To Katoragarh	89	7	17	PAGS. F. C.	PAGS. F. C.	PAGS. F. C.
	" Malligutta		2½	0 4 20	0 6 30	0 8 40	0 25 40
	" Ramnaigpet		6	0 1 60	0 2 50	0 3 40	0 10 40
	" Vaniyambadi		14½	0 0 55	0 1 2½	0 1 30	0 4 10
	Total ... ..	...	31½	0 7 75	0 11 72½	0 15 70	1 [0] [0]
From Krish. From Krishn. nagiri to Vaniyambadi.	To Madapalli	90	8½	...	0 2 15	0 3 22½	0 4 30
	" Natrampalli		12½	0 3 15	0 4 62½	0 6 30	0 19 10
	" Vaniyambadi		9½	0 2 25	0 3 37½	0 4 50	0 13 70
	Total ... ..	...	30½	0 7 55	0 11 42½	0 15 30	1 1 10
From Krishnagiri to Ambur.	To Vaniyambadi (vide No. 89).	91	...	31½	0 7 75	0 11 72½	0 15 70
	" Ambur		12½	0 3 10	0 4 55	0 6 20	0 18 60
Total ... ..	...	44½	0 11 5	0 16 47½	0 22 10	1 21 30	
From Krishnagiri to Tiruppattar.	To Madapalli	92	8½	...	0 2 15	0 3 22½	0 4 30
	" Melpadi		3	0 0 60	0 1 10	0 1 40	0 4 40
	" Kanduli		6½	0 1 45	0 2 27½	0 3 10	0 9 10
	" Tiruppattar		8½	0 2 10	0 3 15	0 4 20	0 12 60
Total ... ..	...	26½	0 6 50	0 9 75	0 13 20	0 39 60	
From Krishnagiri to Vellore.	To Vaniyambadi (vide No. 89).	93	...	31½	0 7 75	0 11 72½	0 15 70
	" Ambur		12½	3 3 10	0 4 55	0 6 20	0 18 60
	" Nallinaigankuppam		5½	0 1 35	0 2 12½	0 2 70	0 8 50
	" Pallikonda		12½	0 3 15	0 4 62½	0 6 30	0 19 10
	" Vellore		15	0 3 60	0 5 50	0 7 40	0 22 40
Total ... ..	...	77½	0 19 35	0 29 12½	0 38 70	2 26 50	
From Krishnagiri to Vellore.	To Tiruppattar	94	...	26½	0 6 50	0 9 75	0 13 20
	" Ernambhat		9	0 2 20	3 3 30	0 4 40	0 13 40
	" Allangra		8	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 13 0
	" Pass		5	0 1 20	0 1 70	0 2 40	0 7 40
	" Kallapara		2	0 0 40	0 0 60	0 1 0	0 3 0
	" Agaram		7	0 1 60	0 2 50	0 3 40	0 10 40
	" Pallikonda		4	0 1 0	0 1 40	0 2 0	0 6 0
	" Vellore		15	0 3 60	0 5 50	0 7 40	0 22 40
Total ... ..	...	76½	0 19 10	0 28 55	0 38 20	2 24 60	
From Krishnagiri to Vellore.	To Tiruppattar (vide No. 92).	95	...	26½	0 6 50	0 9 75	0 13 20
	" Vaniyambadi (vide No. 65).		14	0 3 40	0 5 20	0 7 0	0 21 0
	" Ambur		12½	0 3 10	0 4 55	0 6 20	0 18 60
	" Pallikonda (vide No. 93)		18½	4 50	0 6 75	0 9 20	0 27 60
	" Vellore		15	0 3 60	0 5 50	0 7 40	0 0 0
Total ... ..	...	86½	0 21 50	0 32 35	0 43 20	2 39 60	
From Krishnagiri to Madras.	To Vellore (vide No. 93)	96	...	77½	0 19 55	0 29 12½	0 38 70
	" Madras		86½	0 21 50	0 32 35	3 43 20	2 39 60
Total ... ..	...	164½	0 41 5	1 16 4½	1 37 10	5 21 30	

CXII

*Letter—*from J. B. TRAVERS, Esq., Deputy Secretary, Board of Revenue.

*To—*Lieut.-Col. ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent and Collector of the Baramahal and Salem districts.

*Dated—*Fort St. George, the 1st January 1799.

I am directed by the Board to transmit for your information and guidance the enclosed copy of a letter from Government relative to the prices to be fixed for straw purchased by bullock owners in the public service.

Enclosure.

Letter from J. Webb, Esq., Secretary, Revenue Department, to William Petric, Esq., President, and Member of the Board of Revenue, dated Fort St. George, the 30th December 1798.

As considerable inconvenience has arisen from the high prices at which straw is charged to the bullock owners now in the public service, I am directed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council that orders may be immediately issued to the Collector of the districts through which the bullocks may pass to supply them with straw at the usual rate of one fanam per bundle.

The people authorized to purchase straw for the public service will be furnished with certificates from the principal agent for cattle.

CXIII

*Letter—*from Major C. CORNER, Commissary of Provisions to the Army.

*To—*Lieut.-Col. ALEXANDER READ, Commanding Baramahal and Salem.

*Dated—*Fort St. George, the 31st December 1798.

The Commander in Chief having signified his intention to me with respect to the distribution of the sheep and slaughter cattle provided for the army, I have to request you will on the receipt of this letter forward for the use of the army assembling at Wālājānagar 8,000 sheep and 500 slaughter cattle. If the quantity now applied for can reach Wālājānagar by the 10th of January, I shall hope to be on the spot to receive them; but should the service require my presence for a long time at the presidency I shall be careful to have a person ready to receive the flocks and grant such receipts as you shall require. Allow me to use this opportunity to remind you of the consequence it will be to the troops that the flocks shall not be too hard driven and I hope I have provided sufficient time for their march to the place of rendezvous.

CXIV

*Letter—*from Lieut.-Col. ALEXANDER READ, Commanding Baramahal and Salem.

*To—*Major CHARLES CORNER, Commissary of Provisions, Fort St. George.

*Dated—*Krishnagiri, the 3rd January 1799.

I have duly received your letter of the 24th ultimo informing me of your having sent servants to receive the flocks of sheep and slaughter cattle that may be furnished from the Baramahal districts for the use of the army and that of the 31st, requesting that I may forward 8,000 sheep and 500 cattle to Wālājānagar where you hope to be on the spot to receive them.

2. When the first letter came to hand, I was drawing up a letter to the Secretary to Government on the subject of supply; and as the information it contains may be of use in your department, I with that view and a sincere wish to afford you every assistance in my power, enclose you a copy of it.

3. You will find that the current price of different articles, the modes of procuring them, the numbers required adjustment of accounts with the inhabitants, the keeping charge of and delivering them over to departments, are the principal points taken into consideration and as every public office must be pressed at present, I beg of you to make them severally the subjects of your attention to

the end that your suggestions on their subject which cannot fail being acceptable to Government, may be used as conducive to the forming the necessary regulations for the important business of supply.

4. You will observe that all requisitions of the kind being extremely vexatious and injurious to the inhabitants, I am earnestly desirous of their being regulated when private considerations must yield to public exigency in such a manner as may least be felt by individuals and that as the due performance of a Collector's functions requires all his time and ability, I am likewise wishful that the business of supply may be conducted with as little inconvenience to the Collectors as possible.

5. As certain rules which would answer those purposes must originate in your office and of course will occur to you, I shall only propose the following as materially concerning my department.

(1) Prices for sheep and cattle should be fixed upon each description of them as in my statement (No. 1) or on the usual denominations, viz., full, half and a quarter grown. If there be objections to that, 3 per pagoda as fixed by Government for ordinary sheep would do for them and 2 pagodas (not less) for slaughter cattle as the inhabitants can divide the amount among them according to their respective property.

(2) Requisitions of the numbers wanted should doubtless be regulated by the density of stock; but as the resources of none of the districts in the Carnatic are ascertained, I suppose they must be determined by the situation or route of the army. As you will find in my letter to the Secretary, I have assessed the Ceded districts for 20,000 sheep and 1,000 heads of cattle which I conjecture will be about a month's provision for 5,000 Europeans.

(3) The inhabitants should be paid for the articles they furnish on the spot as the only proper means of securing to them their dues and you should send money along with your people for the purpose or procure authority to draw upon me for it. I advise, however, your bringing sufficient sum for your department, as it appears, I shall have none to spare. If receipts only are to be given by your servants as proposed and the adjustment of the inhabitants' claims is to be left to a future day they will be defrauded of their property in spite of all my endeavours and I shall be troubled again for twelve months in attending to complaints on that account.

(4) The flocks should be delivered over to your people at the kasbas or head towns of districts and I propose distributing them to the kasbas the moment they arrive to receive them and with money to pay for them. Agreeable, however, to your request the numbers wanted shall be despatched as soon as possible to Wālājānagar, but that place being 60 miles from the boundary of these districts, it is probable the first of them will not get there before the 15th. To ensure their getting there with the least delay, directions are given to send them in eighty flocks seventy of which will consist of 100 sheep and 6 cattle, and ten of 100 sheep and 8 cattle which make in all 8,000 sheep and 500 cattle.

6. As your people may be expected here daily I request that in future you give them instructions to draw them in from the kasbas to any point proposed. Guards with them are not necessary I think, as the country is in a state of tranquility.

CXV.

*Letter—*from Captain WILLIAM MACLEOD, Assistant Collector, Southern Division.
*To—*Lieut.-Col. ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent, Bāramahal.
*Dated—*Salem, the 4th January 1799.

I have been favoured with your letter of the 30th ultimo. I will require at least a fortnight to collect and drive to Krishnagiri the proportion which may be allotted for the Southern division to furnish cattle and sheep for the army. As you have not yet authorized money to be advanced on this account, because you have not resolved on the price, I must of consequence delay adapting any measure

towards collecting them till I may receive further instructions for there are the strongest objections against taking any thing from the ryots without their being immediately paid for whatever they are required to furnish. It would be a singular hardship to oblige the ryots to come to the kasbas of the respective districts to receive payment as some of them would have to travel 20 or 30 miles to receive payment of a single sheep. And if the sheep and cattle were first to be collected at the kasbas and paid for some time afterwards, they would have to travel twice over the same distance. The fair and simple mode would be first to fix the price and that on two or three stations in each district, where the ryots should be paid the average price on delivering them over to the mutasaddis sent from the district kachahri who should be provided with money to pay for the cattle and get receipts for the cash paid to the several individuals for their cattle. I conceive that unless this mode is observed, it will be scarcely possible to guard against abuses and mistakes.

2. I beg leave to point out to you that I can perceive no reason for your fixing the price of sheep at a cheaper rate in the Southern division than in the other two divisions and that it appears just and necessary that whatever price may be determined upon should be general and applicable to all the districts in regard to the articles that may be furnished through the channel of public authority. In support of this matter I have to observe that sheep and cattle are cheaper by one-fifth in Omalūr and Nangapalli than in Salem and Atūr. All the articles in your list after "An ordinary carriage bullock" are, I think, put down at little more than one-half what they should be, particularly for pots, fuel and forage.

3. I observe that you mistook my return of carriage cattle kept for hire for cattle in general. My return was entirely confined to carriage bullocks belonging to individuals who possessed 4 or upwards that were usually hired to traders, etc.

CXVI

*Circular letter—*from Lieut.-Col. ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent and Collector, Bāramahal, etc., districts

*To—*All Assistant Collectors, Bāramahal and Salem.

*Dated—*Krishnagiri, the 5th January 1799.

I herewith transmit you copies of a letter I have received from the Commissary of Provisions, requiring me to furnish 8,000 sheep and 500 slaughter cattle and to forward them to the camp at Wālājānagar by the 10th instant.

2. Considering the time required to collect them and the distance of our nearest districts to Wālājānagar, it is not practicable, you will perceive, to answer his expectations and you will probably think with me that it is not very fair on him to expect that we should forward them to camp for him which is doubtless his business as Commissary of Provisions. We must, however, afford him such assistance as he may stand in need of at first and hope that after the business of his department is put into proper train he will carry it on without subjecting us to such inconveniences. Let us then take the steps that are necessary for speedily complying with his present request.

3. It appears that his proportion of cattle and sheep is as one to sixteen and not as I supposed, viz., one to twenty but the difference is not so material as to require its being altered in my late assessment. The distance, however, of our districts from Wālājānagar makes it necessary to draw the whole from the districts north of Tappūr for it will require a week at least to collect the flocks at the kasbas, Vāniyambādi, our nearest district to Wālājānagar which is 63 miles and Dharampūri and Tenkaraikōttai are each 114 miles from that place, so that including 10 days for the tappāl arrangements and collection and supposing the flocks to travel 7 miles a day which is what they commonly do it, will be 17 days from this date before the flock of the nearest district can reach that camp and 23 days before that of the farthest district can reach it. Under these circumstances I propose that all the districts north of Tappūr furnish their whole quotas of the 20,000 sheep and 1,000 heads of cattle and a third more.

4. Agreeable to this arrangement the several quotas will be as follows :—

Districts.	Sheep.	Cattle.
Krishnagiri ...	768	65
Vaniyambadi ...	496	48
Tirappattur ...	304	32
Kunnatūr ...	1,251	61
Virabhadradrūg ...	739	57
Kāmmīnellūr ...	1,552	76
Kāngundi ...	541	40
Mēlpaddi ...	112	8
Total Northern division ...	5,768	387
Dharampūri ...	891	52
Pennagaram ...	469	37
Tenkaraikōttai ...	661	68
Total Central division ...	2,021	157
Grand total ...	7,784	544

This gives him 306 fewer sheep than his demand but 44 cattle more which by his proportion are equal to 604 sheep.

5. It will be necessary for you to direct your Tahsildars to be careful that there are none of the sheep under one and none of the cattle under two years old that there may be as many good among them as collectively to constitute the average. They must likewise be directed to send a kanakapillai and shepherds along with their respective flocks to the camp and you must give them each a letter to Major Corner or his Deputy in charge of the camp, requiring his receipt for the numbers ordered as above.

6. Not having yet received an answer to my letter on supplies addressed to Mr. Webb, I am little at a loss how to act in respect to the paying for them; but in this emergency of his conducting the business of his department entirely without our aid you may depend upon it that I will urge it again whenever I find that he has got his full establishment of servants.

7. As no doubt a greater quota of sheep and cattle than I first proposed will be required from these districts and a third one is now demanded of those to the northward of Tappūr, I shall now augment the assessment of those to the southward in the same proportion to bring them all upon a footing which gives the following quotas :—

Districts.	Sheep.	Cattle.
Salem ...	5,653	212
Nāmekkal ...	2,329	149
Bellar ...	1,667	93
Ātār ...	3,280	84
Total, Southern division ...	13,129	538
Sankaridrūg ...	2,431	152
Omālūr ...	3,323	107
Total, Central division ...	5,757	259
Grand total ...	18,883	797

These will make the total assessment 26,667 sheep and 1,341 cattle. I think it advisable as the only means of preventing frauds to pay the prices for the several descriptions as rated in the central column of my statement of articles (No. 1) to the owners at the time of delivery and I request you will either send money to every district for the purpose or desire the Tahsildars to apply the collections in that manner taking receipts from every individual and afterwards transmitting them as vouchers to their accounts. I must take responsibility of

this measure on myself and trust to Government approving of it as indispensibly necessary. Probably the amount will be within the average price of 3 sheep for a pagoda and the cattle within 2 pagodas per head and if so, no objection can well be found to it.

8. Matters being thus resolved on, you must open accounts with the Commissary of Provisions and having recommended that he would bring money along with him or procure authority to draw upon us for the use of his department we [. . .] then get our account settled with him. I have already stated to him the necessity. If the flocks can be collected within a week after the Tahsildars receive notice, the circulating orders for collecting the above may, I think, be delayed till the 10th or 15th, for supposing the army to be here in the first week of February that they can be collected at the kasbas in a week and can travel 7 miles a day; those from Nāmakkal and Ātūr may reach Krishnagiri in 22 days, each of those places being about 105 miles from this. I shall hope that by then the Commissary's servants will arrive and have time to reach the districts which are to furnish this second assessment.

9. In the meantime Captains Macleod and Munro can prepare their instructions for that assessment and Captains Graham and Munro must not delay a moment in giving the necessary orders respecting the first assessment. Give particular directions for despatching the flocks immediately the moment required. They are ready to camp so that arriving there in succession, they may gradually supply the consumption.

P.S.—The Commissary's servants are just arrived and shall be distributed to take charge of the flocks and pay for them which precludes your entertaining people for the purpose.

CXVII

*Letter—*from Captain THOMAS MUNRO, Assistant Collector, Central division.

*To—*Lieut.-Col. ALEXANDER READ, Collector of the Bāramahal, etc., districts.

*Dated—*Dharampuri, the 6th January 1799.

I have purchased all the paddy that can be procured in the districts of the Central division below Tappūr. I have not yet got a particular account but I believe the quantity is about 3,000 candies of 9,600 Rupees weight each. I am to receive it on the spot and carry it to Sankaridrūg. The whole is deliverable within the current month so that as I shall not be able to collect above four hundred bullocks I shall receive it [. . .] than I shall be able to carry it away. I expect still to be able to procure about 500 at 1,000 candies which on account of the general failure of the wet crops is all that can be got this season from the Southern districts.

2. From 1,000 to 1,500 candies can be got here and in Tenkaraikōttai; but as no carriage bullocks can be got and as the distance to Sankaridrūg is so great, I shall make no purchase on this side of Tappūr without orders.

3. Where forty or fifty Kandachār peons stationed in the fort there with a few old firelocks and some spare barrels of ammunition, they might be of considerable use, for though they could make no opposition against a strong body of the enemy, they might save the pettah from being burnt by banditti in small parties by whom it is more likely to be done and they might afford some protection to bullock men, etc., going to the army. If they could only save the kachahrī from being burnt and the public accounts from being destroyed, it would be at least an equivalent for all the expense of their pay. It would be seen in three months whether or not any advantage is derived from retaining them and if there were none, they might be discharged. It would also be advisable I think to have a party of the same kind at Tenkaraikōttai and if it were of sufficient use it would spare the sepoys at present employed in that quarter for more important services.

P.S.—7th January 1799.—Since writing the above I have received your letter of the 5th instant; but as the postscript to it seems to do away the order for despatching the sheep and cattle immediately to camp, I shall order them to

be collected and kept at the different kasbas till the arrival of the Company's servants.

2. The Manda Gollars of this division were excused all rent for the past five years. I think they ought to pay a large proportion of the present and future assessments. I have rated them at six thousand sheep in all and mean to take from them the whole of the 2,021 now required and reserve the distribution made by you till the next assessment, because the Gollars having no fixed habitations may quit the country with their flocks and may not be found when a supply is wanted from them.

CXVIII

*Letter—*from Lieut.-Col. B. CLOSE, Adjutant-General of the Army.

*To—*Lieut.-Col. ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent of the Bāramahal, etc., districts.

*Dated—*Fort St. George, the 4th January 1799.

Your letter of the 30th ultimo to Mr. Secretary Webb has been transmitted by Government to the Commander-in-Chief and with their sanction he desires me to send you the following general directions which have been approved by Government with respect to the mode by which the Commissary of Provisions is to be supplied with cattle and sheep from the Bāramahal districts and the price which is to be paid for them to the proprietors.

2. It is the General's desire that you should adopt measures for assembling the flocks of each division within your superintendence without reserve. You will hereafter receive of the notice of the day on which it would be desirable that you should assemble them.

3. Flocks of the Northern division are to assemble at Krishnagiri, of the Central at Dharampūri and of the Southern at Salem.

4. The Commissary of Provisions will direct his servants to attend at each of these stations to take charge of such cattle and sheep as may be selected for the public service.

5. The Commander-in-Chief wishes that proper persons may also attend on you for the purpose of paying the proprietors the value of their cattle and sheep at the average price of 3 sheep for a pagoda and 3 slaughter cattle for 6 pagodas and a receipt is to be passed by the servants of the Commissary for the number of each sort received by them.

6. The mode by selection is to be regulated upon this principle namely, that the Commissary shall take in the proportion of two-thirds of every flock assembled.

