

REPORTS

ON THE

WESTERN POLIAMS

BY

GEORGE STRATTON, Esq.,

Late Collector of North Arcot, Chittoor.



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INDEX.

	PAGE.
I. Letter from George Stratton, Esq., Collector of North Arcot, Chittoor, to William Petrie, Esq., President, &c., Members of the Board of Revenue, Fort Saint George, dated, Nayerpet, 7th February 1801.	1
II. Letter from George Stratton, Esq., Collector of North Arcot, Chittoor, to William Petrie, Esq., President, &c., Members of the Board of Revenue, Fort Saint George, dated, Kalahasti, 14th July 1801 ...	2

REPORT ON THE WESTERN POLIAMS.

I

Letter—from GEORGE STRATTON, Collector of North Arcot, Chittoor.

To—WILLIAM PETRIE Esq., President, &c., Members of the Board of Revenue,
Fort Saint George.

Dated—Nayerpet, 7th February 1801.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th of November, enclosing copy of a letter from the Chief Secretary to Government respecting the exchange, and beg to assure you that I shall invariably observe the rate already fixed by Government between Arcot Rupees and Star Pagodas in all receipts and issues to and from my Treasury. Since the period of my taking charge of this Collectorship, the Poligars have only tendered Star and Madras Pagodas in payment of their Peishcush, which, by my Jamabandi appears to have been settled in Stars. The Madras Pagodas I have received from them at the Company's regulated exchange of 10 per cent., which I have remitted to the General Treasury at the Presidency at the same rate, with the rest of my collections, save what I have found it necessary to reserve for the disbursements of my Cutcherry.

The settlements on account of revenue between the Poligars, their renters and ryots throughout the Western Poliams, have invariably been made partly for a grain and partly for a money payment; the latter in the Venkatagiri, Kalahasti, and Sydapur Zamindaries has been uniformly stipulated for Madras Pagodas and in the Bommaraz Zamindari for Stars. In case, however, that Madras and Star Pagodas are scarce and the renters experience any difficulty in procuring them to make good their engagements, the Poligars then receive the other inferior coins at the bazaar rate of exchange they at the time bear in relation either to Madras or Star Pagodas; notwithstanding the renters on various other pretences contrive to pay the revenue in the coins which they procure at the cheapest rate, they invariably exact the revenue from the under-renters and ryots in either Star or Madras Pagodas as may be originally stipulated, on which they are under the necessity of paying an enhanced rate of batta, for about the period of the collections. The shroffs aware of this circumstance, combine to keep up the price of Madras and Star Pagodas, and it frequently happens that the renters themselves follow the example of the shroffs to the detriment of the ryots, at whose expense they, in this manner, derive an additional advantage.

To assist the object of Government in fixing the relative exchange of the various coins by an actual assay, I have now the honour, in conformity to your orders, to transmit 50 of each coin in use through my districts, which were purchased at the rates in the memorandum enclosed, No. 1, with the exception of the Star Pagoda, Company's Rupee, Madras Fanam and Pice, which I have not sent, conceiving, from their being current at the Presidency, they might not be required.

The several coins current in the Venkatagiri, Kalahasti, Bommaraz, and Sydapur Zamindaries are as follows:—

Star Pagodas	Company's Rupees.	The Silver or Madras Fanams
Kirkee or Madras Pagodas.	Arcot Rupees.	Aparanjee Fanams.
Pullipat Pagodas.	Pondicherry Rupees.	Chuckery Fanams.
Kaveripak Pagodas.	Soulakee Rupees.	Madras Pice.

From the best information I have collected respecting the coins actually in circulation in the four Zamindaries under me, I am of opinion that the whole amount cannot exceed a lakh, of which about 50,000 may be considered Madras Pagodas, and 20,000 Star. The remainder, 30,000, may be about equivalent to the actual currency of Pullipat and Kaveripak Pagodas, the several descriptions of Rupees, Fanams, and Pice; but I am sorry it is not in my power to state in a satisfactory manner the relative quantity of each description of these inferior coins in circulation, as the several reports which have been made to me, founded as they are on conjecture, are widely different and contradictory.

The circulation of the Pullipat and Kaveripak Pagodas is confined to the Bommaraz and Chittoor Poliams and the Tirupati districts. The Pullipat Pagodas are become very scarce, the coinage at Pullipat, conducted under the former Poligars of the Bommaraz Poliam, having now been discontinued about 30 years. The amount actually in circulation, I understand, may be about 6,000, which it may be advisable to call in, but the currency of the Kaveripak Pagodas through the districts abovementioned may be estimated at one lakh, its coinage having only been discontinued about 4 or 5 years by his Highness the Nawab's Amildars at Tirupati.

Under the name of Soulakee, corrupted from the Persian Soorakh implying a hole, an orifice, all description of Rupees are brought which bear a mark or stamp which it is customary to make to prove every Rupee received into his Highness the Nizam's Treasury. When once, however, this mark appears, whatever may be the intrinsic value of the Rupee, the shroffs combine to keep down its price to the lowest standard. It is a practice with all to purchase up and melt those of greatest value, which they sell as bullion and derive from them a profit of from 10 to 15 per cent. This injurious practice tending no less to diminish the actual currency of Rupees in general but to the depreciation of that particular currency, can, I conceive, be only effectually remedied by discontinuing the custom of defacing Rupees wherever practised, but which, I understand, is peculiar to the Nizam's dominions.

The Aparanjee Fanams were coined about 30 years ago at Cuddapah. They are rather scarce through the Poliams, but I understand the quantity in circulation above the Ghauts is very considerable, and extends through most of the countries lately ceded by His Highness the Nizam. The Chuckery Fanams were formerly coined at Pulicat, which, with the Madras Fanams and Pice, form the most considerable portion of the inferior currency of the Poliams. It is, however, a desirable object to bring an addition of one or two lakhs more of Pice into circulation to obviate any detriment to the lower class of people, as they seem scarce in proportion to the actual currency of Fanams, and have not since my arrival in the Poliams been yet at par.

I have the honour to forward a statement No. 2, enclosed, of the average rates of exchange between the several coins current through the Poliams, and Star Pagodas at Venkatagiri, Kalahasti, and Naguri for the month of January.

II

Letter—From GEORGE STRATTON, Esq., Collector of North Arcot, Chittoor.

To—WILLIAM PETRIE, Esq., President, &c., Members of the Board of Revenue
Fort Saint George.

Dated—Kalahasti, 14th July 1801.

In my address to you of the 14th of December last on the personal, revenue and military establishments of the Poligars under me, I intimated that they had so completely falsified their accounts which were then before me, that I feared it would yet require a few months before the resources of the Western Poliams were fully developed. Having since been under the necessity of summoning the karnam of every village with his accounts with a view to detect the imposition, the Poligars had resorted to, which, were I to particularize, would only lead me into tedious and unsatisfactory discussions, I shall therefore content myself in submitting for your information the result of my enquiries into the actual resources of the country which are comprised in the several statements enclosed from No. 1 to 24 inclusive.

2. In bringing before you this information, it is my intention to treat separately on the revenue, customs peculiar to each district under the several Zamindaries of Venkatagiri, Kalahasti, Bommarazu Poliam and Sydapur, as, by observing this order, it will materially facilitate the full exposition of the abuse incident to each, which in some instances owe their existence to particular characters, who first introduced them, and in others to the weakness of those who now tolerate them. Previous, however, to entering on this examination, it is necessary to make a few observations on the sources from which the revenues are drawn, which are to be considered applicable to the Western Poliams in general.

3. These sources of revenue may be classed under three principal heads, viz., (1) Land Revenue, (2) Imposts, and (3) Syer or Customs, which I now proceed to examine separately, reserving such minutiae as refer to local peculiarities to be noticed under the particular Zamindari to which they relate.

Sources of Revenue defined.

Land Revenue.

4. Land Revenue is levied in three different modes, viz., (1) by Teerva or money assessment, (2) by Waram or share of produce, and (3) Jodigay or Quit-rent.

5. Teerva has its etymology from the Hindu word, Teerpu, signifying finished, settled; this, in its relative sense, implies that all arable lands belonging to every village, have a Teerva or fixed money valuation sanctioned by mamool or custom of long observance. This valuation depends entirely on partial causes: the mode observed in settling the Teerva being as follows:—When a ryot is desirous to cultivate any tract of waste or jungle land, it is made over to him on Cowle for a term of years on the principle of a Russeed or progressive increase, the karnam or village registrar and reddy or head inhabitant fixing the sum in conjunction with the Circar servants to be paid annually with every necessary consideration to the labour incident to clearing the ground. At the expiration of the Cowle, when the ground is supposed to be brought to the highest pitch of improvement by successive cultivation and the application of manure, a fixed Teerva, in reference to the valuation of that kind of arable land under the village, is then settled by the general concurrence of the Circar servants, the karnam, the reddy, and some of the principal villagers, which is considered mamool Teerva ever after and registered accordingly in the karnam's accounts.

6. This Teerva or valuation so regulated by partial causes must necessarily vary in every village and on every species of land, but the rates in each are well known to every inhabitant belonging to it. The Circar, however, seldom levies the revenue conformable to the registered mamool Teerva; by the term Circar, it must be understood, I allude to the power immediately over the ryots either the Poligars' servants, if the country be under aumane; or the renters, if under rent. In some few instances less than the mamool Teerva is levied from favour towards particular individuals; but as more is most commonly exacted on all lands, this circumstance gives rise to constant altercation between the Circar and the ryots which leads to the consideration how far the mamool Teerva has been settled on just and equitable principles.

