



00109997

GOD
954-5483
Dru/Sel
109997

THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BOMBAY
Town Hall, Bombay.



00109997

Digitized with financial assistance from



HT Parekh
FOUNDATION

An Initiative by



WITH YOU, RIGHT THROUGH

on 27 November, 2018

SELECTIONS
FROM THE

RECORDS

OF

TRAVANCORE.

109997_m



EDITED BY MAJOR HEBER DRURY,
ASSISTANT RESIDENT,

AT THE REQUEST OF

FRANCIS NEWCOMBE MALTBY, Esq.,
RESIDENT AT THE COURTS OF
TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN.

Travancore Sircar Press.

TREVANDRUM:

1860.

600

950.7183

201/201

97 -

SÉLECTIONS
FROM THE
RECORDS OF TRAVANCORE.

No. III.

A DESCRIPTION
OF
THE ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM
OF
TRAVANCORE
IN THE YEAR 1844.

By V. KRISTNO ROW,
Late Dewan of Travancore.



P R E F A C E.

THE following description of the Administrative System of Travancore was drawn up by the late Dewan V. Kristno Row when out of office, in about the year 1844. It is published from a copy in the Resident's Office in the language used by the writer, without any material corrections. It affords an interesting view of the internal system of a Native State, retaining its own Government and most of its own institutions, but adopting, under the influence of the Resident, many of the forms of Government introduced into the neighbouring British territories. Besides its local value from the Statistics of Commerce and Revenue which it affords, there are portions of more general interest. Such are the descriptions of the religious and charitable institutions, and the lavish sums expended upon them from the revenues of the State—of the various titles on which land is held (pp. 31–33)—and of the System of Monopoly, especially in Pepper (probably soon to be extinct). Drawn up by an intelligent Native acquainted with the English language, who for many years administered the Government of the Country, the paper affords a useful record of one period of progress.

The rate of salaries prevailing in this State, especially the remuneration deemed sufficient for Judges of the Zillah and Appeal Courts, discharging all the duties of the Zillah Courts and Sudr Adawlut of British India, in fact administering all the Justice that is administered in the Country, will probably attract the reader's attention.

Some changes of importance have taken place since this paper was prepared. For instance, whereas at page 35 it is observed, "Bondmen or Slaves are disposed of like any

any other property, &c.," his late Highness Martanda Vurmah proclaimed in his Kingdom the law which now prevails in British India which forbids the Courts of Law to recognize slavery. These changes will be noticed in a future number of these Selections.

The writer, V. Kristno Row, resumed the office of Dewan in 1847, and held it till his death in 1858.

Allusion having been made to the Sovereign lately deceased, it is not inappropriate here to mention that Martanda Vurmah reigned in Travancore for 13 years (1847-60.) The Act above referred to for the abolition of Slavery, the encouragement given to Education, many liberal acts for the benefit of his people, and above all the example set by His Highness in favor of Female Education in the persons of the Princesses of his family, entitle his memory to public respect. His amiable character will be remembered with esteem by those who knew him personally.

F. N. M.

October 12, 1860.

DEVASSOM, OR RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

1. IN Travancore there are several Pagodas both under the management of the Sircar and under that of the villagers, which latter are termed the *Oaraulum Devassom*. Formerly, the affairs of these Pagodas, which are 378 in number, were conducted by different persons, and in the year 987, most of them were assumed by, and placed under the immediate management of the Sircar, all such lands as belonged to the said Pagodas being leased out to the ryots on the tenure of Sircar Pauttom.

2. The Pagodas that are under the immediate control of the Sircar have two Shanthecours or Shanthies, (Officiating Priests) who are on the receipt of a salary of 20 or 25 Fanams each, per mensem, besides an allowance of a certain quantity of paddy. These Shanthies are employed for six years only in some Pagodas, and for three years in others, and after the expiration of the fixed period of their employment in one Pagoda, they are generally transferred to another. These Shanthies, who are Poties by caste, when first appointed to that office have to pay a fee to the Sircar, called Adyarah, and the amount of such fee varies according to the income of each Pagoda, and in the event of their being removed to another Pagoda, they must, of course, pay a fee commensurate with the income of such Pagodas.

3. There are also hereditary Shanthies who enjoy the same emoluments both in money and paddy as the other Shanthies above alluded to.

4. The office of the Shanthies consists in performing self-ablution every morning very early, and in going immediately afterwards direct to the Pagodas to open the doors of the rooms in which the Sawmys are kept, to remove the faded flowers, &c., with which those Sawmys had been adorned on the preceding night, to clean the place and adore the image, after purifying themselves, and then to commence the Poojahs or daily ceremonies according to the established custom which is observed throughout Malabar. In some Pagodas there are

"*Coda Shanthies*," who have umbrellas given them as honorary marks from the Pagodas. The Shanthies should invariably abstain from all intercourse with women, and are prohibited even from speaking to them during their duty as Shanthies, either for six or three years, as the case may be, and when they come out of the Pagodas, people should retire to a distance to prevent polluting them. These Poties are not even allowed to resort to any other places but to the Pagodas and their own quarters.

5. In some Pagodas there are three or four Assistants to the two Shanthies of each Pagoda, according to the extent of the work of cleaning utensils, cooking the meals, &c., for the purposes of the Poojah. The pay of these Assistant Shanthies is from 10 to 30 Fanams each per month.

6. The same rites and ceremonies are observed in the Village Pagodas as in the Sircar Pagodas. The Poties or Brahmins generally employed as Shanthies, are natives of Mangalore and other parts of Canara; others again are natives of Malabar, and those of this country, Travancore, are called Thirroovellah Daseyer Poties. There are Numboories also entertained in some Pagodas. These speak exclusively the Malayalim language, and those of Canara the Thoo-loovoo language, which is chiefly spoken in that country, and these latter mentioned Canara Poties are not accompanied by their families in their visits to Travancore, but some of them associate with the Nair females during their stay in this country, giving them a portion of their allowances, and remitting the rest to their families in Mangalore, while others take up their residence altogether in Travancore, and never return to their native country.

7. Each Pagoda has a Manager, called by either of the three different titles, *Annavaul*, *Sheeaureyem*, *Samoodauryem*, according to the usage of the country in which the Pagoda is situated. His salary is from 10 to 50 Fanams a month, and all the other servants of the Pagoda are under his control. He should report to the Tahsildar any extraordinary occurrence in the Pagoda, and that officer again to the Dewan, by whose authority the Manager is appointed.

8. There is also a Pillay employed on a monthly pay of from 3½ to 40 Fanams, to keep an account of the income and expenditure of the Pagodas. In some, there are two Pillamars or Accountants, one

of whom holds his office by right of inheritance, and is called "Sthana Canacoo," and these have to prepare comparative statements of the receipts and disbursements of the Pagodas for every two successive years.

9. There is also a Shroff or Cash-keeper attached to each Pagoda, whose duty is to be in charge of the cash and paddy supplied from the District Cutcherry for its use, and to keep an account of the same, corresponding with that kept by the Pillamars, the one serving as a check upon the other. Besides these, there are petty servants employed in each Pagoda as attendants, whose designations are given in the margin. They are all on the receipt of very small allowances, generally receiving from five to as low as three parras of paddy monthly.

1. Calavaracauren or Store-keeper.
2. Vellacoo Veppoo, or person who keeps the lights.
3. Ambalavassees, or sweepers of the interior of the Pagoda.
4. Also 4 or 5, and sometimes 8 Nair women for sweeping the Pagoda premises, who have no particular designation but one, commonly called Atcheemaurs.

10. The Ambalavassees, who are of the caste of "Moothathoo Warriar," call themselves higher in caste than Nairs, and this office is hereditary. They have each their share in the victuals prepared for the Poojah, and the surplus victuals are sold and their proceeds brought to the credit of the Sircar.

11. The expenses of every one of the Pagodas are invariably defrayed, half in paddy, and the other half in money, for both the Poojah expenses and servants' wages; cash is generally paid for the supply of cocoanut oil, sugar, &c. These articles are procured by the Shreecauryacaren, the Shandracaren, or the Shroff of the Pagoda. There are also Peons allowed; they are called Thundacars, Massapuddycars, Palavalee Coonjoony, and Cherya Coonjoottacars.

12. In the Southern Districts of Travancore, viz., from Kulkolum Southward, dancing girls and musicians, (Pandy Vatheers) with their instruments are entertained at the Pagoda, and they attend five times every day, viz., early in the morning, at forenoon, at noon, in the evening, and at night; on Bagavathers. all these occasions, one or two singers also attend the Pagoda, who are paid 25 and 30 Fanams respectively, per mensem.

Vurkalay, Areepaud, Ambalapuley,
Vyekam and Yetmanoor.

- 1st. Chunk (Shell Bugle.)
- 2nd. Shenkolul (Flageolet.)
- 3rd. Kye Muthalom (Hand Drum.)
- 4th. Kye Munny (Cymbals.)
- 5th. Muthalom (Drums.)

13. No dancing girls or musicians are employed in the Pagodas situated to the North of Velavancode, but only two or three men with drums; except in some of the principal Pagodas named in the margin, where musicians, with five descriptions of instruments, also noted in the margin, are employed.

14. Whatever presents or offerings are received into any of these Pagodas from the inhabitants should be carried to the credit of the Sircar. These consist of silk, money, gold and silver images of snakes, and jewels, which are secured in the Pagoda, and a correct account of them furnished every month to the District Cutcherry, besides an annual statement or report of the receipts of the whole year.

15. In some large Pagodas there are Vunjees or Treasure Coffers, which are not opened, and cannot be opened, until they are filled to the very brim. They are placed in front of the Pagodas, between it and the Mundapom or Porch, and the person bringing any offering should himself put it into the coffer.

16. The annexed is a statement of number of Pagodas in each District, shewing the number of the Pagodas under the management of the Sircar and Ookaulmay in each District.

Districts.	Under the Sircar management, duly registered.	Supported by the Sircar—not enlisted.	Village Pagodas.	Total.
Thovaulah	23	4	44	
Agastheesuram	23	6	114	
Erraneel	17	13	55	
Kulcolum	20	41	66	
Velavancode	23	13	57	
Neyattankaray	25	82	32	
Neddoovengaad	16	80	34	
Trevandrum, South ...	25	64	35	
Sherangheel	9	47	37	
Quilon	7	27	38	
Kotaurakaray	14	31	43	
Pathanapuram	10	35	19	
Kunattoor	2	45	25	
Mavellikaray	15	36	37	
Chenganoor	10	34	37	
Tiruvella	4	42	89	
Karnaugapally	7	70	54	
Kartegapally	9	42	25	
Ambalapuley	20	36	37	
Shertallay	5	39	40	
Vyekam	5	32	53	
Peravam	5	13	55	
Cottayam	8	29	60	
Changanacherry	6	36	11	
Yetmanoor	13	84	49	
Mooauttupuley	3	20	90	
Meenachel	1	27	33	
Kunattoonaad	2	22	95	
Aulangaad	2	34	27	
Paravoor	9	20	11	
Thodoovulley	"	"	"	
Shencottah	40	"	"	
Total..				

17. The establishment of the Private or Village Pagodas is similar to that entertained in the Sircar Pagodas, and, I think, a little more attention is paid by the villagers to the affairs of these Private Pagodas.

18. In the large Pagodas there are regular Accountants appointed, besides the Pillamars; all the Village Pagodas have the same number of servants, and the following is a statement of the principal servants employed in the Sircar Pagodas.

Names of Districts.	Shantheears.	Annavaul Stree- cariacars.	Sumprethy.	Pillamars.	Shroffs.	Agathce Stree- cariacars.	Total.	Amount of Pay.
								Fanams.
Thovaulah	44	5	„	24	14	2	89	1082
Agastheesuram	54	12	„	32	13	2	113	2436
Erranceel	45	2	„	16	13	„	76	1072
Kulcolum	79	11	„	41	17	1	149	3104
Velavancode	41	2	„	23	21	„	87	997
Neyattankaray	43	3	„	30	20	„	96	1106
Trevandrum	44	3	„	25	22	„	94	1426
Neddoovengaad	19	1	„	10	10	„	40	324
Sherangheel	14	4	„	10	8	„	36	511
Quilon	42	2	„	10	8	„	62	1134
Kotaurakaray	33	1	„	15	14	„	63	660
Pathanapuram	26	2	„	10	9	„	47	522
Kunattoor	5	„	„	2	2	„	9	136
Mavellikaray	30	2	1	10	9	„	52	661
Chenganoor	34	3	3	13	11	„	64	1180
Tiruvella	36	2	2	8	3	„	51	1173
Karnaugapally	36	1	„	7	7	„	51	606½
Kartegapally	40	1	1	11	10	„	63	824
Ambalapuley	33	2	„	15	5	„	55	834
Shertallay	4	„	„	15	5	„	24	116
Vyekam	15	3	1	9	5	„	33	799
Yetmanoor	30	3	1	14	10	„	58	767
Peravam	9	„	„	5	5	„	19	229
Cottayam	17	2	1	10	9	„	39	522
Changanacherry	13	1	„	7	4	„	25	387
Meenachel	2	„	„	1	1	„	4	34
Kunattoonaad	2	„	„	1	1	„	4	35
Aulangaad	6	3	„	3	2	„	14	270
Mooauttupuley	6	1	„	4	2	„	13	246
Paravor	29	4	1	12	9	1	56	814
Shencottah	5	5	„	8	1	„	19	317

19. It is beyond a doubt that all these Pagodas were maintained by the inhabitants themselves previous to their assumption by the Sircar in the year 987. Bequests are sometimes made by the inhabitants of their property to the Pagodas. These Pagodas had formerly lands of their own, the revenue of which maintained them, but which were since assumed by the Sircar, and the management of affairs taken in their own hands, as before stated, and in lieu of such revenue, and as well with a view to economy, a certain amount is allowed annually for the maintenance of each Pagoda. This, therefore, is correctly speaking, no charge to the Sircar; part of this al-

lowance is given in paddy. For particulars, see Annual Statement. This statement includes also the actual amount of cash and paddy issued for the daily Poojah, and several annual festivals, such as Oolsavom, Auraut, &c., in the Sircar Pagodas of each District, the Sircar incurring, of course, any attendant additional expense with the special sanction of His Highness the Rajah.

Statement shewing the amount of paddy, and of ready money fixed in each District for Sircar Pagodas in the year 987.

1811-12 A. D.

Names of the Districts.	Amount in Paddy.	Amount in Cash.	Total.	Paid by the Sircar for Petty Pagodas—not enlisted.
	Fanams.	Fanams.	Fanams.	Fanams.
Thovaulah	67,947	76,437	1,44,384	677
Agastheesuram	3,42,781	2,29,803	4,47,973	2,671
Erraneel.	37,174	31,966	69,141	1,370
Kulcolum	1,31,950	2,20,238	3,52,188	3,921
Velavancode	27,448	24,674	52,123	2,510
Neyattankaray	35,695	42,753	78,449	8,679
Neddoovengaad	7,711	5,194	12,905	8,052
Trevandrum	47,877	51,845	99,722	7,481
Sherangheel	18,841	32,702	51,543	9,187
Quilon	32,241	37,492	69,733	2,191
Kotaurakaray.	18,858	19,574	38,432	1,750
Pathanapuram	11,231	10,302	21,533	1,794
Kunattoor	7,084	6,263	13,348	5,447
Mavellikaray	27,157	33,611	60,768	2,709
Chenganoor	36,501	53,669	90,170	3,108
Tiruvella	51,920	51,877	1,03,797	5,278
Karnaugapally	16,180	20,494	36,675	4,629
Kartegapally	48,008	52,368	1,00,376	8,577
Ambalapuley	91,239	95,115	1,86,355	15,795
Shertallay	7,353	11,280	18,634	2,580
Vyekam	36,558	63,280	99,838	2,446
Peravam.	8,196	4,756	12,952	1,938
Cottayam	30,669	27,855	58,524	4,140
Changanacherry.	14,422	8,472	22,895	8,099
Yetmanoor	33,706	30,007	63,713	8,255
Mooauttupuley	10,839	13,542	24,381	2,432
Meenachel	1,953	1,360	3,314	5,895
Kunattoonaad	2,074	767	2,842	3,049
Aulangaad	12,026	9,292	21,391	8,937
Paravoor	35,221	30,096	65,318	1,976
Shencottah	53,114	45,448	98,563	„
Total ..	12,03,988	13,42,545	25,46,533	1,56,086

20. It would appear from the foregoing statement, that paddy to the amount of 12,03,988 Fanams is annually collected by the Sircar from the inhabitants on account of their dues to the Pagodas, as fixed in the different districts; this quantity of paddy is originally stored in the Proverty Choultry, whence the Shundracars of the Pagoda should receive such quantity as may be sufficient for consumption during the month in which it is issued by them to the servants, according to their respective established allowances, and the remainder is delivered to the Atcheemars* for the purpose of being beaten into rice for the use of the Pagoda.

21. The disbursements in cash amount in the aggregate to 25,46,533 every month. The Tahsildar grants a receipt to the Cash-keeper for the requisite funds about a week before the end of the month, who pays the amount to the Peon called Vellythuddycaren, who takes it to the District Treasury under a guard of Tannah Peons, and the Shreecauryacaren or Superintendent, and the Shroff and Pillay of the Pagoda take charge of the money, and they make the usual disbursements, crediting the balance, if any, to the Sircar.

22. Annexed is a statement, shewing the number of large Pagodas in Travancore, and the amount of expenditure of each Pagoda.

	Fanams	
Poothapandy	45,826	
Thirooputtysarem	25,719	

23. In the District of Thovaulah there are two large Pagodas, one of which is situated in the Kailvy of Poothapandy. The annual expenses of these Pagodas for the performances of the Oolsavom festivals are given in the margin. Nothing can be ascertained from the public records as to the time when the former Pagoda was built. It is, however, a very ancient temple, standing since the Trathayugam: the latter was built in the present yugam.

	Fanams	
1 Shosheendrum	2,29,959	
2 Cape Comorin	75,062	
3 Vadasary	36,135	
4 Nagercoil	37,396	
5 Parakay	36,266	

24. There are five large Pagodas in the Agastheesuram District. The expenses of the minor Pagodas of that District do not altogether exceed 2,000 Fanams. The Pagoda, No. 1, in the margin, is an ancient one, built before the incarnation of Parasooramen. Its origin is said to be remarkable, as is that

of the Pagoda at Cape Comorin, which is, however, the more ancient of the two. No. 3 is a Pagoda built lately. No. 4 is one of the temples which formerly belonged to the Iyan tribe, and after they became extinct, the management of that Pagoda was undertaken by the villagers.

25. In the Erraneel District there is but one Pagoda of any note, which is situated at Tiruvancode, and with the exception of the expenses (shewn in the margin) of that Pagoda, those of all the other Pagodas in that District come within 1,000 Rupees.

Fanams

Tiruvancode21,140

26. There are large Pagodas in the Kulcolum District. The expenses of the minor Pagodas are within 2,000 Rupees of the above principal Pagodas; that of Tiruvuttaur, which is a very famous temple, having been built before the incarnation of Parasooramen, and dedicated to Authy Keshava Moorthe. It is said to be larger than that at Trevandrum.

Fanams

Kulcolum37,678

Ramaswamy27,845

Therpurpoo26,453

Comaracoil34,192

Tiruvuttaur1,52,981

Karatapuram21,586

27. In Neyattankaray there are two large Pagodas. The expenses of the minor Pagodas are trifling.

Fanams

Tiruvellum16,141

Parasalay17,875

28. Among the small Pagodas at Trevandrum, there is one of some note close to the Killyaur river, beyond the Brahmin street. I have heard that the income of this Pagoda was very considerable before it was assumed by the Sircar.

Fanams

Valiasalay27,607

29. In Sherangheel there is but one large and famous Pagoda, situated on the Vurkalay Hills. It has stood from time immemorial, and is nearly surrounded by four streams. The annual expenses of this Pagoda are comparatively small, but it has acquired much repute from the circumstance of pilgrims resorting thither from various and distant countries.