7. Suppose a flock of one thousand sheep assembled and that the Commissary takes as above two-thirds or 666, he takes a mixture of good and inferior and leaves only such as would be liable to rejection and the price given would appear to differ little from your own averages and to be fair and just to all parties.

8. If the Commissary took only a half or 500, the proprietor would lose a larger proportion of his best sort and if he took one-third only, the whole of the best might be picked but by the proportion of two-thirds the relative advantages and disadvantages would appear to be balanced as nearly as they possibly can be at this time.

CXIX

*Letter—*from Captain WILLIAM MACLEOD, Assistant Collector, Southern division.
*To—*Lieut.-Col. ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent, Baramahal, etc., districts.
*Dated—*Salem, the 6th January 1799.

In the event of hostilities I beg leave to state to you the great advantage which might be derived from keeping up during the war a certain establishment of peons armed with matchlocks for the defence of the country against small bodies of cavalry. Our districts particularly south of Tappūr are so intersected with hedges and many of them in the vicinity of hills and narrow passes that a small body of horse would in my opinion not readily venture to plunder the country if a few parties of matchlockmen were scattered in certain situations for its defence. The farmers would feel a confidence from this measure which would, I think, induce them to remain in their villages and pay their rents as regularly as usual. If such a plan be not adopted, the ryots naturally must be alarmed on the first account, they may hear of hostilities being commenced. Many of them will leave their villages and a great proportion of the revenue will be lost.

2. The inhabitants of these districts are of a more warlike disposition than those of the Carnatic and I think could be brought with a little management to defend themselves against struggling parties of horse. There is scarcely a village but some of its inhabitants are now provided with matchlocks and pikes.

3. I submit the following establishment to your consideration for the Southern division :—

	Matchlock peons.	
Salem	80	
Chinnagiri	60	
Bellūr	60	
Ātūr	60	
Viraganūr	60	
Sendamangalam	150	
Rāsipūr... ..	50	
Nāmakkal	150	
Paramatti	200	
	<hr/>	
Total	870	
	<hr/>	
At the rate of 1 star pagoda each	870	Pagodas.
Additional pay 20 head peons at $\frac{1}{4}$ pagoda each	10	„
	<hr/>	
Total monthly pagodas	880	

The other additional expense would be for ammunition which would probably not exceed 10 pagodas monthly.

4. A party of the description would not only be useful in protecting the country against horse but also against gangs of robbers which are so frequently employed in committing depredations in the time of war.

5. The revenue to be collected or at least falling due in the Southern division from the end of January to the end of June amounts to about 1,50,000 pagodas and the expense which I propose by keeping the peons would not in that time exceed 4,600 pagodas, whereas the loss of revenue to the country may, by not raising the peons, be ten times that sum.

CXX

*Letter—*from Captain J. G. GRAHAM, Assistant Collector, Northern division.
*To—*Lieut.-Col. ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent, Ceded districts.
*Dated—*Daulatābād, the 6th January 1799.

I have the pleasure to inform you that in consequence of intimation given some time ago to the inhabitants of the liberal price to be allowed for sheep for

the army, the offers have been so considerable as to preclude the immediate necessity of having recourse to the oppressive measure of a general assessment as yet. I have only received the amount of the offers from one district which exceeds 3,000 and supposing that the remaining 5 districts will give on an average 2,000 each, the total of the voluntary offers will be 13,000 sheep. The Commissary's people having arrived, my plan is to send them to the kasbas of the different districts where the proprietors will collect their sheep, having some doubts as to the eligibility of entrusting so much money to Major Corner's servants, I propose that the Tahsildars shall advance them the money on the spot and they shall in his presence pay into his own hands the amount of the quotas brought by each proprietor, taking receipts. I shall with that view desire the Tahsildars to disburse what may be necessary to purchase 5,263 sheep for the amount of my present assessment.

2. Conceiving to be of infinite consequence to simplify the prices and to accommodate them to the Government Order of the 10th ultimo, I propose, as the means of preventing everlasting disputes between the army and the inhabitants, to divide the sheep which will probably be required into two classes as follows:—

First class at 2 per pagoda.

1. An ewe with young.
2. An ewe not with young.
3. A milch goat.
4. A large ram goat.

2nd class at 3 per pagoda.

1. A half grown ewe of 10 months.
2. An old ewe.
3. A weather.
4. A ram sheep.
5. A middle sized ram goat.
6. A dry goat.

Thus, if approved of, will prevent much trouble especially as the voluntary offers now made were in consequence of their having been told that the above prices would be paid.

3. The proportion of sheep to slaughter cattle being 62 to 1,000 I shall desire the Commissary's people to send them off in those proportions according as they collect them unless he should give them orders to the contrary.

4. As a means of general information to the multitude now assembled at this market I shall publish the terms on which sheep brought to this place will be purchased.

CXXI

*Letter—*from Major C. CORNER, Commissary of Provisions to the Army.

*To—*Lieut.-Col. ALEXANDER READ, Commanding Baramahal.

*Dated—*Fort St. George, the 7th January 1799.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant accompanied by a copy of a letter to the Secretary to Government dated the 29th December last both on the subject of supply. Your letter of the 29th December having already been taken into consideration by Government and a mode laid down for the supply of sheep and cattle from your districts, I have only to assure you that the best means shall be taken by me to relieve you as soon as possible from the flocks to be delivered over to me.

2. Your letter of the 3rd instant mentions your intention of sending off 8,000 sheep and 500 slaughter cattle agreeable to the request contained in my letter of the 31st December. If that measure should not have been carried into effect to

its full extent and should the flocks still be within your districts, I should wish (if you approve) that they may be now detained and that my kanakapillai Vydanādayya who was sent to Krishnagiri for the purpose of taking charge may be allowed to do so now upon the principle laid down by the Commander-in-Chief and that the people sent with him do remain to assist him in choosing, counting and herding the flocks assembled for Wālājānagar.

3. The Commander-in-Chief having directed that flocks shall also be assembled at Dharampūri and Salem, I have in consequence sent off parties to those places for the purpose of receiving a proportion of them upon the same principle of such number as you may order to have assembled for me.

4. I have the honor to enclose you copy of the instructions given to my servants and copy of receipt to be passed by them for such number as they may receive.

5. I reckon my servants may arrive at Dharampūri and Salem on or about the 18th instant.

Enclosure No. 1.

To KANAKAPILLAI ĀGANTAPPA.

You are to proceed to Dharampūri for the purpose of taking charge of sheep and slaughter cattle for the army. The flocks will be assembled at or near Dharampūri in the presence of Captain Munro or some person that he may order to superintend. When the flocks are assembled, you are to take the proportion of two-thirds of the whole, choosing the best and stoutest sheep and such as you think will best serve the purposes of the army. The same rule is to be observed with respect to the slaughter cattle, choosing the best in the proportion of two-thirds of the whole. You are then to pass a receipt for whatever number you receive agreeable to the enclosed form and take such steps as you see best for the well feeding of them in the neighbourhood of Dharampūri and you must from time to time write to me any news which may be of consequence for me to know. Be careful and diligent in your duty.

P.S.—The same instructions will be sent to Salem and Krishnagiri. I hope you will approve.

Enclosure No. 2.

Received from Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Read, Superintendent of the Bāramahal districts, the following sheep and slaughter cattle for the use of the Provision Department of the Army.

Sheep.
500

Slaughter Cattle.
500

Date

Kanakapillai to Major Charles Corner,
Commissary of Provisions.

CXXII

Letter—from Lieut.-Col. B. CLOSE, Adjutant-General of the Army.

To—Lieut.-Col. ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent, Bāramahal.

Dated—Fort St. George, the 7th January 1799.

I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to signify his desire that as much dry grain as can by every exertion be collected may be thrown into Krishnagiri, Rāyakōttai and Sankaridrug for the use of the army when it arrives into the Bāramahal districts.

2. Krishnagiri and Rāyakōttai being the nearest and the most convenient parts of supply in the first instance, the General considers attention to them as more immediately necessary to them than Sankaridrug.

CXXIII

Circular Letter—from WILLIAM MARIOTT, Assistant to Lieut.-Col. ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent, Bāramahal.

To—All Assistant Collectors, Bāramahal and Salem.

Dated—Krishnagiri, the 10th January 1799.

I am directed by the Superintendent to forward to you the accompanying copy of a letter from the Adjutant-General of the Army. He requests you will, as expeditiously as possible, comply with it and recommends that you will publish advertisements in your different districts to encourage the inhabitants to bring in dāl, wheat, grain, bājra and rāgī, to inform them that Commissary's servants will be ready at Krishnagiri and Rāyakōttai to receive them, to measure them by the district measure and to pay for them in the state in which they deliver them; and as a further encouragement he begs you would enquire the bazār price and fix an additional two annas on them as you may judge best and you will be pleased to inform the Commissary of the price that is to be paid for them.

CXXIV

Letter—from Lieut.-Col. ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent, Bāramahal.

To—Lieut.-Col. B. CLOSE, Adjutant-General of the Army.

Dated—Krishnagiri, the 8th January 1799.

I have received your letter of the 4th instant and proceed to take it into consideration paragraphs 2 and 3. By assembling of each division without reserve at Krishnagiri, Dharampūri and Salem, I infer the driving all the cattle and sheep in the countries under my superintendence to those three places, though I am persuaded that neither the operation nor consequences of such a measure can have been the subject of contemplation. These countries contain between six and seven lacs of cattle and as many sheep. If the army consumed a lac of sheep in three months and as many cattle in fifteen, the whole would last them nine or ten years. It cannot therefore be necessary to assemble the flocks of each division as expressed without reserve and it could not be done without the most ruinous consequences. It may appear from the above that these countries abound in flocks and as the Carnatic has been very much drained they may be better stocked, though probably they are only on a par with other countries. The fact is that their resources have been fully ascertained which is not the case elsewhere and as that has been done I am desirous of regulating all assessments by a due attention to interior economy.

2. This has been the object of my instructions to my assistants, and as containing the least detail, I transmit a copy of my last letter to them on the subject by way of giving some idea of my endeavours to forward the public service to accommodate the ryots and secure private property. To answer these purposes a fair assessment must be made. The proprietors must drive their own flocks to the places ordered and they must receive the amount themselves. Under these circumstances the quotas of the shepherds or others who have large flocks, say ten or eight, but those of others will seldom be two and their quota by far the greatest number of proprietors will not exceed one; supposing that the number of sheep wanted be twenty thousand and the proportion of owners to the sheep as one to five, no less than four thousand inhabitants must accompany the flocks to the place of rendezvous. Hence may be conceived the inconvenience they must suffer from having far to go and from being delayed for delivery or payment. Exclusive of these considerations it would not be safe at this time to collect large flocks at places where they could not be protected and that could not be done

at Salem or Dharampūri, the former being without ordnance and the latter without a garrison.

3. Weighing all matters, it will be best to let the flocks remain dispersed until the army approaches. I apprehend that if order be given for assembling them when the army marches from Wālājābād or Wālājānagar, it may be done in sufficient time. I propose that the flocks of the districts north of Salem be assembled at Krishnagiri and those of the districts south of it at Salem. Supposing ten days be allowed for circulating orders from head quarters for collecting the flocks at the kasbas and that as the distances would not be great they be driven at the rate of ten miles a day. They may be assembled at the places of rendezvous as follows:—

Rendezvous.	Kasbas.	Distances of the kasbas from Rendezvous.		Period of arriving at rendezvous after orders issued.	
		Miles	Days		
Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	12	11		
	Melpuddi	28	13		
	Kangundi	31	14		
	Vāniyambādi	31	14		
	Tiruppāttūr	27	14		
	Rāyakōttai	17	14		
	Kunnattūr	20	12		
	Kāmmīnellūr	18	12		
	Tenkaraikōttai	43	14		
	Dharampūri	80	13		
	Pennagaram	42	14		
	Nangapalli	70	17		
	Omslūr	63	16		
	Salem	58	10		
	Bellūr	25	12		
Salem	Viraganūr	37	14		
	Māgalūr	9	11		
	Ātūr	33	13		
	Sēdamangalam	29	13		
	Rāsipūram	14	12		
	Nāmakkal	32	13		
	Paramatti	43	14		
Tiruchengode	28	13			
Sankaridrug	26	13			
Yerrāppādi	25	12			

As Wālājābād is 130 miles from this, the army will probably take a fortnight in reaching Krishnagiri by which time it appears that if orders be then issued, the flocks may be assembled from all the kasbas (by a little exertion) at the two places proposed and Salem being 58 miles from Karamangalam in the probable route up the army (the whole of the southern flocks may join in five or six days more) or if I receive orders so many days previous to the army marching, the whole may reach that place at the same time with the army, detachment will of course be sent to escort the flocks from Salem to their destination.

4. Paras. 6, 7, 8. It is directed with a view of favouring the proprietors that the Commissary shall take in the proportion of two-thirds of every flock assembled or 666 of every 1,000 and observed that if he took only one-half or 500, the proprietors would lose a large proportion of his best sort; and that if he took one-third only or 333, the whole of the best might be picked up. This position is founded, I perceive, on the idea that all the flocks in the country are to be assembled without reserve, the objections to which cannot be as supposed have occurred; but as the breeding ewes are probably not a tenth part and what are called the good or best are not altogether a fifth part of the flocks, 20,000 would be that proportion of so large a flock as a lac, and if 30,000 or 40,000 of it were taken, it would the more certainly include all the good. It is the same thing if you increase the proportion to be selected of small flocks, for if the Commissary takes only 333 out of 1,000 he may get them all; if he takes 500, the more probably he will; and if he takes 666 he will to a certainty. By this means the Commissary will get all the best, and as many of the ordinary sheep as he may choose. He makes all of them too. Then he will leave the proprietors all the worst and

perhaps some of the ordinary but none of the best. In this case there is no average, the Commissary's share being greatly above and the ryots, greatly below it.

5. From these circumstances it appears that it would be better for the Commissary to specify the descriptions of sheep and cattle he will take and the descriptions he will not take when the ryots could be directed to bring and the Tahsildars to receive no others. In that case they would certainly bring no more breeding ewes than they would help but that would be of service in preventing the growing scarcity of sheep so universally complained of and what the Commissary would then take would be much near the average. If he must have a greater choice the assessment must be double or treble the number required to which if possible it ought to be limited.

6. Para 5. The prices of three sheep for one pagoda and three slaughter cattle for 2 pagodas may be the average prices but as the descriptions of sheep and cattle which the Commissary will select will for the reasons given be greatly above the average, they will not be fair prices of those descriptions. If therefore such selection must be made, it would be much more equitable to pay the different prices for the several descriptions as follows:—

									RS.
An ewe with young	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
One without young	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1½
One half grown ewe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1½
An ewe done breeding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
A weather...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1½
A ram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
A lamb	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½
A kid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½
									Pagodas.
A good bullock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
An ordinary one	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
A milch cow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2½
A dry cow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
A heifer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1½
A calf	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½

These descriptions being very distinguishable from one another, there would be a great difference between paying for them in that manner and settling the prices of them by mutual consent, as there would be time for the one but none for the other. Any mode that can be adopted to the exclusion of a free market is bad and I am anxious to establish that which would be the least injurious to individuals. It is directed that proper persons attend on my part for the purpose of paying the proprietors the value of their cattle and sheep; but it would be much better if that were done by the Commissary servants and if the people on my part were only appointed to see justice done and settle any disputes that may arise between the parties. The partition of the average prices will admit of great abuses which it will be impossible to prevent. The payment of the average prices would be easy. In either case I can furnish the cash taking receipts from the Commissary's servants for the amount and for the numbers and descriptions of cattle and sheep they may receive.

7. Para 4. In regard to their receiving charge of the flocks I am particularly desirous that they may pass immediately from the proprietors to them which is absolutely necessary as they cannot be paid for till the Commissary's servants pass their receipts for them and that requires the keeping the proprietors till then with their flocks which is another inconvenience.

8. Having discussed these matters for the general information, I shall state the points on which I request his further instructions:—

(1) Shall I adopt measures for assembling the flocks of each division within my superintendence without reserve or make such requisitions as will be sufficient to afford the Company's reasonable selection which may be perhaps as many more or double the number required? It has this instant occurred that the former mode has originated in the Carnatic wherefrom there being no regular assessment the flocks and shepherds are commonly collected by guards of sepoy's,

It will not apply to the flocks of the whole country and assessments preclude the necessity of applying it to single flocks in the Bāramahal districts.

(2) What number of cattle and sheep are wanted?

(3) Shall the flocks be assembled at Krishnagiri, Dharampūri and Salem, or at Krishnagiri and Salem only?

(4) At what time or times must the whole or part of the numbers required be furnished?

(5) Shall the average prices be paid as ordered or shall the prices affixed to the several descriptions be paid, as proposed?

9. I apprehend that the general order to collect the flocks at Krishnagiri, etc., countermands the Commissary's requisitions of 8,000 sheep and 500 cattle at Wālājānagar, and if the army can be supplied in the Carnatic while there it would be better to do it, that these districts may furnish more afterwards; but being in doubt of the General's intention, the collections ordered in the accompanying letter shall be made without delay, as that cannot be effected in six or seven days to come. There is ample time for one to receive instructions on that head before they can possibly be despatched.

CXXV

Circular Letter—from Lieut.-Col. ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent, Bāramahal.
To—All Assistant Collectors, Bāramahal and Salem.
Dated—Krishnagiri, the 8th January 1799.

I herewith transmit you copy of an answer I have received to my letter of the 30th ultimo addressed to Mr. Secretary Webb together with the copy of my reply that he may be informed of the orders I received on the subject of supply and what is proposed at present in that business.

2. You will therein observe that it is still my wish to delay our collections; but apprehensive of being too late for the army I am doubtful whether the answer above mentioned is meant to supersede the requisition made by the Commissary of 8,000 sheep and 500 cattle. I leave it to Captains Macleod and Munro to regulate the assembling of the flocks at Salem as proposed in the enclosure according to their own idea of the time it will take to collect them at the place and request that Captains Munro and Graham will order all the flocks north of Salem to be immediately assembled at Krishnagiri; those from Tenkaraikōttai, Kunnattur, Kāminellūr, Tiruppāttūr, Kangundi, Mēlpadi and Vāniyambādi excepted may remain at the kasbas till I am informed whether the numbers applied for by the Commissary must be sent on to camp or the whole ordered to Krishnagiri. If desired hither they can be ordered in and if desired in camp, they can be ordered from the kasbas to join the main flock at Vāniyambādi or Singārappet until further orders be received, proper persons must be appointed on our part to pay for them at 3 sheep for a pagoda and 6 pagodas for three heads of slaughter cattle. No public measure arising from necessity being half so vexatious to the inhabitants or ruinous to the country as requisitions of cattle and sheep in the usual way which appears in the enclosure and none being more difficult to regulate in such a manner as to answer emergent occasions and alleviate the mischiefs alluded to. I shall be happy if you can devise any better mode of assessment and payment than has occurred to me. The Mandā Gollars of the Central division having been excused all rent and tax whatever, it will certainly be proper on Captain Munro to call upon them for as large quotas as he proposes and if all our requisitions of this kind could be confined to the flocks of the Gollars, Kūrbārs and Dūngārs, it would be by far the best on account of the difficulty there is in assessing villages and individuals for such articles with any equalization and the consequences are depriving farmers of any part of their stock. Pray furnish me with statements of your numbers and periods of delivery as soon as possible. I have this instant recollected that you must double or treble your assessment to afford the Commissary's people a selection, as the only expedient to obviate the necessity of assembling all the flocks in the districts without reserve.

CXXVI

*Letter—*from Captain J. G. GRAHAM, Assistant Collector, Northern division.
*To—*Lieut.-Col. ALEXANDER READ, Commanding the Ceded Districts, etc.
*Dated—*Daulatabād, the 8th January 1799.

Conceiving that there are still some points regarding the exercise of the civil and military authority in these districts which being fully understood require further explanation, I beg leave to suggest the necessity of circulating through the medium of a second district the following order as the means of drawing the line more clearly and of preventing unpleasant discussions.

(1) Felons of every description not being amenable to military law are to be considered as under the immediate authority and cognizance of the Collector; consequently daily reports by peons who are placed over them and who are immediately paid by the Collector must be made to him and to him only.