7. Had this valuation on all lands been settled at once at any one particular era by authority during the plenitude of power of either the Hindu or Musalman Government in the Carnatic, its justness at present might with reason be questioned, since the produce in former times, owing probably to fewer restraints on agriculture, might have been more equal to the wants and population of the country than at present; but as, on the contrary, I understand that the mamool Teerva has been settled at different periods as waste land was gradually brought under cultivation with a previous reference to the actual value of arable land of the same description, I am therefore induced from such premises to conclude that, if there be any exception to the mamool Teerva, it should rather be viewed as operating partially than generally over the country.

8. When the mamool Teerva is only required of the ryot, he never complains, but makes good his payment with cheerfulness; but, as I find the Circar almost invariably exacts more, I have now to explain by what means the ryot is enabled to pay the advanced demand which may be reduced to three causes, viz.:—

(1) From the difference in the quantity of land he engages to cultivate, which, when taken at the Teerva assessment, it is not customary to measure annually, but often to take at guess, by which means the ryot contrives to get more land than is stipulated in his engagement.

(2) From the difference in the quality of the soil; their being a particular rate of Teerva on each kind of land, he contrives to get the 1st sort for the assessment usual for the 2nd and so on with the rest which, of course, yields him a greater advantage.

(3) From the difference in the price of grain; for, when the price is high, he is enabled to pay his rent with some reserve of profit for himself; but if low, he loses all prospect of gain, it not being in his power to husband the produce until the price rises; but, on the contrary, he is either obliged to sell the whole quantity early in the season to discharge the dues of the Circar, or he mortgages his grain at an enormous interest for the purpose, which proves equally detrimental to his hopes.

9. If the ryot has not an opportunity of taking advantage of the exactions of the Poligars or renters in respect of Teerva from one of the abovementioned expedients, he sells his ploughs and effects, and absconds.

10. It may be expected that I should state by what means the ryot is enabled to take advantage over the Circar by the difference in the quantity of land and quality of the soil above the terms stipulated. The village karnam and reddy generally point out to the ryot the land he is to cultivate and endeavour to bring him to adequate terms; the karnams may settle with him without the concurrence of the reddy, but the reddy is not competent to make any settlement without the karnam. It is the interest of both the karnam and the reddy to favour the ryot from whom they derive their principal advantages, and although they make a show of holding out for the Circar interest, they invariably in the end sacrifice that interest, as they largely participate in the profits of the ryots from these collusions. In this manner is the Teerva levied on punja and nunja land, the average rates of which peculiar to each Zamindari shall be hereafter specified.

11. When the ryot does not cultivate for a Teerva or money valuation, he then divides the produce with the Circar, which brings me to the second mode in which the land revenue is collected, denoted by the term waram implying share, which is regulated by two considerations, viz., (1) the caste and condition of mirasidars or persons having a preference to cultivate particular lands; and (2) by the labour incident to that cultivation.

(1) The first consideration in respect to caste refers to Brahmins, who from the prejudices of custom and religion, never follow the plough and are, therefore, under the necessity of entertaining people to cultivate their lands. In consideration of this additional expense they are liable to, they are allowed a larger proportion of the produce. On this principle, Pandits, who rank among the first class of Brahmins, get in 10 parts about the proportion of 6, and the Circar 4; and all other castes of Brahmins about 5½, and the Circar 4½. The higher castes of Rachawar, Yelamawar, and Kammawar, who are much favoured in these countries from the Poligars being of the same castes, share as Pandits. There are again persons, who, from once having been in better circumstances, are, from shame also restrained from following the plough and equally with Brahmins, entertain ryots for the purpose. They are, therefore, in some instances indulged with a larger share of the produce. It must be understood that the proportions above stated are not exact in every instance over the country, some being more and some less; but, by forming this standard, it is meant to convey an idea how the produce is distributed among the several classes of people above mentioned.

(2) The second consideration in respect to waram, which refers to labour, relates to ryots, who get a proportion of the produce equal to the labour incident to the cultivation—When the land to be cultivated is under a tank equal to water two crops annually or near a channel from a river, the Circar then gets something above half the produce. Should the ryot, however, have much trouble in watering the crops either by conducting it from tanks by water courses to any distance or by raising water from wells for the purpose, he then gets the larger share. The waram on all arable land is, in most instances, registered in the karnam's accounts in the same manner as Teerva.

12. The last item of Land Revenue I have classed under Jodi or quit-rent, which is now to be noticed. This assessment invariably falls on Inamdars, who in virtue of Sunnud, prescription, or inheritance, stand in the light of the Circar with respect to the ryots under them, and enjoy the whole produce of their Inams with the reserve of a moderate fixed quit-rent payable annually either in money or grain as may be stipulated to the Circar. When this Jodi or quit-rent is once fixed, it ought in justice never to be raised but the Poligars are no way scrupulous about encroaching on the right of their subjects, as I have had frequent occasion to notice in the course of my enquiries.

13. As Jodi relates solely to Inamdars and is levied with a few exceptions on all, it may be here necessary to notice the several descriptions of Inams peculiar to these countries. They may be reduced under the following classes; viz.:—Devadayam, Dharmadayam, Punnulu Manialu, Cheru Manium, Amerum, and Cutbuddee.

(1) Devadayam are church lands assigned for the support of churches, which, when exempt from any quit-rent, are denominated Serva Manium. These lands are not very extensive or valuable through these countries; notwithstanding every village, however small, has a pagoda of its own with some lands attached to it for the expenses incident to its establishment.

(2) Dharmadayam or charity lands comprise two classes, viz., (1) Brahmadayam or lands enjoyed by Brahmins which, on favourable quit-rent, are denominated Shettriem Inams; (2) Kyrautic or free alms to Moormen for the support of Mosques.

(3) Punnulu Manialu or service gifts, are lands enjoyed by village Karnams, Reddis, and Barabulotee or village artificers of every description in virtue of their office for a stated service they are bound to perform.

(4) Cheru Maniums are bestowed on any person, who may have dug a tank at his own expense for the purpose of keeping its banks in repair and to reimburse him gradually for his first expense; they generally amount to about 10 per cent. on the whole produce of lands so brought under cultivation by means of the tank in question.

(5) Amerum and

(6) Cutbuddee inams have already been fully explained in my report to your Board on the personal, revenue and military establishments of the Poligars under date 14th of December last.

14. With respect to these several descriptions of inams, it must be understood that the Poligars are at liberty to resume the Amerum and Cutbuddee Inams without assigning any reason to the several occupants, but that they cannot justly resume the rest without there being a sufficient reason, such as profligacy of character in Brahmins or neglect of duty in others, who enjoy inams for any stated service to be performed.

15. The second principal source of revenue now to be explained, viz., Imposts, may be considered under the heads of (1) Cutnum or tribute, (2) Tax on castes, and (3) Moterphe.

Imposts.

16. Cutnums consist of mamool Cutnum or customary tribute and ghair mamool Cutnum or extraordinary tribute generally denominated Puttee, literally signifying contrary to mamool or custom.

(1) Mamool Cutnums are fixed stated exactions to which the inhabitants have been for some years past subject, but I do not understand they can be traced back to any very distant period. The mamool Cutnum is levied in two different modes, viz., (1) on Teerva, a stated sum being imposed on every pagoda of Teerva, the ryot agrees to pay for the land he cultivates; and (2) on Warum, a stated sum being in like manner imposed on every Candy of the ryot's share of the crop, which is valued at a fixed rate.

(2) Ghair mamool Cutnum or Puttee is an oppressive exaction on Inamdars and the ryots, who cultivate their lands, and in some districts, on ryots in general, which I shall hereafter distinguish for your information, as particularly levied in each Zamindary.

17. It is customary with the Poligars to rent the privilege of taxing every house-keeper of particular castes, who pay from one to three fanams yearly, and of transferring to the renters, who are invariably selected from the same castes, the power of levying fines for trespasses as punishment on any individual of the particular caste under them. If these fines exceed a stated sum according to the terms of the rent which varies from one Rupee to one Pagoda, they go to the Poligar, but otherwise are the profit of the renter. The castes so taxed in these countries consist of washermen, barbers, potters, blacksmiths, shepherds, labourers, etc.

18. This practice of taxing castes, I understand, was first resorted to, with a view to settle with facility and despatch caste disputes which, it was thought, one of the same caste was most competent to effect in a satisfactory manner. The plan observed by all these renters in respect to the tax paid by every housekeeper within their jurisdiction is to compromise with them generally on a fair estimation, which amount these people afterwards distribute among themselves and are enabled to pursue their calling without any further molestation on that score; but with respect to fines for trespasses it is very different, and no family is safe from the reports of invidious informers whom the renters employ to foment private enmities and jealousies to induce complaints; by which their profits from fines under a pretence of administering justice, are greatly enhanced.

19. Under the head of Moterpha may be ranked three species of taxation, viz.:—

(1) The Abkari or tax on intoxicating drugs and spiritous liquors, the license of selling them being rented to particular individuals.

(2) The tax on trades, such as weavers who pay a stated sum on each loom; oilmongers on each oil-mill, etc., which is levied in proportion to their gain, and varies in every village. The collection of these taxes is also in some instances under rent.

(3) Ground rent which is levied on each house and is regulated by the caste and condition of the person inhabiting it; rent of cocoanut, mango, and tamarind groves, as also the rent of fish procured from tanks, etc.