Fanams

Vurkalay29,462

Fanams 30. At Quilon there are three Pagodas
 Aurunthavully.....15,335 which are maintained at a great expense, but
 Moghathalay.....25,346 the expenses of the minor Pagodas in the Dis-
 Quilon15,380 trict are inconsiderable.

Fanams 31. In Mavellikaray there are only two
 Condoor22,526 large Pagodas. The others are very small.
 Kristnasawmy16,917

Fanams 32. In Chenganoor there are the same
 Chenganoor28,906 number of large Pagodas as above.
 Atchencoil26,621

Fanams 33. In Tiruvella also, there are only two
 Aurummoola33,375 large Pagodas, of which one is supposed to be
 Tiruvella.....65,493 very ancient.

Fanams 34. In the District of Kartegapally there
 Areepaud62,678 is but one Pagoda of renown.

Fanams 35. In the District of Ambalapuley also,
 Kristnasawmy...1,36,206 there is one large and famous Pagoda, which
 was built by a Numboory, named Rajah Put-
 tary, some centuries ago.

Fanams 36. In each of the five Districts of Vye-
 1 Vyekam.....77,992 kam, 1 Cotayam, 2 Changanacherry, 3 Yetma-
 2 Thiroovarpoo ...28,089 noor, 4 and Mooauttupuley, 5 there is but one
 3 Valapullay15,797 large Pagoda.
 4 Yetmanoor35,476
 5 Thircaroor22,450

Fanams 37. In Paravoor there are two large and
 Ellengonapullay .18,535 famous Pagodas; these two are under dispute
 Paroomurum.....16,109 between this and the Cochin Sircars.

Fanams 38. In the Talook of Shencottah there is
 Aurengoy30,772 but one Pagoda of repute, which is situated on
 the summit of the Auriengaul Ghat.

39. In most of these Pagodas, the Oolsavom festival is celebrat-
 ed annually, and in some half yearly. The dates of these annual
 and half yearly festivals are given in the annexed table. I have
 ascertained them as correctly as I could.

•

.

.

.

.

•

|

Table of the Annual and Half-Yearly Oolzaoms in the several Pagodas in Travancore.

Names of Districts.	AUVARY.	PERTARY.	ALSEY.	KARTICAY.	MARGALY.	THY.	MAUV.	PANGY.	CHITRAY.	VIASEY.	AVY.	ADD.
Thuvannah	Poothapandy	..	Thalacoody Auvamony	Thirooputtasau- rem	..	..	..
Agastheesuram ..	Shoshendrum Yellagaram	..	Marinjoor	..	Shoshendrum	Nagercoil	Shoshendrum Vadavassaram Alwarcoil	Paraka Maveland	Darasamcoopo Poothapandy Shoshendrum Vadassary	Cape Comorin	..	..
Erancoil	Tiruvancode	Mundeado	Muttalam Thirunanthacar Caralpoorum	1 Kuloolam 2 Ramasserycoil 3 Punmany 4 Canacurry	Manalickuray	Valavachee Ghoem Coomaracil	..	..
Kuloolam	Thiroovettan	..	..	..	..	5 Thiroovettan Thiroomallay	..	..	..	..
Velavancoo	Coorlthoray Pyrum	..	Poolaket	..	Thiroovekrama- poorum	Shitharsh	..	..
Neyyattankary	Thiroovellum	..	..	..	..	Kristnecoil Ramaswarom Coopamunay Shchoonpanoor Puroosevakal Meelakid	Parashalish Arauroor	Thirpalavoor	..	..
Trevandrum North	Thirupapoor	..	..	Thalayel Mancaud	..	1 Thirupapoor 2 Sree Varahin 3 Catenaculum 4 Ooloor	Aunjoor	..	..	..
.. Ditto South	Shroocunda- swaran	..	Shallay	..	..	Arashallah Kalacoem	..	..
Neddoovengaad	Peranthoray	Perapenco Cooloor Coodispudday Veeranaravoo Virukullay	..	..	..	..
Sherangheel	Thiroovattuvoo	Vellacoo	..	..	..
Quilon	Ramaswarom Sokthoolungara	Marikandapuram Annamadavelli- swaran	..	Moogathala Ashramum Yairoor Poornaydom	..	..	..
Kotsurakary	Kotsurakary Velloosalloor	..	..	..	..
Pathanapuram	Vettykavala	Koora	..	..	..	..
Kuastoor	Shathicooley	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karnagappally	Ponmany	..	..	1 Thavalacurry 2 Pavemba	1 Padraicolinar 2 Kulashagapur 3 Punmany	Palakkal	..	..	..	..
Kartagappally ..	Areepand	..	..	..	Areepand	Yairoor Errava	Pannavara Vettecolungary	Foothevoor	Areepand	..	..	..
Mavellickary	Nungmalum- curry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chenganoor	Cundleyoor Cunamanglum	Catvelles	Carthienapuram Panthalacoipully Cheroocil	..	..	..	..	..
Tiruvella	Athelcoil	..	..	..	Oomulloor	..	..	..
Ambalapally	Cullerode	..	..	Annamoolay	Tiruvella	Poonnathalum Ambalapally Pulleyaravay	Mangunboo Chunguncurry	..	..	..
Sherthalay	Putteneaud	Karalidichapo- rum Arroor	..	..	..	..	..
Vyekam	Vyekam	Oothyanpuroor	Thiroochatoo- lum	Ellancoor	..	..	..	..
Yetmanoor	lymanoor	..	..	..	..	Thotakum	Varoodavapuram	Yethanoor Thirapoodum Thiroococcuray Parapanden Killelor Koonal Valupully	Oolaa Pandavum Thiroovarpil Tallel	..	..	..
Cottiyam	Thiroonakary	..	..	..	..	..	Maniendapuram	..	..	..
Changanasherry	Theruvulanadoo	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meevanchal	Thirookanayoor Thiroonoleolum	..	..	..	..
Moonthupally
Persvam	Kneeloor	..	..	Klelor	..	..	..
Aolungaad	Annamandy	..	..	..	..	..
Paruroor	Ellenjanappully	..	Kunimoolukkar Kotashaganattar	Neddeswaran Khaugad	..	..	..	..	..
Sheroothal	Aurangoy	..	..	..	Sanboorvadgery	..	..	..

40. The ceremonies attending these festivals are performed by the principal Poties or Numboories, designated Thunthrees. They have fixed allowances for certain ceremonies, and attend only on such occasions. Their office is hereditary, and their nomination rests solely with His Highness the Rajah.

41. Most of these Pagodas have flower-gardens called "*Nunthavanem*," and Pandarems were employed upon small salaries to water them and prepare garlands of different sorts of flowers and Tholasee* leaves for the idols.

42. To some Pagodas, Elephants are attached for the daily Poojah; and on the occasions of Oolsavoms, additional Elephants are allowed. Some of these animals are richly caparisoned, and have head ornaments called "*Mookaputta*," made of silver or brass.

43. In the abovementioned 378 Pagodas, Sandal to the amount of about 100 Rupees is annually consumed. The following are the average annual expenses incurred on account of the daily Poojah, and the monthly and annual festivals and ceremonies in the Pagoda at Trevandrum, though they are not limited.

Daily Poojah	...	...	75,734 Rupees.
Margaly Bhadradeepem	...	...	17,500 „
Auny do.	...	...	10,000 „
Alpesy Oolsavom	...	...	25,204 „
Pangoony do.	...	...	22,600 „
			1,51,038 Rupees.

44. The Pagoda is under the management of a Committee consisting of members including His Highness the Rajah, who, though he exercises the chief control, has only a vote. Nothing can be taken out of the Pagoda without the sanction of the other members. The number of votes is $8\frac{1}{2}$. The Pagoda has a very rich treasury belonging to itself, containing besides money, gold, images, jewels, precious stones, &c., the particulars of which will be found in another paragraph.

* *Ocimum sanctum*, (Linn.) A plant considered sacred to Vishnoo. The root is made into beads and worn round the neck and arms of the Vishnoo Brahmins.—ED.

45. In some of the Ooralmay or village Pagodas, the Sircar have appointed managers, &c., and the following are the places where they are thus employed:

Districts.	Number of Pagodas.	Fautauly, Coyeman, Sreecariacar, Annaval.	Canakoo or Accountant.	Shroff.
Velavancode	2	1	2	„
Neyattankaray	3	„	1	2
Trevandrum	1	1	1	„
Neddoovengaad	1	1	1	„
Sherangheel	1	1	„	„
Quilon	1	1	1	„
Kunattoor	2	„	2	2
Mavellikaray	1	„	1	1
Chenganoor	1	1	1	„
Tiruvella	1	1	1	„
Shertallay	1	1	1	„
Vyekam	4	2	1	2
Cottayam	3	1	2	1
Changanacherry	1	1	„	1
Meenachel	3	1	1	2
Thodoovulley	1	„	1	„
Kunattoonaad	2	2	1	„
Aulangaad	5	5	4	„
Paravoor	3	3	„	„

46. Besides the Pagodas in Travancore, the Sircar maintain the undermentioned Pagodas in the Honorable Company's limits, at an annual expense of 71,259½ Fanams. This amount is remitted by the authorities, and some of the Pagoda agents receive it from them.

Coodungaloor or Cranganoor.	Thircoolalum.
Chathamungalum.	Shenkarananaircoil.
Chittore.	Alvarcoorchy.
Suranulloor.	Tinnevelly.
Torchekarapooram.	Trichendoor.
Theroponathoor.	Nanjanarey.
Shothanekarray.	Thiroocanjoody.
Thiroovenjacolum.	Vulloor.
Ernacolum.	Ramaswarom.
Theroomalayoor.	Madura.
Chethumbrum.	Benares.
Thirroomanaparrab,	

OOTTOOPERRAH, OR CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

1. IN Travancore there are 42 Ootlooperrahs (literally feeding houses) in which Brahmins are fed at the expense of the Sircar, both with rice and curry, rice conjee, &c.

The Ootlooperrahs were originally established in Travancore, sometime between the years 930 and 950, by the Dalavah Ramiah. The amount of the expenditure of these Ootlooperrahs was fixed in the year 994, both in respect to money and supplies, and particulars ^{1818-19 A. D.} are given in the accompanying statement; but if additional cash or paddy be required, it is sanctioned only after satisfactory explanation of the cause of such increase in the expenditure.

2. The system obtained in this Department is as follows: the regulating supplies of rice and other provisions for Ootlooperrah servants are furnished by the Proverticaren. These articles are procured at established rates, and the Proverticaren receives sufficient money in advance for providing a whole month's supply. There is an Assistant Chundracar under the Shroff, whose duty is to take charge of the abovementioned provisions from the Proverticar's people, and issue them daily to the Ootlooperrah. The Proverticars take it by turns to supply necessaries for the above purpose.

3. Several other servants are also employed in each of the Ootlooperrahs to see that the Brahmins who resort thither are *well* fed, and to give out provisions to such of the Brahmins as may not be disposed to take their meals in the Ootlooperrah; but neither the travelling nor resident Brahmins are allowed to remain in the same Ootlooperrah longer than two days or for more than three meals, unless sickness or any other unavoidable cause prevents their leaving the place. Any Brahmin fed in one Ootlooperrah shall be refused admittance should he return to the same on the third or fourth day. In some Ootlooperrahs, only one meal a day is allowed, viz. dinner or supper, while in others, two meals are allowed, both morning and evening.

4. A Brahmin travelling from Thovaulah to Paravoor is never in want of victuals the whole way, as there is an Oottoperrah established at every stage throughout Travancore.

5. Gosahees or Pilgrims are likewise either fed or supplied with provisions, whatever be their number.

6. Brahmins to the number of from one to four are employed by the Sircar to cook victuals in each Oottoperrah on an allowance of 15 Fanams a month each. A *Parrippocaren* of the Brahmin caste is also appointed to superintend the Establishment, and to see that all the supplies are regularly received and all the travellers coming in are well treated, so as to prevent fraud on the part of the other servants;—his monthly allowance is 9 parras of paddy. An Accountant is also attached to each Oottoperrah, called the *Mandavah Pillay*, on a salary of 12 Fanams a month;—his duty is to write an account of the number of Brahmins daily fed, and the quantity of provisions consumed every day. There is another servant also employed, called "*Pair Elloothoo*," on a pittance of 3 Fanams a month, and his duty is to take a list of the names of the Brahmins who daily resort to the Oottoperrah, particularizing those who come from the North and those who come from the South, with the view to check the account kept by the *Mandavah Pillay*;—he is required likewise to furnish a daily account to the Huzzoor Cutcherry.

7. Besides the above, an Interpreter of the Rajpoot caste is employed in each Oottoperrah to interpret the Malayalim language to the Gosahees;—his allowance is 12 Fanams and one dungally of rice. Some other *petty* servants are also employed as store-keepers, watchmen, sweepers, &c.;—their pay is trifling, but they are allowed conjee from the Pagodas, which is called Dhurmah conjee.

8. The meals daily given to Brahmins in the Oottoperrahs consist of rice, one kind of curry, chutney, and butter-milk, except on festival days, when five sorts of curries are allowed them, besides milk, gram, fruit, and a sort of hodge-podge, called "*Paulpaysom*." The servants of each Oottoperrah are furnished for their guidance with a copy of the rules for regulating its affairs. The following statement shews also the amount allowed to each Oottoperrah, both in money and in paddy, and the times at which the Brahmins are fed.

Statement shewing the Expenditure fixed for each Oottooperah in 1994, as also the Number of Brahmins fed in 1017, with the quantity of rice consumed in this year.

1813-14 A. D.

1811-12 A. D.

Names of the Districts.	Places where Oottooperahs are established.	At what time they are fed.	Amount of Annual expense in Paddy.	Amount of Cash.	Total.	No. of Brahmins fed during the year 1017.
Thovaulah	Thovaulah	Night and Morning conjee	9,018	6,524	15,542	Rice Parras. 1696 $\frac{1}{2}$ No. of Men. 44,712
Agastheesuram	Shosheendrum	Day and Night	23,108	24,159	47,267	3457 $\frac{7}{8}$ 86,728
	Vadashary	Morning conjee	7,737	5,002	12,939	721 $\frac{7}{8}$ 41,167
Kulcolum	Pulpanabapuram	Day and Night	48,723	47,393	96,116	9408 $\frac{4}{8}$ 1,98,333
	Katathoray	Morning conjee	2,135	745	2,880	293 $\frac{8}{8}$ 8,458
Velavancode	Theroovettaur	Morning	6,869	3,698	10,568	973 $\frac{3}{8}$ 19,646
	Koolithooray	M. conjee N. regular meals	13,152	14,104	27,256	3223 $\frac{6}{8}$ 81,787
Neyattankaray	Neyattankaray	Morning and Evening	12,945	11,060	24,005	332 $\frac{7}{8}$ 47,991
	Paurrachalay	M. conjee N. regular meals	5,957	3,917	9,875	1427 $\frac{9}{8}$ 37,455
Trevandrum	Kalacotom	Day and Night	5,689	2,725	8,415	1218 $\frac{6}{8}$ 26,316
	Cadinencolom	D. conjee N. regular meals	10,757	6,916	17,673	2769 $\frac{2}{8}$ 62,076
Sherangheel	Veralom	Day and Night	5,317	4,346	9,664 $\frac{1}{8}$	912 $\frac{3}{8}$ 21,160
	Vurkalay	Ditto	12,833	10,755	23,589	1979 $\frac{9}{8}$ 43,019
Quilon	Paravoor	Night	3,878	2,043	5,922 $\frac{1}{8}$	729 16,360
	Ashramam	Day	10,188	4,913	15,101	2350 42,507
Kotaurakaray	Kotaurakaray	Ditto	4,942	6,812	11,754	696 $\frac{2}{8}$ 14,593
	Unchil	Ditto	961	435	1,396	198 $\frac{2}{8}$ 3,817
Pathanapuram	Pathanapuram	Day and Night	5,235	1,920	7,155	910 $\frac{7}{8}$ 18,747
	Mambalaturay	Ditto	3,063	1,239	4,302	542 $\frac{9}{8}$ 11,078
Mavellikaray	Mavellikaray	Day	10,712	12,354	23,066	1856 $\frac{4}{8}$ 38,726
Tiruvella	Tiruvella	Ditto	1,881	1,775	3,656	984 $\frac{9}{8}$ 19,037
Karnaupally	Pudnaykolencara	Ditto	5,981	5,608	11,589	1011 $\frac{1}{8}$ 19,932
	Krishnapuram	Night	5,676	6,051	11,727	1705 22,412
Kartegapally	Areepaud	Day	7,990	10,940	18,930	1347 29,695
	Anandasharom	Ditto	1,662	418	2,084	421 $\frac{6}{8}$ 7,904
Ambalapuley	Ambalapuley	Day and Night	11,021	8,895	19,917	3469 $\frac{3}{8}$ 75,903
	Alleppy	Day	7,319	3,828	11,147	1549 $\frac{2}{8}$ 28,628
Shertallay	Kalavoor	Night	2,167	1,212	3,379	378 $\frac{3}{8}$ 7,627
	Shertallay	Day	4,137	2,989	7,126	825 $\frac{8}{8}$ 17,299
Vyekam	Vyekam	Ditto	9,097	10,612	19,707	1020 $\frac{7}{8}$ 21,436
Yetmanoor	Yetmanoor	Night	4,527	7,318	11,845	238 $\frac{6}{8}$ 4,773
Cottayam	Therooneekaray	Day and Night	3,183	3,307	6,491	645 $\frac{9}{8}$ 13,626
	Pallum	Day	1,341	875	2,116	268 4,538
Mooauttupuley	Mooauttupuley	Ditto	1,264	912	2,177	293 648
Aulangaad	Thirivaloor	Ditto	1,384	918	2,302	340 6,792
	Cothacolungaray	Ditto	1,442	851	2,293	305 6,099
Kunattoonaad	Perumbavoor	Night	1,041	601	1,646	196 4,955
	Cape Comorin	Ditto				380 7,609
Paravoor	Auriengaul		4,221	2,151	6,372	973 $\frac{6}{8}$ 19,052
	Chenganoor					728 $\frac{6}{8}$ 14,585
Paravoor	Paravoor	Day	4,992	4,014	9,006	884 $\frac{1}{8}$ 19,386



9. In all the Oottooperrahs, Dhurma conjee is always given to all Sudras and other poor people who may happen to come in at 12 at noon.

10. There are also Conjee Perrahs or charity houses in the following Districts, where conjee and rice are given to all castes indiscriminately.

Names of Districts.	Paddy in Fanams.	In Ready cash.	Total.
Thovaulah	1,35,379	7,411	42,178
Trevandrum	31,697	15,233	36,930
Shencottah	5,346	1,455	6,801

11. In addition to the above establishment, there are Pagodas in which one or two, and sometimes twelve and even twenty-four foreign travelling Brahmins are daily fed on account of Namascarom, as per annexed statement, from which it will appear that nearly 20 lacs of Brahmins are fed at the out-stations annually.

12. The general Oottooperrah, called "Uggrashallay," is at Trevandrum, and is attached to the Pagoda of Ananda Shainom. All Brahmins resorting to Trevandrum from the different Districts, and all those residing at Trevandrum are at liberty to enter the Uggrashallay and take their meals both day and night. They are fed there in three or four rows round the Mandapom of the Pagoda.

13. The annual established expense is shewn in the subjoined statement, prepared from an account of the average surplus expense incurred in addition to the fixed allowance owing to the increased number of Brahmins resorting to Trevandrum from foreign countries, and which cannot be avoided. Besides the Uggrashallay, there is another feeding place called Pukkum, where more different kinds of curries are prepared, and where a little more attention is paid to the Brahmins than at other places. Here also the Brahmin servants of the Palace and Huzzoor Cutcherry, such as Hircarrahs, &c., are generally fed.

MEMORANDUM.

	Paddy in Fanams.	Ready money. Fanams.	Total.
Uggrashallay	2,82,690	3,07,569	5,90,259
Pukkum	50,079	1,23,996	1,74,075

SELECTIONS FROM THE

Average increase from 1011 to 1016, as shewn below.

			Uggrashallay.	Pukkum.
1011	...	...	...	17,560
1012	...	...	39,018	55,350
1013	...	...	1,70,925	80,604
1014	...	...	1,48,123	81,380
1015	...	...	1,28,516	1,09,000
1016	...	...	1,69,331	...