(2) When the services of felons are required for the public works, the Commanding Officer is to make a written application to the Collector specifying the number required and the nature of the work.

(3) The civil jurisdiction over the inhabitants of the pettah of Krishnagiri and of all other pettahs in the Ceded districts with the exception of the descriptions of persons detailed in the former Demi Official who are denominated camp followers, shall be considered as vested solely and exclusively in the Collector. Consequently all kotwals as officers of police and all guards attached to them whether sepoys or peons are in the first instance to report to him and by his instructions.

(4) It being the duty of the military to apprehend and the exclusive province of the Collector or Civil Magistrate to try and punish criminals not being amenable to military law. All guards stationed on the frontiers are in the first instance to deliver over to him or to the manigār of the district in which they may be apprehended, all thieves, robbers and others who invade private property or disturb the public peace.

(5) In all places where a person is not regularly appointed by Government to perform the functions of a Civil Magistrate, the Commanding officers are considered as justices of the peace and in such situations they ought to have the control over kotwāls and guards attached to them, but the civil jurisprudence of the Ceded districts being vested in the Collectors, the Commanding Officers cannot exercise such a power over any other descriptions of persons than the military persons generally classed as military or camp followers without trenching on the provinces of the Collector.

C XXVII

*Letter—*from Captain THOMAS MUNRO, Assistant Collector, Central division.
*To—*Lieut.-Col. ALEXANDER READ, Collector of the Bāramahal.
*Dated—*Dharampūri, the 19th January 1799.

Since writing you on the 6th instant proposing the raising of a few peons here and at Tenkaraikōttai, I have received Mr. Marriott's letter of yesterday, enclosing a copy of Captain Macleod's letter to you of the 6th instant on employing parties of peons to the southward and requesting my sentiments thereon and also upon the expediency of employing a similar establishment in the Central division.

1. The only services to be expected from peons that were stationed in a fort are:—They will defend it against horse or banditti and will save any pettah in the neighbourhood of such from being plundered or burnt by banditti or struggling hard but not from a party of four or five hundred; that they will afford a temporary protection to Banjārās and to the army; that they will preserve the public buildings and accounts from being destroyed; and that while no strong body of the enemy enters the country they will encourage the ryots to remain in their villages and enable the Tahsildārs to collect a great part of the large proportion of the revenue which is still outstanding. I have no idea, however, that at a distance from a fort though covered by hedges, they would even oppose any

party of horse however small in the day time; but as they might at night without any danger [fall] upon horse from the cover of the hedges or jangal, they would deter small parties from making any stay in the enclosed jangal parts of the country.

2. Paramatti seems to me the best station for peons as it is the head quarter by which small parties of horse and the expelled dingided (*sic*) and other poligars are most likely to make their incursions. Next to Paramatti, Nāmakkal and Sēdamangalam are the stations where they would be most useful. A party would also be necessary at Viraganūr. The other districts are so well covered that I should not think that they require any extra peons. As their pay is, however, nothing in comparison to the revenue yet to be collected and as Captain Macleod must be the best judge of the utility to be derived from them, it might be as well to have the whole number for the present and reduce it when it can be conveniently done.

3. In the Central division I expect to get 70 per cent of the revenue by the 10th February. This pressure on the inhabitants will no doubt occasion many failures; but as the loss likely to be incurred in this way is not near so great as that which may be apprehended from an enemy entering the country while a great part of the kists should be outstanding, I have thought it best on the present occasion to depart from the rules of regular collections.

4. The peons that will be required for the same purposes as in the Southern division are as follows:—

Sankaridrūg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Yerrappāddi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Nangapalli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Pennagaram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Dharampāri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Tenkarai-kōttai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
								Total	550

There being no small fort in Sankaridrūg district, the peons must remain in the kasbas and be detached occasionally towards the banks of even from the opposite side of the Bhavani to Paramatti. They would also accompany any party of sepoys that might happen at any time to be detached from the garrison.

5. The peons of Yerrappāddi might be stationed in the fort of Chittūr where they would be never enough to prevent the kasba which is the greatest manufacturing village in this division from being destroyed by banditti from the westward of the Cauvery. The peons of Nangapalli might be stationed in the pagoda. Those of Pennagaram might be posted at the old fort of Jehambaddi; but as the country in the neighbourhood is so strong they might move out against any small parties that might enter from Cauveripūram or Allambaddi. The fort here is a good post and might be kept by the peons against any body of horse whatever. Tenkarai-kōttai is also a good fort and could only be taken by infantry. Post of the peons might, if necessary, be stationed in the old fort of Harūr or the pagoda of Tirtamalli and the posts there and in this place would afford some protection to Banjārās going between the Carnatic and Cauveripūram, should circumstances hereafter even make it advisable for them to take the out-route.

The whole expense would be for—

550 Peons at one pagoda each	...	...	...	...	...	Pagodas.	550
11 Daf'dars at two pagodas each	...	...	...	...	...		22
						Total	572

But from this sum the expense of the sepoys now employed in the Tenkarai-kōttai district ought to be deducted. The long frontier of the Central division makes it necessary to have a larger establishment of peons than would otherwise be required. They ought to be raised before the army advances for the commencement of hostilities is likely to be the period where there will be the greatest

alarm and confusion. I shall wish that as many old firelocks as could be spared might be distributed among the peons of Tenkaraiköttai and Dharampūri.

CXXVIII

*Letter—*from Captain THOMAS MUNRO, Assistant Collector, Southern division.

*To—*Lieut.-Col. ALEXANDER READ, Collector of the Bāramahal, etc., districts.

*Dated—*Dharampūri, the 10th January 1799.

I have received your letter of the 8th instant but shall defer assembling any flocks until further orders, because it appears to me that you have mistaken Colonel Close's meaning in his letter of the 4th instant. He does not say that the flocks are to be assembled immediately but that you are to adopt measures for assembling the flocks within your superintendence without reserve and he adds:—

“You will hereafter receive notice of the day on which it would be desirable that you should assemble them.”

I have therefore only ordered the assessment directed in your letter of the 5th instant to be drawn together; but as the proposed selection of the Commissary requires that one half more should be added to the number already ordered, I have directed an additional assessment to that extent to be made. As I have heard nothing of the Commissary's people yet, I am at a loss whether to keep the sheep and cattle at the kasbas or to send them on to Krishnagiri.

2. I think that no measures ought to be taken for assembling the flocks until we are advised of the day on which the flocks will be positively received by the Commissary. The drawing of them together to be kept for several weeks at two or three kasbas would, from the want of pasture, occasion the destruction of great numbers and if we make any stir before we absolutely begin to collect, it will make it difficult to get them when wanted, because the inhabitants not being yet confident of being properly paid will endeavour to conceal them. Several of the principal Mandā Gollars of Omalūr have already endeavoured to escape with their flocks into the Carnatic but have been stopped in Tenkaraiköttai.

3. I cannot think the necessity of selection by the Commissary's servants because the exclusion of all sheep and cattle under a certain age is in fact of itself a sufficient selection. All that is necessary is that they should be of certain age and healthy so as to be able to travel. If this were settled it would obviate the necessity of collecting more than are wanted making allowance for a few that would be required to fill up the deficiency occasioned by sick and lame.

4. There ought to be only one average price to the Commissary to prevent delays and the Tahsildars ought afterwards at leisure to make the distribution agreeable to the rates of the arrivals to the ryots. As ryots in general would only furnish one or two sheep each, it cannot be expected that they would take a journey of fifty or sixty miles and wait several days to receive payment. They would rather give their sheep for nothing than be obliged to do so. This is alone sufficient to shew the expediency of payments being made to the proprietors by the Tahsildars. The ryots of course cannot be paid till the Commissary's servant has given his receipt because it cannot still be known how many sheep, etc., he may have rejected but it would be best to pay the Mandā Gollars who may contribute largely at the time of their sheep quitting the district in which they may be grazing the proportion of two-thirds of the number, that is to say, if we drive off 3,000 sheep we are to pay at the indent the price of 2,000 sheep at 3 per pagoda, all casualties by death on the road ought also to be paid. Such a conduct will remove their distrust and make them to come forward with fresh supplies when they are called upon. By paying them a good price and without delay it would perhaps encourage them to recruit their flocks by purchasing from the ryots. If it had this effect, it would greatly facilitate the business of assessment by us to confine it to a smaller number of individuals. With this view I have ordered the price of the sheep already collected to be paid to the Gollars and hope you will approve of the measure. If there should be any deficiency in the number at delivery, the equivalent cost can easily be recovered from them.

5. You have I believe over-rated the number of sheep in these districts. By the latest account taken of them about a year ago it is as follows :—

				Grand total.		
Sheep	...	81,986	Goats	...	40,828	122,814
Lambs	...	33,788	Kids	...	14,535	48,323
		<u>115,744</u>			<u>55,363</u>	<u>171,137</u>

You will observe from this statement that the whole number for requisition is only 81,986. And I imagine that this number has since been reduced to 15,000 by draughts made to Madras, Trichinopalli and Seringapatam. If a proportion of grants were taken it would lighten the assessment on the proprietors of sheep.

CXXIX.

*Letter—*from Lieut.-Col. BARRY CLOSE, Adjutant-General of the Army.
*To—*Lieut.-Col. ALEXANDER READ, Commanding Baramahal.
*Dated—*Fort St. George, the 12th January 1799.

I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant and in reply to inform you that by requiring you to assemble the flocks of each division within your superintendence without reserve, it was only meant that no part of any flocks intended to be assembled for furnishing the quantity of sheep and cattle wanted by the Commissary for the army should be withheld, that is to say, that the several descriptions of a flock of ewes, rams, weathers, etc., should be brought to the point of rendezvous without reserve. Adverting also to the circumstance that goats and lambs are never served to Europeans and cannot therefore be reckoned as part of a flock.

2. The Commissary was informed that you proposed to supply him from the Baramahal districts with 2,000 sheep and 1,000 slaughter cattle, assuming then the principle of selection adopted by the Commander-in-Chief with the sanction of Government as contained in my letter to you of the 4th instant and to which he is still disposed to adhere, it would appear to be necessary for you to assemble 30,000 sheep and 1,500 slaughter cattle.

3. The Commissary having been furnished with a copy of my letter to you, he has agreeably to the principle laid down despatched his servants for the purpose of taking charge of sheep and cattle.

4. The persons sent by him not of a description to be entrusted with cash, the Commander-in-Chief requests that you will take measures to pay the owners at the time of delivery in conformity with the average price already fixed namely 3 sheep for one pagoda and 3 slaughter cattle for six pagodas.

5. His recommendation in respect to your taking measures to pay the owners for the cattle at the time of their delivery, he is happy to observe, has been anticipated by you in the 6th paragraph of your instructions to your Assistant Collectors, dated 5th January 1799.

6. Your first and second queries therefore have been answered with this reservation that the additional number of sheep and cattle which may hereafter be required must depend upon circumstances which cannot now be provided for.

7. Query 3. The Commander-in-Chief thinks that the flocks should be assembled at the three stations as already recommended.

8. Query 4. The sooner the flocks are delivered over to the charge of the Commissary's servants the better, as it is very desirable that at least half of the whole number required should be collected in the vicinity of Krishnagiri without delay.

9. Query 5. Has already been answered.

I am directed to add that the Commander-in-Chief's motive in determining on the mode of selection already prescribed was to prevent any cattle or sheep

being purchased for the army that were not fit for its use as the bad of either kind will be rejected; little difference will consequently exist in the quality of those to be purchased, adjusting the sums therefore to be given to each owner he trusts can be attended with little difficulty and the more so as the prices fixed are undoubtedly liberal; should any casual difficulties arise in the course of the transaction the Commander-in-Chief trusts to your zeal and talents to do them away under the immediate exigencies of the public service.

CXXX

*Letter—*from Captain J. G. GRAHAM, Assistant Collector, Northern division.
*To—*Lieut.-Col. ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent.
*Dated—*Daulatābād, the 12th January 1799.

I have received copy of Captain Macleod's letter to you containing a proposal for raising a certain number of matchlock peons for the defence of the country in the event of hostilities.

2. He has anticipated my intention of addressing you on the same subject and of suggesting to you the great utility which I conceive will attend the adoption of the plan he proposed.

3. Although I have already collected about 70 per cent of the present settlement, I think that the inhabitants have a right to expect from Government some protection both against bands of robbers who are now assembling in various quarters to fall upon the defenceless villages and against incursions of predatory horse who are all eager for plunder.

4. If the districts south of Tapūr are from being intersected by hedges and unfavourable to the operations of cavalry, the numerous hills in the Bāramahal districts and belts of thick jangal which surround them certainly afford a prospect of great security; but it should be remembered that the country was formerly in possession of the enemy against whom our operations are likely to be directed and many among them must be fully acquainted with the passes and by-paths leading into the jangals, therefore it is that the minds of the inhabitants are not perfectly at ease and that they have come forward with a proposal to occupy each of the dismantled hill forts by a small number of armed peons. They seem to be so convinced of the great security which this measure will afford them and their propriety that they offer, should Government object to the expense to defray it, by a voluntary contribution among themselves.

5. I submit the following as the number of peons to be raised and the different posts to which they should be distributed.

Boritinnadrūg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Peons.
Matchigiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Mahārāzgar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Tadgal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Jaggades	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Bojingar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Bohalli in the Palakode district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Attached to the Tahsildār of Palakode	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Attached to the Tahsildār of Kāmmīnellūr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Attached to the Tahsildār of Kunnattūr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Attached to the Tahsildār of Tiruppāttūr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Kattoragar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Attached to the Tahsildār of Vāniyambādi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
							Total	330
The pay of each peon to be 1 star pagoda	...	...	...	...	...	Pagodas	...	330
The pay of head peons about	...	...	...	...	...	"	...	8
						Total monthly expense	...	338

6. The inhabitants with justice represent that the name alone of those posts being established throughout the country and occupied by persons in the pay of the Sarkār will deter the enemy from entering it.

7. There being scarcely a village in which some of the inhabitants are not in possession of matchlock and many among them having formerly served in the Kandachār or militia, there would be no difficulty in raising them and they could be furnished with ammunition from the Krishnagiri store where there is an abundance of Tipū's powder and balls.

8. The head peons can procure the security of the patēls of villages for their good behaviour.

CXXXI

Letter—from LIEUT.-COL. ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent, Collector and Commandant, Ceded districts.

To—The RIGHT HONOURABLE RICHARD EARL MORNINGTON, K.P., Governor-General of India.

Dated—Krishnagiri, the 15th January 1799.

The expediency of the measure on which I do myself the honour of addressing your Lordship depending entirely on the prospect of hostility is the reason why I have delayed the submitting it to Government before now that appearances are sufficiently in support of adopting it. It is the forming an establishment of peons in the Ceded districts as recommended by my assistant Collectors whose sentiments on the subject are contained in the accompanying letters transmitted for your Lordship's information. The reasons for it are as follows :—

(1) These districts being bounded to the westward by Mysore and to the eastward by the Carnatic in which many bands of robbers reside and certain poligārs having pretensions to some parts of them, they will probably be over-run by parties of horse and banditti during hostility unless a more general protection be given them than they can possibly receive from the garrisons of regular troops in them.

(2) The country being much intersected by hills and woods and the plains to the southward by hedges, small parties of horse will not enter it where there is any armed force; and the inhabitants impressed with the advantage of high situation have requested that the hill forts whose works have been demolished may be occupied on account of the protection they would derive from them.

(3) The inhabitants of these districts being of a more war-like disposition than the people of the Carnatic and better acquainted with the ability of horse opposed to foot; they will be more inclined to make a stand if any assistance be given them.

(4) If the principal village be occupied by small parties of peons, it will encourage the inhabitants to stay and defend them and not only save them with the public buildings in many of them from being plundered and burnt but numbers of inferior villages in their vicinity.

(5) The revenue falling due after the 1st February is about a two and a half lacs of pagodas, great part of which cannot be realized unless the inhabitants be encouraged by their being protected to remain in their villages and pay their rents.

(6) The whole of this revenue will fall due in four months and the expense of the establishment proposed for that period will only be 7,363 pagodas.

(7) The inhabitants being induced to remain in their villages would afford great accommodation and protection to the Banjārās.

(8) The forming of this establishment will enable me to draw in two companies of sepoys hitherto stationed upon the eastern frontier to protect it against robbers from the Carnatic though probably that will require an augmentation of it.

2. Such are the arguments in favour of it and the subjoined is a statement of the numbers, pay and distribution proposed.

Stations.	Peons.	Monthly pay. Pagodas.
Salem	80	80
Chinnagiri	60	60
Bellūr	60	60
Ātūr	60	60
Viraganūr	60	60
Sēdamangalam	150	150
Rāzipūr	5	50
Nāmakkal	150	150
Paramatti	200	200
Additional pay to head peons ... ..	...	10
Total, Southern division ...	870	880
Sankaridrūg	100	100
Yerappāddi	100	100
Nangapalli	50	50
Pennagaram	100	100
Tenkaraikōttai	150	150
Head peons	11	12
Total, Central division ...	561	572
Daulatābād	50	50
Boritinnadrug	30	30
Matchigiri	10	10
Mahārāzgar	20	20
Tadgaḷ	20	20
Jagadeo	20	20
Bojingar	10	10
Bohalli	30	30
Palakode	20	20
Kāmmīnellūr	40	40
Tiruppāttūr	40	40
Kattoragar	30	30
Vāniyambādi	20	20
Additional pay to head peons ... ..	...	10
Total, Northern division ...	380	390
Grand totals ...	1,811	1,842

They may be required to furnish their own arms which would be swords and matchlocks, but I apprehend there is a sufficient number of both in the stores for the purpose likewise of Tipū's ammunition to supply them.

3. If this establishment be approved of, it will be necessary for your Lordship to determine whether it shall be considered as one solely intended for the protection of the country which is the case or as one of revenue and police. Whatever it may be classed, the expense of it will most probably be disbursed from the collections; but if that be considered *military*, it will not be deducted before calculating the collector's commission and if one of revenue or police that must be done of course.

CXXXII

Circular letter—from Lieut.-Col. ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent, Bāramahal.

To—all Assistant Collectors, Bāramahal and Salem.

Dated—Krishnagiri, the 16th January 1799.

I herewith transmit you copies of the answer I have received to my letter of the 8th instant concerning sheep which contain the General's final resolutions

relative to the collection, numbers, selection, payment and charge of the cattle and sheep for the army which must be considered as our future guide in those matters.

2. From its being so full upon them, it seems only necessary for me to observe that in consequence of the numbers ordered to be collected with a view to the intended mode of selection, the assessment must be just half as many more as that proposed in my letter to Mr. Secretary Webb of the 29th ultimo which gives the following quotas :—

Divisions.	Sheep.	Cattle.
Southern	14,771	606
Central	8,746	459
Northern	6,483	435
Total	30,000	1,500

3. As it appears the Commander in Chief still thinks the flocks should be assembled at Salem, Dharampūri and Krishnagiri and that at least half of the whole should be drawn to Krishnagiri, Captain Munro will be pleased to order all the flocks required from the districts if his division on this side of Tapūr to be driven hither and those from his Southern districts to be brought on to Dharampūri. The Northern districts being Dharampūri, Pennagaram, Tenkaraikōttai and their quotas collectively 2,274 sheep and 177 cattle, he will consequently assemble only 6,472 sheep and 282 cattle at Dharampūri.

4. By this arrangement the following numbers will be collected at three places of rendezvous :—

Rendezvous.	Sheep.	Cattle.
Salem	14,771	606
Dharampūri	6,472	282
Krishnagiri	8,757	612
Total	30,000	1,500

5. I request to be informed of the probable time it will take using every exertion to carry these orders into execution.

CXXXIII

*Letter—*from J. WEBB, Esq., Secretary, Revenue Department.

*To—*Lieut.-Col. ALEXANDER READ, Commanding the Ceded districts.

*Dated—*Fort St. George, the 17th January 1799.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 15th instant and to inform you that the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council entirely approves your suggestion for entertaining a body of peons for the security of the inhabitants in the Ceded districts.

2. His Lordship accordingly authorizes you to entertain one thousand eight hundred and eleven peons upon the monthly pay of one thousand eight hundred and forty two pagodas to be distributed in the manner proposed by you through the different districts.