20. The collections on account of Syr or customs, the third principal source of revenue are levied on three pretences viz:—(1) Teerva, here implying rates of customs, (2) Kavaly or Police expenses, and (3) Russooms or fees in money.

Customs.

21. The Syr Teerva or rates of customs as originally imposed, are of very ancient date. They extend to the minutest articles of luxury or common use and the privilege of collecting them being generally rented, the rates are, I

Vide A.

find, invariably raised at the numerous Mundees established through these districts from the avidity for gain of every new renter, which has already operated to the serious detriment of all internal trade. The effects of such injudicious impositions in distressing the poorer classes of the community by enhancing the price of all the necessaries of life, can be readily conceived, and as it seems to be the ultimate intention of Government to assume the management of this branch of revenue, any further remarks from me on the abuses incident to its collection on the present defective system may appear unnecessary.

22. Kavaly fees are partially levied in addition to the customs to defray the expense of maintaining Cavalgars on the roads for the protection of merchants. This collection is only made at customs Chokies, near passes and places particularly calculated for depredators to harbour in. These fees are distinctly stated with the Teerva rates, but the collection of them proves oppressive from furnishing a fresh pretence for exaction from the fair trader for protection, when it frequently happens that no Cavalgars are maintained for the purpose and the amount derived from those fees prove for the exclusive benefit of the Poligars or renters.

23. Russooms or money fees are allotted to various purposes, in some instances for the advantage of particular churches, in others for the support of choultries for the convenience of travellers. These Russooms are imposed by the authority of the Poligars and are levied by a percentage on the original rates of Syr Teervas. When the customs are under rent both Russoom and Kavaly fees are frequently included in the rent for stated distinct sums, which the renters either pay away for the purposes intended or the Poligars receive the amount and defray the respective establishments.

24. Having premised these general remarks on the principal sources of revenue, it is now necessary to particularize the exact commencement of the revenue year in each district, as all rents and peculiarities of revenue detail are

Commencement of the revenue year, etc., etc.

regulated by that period. The revenue year in the Venkatagiri, Kalahasti and Bommaraz Zamindaries and the districts dependent on them immediately in the vicinity of the capitals of each, commences on the 12th July, but this period is different in some districts under the Poligars of Venkatagiri and Kalahasti situated near Ongole, owing to the custom there prevalent of reckoning by lunar months, by which means the commencement of the revenue year varies yearly. In the districts of Dursce, Pelloor, Podely and Cocherlacotah, the beginning of the revenue year is reckoned from the 1st of Shrivanna answering this year to the 13th of August, and in the district of Marella from the 1st of Aushada answering this year to the 13th of July. Independent of these districts under the Venkatagiri Poligar, is to be noticed that of Seetarampuram dependent on Kalahasti, which adjoins to Marella and is subject to the same customs in this particular as prevail there.

25. It is customary with the Poligars to allow all renters a certain time beyond the conclusion of the revenue year for the adjustment of their accounts and the collection of balances, and, as it may happen that some crops are not ripe at the close of the year and it being but just that the renters, who were at the pains to sow them should also reap them, they are allowed to a stated period for that purpose, but if the crop be not cut within that particular period, it goes to the next renter. This period in the southern districts extends to the 26th of July, and in the several northern districts already enumerated to the 30th Ashada answering this year to the 12th of August.

26. It has also been found necessary to fix a certain period within which all ryots are at liberty to quit their villages and seek for employment in others in case they are dissatisfied, as, were they at their own caprice allowed to leave their villages at any time of the year at pleasure, serious inconvenience might arise and the ensuing cultivation could no way be depended on. This period is uniformly one month through the 4 Zamindaries, reckoning 15 days before the close of the old year and 15 days after the commencement of the new year peculiar to each district.

27. The mode generally observed by the Poligars in collecting their revenues, is to issue orders as money is required on renters and Amildars amounting to a percentage on the revenue of the district under them. The percentage varies depending wholly on the exigencies of the moment and these orders for money and grain are issued until the whole of the revenue is collected without any regard to kist or regular instalments. It sometimes happens that these orders are issued previous to the reaping of the harvest, when the renters and Amildars endeavour to procure an advance from the ryots, who are pressed in a treble ratio to the demands of the Poligars on their renters, etc. In these cases, they are under the necessity of mortgaging their share of the expected produce to a great disadvantage to satisfy those premature calls on the hard earnings of their industry.

28. The several Purgunnahs dependent on the Venkatagiri Zamindari, which, as being of greatest extent and most valuable, I intend to bring first under your notice, I shall consider separately under the distinction of Southern

The Venkatagiri Zamindari.

and Northern. The Southern Purgunnahs are immediately in the vicinity of the capital, Venkatagiri, and consist of Venkatagiri proper, Sugatoor, Pclur, and 5 villages unconnected with any Purgunnah, and which, therefore for distinction sake, I term 5 independent villages. The Northern Purgunnahs consist of Dursce, Pelloor, Podely, Cocherlacotah, and Marella which are situated near Ongole and the newly Ceded district of Cummum.

29. Through the several Venkatagiri Purgunnahs the weights and measures as applied to grains, etc., are uniformly as follows:—viz., 24 Rupees in weight make a Cutcha Seer; 3½ Cutcha Seer, a Maund, 3½ Maunds, a Moonta; 4 Moontas, a Coonsa; 4 Coonsas, a Toom; and 20 Tooms, a Candy.

30. The land measurement in use in this Zamindari is as follows, viz. In the Southern Purgunnahs 96 men's square feet are allowed to a Goonta and 24 Goontas make a Ghurroo, and it is estimated that one Toom of seed is necessary to cultivate 5 Goontas of land, which on an average of good and indifferent lands, yield a return of 15 Tooms. In the Northern Purgunnahs the land measurement varies, 64 men's square feet being there allowed to a Goonta, of which 50 make a Ghurroo, and it is estimated that one Toom of seed will cultivate 12½ Goontas, which yield nearly the same proportion in return as above mentioned.

31. With a view to convey an idea of the relative value of land in the several Purgunnahs under the Venkatagiri Zamindari, I have drawn an average from a few villages in each of the Teerva or assessment on each description of punja and nunja land, which, you will see, distinctly noticed in the following statement. The Teerva on enclosures watered from wells is therein omitted being entirely regulated by the value of the produce, such as tobacco, sugar-cane, betel leaf, etc., which, in proportion to other articles of less comparative value, are assessed at a higher Teerva.

Districts.	PUNJA OR DRY GRAIN LAND.				NUNJA OR PADDY LAND.		Remarks.
	Teerva on each Ghurroo.				Teerva on each Toom.		
	1st Sort.	2nd Sort.	3rd Sort.	4th Sort.	1st Sort.	2nd Sort.	
Venkatagiri	PS. 1 4	PS. 1 0	PS. 0 12	PS. 0 0	PS. 1 4	PS. 0 10	The Teerva is here calculated on the land measurement peculiar to each district.
Sugatoor A	2 0	1 0	0 12	0 8	...	...	
Peloor A B	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dursce	1 8	1 2	0 15	0 0	8 0	6 0	
Pelloor A	2 6	2 0	1 4	0 12	...	...	
Podely A	1 8	1 3	1 0	0 15	...	...	
Ocherlacota A	1 12	1 4	1 2	0 14	...	...	
Marella	2 8	1 14	1 6	1 4	4 0	...	

A. The nunja lands are entirely accounted for in these districts by Waram.

B. The same practice prevails in the Pelloor district in regard to Punja lands.

32. The management of the districts under the Venkatagiri Zamindari, has long been and still continues extremely corrupt and defective, owing to the Poligar's utter incapacity for any business; but while it is incumbent on me to state that from that circumstance his servants abuse his confidence with impunity, I must also, in justice to his general good character observe that could he be made sensible of their extortions and corruption, which I am sorry to say I have endeavoured to impress on his mind without success, he would be no way disposed to tolerate the many abuses which prevail.

33. On the Poligar's first instalment in charge of the country about 24 years ago, by the mismanagement of his then Diwan, Anoopooraw, and subsequently his successor Jopully Rama Naidu, the present Poligar of Sydapur, his resources were annually anticipated and several of his districts mortgaged to raise loans to satisfy the heavy demands of His Highness the Nawab, to whom it was usual to present annually a considerable Nuzzer in addition to the present Peishchush, as well as other large sums to the principal officers of his Durbar. The same system continued during the first years of the administration of Mahomed Khan Khoree, the late Diwan commonly known by the name of the Khan Sahib, who managed the Poligar's concerns for a period of 18 years. On the transfer of these and Southern Poligars under the Company's authority by the treaty of 1792, Khan Sahib was gradually enabled to reduce the several mortgaged districts, and while he on this ground, had the apparent merit of restoring his master's finances, by which, he completely gained his confidence only to abuse his weakness without control, he scrupled not at the means of raising money, but plundered equally the rich and poor without mercy.

34. I have first to notice some of his arrangements as affecting two of the Venkatagiri southern districts, viz., Sugatoor and Poloor

The Venkatagiri Southern districts.

which furnish a striking instance not only of his corruption and defective management, but also of the imbecility of the Poligar's character, since such mismanagement of districts immediately in the vicinity of his own residence, has to this period escaped his observation.—About 12 years ago, Khan Sahib divided the Sugatoor Purgunnah into two Woontoos or Divisions and placed over each a renter named Woontoodar or holder of a division—he soon after increased these two Woontoos to five, which is the present number, and appointed a separate Woontoodar over each, and also divided the Poloor Purgunnah into six Woontoos, the rents of which he in like manner transferred to the same number of Woontoodars.