14. Exclusive of the above, there are some Brahmins employed on the religious duty of Eashavarahsewah. They have certain monthly allowances in the several Pagodas, and there are about 350 of them; they are removed from that function after three years; they are only to attend the Pagoda every day, during the performance of the "Sheva Pooshah," and the best part of the day they remain idle.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

1. The administration of Justice devolves upon the Appeal Court, five Zillah Courts, and the several District Courts or Moon-siffs. The Court of Appeal have four Judges and a Shastry; one of the Judges is a Christian. The Zillah Courts, which are also the Criminal Courts, have each two Judges and a Shastry, and one of these Judges is also a Christian.

2. The District Court has only one Native Judge called the Moonsiff, and is under the immediate orders of the Appeal Court. The Moonsiffs are allowed to take cognizance of civil cases only, involving not more than one hundred Rupees, and the decisions passed by them may be appealed against before the Zillah Courts.

3. No original suits are received on the file of the Appeal Court, except suits against the Decrees of the Zillah Courts, while the Zillah has full authority to admit and dispose of original suits involving any amount above a hundred Rupees: though they are entirely to be guided by the instructions of the Appeal Court, in the same manner as the Moonsiff's Court, which again are in a measure subordinate to the respective Zillah Courts within whose jurisdiction they may be situated. The whole of the Judicial Courts have for their guidance the first five Regulations of the Code of the Malabar year 1010.

1834-35 A. D.

4. The appointment of all the Judicial Officers, viz., from the 1st Judge of the Court of Appeal down to a District Moonsiff, rests with H. H. the Rajah: the opinion of the British Resident being invariably consulted on the selection of individuals for those offices, and especially for the offices of the Christian Judges. It rests with the Resident to recommend all Europeans and East Indians for such and other situations under this Government generally.

5. The Pillamars and other servants of all the Judicial Courts are selected and employed at the discretion of the Appeal Court, who have likewise the power of transferring any one of them from

one Court to another, and removing them at once from the Service. Each of the Courts have a separate fixed establishment of Pillamars, Peons, and other servants, and the Appeal Court has in addition a Sheristadar, a Translator, and other English Writers. Their appointment, as well as the entertainment of any additional establishment to any one of the Courts require the sanction of H. H. the Rajah and the approbation of the British Resident, in which matter, as in all other matters connected with the Judicial Department, the Appeal Court communicate directly with those authorities.

6. The Zillah Courts are also empowered to take cognizance of criminal cases occurring within their own jurisdiction respectively; hence they are also termed "Criminal Courts." Police cases are made over to them by the District Police Officers, with the proceedings held thereon by the latter, and the parties concerned. The same rule is observed by the Dewan Cutcherry; and the Criminal Courts hear and dispose of all those cases agreeably to the Regulations, *i. e.* Decrees are passed on such as are amenable by them, and others are submitted with all the proceedings held thereon, and the parties concerned, to the Circuit or Sessions Judge.

7. The Judges of the Appeal Court are also both the Session and Circuit Judges, and one of them proceeds once in six months to the different Criminal Courts for the purpose of trying the prisoners brought before him, and after he shall have gone through the examination of them fully, he either decides the cases himself, or commits the prisoners whose crimes may not be susceptible of punishment by him, and makes his report on the proceedings to the Appeal Court, whose opinion and judgment are final on all such cases. But in any matter in which the Appeal Court will have occasion to exceed their authority, as provided for in the Regulations, they should submit such cases for the orders of H. H. the Rajah through the Fouzdarry Commissioner or the Dalwaye, whose especial duty is to confirm the decrees passed on murder cases for the execution of the criminals.

8. The subjoined statement shews the names of the stations where the Appeal, the Zillah or Criminal, and the District or Moonsiff Courts are located, and the amounts of the salaries of the Judges, &c.

	Moonsiff.		Goomastah.		Pillay.		Sumbretty.		Sepoys.		Total.	
Thovaulah	1	30	1	6	3	14	1	3	4	12	10	65
Agastheesuram	1	30	1	6	3	14	1	3	4	12	10	65
Pathanapuram .	1	40	1	10	4	24	1	3	6	18	13	95
Velavancode ..	1	30	1	6	3	14	1	3	4	12	10	65
Neyattankaray	1	30	1	6	3	14	1	3	4	12	10	65
Trevandrum ..	1	40	1	10	5	29	1	3	7	21	15	103
Perapencode ..	1	35	1	7	3	15	1	3	6	18	12	78
Quilon	1	30	1	6	3	14	1	3	4	12	10	65
Kotaurakaray..	1	30	1	6	3	14	1	3	4	12	10	65
Shathancottay	1	35	1	7	3	15	1	3	6	18	12	78
Kartegapally ..	1	30	1	6	3	14	1	3	4	12	10	65
Mavellikaray ..	1	30	1	6	3	14	1	3	4	12	10	65
Chenganoor ..	1	25	1	6	3	14	1	3	4	12	10	60
Shencottah....	0	0	1	6	1	6	1	3	0	0	3	15
Ambalapalay ..	1	30	1	6	3	14	1	3	4	12	10	65
Shertallay	1	30	1	6	3	14	1	3	4	12	10	65
Vyekam	1	35	1	7	3	15	1	3	5	15	11	75
Yetmanoor	1	30	1	6	3	14	1	3	5	15	11	68
Cottayam	1	25	1	6	3	14	1	3	4	12	10	60
Changanacherry	1	30	1	6	3	14	1	3	4	12	10	65
Tiruvella	1	30	1	6	3	14	1	3	4	12	10	65
Peravam	1	30	1	6	3	14	1	3	4	12	10	65
Aulangaad	1	30	1	6	3	14	1	3	4	12	10	65
Kunattoonaad	1	25	1	6	3	14	1	3	4	12	10	60
Mooauttupuley	1	30	1	6	3	14	1	3	5	15	11	68

9. There are different kinds of filing and rules observed in the Judicial Courts, according as His Highness the Rajah may be pleased to direct, beside the regular filing of cases, but which it would be here tedious to dwell upon. The following is a statement exhibiting the number of cases filed in each Court, the nature of the case, whether Adawlut (Civil) or Police, or Criminal or Sircar Adawlut, or Sircar Police cases, ¹

Statement shewing the actual number of cases filed and decided in the Adawlut or Civil Suits in the Zillah Courts in the undermentioned years.

FILED.	Remaining up to end of 1015.	1016.	1017.	1018.	1019.
Appeal Court	178	97	108	117	111
Palpanabapuram	123	187	201	203	149
Trevandrum.....	48	122	147	139	144
Quilon	187	213	208	187	166
Alleppy	108	208	237	299	209
Paravoor	48	99	89	105	104
Total....	702	926	990	1030	883

DECIDED.	1015.	1016.	1017.	1018.	1019.
Appeal Court		100	153	104	93
Palpanabapuram		150	217	214	138
Trevandrum.....		112	139	137	127
Quilon		216	209	220	205
Alleppy		224	233	287	290
Paravoor		98	96	119	89
Total....		900	1047	1081	942

Statement shewing the number of Civil Cases remaining to be disposed of up to the end of each of the undermentioned years.

	1016.	1017.	1018.	1019.
Appeal Court	175	130	143	161
Palpanabapuram	160	144	133	144
Trevandrum	58	66	68	85
Quilon	184	183	120	81
Alleppy	102	106	118	37
Paravoor	49	42	38	53
Total....	728	671	620	561

Cases transferred by the Police to the Criminal Courts.

FILED.	1015 Audy.	1016.	1017.	1018.	1019.
Palpanabapuram	73	89	125	100	73
Trevandrum	15	60	60	61	93
Quilon	50	120	81	82	83
Alleppy	31	69	56	113	93
Paravoor	14	58	49	57	43
Total....	183	396	371	413	385
DECIDED.					
Palpanabapuram	0	73	128	105	53
Trevandrum	0	38	46	38	65
Quilon	0	102	74	114	70
Alleppy	0	69	34	81	72
Paravoor	0	39	35	53	40
Total....	0	321	317	390	300

Referred to the Circuit Judge.

	1016	1017	1018	1019
Palpanabapuram	3	32	32	19
Trevandrum	18	21	27	15
Quilon	21	10	7	13
Alleppy	21	24	34	25
Paravoor	16	9	16	10
Total....	79	96	116	82

Remaining to be disposed of.

	1016	1017	1018	1019
Palpanabapuram	88	59	28	29
Trevandrum	19	18	15	30
Quilon	85	52	15	16
Alleppy	18	19	25	27
Paravoor	18	28	17	10
Total....	198	176	100	112

10. By Sircar Adawlut cases are meant all such cases as are connected with lands or any other property belonging to the Sircar, as well as with the effects and goods, &c., left by persons died heirless. The Sircar Adawlut cases are also those which involve questions between the ryots and the Government, relative to immoveable property, &c.

11. The execution of Decrees rests entirely with the District Courts; all decisions on Civil cases are, after the expiration of the time allotted for appealing against them, handed over to the different Moonsiffs, who accordingly enforce them with the assistance of the Proverticars and other local authorities.

12. Civil suits arise from the infringement of the rules and ancient customs in Travancore, from the nature of landed property held in so many different tenures, differing in different parts of the country, according to the ancient customs of the Petty States, of which Travancore is now composed; such complaints must be expected to be more frequent than in almost any other; each of the old Petty States had its own rules, customs and manners, which still remain on nearly the same footing as in former times, though now united under one Government. There are now more than one name to a single Deed or Tenure, and the transactions both public and private are carried on under the same names, and the same ancient usages.

13. I proceed therefore to explain first, the names of the Deeds of each description.

1. Attipair.
2. Dhanapramanum.
3. Vela.
4. Vela Teroo Olah.
5. Jemmum.
6. Naira Cararlhma.
7. Ponneedoo Cararlhma.
8. Chora Oatty.
9. Cararlhma.

The above are the names of the only Deeds of Sale under which lands, when once given, cannot be redeemed back, nor the purchasers have anything to pay afterwards to the original holders or proprietors, as in different other cases.

14. There are certain other Deeds under which lands, if once given or sold, cannot be redeemed back, but yet the purchaser has some acknowledgment or a light assessment to pay annually to the original landholder or proprietor; the names of these Deeds being as follows :

10. Vyola.
11. Era Caralma.
12. Cooly Caralma.
13. Vachapady Caralma.
14. Padoocalem.
15. Caralma Pattom.
16. Adima.
17. Tiroovalum.

On the above, I beg to remark that those from No. 1 to 17 are the Deeds of Sales, the latter eight differing but little from the former, the purchasers having to pay a light annual assessment upon the land to the original landholder. But lands under all the above Deeds of seventeen descriptions cannot be redeemed, unless proved to have been sold without the knowledge of the lawful heirs, and I now proceed to explain the tenor of the mortgaging documents, viz. :

18. Cana Pauttom.
19. Nair Pauttom.
20. Olava Pauttom.
21. Pautta Olah.

15. These four Titles or Deeds may be described as Mortgages. The proprietor mortgages his land to another under any one of the said titles, receiving from him a certain sum of money, but not the full value of the property, the person who takes the mortgage and pays the money thereon engaging to pay every year the fixed quantity of produce, stopping from its value the interest due to him for the money he paid; but the proprietor although may possess the means of returning the mortgage money and redeem the property, cannot do so for three years from the date of the mortgage, and even after the expiration of that period, if the property to be given back by the cultivator to the proprietor at the desire of the latter, he, the proprietor, must pay one-half of all such expenses as the mortgagee may have defrayed, whether for the improvement of the property or for any extra taxes paid to the Sircar. If the mortgagee himself

wishes to return the property, receiving back the money he paid, he must forfeit *one-fourth* of the mortgage money paid upon the property, and if the property remain in possession of the person who has taken the mortgage of it longer than twelve years, the Deed must be renewed at the end of every twelve years.

The only disputes which can arise between the two parties last described, will be in four cases, viz., when the proprietor may either be unwilling to resume the property at a proper season, or to take charge of it without his paying the mortgage money, or the mortgager may refuse to relinquish lands, although the money was offered, or he may cease to pay the proprietor what he ought to pay every year.

16. The names of Deeds of the real mortgage are, viz. :

- 22. Plava Oatty.
- 23. Neira do.
- 24. Raw do.
- 25. Olava Eracky Paneyam.
- 26. Paneyam.
- 27. Vela Oatty.

17. The tenor of these six Deeds is the same. The property mortgaged should be restored immediately the mortgage money is paid, there being neither time fixed for that payment, nor any extra taxes payable to the proprietor, the person in charge of the property paying every year to the proprietor the Michavarom or the fixed amount of rent, either in money or kind, deducting in it the interest due every year for the money advanced upon the property, 17. No. 28. The Deed Oatty is also a mortgage; sometimes lands and property are mortgaged for their full value, and sometimes for less. In some instances, Michavarom is given to the owner by the person who enjoys the property, while nothing is paid in other cases, that is, no interest is payable for the money advanced, nor assessment payable by the mortgager; however such property must be restored when the mortgage money is paid.

18. Oatty and Coolicanum is a Deed, No. 29; signifies that a garden is mortgaged for a certain sum of money, receiving the usual Michavarom, but when the mortgage money is returned at the time of receiving the property, one-fourth of the expense incurred (if any)

for such trees as may have been planted by the mortgager, called Nadavacoor, should be given by the owner of the property.

19. Chitta Oatty, No. 30, is an under-mortgage; the person who receives the mortgage from one person gives it to another under the same tenure, and when the mortgage money be paid either by the person who had directly mortgaged the property or the original proprietor, the lands must be given up.

20. Maroya Pauttom, No. 31, means that the lands are given to a person for Pauttom on receiving from him previously one year's rent in advance, which remains with him, the proprietor, till he resumes the property, and that the person who receives the lands should pay every year the regular Pauttom. The proprietor cannot resume his lands before he repays the amount received in advance.

21. The following two Deeds are merely those which explain the tenures of common rents of lands.

32. Pauttom.

33. Pauttom and Coolecanum.

These mean that lands are given to a certain person engaging to receive every year a certain quantity of gram as Pauttom, and the proprietor having the power to redeem back the land when most convenient to himself. In case any of the trees being planted by the person who got the land for Pauttom, the accounts will be adjusted by one-fourth of the expense called Nadavacoor being paid before the property be relieved.

22. The terms called Vermapauttom, No. 34, and Ven Pauttom, No. 35, is no more than a common rent of lands, and the rules for the transfer of lands under the tenure (No. 32) are applicable to these also.

23. The term Vittoo Fady, (No. 36,) means that the proprietor gives his land to another man capable of cultivating it every year, engaging with him to share one-half of the amount produce of the soil, but paying in addition to the cultivator one-half of the seeds which may have been sown, and the interest of the value of such half also for that year.

The Deed Padivarum, No. 37, is that the land of a proprietor is given to another for cultivation, engaging to take the produce in

half, and the lands under these two Deeds, (No. 36 & 37) must be relinquished to the owner, when required, but which should be in a proper season of the year.

24. In adjusting the business of mortgage or sale of gardens, it is always customary to settle the payment of Nadavacoor, or the one-fourth of the expense incurred in planting trees, if any have been planted, and then the following documents are made use of:

- 38. Tie Teroo Olah.
- 39. Tie Vela do.
- 40. Tie Roovoo do.

These three together are one tenure, being a receipt for the value or expense of the trees adjusted before the garden is restored. In fact it is a receipt for Nadavacoor.

25. In many of the Deeds, the amount sale or mortgage, &c., is not inserted, and in such cases the receipt is a proper document, and it is called Artha Patta Chittoo (No. 41,) which occasions frequent disputes and much enquiry for their adjustment.

26. The above *deeds* are those under which landed property is either given or received, and many of the documents shew how the parties are to be guided in their conduct. Whenever one of them fails, it of course causes a dispute, and which is afterwards decided in reference chiefly to the said documents and such other local evidence as may appear necessary.

27. Private debts consist of many concern. Money is borrowed or lent both with and without *bonds*. * Agreements † are passed on different occasions.

Money is received on *pledge* ‡ of property, such as gold, silver, other metal, houses || and agricultural implements, &c.

Bond-men or Slaves § are disposed like any other property, and in all the *deeds*, documents, and other vouchers passed for these transfers, there appears to be nothing extraordinary or anything new, which is not shewn in the deeds given for the landed property.

- * 42 Cadamoory.
- 43 Kycheet.
- 44 Kanaca Olah.
- † 45 Odambady.
- ‡ 46 Pannaya Olah.
- 47 Do. Charta.
- 48 Do. Cadamoory.
- 49 Do. Kycheet.
- || 50 Mana Oatty.
- 51 Do. Vela.
- § 52 Alpaut Olah.
- 53 Aloooy Olah.
- 54 Alatty Pare.
- 55 Alcaralma.
- 56 Alocla.

28. The above are the principal cases of a civil nature which are decided by the present Courts, and any others which may have been omitted from being brought in the body of this report must be very few, and unworthy of particular notice.

.

LAND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

1. The establishment of Land Customs in Travancore, consisted up to the year 988 of three divisions, viz. North, South and East, and the average annual collection amounted to two lacs of Rupees. In the year 989, regular Chowkeys were established for the collection of such duties, viz. 5 per cent. on the Exports, and 8 per cent. on the Imports passing the frontiers, (and which were generally known by the name of Frontier Duties,) and 5 per cent. on all goods conveyed from one part of Travancore to another, and which was called "Transit or Inland Duty." The collection was thereby increased to 3 lacs of Rupees per annum.

2. There were 79 Chowkeys in all, in which 823 servants were employed, but the transit duties were abolished in the year 1012, when 37 Frontier Chowkeys remained, and the actual collection of each Chowkey for the year 1017 is exhibited in the following statement.

Statement shewing the amount of Collection during the year 1017, as
 also the number of Servants employed in each Station. 1841-42

	Amount.	Vejaripoears.	Pillays.	Shroffs.	Mausaputy or Peons.	Total.	Valichary Peons.	
Changanacherry	29660	1	2	1	2	140	0	0
Arriocooty	52173	1	2	1	3	230	3	50
Turuthypuram	10186	1	1	1	2	125	0	0
Bagawathykota	5148	1	1	1	2	155	0	0
Ramaswarumkota	11825	1	1	1	2	175	0	0
Vellyamuttum	25975	1	2	1	2	225	3	50
Perooventhanum	79062	1	2	1	2	235	0	0
Kakaud	201	0	1	0	2	80	0	0
Atchencovil (Export) ..	182039	1	2	1	2	215	0	0
Do. (Import) ..	44628	1	2	1	4	270	3	50
Koolathoorpula	16245	1	1	1	2	175	0	0
Aurienkavoo (Import) ..	49925	1	2	1	4	250	0	0
Do. (Export) ..	122125	1	2	1	2	215	0	0
Aurambooly (Import) ..	186610	1	2	1	4	290	0	0
Do. (Export) ..	93366	1	2	1	2	215	2	35
Poonacoolum	17796	1	2	1	2	180	1	15
Alwakara	8235	1	1	1	2	145	0	0
Anjengo	5863	1	1	1	2	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0
Chathanaad	1285	1	1	1	3	135	0	0
Eddapully	805	1	1	1	3	140	0	0
Kundanaad	5109	1	1	1	4	145	0	0
Varaupoly	6257	1	1	1	3	135	0	0
Anjeegramom	2868	1	1	1	2	115	0	0
Manakoody	668	1	1	1	2	130	0	0
Koolachel	9129	1	1	1	2	145	0	0
Puttanum	5211	1	1	1	2	125	0	0
Poar	3454	1	1	1	2	130	0	0
Villinjum	1291	1	1	1	2	130	0	0
Poonthoray	1635	1	1	1	2	130	0	0
Paravoor	1519	1	1	1	2	130	0	0
Kayencolum	4384	1	1	1	2	130	0	0
Mungalamaratapula	29156	1	1	1	2	130	0	0
Porakaad	1691	1	1	1	2	145	0	0
Alleppy (Import)	142951	1	2	1	3	250	1	20
Do. (Export)	162143	1	2	1	2	205	0	0
Katwoor	12637	1	1	1	2	145	1	15
Manakodum	16380	1	1	1	2	145	2	35
Total ..	1349652	36	50	36	87	6182 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	270

3. In each of these Custom Houses or Chowkeys, there is now a Chowkeydar employed on a monthly salary of from 30 to 70 Fanams; one or two Pillays at from 25 to 40 Fanams; one Shroff at from 20 to 30 Fanams; two, three, and four Mausapudycars or Peons at from 15 to 25 Fanams each. All these servants are transferable from a larger to a smaller station, and *vice versa*, at the option of the Dewan, according as there is a decrease or increase in the collection. When the decrease in the collection of any Chowkey is very considerable, the Chowkeydar is dismissed the Sircar service altogether.