3. His Lordship consents that they may be furnished with swords and matchlocks and ammunition from the store at Krishnagiri.

4. As the Governor-General in Council thinks that the material benefit to be derived from this establishment is the increased number of regular troops which

will enable you to draw into the field, I am directed to desire that you will in consequence be enabled to make to the force which you may assemble under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief.

5. For the same reason His Lordship is pleased to determine that this expense is of a *military nature* and directs me to desire that care be taken to discharge the peons as soon as their services can be discharged with.

CXXXIV

Letter—from J. B. TRAVERS, Esq., Secretary, Board of Revenue.

To—Lieut.-Col. ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent and Collector in the Bāramahal and Salem districts.

Dated—Fort St. George, the 17th January 1799.

I am directed by the Board to desire you will immediately procure and send to the army as great a number of doli-bearers as you may be able to engage for the public service.

CXXXV

Letter—from Captain WILLIAM MACLEOD, Assistant Collector, Southern division.

To—Lieut.-Col. ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent, Bāramahal, etc., districts.

Dated—Salem, the 17th January 1799.

To enable you to reply to the Adjutant-General regarding the supplies for the army, I have to inform you that the whole of the proportion of sheep to be furnished from the Southern division will be collected at this place before the 25th instant. Some of them will be collected on or before the 20th and forwarded to Krishnagiri as soon as the number furnished from each district may arrive at this place, provided I may be apprised of your wish to send them on to Krishnagiri immediately after reaching Salem. The cattle will remain in the several districts till such time as I shall receive directions to send them towards the Bāramahal districts. And they will reach Krishnagiri in about fifteen days after the receipt of your final order for sending them. That is to say, they will reach you in separate flocks within that period. My objection to the ordering the cattle here is that the want of forage will soon occasion their being in a bad condition and to avoid that as much as possible, it would be desirable not to keep them for any considerable time in one place. But if you should not approve of this delay, every exertion shall be made to forward them with the greatest expedition.

2. The season for reaping paddy near the banks of the Cauvery is now commencing which renders it somewhat difficult to procure any quantity. I expect that between 50 and 60 garces is the largest quantity that I can send to the Drūgs before the end of this month. In the month of February, 200 garces more can be sent there if necessary. If, however, you deem it of importance to collect still larger quantities than the above at Sankaridrūg before the end of February and that the purchase should be made at any price, I think measures will be adopted for sending 500 garces within the first six weeks, provided I may be immediately ordered to do so.

3. I can hardly suppose that I misunderstood the paragraph quoted by Mr. Marriott from your letter of the 16th ultimo when this sentence is adverted to by which it appeared you restricted any disbursement from the revenue being charged as advanced for takāvi to Banjārās.

4. His Lordship having ordered half a lac of rupees to be sent to me for this purpose, I shall send each of you 1,000 rupees which being the fund appropriated for it will make it unnecessary for you to enter your advances to Banjārās in

your accounts with revenue you will therefore open a separate account with me of advance to the Banjārās.

5. I shall lose no time in making advances now to Banjārās and I only wish to be favoured with your idea of which measure may be of the greatest consequence to send grain to Sankaridrūg or to Rāyakōttāi and Krishnagiri. The bullock may be employed in either or in both as may seem most requisite.

6. I have considered it as the most expeditious and certain mode to purchase in the kasbas of each district as much paddy, gram, rāgi, bājra and jawāri, as can be procured for the purpose of forwarding it afterwards to any quarter where it may be required as Sarkār grain and accordingly I propose to give immediate directions to that effect.

CXXXVI

*Letter—*from the Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of the Bāramahal, etc., districts.

*To—*All Assistant Collectors of the Bāramahal and Ceded districts.

*Dated—*Krishnagiri, the 19th January 1799.

In addition to the signals for alarm showed the enemy's horse into the districts, as stated in my letter of the 17th, the Superintendent directed me to inform you that heaps of dry wood are to be immediately on the undermentioned hills with persons appointed to light them up on their perceive a necessity for the same.

	Hills.					Districts.	
Southern division.	{	Mahārāzgar	...	...	...	...	Krishnagiri.
		Budjangar	...	...	...	...	Do.
		Tatgal	...	...	...	...	Do.
		Kattoragar	...	...	...	...	Vāniyambādi.
		Singarappet Malai	...	...	...	...	Kunnatūr.
		Pashāndimalai	...	...	...	...	Kāmmīnellūr.
		Tirtamalai	...	...	...	...	Tenkaraikōttai.
		Dharampūri Peak	...	...	...	...	Dharampūri.
		Tapūr or Manigoundi	...	...	...	...	Ōmalūr.
		Banawapi	...	...	...	...	Nangapalli.
		Konjimalai	...	...	...	...	Salem.
		Tiruchengode	...	...	...	...	Tiruchengode.
		Kodimalai	...	...	...	...	Bellūr.
		Bolkuddamalai	...	...	...	...	Do.
		Anandamalai	...	...	...	...	Do.
Nynamalai	Sēdamangalam.		
Tallimalai	Nāmakkal.		

CXXXVII

*Letter—*from Captain WILLIAM MACLEOD, Assistant Collector, Southern division.

*To—*Lieut.-Col. ALEXANDER READ, Commanding the Ceded districts.

*Dated—*Salem, the 22nd January 1799.

Having been yesterday furnished with the reply of the Secretary to Government to your application for entertaining matchlocks peons, I have already given directions for the number stated in my letter of their being entertained in the several districts.

2. As it will be necessary to supply them with ammunition, I request that the Officers Commanding at Sankaridrūg, Nāmakkal, Atūr and Salem, may be directed to comply with such indents as I may make for powder and lead and matchlocks or unserviceable firelocks, if there should be any in store.

3. I propose with your approbation to distribute some powder and balls among some of the inhabitants whose villages are in open situations or near the bounds

to be provided with matchlocks. I find that there is a great proportion of the ryots particularly along the banks of the Cauvery who seem to be disposed rather to defend their property against small bodies of horse than to desert their villages and I confess I am rather an advocate for encouraging among them an idea of resistance.

4. The establishing fire signals on the hills you have directed will cause considerable alarm and I propose to defer promulgating that order till the cattle and sheep are collected, because it is more than probable that there will be a false alarm immediately after the persons and materials for the signals shall be provided. A flock of buffaloes running to water might be mistaken for horse and the signal once made would spread alarm through the whole country which would render it very difficult to collect the cattle and sheep required to the army.

5. There are some bullockmen who have offered their cattle to be entertained on a monthly pay in the public service. What reply shall I make them?

CXXXVIII

Letter—from WILLIAM MARRIOTT, Esq., Personal Assistant to the Superintendent, Bāramahal, etc., districts.

To—J. B. TRAVERS, Esq., Secretary, Board of Revenue.

Dated—Krishnagiri, the 23rd January 1799.

I am directed by the Superintendent to address you on the subject of your letter of the 17th instant regarding the doli-bearers ordered by the Board of Revenue to be sent from these districts and to request that he may be favoured with the Board's sentiments as to the terms on which they wish them to be engaged.

CXXXIX

Letter—from Lieut.-Col. ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent, Bāramahal.

To—Lieut.-Col., B. CLOSE, Adjutant-General of the Army, Fort St. George.

Dated—Krishnagiri, the 8th January 1799.

I have received your letter of the 14th and had I been able to write, should have furnished the General some days ago with the desired information on most of the points it contained. As owing to the same cause I am not quite prepared to answer them all, the defects of this shall be supplied by future communications.

2. The numbers to whom I have already given kaul for supplying the army with provisions are as follows :—

	No. of persons.
Banjārās	20,210
Beopāris	21,400
Hired bullocks	1,512
Total	<u>43,122</u>

It has been my special care to enter into the most specific engagements with them and to require joint security for every description from their principals through their intermediate stages to the lowest orders among them or the proprietors of the bullocks. The proposals which accompanied my letter to the Right Hon'ble the Governor of the 23rd November are examples of this, but in case the General desires to be satisfied in regard to the attention with which my first design has been followed up I enclose you copy of the forms prescribed for transactions with three descriptions of them. The first 5 are for the Banjārās, the next 7 for the hirelings and the last, for the Beopāris. They require

some explanations which it is my intention to give to evince that this business is carried on with a proper regard to the interest of all concerned for the use of those who may be directed to employ them hereafter. I have not made any settlement yet with either description for the carriage of grain, because I was informed that Government wished to employ them as dealers only in their own account and for that reason the rates of carriage remain as agreed upon in November and laid down in first six articles of No. 1 of the above mentioned proposals. But as the General now wishes to employ them as carriers, I have summoned them for the purpose of coming to a settlement and shall be able in two or three days at the farthest to let him know on what terms they will serve as carriers and dealers, likewise the probable numbers of them procurable by the first week in February. The estimated numbers of them in November were 1,000 in 15 days; 2,000 in 23 days; 3,000 within a month; 8,000 within a second month and 13,000 within a third month, but seeing how much the numbers procured of each description have exceeded the estimates of them, I hope, we shall be equally successful in getting a greater number of that now wanted.

3. I shall keep in view the General's object of taking in the whole of the Banjārās that can be loaded to Seringapatām and he may depend upon it. I shall embrace everything that can conduce to success in this important business.

Enclosure No. 1.

Fardy Sawāl or proposal of Lālā Lachchērām Chowdry of Chief of the Banjārās.

TO LIEUT.-COL. READ.

I, Lālā Lachchērām Chowdry, son of Lālā Jekaran Chowdry, inhabitant of Daulatābād in the district of Krishnagiri, dependent on the English Company, having pursuant of orders from the Right Hon'ble the Governor received through Lieut.-Col. Alexander Read, undertake by every means to assemble considerable numbers of Banjārās and *Wartaks* or itinerant merchants for the purpose of procuring provisions and other supplies in abundance for the victorious army of the English Bahadur to become security for the sums advanced to them by Government as takāvi and to pass my bond for the amount on condition that if any of them should be cut off by the enemy and lose their lives and effects, Government shall allow me credit for the amount, that I be permitted as Chowdry to collect half a pakkā ser and one pice per gunny of grain likewise a quarter ser and one pice per gunny of nuts and other articles to defray the expense of sibbandi, batta and other charges; and that after the army shall be successful, I may be recompensed according to my services by a jāghīr or monthly allowance of one hundred pagodas. With these views this paper is presented as a proposal and with a hope of its being approved of and receiving the signature of the Right Hon'ble the Governor.

Enclosure No. 2.

Tamassuk or bond of a Nāyak or principal Bānjāra to his Chowdry.

TO LĀLĀ LACHCHĪRĀM, SON OF LĀLĀ JEKARAN CHOWDRY.

I, Ānanda Nāyak Raotar, hereby bind myself and my Tāndadārs to collect provisions for the English army and have received through you the following sums for that purpose, viz. :—

Names of Tāndadārs.	Advance.		Mark	Securities.
	Pagodas	Rupees.		
Ānanda Nāyak Raotar	375	1,312	३	.....
Soma Nāyak Raotar	225	787	┘	Ānanda Nāyak.
Gopa Nāyak Raotar	112	393	┘	Bhāna Nāyak.
Bhāna Nāyak Raotar	131	459	Δ	Gopa Nāyak.
Total	643	2,951		

Having received the sums of eight hundred and forty-three pagodas and two thousand nine hundred and fifty one Company's rupees, I engage to collect the amount of the above persons and to discharge the same by the 28th February next without a balance and having given two bonds on this account, one to the Company and the other to you, one of them shall become null and void on my paying the amount to either of the parties and drawing the other out of his hands. Accordingly this is to certify that I gave bond of my own free will and accord.

Dated the 1st January A.D. 1799 answering to the 24th Margasir in the year Kalayukti.

ANANDA NAYAK RAOTAR.

I engage to collect the same of the aforesaid persons and to pay the amount within the stipulated period without a balance. Accordingly I hereby certify that I give this bond of my own free will and accord.

I, Lālā Lachchīrām Jekarān Chowdry, inhabitant of Daulatābād hereby bind myself to be security for the above Ananda Nāyak, etc., that is, eight hundred and forty three pagodas Pags. (843) and two thousand nine hundred and fifty one Rupees (2,951) being advanced to them by the Company at my instance.

Enclosure No. 3.

Bond of a Nāyak or principal Banjārā to the Company.

TO THE SIEKAR OF THE COMPANY.

I, Ananda Nāyak Raotar, hereby bind myself and my Tānadārs to collect provisions for the English army and have received through Lālā Lachchīrām Jekarān Chowdry, inhabitant of Daulatābād, the following sums :—

Names of Tānadārs.	Advances		Marks	Securities.
	Pagodas	Rupees		
Ananda Nāyak Batar	8,715	1,312	∞	.....
Soma Nāyak Raotar	225	787	┘	Ananda Nāyak.
Gopa Nāyak Raotar	112	393	└	Bhāna Nāyak.
Bhāna Nāyak Raotār	131	459	△	Gopa Nāyak.
Total ...	843	2,951		

Having received the sums of eight hundred and forty three pagodas and two thousand nine hundred and forty one Company's rupees, I engage to collect the amount of the above persons and to discharge the same by the 28th February next without a balance and having given two bonds on this account, one to the Company and the other to Lālā Lachchīrām Chowdry, one of them shall become null and void on my paying the amount to either of the parties and receiving the other from either of them. Accordingly this is to certify that I give this bond of my own free will and accord.

Written the 3rd January 1799 answering to the 17th Margasir in the year Kalayukti.

ANANDA NAYAK RAOTAR.

Register of Banjarās who have received the Company's Kaul engaged to supply the Army with provisions and act under the orders of Lālā Lachchirām Jekarān Chowdry.

(1)	Nāyak or Principal. (2)	Date of entry. (3)	Number of bullocks. (4)	Advances. (5) (6) (7)			Securities (Names, Caste and Residence). (8) (9)		Stipulated Periods of Payment. (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15)						Period of Recovery. (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21)						Presents. (22) (23)		Flags. (24)	Passports. (25)
				of Number bonds. (5)	Pagodas. (6)	Rupees. (7)	For the Tānadārās. (8)	For the whole. (9)	First Kist. (10) (11) (12)			Second Kist. (13) (14) (15)			First Kist. (16) (17) (18)			Second Kist. (19) (20) (21)			Articles. (22)	Amount. (23)		
									Dates. (10)	Pagodas. (11)	Rupees. (12)	Dates. (13)	Pagodas. (14)	Rupees. (15)	Dates. (16)	Pagodas. (17)	Rupees. (18)	Dates. (19)	Pagodas. (20)	Rupees. (21)				
				(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)			(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
Ananda Nāyak Raotar.	Ānanda Nāyak Raotar.	1st January 1999.	1,000	...	375	1,312	Lachchirām Jekarān.	Lachchirām Jekarān of Daulatabād.	28th Feb. 1799.	125	430	30th March 1799.	137	656	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pichāri.	Pags. 6	Fs. 1	Ch. 1
	Soma Nāyak Raotar ...	Do.	600	...	225	787	Ānanda Nāyak Raotar.		Do.	225	787	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Broad cloth.	4	1	1
	Gopa Nāyak Raotar ...	Do.	300	...	112	393	Bhāna Nāyak Raotar.		...	...	...	30th March 1799.	112	393	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tarban ...	1	1	1
	Madra Nāyak Raotar ...	Do.	3,000	...	750	2,625	Soma Nāyak Raotar.		28th Feb. 1799.	750	2,625	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shāl ...	10	4	4

*Enclosure No. 4.**Kaulpati to a Daf'dār or headman of hired bullocks.*

TO NARAYANI DAF'DAR, INHABITANT OF KANGUNDI.

Having agreed to accompany the army with hired bullocks and produced Lālā Lachchīrām Jekaran as your *Māl-zamin*, these are the conditions on which you are to serve.

- (1) You are to employ 1,000 bullocks.
- (2) Each bullock is to carry rice, rāgī or gram, 6 Company's marakāls or 72 sers, 7 marakāls of paddy or 84 sers and you are to employ no bad bullocks that cannot carry as above.
- (3) There is to be a monthly allowance of one and a half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) pagodas per bullock. For every 100 bullocks one maistri whose pay is to be five pagodas monthly. There must be one driver to ten bullocks. If you have any lame or bad bullocks you must change them. If you do not, you will only be paid for the number of (serviceable) bullocks present.
- (4) You will receive for bullocks, saddles, sūndakapatta, gunny, etc., five fanams per head monthly.
- (5) You will receive takāvi when the bullocks are mustered at the rates of ten rupees a head. If you continue in the service, a deduction of half a pagoda per bullock monthly will be made from your pay. If you are not in the service you will repay the takāvi at the rate of 100 pagodas monthly and discharge the whole in three months.
- (6) You will keep two bullocks in ten to carry your own provisions and pins and you will load eight bullocks.
- (7) You will load your bullocks and deliver your loads wherever you are ordered and if there is any fraud or deficiency, you will be answerable for it.
- (8) As you will receive dastaks and flags, there can be no reason for delay on the road. You will therefore travel four *kos* a day. If your cattle are loaded, you will halt one day for four marching days. You will act in this manner and if you make any delay, the number of days you may have delayed will be deducted from your pay.

*Enclosure No. 5.**Muchalka or bond of a Daf'dar of hired bullocks.*

TO THE SARKAR OF THE COMPANY.

I, Narayani, inhabitant of Kangundi, having agreed to serve with hired bullocks along with the army and produced Lālā Lachchīrām Chowdry, as my *Mālzamin*, the following are the conditions of my engagement.

- (1) I will employ 1,000 bullocks.
- (2) Each bullock shall carry rice, rāgī or gram, 6 Company's marakāls or 72 sers, or paddy 7 marakāls or 84 sers. I will load as above and occupy no bad bullocks that cannot carry the stipulated loads.
- (3) Each bullock shall have a monthly allowance of one and a half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) pagodas. To a hundred bullocks there shall be one maistri whose pay shall be five (5) pagodas. There shall be three drivers to ten bullocks and if any bullocks are bad or lame, I shall exchange them. If I do not, I shall only be paid for as many as are present.
- (4) I shall furnish gunny, sūndakapatta and saddle, so that there shall be no delay on account of them at the rate of 5 fanams monthly for each bullock.
- (5) When the bullocks are mustered, I shall receive ten rupees takāvi per head. If I remain in the service, half a pagoda per bullock shall be deducted from my pay monthly. If I do not remain in the service, I shall pay the above three hundred pagodas takāvi at the rate of a 100 pagodas monthly.
- (6) In every ten bullocks eight shall be loaded, and the remaining two shall carry my own provisions, pins, etc.
- (7) I will load my bullocks and deliver their loads wherever I may be ordered. If there be any fraud or deficiency, I shall be answerable for it.

(8) I will travel with the Sarkār dastaks and flag at the rate of four *kos* a day. When the bullocks are loaded, there shall be one halting day for three marching days, and when they are not loaded, one halting day for four marching days. I shall travel at this rate, and if I fail, the number of days that I may have delayed shall be deducted from my pay.

NARAYANĪ, DAF'DAR,
Inhabitant of Kangundi.

Enclosure No. 6.

The bond of a Daf'dār or head driver of thousand hired bullocks who has entered the Company's service to his chowdry.

TO TĀTĀ LACHICHIRĀM JEKABĀN CHOWDRY.

I, Narayani, Daf'dār, inhabitant of Kangundi, hereby bind myself to serve as Daf'dār of a thousand bullocks with the English army and receive through you advances of the Company's cash as takāvi or the bullockmen present as follows:—

Maistrīs.

- (1) Baljiwar Venkata Rama of Krishnagiri.
- (2) Baljiwar Ramayya of Rāyakōttai.

2. Having received the sum of two thousand Company's rupees for the above and taken their several bonds for the amount, I engage to discharge the same as follows:—

To be stopped of their monthly pay while in the service.

	RS.
In February	334
” March	334
” April	334
” May	334
” June	334
” July	334

In this manner, I will collect by stoppages from the pay of every individual in proportion to his advances he receives and repay the same to the Company without a balance.

3. If they be discharged, I will collect the remainder in such a manner that subsequent kist shall be equal to two of the above kists and if any of the above absconds, I will be answerable for the balances due.