35. By this arrangement, Khan Sahib first exacted from the Woontoodars proportionate bribes for their appointments, and afterwards derived annually some additional private consideration for his forbearance in allowing them to remain in charge on reduced terms of rent. Previous to the adoption of the system of Woontoos, I find, by the Sugatoor Musundar's accounts now in my possession, that the Sugatoor Purgunnah was rented with Syr so high as 65,528 Madras Pagodas 10 annas exclusive of other imposts of every description. The rent has since annually decreased and is now so low as 47,958-11-2-16th annas inclusive of Syr, from which it is to be inferred that the bribes, which the Woontoodars continue to pay the Diwan and his several dependents, have nearly risen in the proportion that the Poligar's revenue has decreased.

36. To remedy in part a similar reduction in Poloor, the former rent of which Purgunnah I have not been able to learn; an advance of 12½ per cent. was imposed in fasli 1209 on the beriz of that district, which, I find, is collected this year and is intended to be collected the next, and every succeeding year; for which reason, I have inserted the amount in my accounts as it is to be considered a resource in the Poligar's hands on which he reckons and on which he ought, therefore, to be in proportion assessed.

37. The tyranny of the Woontoodars over their ryots, has induced several to emigrate from the Sugatoor and Poloor Purgunnahs, which has impoverished to a serious extent the resources of that valuable portion of the Venkatagiri Zamindari. Their impositions on the ryots from whom they plunder a great part of their share of the produce by false measurement, have been carried to an extent that scarcely appears credible, of which I beg leave to adduce two instances for your information. On examination of the karnams' accounts of the villages of Yagasaree and Vinnamala in Ragava Reddi's Woontoo in the Sugatoor Purgunnah, an account was discovered termed Tereogoculta, implying second measurement. It therein appears that the Woontoodar's share, which, on the 1st measurement, appears to have been 49 Candies 19 Tooms in the village of Yagasaree, yielded on a fair measurement 124 Candies 18 Tooms, a difference of 74-19 the half of which was justly the right of the ryots but of which they have been thus plundered; between the first and second measurement, there is then in this instance a difference of nearly 150 per cent. In the accounts of Vinnamala, the first measurement appears at 61 Candies 10 Tooms which yielded on a fair measurement 141 Candies, a difference between the two measurements of 79-10 or 129½ per cent.

38. The plan observed by the Woontoodars in imposing in this manner on the ryots, is to entertain measuring men in their own pay who, by placing the arm over the edge of the measure and shaking it, reduce the ryot's share to a third or a fourth of the fair proportion they are entitled to. It was hopeless for them to expect justice from the Poligar, since no such complaint would be allowed to reach him, as all his principal servants who derive some advantages by exactions on the Woontoodars, would feel it their interest to keep him in ignorance of the existence of any abuses on their part. Since my arrival in the Poligams,

complaints have been preferred to me on this head, and by causing restitution to be made, I trust this oppressive practice to the severe detriment of the industrious labouring class of the community, will be in future discontinued.

39. Independent of this encroachment of the Woontoodars on the ryot's share of the crop, I have now to notice other impositions on their part which not only affect every ryot individually, but also the rights of others. They are to be considered under the heads of Woontoodars Bauza Khurch, Kypooramana Russoom, Doomber Tuffreek, Reddy Selga, Vatoo Moonta, and Zuptee Mara.

(1) Woontoodars Bauza Khurch are sundry charges which they urge they defray on the Circar business and on which account they seek for indemnification from the little they leave the ryot of his share of the produce.

(2) Kypooramana Russoom, so denominated from a Russoom or fee formerly being enjoyed by a person of that name many years since dead, which the Woontoodars, however, continue to collect for their own benefit, amounting to a specific sum imposed on each village equal to its ability.

(3) Doomber Tuffreek is a collection peculiar only to the Sugatoor Purgunnah and was originally made for the benefit Rope Dancers and Tumblers, who exhibited their feats, annually and received, in like manner, a fixed sum from every village, which the Woontoodars now continue to exact.

(4) Reddy Selga is a fee of one Coonsa on each Candy of the sacraem or gross produce previous to the division of the crop between the Circar and ryot, which was formerly enjoyed by the Reddy or head inhabitants of villages, but which the Woontoodars have since usurped in both Sugatoor and Poloor.

(5) Vatoo Moonta is a fee of one Moonta of grain on every stack of paddy formerly enjoyed at the season of harvest by the village measurer, whom the Woontoodars have wholly displaced and entertain measurers of their own for the impositions I have already stated, but still they collect the fee above mentioned for their own advantage.

(6) The Zuptee Mara or assumed fees here alluded to are Pannulumanialu or service gifts enjoyed by village artificers, the half of which the Woontoodars have usurped in both Sugatoor and Poloor.

40. These several items amount to 10½ per cent. on the rent derived by the Poligar from the Sugatoor Purgunnah, and to 24 per cent. on that of Poloor. I now beg leave to refer to the Statements Nos. 1 and 2 which shew the distribution of the several villages in Sugatoor and Poloor into separate Woontoos, and the grain and money rent derived by the Poligar from each village. In the Purgunnah of Venkatagiri proper several villages have been alienated among Brahmins as Serva Manams, which nevertheless are now subject to a moderate quit-rent. The rest are either disposed of under rent among the head inhabitants of villages or retained under Aumanie, all which, you will see, separately distinguished by a reference to the Statements Nos. 3 and 4.

41. Having thus noticed the principal abuses which prevail in the Venkatagiri Southern Purgunnahs, it remains to examine the last circumstance of importance connected with an enquiry into their actual resources, viz.—the price at which the Circar grain is brought to account which, I find, is fixed at a stated price in each district for the following reasons:—

(1) In order to collect the percentage of Cutnams, etc., (which I shall hereafter explain) levied on the ryot's share of the crop, it is necessary to fix previously a certain price at which that share is to be valued.

(2) All grain rents in these countries stipulate paddy only; when the renter is unable to make good the quantity of paddy stipulated, in that case the deficiency is received by the Poligar in any other kind of grain. By fixing a price on paddy the value of all other grain is regulated thereby, and the deficiency made good on that standard of adjustment.

(3) In case the deficiency of grain rent is received in money, the Circar price per Candy regulates the demand if above the bazaar rate of the day; but, if below, the bazaar rate is exacted.

42. To provide for these three contingencies, the Poligar has fixed two prices for the Venkatagiri Southern districts, viz., 10 Madras Pagodas a Candy for the Venkatagiri Purgunnah, where grain is invariably dear owing to the great population of the capital, which consumes more than the produce of that district, and 6 Pagodas a Candy for the Purgunnahs of Sugatoor and Poloor and 5 independent villages.

43. The principle, which generally regulates this adjustment between the Wootoodars, their sub-renters and ryots, is the bazaar rate of sale of the day, but the following statement shews that the Wootoodars do not even scruple to exact from them an advance above the bazaar rate, and further exhibits the price at which grain has been imposed by the Poligar on his Sybbendy in the Sugatoor district for a period of 10 years, as taken from the Wootoodar's accounts.

Fuslies.	Circar Price.	Wootoodars' price.	Bazaar rates.	Sybbendy rates.
1199	*	*	*	*
1200	6	6	8	11
1201	6	6	4½	10
1202	6	10	10	10
1203	6	14	14	20
1204	6	12	12	20
1205	6	6	6	15
1206	6	6	5	10
1207	6	6	4	10
1208	6	6	5	12
	6	10	8	20

44. It is here seen that the average Wootoodar's rate for a period of 10 years was 8 and ¾-16th Pagodas a Candy; the average bazaar rate, 7 and 10-16th; the average Sybbendy rate, about 13 and 13-16th, which shews a difference of 1 and 10-16th, between the Circar fixed rate and the bazaar rate against the Poligar and of 9 and ¼-16th in favour of the Wootoodars. This apparent loss of revenue to the Poligar was, however, more than made up by the advanced rate at which the Sybbendy were paid in grain amounting to 7 and 13-16th Pagodas a Candy above the Circar fixed rate, and to 6 and 3-16th above the bazaar rate, amounting to an advance of about 80 and 3-16th per cent. above the latter to the prejudice of the Sybbendy.

45. For the reasons stated in paragraph 41, it has also been found necessary to fix specific Circar rates on different kinds of grain in the Venkatagiri Northern Purgunnahs,

The Venkatagiri Southern districts.

where paddy is but scarce in proportion to other kinds of dry grain, which are there more generally cultivated owing to the nature of the country, which mostly consists of poonja lands. The fixed Circar price is 10 Madras Pagodas a Candy on Paddy, Joaree, Toor, Moong, Caramanee, Errundee, Coottee, Oreed, Chenna, Teel, and Bauller; 8 Pagodas a Candy on Barg, Rolla Bageera, and Ragghree; and 5 Pagodas a Candy, on Codroo, and Cotton, which, I understand, is very generally cultivated.

46. After the several abuses I have enumerated on the part of the Poligar's servants in respect to the Wootoodars in the Venkatagiri Southern districts, which are immediately in the vicinity of his residence, it cannot be expected that the management of districts, so remote as Dursee, Pellor, Podely, Cocherlacotah, and Marella, should be free from their baneful influence; on the contrary I find the Amildars, Muzmoondars, and other Circar servants being at that distance under less control, have a greater latitude for extortion, while from their misconduct, the resources of the country and the Poligar's revenues suffer in proportion.