4. The actual number of servants employed in the undermentioned Chowkeys are 228, whose salaries amount to 6502 Fanams a month. Vide foregoing statement.

5. These servants are required to furnish securities, as detailed in the margin, and regular accounts should be forwarded to the Huzoor Cutcherry from each Chowkey of the daily collections, shewing also the quantity or number of articles exported or imported, and the amount of duty levied thereon.

6. It would appear that a large quantity, (nearly 1,28,525 thoolams) of Areca nut was exported in the year 1017, on which the sum of 65,400 Rupees was levied.

1841-42

7. The annexed is a statement of the actual quantity of goods imported and exported in all the Chowkeys in Travancore.

Detail of Imports—1018.

Particulars of Articles.	Weight.		Amount of duty levied.		
	Candies.	Maunds.	Fans.	Chs.	Ca.
Liquorice root.....	19	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	705	3	6
Opium.....	3	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	4972	3	2
Paint.....	12	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	661	3	7
Cress seed.....	17	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	383	3	8
Iron of different sorts.....	1320	15	16343	3	0
Black lead.....	28	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	847	7	0
Tin.....	13	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	1023	3	8
Steel.....	14	7	756	2	0
Onions.....	455	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	2738	1	2
Garlic.....	217	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	6903	1	10
(Fulseback knots) or Tovarem.....	„	9	786	2	4
Mustard seed.....	173	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2575	3	8
Sugar candy, China.....	10	10	1215	8	0
Do. country, or Palmyra.....	81	4	724	2	13
Cloves.....	3	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	919	2	0
Croton seed.....	5	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	569	2	0
Coriander seed.....	221	„	3412	2	13
Wheat.....	151	3	1678	2	0
Nutmegs.....	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	861	3	1
Mace.....	„	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	630	0	6
Sapan root.....	29	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	2809	1	0
Benjamin.....	141	5	4616	2	11
Copper, both sheet and cullions.....	137	11	22929	9	0
Bell metal.....	41	15	5530	2	6
Tootynag or Pewter.....	56	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	2086	3	0
Thavathar wood.....	83	15	1965	12	0
White cotton thread.....	30	„	4989	2	0
Sugar.....	166	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	5503	2	8
Cotton seed.....	4221	„	67542	0	9
Cotton.....	305	4	21140	2	11
Rajapooram.....	410	2	18855	2	0
Poovutt.....	28	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2069	2	8
Grapes.....	25	5	941	3	8
Dry chillies.....	292	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	4678	1	0
Doll seed.....	80	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	1048	2	0
Bullocks.....No.	3162		14850	0	0
Long cloth, Codies or corge.....	14519		184106	3	9
Handkerchiefs, Women's cloth, &c.....			31922	0	0
Arrack, &c.....			5661	1	0
Shawls.....No.	124		2532	0	0
Mangalore rice.....	821		1182	1	0
Cheroots.....	1627 $\frac{1}{2}$		1452	2	0
Sundry other articles.....	363 $\frac{1}{2}$		34630	0	5

Detail of Exports.

Particulars of Articles.	Weight.		Amount of duty levied.		
	Candies.	Maunds.	Fans.	Chs.	Ca.
Sandal	20	15	415	0	4
Dry ginger	150	„	751	2	5
Green ginger	161	5	1242	3	6
Jaggry	848	5	2121	3	13
Different kinds of cordage	2642	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	11973	3	12
Cable	364	„	2696	1	1
Coovah	176	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	1134	0	10
Arrow root	175	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	1029	0	9
Coppra, White	13626	4	95405	0	9
Do., Brown	9705	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	43685	3	1
Coffee	155	7	4683	12	0
Sugar (country)	974	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	11707	2	3
Salt fish (netholy)	190	„	1424	1	0
Areca nut	128525 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tholams	136558	0	5
Tamarind	4917	10	14151	3	0
Turmeric	771	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	8113	1	2
Salt fish (mulletts and seer)	27888 $\frac{1}{4}$		6970	0	0
Cloths of colours	1000 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cody	8232	0	8
Cocanut	5739200		15025	0	8
Rice, one sort	33928		5468	0	8
Do., another sort	8000		3101	0	6
Paddy	239598	8	137025	1	14
Cocanut oil	32361	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	12138	0	12
Pinnaka oil	11597	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3782	2	5
Sapan wood	39	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	236	0	6
Nutmegs	7	15	6	3	0
Mace	7	„	10	0	14
Indigo	3	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	79	2	1
Croton seed	34	8	885	1	4
Cinnamon	34	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	154	2	4
Do. flower	175	15	1318	0	0
Connoy puttay	9	19	49	2	0
Dry ginger	1665	10	33310	3	2
Sundry other articles			57481	3	9

Duty levied on articles exported in 1017..... 499370 0 8

Do. do. imported do. 510955 3 3

Duty levied at 10 per cent. on Timber, }
Boats, and Planks, &c.... } 13428 0 12

Duty levied on articles transhipped do. 2933 0 9

Sunjayom collections 322964 3 0

Total Fanams...1348944 0 10

SELECTIONS FROM THE

Statement shewing the actual Collection of Land Revenue during the last ten years.

Years.	Amount of Collection.	Remarks.
1010	3,04,587	} Including Transit Duties.
1011	3,04,161	
1012	2,35,551	
1013	1,82,875	
1014	1,75,237	
1015	1,84,444	
1016	1,80,380	
1017	1,92,807	
1018	1,79,004	
1019	1,76,296	

ABKARRY DEPARTMENT

1. This department was originally under the Aumauny system, the Dewan having the chief management of its affairs, and the revenue derivable from this source was collected by a Veejaripooocar and Pillamars, &c., employed for the purpose. Since the year 1010, the Abkarry farm was leased out to the highest tenderer invited by advertisement. In the Northern Districts of Travancore, Toddy is drawn by Ellowers, and in the Southern by Shannars, and a fixed number of shops are allowed to each contractor, who employs his own Peons, and collects the monthly instalment of the rent either from the sub-renters or retailers of Arrack, Toddy and Ackauny,* paying the same into the District or Huzzoor Treasury. The following is a statement of the actual collection for the year 1017.

* The fermented juice of the Palmira.

Statement shewing the actual Abkarry Collections in the year 1017.

Names of District.	Amount collection.	Names of District.	Amount collection.
Thovaulah	8,250	Kartegapally	11,501
Agastheesuram	15,400	Ambalapuley	32,706
Erraneel	7,400	Shertallay	27,625
Kulcolum	6,355	Vyekam	17,770
Velavancode	7,105	Yetmanoor.....	8,428½
Neyattankaray	10,403	Cottayam	7,600
Neddoovengaad	1,686	Changanacherry.....	9,240
Trevandrum	15,579½	Meenachel	9,020
Sherangheel.....	9,640	Thodoovulley	4,187¼
Quilon	7,812	Mooaattupuley	9,250
Kotaurakaray	1,787½	Paravoor	3,875
Pathanapuram	1,890	Shencottah.....	5,150
Kunatoort.....	3,978	Eddapully	8,542½
Mavellikaray	11,421	Kunattoonaad	6,286
Chenganoor	6,753	Aulangaad	6,250
Tiruvella	6,845	Paravoor	11,396
Karnaugapally	16,200		

2. In the event of no person coming forward to hold the Kallal Farm, it is managed by the Tahsildar, and in some places by a Veejaripocar, a Pillay, and two Peons employed for the purpose, and from the average collections the expense being deducted, the remainder is carried to the credit of the Sircar. There is a separate establishment at the Huzzoor Cutcherry to supervise this department.

3. There is nothing more of interest to be noticed with respect to this department. The terms of the contract are as follows:

A. B. doth hereby agree to hold the Kallal Farm of the C District from the month of ——— to the ——— at ——— Fanams per annum, and hereby offers as his security D, who is possessed of property to the value of one-half of the above-mentioned amount, which is further agreed to be paid into the Treasury of the Kallal Department on the 30th of every month, and a receipt granted for the same; and be it understood that in the event of failure on the part of the contractor to pay the rent within the said stipulated time, and should such payment be delayed above ten days, the contractor will be called upon to make good the amount of arrears that within the Farmer's limits no other persons than himself and his people shall distil Arrack or draw Toddy and Ackauny, and whoever acts contrariwise shall be liable to a fine of 1 Rupee on every bottle of Arrack, and $\frac{1}{2}$ on every pot of either Toddy or Ackauny, and the circumstances shall be duly reported by the Farmer to the Public Authority.

The said A. B. doth hereby likewise agree to buy Toddy and Ackauny from the Ryots at 2 chuckrams per pot containing ten dungallies, and in case of sub-renters being allowed by him to deal in Arrack, &c., he will not receive from them more than 12 and less than 5 Fanams on every pot of Arrack, and more than 4 and less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ Fanam for each Shop where either Toddy or Ackauny may be sold, and he likewise agrees to dispose of his Arrack at 8 chuckrams a bottle the 1st sort, and 6 chuckrams a bottle the 2d sort, and either Toddy or Ackauny at from 4 to 5 chuckrams a pot. In default of which, he shall pay a fine of 1 Rupee for every bottle of Arrack, and $\frac{1}{2}$ Rupee for every pot of Toddy.

Such quantity of Arrack, called Colombo Arrack, as may be distilled by the Farmer, shall not be sold in this country nor taken

out without orders to the British Cantonment at Quilon, where such liquor is sold by the Sircar, but may be exported from this country, paying duty at 5 Company's Rupees on the Arrack thus exported by the Farmer, and he shall purchase the Arrack remaining on hand from the Ellowers or Shaunars who held the Kallal Farm up to the year past, and at the rates at which it was sold up to the year 987 at ¹⁸¹¹⁻¹² the Quilon Cantonment.

If any persons are desirous to draw sweet Toddy, such indulgence will be granted to them on their wish being made known to the Farmer. On the contrary, should any persons (whose business it is to draw Toddy) obstinately refuse their services, the Farmer shall either engage any other Toddy drawers willing to undertake the work for him, or apply for aid to the Sircar local officers, who will render him every assistance in procuring persons to draw Toddy, who are to be remunerated by the Farmer at the established rates.

The said A. B. agrees also to erect Shops at stated places for retailing Arrack and Toddy to the inhabitants without giving them cause for complaint, and he shall take steps to see that Arrack and Toddy are sold only within the prescribed limits, but if any of these articles be taken beyond these limits, they shall be seized and sold, and the profits credited to the Sircar, and the farmer shall pay a fine of 1 Rupee on every bottle of Arrack and $\frac{1}{2}$ Rupee on every pot of Toddy or Ackauny thus seized beyond the Farmer's limits.

In default of any or all of the above articles of agreement being adhered to, or should he, the said A. B., fail to pay any portion, or the whole of the instalments above alluded to, he likewise hereby agrees to his and his surety's property being sold in satisfaction of such failure or demand.

SELECTIONS FROM THE

The following is the statement shewing the actual Collection of Revenue during the last ten years.

Years.	Amount of Ab-karry collection.	Years.	Amount of Ab-karry collection.
1010	45,840	1015	42,584
1011	42,887	1016	43,050
1012	44,052	1017	44,180
1013	44,621	1018	46,576
1014	41,440	1019	47,372

PEPPER DEPARTMENT.

1. Pepper is an article of Sircar monopoly,* and is annually collected under the superintendence of the local officers. Regular accounts are furnished to the Huzzoor of the total number of Pepper vines planted, of the number of vines in bearing, and of that the Pepper of which is come to season.

2. There are seventy stations for the collection of Pepper, and a Pillay, a Shroff, a Measurer or Weigher, and a Peon are employed at each station on the monthly salaries noted in the margin. They are attached to different districts, as per list annexed, and are only employed during six months in the year, viz. from Mausy to Audy. They are all under the control of the Tahsildars.

70 Pillahs at 25	
Fs. each	1750
70 Shroffs	1750
70 Weighers at 20	
each	1400
70 Peons	1050
	Total... 5950

3. About a fortnight previous to the usual time of gathering, the Tahsildars forward receipts, from 15, 30, 40, or 50,000 Fanams, according as the estimated amount of the collection may be. After the receipt of the amount into the District Treasury, the Tahsildar distributes it to the servants employed at each Proverty or Station, who collect the Pepper from the ryots and pay them the value of the quantity collected. The Tahsildars receive money once in two months from the Huzzoor, and after the whole of the Pepper of each District is collected and examined by the Tahsildar himself, it is despatched to the Commercial Stores at Alleppy, where it is delivered as collected, and a receipt obtained from the Commercial Agent for the quantity delivered, which receipt is submitted to the Huzzoor in order to adjust accounts.

4. The following are the fixed Stations for collecting Pepper, but the amount of collection varies according to the quantity of Pepper grown.

* The abolition of the Pepper monopoly is a question now before the British Government. It is proposed by the Sircar to levy an Export duty of 15 per cent. instead.—Ed.

(Continued.)

Districts.	Names of the Station.	Collection of Pepper in 1015.			Prime cost.			Collection of Pepper in 1018.			Prime cost.		
		Tool.	Ps.	Fans.	Ca.	Ct.	Tool.	Ps.	Fans.	Ca.	Ct.		
Yetmanoor	Mannanum ..	2275	0	22750	0	0	3484	90	34849	1	0		
	Cadamaloor ..	387	11	3871	8	0	567	12	5670	3	0		
	Palah ..	4758	69	47586	3	8	6973	25	69732	0	0		
Meenachel	Coreevanahcum ..	7201	95	72019	2	0	11995	50	119957	1	0		
	Valumbecherry ..	4654	40	46544	0	0	7847	0	18475	1	0		
	Kacumcadoo ..	4329	90	43299	0	0	5716	25	57163	1	0		
	Parayamuncul ..	5720	29	57202	3	8	10615	50	106156	3	0		
Shertallay	Koondokypedah ..	5801	0	58010	0	0	10097	75	100978	0	0		
	Shertallay ..	193	0	1930	0	0	570	0	3700	2	0		
Vyekam	VyekamParethalum ..	172	50	1725	0	0	399	50	3996	3	0		
	Selaperam ..	1151	95	11519	2	0	2217	42	22174	3	0		
Mooauttupuley	Mollicul ..	240	86	2408	2	8	511	0	5110	1	0		
	Kaccoor ..	4151	0	41510	0	0	8236	62	82366	0	0		
	Yellacaundoo ..	4867	92	48679	1	0	10539	2	105394	3	0		
Thodoovulley	Velloorcunnum ..	623	14	6231	1	8	1256	0	12560	0	0		
	IlleculThoduvulley ..	1957	22	19572	1	0	3791	75	37917	2	0		
	Malayet ..	1096	85	10968	2	0	1722	25	17212	3	0		
Kunattoonaad	Moongamundoo ..	617	11	6171	8	0	1144	42	11444	2	0		
	Alory ..	233	52	2335	1	0	366	$\frac{1}{2}$	3665	0	0		
Aulangaad	Vullum ..	793	85	7938	2	0	1426	75	14267	2	0		
	Angodicul ..	88	0	880	0	0	104	27	1043	2	0		
Paravoor	Pureycadavoo ..	382	0	3820	0	0	524	75	5247	2	0		
	Paravoor ..	93	90	939	0	0	213	0	2132	0	0		
	Paurakadavoo ..	201	76	2017	2	8	296	25	2962	2	0		

5. The annexed is another statement of the actual collection of Pepper for 10 years successively in the different Districts, shewing at the same time the Sircar's prime cost, as per rates fixed at the different periods indicated in the margin.

The price now allowed is 10 Fanams per Toolam, inclusive of all contingent charges, viz.:

	Rs.	As.	P.
Purchase price per Candy	35	6	0
Expenses on account of Transit, &c.	1	0	2
Servant's wages	5	8	2
Interest	4	8	2
Total per Candy	46	6	6

SELECTIONS FROM THE

		No. of Candies collected.		Prime cost. Rupees.
1008	...	4832	...	121,836
1009	...	4849	...	122,267
1010	...	2917	...	73,594
1011	...	4957	...	178,518
1012	...	4434	...	159,699
1013	...	4731	...	170,378
1014	...	4630	...	166,778
1015	...	4445	...	160,111
1016	...	5605	...	201,833
1017	...	3912	...	140,868

6. The Pepper is received from the ryots at 600 lbs. Dutch, per Candy, and sold by the Sircar at 500 lbs. Avoirdupois, per Candy.

7. The whole of the Pepper collected is deposited in the Commercial Department, in charge of the European Agent there. It is disposed of by advertising every year in the Papers of two or of all the three Indian Presidencies for tenders for the purchase of this article. The advertisements are issued by the Commercial Agent, and the tenders are received and opened by the Dewan, who submits them to the British Resident, and with the concurrence of that authority, the Dewan accepts the most favorable offer, and authorizes the Commercial Agent to enter into the usual agreement with the person whose tender has been accepted by the Sircar. The tenderer has to deposit a certain stipulated amount, to be forfeited by him, in case of failure on his part in the due fulfilment of his contract.*

8. Besides disposing of the Pepper in the manner above mentioned, French Vessels often come to Alleppy, and either the Commander or Supercargo of those Vessels generally purchase Pepper in direct communication with the Commercial Agent; who, on application, and if the terms offered be approved of, is empowered to deliver the Pepper to such parties. The following is a statement of the actual quantity of Pepper sold for the ten undermentioned years successively, with the rate per candy, and the amount realized in each year.

* Recently in one or two instances the Pepper has been put up in convenient lots and sold by public auction. The experiment was justified by the Pepper realising prices above the usual average.—ED.

		Quantity.			
		Candies.			
1008	...	15101	at 41	Rs. per Candy	633,898
1009	...	1137	at 48	"	77,789
1010	...	5119	at 66	"	339,078
1011	...	7388	at 66	"	480,207
1012	...	5133	at 64	"	347,051
1013	...	4019	at 67	"	260,844
1014	...	4969	at 64	"	325,927
1015	...	3985	at 65	"	244,103
1016	...	4733	at 61	"	275,315
1017	...	4974	at 58	"	287,559

9. Pepper is likewise sold for the use of the inhabitants at Thuckallay and Trevandrum, as also in some petty Bankshalls in small quantities, as shewn below :

In 1018.

Thuckallay	...	...	1478—1
Quilon	...	...	41—4
Poracaad	...	...	79—9
Shertallah	...	...	38—68
Changanacherry	...	...	13—8
Paravoor	...	...	44—73
Mavellikaray	...	...	110—96
Paullali	...	...	13—35
Alleppy	...	...	2268—87

10. The monopoly includes two kinds of Pepper, light and heavy. The light Pepper is sold at from 30 to 50 Rs. a candy.

11. The undermentioned are the number and designations of servants employed for the sale of Pepper at Alleppy and Thuckallay.

	Alleppy Bankshall.			Thuckallay Bankshall.		
	No.	Rate.	Total.	No.	Rate.	Total.
Vizaripoocar	1 50	1	"	40
Pillay	1 45	2 at 30		60
Thookoo	1 30	1	"	25
Peons	5 at 18	3 at 18½		56½
Extra Pillay	1 30	"	"	"
Mothulpoddy	" "	1	"	30

12. There are also twenty-six Excise Peons employed on a salary of 20 Fanams each a month to detect the smuggling of Pepper. The smugglers are delivered over to the District Cutcherry for trial and punishment. These Excise Peons are employed during six months only in the year, viz. from the 16th Kartigay to the 16th Vyasee. They are located at fifteen different stations.

TOBACCO DEPARTMENT.