4. Having given two bonds on this account, one to the Company and the other to you on paying the amount and drawing one of them out of the hands of either party the other shall become null and void. Accordingly, I thereunto give this bond of my own free will and accord.

Written the 1st January 1799 answering to the 24th Margasir in the year Kalayukti.

NARAYANĪ, DAF'DAR,
Inhabitant of Kangundi.

Enclosure No. 7.

The bond of a Daf'dār or head of bullocks who has entered the Company's services.

TO THE SARKĀR OF THE COMPANY.

I, Narayani, Daf'dār, inhabitant of Kangundi, hereby bind myself to serve as Daf'dār of a thousand bullocks with the English army, and receive through

Lālā Lachchirām Chowdry, inhabitant of Daulatabād, advances as takāvi for the bullockmen present of the Company as follows :—

Maistris.	Bullocks.	Rupees.	Mark.	Securities.
Baljiwār Venkata Rama of Krishnagiri ...	100	1,000	L	Daf'dār Narayani, inhabitant of Kangundi.
Baljiwār Ramayya of Bāyakōttai ...	100	1,000	Z	
Total ...	200	2,000		.....

Having received the sum of two thousand Company's rupees for the above and taken their several bonds from them, I engage to discharge the same as follows :—

To be stopped of their monthly pay while in the service.

	ES.
In February	334
„ March	334
„ April	334
„ May	334
„ June	334
„ July	334

In this manner I will collect of them by stoppages of the pay of every individual in proportion to the advances he receives and pay the sum to the Company without a balance.

2. If they be discharged, I will collect the remainder so that the subsequent kists shall be equal to two of the above kists and if any of the bullockmen absconds, I will be answerable for the balances due from them.

3. Having given on this account two bonds, one to the Company and the other to Lālā Lachchirām Chowdry on paying the amount and drawing one of them out of the hands of either party, the other bond shall become null and void. Accordingly I herunto give this bond of my own free will and accord.

Written the 1st January 1799 answering to the 24th Margasir in the Kalayukti.

NARAYANI, DAF'DAR,
Inhabitant of Kangundi.

I, Lālā Lachchirām Jekaran, Chowdry of Daulatabād, hereby bind myself to be security for the above Narayani, inhabitant of Kangundi, who has in charge of two hundred bullocks and received at my instance two thousand Company's Rupees as takāvi and for whom I go security, engaging that he shall repay the same agreeable to his stipulations and that if he fails so to do, I will be answerable for the amount.

LĀLĀ LACHCĪRAM JEKARĀN,
Chowdry of Daulatabād.

Enclosure No. 8.

The Bond of a maistri or bullock driver to his Daf'dār or Principal.

TO NARAYANI, DAF'DAR OF HIRED BULLOCKS OF KANGUNDI.

I, Venkata Rama Baljiwār, maistri, inhabitant of Daulatabād, do hereby give my bond to this effect, i.e., Konda Baljiwār and other bullockmen having

entered the Company's service and demanded advances of takāvi and procured the same through you from the Company as follows :—

Bullockmen.	Bullocks.	Rupees.	Mark.	Securities.
Baljiwār Konda of Daulatābād	50	500	...	Venkata Rama, inhabitant of Daulatābād,
Komati Venka of Tiruppāttūr	50	500	Δ	
Total	100	1,000		

The whole being two bullockmen, one hundred bullocks and the sum advanced at my instance one thousand Company's rupees, the amount shall be discharged as follows.

2. While they are in the service and I will make stoppages from their monthly pay of every individual and pay up the amount in the following instalments:—

	Rs.
In February	167
„ March	167
„ April	167
„ May	167
„ June	166
„ July	166
Total	1,000

In this manner I will collect of them by stoppages from every individual in proportion to the advances they receive and pay the same to the Company without a balance.

3. If they are discharged I will collect the balance outstanding so that the subsequent kists shall be equal to two of the above kists and if any of the bullockmen absconds, I will be answerable for the balances due from them.

4. Having given on this account two bonds one to the Company and the other to you; on paying the amount to either party and recovering of him one of the bonds, the other shall thereon become null and void. Accordingly I give this bond of my own free will and accord.

Written the 1st January A.D. 1799 answering to the 24th Margasir in the year Kalayukti.

VENKATA RAMA,
Maistrī and inhabitant of Daulatābād.

Enclosure No. 9.

The bond of a maistrī or bullock driver to the Company.

TO THE SARKĀR OF THE COMPANY.

I, Venkata Rama Baljiwār, maistrī and inhabitant of Daulatābād, do hereby give my bond to this effect, i.e., Konda Baljiwār and other bullockmen having engaged to serve the Company and demanded takāvi for that purpose, I have procured the sum for them of the Company by means of Daf'dār Narayanī of Kangundi under Lālā Lachchirām Chowdry, as follows :—

Bullockmen.	Bullocks.	Rupees.	Mark.	Securities.
Baljiwār Konda of Daulatābād	50	500	...	Venkata Rama, inhabitant of Daulatābād,
Komati Venka of Tiruppāttūr	50	500	...	
Total	100	1,000		

The whole being two bullockmen, one hundred bullocks and the sum advanced one thousand Company's Rupees, the amount shall be discharged as follows.

2. While they are in the service I will make stoppages from the monthly pay of every individual and pay up the amount in the following instalments:—

In February Rs. 167 In April Rs. 167 In June Rs. 166
 „ March „ 167 „ May „ 167 „ July „ 166

In this manner I will collect of them by stoppages from every individual in proportion to the advances they receive and pay the same without a balance.

3. If they are discharged, I will collect the balances outstanding so that the subsequent kists shall be equal to two of the above kists and if any of them absconds, I will be answerable for the balances due from them.

4. Having given two bonds on this account one to the Company and the other to Daf'dār Narayani, inhabitant of Kangundi, one of them shall become null and void on my paying the amount and recovering one of them from either of the parties. Accordingly I give this bond of my own free will and accord.

Written the 1st January, A.D. 1799 answering to the 24th Margasir in the year Kalayukti.

VENKATA RAMA,
 Maistri and Inhabitant of Daulatābād.

Enclosure No. 10.

Register of hired bullocks under Narayanī, Daf'dar, who has been entertained in the Company's service and engaged to act agreeable to the orders—The owners may receive through Lālā Lachchirām Chowdry.

Mastries.	Owners of the bullocks— (Names, caste and residence.)	Bullocks.	Date of entry.	Number of bonds.	in Advances rupees.	Securities—for the maistries.	Stipulated period of payment.					
							1st month.	2nd month.	3rd month.	4th month.	5th month.	6th month.
Guruyappa of Kangundi.	Venkatapati Tilag, Balja, Kangundi.	20	1 Jan. 1799.	1	200	Timma Nāyak, Timmampet.	34	34	33	33	33	33
	Timma Nāyak, Velagar, Dha- rampuri.	30	3rd Jan. 1799.	2	800	Guruyappa, Kangundi.	50	50	50	50	50	50
Rama of Kangundi.	Ranga, Balja, Daulatābād.	25	5th Jan. 1799.	3	150	Nārāyani, Daulatābād.	42	42	42	42	41	41

Enclosure No. 11.

The bond of a Chetti or principal Beopārī to his Kārpardāz.

To APPAJI RAO, KĀRPARDĀZ.

I, Paravatta Malla Chetti of Daulatābād, give my bond to this effect. The petty dealers under me who desire advances of takāvi to supply the army of the English Bahadur have received through you of the Sarkār as follows:—

Petty dealers.	Pagodas.	Rupees.
Guddam Punniappa Baljiwār, inhabitant of Timmampet ...	40	140
Nagappa Baljiwār, inhabitant of Shewarampūr ...	60	200
Total ...	100	340

2. The whole being two dealers for whom I have procured one hundred pagodas and three hundred and forty Company's rupees, I engage to collect the said sums of the above persons and to discharge the same by the 28th February next without a balance.

3. Having given two bonds on this account, one to the Company and the other to you, one of them shall become null and void on my paying the amount and recovering one of them from either of the parties. Accordingly I enter into this obligation of my own free will and accord.

Written the 1st January 1799 answering to the 24th Margasir in the year Kalayukti.

PARAVATTA MALLA CHETTĪ,
Inhabitant of Daulatābād.

Enclosure No. 12.

The bond of a Chettī or principal Beopārī to the Company.

TO THE SARKAR OF THE COMPANY.

I, Paravatta Malla Chettī of Daulatābād, give my bond to this effect. The petty dealers under me who desired advances of takāvi for trading and supplying the English army with provisions have received them from the Company through Appāji Rao, Kārpardāz of supplies and inhabitant of Kunnattūr, as follows:—

Dealers.	Pagodas.	Rupees.
Gnddam Pnnniappa Baljiwār, inhabitant of Timmāmpet ...	40	140
Nagappa Baljiwār, inhabitant of Shewarampūr ...	60	200
Total ...	100	340

2. The whole being two dealers and they having received through me one hundred star pagodas and three hundred and forty Company's rupees, I engage to collect those sums and to discharge the same by the 28th February next without a balance.

3. Having given two bonds on this account, one to the Company and the other to Appāji Rao, Kārpardāz of supplies, one of them shall become null and void on my paying the amount and recovering one of them from either of the parties. Accordingly I enter into this obligation of my own free will and accord.

Written the 1st January 1799 answering to the 24th Margasir in the year Kalayukti.

PARAVATTA MALLA CHETTĪ,
Inhabitant of Daulatābād.

I, Appāji Rao, Kārpardāz of supplies and inhabitant of Kunnattūr, give my security bond to this effect. I, having agreed to become security for the above Paravatta Malla Chettī and procured of the Company an advance for him of one hundred star pagodas and three hundred and forty Company's rupees, engage to collect the same within the stipulated periods and to repay the same without a balance. Accordingly I enter into this obligation of my own free will and accord.

APPĀJI RAO,
Kārpardāz of Supplies and Inhabitant of Kunnattūr.

*Enclosure No. 13.**The Bond of a petty Beopāri to the Company.*

To PARAVATTA MALLA CHETTI, Inhabitant of Daulatābād.

I, Guddam Punniappa Baljiwār, inhabitant of Timmampet, give my bond to this effect. I have received through you of the Company forty three star pagodas and one hundred and thirty Company's rupees for the purpose of trading and collecting supplies for the English army and agree to repay the same by the 28th February without a balance.

2. Having given two bonds on this account, one to the Company and the other to you, whenever I pay the amount and recover one of those bonds of either party, the other shall become null and void. Accordingly I give this bond of my own free will and accord.

Written the 1st January 1799 answering to the 24th Margasir in the year Kalayukti.

GUDDAM PUNNIAPPA BALJIWĀR,
Inhabitant of Timmampet.

I, Māri Virappa Baljiwār, inhabitant of Timmampet, give my bond of security to this purpose. I agree to be security for the above Guddam Punniappa and procured of the Company forty-three star pagodas and one hundred and thirty Company's rupees through you for him. I engage to recover the same and to pay the amount without a balance and if he be absent, I am answerable for the balance that may remain due. I enter into this obligation of my own free will and accord.

MĀRI VIRAPPA BALJIWĀR,
Inhabitant of Timmampet.

*Enclosure No. 14.**The bond of a petty Beopāri to his Chetti or Principal.*

To THE SĀRKĀR OF THE COMPANY.

I, Guddam Punniappa Baljiwār of Timmampet, give my bond to this effect. I have received from the Company, through Paravatta Malla Chetti Baljiwār, inhabitant of Daulatābād forty-three star pagodas and one hundred and thirty Company's rupees for the purpose of trading and collecting supplies for the English army and agree to repay the same by the 28th February next without a balance.

2. Having given two bonds on this account one to the Company and the other to Paravatta Malla Chetti Baljiwār, when I pay the amount and recover one of those bonds of either party, the other shall become null and void. Accordingly I give this bond of my own free will and accord.

Written the 1st January 1799 answering to the 24th Margasir in the year Kalayukti.

GUDDAM PUNNIAPPA BALJIWĀR,
Inhabitant of Timmampet.

I, Māri Virappa Baljiwār, inhabitant of Timmampet, give my security bond to this purport. I, agreeing to be security for the above Guddam Punniappa, procured of the Company forty-three star pagodas and one hundred and thirty Company's rupees through Paravatta Malla Chetti for him. I engage to recover the same and to pay the amount without a balance and if he absconds, I am answerable for the balance that may remain due. I enter into this obligation of my own free will and accord.

MĀRI VIRAPPA BALJIWĀR,
Inhabitant of Timmampet.

Enclosure No. 15.

Register of Beopāris or Merchants who have received the Company's Kaul engaged to supply the Army with provisions and act under the orders of Shiva Rao.

174

(1) Chetties (Names, Caste and Residence).	(2) Beopāris or Merchants (Names, Caste and Residence).	(3) Date of entry.	(4) Number of Bullocks.	Advances.			(8) Securities (Names, Caste and Residence).	(9) For the whole.	Stipulated period of payment.											
				(5) No. of Bonds.	(6) Pagodas.	(7) Rupees.			1st Kist.											
									(10) Date.	(11) Pagodas.	(12) Rupees.									
Paravatta Malla Chetti, Balja, Daulatābād.	Guddam Punniappa, Balja, Timmampet ...	1st Jan. 1799.	250	1	40	140	Māri Virappa, Balja, Timmampet.	Shiva Rao.	28th Feb. 1799.	40	140									
	Gūri Banda Nagappa, Balja, Shivarāmpūr ...	Do.	150	...	...	...	.....		...	...	...	
	Velayudam Pillai, Vellālā, Pāpārpatti, Olovakode.	Do.	800	2	100	350	Kolla Chetti, Bairywar, Pāpārpatti.		28th Feb. 1799.	50	175									
	Dodapillai Venkatappa ...	Do.	4,000	3	50	175	Subba Rao, Brahmin, Timmampet.		Do.	50	175									
Sāhukār of Mūgli, Venkatagiri. ...	Subbaraya, Brahmin, Tiruppattūr ...	Do.	800	4	100	850	Dodapillai Venkatappa of Mūgli, Venkatagiri.	Do.	50	175										
(13) Chetties (Names, Caste and Residence).	(14) Beopāris or Merchants (Names, Caste and Residence).	Stipulated Period of Payment.						Periods of Recovery.						Presents.						
		2nd Kist.			3rd Kist.			1st Kist.		2nd Kist.		3rd Kist.		Articles.	Amount.	Flags.	Passports.			
		Dates.	Pagodas.	Rupees.	Dates.	Pagodas.	Rupees.	Dates.	Pagodas.	Rupees.	Dates.	Pagodas.	Rupees.					Dates.	Pagodas.	Rupees.
Paravatta Malla Chetti, Balja, Daulatābād.	Guddam Punniappa, Balja, Timmampet	A tarban	...	1	1
	Gūri Banda Nagappa, Balja, Shivarāmpūr	Do.	...	1	1
	Velayudam Pillai, Vellālā, Pāpārpatti, Olovakode.	30th Mar. 1799.	50	175	Do.	1	1	1
	Dodapillai Venkatappa	Shāl.	10	2	4
Sāhukār of Mūgli, Venkatagiri ...	Subbaraya, Brahmin, Tiruppattūr ...	30th Mar. 1799.	25	58	30th Apr. 1799.	25	87	Pichari.	2	1	1	

THE BARMAHAL RECORDS

Enclosure No. 16.

The obligation of a Chowdry and Kārpardāz of Benjārās and Beopārīs to carry grain from one place to another or for the use of the army, also to purchase it from the Company and sell it in camp.

TO THE SARKAR OF THE COMPANY.

We, Lachchirām Jekaran Chowdry, resident of Daulatābād and Appaji Rao, Kārpardāz of supplies, resident of Kunnattūr, hereby bind ourselves to carry different articles of provision from Vellore, Arnī and Krishnagiri, to other places or with the English army Bahadur on our own bullocks, also to purchase them of the Company and sell them in camp on the following conditions:—

(1) The rates of hire shall be fixed on bags or loads of one hundred Company's sers.

Hire in specie.

(2) When the hire is in specie and the articles are to be taken from one place to another or to an army encamped *below the ghāts*, the hire shall be 10 fanams per *gow* of 10 English miles which the distance between Vellore and Krishnagiri being $7\frac{1}{2}$ *gows* makes the hire from one of those places to the other 30 fanams and the distance between Arnī and Krishnagiri being $8\frac{1}{2}$ *gows*, the hire from one of them to the other is 34 fanams.

(3) When the hire is in specie and the articles are to be taken from one place to another or to an army encamped *above the ghāts*, the hire shall be 6 fanams per *gow* which Krishnagiri being 14 *gows* from Seringapatām makes the hire for that distance 84 fanams.

(4) As there is always a waste of grain from measurement and removal, we must be allowed four annas or a quarter of a ser upon every hundred sers of raw grains and six annas of a ser upon every hundred sers of boiled rice per *gow* as wastage and we will be answerable for any deficiency exceeding that proportion of the quantity delivered; but should the whole or any part of it fall into the enemy's hands, we cannot be held responsible for the loss.

Hire in kind.

(5) When the hire is in kind and the articles are to be taken from one place to another *below the ghāts*, their rates shall be the following number of sers for every hundred according to the distances and articles.

Distances.	Wheat. SERS.	Rice. SERS.	Grain. SERS.
From Vellore to Krishnagiri ($7\frac{1}{2}$ <i>gows</i>)	... 22 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	45
From Arnī to Krishnagiri ($8\frac{1}{2}$ <i>gows</i>)	... 25 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	51

(6) When the hire is in kind and the articles are to be taken from one place to another *above the ghāts*, their rates shall be the following number of sers for every hundred sers according to the distances and articles.

Distances	Wheat. SERS.	Rice. SERS.	Grain. SERS.
From Krishnagiri to Seringapatām (14 <i>gows</i>).	31	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	63

(7) We engage to dispose of our shares of such articles as may constitute our hire for bringing them from Vellore to Krishnagiri to the Company at the market price or at the rates subjoined per Company rupee.

	Rice. SERS.	Wheat. SERS.	Grain. SERS.
1. <i>Gows</i> from Vellore at	... 17 $\frac{1}{16}$	13 $\frac{15}{16}$	25 $\frac{11}{16}$
2. " " "	... 16 $\frac{2}{16}$	12 $\frac{10}{16}$	24 $\frac{9}{16}$
3. " " "	... 15 $\frac{3}{16}$	11 $\frac{15}{16}$	23 $\frac{1}{16}$
4. " " "	... 14 $\frac{4}{16}$	11 $\frac{4}{16}$	21 $\frac{11}{16}$
5. " " "	... 13 $\frac{5}{16}$	10 $\frac{10}{16}$	20 $\frac{5}{16}$
6. " " "	... 12 $\frac{6}{16}$	10	19 $\frac{15}{16}$
7. " " "	... 11 $\frac{7}{16}$	9 $\frac{5}{16}$	17 $\frac{10}{16}$
7 $\frac{1}{2}$. " " "	... 11	9	17

We likewise engage to dispose of such articles as may constitute our hire for taking them from Krishnagiri to Seringapatam to the Company at the market price or at the following rates per Company's rupees :—

	Rice.	Wheat.	Grains.
	SERS.	SERS.	SERS.
1. Gows from Krishnagiri at	11 ⁹ / ₁₆	9 ¹⁰ / ₁₆	17 ⁶ / ₁₆
2. " "	11 ² / ₁₆	9 ⁹ / ₁₆	16 ¹¹ / ₁₆
3. " "	10 ¹¹ / ₁₆	8 ¹³ / ₁₆	16 ¹⁰ / ₁₆
4. " "	10 ⁴ / ₁₆	8 ⁷ / ₁₆	15 ⁷ / ₁₆
5. " "	9 ¹⁴ / ₁₆	8 ¹³ / ₁₆	14 ¹³ / ₁₆
6. " "	9 ⁷ / ₁₆	7 ¹⁰ / ₁₆	14 ² / ₁₆
7. " "	9 ¹ / ₁₆	7 ¹ / ₁₆	13 ⁸ / ₁₆
8. " "	8 ¹⁰ / ₁₆	6 ¹⁴ / ₁₆	12 ¹⁴ / ₁₆
9. " "	8 ⁸ / ₁₆	6 ⁸ / ₁₆	12 ⁴ / ₁₆
10. " "	7 ¹³ / ₁₆	6 ¹ / ₁₆	11 ¹³ / ₁₆
11. " "	7 ⁵ / ₁₆	5 ¹¹ / ₁₆	10 ¹¹ / ₁₆
12. " "	6 ¹⁴ / ₁₆	5 ⁵ / ₁₆	10 ⁴ / ₁₆
13. " "	6 ⁷ / ₁₆	4 ¹⁴ / ₁₆	9 ¹³ / ₁₆
14. " "	6	4 ⁸ / ₁₆	9

(8) We agree to carry grain for the army on the above terms while it shall continue to march three days out of four and provided that we be allowed half a fanam as batta for every hundred sers in our charge every day it halts.