47. A few villages in those districts are retained under Aumanie and the rest are disposed of under rent to the Reddies or head inhabitants of their respective villages on leases for different terms of years varying over the whole country. From the amount of the Poligar's revenues, the village Karnams and Reddis defray the Bauza-Kurch or sundry charges of the villages, which consist of batta, etc., incurred on account of the Poligar's servants of every degree, and of cutnums exacted by the District Amildar, Muzmoondar, etc., to indemnify them for the amount of cutnums they all individually pay the Poligar and his Deuan annually in proportion to the emoluments of the stations they respectively fill.

48. As the revenue is collected by the Tahsildars, who have each 8 or 10 villages under them, it is despatched to the Amildar of the District, who, previous to forwarding the amount to the Huzur Cutchery, deducts therefrom what is necessary for his personal expenses, which is brought to account under the head of Veraja Verantala—Veraja meaning to break open, in allusion to the Amildar opening the bags of money sent him by the Tahsildar, and Verantalo, writings in allusion to the amount so taken therefrom being brought to account.

* These appear to be Pagodas per Candy.

49. At the close of the year, the amount of Baza-Khurch and Veraja Verantalo thus defrayed from the Poligar's revenues, are brought to one account and exacted with the utmost vigour over the country to indemnify him from loss. Thus by this artful policy of the Poligar's servants, the whole odium of a most unpopular collection falls on him, from which he derives no advantage, and which proves extremely oppressive, being made on no other principle but extortion, each ryot being assessed a percentage regulated by the caprice of the assessors on the Teerva he has paid in the course of the year.

50. These two items of collection appear by the Accounts Particulars of the 5 Venkatagiri Northern Purgunnahs Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 to amount to Madras Pagodas 18,710-14½ annas, being 20 per cent. on the whole revenue drawn from those districts. This abuse is not carried to the same extent in the Venkatagiri Southern districts, being Madras Pagodas 9,111-10½ or 7 Pagodas 1½ annas per cent. on the amount of their revenues. Thus the whole collection on this account through the Venkatagiri Zamindari, is Madras Pagodas 27,822-8½ or 12½ per cent. on the gross revenue diverted in a great measure through the Poligar's servants.

51. Through the Venkatagiri Northern districts, several Inam lands, Mara, and Russoom formerly enjoyed by Conongoes, Musmoondars, Stulla and Village Karnams, have been assumed by the Poligar, the amount of which in each district appears distinctly in the accounts already referred to, but it is necessary that I should bring under your notice the circumstances attending the assumption of some Kavaly Inams in Pellore and some Merassee in Dursee, as in justice to the Poligar, due allowance should be made him on this head in the future settlement of his Peishcush.

(1) In respect to the first, I understand that a Jaghiredar under Ongole, named Ram-buddra Razu, held about 36 years ago some Kavaly Inams in Pellore, but having incurred the late Nabob's displeasure, his Jaghir and Inams were assumed. On the late Poligar experiencing much inconvenience from the collection of the Jaghirdar's Kavaly Inams on the part of the Nabob's people, he consented to commute the amount which, by my accounts, appears to have yielded in Fasli 1207, Madras Pagodas 17,988 and 15-16th, for Madras Pagodas 2,000, which the present Poligar continues to pay the Nabob annually through the Amildar of Ongole.

(2) About the same time another person, named Ram Rajah, a Jaghiredar under Palnad, who held some Merassee lands in the Dursee Purgunnah, was also dispossessed and the amount of the Merassee was in like manner commuted by the Nabob for Madras Pagodas 500-12 annas, which the Poligar continues to pay annually through the Ongole Amildar. The amount of this Merassee does not appear distinct in my accounts, the lands having been long since mixed with the Circar lands.

52. I also understand that a portion of the Marella Purgunnah is under Cumnum, and that for the part which remains under the Poligar, he has long since paid a separate Peishcush amounting to Madras Pagodas 3,972-12 annas to His Highness the Nizam through the Amildar of Cumnum, which sum, since the transfer of that district to the Company's authority, has been, in like manner, paid by the Poligar to the Superintendent Collector of the Ceded districts.

53. The several imposts through the Venkatagiri Zamindari, which I intend to bring generally under your notice as levied in the Southern and Northern districts, are to be considered under the following heads, viz., Cutnums, Saderward, Nuzzer, Dessara Kad, Kurnum Puttee and Inamdar Puttee.

54. Cutnums are levied by the Poligar under the following heads, viz., Lolla Cutnum, Sashana Cutnum, Khass Cutnum, Khan Sahib Cutnum, Muzmoondar Cutnum and Shroff Cutnum.

(1) Lolla Cutnum was first imposed in Luckmun Lolla's Diwanship about 35 years ago for his exclusive benefit, which since his death, has been collected by the Poligar. It is levied in 4 Purgunnahs, viz., Dursee, Pellor and Podely, and Cocherlacota and was originally imposed in specific sums on each village with a view to favour some more than others. The collection on this account is 191 Pagodas amounting to 5-16th annas per cent. on the land revenues of those districts.

(2) Sashana Cutnum was first imposed in the Diwanship of Zoopulle Rama Naid about 23 years ago for the benefit of his Peishcar Subbiah, and on his death was enjoyed by his son Sashana since whose demise it has been assumed by the Poligar. It was originally imposed in the Purgunnahs of Venkatagiri and Marella and in the 5 independent villages in specific sums on each village, and in the Purgunnahs of Sugatoor and Poloor at the rate of 3½ Pagodas per cent. on the amount of their land revenue. The whole collection on this account

is Madras Pagodas 2,963-14 annas, amounting to $2\frac{1}{2}$ Pagodas per cent. on the land revenue of the several districts where levied.

(3) Khas Cutnum meaning the Poligar's own Cutnum was originally imposed 16 years ago for his own benefit in Marella only in specific sums on each village, and amounts to Madras Pagodas 984 or $10\frac{1}{2}$ Pagodas per cent. on the land revenues of that district.

(4) Khan Saib Cutnum was imposed 13 years ago in the Diwanship of Khan Saib for his exclusive benefit, and since his death has been assumed by the Poligar. It amounts to $7\frac{1}{2}$ Pagodas per cent. on the land revenues of Sugatoor, and Poloor, 10 per cent. on that of Marella, and in the 5 independent villages and in the Purgunnah of Venkatagiri was imposed in specific sums on each village. The whole collection on this account amounts to Madras Pagodas 7,876- $7\frac{1}{2}$ annas, being about 7 and 3-16th per cent. on the land revenues of the several districts where levied.

(5) Muzmoondar Cutnums were authorized collections on the part of those servants in the districts of Poloor, Podely, and Cocherlacota which, however, are now collected by the Poligars. They amount to Madras Pagodas 281-10 and 3-16th being 10-16th Annas per cent. on the land revenues of those Districts.

(6) Shroff Cutnums were also authorized collections on the part of the District Shroffs in Durssee and Marella which are now collected by the Poligar. They amount to Madras Pagodas 74-14 and 7-16th Annas being $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the land revenues of those Districts. Both the Muzmoondar and Shroff Cutnums were originally imposed in specific sums on particular villages and not by a percentage.

55. Independent of the several Cutnums just enumerated which are regularly levied every year, there is an additional Cutnum generally levied in Durssee, Pelloor, Podely, and Cocherlacota, which is called Khan Saib Cutnum, but, being occasionally remitted, I have kept it distinct in my accounts under the head of extra collections. It amounts to Madras Pagodas 3,063-3 $\frac{1}{2}$, being about 5 per cent. on the land revenues of those districts. Thus the amount of Cutnums levied by the Poligar in Fasli 1207, viz., Madras Pagodas 15,153- $7\frac{1}{2}$ annas, proved $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the whole amount of his land revenues and separately considered as affecting the land revenue of each Purgunnah, they proved $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on that of Venkatagiri, 11 on Sugatoor, 9 and 5-16th on Poloor, $12\frac{1}{2}$ on the 5 Independent villages, $4\frac{1}{2}$ on Durssee, $4\frac{1}{2}$ on Pelloor, 5 and 15-16th on Podely, $5\frac{1}{2}$ on Cocherlacota, and 27 per cent on the land revenue of Marella.

56. Having already stated that Cutnums are sometimes levied on Teerva and sometimes on Warum, it only remains for me on this particular to observe that in respect to the Venkatagiri Southern districts when levied on

Teerva, they appear by a calculation of the average on several villages in those Districts to amount to about 2 annas on each Pagoda of Teerva, and on Warum to about Madras Pagodas 1- $7\frac{1}{2}$ annas on each Candy of the ryot's share of the crop. In the Venkatagiri Northern districts, Cutnums on Teerva by a similar calculation appear to amount to about 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ annas on each Pagoda of Teerva, but on Warum, the collection is there never made, most of the revenue being accounted for by Teerva.

57. Saderward is a collection by the Poligar under that head in Pelloor and Marella independent of the village Saderward, which forms an item in the Baza-Khurch.

58. Nuzzers or presents are levied annually in Sugatoor and Poloor on the settlement of the Jamabandi, specific sums having been imposed for that purpose on each village.

59. Dussara Ead is levied generally over the Venkatagiri Zamindari, excepting in the 5 independent villages, on the same principle as Nuzzers, to indemnify the Poligar for the expenses he may incur in celebrating the Hindu festivals of the Dassara.