1. The Sircar deals in three descriptions of Tobacco; the Jaffna, the Tinnevely, and the Coimbatore growths. The Jaffna and Tinnevely growths are purchased by contracts, tenders being invited by public notices, and the most advantageous proposal is accepted and contract entered into with the tenderer, who is required to give ample security for the due fulfilment of his engagement with the Sircar.

2. Coimbatore Tobacco is supplied from that Collectorate, and is paid for through the Resident's Treasury.

3. There are two kinds or sorts of Jaffna Tobacco, viz. Puttanum and Galle. The former is better than the latter, and both kinds are packed up in robbins of 150 and 75 pounds, called chip-poms and caul toonds respectively; but according to the tenor of the agreement, the contractor is to deliver the requisite quantity of Tobacco, at 300 lbs. a toond. This Tobacco is landed and received into the General Stores at Quilon and Porakaad, whence it is issued to the different petty Stores or Bankshalls for sale.

4. The Jaffna Tobacco is correctly weighed and received into the Quilon Bankshall in the presence of the Superintendent of Police there, and a Pillay of the Huzzoor Cutcherry, as well as the local officers; and at Porakaad before the Ambalapolay Cundoo Krishee Tahsildar, the Tobacco being well packed in robbins, and each robbin numbered.

5. The following is a list of the Bankshalls where Tobacco is sold, exhibiting the number of toonds issued from each Bankshall to the merchants, who are allowed to purchase and retail it.

SELECTIONS FROM THE

Names of Bankshalls,	Quantity of Jaffna Tobacco sold in Toonds 1818.		Amount of Price.
Quilon	2536	120	19,50,202
Balaramapuram ...	460	121	2,96,016
Mavalikaray.....	843	32½	6,48,246
Poracaud	3014	60	23,17,378
Chunganacherry ..	478	64½	3,67,797
Shertallah.....	627	60	4,82,321
	397	99	3,05,709
* Total....	8358	109½	63,67,671

* The Toond is equal to 150 lbs.

The Sircar's selling price of Jaffna Tobacco is 20½ chuckrams per the Dutch lb., or about 219 Rupees a toond, as fixed since the year 994. Formerly, this description of Tobacco was allowed to be ¹⁸¹⁸⁻¹⁹retailed only at the depôts between Oolloor in Trevandrum, and Poothauttoperrah in the Vycome District, and within the Hon'ble Company's limits at Anjengo also; but since the permanent removal of the Huzzoor Cutcherry to Trevandrum, it is sold from the Balaramapuram Bankshall. The following is the quantity annually purchased for the given ten years, and the amount of the Sircar's buying price :

Years.	Quantity purchased in Toonds of 300 lbs.		Rate.	Amount of Cost.
			Rupees.	Rupees.
1009	2146	182	54	1,17,986
1010	2027	246	54	1,11,457
1011	4154	232	32	1,35,329
1012	4096	205	32	1,31,397
1013	3090	74	29	91,240
1014	3026	179	28	87,679
1015	5357	203	28	1,52,667
1016	4589	34	28	1,30,792
1017	3684	200	28	1,05,023

This is another statement of the Jaffna Tobacco sold during the said ten years,

Years.	Number of Toonds sold.		Amount of sale.	Profit.
1009	2407	270	528764	3,95,784
1010	2102	247	461762	3,46,182
1011	3386	31	743625	6,08,625
1012	3944	279	866321	7,38,825
1013	3851	151	845791	7,26,932
1014	4026	151	884241	7,66,844
1015	4030	117	885121	7,70,216
1016	4147	125	910798	7,92,598
1017	4339	276	953069	8,29,371

TINNEVELLY.

Tinnevelly Tobacco is first weighed and received from the contractor's people into the General Stores at Kotaur, whence it is issued to those at Balaramapuram and Quilon, and the actual quantities disposed of from these three Bankshalls in 1018, are as follow :

	No. of Toonds sold.		
		lb.	
Kotaur	2939	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	14,00,402
Balaramapuram ...	1262	130 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,99,235
Quilon	6	75	2,927
Total....	4208	62	20,025,651

The annexed is a statement of the actual quantity of Tinnevelly Tobacco purchased during the undermentioned ten years, and the Sircar cost thereof :

Years.	Number of Toonds purchased.	Rate per Toond.	Amount of Cost.
1008	2662	29	75,242
1009	2529	29	71,350
1010	2546	29	71,849
1011	1878	27	52,049
1012	2033	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	54,179
1013	2000	22	47,533
1014	2434	25	73,633
1015	2269	24	60,869
1016	2484	22	68,797
1017	1743	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	35,471

This is another statement of the Tinnevelly Tobacco sold during these ten years:

SELECTIONS FROM THE

Years.	Number of Toonds sold.	Amount collected.	Profit.
1008	2721	428979	351976
1009	2605	412365	338779
1010	2364	369859	303144
1011	2031	272239	215689
1012	2073	277873	222500
1013	1998	267923	221444
1014	2015	272703	226328
1015	2084	289772	236983
1016	2067	274810	226858
1017	2095	279507	236407

The Sircar's selling price of the Tinnevely Tobacco is 12 chuckrams and 10 cash per pound, as fixed from the year 994, which is still adhered to.

There is another quality of this Tobacco, which is called the Calamainy or raw Tobacco, and is issued for the use of the Hon'ble Company's troops stationed at Quilon and Trevandrum.

COIMBATORE.

Formerly, Coimbatore Tobacco was also supplied by a contractor, but as he often failed in regularly furnishing it, arrangements were made since the year 994 for its being procured through the Collector of Coimbatore, where an Agent is employed by the Sircar to receive the Tobacco, and a small establishment is allowed to him, as indicated in the margin.

Agent.....	Fans.	350
Shroff.....	„	140
Peon	„	35
Total...Fans.		525

This Tobacco is stored at Paravoor, and thence distributed to the different Bankshalls enumerated in the annexed Memo., which shews also the quantity sold in each Bankshall in the year 1018.

MEMORANDUM.

Stations.	Number of Toonds sold.		Amount.
	Toonds.	Pounds.	
Tangacherry	46	45	14,620
Mooanttupuley	522	38½	1,83,864
Cundanaad	34	137	12,291
Areanaad	182	56	64,200
Theroocacurray	67	105	23,835
Alwaye.....	110	120	39,004
Vullem.....	212	65	74,799
Panayakadavoo	195	56½	68,800
Paravoor	322	112	1,13,959
Total.....	1694	135	5,95,376

The actual quantity of Coimbatore Tobacco purchased for the given ten years is as follows :

Years.	Number of Toonds purchased.	Rate.	Amount of Cost.
1008	1021	„	33,540
1009	1022	669	33,232
1010	1056	„	35,164
1011	606	„	20,315
1012	830	„	27,868
1013	829	70134	37,881
1014	830	6695	29,345
1015	895	„	33,580
1016	779	„	26,725
1017	859	„	29,754

The consumption is as follows :

Years.	Actual number of Toonds sold.	Amount of sale.	Profit.
1008	892	93521	63,991
1009	943	105585	74,814
1010	856	97037	68,815
1011	849	84886	56,547
1012	889	88952	59,112
1013	818	81882	52,150
1014	927	95083	55,363
1015	891	89165	55,832
1016	800	79923	52,133
1017	855	85561	55,958

The Sircar sell Coimbatore Tobacco between Paravoor and Perawam, including the Hon'ble Company's settlement of Tangacherry at 9 chuckrams and 6 cash per pound.

There are Vizari-pocars and other servants employed by the Sircar, as shewn in the annexed statement, to superintend the receipt and issue the three descriptions of Tobacco.

From the foregoing statements it will be observed that the three descriptions of Tobacco consumed in Travancore bring in an annual profit of eleven lacs of Rupees, which is more distinctly shewn below :

Year.	Actual No. of Toonds purchased.	Prime cost. Rupees.	Amount of sale.	Profit.
1017	7291	1,96,461	13,18,138	11,21,737

There are also Ameenadars employed, with a Pillay and a few Peons, as follows :

	South.	North.
1 Ameenadar	245 Fanams.	
1 Pillay or Roysum	25 „	
5 Peons at 25 Fanams each	125 „	

The duty of these Ameenadars is to proceed to the different Bankshalls in their respective ranges. They also visit the several Excise Stations and see that everything is properly conducted. The Ameenadars have sometimes special duties to perform by order of the Dewan.



SALT DEPARTMENT.

1. In Travancore three different qualities of Salt are consumed, and this department is under the sole management of the Dewan.

2. The Salt manufactured in this country is of two kinds, viz. white and brown. Besides these, Foreign Salt is procured by agreement, either from Bombay or Goa.

3. There are several Bankshalls in the different Districts of Travancore for storing in the Salt and selling it to the inhabitants, and issued to any extent.

4. The annexed statement shews the number of "Allums" or Pans wherein Salt was manufactured for the Sircar up to the 1st Vyasee 1016, and of the Districts in which the 10 Salt Pans alluded to are respectively situated, of which the first four Stations produce white, and the last six, brown Salt.

Statement shewing the number of Salt Pans or Allums in Travancore, and the profit of the Sircar and Inhabitants.

Names of Allums.	Under whose management.	Pans worked.	Pans not worked.	Total.	Revenue of Sircar for 0 Ps. of Salt.	Income to inhabitants for 0 Paras of Salt.
1 Thamaracollum ..	Sircar	194	61	255	80	20
	Thevassom	91	26	117	80	20
	Inhabitants.....	3643	88	3731	60	40
	Certainty, disputed	365	40	405	60	19-3 $\frac{1}{3}$
2 Rajahkamungalum	Thevassom	415	307	307	80-6 $\frac{1}{4}$	19-3 $\frac{1}{3}$
	Inhabitants.....	„	133	78090	80-6 $\frac{1}{4}$	„
3 Coolachel	Sircar	7757	1231	1231	51-5	23-5
	Thevassom	„	421	421	76-5	23-5
4 Vauryoer	Inhabitants.....	„	„	5088	76-5	47
	Thevassom	5088	492	492	53	40
5 Koolathoor	Thevassom	„	409	1137	60	66-6 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Sircar	728	„	967	33	„
6 Sherangheel	Inhabitants.....	6	„	6100	100	100
	Do.	18	296	18	„	66-6 $\frac{1}{2}$
7 Neendakaray	Do.	729	1185	1025	33-3 $\frac{1}{4}$	66-6 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Do.	21400	58208	22585	33-3 $\frac{1}{4}$	66-6 $\frac{1}{2}$
8 Klapanna	Contractors.....	76392	„	134600	33-3 $\frac{1}{4}$	66-6 $\frac{1}{2}$
9 Mooducolum	Inhabitants.....	832	18153	832	33-3 $\frac{1}{4}$	* 100
	Thevassom	58107	„	76260	„	„
10 Kullycaud	Inhabitants.....	3090	„	390	33-3 $\frac{1}{4}$	66-6 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Contractors.....	25641	„	25641	@ $\frac{1}{4}$ fs.	„

From Koolathoor to Kullycaud the Salt manufactured is black, and the rest are white.

From do. to do. the Salt Pans are small.

* Out of that sum 33-3 $\frac{1}{4}$ are given by the Sircar to the Triconapullay Devassom.

5. There are Salt Pans belonging to the Sircar and to the Devassoms, as well as to the inhabitants. If a hundred Paras of Salt be manufactured in the Sircar Pans, only eighty Paras are received by the Sircar, and the remaining twenty Paras are allowed to the manufacturers for their trouble, but when the same quantity is manufactured in the Pans belonging to the ryots, forty Paras are allowed to them, and only sixty Paras are received by the Sircar, but the rates of allowance were since altered by the late Vencut Row in 1019.

1843-44.

6. The annexed is a statement of the estimated quantity of Salt manufactured in the year 997 and the twenty-two succeeding years; the shares to which the Sircar and inhabitants are respectively entitled, as also the quantity of it, as a remuneration to the manufacturers, which is now paid in money, at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ chuckrams per Para for the white, and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ for the black Salt,

Statement shewing the estimated quantity of Salt manufactured in the undermentioned Alums in Travancore for the Year 1917 and twenty-two subsequent years.

Years.	Thamara-colum.	R jahka-mungalam	Kollachel.	Kelatoor.	Sheran-gheel.	Neenda-karay.	Kappanah.	Moohoo-colum.	Kullyeand.	Panavelly.	Total.
Amount manufactured in 1917	466222	210768	69650	53194	22318	91065	175481	122505	47729	11499	1270431
Do.	998400050	196622	74093	12680	8817	47861	54692	52731	30474	9410	887430
Do.	999467753	343650	116375	57033	26559	103231	112564	104182	48377	20121	1399865
Do.	1000531497	350350	147888	49064	26242	91981	203916	162738	59615	18042	1643723
Do.	1001214130	214635	61459	38007	23061	61198	88825	141294	55594	16088	944291
Do.	1002166179	112154	69448	24522	12208	9771	6642	23873	16476	3003	444306
Do.	1003257081	157645	6019	32335	13250	54770	44990	48341	24757	5236	644424
Do.	1004299950	246500	63888	751	672	72394	70049	91331	45692	6427	897654
Do.	1005354100	281905	155057	380824	19128	108953	167038	153083	70949	7783	1356072
Do.	1006252000	260920	119711	6546	8092	35402	36246	31129	27254	"	777300
Do.	1007498550	279405	188990	32805	27348	2577	885	116100	52657	"	199317
Do.	1008263200	227076	150335	16975	19782	"	1645	134625	60859	"	874497
Do.	1009189100	111630	60000	2859	5994	"	1065	63099	34799	"	468540
Do.	101013500	13874	"	12700	12033	33606	42146	76707	30237	"	234803
Do.	101166425	9769	"	19809	16616	44579	86898	52419	28290	"	324805
Do.	1012191000	32790	17010	7963	9516	38960	103170	114507	62116	"	577032
Do.	1013213000	173910	29800	9045	9612	41702	45517	38988	18628	"	580202
Do.	1014316090	316240	90200	9873	9084	74952	11393	64314	27780	"	992926
Do.	1015385105	414420	100130	10052	9263	85740	163310	115353	59082	"	342555
Do.	1016369650	484905	100820	9329	6013	40494	36141	35139	20571	"	1123062
Do.	1017105800	202130	20002	4176	2571	53505	94137	92604	47199	"	623124
Do.	1018215350	233555	42800	385	948	18028	23619	10221	5582	"	580488
Do.	1019314050	234000	52500	673	3633	50261	77152	29268	20615	"	782152

7. White Salt is transported by Sea from the Agastheesuram. Districts indicated in the margin to the different Erranceel. Bankshalls, and the Brown Salt is sold to the inhabitants of the same District in which it is manufactured.

8. As soon as the Salt is taken from the pan it is stored in the established Bankshalls, and on the arrival of Vessels freighted by the Sircar for its exportation; the Tahsildar, Vijaripooocar (or Overseer of the Salt Bankshalls,) and the principal inhabitants have the required quantity measured and delivered into the Vessel, and one or two of the manufacturers or owners accompany it in the Vessel or by land to its destination.

9. After the importation of Salt, it is measured and received into the Stores of the different Bankshalls, and the price is paid to the ryots for the quantity thus received, as per the following statement:

Statement shewing the actual surplus on measurement and wastage of Salt imported during the given ten years.

Years.	Quantity of Salt shipped.	Average quantity of Salt found less in land in 0 Ps.		Total decrease.	Quantity of Salt landed.
		Paras.	Dungs.		
1008	319160	14	$9\frac{1}{2}$	47705	271455
1009	20725	17	$7\frac{9}{16}$	36768	170257
1010	253931	22	$2\frac{1}{4}$	56436	197495
1011	255667	20	$3\frac{1}{2}$	52128	203539
1012	181900	21	$6\frac{1}{6}$	38948	142952
1013	121685	32	$1\frac{1}{6}$	39178	82457
1014	594920	24	$6\frac{1}{2}$	146719	448201
1015	391644	30	$8\frac{5}{9}$	120872	270772
1016	458600	37	$4\frac{3}{6}$	171599	287001
1017	549110	39	$4\frac{1}{4}$	216634	332476

10. The actual quantity of Travancore White and Brown Salt collected in store for ten years; the price of the same; the quantity sold, and the profit derived, are explained in the subjoined statement:

Statement shewing the quantities of White Salt sold, their prime cost, and the profit realized from 1008 to 1017.

Years.	Quantity of Salt sold.			Amount of sale.		Prime cost.		Profit.	
	Coomb.	P.	E.	Rupees.	Reas.	Rupees.	Reas.	Rupees.	Reas.
In 1008	2737	10	9	103220	205	39100	389	64119	215
„ 1009	2607	110	3	98444	224	37252	281	61191	342
„ 1010	2958	76	2	111689	50	42263	377	69425	72
„ 1011	2524	97	3	95064	16	36065	330	58998	85
„ 1012	2334	150	9	87695	13	33356	134	54316	278
„ 1013	3429	109	9	129032	224	48995	210	80037	14
„ 1014	3388	148	7	127546	104	48413	110	79132	390
„ 1015	3571	61	0	134546	112	51019	294	83526	217
„ 1016	3458	6	8	130147	271	49400	244	80747	28
„ 1017	3412	159	9	128351	189	48757	55	79594	134

Statement shewing the quantities of Black Salt sold, with their prime cost, as also the profit realized from the year 1008 to 1017.

Years.	Quantity of Salt.			Amount of sale.		Prime cost.		Profit.	
	Coomb.	P.	E.	Rupees.	Reas.	Rupees.	Reas.	Rupees.	Reas.
In 1008	1972	21	8	45077	156	16635	218	28441	337
„ 1009	2079	85	3	47532	71	17810	317	29721	153
„ 1010	1521	37	9	34771	49	13189	318	21581	130
„ 1011	1592	12	7	36390	156	13725	254	22664	301
„ 1012	1817	17	0	41533	342	15657	103	25876	239
„ 1013	2002	95	2	45630	299	17289	23	28341	276
„ 1014	2068	8	0	47269	285	17783	32	29486	253
„ 1015	1744	35	3	39869	356	15014	378	24852	377
„ 1016	2181	121	2	49868	300	18720	225	31148	75
„ 1017	2045	6	7	46722	282	17641	„	29081	282

11. Bombay Salt is stored at Alleppy and Paravoor, whence it is issued to the different Bankshalls, and the following is the actual quantity of Foreign Salt purchased and sold by the Sircar.

Statement shewing the quantities of Foreign Salt sold, with their prime cost and profit for the given ten years.

Years.	Quantity of Salt.			Amount of sale.		Prime cost.		Profit.	
	Coomb.	P.	E.	Rupees.	Reas.	Rupees.	Reas.	Rupees.	Reas.
In 1008	1617	41	9	61609	161	20572	313	41037	78
„ 1009	1680	120	7	64028	295	18209	366	45818	328
„ 1010	1988	129	8	75764	96	21011	206	54752	289
„ 1011	2180	35	7	83056	49	20388	296	66627	152
„ 1012	2443	9	7	93068	391	22843	80	70225	311
„ 1013	1404	103	4	53510	135	13069	93	40441	42
„ 1014	1462	111	0	55721	265	17654	252	38067	13
„ 1015	1579	85	6	60172	321	27759	97	32413	225
„ 1016	1453	118	8	55380	268	27390	315	27989	352
„ 1017	1805	55	3	68775	32	32411	59	36363	373

12. There are Vijaripoocars and other servants employed in each selling Bankshall for the sale of Salt to the retailers and inhabitants, as per annexed statement, which shews also the actual quantity sold from each Bankshall, and the amount collected during the year 1018.

Statement.