(9) A pagoda for every load must be given as takavi to all who will engage to serve on the above terms and we, collecting the sums so disbursed the first or second trip they make, will be answerable to the Sarkar for the amount.

(10) Our rusūms being one fanam per load, we will collect the same of the persons so employed.

(11) Every one who procures carriage equal to one hundred loads of one hundred sers each must be given a present amounting to a star pagoda.

Traffic.

(12) The several articles which the Company may intend to purchase of the Banjarās, etc., at Krishnagiri or camp must be sold to them at the following rates per Company's rupees :—

Places.	Wheat.	Rice.	Grain.
	SERS.	SERS.	SERS.
Vellore	14	18	27
Arni	15	19	28 ¹ / ₂
Krishnagiri	16	12	18

(13) The Banjarās who shall previously agree to it shall sell to the Company the articles which may be purchased at above rates at the market wherever the army may be encamped.

(14) And whoever shall enter into specific engagements with regard to the sale of such grains at Krishnagiri or camp shall sell them as prescribed in the 7th article of this obligation.

(15) A present equal in value to a star pagoda must be given to all who shall bring carriage from hundred loads of one hundred sers on the above terms.

(16) Our rusūm being half a ser of grain and a pice per load of one hundred sers, we will collect the same.

(17) If we be authorised this day the 25th January to settle with the Banjarās as above, we will promise to assemble them at Arni and Vellore between the 5th and 13th February.

Carriers	2,000
Dealers	3,000
Total	5,000

And between the 10th and 18th of February.

Carriers	2,000
Dealers	5,000
Total	7,000

Total 12,000 loads equal to 1,200,000 sers.

**Register and Agreement with dealers for the purchase and sale of grain from and to Government through Lalā Lachchirām, Chowdry,
Inhabitant of Daulatābād, A.D. 1799.**

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	Rate of purchase per Company ser.			Quantity purchased.				(12)	Terms of payment.		(15)	Terms of sale to the Public stores per <i>gow</i> of the distance marched.						Signatures.			Presents.		(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)		
				(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		(13)	(14)		Below the ghāts.			Above the ghāts.			(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)						
				Rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Raw rice.	Boiled rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Amount.	Ready money.	Credited to the place of sale.	Contract of sale.	Rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Heads of Doves.	Securities.	Agent.	Articles.	Amount.	Flags.	Passports.	Proposed places of delivery.	Sale in camp.		

CXL

Letter—from Lieut.-Col. ALEXANDER READ, Commanding Ceded districts.

To—Lieut.-Col. B. CLOSE, Adjutant-General of the Army, Fort St. George.

Dated—Krishnagiri, the 26th January 1799.

I expected when I wrote you on the 18th that I should have been able to let the General known in a few days the terms on which the Banjārās might be employed in taking the grain at Vellore, Arni, Krishnagiri to Seringapatām and the probable numbers of them procurable within a certain period, but the considerations involved have delayed the bringing my settlement with them to a conclusion till now that I have the pleasure of enclosing them. These containing my specific engagements with them only, I shall add what further appears necessary for the General's information.

2. The object being to procure as many hands as possible, the means of doing it is to accommodate them according to their circumstances and inclinations.

3. The poor classes of the Banjārās can only be employed as carriers and require advances of cash to provide themselves with cattle, carriages and furniture. The more substantial among themselves and other castes employ the poorer classes providing such of them as are in want with cattle, etc., and engage in trade or serve others on terms affording them a subsistence. Hence they are divided into carriers and dealers and my settlements are calculated to suit their respective conditions.

4. The carriers come under two descriptions. One is paid their hire in money and the other in kind but to secure the whole of the grain for the public I have stipulated that the shares which may constitute the hire of the latter shall be sold to the Company at the market price wherever the army may be encamped.

5. The dealers are likewise of two descriptions. Both are to receive grain at certain fixed rates at particular places. Those are 19 sers per rupee at Arni, 18 at Vellore, 12 at Krishnagiri and so at other places in proportion to their distance from Seringapatām but one description is to sell their grain at the market price and the other at fixed rates according to their distance from the place at which they may buy it. Thus they are likewise accommodated as they are inclined to stipulate or not, at the same time that all the grain delivered to them (deducting wastage) is secured for the army.

6. It has next been considered that the army may meet with delays on its march to Seringapatām or require a part of the grain to be carried for its consumption. With the view of accommodating it in that respect and if obviating every litigation or trouble with the Banjārās on account of the rates of sale, that may not depend on the market, those at which rice, wheat and grain, are to be sold are regulated for every ten miles.

7. The people to be employed as above are at present dispersed over the Bāramahal districts and the Carnatic. All of them are summoned to assemble at Krishnagiri when I shall settle with them individually and those in the Carnatic to assemble at Vellore and Arni whither I intend despatching an officer to settle with them, make them advances and adjust all differences between them and Mr. Skardon's people about measurement.

8. The estimated quantity of grain for which carriage is to be thus procured being 1,200,000 sers, it is supposed that allowing a quarter of 1 per cent for wastage per *gow*, the following quantities will be delivered according to the descriptions, if all be rice :—

Places of delivery.	Raw rice.	Boiled rice.
Krishnagiri	Garce. 245	Garce. 243
Seringapatām	232	223

It is supposed that about half may be brought on to Kārāmgalam by the 1st and the other half by the 6th March.

TABLE OF MONEY.

1	Cash.																		
18½	1	Anna Kantary.																	
37½	2	1	Penny sterling.																
80	4½	1	Silver fanam.																
300	16	8	3½	1	Kantary fanam.														
450	24	12	5½	1½	1	Shilling sterling.													
988	52½	26½	12½	3½	2½	1	Company rupee.												
3,000	160	80	37½	10	6½	3½	1	Chakram.											
8,600	192	96	45	12	8	3½	1½	1	Star pagodas.										
9,900	4,800	220	112½	30	20	9½	3	2½	1	£ ster.									

TABLE OF WEIGHTS.

1	Grain.																		
5	1	Kantary fanam.																	
45	9	1	Pagoda.																
150	30	3½	1	Rupee.															
437½	87½	9½	2½	1	Ounce Avoirdupai.														
450	90	10	3	1½	1	Palam.													
480	96	10½	3½	1½	1	Ounce Troy weight.													
3,600	720	80	24	8½	8	7½	1	Ser Madras or Tiruppattur.											
5,760	1,152	128	38½	13½	12½	12	1½	1	Lb. Troy.										
7,000	1,400	155½	46½	16	15½	14½	1½	1½	1	Lb. Avoirdupai.									
18,000	3,600	400	120	41½	40	37½	5	3½	2½	1	Visa.								
144,000	28,800	3,200	960	329½	320	300	40	25	20½	8	1	Maund Madras							
196,000	39,200	4,355½	1,306½	448	435½	408½	54½	34½	28	10½	1½	1	Cwt.						
784,000	156,800	17,422½	5,226½	1,792	1,742½	1,633½	217½	136½	112	43½	5½	4	1	Cw					
2,880,000	57,600	64,000	19,200	6,582½	6,400	6,000	800	500	411½	160	20	14½	3½	1					
15,690,000	3,136,000	3,48,000½	1,04,533½	35,840	34,844½	32,666½	4,355½	2,722½	2,240	871½	108½	80	20	5					

TABLE OF MEASURE.

1	Rupee.																		
1½	1	Solid inch.																	
13½	11½	1	Allak.																
24	20½	1½	1	Madras or Tiruppattur ser.															
33½	25½	2½	1½	1	Pint.														
66	57½	4½	2½	2	1	Quart.													
72	62½	5½	3	2½	1½	1	Company ser.												
108	93½	8	4½	3½	1½	1½	1	Pari or Aroot measure.											
266½	231	18½	11½	8	4	3½	2½	1	Gallon										
768	666½	62½	32	28½	11½	10½	7½	2½	1	Croe.									
864	750	64	36	26	13	12	8	3½	1½	1	Marakal.								
19,200	18,828	1,180	640	46½	230½	213½	147½	59½	20½	18½	1	Candy.							
20,185	14,553	1,241½	698½	504	253	232½	155½	63	21½	19½	1½	1	Hogshead.						
26,518	19,279	1,66½	931½	672	336	310½	208	84	29½	25½	1½	1½	1	Puncheon.					
40,270	29,108	2,483½	1,397	1,008	504	465½	310	126	43½	34½	2½	4	1½	1	But.				
80,540	58,212	4,967½	2,794	2,016	1,008	931½	621	252	87½	67½	4½	4½	3	2	1	T			
345,600	3,00,000	26,500	14,400	10,389½	5,194½	4,800	3,200	1,298½	450	400	21½	20½	15½	10½	5½				

SALEM.

Table of Weights.

6 pice or 20 pagodas	...	...	1 Pālam.
4 Pālams	...	...	1 Ser.
5 Sers	...	...	1 Viss.
5½ Visses	...	...	1 Tūlam.
8 Visses	...	...	1 Maund.
20 Maunds	...	...	1 Bhāram.

Table of Measures.

110 Rs. weight of dry rice	...	...	1 Pari.
3 Paris	...	...	1 Ballah.
40 Ballahs	...	...	1 Candy
2 Candies	...	...	1 Pūdi.

CHINNAGIRI.

6 pice or 20 pagodas	...	...	1 Pālam.
4 Pālams	...	...	1 Ser.
5 Sers	...	...	1 Viss.
5½ Visses	...	...	1 Tūlam.
8 Visses	...	...	1 Maund.
20 Maunds	...	...	1 Bhāram.

110 Rs. weight of rice	...	...	1 Pari.
2 Paris	...	...	1 Ballah.
16 Ballahs	...	...	1 Murrao.
2½ Murraos	...	...	1 Candy.
6 Murraos or 96 Ballas	...	...	1 Pūdi.

BELLUR.

10 Pagodas in weight	...	...	1 Pālam.
8 Pālams	...	...	1 Ser.
6½ Sers	...	...	1 Tūlam.
20 Tūlams	...	...	1 Pūdi.

70 Rs. weight of rice	...	...	1 Pari.
4 Paris	...	...	1 Ballah.
40 Ballahs	...	...	1 Candy.

ĀTUR.

10 Pagodas weight	...	...	1 Pālam.
8 Pālams	...	...	1 Ser.
5 Sers	...	...	1 Viss.
8 Visses	...	...	1 Maund.
20 Maunds	...	...	1 Bhāram.

100 Rs. weight of rice	...	...	1 Pari.
2½ Paris	...	...	1 Ballah.
40 Ballahs	...	...	1 Candy.
1½ Candy	...	...	1 Pūdi.

VIRAGANUR.

10 Pagodas weight	...	...	1 Pālam.
8 Pālams	...	...	1 Ser.
5 Sers	...	...	1 Viss.
8 Visses	...	...	1 Maund.
20 Maunds	...	...	1 Bhāram.

60 Rs. weight of rice	...	...	1 Pari.
4 Paris	...	...	1 Ballah.
2 Ballahs	...	...	1 Kūlga.
20 Kūlgas	...	...	1 Candy.
36 Kūlgas	...	...	1 Pūdi.

SENDAMANGALAM.

10 Pagodas weight	...	...	1 Pālam.
8 Pālams	...	...	1 Ser.
5 Sers	...	...	1 Viss.
5 Visses	...	...	1 Tūlam.
20 Maunds	...	...	1 Bhāram.

110 Rs. weight of rice	...	...	1 Pari.
2½ Paris	...	...	1 Ballah.
40 Ballahs	...	...	1 Candy.
16 Ballahs	...	...	1 Murrao.
6 Murraos	...	...	1 Pūdi.

RĀZIPURAM.

10 Pagodas weight	...	...	1 Pālam.
8 Pālams	...	...	1 Ser.
5 Sers	...	...	1 Viss.
5 Visses	...	...	1 Tūlam.
20 Maunds	...	...	1 Bhāram.

110 Rs. weight of rice	...	...	1 Pari.
2½ Paris	...	...	1 Ballah.
4 Ballahs	...	...	1 Candy.
16 Ballahs	...	...	1 Murrao.
6 Murraos	...	...	1 Pūdi.

NĀMAKKAL.

9 Pagodas weight	...	...	1 Pālam.
220 Pālams	...	...	1 Tūlam.

110 Rs. weight of rice	...	...	1 Pari.
2 Paris	...	...	1 Ballah.
16 Ballahs	...	...	1 Murrao.
6 Murraos	...	...	1 Pūdi.

PARAMATHI.

5 Pagodas weight	...	...	1 Pālam.
9 Pālams	...	...	1 Ser.
8 Sers	...	...	1 Viss.
5 Visses	...	...	1 Maund.
8½ Visses	...	...	1 Tūlam.

110 Rupees	...	...	1 Pari.
2 Paris	...	...	1 Ballah.
16 Ballahs	...	...	1 Murrao.
6 Murraos	...	...	1 Pūdi.

KĀTUPUTTUR.

9 Pagodas weight	...	...	1 Pālam.
8 Pālams	...	...	1 Ser.
9 Sers	...	...	1 Viss.
8 Visses	...	...	1 Maund.
5½ Visses	...	...	1 Tūlam.

110 Rs. weight	...	...	1 Pari.
2 Paris	...	...	1 Ballah.
3 Paris	...	...	1 Marakāl.
152 Marakāls	...	...	1 Kalam.

Account of measurement and weight in the following districts—cont

Districts.	Arcot pice.	Slāhī pice.	Daggāni.	Kuttika pice.	Rupees weights.
5. HARŪR—cont.					
(b) Weight.					
1 Kachchā ser	18	24	36	...	21
44 Kachchā sers make 1 Maund ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
6. MORAPPŪR.					
(a) Measurement.					
1 Solaga	9	12	18	...	10½
4 Solaga make 1 Manka	36	48	72	...	42
2 Mankas make 1 Measure	72	96	144	...	84
4 Measures make 1 Ballah	288	384	576	...	336
2 Ballahs make 1 Kodu ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
20 Kodus make 1 Candy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Weight.					
1 Kachchā ser	18	24	36	...	21
1 Kachchā do.	21	28	42	...	24
40 Kachchā do. make 1 Maund ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
4½ Kachchā do. do. 1 Maund ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
45½ Kachchā do. do. 1 Maund ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
(7) ŌMALŪR AND TĀBAMANGALAM.					
(a) Measurement.					
1 Solaga	14½	...	28½	16½	16½
4 Ditto make 1 Measure	57	...	114	67	67
3½ Measures make 1 Ballah	199½	...	399	234½	234½
40 Ballahs make 1 Candy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
140 Measures make 1 Candy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
560 Solagas make 1 Candy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
20 Tams make 1 Candy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Weight.					
1 Pēlam	6	6	5½	10½	...
4 Do. make 1 Kachchā ser	24	24	211	42	...
12 Do. make 1 Tālam	672	672	588	1,172	...
1½ Tālam make 1 Maund ... ..	...	1,008	852	1,764	...
42 Sers make 1 Maund ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
168 Pēlams make 1 Maund ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
8. SANĀRĪDRŪG.					
(a) Measurement.					
1 Solaga	29	29	...	...	...
2 Do. make 1 Manka ... ..	...	58½	...	...	...
2 Mankas make 1 Measure ... ..	...	116	...	...	...
2 Measures make 1 Ballah ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
16 Ballahs make 1 Moda ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
6 Modas make 1 Putti ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
40 Ballahs make 1 Candy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Weight.					
1 Kachchā ser	24	24	...	...	...
40 Sers make 1 Maund ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
28 Do. make 1 Tālam ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
9. YERAPPĀDI.					
(a) Measurement.					
1 Solaga	14	14	...	...	...
4 Do. make 1 Manka	56	56	...	...	...
4½ Mankas make 1 Ballah	238	938	...	...	...
16 Ballahs make 1 Moda ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
6 Modas make 1 Putti ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
40 Ballahs make 1 Candy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Weight.					
3½ Sers make 1 Tuk	78	78	...	...	...
40½ Do. make 1 Maund	975	975	...	...	...
10. TIRUCHENGŪDE.					
(a) Measurement.					
1 Solaga	32½	32½	...	...	...
4 Do. make 1 Manka	130	130	...	...	...
4 Do. make 1 Ballah	520	520	...	...	...
2 Ballahs make 1 Tam	140	140	...	...	...
20 Tams make 1 Candy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Weight.					
1 Kachchā ser	24	24	20	1	...
8 Kachchā sers make 1 Maund ... ..	...	...	...	...	...

Account of measurement and weight in the following districts—*cont.*

Districts.	Shāhi pice.	Tar cash.	Duggā- nis.	Kuttika pice.	Rupees.	Aroot pice.	Com- pany pice.
11. PENNAGARAM.							
IN TIPPŪ'S TIME.							
(a) Measurement.							
1 Solaga	18 $\frac{7}{8}$	10 $\frac{9}{15}$	10 $\frac{9}{15}$	9	9 $\frac{1}{15}$
4 Do. make 1 Manka	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 Mankas make 1 Measure	151	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	72	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 Measures make 1 Ballah	604	338	338	288	294
2 Ballahs make 1 Tam	1,208	678	678	578	588
20 Tams make 1 Candy	24,160	18,520	18,520	11,520	11,760
(b) Weight.							
1 Ser	22	43	24	24	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
40 Do. make 1 Maund	880	1,720	960	960	820	...
IN THE VILLAGES.							
1 Ser	20	89	...	...	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19
44 Do. make 1 Maund	890	1,716	...	...	525 $\frac{1}{2}$	836
IN COMPANY'S TIME.							
1 Pakkā ser	130 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$
12. NĀNGAPALLI.							
(a) Measurement.							
1 Solaga	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 Do. make 1 Mana	63	...	90	54	54	...	45
4 Manas make 1 Ballah	252	...	360	216	216	...	180
40 Ballahs make 1 Candy	10,080	...	14,400	8,640	8,648	...	7,200
(b) Weight.							
$\frac{1}{2}$ Kachchā ser	7	10	6	6	...	5
42 Do. ser make 1 Candy	28	40	24	24	...	20
40 Do. ser make 1 Maund	1,120	...	1,600	960	960	...	800
13.—MIDSAMDŪR.							
(a) Measurement.							
1 Solaga	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
4 Do. make 1 Mana
4 Manas make 1 Ballah
16 Ballahs make 1 Modā
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Modas make 1 Candy
6 Modas make 1 Pōdī
(b) Weight.							
1 Pālam	6	...	...	...
104 Do. make 1 Tūk
19 $\frac{1}{2}$ Tūks make 1 Maund
41 $\frac{1}{2}$ Sers make 1 Maund
24 Roybars make 1 Ser	42	...	...	21	...
SMITH'S WEIGHT.							
14 Sers make 1 Measure	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	...	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	...

STATEMENT of the different measures and weights used in the kasbas of the districts composing the Northern division.