60. Karnam Puttee is a tax which has been many years since collected on all village karnams in the Purgunnahs of Venkatagiri, Sugatoor, Poloor, and Marella, and was originally imposed in proportion to the Mirasee or Mara enjoyed by each.

61. Inamdar Puttee is a tax independent of their Jorree or quit-rent which falls exclusively on some Inamdars through the Venkatagiri Southern districts. The proportion this tax bears to the quit-rent is as follows and sufficiently shows how oppressive it must prove:—

The tax being $27\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. }
The quit-rent 25 do. } on the amount of the inams.

This tax owes its origin to Khan Sahib, who imposed it at the same time the Cutnum, which bears his name, was first levied. The amount collected on this account in Fasli 1207, appears to have been Madras Pagodas 5,813-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ annas, but since my arrival in the Poliams the collection has been discontinued, and I understand the Poligar has announced his determination to remit the amount in future, for which reason I have brought it under the head of Extra Collections.

62. Having now, Gentlemen, brought under your notice the most glaring abuses which prevail in the Venkatagiri Zamindari and explained the nature of the several imposts levied by the Poligar, it only remains for me to submit for your information an abstract statement of the resources of this Zamindari as taken from the general statement No. II. This abstract clearly exhibits the whole beriz of the Zamindari, the amount alienated among Inamdars, the gross revenue derived by the Poligar from Land Imposts, Syr, etc. The amount of Inams enjoyed by Amerum and Cutbuddi Peons, which, being resumable at the Poligar's pleasure, are here considered as forming a part of his actual resources, and lastly the extra collections by the Poligar's servants and other individuals amounting to Madras Pagodas 30,687-8 $\frac{1}{2}$, being $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on his gross revenues.

Names of districts.	Total villages and hamlets.	Total beriz inclusive of inams.	Amount of inams.							
			Whole villages in inam.				Portions of villages in inam.			
			Devadayam and Brahmadayam or lands assigned to Pagodas and Brahmins.		Poligar inams.		Devadayam and Brahmadayam or lands assigned to Pagodas and Brahmins.			
			M.P.	AS.	M.P.	AS.	M.P.	AS.	M.P.	AS.
Venkatagiri	231	55,810	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,682	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	87	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,040	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Sugatur	157	73,517	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,926	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,339	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,375	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Polur	131	38,324	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,410	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	808	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,190	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	
5 Independent villages ...	13	8,420	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	0	...	...	177	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Dursi	92	36,475	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	681	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	1,710	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Pellur	47	31,567	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	407	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	1,838	10	
Podely	102	38,289	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	366	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	114	13	1,556	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Marella	85	23,603	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	290	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	1,668	12	
Cocherlacota	113	27,635	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	803	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	1,463	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Total Madras Pagodas ...	971	3,33,645	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	14,644	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,350	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	12,021	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Converted at 10 per cent. into Star Pagodas.		3,67,010	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	16,108	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,785	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,223	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	

N.B.—The remaining columns have been lost in the original.

63. After this investigation into the resources of the Venkatagiri Zamindari, which, considering the former and present rent of the Sugatur Purgunnah, it may be reasonably inferred, have from some years past generally decreased owing to the Poligar's incapacity to appreciate justly the conduct of his principal servants to whose corruption and mismanagement the evil is to be charged. I have now to advert to the resources of the Kalahasti Zamindari where, on the contrary, every existing abuse is to be solely charged to the Poligar, who conducts his own affairs, and to whose servants, as the instruments of oppression, no blame can attach, since they can be only considered as the agent of his will.

Vide Para. 35.

64. The several districts dependent on the Poligar of Kalahasti consist of the Kalahasti Zamindari, which is divided into 9 Maghans, named Kasbah or Kalahasti Maghan, Veeragavapuram, Yesvarapur, Chembada, Venkatapuram, Accurti, Tondimanad, Cunnelli, and Katur,—of four Poliams named Tirupurantakapuram, Kullavut, Mattam, and Loakee,—of the Cotah or new Poliams, so called by way of distinction from those just enumerated from having been more recently attached to the Kalahasti Zamindari, consisting of Saib Naid, Modeppah Naid, Lokachari, Tumbachari and Eaguwari Poliams,—and lastly of the Purgunnah of Sitarampuram, to the northward adjoining the Cummum.

65. It is necessary that you should be informed in respect to the four Poliams, first mentioned, viz., Tirupurantakapuram, Kullavut, Mattam and Loakee, which were at different periods assumed by the late Poligar, Venkatapathy Naid, during the series of 20 years that he remained in charge of the Kalahasti Zamindari, that the original number of Poliams thus assumed amounted to nine, some of which were incorporated by him with the Kalahasti Zamindari or other Poliams, and the names of others changed as appears by the following list:—

Original Poliams.	Now called.	Incorporated in
Pamunjeewar	Tirupurantakapuram.	
Alwar	Kullavut.	
Mattam	Mattam.	
Vagattur		
Chinapah Naid		Loakee Poliam.
Rungapah Naid		
Gollapalle		Eaguwari Poliam.
Kundari		Esuarapur Maghan.
Kalavagunta		Viragavapuram Maghan.

66. Independent of these Poliams, nine other Poliams were assumed in 1777, of which four forming part of the Cotah or new Poliams under Kalahasti, viz., Saib Naid, Modeppa Naid, Loakachari and Tumbachari were made over to the Kalahasti Poligar, four, I understand, in rent to Bommarazu, viz., Murtirazu Poliam, Chanee Poliam, Balanaini, and Kistnapah Naid Poliam, and one named Vellur Poliam to the Nabob's Naib at Arcot;—Rajah Beerbur, who in conjunction with Venkatapathy Naid and the Bommarazu Poligar reduced these nine Poliams by His Highness' order in consequence of the refractory conduct of the former Poligars. The Eaguwari Poligar was at the same time ejected for having assisted those Poligars in their rebellion, and his Poliam attached by the Nabob to the Kalahasti Zamindari.

67. The Circar grain and land measurements are on one uniform standard through the several districts dependent on the Kalahasti Zamindari, with the exception of Sitharamapuram which I shall afterwards mention. The grain measurement is as follows:—viz., 9 Madras Pagodas in weight make a Pullum, 17½ Pullum a Solah.—2 Solah a Tow.—2 Tow a Adda.—2 Adda a Montah or Mauna.—4 Moonta a Coonsa.—4 Coonsa a Toom 20 Toom a Candy. In respect to land measurement 72 men's square feet make a Gunta and 40 Guntas a Ghurroo.

68. The grain measurement in Sitharamapuram is as follows:—9 Madras Pagodas in weight make a Pullum, 8 Pullum a Cutcha Seer, 9 Cutcha Seer a Munta or Mauna. 16 Muntas a Toom, and 20 Toom a Candy, 74 men's square feet in land measurement there make a Gunta, 50 of which are allowed to a Ghurroo.

69. The following statement shows the average value of land in each district under the Kalahasti Zamindari as calculated from the Teerva rates of a few villages in each.

Districts.	Punji or dry grain land.					Nunji or paddy land.				Remarks.
	Teerva on each Ghurroo.					Teerva on each Toom.				
	1 Sort.	2 Sort.	3 Sort.	4 Sort.	5 Sort.	1 Sort.	2 Sort.	3 Sort.	4 Sort.	
	M.P.S. A	PS. AS.	PS. AS.	PS. AS.	PS. AS.	PS. AS.	PS. AS.	PS. AS.	PS. AS.	
Kalahasti Zamindari	2 10	1 0	0 12	0 10	0 8	...	...	...	...	The Teerva is here calculated on the land measurement peculiar to each district.
Tirupurantakapuram	0 12	0 8	0 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kullavut *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mattam	0 12	0 12	0 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Loakee	1 0	0 12	0 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Saib Naid	2 0	1 0	0 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Modeppah Naid	2 0	1 0	0 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Loakachari	2 0	1 0	0 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tumbachari	2 0	1 0	0 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Eaguwary	0 10	0 8	0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sitharamapuram	2 10	1 11	1 6	1 2	1 0	3 0	3 8	1 12	1 8	

* The Punji lands in this district are accounted for by Waram.

The Nunji lands in all, excepting the Sitharamapuram district, are also accounted for by Waram.

70. It is customary through all the Kalahasti districts, excepting Sitharamapuram, to allot annually to every ryot, nunji lands to cultivate in proportion to the number of ploughs he entertains, as may appear registered in the karnam's accounts—when the nunji produce is accounted for by warum. All ryots are desirous to obtain a larger quantity of nunji than punji lands, because the nunji lands in the first instance yield a more plentiful return, and in the second the produce is more certain, from being watered from tanks and rivers, but the punji lands frequently disappoint their expectations from the harvest entirely depending on after seasonable rains.

71. The whole of the Kalahasti districts, with the exception of a few villages, are under rent, it being the Poligar's policy to keep the rents small, seldom allowing more than two villages to be rented by any man, by which means he has an eye on the profits of all. To ascertain this matter with the utmost accuracy, it is usual with him to send first for the Anchandar's appraisement of the crops, and afterwards that part of the karnam's accounts, which shows the settlement between the renters and ryots—after comparing those documents with the terms of rent, he generally exacts from the renters all the advantages they may have derived above 50 Pagodas, but when on the contrary they happen to meet with loss, they are invariably pressed, and, if unable to discharge the balance against them, they are either consigned over to the Sibbandy in the manner already explained in my report of the 14th of December last, or the balance stands in the Poligar's accounts against them, and on their death falls on their heirs, for which all property they used formerly to acquire was liable to be attached.