Names of Places.	Quantity.		Amount.		
	Parrah.	Ds.	Fanams.	Chs.	Cash.
Vauryoor	4602	5	7670	3	8
Mannacoody	48917	8	81619	2	12
Rajahkamungalum ..	92566	2	154277	0	0
Coolachel.....	48791	7	81319	2	0
Pooar	46572	3	77620	2	0
Trevandrum	72916	8	109223	1	4
Villanjom	7774	8	12958	0	0
Koolathoor	15800	2	22463	0	0
Sherangheel	29222	8	46373	2	0
Paravoor	26977	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	44962	1	0
Quilon	52570	6	83653	2	0
Neendakaray	61274	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	61274	1	0
Klapanna	62388	0	62388	0	0
Cayencolum.....	142401	0	142401	0	0
Mooducolum	62818	0	62818	0	0
Changanacherry	42944	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	71573	3	0
Alleppy	192101	3	236835	2	0
Manakodum	40324	0	67206	3	0
Panavully	34339	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	57232	3	8
Kundanaad	11503	$\frac{1}{2}$	19171	3	0
Perawum	21015	9	35026	2	0
Areeanaad	3970	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	6618	1	0
Vullem.....	27270	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	45450	3	0
Alwaye	12101	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	20168	2	0
Thirkacara	10869	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	18116	1	0
Pannayakadavoo....	7107	0	11845	0	0
Paravoor	16371	4	27299	0	0
Eddapully	3602	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	6004	3	0
	1149178	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1673572	0	0
Actual cost.....			665619	3	12
Profit.....			1097952	0	4

13. A sufficient establishment is allowed by the Sircar to superintend the manufacture of Salt, as per following statement, in which are included the number of servants employed in each Allum establishment, and all expenses attending the collection, transit, and shipment of this article incurred by the Sircar.

14. There are also other servants employed by the Sircar to take care of the Salt received into the Stores, which are called "Coodoo Shuntrum," but the Tahsildar is the responsible person, as he should be present during the receipt of Salt, and issue again out from those depositories to the different selling Bankshalls. The two statements following, shew the number of servants employed for the receipt and sale of Salt, and the different places where the storing and selling Bankshalls are located.

Statement shewing the number of Servants employed in the Salt Bankshalls.

Bankshalls.	Vezari-pocar.		Pillays.		Model-puddy or Shroff.		Masapuddy or Peon.		Total.
	No.	Fs.	No.	Fs.	No.	Fs.	No.	Fs.	
Vauryoor	0	0	1 at	35	1	30	2 at	15 30	95
Mannacoody	1	50	2 ,,	40 80	1	30	3 ,,	20 60	220
Rajahkamungalum	1	50	2 ,,	80	1	30	3 ,,	60	220
Coolachel	1	50	2 ,,	80	1	30	3 ,,	60	220
Pooar	1	50	2 ,,	80	1	30	3 ,,	60	220
Vallyathoray	1	50	2 ,,	80	1	30	3 ,,	60	220
Koolathoor	1	50	2 ,,	80	1	30	3 ,,	60	220
Sherangheel	1	50	2 ,,	80	1	30	3 ,,	60	220
Paravoor	1	50	2 ,,	80	1	30	3 ,,	60	220
Quilon	1	50	2 ,,	80	1	30	3 ,,	60	220
Neendakaray	1	50	2 ,,	80	1	30	3 ,,	60	220
Klapanna	1	50	2 ,,	80	1	30	3 ,,	60	220
Cayencolum	1	50	2 ,,	80	1	30	3 ,,	60	220
Mooducolum	1	50	2 ,,	80	1	30	3 ,,	60	220
Changanacherry ..	1	10	2 ,,	25 50	1	25	2 ,,	15 30	115
Alleppy	1	50	2 ,,	80	1	30	2 ,,	20 40	200
Manakodum	1	50	2 ,,	80	1	30	3 ,,	20 60	220
Panavully	1	50	2 ,,	80	1	30	3 ,,	60	220
Perawum	1	50	2 ,,	80	1	30	3 ,,	60	220
Paravoor	1	50	2 ,,	80	1	30	3 ,,	60	220
Eddapully	1	40	2 ,,	30	1	25	3 ,,	15 45	140

Statement shewing the number of Servants employed in the Salt Store Houses or Coodoo Shuntrums.

Stations.	Sheshum-drum or Shroff.		Pillay.		Masapaddicars.		Watchmen.		Total.
	No.	Fs.	No.	Fs.	No.	Fs.	No.	Fs.	
Tamaracolum ..	1	35	1	45	3	at 20 60			140
Coolachel	1	30	1	45	4	„ 20 80			155
Pooar	1	30	1	45	1	„ 20			95
Koolathoor	1	30	1	45	3	„ 20 60	3	at 10 30	165
Sherangheel ...	1	25	1	45	2	„ 20 40	2	„ 15 30	140
Quilon	1	30	1	45	3	„ 20 60			135
Neendakaray ...	1	30	1	30	3	„ 60	8	„ 15 120	2400
Klapanna	1	30	1	30	3	„ 60	11	„ 165	285
Mooducolum ...	1	25	1	45	3	„ 60	20	„ 300	430
Alleppy	1	30	1	45	3	„ 60			135
Paravoor	1	30	1	45	1	„ 20			85

Statement shewing the number of Servants employed in the different Salt Allums.

Stations.	Vizari-pooacaren.		Pillay.		Masapaddicars.		Naicks.		Peons.		Total.
	No.	Fs.	No.	Fs.	No.	Fs.	No.	Fs.	No.	Fs.	
Tamaracolum....	1	50	1	35	2	at 20 40	1	29	14	at 22 308	462½
Rajakamungalum	1	50	1	30	2	„ 40	1	24½	9	„ 19½ 175	320
Coolachel	1	40	1	30	2	„ 40	1	24½	9	„ 175½	310
Koolathoor or } Sherangheel .. }	1	27½	1	2½	4	„ 15 60	} 10 Masrs. empld. 75 for 5 mo.'s at 7				185
Neendakaray	1	40	1	30	2	„ 17 34	7	do.		do. 71	175½
Klapanna	1	40	1	30	3	„ 51	17	do.		do. 165½	286½
Mooducolum	1	40	1	30	3	„ 51	4	do.		do. 68	189
Calicaud.....	1	30	1	25	2	„ 34	2	do.		do. 34	123

15. It is customary with the Sircar to enter into agreements with Merchants or Owners of Vessels for the transportation of Salt, as in the case of Paddy and writing Cadjans, &c., required for the use of the Sircar, the freight being fixed by the Government.

SELECTIONS FROM THE

Trevandrum, Pooar, 16. Salt is generally shipped at Mannacoody, Sherangheel, Quilon, Rajahkamungalum and Coolachel, and imported Paravoor, Alleppy, into the different Ports named in the margin. and Paroor.

17. The following statement exhibits the quantity of Salt for twelve years, and the amount of freight paid for the above.

Years.	Quantity of Salt in Parrahs.	Freight for Salt.		
1008	271,455	45,024	3	8
1009	170,257	28,853	0	0
1010	197,495	28,827	2	8
1011	203,539	35,592	0	0
1012	142,952	20,188	0	0
1013	82,457	11,599	1	8
1014	448,201	98,694	1	0
1015	270,772	55,680	0	0
1016	257,001	50,060	3	12
1017	332,476	57,634	3	8
1018	215,526	35,105	1	0
1019	244,071	37,640	1	0

EXCISE ESTABLISHMENT.

Formerly, the Military Sepoys of the old Travancore Brigade were located in all the Frontier Stations, to prevent Pepper, Cardamom, Elephant Tusks, &c., being smuggled out of, and into this country; which system continued in operation until the Malabar year 984. Afterwards, when the old Brigade was disbanded, some of the said Stations were placed under guards of the Hon'ble Company's Sepoys for two or three years, who were since removed to Oodagherry.

1808-9 A. D.

In the year 987, Tannah Choultries having been established, Tannah Peons were employed at the principal Frontier Stations, but as it was since observed that there was a decrease in the revenue derived from the sale of Tobacco, Excise Peons were entertained and stationed in lieu of the former ever since the year 992, at the following places, viz. on the roads communicating with the Forts from Choorootocaud to Wuttacotah, on the sea coast from Cape Comorin to Aulldathonay, on the hills from Colathooyegah to the Ramaswaren Fort, and on the banks of the Backwater commencing from Chackara Cadavoo. The establishment of this system produced an increase in the revenue derived from the sale of Salt and Tobacco.

In the year 994, an additional number of Excise Peons were entertained and stationed at Chathawuttum and other places, in order to check the smuggling of Pepper, &c., out of the possessions subordinate to the Paravoor and Alengaud Districts.

The revenue arising from the duty on Betel-nut produced in Travancore being very extensive, it was deemed expedient in order to prevent that article being clandestinely taken to foreign countries to employ a number of Excise Peons in the intermediate places between the Chowkeys already established, and such additional Excise Peons were required to take an account of the number of loads of goods arriving at each Station, and forward such account* imme-

* Called a Variollah.

diately to the Huzzoor, together with the Rowanahs and Naddachits issued from the principal Chowkeys, which system is still in force.

With respect to Piece Goods, &c., brought into Travancore from other countries, the Excise Peons are required to report their arrival to the Huzzoor, and forward them to the respective Chowkeys that duty may be levied thereon.

In cases in which it is found that Merchants in concert with the servants of the Chowkeys have attempted clandestinely to pass any quantity of Betel-nut, &c., the Excise Peons alluded to are authorized to seize such articles, as well as the smugglers, and deliver over the former to the Chowkey, and the latter to the District Cutcherry.

When Rowanahs are issued at the Chowkeys for articles taken from Travancore to other countries, mention is made in such Rowanahs of the next Excise Station through which they are to pass, and the Peons stationed there are required to receive those Rowanahs and forward them to the Huzzoor, together with their Variollahs.

On the arrival at the minor Excise Stations on the Sea Coast for shipment of goods covered by Rowanahs, shewing that Sea Custom duty had been levied thereon at the Chowkeys, the Excise Peons are required in communication with the servants of the Chowkey to cause the same to be shipped off and immediately transmit the Rowanah, together with a report of the number of the bales or packages to the Huzzoor, but in which shipment cannot be effected immediately on account of the state of the surf, the Excise Peons are to secure the said goods under their seal in any Bankshall, pointed out by the Merchants for that purpose, and report the circumstance to the Huzzoor, and when the state of the sea permits, they are to have the goods shipped off, and forward the Rowanahs to the Huzzoor, as before, together with a report of the shipment.

When goods imported by sea from other countries are landed, the Excise Peons are required to attend at the beach, and after reporting the number of bales or packages to the Huzzoor, to pass on the goods to the Chowkey, that the import duty may be levied thereon.

There were formerly Vycherries or Excise Stations at those places on the shores of the Sea and Backwater when there were no

Chowkeys, but they were since abolished, and the Peons of the neighbouring Chowkey are required to keep watch that goods may not be clandestinely imported to, or exported out of the said places.

The Excise Peons are required daily to guard the Oondiakullums or collections of such Chowkeys as are not situated in the vicinity of a District Cutcherry or Tannah Choultry, and when such Oondiakullums are to be forwarded to the Huzzoor at the stated periods, the Excise Peons are to accompany them as far as the next Tannah Choultry, and obtain the Tannah Naick's receipt for the same.

When the reports furnished to the Huzzoor by the Excise Peons, as above, are compared with the accounts received from the Chowkeys, should any difference be found, the servants of the Chowkeys and the Excise Peons are called upon to pay fines or make good the value of the articles or the amount duty, &c., as the nature of the case may be.

The supervision of the Excise was vested in the Pepper Department up to the year 997, and from the year 998 to Chittra 1007 in the Tannah Department of the Huzzoor Cutcherry, and from Vyas 1007 it was again placed under the Pepper Department.

The following are the number of Servants employed in the Excise Stations:

Stations.	Vijari-poocar.	Peons.	Searchers.	Total.
From Kolathoor Sellay to Sevemullay	1-42	2-49½	16 at 25-400	491½
„ Samatharomany to Atchencovil	1-42	2-50	27 „ „-675	767
„ Nareamungalum to Yairmullay	1-42	2-49½	24 „ 25-20-555	646½
„ Sherangheel to Vyalah	1-42	1-20	43 „ 20-860	922
„ Thoorootherpuram to Tothoor	1-42	2-40	23 „ 25-575	
			52 „ 20-1040	1697
„ Tangacherry	...1-27-3		6 „ 22-132	159-3
„ Anjengo	...1-27-3		6 „ 25-180	177

N. B.—The Searchers under the Chenebul Araen are paid through the latter. There are 15 at 15 Fans. each—Total 225.

MARAHMUT, OR PUBLIC WORKS.

1. This Department is a source of great expenditure to the Government, a large establishment of officers and servants being maintained for the superintendence of the execution of Public Works, both at the Capital and Out-Stations.

2. An Officer of the Madras Army was employed as Civil Engineer on a salary of 600 Rupees per mensem until the year 1841, when the Madras Government removed that Officer from Travancore and placed him in the Tinnevely District, with permission to occasionally visit and inspect the works in Travancore, for which he draws an allowance of 600 Rs. per annum with travelling charges.

An East Indian Surveyor is now employed by the Sircar to supervise, report upon, and give directions regarding the works of irrigation in the country; and there are two Native Marahmut Superintendents, one at the South, and the other in the Northern Districts of Travancore; besides a Sheristadar attached to the Huzoor Cutcherry, with a sufficient number of Accountants, Pillan under him, and a Marahmut Tahsildar, Ameenahdar and several Vijaripocars or Overseers at Trevandrum to assist the Sheristadar in the superintendence of the repairs and construction of Palaces, Pagodas, and other public buildings at the Capital.

3. The mode of business connected with the Public Works is to apply to the District Tahsildar when a new building is to be erected, or repairs required, and that Officer proceeds with a Maistry Mason, or Shilpahsharry, inspects the proposed work or repairs, and after preparing an estimate of the probable cost for executing the work is to submit the same with a report to the Dewan, or the person exercising the functions of that authority, who hands it over to the Marahmut Officers at the Huzzoor Cutcherry, and they examine the estimate and report upon it to the Dewan, which if it be approved of by him, application is made to His Highness the Rajah for sanction to disburse the amount of the estimate from the Huzzoor Treasury; and after the Neet of His Highness is received, the sanctioned amount is disbursed from the Huzzoor Treasury to the Tahsildar of the District where the work is to be executed on his receipts for the same; and after the amount is paid into his (District) Treasury, he remits it to the Proverticar of the place where the work is required, who makes the necessary disbursements;—but if the proposed work be an extensive one, a Vijaripoo-car and Pillay are employed to look after the same, and all these officers keep accounts of the disbursements of the cash, and as well of the progress of the works.

4. Besides the above mentioned Marahmut officers and servants, there is an establishment of Vijaripoo-cars and Amenahdars, and also a Jemadar and Pioneers to repair the banks of Rivers,* clear Canals, Channels, &c. &c., in Naunjy naud, upon which the lands there depend for irrigation. They are now under the orders of the Marahmut Superintendent.

	Pay. Fs.
1 Ameenah	98
1 Pillay	28
5 Vizaripoo-cars ...	144½
8 Peons	120
	390½
1 Jemadar	112
4 Pillamars	106
5 Peons	140
361 Pioneers	8980
	9338
* 1 Poothenaur.	
2 Perreyaur.	
3 Anandanaur.	

5. There are also Canals, Nullahs, and other water courses at Trevandrum, Sherangheel, Quilon, Alleppy, &c., where Vijaripoo-cars, Pillamars, Peons and Kavalcaurs are respectively employed, which are as follow :

	Vijaripoo.	Pillay.	Peon.	Kawulkar.	Total.
	Fs.	Fs.	Fs.	Fs.	Fs.
Parwathepoothenthoda ..	1 70	1 20	2 30	53 596 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 716 $\frac{1}{4}$
Sherangheel	1 30	„ „	„ „	5 67 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 97 $\frac{1}{2}$
Quilon	1 50	1 22 $\frac{1}{2}$	„ „	26 296 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 368 $\frac{3}{4}$
Calladah	„ „	„ „	„ „	2 22 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cayencolum	„ „	„ „	„ „	2 15	2 15
Oomeenalcherah	„ „	„ „	„ „	2 14	2 14

6. There is another establishment for repairing and constructing brass and copper utensils, such as pots, jemboos and large vessels, &c., for the use of the Pagoda and Palace; and if any new utensils, &c., be required for the neighbouring Pagodas, they are also supplied. To take care of all these utensils, &c., a Vijaripoo-car and Pillamar, &c., are placed under the orders of the Marahmut Sheristadar attached to the Huzzoor Cutcherry, and the following is an account of the whole establishment :

	Pay.	Fs.
1 Vijaripoo-car	40
2 Pillamars	55
3 Peons	48
1 Maistry	30
3 Blacksmiths	60
1 Sweeper	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
		<u>236$\frac{3}{4}$</u>

7. There is a fixed sum annually allowed for the repairs of Pagodas, Oottoperrahs and Cottarums, as well as for the works of irrigation; but only a very small portion, *the least part* of that amount is expended, the balance being carried to the credit of the Government in the accounts.

The following is a statement of the amount allowed for such works, &c., in each District :

Statement shewing the fixed allowance for the Building and Repair of Pagodas, &c., and for Marahmut Works in general, in the undermentioned Districts.

Names of the Districts.	Devassom buildings and repairs.		Other Marahmut Works.	
	Amount in Paddy.	Amount in Cash.	Amount in Paddy.	Amount in Cash.
Thovaulah	2627 $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{4}{4}$	1881 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$	"	4285 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$
Agastheesuram	4903 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{2}{3}$	17465 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{2}{4}$	"	14490 $\frac{7}{16}$ $\frac{7}{16}$
Erraneel	20 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	332 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	"	1817
Kulcolum	43 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{7}{2}$	3767 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	"	1368 $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
Velavancode	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	563 $\frac{7}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	"	1403 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
Neyattankaray	102 $\frac{5}{6}$ $\frac{5}{4}$	499 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{5}{6}$	1565 $\frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{16}$
Neddoovengaad	51 $\frac{1}{1}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	51 $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	27 $\frac{7}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	647 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$
Trevandrum	184 $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{2}{4}$	466 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	"	13535 $\frac{3}{16}$ $\frac{3}{16}$
Sherangheel	44 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	393 $\frac{3}{6}$ $\frac{3}{6}$	"	2004 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$
Quilon	42 $\frac{3}{16}$ $\frac{3}{16}$	439 $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	1012 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	3819 $\frac{5}{16}$ $\frac{5}{16}$
Kotaurakaray	223 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	335 $\frac{3}{16}$ $\frac{3}{16}$	199 $\frac{7}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	726 $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{6}$
Pathanapuram	199 $\frac{4}{16}$ $\frac{4}{16}$	192 $\frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{16}$	147 $\frac{7}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	576 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
Kunattoor	7	98 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	"	615 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
Mavellikaray	178 $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{7}{2}$	451 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	1605 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$
Chenganoor	131 $\frac{5}{16}$ $\frac{5}{16}$	578 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	"	858 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$
Tiruvella	580 $\frac{3}{16}$ $\frac{3}{16}$	445 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	"	807 $\frac{3}{16}$ $\frac{3}{16}$
Karnaupally	23 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	486 $\frac{5}{16}$ $\frac{5}{16}$	"	2379 $\frac{7}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$
Kartegapally	231 $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{5}{6}$	720 $\frac{5}{16}$ $\frac{5}{16}$	168 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	1789 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
Ambalapuley	982 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	1444 $\frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{16}$	900	3502 $\frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{16}$
Shertallay	10 $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{3}{6}$	192 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	"	439
Vyekam	94 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	378 $\frac{3}{16}$ $\frac{3}{16}$	"	820 $\frac{4}{16}$ $\frac{4}{16}$
Peravam	399 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	47 $\frac{7}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	"	337 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
Yetmanoor	438 $\frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{16}$	591 $\frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{16}$	"	444 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
Cottayam	450 $\frac{9}{16}$ $\frac{9}{16}$	785 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	"	934 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
Changanacherry	531 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	254 $\frac{7}{16}$ $\frac{7}{16}$	"	838 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
Mooattupuley	289 $\frac{2}{8}$ $\frac{2}{8}$	76 $\frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{16}$	"	445 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
Thodoovulley	5 $\frac{5}{4}$ $\frac{5}{4}$	"	"	507 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
Meenachel	54 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	98 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	"	773 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
Kunattoonaad	108 $\frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{16}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	"	355 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$
Aulangaad	576 $\frac{7}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	138 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	"	665 $\frac{7}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$
Paravoor	204 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	424 $\frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{16}$	"	1295 $\frac{2}{16}$ $\frac{2}{16}$
Shencottah	1221 $\frac{5}{64}$ $\frac{5}{64}$	1029 $\frac{2}{64}$ $\frac{2}{64}$	157 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	1007 $\frac{1}{64}$ $\frac{1}{64}$
Trevandrum Cundoo Crishee ..	"	"	26 $\frac{9}{16}$ $\frac{9}{16}$	2056 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$
Ambalapuley Cundoo Crishee ..	"	"	1972 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	427 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
Quilon Cutwal	"	"	"	489
Alleppy Commercial Department	"	"	"	1125
Treasury	"	"	"	3168
Pepper Department	"	"	"	262
Stables	"	"	"	170
Total	14969 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	34647 $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{2}{3}$	4932 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	73861 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$