Denominations.	Krishnagiri.								Vaniyambadi and Tiruppattar.								Kunattar, Muttar and Singarappet.							
	Tams.	Ballahs.	Paris.	Manas.	Solagas.	Rupees weight.	Arcot pice weight.		Tams.	Ballahs.	Paris.	Manas.	Solagas.	Rupees weight.	Arcot pice weight.		Tams.	Ballahs.	Paris.	Manas.	Solagas.	Rupees weight.	Arcot pice weight.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)		
1 Solaga ...	...	...	...	...	...	B 8	11½	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6½	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	10
4 Solagas ...	...	...	...	1	4	54	46	...	...	...	1	...	...	57 10	48	...	...	...	1	...	...	48	40
2 Manas ...	...	...	1	2	8	10½	92	...	...	1	...	...	...	115 4	96	...	...	1	...	...	...	96	80
4 Paris ...	...	1	4	8	32	432	368	...	1	...	...	...	...	461	384	...	1	...	...	...	...	384	320
2 Ballahs ...	1	2	8	16	64	864	736	1	...	...	...	...	...	922	768	1	...	...	...	...	...	768	640
1 Candy ...	20	40	160	320	1,280	1,728	14,720	20	40	160	320	1,280	18,440	15,360	20	40	160	320	1,280	15,360	12,800			

Denominations.	Kallavi, Kaminellur and Virabhadradurg.								Cauveripattam.								Rayakottai.							
	Tams.	Ballahs.	Paris.	Manas.	Solagas.	Rupees weight.	Arcot pice weight.	Shahi pice weight.	Elephant pice weight.	Tams.	Ballahs.	Paris.	Manas.	Solagas.	Rupees weight.	Arcot pice weight.	Tams.	Ballahs.	Paris.	Manas.	Solagas.	Rupees weight.	Arcot pice weight.	
(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)		
1 Solaga ...	...	...	...	...	10.8	9	12	39	...	...	...	...	...	13	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	10 2
4 Solagas ...	...	...	1	4	42	36	48	156	...	...	...	1	...	52	44	...	...	...	1	...	...	48 8	40 8
2 Manas ...	...	...	1	...	84	72	96	312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	97	81
4 Paris ...	...	1	...	...	386	288	384	1,248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	388	32
2 Ballahs ...	1	...	...	...	672	576	768	2,496	1	...	...	...	...	728	616	1	...	...	...	...	...	776	648
1 Candy ...	20	40	160	320	1,280	13,440	15,360	49,920	20	40	...	2,180	1,120	14,560	12,320	20	40	160	320	1,280	1,552	12,960		

Weights.

	Maund.	Durra.	Paunah ser.	Ser.	Quarter ser.	Arcot pice weight.	Rupees weight.	Elephant pice weight.	Shahi pice weight.
¼ Ser	5½	6	22	6½
1 Ser	4	20½	24	88	27
1 Paunah ser	5	20	102½	120	440	135
1 Durra	2	10	40	205	240	880	270
1 Maund	2	4	20	80	410	480	1,760	540

N.B.—The ballah in Cauveripattam is equal to 7 manas. The measures not only differ in almost every district but frequently those which obtain in the Kasbas are deviated from in the villages subordinate, a fixed standard would be attended with many advantages, the weights also differ but the above are considered the standard. Not being in possession of tables of the weights and measures in the Carnatic, a comparison cannot be made advantageously.

INDEX.

A

Abdul Ghafur Oulippa, 2, 4, 5.
 Abdulla, 51, 53, 60.
 Abdul Wahab Khan, 67.
 Achalappa, 39.
 Acklugan, 117.
 Adamanikkottai, 91, 130, 135, 182.
 Adanpalli, 95.
 Adikarabatti, 130, 132.
 Adjanhalli, 135.
 Agantappa, 148.
 Agaram, 65, 135, 139.
 Agnew, Major, 83.
 Ahmadi Sarkar, 14.
 Ailpatti, 69.
 Aisokpur Chinnathambi Gaud, 14.
 Alagappur, 127.
 Alampira, Alingera, 27, 105, 139.
 Alampak, 8, 9.
 Ali Muhammad, *See* Muhammad Ali.
 Ali Razakhan, 14.
 Aliyanur, 9, 22.
 Allambaddi, 154.
 Almerthpatti, 14.
 Amapalayam, 132.
 Ambur, 1, 2, 40, 44, 49, 56, 72, 83, 94, 96, 104, 112, 125, 136, 139.
 Amor, 88.
 Anamantatirtam, 132.
 Anandamalai, 162.
 Ananda Nayak Raotar, 164—166.
 Anandapalli, 94.
 Anantagiri, 8—11, 22, 24, 25.
 Anchor, 96.
 Andamangalam, 35.
 Andanur, 96.
 Andiyappan, 117.
 Andrew, 9.
 Ankampalli, 65.
 Ankapur, 13.
 Ankishgiri, Anksagiri, 46, 55.
 Annamangal, 89.
 Annichettydrug, 137.
 Anwar-ud-din Khan, 1.
 Appa Gaud, 113.
 Appaji Rao, 171, 172, 175, 177.
 Appaswami, 54.
 Appava, 117.
 Appayya Chetti, 112.
 Aragatur, 35.
 Arcot, 4, 22, 52, 55, 61—63, 74, 112, 180, 182, 184, 185.
 Ariyakolam, Arriyakollam, 134, 136.
 Arnachelam Punt, 51, 53, 55, 60.
 Arni, 72, 83, 104, 175, 176, 179.
 Arrur, 88.
 Arryanar, 14.
 Arsampallah, 14.
 Arunachalam, 117.
 Asharafabad, 14.
 Aslampalli, 127.
 Atavadi, 138.
 Atur, 2, 5, 8—11, 21, 22, 24, 25, 27, 34—37, 72, 80, 83, 86, 87, 89, 104, 118, 122, 125, 126, 129, 131—133, 135, 142—144, 146, 150, 159, 162, 181.
 Awwalkonda, 67.
 Ayodispatnam, 87, 129.

B

Balaghat, 6, 27, 43, 53, 54, 61—63.
 Ballapur, *See* Chicka Ballapur.
 Balligah, 105.
 Banawapi, 162.
 Bangalore, 107, 137.
 Bangaranaikpalaiyam, 46.
 Bangarapalayam, 54, 56, 65.
 Banur, 137.
 Baramahal, 1—8, 10—15, 19—23, 25, 26, 28—31, 33—38, 40—43, 45, 46, 48, 51, 57, 58, 60, 67—69, 71, 72, 76—78, 80, 81, 83, 85, 90, 97—101, 104—106, 112—118, 125, 140—142, 144—149, 152, 153, 155—157, 159, 161, 162, 179.

Barur, 94.
 Batrapatti, 135.
 Battalpalaiyam, 54.
 Bawa Sahib, 117.
 Beeari, 134.
 Bellur, 118, 122, 126, 132, 143, 146, 150, 159, 162, 181.
 Bepinpalli, 95.
 Bettapatti, 96.
 Beule, Captain, 34, 35.
 Bhairappa, 38, 39.
 Bhana Nayak Raotar, 164—166.
 Bhavani, 154.
 Bhima Nair, 4, 5.
 Bhima Rao, 67.
 Biranattipollam, 89.
 Bohalli, 157, 159.
 Bojinger, Budjanger, 157, 159, 162.
 Bolepalli, 47.
 Bolukdamalai, 162.
 Bomalparri, Bomalapuram, 89, 131.
 Bomarauze, Bomarazpalaiyam, 45, 62.
 Borinaiganpatti, 88.
 Borinnadru, 157, 159.
 Braithwaite, Colonel, 25—27, 33, 36, 87.
 Bridges, Col. mel, 9.
 Brown, William, 76.
 Buchan, G., 116, 120.
 Buktal Appya (Ohill Naik), 3.
 Buri Naik, 13.
 Bylapalli, 65.

C

Calicut, 14.
 Campbell, Sir Archibald, 98.
 Candy Kuppam, 94.
 Caripatti, 87.
 Carnatic, 1—6, 10, 15, 18, 23, 27, 33, 34, 36, 40—45, 47, 48, 51—54, 57, 68, 60, 61, 69, 72, 76, 85, 86, 88, 99, 104, 107, 119, 141, 146, 149, 151, 152, 154, 158, 179, 185.
 Cauveripak, 74, 83.
 Cauvery, 14, 15, 19—21, 28, 30, 32, 68, 107, 154, 161, 163.
 Caveripur, 12, 15, 125, 130, 133, 135, 138, 154.
 Caveryputam, 130, 138, 185.
 Ceded districts, Ceded Countries, 1, 5, 6, 12, 15, 16, 18, 21—23, 28, 31, 35, 38—40, 42, 47—49, 56—59, 68, 76, 77, 87—89, 93, 98, 100, 111, 112, 116, 124, 127, 129—139, 141, 146, 153, 158, 160, 162, 179.
 Chackergiri, 13.
 Chackri, 1.
 Chakarakupam, 94, 136.
 Chandra Sekra, 55.
 Chandrasekha Nair, 54.
 Chandagiri, 48.
 Chandarnagar, 44.
 Changanna, 1, 4, 26, 65, 67, 72, 83, 96, 104, 125, 130, 132, 136—138.
 Charakkal, Charkal, Chargal, 5, 55, 104, 105.
 Chase, Captain, 6.
 Chellam Chetti, 89.
 Chellapattai, *See* Salempatti.
 Chengalvaraya, 117.
 Chettiur, 89.
 Chicka Ballapur, 46, 54, 107.
 Chick Ryal, 48, 50, 52, 54.
 Chickur, 65.
 Chill Naik, 1—5, 13, 21, 26, 33, 45, 54, 56, 65, 67.
 Chill Pedda Naik, 1.
 Chingal Rya, 2, 5.
 Chingoundapalli, 95.
 Chinjeri, 89.
 Chinna Gaud, 113.
 Chinnaigiri, 118, 126, 131, 146, 159, 181.
 Chinnakalipalli, 94.
 Chinnamalai, 6.
 Chinnamambhat, 91.
 Chinnamuthu, 117.
 Chinnarayadru, 72, 83, 104, 125, 135.
 Chinnathami Gaud, 13.
 Chinnup Naik, 2, 3.
 Chittampatti, 135, 137.
 Chittari, 94.

Chittocherri, 87.
 Chittur, 45, 48, 55, 62, 64, 66, 67, 154.
 Chokantipalayam, 46.
 Choundrampatti, 94.
 Chovampatti, 94, 135.
 Chockra, 2.
 Chunamgunta, 95.
 Churampatti, 96.
 Chunnam Naik, 13.
 Clark, 5.
 Clive Lord, 106.
 Close, B. Lieut.-Col., 145, 148, 149, 155, 156, 163, 179.
 Cockburn, Thomas, 13, 20, 21, 23.
 Coimbatore, 13, 24.
 Collins Colonel, 33.
 Colonjaddy Narayan, 24.
 Coondapalli, 96.
 Conjeveram, 74, 83.
 Corner, C., 117, 140, 143, 147, 148.
 Corawallis, Lord, 2, 19, 20, 41, 42, 52.
 Cuppage, Major, 112.

D

Dalli, 14.
 Dandampatti, 96.
 Dashwood, 12.
 Daulatabad, 95, 146, 153, 157, 159, 164, 165, 169-175,
 177, 178.
 Deattapatti, 91.
 Decoan, 32.
 Deekanihattai, 14.
 Devakurichi, 87, 131.
 Devampattam, 14.
 Devy Naik, 14.
 Dharapuram, 14.
 Dharmapuri, Dharampuri, 6, 13, 15, 72, 83, 87, 91, 93,
 94, 95, 104, 113, 122, 125, 126, 130, 132-138, 142-145,
 148-150, 152-155, 160, 162, 171, 182.
 Diler Jang, 67.
 Dindigul, 6, 13, 14.
 Dodapillai Venkatappa, 174.
 Dondaram Chetti, 113.
 Deveton, Captain, 14, 20, 21, 112.
 Dudsanagur, 48.
 Dupre', 22.

E

Edragondapalayam, 55.
 Ermatur, 93, 134, 138.
 Ernambhat, 139.
 Ernapuram, 133.
 Erode, 29, 30, 32, 33, 125, 130, 132, 133.
 Eshani, 89, 131.
 Europe, 18.

F

Fakru, 117.
 Floyd, 68.
 Fort St George, 8, 10-13, 15, 19-21, 23, 28-31, 36-
 38, 41, 47, 48, 56-61, 64, 66-69, 71, 76, 81, 82, 98,
 101, 106, 111, 112, 115-118, 140, 145, 147, 148, 156,
 160, 161, 163, 179.

G

Gandapatti, 94.
 Gangapalli, 66.
 Gangawalli, 89.
 Ganjam, 81.
 Gaud Nair, 45.
 Gelpuram, 94.
 Gerampatti, 95.
 Ghulam Hussain, 4.
 Ghulam Mohammad, 5.
 Ghulam Mohi-ud-din, 6.
 Giryan Chetti, 113.
 Gopal Chetri, 39.
 Gopal Reddi, 88, 89.
 Gopa Nayak Raotar, 164-166.
 Gopan Gaud, 14.
 Govindapalayam, 86.
 Gow Rammayya, 66.
 Graham, J.O., 25, 88, 88, 84, 93, 97, 100, 105, 115, 144,
 146, 152, 153, 157.
 Guddam Punnisappa Baljiwar, 171-174.

Gudipalayam, 66.
 Gudipetta, 55.
 Gudiyattam, 51, 54, 56, 59-61.
 Gum Naik, 13.
 Gumnairpalayam, 46, 54.
 Gunkpur Gomar Vallak Gaud, 13.
 Guramalli, 89.
 Gurgur, 95.
 Guri Banda Nagappa, 174.
 Gurrayya Gaud, 8.
 Gurnyappa, 171.
 Garpollam, Gutupoliam, 45, 46, 54.
 Gutragupathy Naik, 54.

H

Haider, 52.
 Haliburton David, 7, 10, 11, 13, 15, 20, 21, 23, 25, 68.
 Hannama, 2, 4.
 Hannura, 2, 4, 5.
 Hanumantapuram, 137, 138.
 Harikollam, 91.
 Harrington William, 8, 10, 12, 20.
 Harur, Herur, 1, 2, 12, 130, 132, 134, 154, 182, 183.
 Haspaninapalli, 65.
 Heross, 3.
 Hobart Lord, 29-31, 36, 41, 42, 51, 56-61, 64, 66, 68,
 70, 81, 98.
 Hobli Naik, Hubli Naik, 2, 5.
 Hosur, 137.
 Hurdia, 41.
 Huridrug, 135, 137.
 Husamulmul Bahadur, 8, 9, 11, 22, 24, 37.
 Huskota, 107.
 Hyderabad, 98, 112.

I

Ibrahim, 117.
 Igadeo, 138.
 Illupalli, 68, 132.
 India, 18, 31-33, 38, 78, 158.
 Indore, Indur, 91, 135.
 Irappalli, 134.
 Irton S., Lieutenant, 2, 3, 5, 83, 34, 37, 40, 44-49, 51,
 52, 54, 56-60, 64-69, 99, 100, 104, 105.
 Isvaramurtypallam, 89, 131.

J

Jackson, W. C., 5, 6, 8, 20, 21, 28-31, 36, 37, 40-42, 47,
 48, 51, 52, 57, 60, 64, 67.
 Jaggadeo, 96, 157, 159.
 Jaipatti, Joypatti, 96, 138.
 Jalal, 117.
 Jargi, 134.
 Jayaperumal, 8, 9.
 Jehambadi, 154.
 Jemakottapatti, 94.
 Jeri Pillai, 113.
 Jevanpndur, 4, 5.
 Joel Naik, 13.
 Joumpatti, 13.

K

Kacaveri, 88.
 Kadapa, 54.
 Kadapalli, 133.
 Kadapanatham, Kadapanattam, 40, 49, 51-54, 56, 59-
 61, 65, 112.
 Kadrapadi Nair, Kadrapillai Nair, 46, 54.
 Kadyampetta, 133.
 Kakengia, 134.
 Kakunti, 45.
 Kalahasty, 62.
 Kalangira, 94.
 Kalapampatti, 95.
 Kalpirama, 2, 5.
 Kalipalla, 14.
 Kalipatti, 14.
 Kallah, 14.
 Kallakeri, 88.
 Kallakurichi, 87, 131.
 Kallapara, 139.
 Kallatur, 91.
 Kallavi, 97, 136, 185.
 Kallur, 55.
 Kaminellur, 97, 99, 100, 122, 128, 136-138, 143, 150,
 153, 157, 159, 162, 185.
 Kanarpatti, 96.

- Kandali, 1, 139.
 Kandampalaiyam, 131.
 Kandampatti, 96.
 Kandappa, 99.
 Kanganapuram, 134.
 Kangundi, 2, 5, 38, 39, 42, 49, 53-55, 89, 72, 83, 98, 100
 104, 112, 122, 125, 126, 136-138, 143, 150, 152, 167-
 171.
 Kaniam, 13, 14.
 Kankum, 6.
 Kannanarpatti, Janurpatti, 89, 131.
 Karagudi, 89, 131.
 Karagur, 137.
 Kariambhat, 91.
 Karima Bibi, 98.
 Karimangalam Karamangalam, 91, 94, 95, 130, 134,
 136-138, 150, 179.
 Karinallapadi, 4, 5.
 Karrawar, 23.
 Karrigal, 89.
 Karur, 14, 129-131, 133.
 Kasahlungab Gaud, 14.
 Katchara Gaud, 113.
 Katnainhalli, 94.
 Katoragarh, 138, 139, 157, 159, 162.
 Katpatti, 1.
 Kattuputtur, 88, 181.
 Kavali, 1.
 Kaveripak, 111.
 Kaveripatam, 91, 95, 97.
 Kashanguli, 28.
 Kelly (Colonel), 1.
 Kemp Gaud, 55.
 Kennaway, Sir John, 19, 20.
 Kerina, 55.
 Ketnadapatti, 95.
 Khudadad dominions, 28, 55.
 Khuisja, 4.
 Kindersly, 2.
 Kinnatgur, 14.
 Kirapatti, 89, 131.
 Kishnapur, 89, 131.
 Kodimalai, 162.
 Kodur, 133.
 Kokarapur, 91.
 Kokanti, 54.
 Kokryapatti, 133.
 Kolar, 49, 56, 64, 106, 110, 112.
 Kolla Chetti, 174.
 Kolmepalli, 66, 67.
 Kolnaigampatti, 133.
 Komati Venka, 170.
 Konda Paljiwar, 169, 170.
 Kondaohettiipatti, 88.
 Kondagulvarpalli, 14.
 Koniar, 129.
 Konikur, 129.
 K-njimalai, 162.
 Kopa, 1-6.
 Korahatapatti, 89.
 Kotapatti, 132, 134.
 Kottapollam, Kotapalaiyam, 89, 131.
 Krishna, 3.
 Krishnagiri, 7, 8, 28, 33, 35, 47-49, 53, 54, 72, 78, 83,
 91, 92, 95-97, 99, 100, 104, 105, 108, 110, 111, 114-
 118, 122, 123, 125, 126, 128, 130, 134, 136-145, 148,
 150, 152, 153, 155, 156, 158-164, 168, 169, 175, 176,
 179, 185.
 Krishna Naik, 55.
 Krishna Rao, 4.
 Kuchibanda, 54.
 Kudabad, 13.
 Kudingira, 136.
 Kullampalli, 14.
 Kulmasampalli, Kulmargepalli, Kulmasgpalli, 40, 51,
 54, 55, 65.
 Kulmeze, 63.
 Kumaravela Gaud, 15.
 Kumarsampalli, 127.
 Kunichi, 94.
 Kunnattur, 4, 97, 122, 126, 143, 150, 152, 157, 162, 172,
 175, 185.
 Kunnuch Gaud, 14.
 Kuppa Gaud, 113.
 Kuppa Reddi, 2, 4, 5.
 Kurban Ali, 98.
 Kurpur, 87, 130.
 Kurvah, 14.
 Kylipalli, 13.
- L**
- Lachi Naik, 22.
 Laddwadi, 89, 129.
 Lalagiri, 46.
 Lala Jekaran Chowdry, 164.
 Lala Lechchiram Chowdry, 106, 108, 110, 111, 113, 164-
 171, 175, 177, 178.
 Lalgudi, 8-11.
 Landon, 2, 22.
 Latchiram Rao, 100, 101.
 Little Salem, 34, 87, 131.
 Lakkampatti, 96.
 Lushington, S. R., 81.
 Lutchma, 3.
- M**
- Mackanur, 14.
 Mack Naik, 13.
 Macleod, Captain William, 10, 24, 25, 34, 37, 80, 83-85,
 90, 117, 127, 141, 144, 146, 152-154, 157, 161, 162.
 Madapalli, 94, 95, 138, 139.
 Madra Nayak Baotar, 166.
 Madras, 1, 8, 11, 22, 27, 29, 55, 56, 67, 70, 73, 74, 83, 92,
 104, 118, 119, 139, 166, 177, 180.
 Madura, 22, 36.
 Magalur, 150.
 Magampatti, 13.
 Mahadeva Rao, 65.
 Maharazgar, 157, 159, 162.
 Mailkera, Mallikera, 89, 131.
 Makhdum, Sahib, 51.
 Maknur, 94.
 Malabar, 85.
 Malasamudram, 133.
 Malegutta, Malligutta, 94, 139.
 Malett, 98.
 Mallappa Nair (of Battalalayam), 54.
 Mallappa Nair (of Sompalli), 46, 54.
 Mallesamudram, 91, 129.
 Mallur, 134.
 Mambarrah, 13.
 Manchinellur, 89.
 Mandalvadi, 94.
 Mangipatti, 132.
 Manigoundi, 162.
 Manjinar, 89, 131.
 Menjiradi, 130.
 Mannapparai, 22, 37.
 Manshanelur, 131.
 Marandahalli, 135.
 Marappanainampatti, 88, 132.
 Marimuttu, 113.
 Mariott, W., 115, 149, 153, 161, 163.
 Mari Virappa Baljiwar, 173, 174.
 Marmangal Gaud, 113.
 Masulipatam, 76.
 Matchigiri, 157, 159.
 Mattur, 129, 136, 138.
 Melpadi, 95, 122, 126, 139, 143, 150, 172.
 Melur, 87.
 Mesaralli, 13.
 Meshairi, 130, 134.
 Mettapalli, 96.
 Mirsamdur, 184.
 Mill, 13.
 Millipallah, 14.
 Mir Sahib (Mir Izzat-ul-Khān), 51, 54, 56, 59-63.
 Mitbavi, 135.
 Mivarpatti, 13.
 Mochak, 13.
 Modalapalli, 45, 54.
 Moganur, 132, 134.
 Morappur, 2, 3, 137, 183.
 Mornington, Richard Earl, 158.
 Motipatti, 87, 139.
 Muchi, Kadrapillai, 54.
 Mudagampatti, 134.
 Mud Naik, Muddur Naik, 13, 22.
 Mudampatti, 136, 137.
 Mudgira, 106.
 Mudinapotanapalli, 54.
 Mudimurgo, 46.