72. It may naturally be inferred, considering this severity on the part of the Poligar, that no one could be induced to engage for any villages in rent; but I understand the reverse is the case and that the renters do not consider the practice I have noticed unjust, excepting when they are deprived of their rent before the expiration of their lease, as they are not surprised into the difficulties, but on the contrary are perfectly aware of the little indulgence they are to expect. Their principal temptations to adventure as renters are, first,—the importance they for a time assume in that character, which serves as a lure to their destruction and secondly,—the advantage they derive by retaining all the best lands of the village in their own hands to cultivate, which yield them a larger produce, by which their Warum is consequently increased, the indifferent lands being distributed by them among other ryots. It is true the Poligar is aware of this advantage derived by renters, but with which, however, from policy he never interferes, the Circar Warum being his only concern.

73. The regular imposts levied by the Poligar above the rent, consist of (1) Khass Cutnum and (2) Diwani Tahreer, both being a percentage on the ryot's share of the crop, which is invariably valued for the purpose at the fixed rate of 5½ Madras Pagodas a Candy.

(1) Khass Cutnum implying the Poligar's own proper Cutnum, was first imposed about 30 years ago by the late Poligar Venkatapathy Naid, and amounts to 2 per cent. on the ryot's share of the crop.

(2) Diwani Tahreer was also imposed by the late Poligar about 25 years ago at the rate of one per cent. on the ryot's share of the crop for the benefit of his Diwan, Balajee Pundit, which, since his death, has been collected by the Poligar.

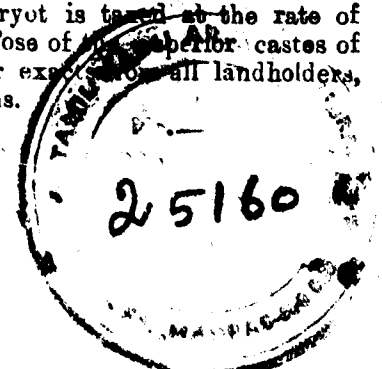
74. These two imposts are collected on this principle generally over every district dependent on the Kalahasti Zamindari, with this exception, however, in the Northern Purgunnah of Sitharamapuram, where the produce is not accounted for by Warum,—that the same percentage is there levied on Teerva, independent of which a separate Cutnum is collected in that district called mamool cutnum which was also imposed by Venkatapathy Naid in specific sums on each village, and amounts, in the accounts I herewith send, to 3 Pagodas 15 annas per cent. on the land revenue of that district.

75. Independent of these regular collections, I have now to bring under your observation the puttee levied by the Poligar, which, as I have stated in respect to the Venkatagiri Zamindari, is only levied on Inamdars, but here proves more general and consequently as affecting the ryots, more oppressive. This tax is to be considered as differently collected in the Kalahasti Zamindari, the several poliams and the Northern district of Sitharamapuram.

(1) Through the Kalahasti Zamindari, every common ryot is taxed at the rate of 8 annas on each candy of his share of the produce and those of the superior castes of Yelmawar and Kummawar, 6 annas. Besides this, the Poligar exacts from all landholders, independent of their Jorree, ¼ of the gross produce of their Inams.

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(2) Through the several Poliams dependent on the Kalahasti Zamindari, ryots are exempt from any puttee, but all Inamdars are subject to the same exaction of $\frac{1}{4}$ of the produce of their Inams above their Jorree.

(3) In the Purgunnah of Sitharamapuram, the puttee seems to bear particularly hard on all classes of people,—viz., (1) all Inamdars are subject on this account to pay half the produce of their inams above the usual Jorree; (2) in case their lands are not cultivated by themselves or their own immediate dependants, but by common ryots, those ryots are then in like manner deprived of half their Warum and (3) all ryots through this district are subject to general tax of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the amount of Teerva they respectively pay.

76. This oppressive tax was first collected by Venkatapathi Naid about 15 years ago, but it was usual with him to levy it only every other year, and occasionally once in three years. The present Poligar has, however, exacted the Puttee yearly with the utmost severity since his accession—excepting this year the Puttee on inamdars, which, I understand, it is his intention to remit, but that on the ryots which proves most oppressive still continues to be collected.

77. The item of Nuzzers which appears in the Kalahasti accounts for 1206, was collected that year on three pretences, viz., the birth of the Poligar's second son and on account of a palankeen and elephant he at different times purchased. Nuzzers are solicited whenever a pretence offers which, however, can be only considered in the light of exactions, since a refusal to pay the sum required of any village, would bring on it the Poligar's displeasure. The year preceding my arrival in the Poliams, I understand, very heavy Nuzzers were collected to defray the expense of a gold Howder and a silver plantain-leaf which the Poligar had made up.

78. The Kalahasti Baza-kurch is composed of several items of disbursement to which every village is subject, consisting of Saderward, Batta to Sibbandy, etc., but this abuse is not here carried to the same extent as in the Venkatagiri Zamindari, the whole amount being Madras Pagodas 4,292-15- $\frac{7}{8}$ or Madras Pagodas 3-10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the Poligar's gross revenue; the greatest part, however, of this sum, viz., Madras Pagodas 2,763- $\frac{1}{4}$ is levied in Sitharamapuram, the percentage of which proves 6 Pagodas 4 annas on the gross revenue of that district. The Baza-kurch being so much more in that district in proportion to the rest, is no doubt attributable to the same cause I have already alleged in respect to the largeness of the amount of that item in the Venkatagiri Northern Purgunnahs, which equally with Sitharamapuram, are at so great a distance from the Poligar's residence as to afford a greater latitude for abuse on the part of their servants.

79. I have already stated that 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Madras Pagodas a candy, is the uniform rate through the several districts dependent on the Kalahasti Zamindari at which the ryot's Warum is valued, to levy the percentage of Cutnams, etc., The Poligar's grain accounts are, however, closed at 4 Madras Pagodas a Candy at which rate all other transactions already alluded to in paragraph 41 are settled between the Poligar and his renters. The fixed Circar rate to regulate this adjustment was formerly during Venkatapathi Naid's time, at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Madras Pagodas a Candy, but the second year after Timma Naid's accession, he lowered it to 4; between which rate and that of 6 Pagodas at which the grain of the Sugatur, Polur and 5 Independent villages is brought to account, allowing for the difference in the Kalahasti and Venkatagiri Candy, there is a difference of 4- $\frac{9}{16}$ annas against the former. As, however, 4 Madras Pagodas a Candy seems to have been the Circar fixed rate ever since the Fasli 1206, and as the average rate of sale in the Company's Jaghir during that year proved 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ Maricals per Star Pagoda, which calculated on the Kalahasti Candy amounts only to Star Pagodas 3-15 annas. I have not hesitated under these circumstances to bring the Kalahasti grain to account at 4 Madras Pagodas a Candy with the exception of the grain of a few villages under Aumani, which is brought to account from 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Madras Pagodas per Candy, from its appearing by the karnams' accounts and other satisfactory documents that the actual price of grain had in the course of that year fluctuated between those rates.

80. If, however, the whole of the Kalahasti grain had been brought to account at the former fixed Circar rate, viz., 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Madras Pagodas a Candy; the additional 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ Madras Pagodas on each Candy would have proved on 9,447 Cs. 12 Ts. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ms. Madras Pagodas 14,171 As. 7. Deduct therefrom increased rate on the Aumani villages. 745-12- $\frac{7}{8}$, Madras Pagodas 13,425-10- $\frac{2}{3}$ would then have appeared as a clear addition to the resources of the Kalahasti Zamindari; but as in estimating the resources of the Venkatagiri Zamindari, I valued the Circar grain at the present fixed Circar rates there established, so I judged it best to adhere to the same plan in respect to this Zamindari and to avoid any fictitious increase of revenue by an enhanced valuation of the Poligar's grain, because the moment they are ordered to dismiss their Sibbandy, by being then forced to bring their grain, which they now impose on them, to market, it may be reasonably inferred the price of grain will be generally lowered through these districts.

81. Previous to submitting for your information an abstract statement of the resources of the Kalahasti Zamindari as taken from statement No. 18, it only remains for me to observe of the material items of assumed Inams, Mara, Russum amounting to Madras Pagodas 13,105, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, the greatest part of which were assumed by the late Poligar Venkatapathi Naidu, that the present Poligar alleges that he again defrays the full amount of these collections for the support of the several churches and other purposes for which they were originally made, but which, I understand, does not exceed Madras Pagodas 4,500.

Abstract statement of the resources of the Kalahasti Zamindari.