8. The annexed account shews the total number of Cadjans actually required for thatching, or covering the different buildings of old standing, as well as those since erected;

Statement shewing the Number and Value of Cadjans for

Names of the Districts.	No. of Cadjans in 1011.	Value of the same.	No. of Cadjans in 1012.	Value of the same.
Thovaulah	14266	619 $\frac{3}{8}$	13315	447 $\frac{1}{4}$
Agastheesuram	8570	415 $\frac{3}{8}$	28764	1379 $\frac{1}{4}$
Erraneel	28796	1053 $\frac{3\frac{1}{2}}{8}$	30560	1103 $\frac{5}{16}$
Kulcolum	43225 $\frac{1}{2}$	1694 $\frac{9}{32}$	36260	1461 $\frac{1}{4}$
Velavancode	30293	757 $\frac{4\frac{1}{4}}{8}$	22469	530 $\frac{3\frac{1}{2}}{8}$
Neyattankaray	54258	1226 $\frac{3}{32}$	55244	1241 $\frac{1\frac{5}{8}}{16}$
Trevandrum South	35800	1043 $\frac{2\frac{7}{8}}{32}$	32575	949 $\frac{1}{16}$
Trevandrum North	31604	957 $\frac{5}{8}$	24326	659 $\frac{1}{4}$
Neddoovengaad	17639	440 $\frac{7}{8}$	17285	432 $\frac{1}{16}$
Sherangheel	57702	1386 $\frac{1\frac{3}{8}}{16}$	53424	1327 $\frac{5}{8}$
Quilon	77655	2035 $\frac{9}{16}$	67122	1742 $\frac{5}{16}$
Kotaurakaray	26661	832 $\frac{5}{16}$	25937	809 $\frac{7}{8}$
Pathanapuram	13944	433 $\frac{1}{16}$	13624	423 $\frac{1}{8}$
Kunattoor	14440	360 $\frac{9}{16}$	14124	352 $\frac{1\frac{1}{8}}{16}$
Mavellikaray	50596	1264 $\frac{3}{16}$	50434	1255 $\frac{5}{16}$
Chenganoor	25250	629 $\frac{7}{16}$	27514	686 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tiruvella	28679	604 $\frac{1}{4}$	27381	580 $\frac{1}{8}$
Karnaugapally	88360	1905 $\frac{1}{4}$	95646	2043 $\frac{3}{16}$
Kartegapally	68405	1709 $\frac{1\frac{5}{8}}{16}$	72103	1808 $\frac{9}{16}$
Ambalapuley	168180	2701 $\frac{1\frac{5}{8}}{16}$	166995	2654 $\frac{1}{4}$
Shertallay	38259	361 $\frac{1}{2}$	36767	346 $\frac{7}{16}$
Vyekam	79397	903 $\frac{9}{16}$	47141	846 $\frac{1}{8}$
Yetmanoor	49649	622 $\frac{1}{4}$	45040	564 $\frac{5}{8}$
Cottayam	47669	843 $\frac{1}{16}$	49030	881 $\frac{2\frac{7}{8}}{32}$
Changanacherry	42111	701 $\frac{1}{16}$	40371	655
Thodoovulley	"	"	"	"
Meenachel	2450	28	2450	44 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mooauttupuley	"	"	"	"
Peravam	3670	45 $\frac{1}{8}$	3820	47
Kunattoonaad	1815	31 $\frac{3}{8}$	1815	28 $\frac{3}{8}$
Aulangaad	1380	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	1650	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Paravoor	50068	649 $\frac{1}{8}$	39436	641 $\frac{1}{4}$
Shencottah	7255	184 $\frac{8\frac{1}{4}}{16}$	6452	209 $\frac{3\frac{1}{4}}{4}$
Trevandrum Cundoo Crishee	32340	1107 $\frac{4}{16}$	34214	1193 $\frac{1}{16}$
Ambalapuley do.	3778 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{3}{16}$	6778 $\frac{1}{2}$	129 $\frac{9}{16}$
Quilon Cutwal	8000	200	8000	200
Alleppy Comml. Dept....	19650	258 $\frac{3}{16}$	21680	301 $\frac{3}{16}$
Trevandrum Marahmut....	271112	11667 $\frac{5}{16}$	427253	20779 $\frac{3}{16}$
Total....	1542926	39769$\frac{17}{32}$	1672699$\frac{1}{2}$	487844$\frac{3}{4}$

Thatching the Public Buildings, &c.

No. of Cadjans in 1013.	Value of the same.	No. of Cadjans in 1014.	Value of the same.	No. of Cadjans in 1015.	Value of the same.
10158	450	19938	731 $\frac{3}{8}$	10698	500 $\frac{2}{16}$
44917	2075 $\frac{1}{8}$	44118	1674 $\frac{5}{16}$	34374	1511 $\frac{5}{8}$
28344	1037 $\frac{1}{2}$	29138	1047 $\frac{2}{32}$	26770	976 $\frac{9}{16}$
46254	1883 $\frac{1}{16}$	38701	1581 $\frac{9}{16}$	36674	1488 $\frac{1}{16}$
26807	669 $\frac{5}{8}$	28182	704 $\frac{1}{16}$	27655	693 $\frac{3}{32}$
55863	1242 $\frac{1}{2}$	56678	1297 $\frac{2}{8}$	56942	1310 $\frac{7}{16}$
36464	1076 $\frac{3}{4}$	34942	1028 $\frac{5}{16}$	32852	957
26630	750 $\frac{2}{32}$	25926	704 $\frac{1}{32}$	23198	619 $\frac{1}{16}$
18817	467 $\frac{1}{4}$	16881	420 $\frac{3}{16}$	16773	418 $\frac{5}{16}$
52451	1309 $\frac{5}{8}$	52765	1310 $\frac{3}{16}$	50478	1257 $\frac{1}{32}$
68644	1778 $\frac{5}{8}$	66866	1728 $\frac{1}{8}$	65333	1706 $\frac{9}{16}$
25254	787 $\frac{1}{4}$	26444	824 $\frac{1}{2}$	26121	814 $\frac{1}{4}$
13662	425 $\frac{5}{16}$	13719	426 $\frac{2}{8}$	12557	388
14043	350 $\frac{1}{16}$	13890	346 $\frac{5}{16}$	13976	349 $\frac{1}{16}$
51341	1283 $\frac{5}{16}$	46123	1151 $\frac{1}{8}$	53856	1258 $\frac{1}{4}$
24825	619 $\frac{1}{16}$	24491	610 $\frac{1}{16}$	26570	663
37637	764 $\frac{2}{32}$	28475	584 $\frac{1}{4}$	27236	558 $\frac{1}{8}$
91426	1952 $\frac{1}{8}$	88311	1880 $\frac{7}{8}$	92982	2009 $\frac{1}{4}$
75679	1741 $\frac{9}{16}$	69687	1736 $\frac{2}{8}$	69464	1736 $\frac{2}{8}$
171180 $\frac{1}{2}$	2521 $\frac{5}{8}$	172382	2745	152166 $\frac{1}{3}$	2609 $\frac{1}{4}$
36621	350 $\frac{2}{8}$	38812	371 $\frac{5}{16}$	40046	319 $\frac{9}{16}$
71101	811	75142	831 $\frac{1}{16}$	70265	802 $\frac{5}{16}$
41517	527 $\frac{1}{4}$	45989	576 $\frac{1}{4}$	49610	583
49135	816 $\frac{1}{16}$	51707	924 $\frac{3}{8}$	50350	864 $\frac{1}{16}$
40371	655	39372	642 $\frac{1}{16}$	38610	633 $\frac{9}{16}$
"	"	"	"	"	"
2842	28	2800	28	2050	25
360	9	"	"	"	"
3820	47	3820	43 $\frac{1}{4}$	3770	46 $\frac{1}{8}$
2299	34 $\frac{3}{8}$	3269	51 $\frac{1}{16}$	2992	46 $\frac{1}{4}$
2250	37 $\frac{3}{4}$	1900	32	3055	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
40953	669 $\frac{3}{16}$	41319	669 $\frac{7}{16}$	41511	678 $\frac{1}{16}$
2900	78 $\frac{1}{64}$	1037 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{32}$	1500	46 $\frac{5}{64}$
33557	1161 $\frac{1}{16}$	31589	1091 $\frac{1}{16}$	30094	1067 $\frac{1}{16}$
3778 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{9}{16}$	6068 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{5}{16}$	6068 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{5}{16}$
8000	200	8000	200	8000	200
4940	63	3750	47 $\frac{1}{4}$	23190	291 $\frac{1}{2}$
533777	20971 $\frac{1}{4}$	291522	12101 $\frac{5}{16}$	258829	11196 $\frac{2}{32}$
1798519	49717 $\frac{5}{8}$	1538682	40316 $\frac{2}{32}$	1486169	38780 $\frac{1}{32}$

9. The expenditure on account of M̄arahmut works for the last ten years is as follows :

Year 1010	...	...	Rupees 73,964
„ 1011	...	...	„ 134,252
„ 1012	...	...	„ 110,472
„ 1013	...	...	„ 268,267
„ 1014	...	...	„ 127,093
„ 1015	...	...	„ 110,399
„ 1016	...	...	„ 120,217
„ 1017	...	...	„ 119,833
„ 1018	...	...	„ 103,886
„ 1019	...	...	„ 151,581

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

1. This Department was established at Alleppy, many years ago, and soon afterwards placed under the superintendence of an Engineer Officer of the Bombay Army, who was styled Commercial Agent, and received a very large allowance, (the Forest Department being also under his charge,) but latterly the Forest Department was placed under the control of a respectable East Indian with the designation of Conservator of Forests, and the duties of the petty Police at Alleppy, as also the office of Master Attendant, (which latter was held by a European,) were vested in the Commercial Agent, who received a consolidated, though reduced pay, of 600 Rupees a month; subsequently a respectable East Indian was appointed to assist the present incumbent on a salary of 200 Rupees per mensem.

2. The duty of Commercial Agent is to receive charge of the various articles of Sircar monopoly and Hill produce collected at and forwarded from the Forests and the different Districts, as well as of the foreign Salt purchased by the Sircar for consumption in Travancore, which is generally landed at the Port of Alleppy.

3. That Officer has also to find purchasers for the above-mentioned Sircar articles, and to procure articles required for the use of the Government; articles of Sircar monopoly stored at Alleppy are Pepper, Cardamom, Timber, Salt, both foreign and manufactured in Travancore, &c. &c.

4. The Commercial Agent has a kind of supervision of the Land and Sea Customs at Alleppy, and duties of these branches are to be conducted by him according to established Regulations. There is a large establishment under him, comprising the Commercial Sheristadar, two English Writers, two Native Accountants, and several Pillamars and other subordinate servants, as enumerated in the annexed Memo., as also separate establishments for the other departments under that officer.

Memo. of Establishment entertained in the Commercial Department.

1 Commercial Agent	...	...	...	...	...	Fs. 4200
1 Assistant to do.	...	...	...	...	...	„ 1400
1 Sheristadar	...	...	...	...	...	„ 490
1 Head Writer	...	...	...	...	...	„ 280
1 Second do.	...	...	...	...	...	„ 161
1 Third do.	...	...	...	...	...	„ 105
1 Writer in the Master Attendant's Office	...	...	...	...	...	„ 140
2 Sumbrethies, each at 84	...	...	...	...	...	„ 168
1 Roysum	...	...	...	...	...	„ 84
1 Keelcootum Pillay	...	...	...	...	...	„ 49
4 do. do. each at 42	...	...	...	...	...	„ 168
1 do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	„ 35
1 Measuring-man	...	...	...	...	...	„ 49
1 do. Pillah	...	...	...	...	...	„ 45
1 Cashkeeper	...	...	...	...	...	„ 140
1 Storekeeper	...	...	...	...	...	„ 50
1 Havildar	...	...	...	...	...	„ 49
4 Daloyets, each at 35	...	...	...	...	...	„ 140
4 Peons, „ 28	...	...	...	...	...	„ 112
12 do. „ 24½	...	...	...	...	...	„ 294
1 Keykeeper...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 24½
2 Lascars for the Flagstaff, each at 35	...	...	...	...	...	„ 70
2 do. do. „ 28	...	...	...	...	...	„ 56
1 Massaljee	...	...	...	...	...	„ 21
1 Apothecary	...	...	...	...	...	„ 280
1 Koottarum Vijaripooocar	...	...	...	...	...	„ 45
2 Pundaroms for Gardens, each at 30	...	...	...	...	...	„ 60
2 Menial Servants of the Cutcherry, each at 7½	...	...	...	...	...	„ 15
11 Cheria Coonjoocottoos	...	...	...	...	...	„ 250
1 Menial Servant in the Commercial Cutcherry	...	...	...	...	...	„ 14
						<hr/> Fs. 9694
The Conservator of Forests receives	...	...	...	...	...	„ 2800
						<hr/> Total...Fs. 12494

5. The business of the Assistant Commercial Agent is to conduct the Police duties within the limits of Alleppy Proper, and to attend to such other duty as the Dewan and the Commercial Agent may think proper to direct.

6. The Commercial Agent has also to report to the Dewan the usual time for publishing Advertisements or Notices inviting Tenders for the purchase of the articles enumerated in the margin, as also for the supply of Salt, Sugar, and other articles required for the use of the Travancore State.

Pepper.
Cardamoms.
Timber.
Ivory.
Wax Candles.
Bee's Wax.
Dammer.
Saltpetre and Sticlac.

7. All the articles of Sircar monopoly are collected by the Conservator of Forests, with the exception of Pepper, which is gathered by the ryots and delivered to the Sircar servants employed for the purpose at the different Pepper Depôts under the supervision of the Tahsildars, who forward the annual collection of Pepper of each District to the Commercial Stores at Alleppy, as already explained in the Notice relative to the Pepper Department.

8. The particulars connected with the collection and sale of Cardamoms for the past few years, are shewn in the following statement :

Statement of the Collection and Sale of Cardamoms.

Years.	Quantity collected.	Cost.	Quantity sold.		Rate per Candy.	Amount of sale.
			Cands.	Rs.		
1008	Cands.	Rupees.	228	259½	437	99948
1009			168	222	401	67531
1010	217	55044	171	317	483	82972
1011	251	63006	241	468	552	133488
1012	555	140565	226	349	561	127113
1013	251	62570	432	64	329	142577
1014	466	115755	379	446	332	126366
1015	289	66820	454	104	388	161218
1016	83	18967	274	599	384	105632
1017	379	86857	75	282	581	43903

9. The subjoined two accounts shew the value of the Hill produce and other articles stored at Alleppy, the amount of their sale, the different rates of their purchase, and the profit derived for ten given years.

Statement of Timber.

Years.	Collections.		Sale.			Amount.
	Teak Logs.	Teak Taldoms and Planks.	Teak Logs.	In Candies.	Taldoms and Planks.	
1008	1552	2895	240	541	1099	9169
1009	226	229	747	1800	163	12734
1010	1213	3434	595	1271	420	1006
1011	962	15	1491	5069	874	38081
1012	1383	5	2358	5139	7409	69240
1013	1708	143	2058	3862	19883	52862
1014	1889	130	735	1381	1509	19652
1015	2297	230	2475	3466	2860	50985
1016	1888	142	2269	4817	3596	87271
1017	2284	140	2254	4291	170	71903

Statement of Hill Produce and sundry Articles, viz. Bee's Wax, Elephant's Tusks, Dammer, Candles, Sugar, Saltpetre, and Brimstone.

Years.	Amount purchase of articles.	Amount sale.	Profit.
1010			
1011	285474 $\frac{1}{2}$	324743	39269
1012	356966 $\frac{1}{2}$	383567	26601
1013	344025 $\frac{1}{2}$	395658	51633
1014	401351 $\frac{1}{2}$	433427	32075
1015	500646 $\frac{1}{2}$	581653	71006
1016	765270	818316	53046
1017	748374 $\frac{3}{4}$	810065	61690
1018	415287 $\frac{1}{4}$	477124	61837
1019	1175175 $\frac{1}{4}$	1233077	57897

10. Besides the above, the Commercial Agent is to procure supplies for the use of His Highness the Rajah, such as Silks, Cloths, Laces, Karshobee, Killet, Muttaby, &c. &c., which amount to nearly eighty thousand Rupees a year.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

1. The Forest Department is superintended by a European or respectable East Indian as Conservator of Forests, on a handsome salary of from 400 to 500 Rupees a month, who has an Establishment under him of Ameenass, Shaigaripoo Pillamars, Native Accountants, Vizariipoocars, Peons and Watchmen.

The Conservator superintends the collection of Ivory, Honey, Dammer, and other Forest produce; the felling of Timber of Sircar monopoly, such as Teak, Anjelly, Blackwood, &c., and the collection also of Cardamoms from the Thodoovullay Hills.

2. Formerly, when Captain Robert Gordon of the Bombay Engineers superintended the Forest Department, who was also the Commercial Agent at Alleppy, Timber was cut in several of the Forests, viz. Eddyarah, Maliatoor, Mammalay, Rannee, Collacadow, &c., but since the appointment of the late Mr. U. V. Munro as Conservator, it was found expedient to work only those of Maliatoor and Collacadow:—these two Forests have each a river running through it, named after them respectively. The Maliatoor River takes its rise from the Thodoovullay Hills, and the Collacadow from Atchencoil in the Shencottah Talook.

3. A large number of Coolies or workmen, and Carpenters are employed daily during the cutting season at the Elloos or cutting stations, of which there are five in both Forests; where Vizariipoocars, Pillamars and Shroffs are employed for the disbursement of money and issue of provisions, both for the elephants and men, as well as for collecting coolies and overseeing the cutting of trees, &c. The elephants are distributed according to the extent of each station, for the purpose of dragging the timber from the Hills to the banks of the rivers, and when the river is shallow, these animals are employed to drag the timber through them.

4. In the year 1019, the total number of Coolies employed were 1,13,552; they are paid at 1 or 1½ dungaly of rice per diem, and when no rice is required by them, they are paid two chuckrams each a day, the whole amounting nearly to 85,490 fanams. This amount

is remitted from the District Treasuries at Ambalapuley and other adjacent Districts, and the requisite quantity of paddy is furnished from the Sircar's collections, and deposited in the two granaries of the Forests respectively, whence it is issued for the purpose of being beaten into rice on payment of hire, and afterward distributed to the several Elloos, according to the number of coolies employed in each.

5. The expense of hire on account of the transit of paddy to the Hills, amounted in 1019 to 17,596 fanams.

6. There are also Sawyers employed in the Forest Department, who are paid hire at $1\frac{1}{2}$ fanam for each Thoovadah, $2\frac{1}{2}$ Thoovadahs being equal to 1 Candy.

7. The number of Elephants employed on the Hills is 42; and the fixed allowance of rice to each is one parrah to some, and eight and five dungalies to others; the whole amounting nearly to 7,862 fanams during the year.