Mudamurogu, 45.
 Mugganur, 88.
 Muglapalaiyam, 1.
 Mugli, Mugly, 51, 54, 67, 106, 112, 174.
 Mugral, 2, 5, 54, 55, 61-63, 66.
 Mugraipollam, 45, 46, 54.
 Muhammad Abdulla, 55.
 Muhammad Ali, 51, 52, 54-56, 59-62, 64, 65.
 Muhammad Ismail, 28.
 Muhammad Latif, 50, 51, 56.
 Muhammad Musa, 2, 5.
 Muhammad Yusuff, 14.
 Mullappah Naik, 55.
 Mullaaya, 117.
 Mulur, 13.
 Mplvagle, 40, 41, 49, 51, 55, 56, 59, 60, 63, 65-67.
 Munchavadi, 129.
 Mungal, 13.
 Muniandur, Muniandur, 88, 133.
 Muniappa, 106, 111.
 Muniicherri, 87.
 Munro, Thomas, 12, 15-17, 19, 25, 32, 83, 90, 113, 144, 148, 152, 153, 155, 160.
 Murden, 54.
 Murduvari, 14.
 Mursapatti, 133.
 Murvallur, 89.
 Murvanagiri, 127.
 Musiri, 88.
 Mu'tabar Khan, 8.
 Mutanchetti, 131.
 Muthur, 94.
 Mutkūr, 65.
 Mutlewar, 54.
 Mutta, 4, 128.
 Muttanchetti, 88, 131.
 Muttiyan, 117.
 Muttum Naik, 13.
 Muttur, 91, 96, 185.
 Mysore, 1, 2, 13, 16, 18, 20, 28, 41, 45, 47, 48, 50-54, 56, 57, 60, 63, 64, 104, 106, 108, 123, 158.
 Mytical, 46.

N

Nagappa Baljiwar, 171, 172.
 Nagappa Chetti, 108, 110, 111.
 Nairpalayam, 46.
 Nakurichi, 87.
 Nalikalpatti, 87, 129.
 Nallatambi, 117.
 Nallinaigankuppam, 139.
 Namagiripettai, 85, 88-90, 131.
 Namakkal, 68, 69, 72, 83, 86, 87, 89, 91, 104, 118, 122, 125, 126, 129, 131-133, 135, 143, 144, 146, 150, 154, 159, 162, 181.
 Namkottah Tullah Nair, 14.
 Nandidrug, 48, 49, 51, 60.
 Nangapalli, 12, 91, 126, 134, 142, 150, 154, 159, 162, 184.
 Naraindrug, 8.
 Naranappa Nair, 105.
 Narasimha Chetti, 3.
 Narayani, 167-171.
 Narayanū, 89.
 Narguntapalaiyam, 87.
 Narsim Nair, Narasimha Naik, 46, 54.
 Natrampalli, 95, 139.
 Nattam, 9, 94.
 Nattampatti, 14.
 Nasir-ud-doulah, 62.
 Neckondi, 95.
 Nellore, 1, 23, 62.
 Nellar, 185.
 Nhamū Bhai Maistri, 117.
 Nipatori, 30, 132.
 Nirva'ur, 131.
 Nizam's Dominions, 48.
 Nizam-ud-din Ahmad Khan, 4, 5.
 Northern Circars, 69, 71.
 Nuckam, 14.
 Nuruddin Muhammad Khan, Nuruddin Hashmat Jang Bahadur, 52, 61-63.
 Nuvampalli, 14.
 Nuwwab 'Umdātul 'Umrā, See Walejah Bahadur.
 Nuwwab.
 Nynamalai, 162.

O

Oakeley, Sir Charles, 5, 8, 11, 20-22, 24, 28, 36, 37.
 Ogilby, Captain, 69.

Ojander, 94.
 Olampatti, 14.
 Olavacondah, 35.
 Olavakode, 174.
 Oldham, Colonel, 9.
 Olipatti, Olapadi, 87, 129.
 Olip Naik, 14.
 Omalur, 72, 83, 87, 91, 104, 122, 125, 126, 130, 133, 134, 142, 143, 150, 155, 162, 183.
 Ongole, 23, 70.
 Oram, Captain, 29, 33.
 Oratti, 130.
 Orcherri, 94.
 Oriurpallam, 22.
 Orpairo, 94.
 Otattiar, 6, 11.
 Otgarretur, 14.
 Ottur, 88, 132.
 Ovalapallidrug, 40.

P

Pachal, 87, 129.
 Pachur, 94.
 Padri, 132, 137.
 Paghalpalaiyam, 62.
 Palagurochi, 95.
 Palakode, 91, 100, 128, 135-138, 157, 159.
 Palakkur, 131.
 Palani, 14.
 Palapatti, 95.
 Paloutcherri, 14.
 Paliatur, 14.
 Falk, 22.
 Pallikonda, 5, 139.
 Palli Gounds, Palligundu, 22, 37.
 Palli Naik, 13.
 Pallipalaiyam, 36.
 Pallipatti, 130, 132, 136.
 Pallipetta, 94, 130.
 Palliyur, 89.
 Palmaner, 40, 46, 51, 53-55, 58-60, 64, 66, 67.
 Palmode, 131.
 Palmulanki, 14.
 Palmur, 88, 89.
 Palmur, 14.
 Palpetta, 96.
 Palur, 55.
 Pampatti, 94.
 Panakkaranpatti, 88.
 Panamartapatti, 129.
 Panandur, 94.
 Panepatti, 87, 130.
 Papa Gaud, 38, 39.
 Papambadi, 134.
 Paparpatti, 137, 174.
 Paramatti, 14, 86-88, 118, 126, 129, 131, 133, 146, 150, 154, 159, 181.
 Parasuraman, 117.
 Paravatta Malla Chetti, 171-174.
 Pashandimalai, 162.
 Pater, Colonel, 112.
 Pattikonda, 51.
 Pavitram, 88.
 Payengh-t, 42, 62.
 Payyur, 95.
 Peddanskudurgam, 54, 112.
 Pedda Nair, 55.
 Peddapetta, 135.
 Peddur, 134.
 Pednaigpalayam, 87, 129.
 Penkallapalli, 95.
 Pennagaram, 12, 72, 83, 91, 92, 104, 122, 125, 126, 134, 135, 137, 138, 143, 150, 154, 159, 160, 182, 184.
 Peralampatti, 96.
 Perambola, 135.
 Perandapalli, 136.
 Periamuthu, 117.
 Perikonji, 89.
 Perumal, 117.
 Petric, William, 140.
 Pillaueri, 136.
 Pirdi, 133.
 Pollachi, 14.
 Polur, 46, 66.
 Pondicherry, 118.
 Ponnappa Chetti, 112.
 Poona, 98.
 Porandur, 13, 14.
 Pudupatti, 134, 136.

Pujarpatti, 87, 91, 130.
 Pulambari, 85.
 Pulcherla, 55.
 Pungampatti, 138.
 Punganur, 40, 45, 48, 50—52, 54, 65.
 Pungavari, 35.
 Punyypara, 14.
 Parampur, 14.
 Purri Gaud, 14.
 Purripatti, 13.
 Purripallam, 14.
 Pursampatti, 96.
 Putur, 18, 104.
 Paval Banga, 2, 4, 5.

R

Ragunath Naik, 55, 66.
 Rai Gopali, 87—90.
 Rajahmundry, 71.
 Rama, 128, 171.
 Rama Gaud, 113.
 Ramagiripallam, Ramagiripur, 13, 14.
 Ramapatnam, 23.
 Ramakaller, 9.
 Ramakuppam, 105.
 Rama Pandit, 65.
 Ramappa, Naik, 54.
 Rama Rao, 39.
 Ramasawmy, 46, 54.
 Ramayya, Baljiwar, 168, 169.
 Ramiah, 8.
 Ramnaickenpet, 94, 139.
 Ramputtur, 14.
 Ramantell, 47.
 Ranga, Balja, 171.
 Ranganath Nair, 46.
 Ranjangarh, C, 34, 35.
 Rasipur, 86—89, 118, 126, 129, 131, 144, 150, 159, 181.
 Rayakottai, 28, 72, 83, 91, 97, 104, 106, 112, 125, 126,
 135, 137, 138, 148—150, 162, 168, 169, 185.
 Read, Alexander, 1, 5, 7, 8, 10—13, 15, 19—23, 25,
 28—31, 33—42, 45—49, 51, 55—60, 64—69, 71, 76,
 77, 80, 81, 83, 85, 90, 93, 98—101, 104—106, 108,
 110—113, 125, 140—142, 144—149, 152, 153, 155—164,
 179.
 Round Wells, 74, 83.
 Rya Canna, 3.
 Ryalpet, 47.

S

Sacomy Naik, 37.
 Sadarun Samachar, 14.
 Sadat-ul-la Khan, 1.
 Sadiqabad, 14.
 Saglevanta, 67.
 Saiyidabad, 14.
 Saiyid Ali, 64.
 Saiyid Muhammad, 4, 65.
 Saiyyid Ghulam Ali Khan, 14.
 Saiyyid Muhammad Khan, 15.
 Sale, Colonel, 99, 100.
 Salem, 1, 8, 12, 13, 15, 16, 20, 23, 27—31, 34, 36,
 37, 45, 47—49, 51, 55—58, 60, 69, 71, 72, 76, 77, 81,
 83, 86—91, 93, 101, 104, 114, 115, 117, 118, 122,
 125—127, 129—135, 140—143, 145, 146, 148—150, 152,
 159—162, 161.
 Salempatti, Chellapanpatti, 87, 89, 94, 129, 131.
 Samalkuppam, 94.
 Samalpatti, 96.
 Sammudrap, 14.
 Samy Naik, Sami Naik, 13, 14, 22.
 Sandanur, 94.
 Sangi Venka, 2.
 Sankagiri, 7, 13.
 Sankarapur, 1.
 Sankaridrug, 12, 15, 28—30, 32, 33, 37, 72, 83, 87—89,
 91, 92, 104, 113, 116, 122, 125, 126, 130—135, 143,
 144, 148—150, 154, 159, 161, 162, 183.
 Saravana Maistri, 117.
 Satghar, 40, 54, 60—62.
 Saunders Edward, 35, 37, 69, 71, 76, 82.
 Sendamangalam, 21, 86—88, 118, 126, 129, 146, 150,
 154, 159, 162, 181.
 Sepurdurgam, 1.
 Seringapatam, 1, 6, 15, 19, 20, 24, 33, 42, 43, 47, 57, 98,
 106, 156, 164, 175, 178, 179.
 Serra, 107.

Seshappa Naik, 55.
 Seshayya, 128.
 Seshayya Chowki, 27.
 Shaik Mira 3.
 Shaik Muhammad, 128.
 Shama Rao, 51, 54, 65, 66.
 Shampalli, 133.
 Shanji Yenkata, 4, 5.
 Shellapadi, 12.
 Shergamuni, Shirgamani, 88, 129.
 SHERKAL, 87.
 Sherwaymetta, 4.
 Shevaroydrug, 137.
 Shewarampur, 171, 172, 174.
 Shinglekantapur, Singlantapuram, 87, 129.
 Shinkal Ryal, 48, 50, 52, 54.
 Shirgamani, 132.
 Shiva Rao, 174.
 Sholappadi, 91, 130, 134.
 Siddie, 65.
 Singarappett, 1, 26, 96, 136, 152, 162, 195.
 Skardon, 179.
 Snodgrass, Thomas, 71.
 Solagiri, 55.
 Soma Nayak Raotar, 164—166.
 Sompalli, Solempalli, 46, 54.
 Sonagul Ballapur, 45, 46.
 Sriperumbadur, 74, 83.
 Subba Rao, 174.
 Subbaraya, 174.
 Sundakal, Sonagul, 54.
 Sundampatti, 94.
 Suriya Narayanappah, 39.
 Symons, John, H., 38, 39, 42, 49, 53, 54, 105, 112.

T

Tadgal, Tatgal, 157, 159, 162.
 Talleggi, 89, 131.
 Tallianar, 14.
 Tallimalai, 162.
 Tandavaraya, 117.
 Tanjore, 6, 9, 11, 22, 24, 34.
 Tantangaspatti, 68.
 Tapur Chowki, Tappur Choultry, 27, 87, 130, 133, 134,
 142—144, 146, 157, 160, 162.
 Taramangalam, 91, 134, 138.
 Tattamangalam, 89.
 Telloherri, 14.
 Tenkaraikottai, 1—5, 26, 72, 83, 91, 104, 122, 125, 126,
 130, 136—138, 142—144, 150, 152—155, 159, 160,
 163, 182.
 Terunganar, 14.
 Thambi Gaud, 6.
 Thatthiyangarpett, 87, 88.
 Thiagar, Tyagarh, 72, 83, 87, 104, 125, 131, 133.
 Tillynat, 13.
 Timmah Gaud, 13, 50—53, 55—67.
 Timmampett, 171—174.
 Timma Nair, 40.
 Timma Nayak, 171.
 Timma Nayak, Velagar, 171.
 Timmappa Naik, 46, 54, 55.
 Timmappa Nair, 46.
 Timmapuram, 95.
 Tipambatti, 12.
 Tippapur, 94.
 Tipu, 1, 2, 6, 8, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18—21, 24, 28—33, 35,
 38—53, 60—67, 69, 76, 93, 104, 105, 107, 137, 158,
 159, 184.
 Tirtam, 64—66.
 Tirtamalai, 99, 132, 134, 154, 162.
 Tiruchengode, Trichengode, 13, 15, 88, 91, 133, 150,
 162, 183.
 Tirupati, 61.
 Tirupattur, 1, 2, 23, 27, 31, 37, 38, 40, 41, 68, 71, 72,
 76, 77, 83, 91, 93, 94, 97, 98, 100, 101, 104, 105, 111,
 125, 126, 130, 132, 134, 136, 139, 143, 150, 152, 157,
 159, 170, 180, 185.
 Tiruvannamalai, 1, 4, 26, 99.
 Todigulla Ranga, 105.
 Todnar, 14.
 Tograppatti, 96.
 Tomampatti, 89, 131.
 Tomba Gaud, 24.
 Tomba Govindas, 68.
 Tond Krishna, Tondi Krishna, 2, 3.
 Totiam, Totiyam, 88, 129, 132.

Travers, J.B., 101, 115, 140, 161, 163.
 Trichinopoly, Trichinopali 6, 9, 11, 14, 22, 24, 34, 36,
 73, 83, 88, 89, 125, 129, 131—133, 156.
 Trimalpatti, 87, 129.
 Tromal, 132.
 Tumul, 89.
 Tumba, 55.
 Tuncavi, 13.
 Turaiyur, 6, 9, 14, 22, 68, 89.
 Turaiyur Reddi, 68.
 Turambarry Ram Chetty, 13.

U

Udayarpalayam, 9.
 Unantangal, 89.
 Undi Gunk, 14.
 Ungri, 55.
 Uppadawadi, 94, 138.
 Utankarai, 3, 96, 130, 132, 137, 138.
 Uttamsholapuram, 87, 130.

V

Vaidyanada, 117.
 Vaigundam, 130.
 Valappadi, Olapadi, 87, 129.
 Valattur, 9.
 Vallam, 6.
 Valliapatti, Veliampatti, 88, 129.
 Valli Gaud, 14.
 Vallipuram, 88.
 Valsi, 99.
 Vanadurai Gaud, 14.
 Vaniyambadi, 2, 49, 72, 83, 94, 95, 97, 104, 105, 122, 125,
 126, 136, 139, 142, 143, 150, 152, 157, 159, 162, 185.
 Varadampatti, 89, 131, 136.
 Vasulkotah, 35.
 Velayudam Pillai, Vellala, 174.
 Vellalipatti, 87, 130.
 Vellappakoil, 87, 91, 130.
 Velleppan, 117.
 Vellensah, 14.
 Velliepuram, 131.
 Vellore, 31—33, 55, 99, 100, 116, 139, 175, 176, 179.
 Velrapalli, 133.
 Velra Gaud : see Marmangal Gaud.
 Velur, 129.
 Venkatachalam, 2—4.
 Venkatachalam (dasiri), 3.
 Venkatagiri, 6, 38, 39, 45, 49, 54, 55, 62, 105, 174.
 Venkatapathy Naik, 55.

Venkatapati Tilag, Balja, 171.
 Venkatappa, Nair, 54.
 Venkatappab, 65.
 Venkatarama, 2, 8, 5.
 Venkata Rama Baljiwar, 169—171.
 Venkata Rao, 50, 51, 56, 59, 60, 65, 128.
 Venkata Reddi, 65.
 Venkata Reddi, (Oil-man) 65.
 Venkatesan, 117.
 Veraga, 3.
 Veropatchi, 14.
 Villuvandi, Walavindi, 88, 129.
 Virabhadradrug, 72, 83, 97, 104, 122, 125, 136—138, 143,
 185.
 Viraganur, 34, 35, 89, 118, 126, 131, 146, 150, 154, 159,
 181.
 Viragavan, 117.
 Virapalli, 94.
 Virapatchi, 13, 68.
 Virapatti, 13.
 Viraswami, 117.
 Viravandi, 129.
 Vurpam, 94.
 Vyassa 50—56, 60—67.
 Vydanadayya, 148.

W

Waddapatti, 130.
 Wahab, Captain, 33.
 Walajabad, 150.
 Wajah Bahadur, Nuwwab, 8—11, 15, 24, 56, 60.
 Walsanagar, 140—142, 148, 150, 152.
 Walavindi, see Villuvandi.
 Webb, J. 38, 68, 93, 106, 111, 112, 118, 128, 140, 143,
 145, 152, 160.
 West Coast, 12.
 White, C. N., 13, 20, 21, 23.
 Wobi Reddi, 39.
 Wudder, 2—4.
 Wuddacheri, 136.

Y

Yelkalmattam, 95.
 Yellapalli, 61.
 Yellur, 133.
 Yenkitappa, 3.
 Yeppur Venkatarama Chetti, 112.
 Yerab, 65.
 Yerrahalli, 66.
 Yerrappadi, 133, 134, 150, 154, 159, 183.
 Yerrugulapatti, 95.
 Yettapuram, 132.