8. The following is a list of the Elloos or cutting stations.

9. The fixed establishment under the Conservator of Forests is as follows:

Designation.	Maliatoor.		Collacadow.	Total.
		Pay.	Pay.	Fanams.
2 Ameenadars	...	210	245	455
2 Pillamars	...	50	50	100
4 Assistant do.	...	40	35	140
2 Shroffs	...	40	40	80
2 Granary Accountants	...	35	35	70
2 Measurers	...	18	18	36
24 Sepoys in both Forests	...		25	600
1 Roysum with the Conservator				50
5 Vizariipoocars in both the Stations	...	at	40	200
5 Pillamars do.	...	at	35	175
2 Shalpany Vizariipoocars	...	40	40	80
2 Pillamars	...	35	35	70
22 Kavulcars or Watchmen at		18		400
26 do. to watch the Timber in the Forests	... }	18		468
2 Sweepers				14

Total Fanams...28,839

10. The Cardamom Collection Department comprises five Proverties. The Cardamoms are collected both from the Sircar gardens and those belonging to the ryots; the latter being paid for the same, as follows :

Up to the Year 997 at 48½ Fanams the Thoolam.		
From 998 to 1004	60	do.
From 1015	55	do.

11. They are produced from gardens as far as Cuddacaray, where the article is gathered from the Hills.

12. The whole of the Cardamoms collected are despatched to Alleppy, (vide Statements under the head of Commercial Department,) where they are disposed of either by public auction, or by wholesale, by inviting tenders for their purchase.

13. Besides the annexed statement of Servants employed on the Cardamom Hills at Thodoovullay, there are five Vizaripoo-cars and Pillamars employed to collect Cardamom, Ivory, Honey, &c., from the Hills, named in the margin, and several Peons are likewise employed to prevent the smuggling of these articles.

From Puthnaverom to Cuddacuray ...	2
Thodoovullay ...	1
Colacherry ...	
Anundalatah ...	2
	<hr/> 5

2 Ameenadars at 175 Fanams each	...	350
1 Sumprethy	...	70
1 Writer	...	84
5 Proverticars at 50 each	...	250
5 Pillays at 35 each	...	175
5 Vizaripoo-cars at different rates for 50 and 40 ...		210
4 Pillays do.	...	149¼
1 Shroff	...	35
1 Measurer	...	25
2 Kymalls at 45 each	...	90
75 Peons, viz.		
67 at 40	...	2680
8 at 30	...	240

SELECTIONS FROM THE

SHENCOTTAH.

1 Vizari-poccar	...	...	43 $\frac{1}{4}$
1 Pillay	...	...	29 $\frac{1}{4}$
4 Sepoys	...	...	68 $\frac{1}{4}$
1 Hill man	...	...	15
35 Kavulcars for 6 months only, at 40 Fans. ea.			1400
			<u>Fanams 5963$\frac{1}{2}$</u>

ELEPHANT DEPARTMENT.

1. This Department had originally been under the immediate orders of the Dewan, with a separate Establishment, consisting of a Mael-Vizaripocaren or Head Overseer, and several Pillamars; but in consequence of a large number of Elephants being required for the Forest works, it was deemed expedient to place this Department under the Conservator of Forests, which arrangement was, however, found to be attended with inconvenience, so that the former system has been resorted to.

2. There are 78 Male and 130 Female Elephants belonging to the Sircar, and they are employed as follows, viz. :

		Males.	Females.	Total.
In the Forest Department ...	...	13	20	33
„ Commercial Department ...	...	3	5	8
„ Stables ...	...	7	1	8
„ Ooralma Devassom ...	...	4	6	10
„ Elephant Department ...	...	51	96	149
				Total.....208

3. The Elephants attached to the Forest and Commercial Department and the Stables are supplied with Forage, &c. from those Departments respectively, and the accounts of the expenses for maintaining the remaining 149 Elephants are kept by the Mael-Vizaripocar of the Elephant Department, and the animals are distributed as follows, viz. :

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Employed in the Marahmut Works at } Naunjinaad and Trevandrum }		13	54	67
Employed at the different Pagodas ...	...	12	7	19
In the cages at Tiruvella, Meenachel, } Coneyoor, &c. }		4	8	12
Under training ...	...	3	4	7
Untrainable ...	...	1	0	0
Old and unserviceable ...	...	2	4	6
Young and unfit ...	...	16	21	37
Total...				51 98 149

Forage, &c.	3825
Mussall ...	446 1 12
Total...	4271 1 12
Establishmt.	3857 2
Total...	8128 3 12

4. The monthly expenses incurred in maintaining the above 149 Elephants, including medical treatment, are shewn in the margin, and the amount monthly expended on account of each Elephant is as follows, viz. :

3 Elephants	at 45	Fanams each.
5	„	at $37\frac{1}{2}$ do.
3	„	at $33\frac{1}{4}$ do.
32	„	at 30 do.
22	„	at $26\frac{1}{4}$ do.
83	„	at $22\frac{1}{2}$ do.

N. B. Mussall is allowed to the Elephants at a cost of 3, 4, 5, or 6 Fanams each a month, according to their size.

5. The monthly pay of the Elephant Keepers is as follows, viz. :

3 Men	at 45	Fanams each.
7	„	at 37 do.
1	„	at 35 do.
46	„	at 30 do.
3	„	at 25 do.
92	„	at $22\frac{1}{2}$ do.

6. The pay of the servants employed at the Huzzoor Cutcherry for the superintendence of the Elephant Department is as follows, viz. :

1 Sumbrethy	135	1 Roysum	35
1 Pillay	35	1 Shroff	45
1 do.	30	1 Native Practitioner	140
1 do.	21	12 Cheria Coonjootum	180

Neddoovengaad.
Kotaurakaray.
Pathanapuram.
Tiruvella.
Meenachel.
Changanacherry.
Kunattoonaad.
Kunattoor.
Chenganoor.
Aulangaad.
Mooauttupuley.
Thodoovulley.

7. Besides the above, there are 8 Vizari-pocars and 8 Peons employed at 15 fanams, and 25 fanams a month respectively, to superintend the pits for catching Elephants in the Districts noted in the margin; whose salaries amount in all to 320 fanams, so that the total amount of the Elephant Establishment is 941 fanams a month.

8. When an Elephant is captured in any of the pits belonging to the ryots, the Sircar incur an expense of 750 fanams on having the animal taken out; but when in a Sircar pit, the expenses do not exceed 500 fanams.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

1. The Police duties were conducted up to the year 1010 by the Zillah Courts, when that system was entirely altered, and a new Code of Regulations enacted by His Highness the Rajah, with the concurrence of the British Resident, for the better management of those duties, by investing the Dewan with the Magisterial power and appointing the Tahsildars of the different Districts, with the exception of the Trevandrum Tahsildar, Police Officers. On which occasions, seven Regulations were enacted, of which some are applicable to the Courts of Justice, and Regulation VI of 1010 is for the guidance of the Dewan and other Police Officers.

2. The duty of the Police Officers is to receive all complaints made to them by the inhabitants and others, and after due enquiry to dispose of them according to the Regulations, *i. e.* either to hear and settle the complaints themselves if cognizable by them, or to make over the parties in such cases as are amenable by the Criminal Courts to those tribunals, furnishing the Dewan Cutcherry with Monthly Accounts and Registers thereof, the Dewan being the head of the Police Department.

3. Every Police Officer has full power in the disposal of Police matters occurring in his District, and a Gomastah on a salary of 8 or 10 Rupees a month, an Assistant Gomastah on 5 Rupees, and several Police Peons are allowed to him to assist him in the exercise of his Police functions, in addition to which a Tannah Naigue and a sufficient number of Peons are placed under his orders to guard the District Treasury and to secure the culprits in their custody. When either treasure or prisoners are conveyed from one Tannah to another, a Peon from the first Tannah is allowed as escort as far as the next Tannah, if any; a Peon from this Tannah to the second next, and so on to their destination.

Statement of Police and Tannah Establishment in the Districts.

	Gomasta.		2nd. Gomas.		3rd. Gomas.		Police Peons.		Tannah Naigs.		Model pair.		Tannah Peons.	
	No.	Salary.	No.	Sa.	No.	Sa.	No.	Sal.	No.	Sl.	No.	Sl.	No.	Sl.
Thovaulah	1	10	1	5	„	„	5a3 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	8	„	„	9	36
Agastheesuram	1	10	1	5	1	4	4	14	1	8	„	„	8	32
Kulcolum	1	10	1	5	„	„	6	21	1	8	„	„	8	32
Frraneel	1	10	1	5	1	5	6	21	1	8	„	„	8	32
Velavancode	1	10	1	5	„	„	4	14	1	8	„	„	11	44
Neyattankaray	1	8	1	5	„	„	5	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	8	„	„	7	28
Neddoovengaad	1	8	1	5	„	„	3	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	8	„	„	6	24
Trevandrum	1	12	5	29	1	2	14	49	1	12	1	4	14	56
do.	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2a25	71
Sherangheel	1	10	1	5	„	„	5	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	8	„	„	8	32
Quilon	1	10	1	5	„	„	5	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	8	„	„	10	40
Kotaurakaray	1	8	1	5	„	„	4	14	1	8	„	„	6	24
Kunattoor	1	8	1	5	„	„	4	14	1	8	„	„	6	24
Pathanapuram	1	8	1	5	„	„	3	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	8	„	„	6	24
Mavellikaray	1	10	1	5	„	„	4	14	1	8	1	5	9	36
Chenganoor	1	8	1	5	„	„	3	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	8	„	„	6	24
Tiruvella	1	10	1	5	„	„	4	14	1	8	„	„	6	24
Karnaugapally	1	10	1	5	„	„	4	14	1	8	„	„	7	28
Kartegapally	1	10	1	5	„	„	5	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	8	1	5	8	32
Ambalapuley	1	10	1	5	„	„	5	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	8	1	5	13	52
Shertallay	1	10	1	5	„	„	5	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	8	„	„	7	28
Vyekam	1	10	1	5	„	„	5	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	8	„	„	7	28
Yetmanoor	1	10	1	5	„	„	4	14	1	8	„	„	6	24
Cottayam	1	10	1	5	„	„	4	14	1	8	„	„	6	24
Changanacherry	1	10	1	5	„	„	4	14	1	8	„	„	6	24
Meenachel	1	8	1	5	„	„	3	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	8	„	„	6	24
Thodoovulley	1	8	1	5	„	„	3	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	8	„	„	6	24
Mooattupuley	1	8	1	5	„	„	3	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	8	„	„	6	24
Balaramapuram	1	8	1	5	„	„	3	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	8	„	„	7	28
Kunattoonaad	1	8	1	5	„	„	4	14	1	8	2	10	13	52
Aulangaad	1	10	1	5	„	„	4	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	8	„	„	8	32
Paravoor	1	10	1	5	„	„	5	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	8	„	„	8	32
Shencottah	1	10	1	7	1	5	3	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	8	1	6	8	34

4. In some of the principal towns other Police functionaries are stationed. For instance, the Commercial Agent is in charge of the Police at Alleppy, and has under him an Ameen and a small Police Establishment. There is a Superintendent of Police and a Cutwal at Quilon; a Superintendent of the Town Police and two Cutwals at Trevandrum. The Superintendent of the Trevandrum Town Police conducts also the Police duties of the District, the Tahsildar having been lately divested of that power. There is also a Police Superintendent at Nagercoil. The duty of the Assistant Commercial Agent is likewise to conduct the Police duties in the town of Alleppy, but under the control of the Commercial Agent. The following is a list of the Police Establishments at that place and Quilon:

Names.	Quilon.		Alleppey.		Trevandrum.		Nagercoil.	
	No.	Pay.	No.	Pay.	No.	Pay.	No.	Pay.
Assistant Commercial Agent..	„	„	1	200	„	„	„	„
Superintendent of Police	1	120	„	„	1	50	„	„
English Writer	1	50	„	„	„	„	„	„
Cutwal	1	12	„	„	2	30	1	10
Sumprethee	1	10	„	„	1	12	„	„
Pillamar.....	4	28	2	9	7	40	1	4
Havildar	1	7	„	„	„	„	„	„
Peon	18a4	72	4	12	24	87	1	3
Mussaljee	1	3	„	„	1	2	„	„
Tom-tom Beaters.....	1	3	1	2	1	3	„	„
Ameen	„	„	1	10	„	„	„	„
Horn-blowers.....	2	5½	1	2	„	„	„	„
Sweepers	„	„	„	„	1	1	„	„

SELECTIONS FROM THE

5. The subjoined is a statement of the number of Police cases filed, and of those disposed of in five given years.

	Remaining up to last Audy 1014.	Filed in					Disposed in				
		1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019
Thovaulah....	23	261	169	158	118	329	255	183	157	121	318
Agastheesuram	92	185	176	303	170	287	218	207	306	187	247
Erraneel	191	133	154	185	213	345	255	154	202	246	307
Kulcolum	29	248	232	179	183	214	221	241	208	192	208
Velavancode ..	56	197	174	117	126	148	195	195	126	139	150
Neyattankaray	35	178	197	122	125	145	180	203	137	100	149
Balaramapuram	23	138	95	162	99	189	123	129	151	105	164
Nedoovengaad	41	115	97	68	55	36	102	134	73	55	39
Trevandrum ..	65	390	336	342	542	596	389	381	249	492	610
Sherangheel ..	48	368	262	179	239	302	334	205	189	258	269
Quilon	113	124	171	205	293	309	170	235	199	297	308
Kotaurakaray	32	125	65	135	131	123	103	112	135	136	113
Pathanapuram	22	134	109	95	91	94	131	132	94	89	999
Kunattoor....	26	154	102	143	162	109	138	138	145	159	110
Karnaugapally	43	282	323	264	232	302	304	330	266	238	297
Kartegapally..	86	181	376	385	350	256	226	415	387	346	253
Mavellikaray..	14	204	241	261	261	195	206	246	267	253	195
Chenganoor ..	11	130	141	162	171	105	113	160	159	173	102
Ambalapuley	57	224	201	300	385	257	213	254	309	384	261
Tiruvella	19	299	131	148	139	119	290	108	172	139	132
Shertallay	94	195	171	186	152	180	192	231	190	173	178
Vyekam	7	293	317	230	304	286	278	334	224	307	283
Yetmanoor ..	12	157	173	136	157	230	147	191	127	149	216
Cottayam	28	174	167	125	150	117	188	144	135	162	126
Changanachery	7	207	179	175	192	173	195	185	177	194	171
Thodoovulley	12	82	105	121	140	122	86	111	119	140	115
Meenachel ..	5	135	146	121	124	109	125	142	123	134	109
Mooauttupuley	4	153	176	172	205	229	147	180	173	203	207
Kunattoonaad	12	147	137	138	126	150	131	137	157	132	143
Aulangaad....	4	103	88	119	140	140	97	93	110	148	140
Paravoor	8	269	172	145	192	150	252	190	149	192	143
Shencottah ..	1	410	424	374	290	259	410	423	364	294	258
Quilon Police	5	201	290	219	192	158	188	306	219	188	155
Alleppy.....	5	246	238	147	147	141	237	245	150	145	145
Nagercoil											
Cutwal....	68	277	201	244	142	28	315	223	230	150	42
Dewan's											
Cutcherry..	59	126	96	162	170	186	113	121	166	184	181
		7245	6832	6739	7014	7132	7267	7524	6856	7104	6974

6. There is a Jail at Trevandrum, and another at Quilon for securing the convicts who are maintained by the Sircar and employed to repair the roads, &c., every day, and the following are statements of those establishments and the expense of the Sircar for maintaining the convicts, and the number of prisoners remaining in the Jail in each year.

Statement of Jail Establishments in Travancore.

	Quilon.		Trévandrum.	
	No.	Pay.	No.	Pay.
Jailer	1	10	1	19
Duffadar	1	6	1	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Doctor	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"
Peons	13	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	74
Pillamars	"	"	1	6
Ironsmith	1	2	1	3

Statement shewing the number of Convicts and the cost of feeding them.

Years.	Number of Convicts.	Amount of Collections. Fans.	Batta paid to the Prisoners.	Batta to Convicts.
1005				50238 $\frac{3}{8}$
1006				53761
1007				52597 $\frac{3}{8}$
1008				51845 $\frac{1}{2}$
1009		31711 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{7}{2}$		50838 $\frac{1}{2}$
1010	265	49047 $\frac{3}{6}$ $\frac{7}{4}$	94 $\frac{3}{4}$	45015 $\frac{3}{8}$
1011	278	44468 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{5}{2}$	542 $\frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	51957 $\frac{3}{4}$
1012	245	37928 $\frac{4}{9}$	974 $\frac{3}{16}$	41867
1013	243	38009 $\frac{1}{2}$	1607 $\frac{9}{16}$	39268 $\frac{3}{4}$
1014	268	42795 $\frac{1}{15}$	4282 $\frac{1}{16}$	37523 $\frac{1}{2}$
1015	212	47588 $\frac{2}{16}$	1997 $\frac{3}{16}$	35618 $\frac{3}{4}$
1016	258	37928 $\frac{4}{6}$ $\frac{4}{4}$	2296 $\frac{1}{4}$	33789 $\frac{1}{2}$

7. Besides the above, there are also establishments of Desha Kavulcars or Patrols to watch the Districts of Thovaulah, Agastheesuram, Kulcolum and Erraneel, one at each District. There are three Kavulcars in each, the aggregate amount of whose pay is Rupees 21 Fanams 3.



MINT DEPARTMENT.

1. This Department was established in the year 965. The coins usually issued from the Mint are chuckrams and copper cash. ^{1789-96 A. D.} Anantharayam fanams are also sometimes coined; these are two gold coins, one weighing $1\frac{1}{2}$ munjady, 5 touch fine, and the other weighing three quarters of a munjady.

Under the administration of the Dewan Roya Keshava Doss, Anantharayam pagodas were also coined of the weight of 9— $13\frac{1}{2}$ munjadies and 7 touch fine.

2. Silver for chuckrams was formerly procured from Bombay in rupees, and the chuckrams coined of this silver were of $9\frac{1}{2}$ touch up to the year 988. Afterwards silver was bought up in different ¹⁸¹²⁻¹³ coins, such as Spanish dollars of 9 touch, German dollars of $8\frac{1}{2}$ touch, and Surat rupees of $9\frac{1}{4}$ touch, which were melted together with a proportion of pure silver and coined into chuckrams, the silver of which was of $9\frac{3}{4}$ and $9\frac{1}{2}$ touch: this system obtained from the year 989 to 998, and since the latter mentioned period, the chuckrams have been coined out of Spanish dollars and Syce silver in certain proportions; 28 chuckrams being considered to be equivalent to one rupee.

3. The Mint was originally at Palpanaubapuram, but afterwards removed to Trevandrum, thence to Mavellicaray, thence to Quilon, thence to Paravoor, and thence again in 999 to Trevandrum. The Department was abolished in 1003, but was since re-established. ¹⁸²⁷⁻²⁶

4. In the year 985, double and half chuckrams were coined by order of the then Dewan Oominey Thumby, but the coinage of them was immediately afterwards discontinued.

5. In the year 988 tutenague cash were struck.

991 copper cash.

1006 do. of a different stamp from the above.

In the year 1014 the present copper cash was issued.

6. Besides the above, there were formerly coined quarter and one-eighth chuckrams; but since discontinued, and the established rate, equivalent of the chuckram is 16 copper cash; of the Gally fanam, (an imaginary coin) is 4 chuckrams, and of the gold fanam 8 chuckrams.

7. The following is a list of the Establishment of the Mint Department:

1 Mint Tahsildar	...	...	280 Fanams.
2 Pillamars at 40 each	...	...	80 „
1 Shroff	...	...	40 „
2 Chetties of Cotauro for testing metals	...	...	60 „
1 Chetty of Erraneel	do.	...	22½ „
1 Weigher	...	...	15 „
1 Waiting Servant	...	...	20 „
2 Peons at 29 fanams each	...	...	58 „
1 Cherriacoonjootum	...	...	22½ „
1 Sweeper	...	...	5¼ „
1 Goldsmith	...	...	40 „

8. The following account shews the profit derivable from the Mint:

			Rupees.
1010	...	...	11204
1011	...	...	13692
1012	...	...	9681
1013	...	...	3692
1014	...	...	10174
1015	...	...	216
1016	...	...	165
1017	...	...	1621
1018	...	...	3619
1019	...	...	9109



00109997

Digitized with financial assistance from



HT Parekh
FOUNDATION

An Initiative by



WITH YOU, RIGHT THROUGH

on 27 November, 2018