Names of districts.	Total villages and hamlets.	Total beris inclusive of inams.	Inam or alienated lands.			
			Whole villages in inam.		Portions of villages in inams.	Total inams.
			Devadayam and Bramadayam or lands assigned to Pagodas and Brahmins.	Poligars inams.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kalahasti 9 Maghans and Syr, etc.	321	M.Ps. As. 66,755 12	M.Ps. As. 8,733 10	M.Ps. As. 1,209 12	M.Ps. As. 3,778 15	M.Ps. As. 13,722 6
Tirupurantikapuram ...	11	3,280 5	237 10	...	254 6	492 1
Kullavut ...	30	6,398 8	31 6	...	361 10	393 0
Mattam ...	23	2,575 5	307 3	...	252 6	559 10
Loakee ...	23	3,597 2	157 15	...	138 1	296 0
Sahib Naidu Poliam ...	23	3,424 8	259 12	...	204 12	464 9
Modeppa Naidu Poliam ...	22	3,811 5	426 13	341 3	228 2	996 3
Lokacharri Poliam ...	19	3,195 8	69 11	...	225 0	294 12
Tumbachari Poliam ...	5	985 3	...	...	46 13	43 13
Maguvari Poliam ...	60	11,123 13	2,063 4	843 14	940 0	3,847 2
Sitharamapuram, etc.	312	57,735 3	3,137 1	804 6	4,435 4	8,376 11
	854	1,62,812 8	15,424 5	3,199 3	10,865 5	29,489 3
Converted at 10 per cent. to Star Pagodas.	...	1,79,093 12	16,966 6	3,519 1	11,951 8	32,437 14

Names of districts.	Original settlement on which the revenue was collected by the Poligar.								
	Land Revenue.	Khasa Katnam.	Diwani Tahseer.	Assumed Mara Russom, etc.	Joree paid by Amerum peons.	Joree paid by Kattubadi peons.	Joree paid by Agraharam inamdars, etc.	Syr or customs.	Arack farm.
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Kalahasti 9 Maghans and Syr, etc.	M.Ps. A. 23,357 13	M.Ps. As. 917 3	M.Ps. As. 461 12	M.Ps. As. 6,368 5	M.Ps. As. 1,646 9	M.Ps. A. 263 15	M.Ps. As. 743 1	M.Ps. As. 2,855	M.Ps. A. 8,420 0
Tirupurantikapuram ...	2,062 5	64 11	32 15	406 4	2 13	...	...	...	...
Kullavut ...	3,573 4	130 14	61 8	677 9	29 2	1 14	...	...	...
Mattam ...	1,005 4	43 7	22 4	230 7	44 0	...	55 8	...	...
Loakee ...	1,958 7	83 2	41 9	370 9	140 13	3 1	25 0	...	...
Sahib Naidu Poliam ...	1,841 15	48 7	24 3	335 0	54 11	...	8 8	...	...
Modeppa Naidu Poliam ...	1,935 4	59 2	29 9	344 8	...	...	90 0	...	...
Lokacharri Poliam ...	1,887 15	70 14	35 7	290 14	130 0	1 7	10 0	...	...
Tumbachari Poliam ...	588 0	30 11	10 5	96 14	...	...	10 0	...	...
Maguvari Poliam ...	5,313 8	90 15	60 11	760 13	8 4	...	...	...	...
Sitharamapuram, etc.	33,683 10	1,954 15	231 15	3,223 14	212 10	202 9	317 1	1,764 10	3 6
	77,177 5	3,473 5	1,962 2	13,105 1	2,203 14	473 14	1,353 13	4,620	2,423 0
Converted at 10 per cent. to Star Pagodas.	84,894 11	3,820 4	1,168 3	14,415 8	2,494 15	519 3	1,378 4	5,082 0	465 4

Abstract statement of the resources of the Kalahasti Zamindari—cont.

Names of districts.	Orgl. Sett. on which the Rev. was collected by the Poligar.					Extra collections by the Poligar		Inams resumable at the Poligar's pleasura.			
	Taxes on castes and trades. collections. A.		Total regular collections.		Puttee levied on ryots and inamdars, etc.	Nuzzers general-ly levied.	Total.	Total Poligar's gross revenue.	Amount enjoyed by Ameram peons.	Amount enjoyed by Kattu-badi peons.	Total Ameram and Kattu inams.
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		
Kalahasti 9 Maghans and Syr, etc.	M.P.S. AS. 627 7	M.P.S. AS. 37,661 14	M.P.S. AS. 7,730 6	M.P.S. AS. 434 7	M.P.S. AS. 8,164 13	M.P.S. AS. 45,826 11	M.P.S. AS. 4,964 9	M.P.S. AS. 1,231 9	M.P.S. AS. 6,196 3		
Tirupurantikapuram ...	...	2,509 2	72 0	75 10	147 11	2,656 13	15 0	49 7	64 7		
Kullavat ...	...	4,464 5	353 12	188 5	542 1	5,006 7	539 9	175 4	714 14		
Mattam ...	...	1,399 12	151 13	91 4	243 1	1,642 14	234 11	95 6	330 1		
Loakee ...	...	2,622 11	115 0	148 6	263 6	2,886 2	198 8	33 13	232 6		
Sahib Naidu Poliam ...	...	2,307 14	63 7	110 2	173 9	2,481 7	329 13	75 8	405 6		
Modeppa Naidu Poliam ...	...	2,488 7	62 10	124 8	187 2	2,675 10	...	43 4	43 4		
Lokacharri Poliam ...	...	2,426 10	69 2	175 5	244 8	2,671 2	50 7	114 5	164 13		
Tumbachari Poliam ...	...	715 15	27 4	65 3	92 8	838 7	...	39 7	39 7		
Egawari Poliam ...	...	6,244 4	289 2	11 0	300 3	6,544 7	246 13	...	246 13		
Sitaramapuram, etc. ...	403 3	42,047 11	2,063 14	6 15	2,070 13	44,118 9	272 2	1,562 1	1,834 3		
	1,030 10	1,04,888 9	10,998 6	1,431 1	12,429 11	1,17,318 9	6,851 8	3,420 0	10,271 13		
Converted at 10 per cent. to Star Pagodas.	1,133 11	1,15,377 6	12,097 12	1,574 1	13,671 14	1,29,049 12	7,536 10	3,762 0	11,298 1		

Names of districts.	Total Poligar's actual resources.	Extra collections by individuals.			Grand total collections.	Remarks.
		Extra Revenue B.	Baza Khurch.	Total.		
	26	27	28	29	30	31
Kalahasti 9 Maghans and Syr, etc.	M.P.S. AS. 52,022 14	M.P.S. AS. 331 15	M.P.S. AS. 678 8	M.P.S. AS. 1,010 8	M.P.S. AS. 53,033 6	A. These taxes are explained in paragraphs 17 and 18. B. This extra revenue appears by the karnams' accounts to have been collected by several renters and which as forming part of the resources of the Kalahasti Zamindari has been introduced in my accounts.
Tirupurantikapuram ...	2,721 5	2 2	44 11	46 14	2,768 3	
Kullavat ...	5,721 5	70 2	214 3	284 5	6,005 11	
Mattam ...	1,972 15	...	42 11	42 11	2,015 10	
Loakee ...	3,118 8	...	182 9	182 9	3,301 2	
Sahib Naidu Poliam ...	2,886 14	...	73 1	73 1	2,959 15	
Modeppa Naidu Poliam...	2,718 14	7 1	89 2	96 3	2,815 2	
Lokacharri Poliam ...	2,835 15	...	64 12	64 12	2,900 11	
Tumbachari Poliam ...	847 15	...	40 2	40 2	888 1	
Egavari Poliam ...	6,791 5	385 8	99 13	485 5	7,276 10	
Sitaramapuram, etc. ...	45,952 13	642 6	2,763 3	3,405 10	49,358 7	
	1,27,590 11	1,439 2	4,292 11	5,732 4	1,33,322 14	
Converted at 10 per cent. to Star Pagodas.	1,40,349 0	1,583 0	4,721 3	6,305 3	1,46,654 3	

82. The land measurement in the Sydapuram Zamindari is 80 men's square feet to a Gunta, 50 of which make a Ghurru, 8 Pullums in grain measurement are allowed to a Cutcha Seer, 13½ of which make a Munta, 16 Muntahs a Toom, and 20 Tooms a Candy, which in relation to the Venkatagiri Candy is about an eighth larger.

83. This district is generally retained by the Poligar under Amani and the whole punja and nanja produce is accounted for by waram—which is not however regulated by mamool, or any just standard, but depends entirely on the Poligar's will. In the accounts I herewith send of the resources of this Zamindari No. 19, the Circar Waram appears to have been in most villages in fasli 1208 so high as three-fourths and four-fifths of the gross produce. This I understand, is the greatest grievance under which the ryots in this district have suffered, and which has already induced a large portion to emigrate to other districts.

84. The Cutnums in this district are levied in specific sums on each village under the names of Rama Naidu Cutnum, Gopal Naidu Cutnum and Mulla Naidu Cutnum. The first was imposed by the Poligar upwards of 20 years ago, for his own advantage. The second he imposed about 10 years past on giving up the management of his district to his eldest son Gopal Naidu, in consequence of his great age and infirmities—at which time the 3rd Cutnum was also imposed for the Poligar's second son named Mulla Naidu. These several Cutnums amount to Madras Pagodas 23 and 13-16th per cent. on the Poligar's land revenue.

Abstract statement of the resources of the Sydapur Zamindari.

Name of district.	Total villages.	Total beriz inclusive of inams.	Amount of inam or alienated lands.						Original	
			Whole villages in inams.		Portions of villages in inam.		Total inams.	Land revenue.	Assumed Kavali inams and Mara.	
			Davadayam and Brahmadayam or lands assigned to Pagodas and Brahmins.	Chillery inam Davadayam and Brahmadayam, etc.	Barabulote or lands assigned to village artificers.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Sydapuram	115	M.P.S. AS. 26,632 4	M.P.S. AS. 2,524 5	M.P.S. AS. 556 5	M.P.S. AS. 789 11	M.P.S. AS. 3,870 6	M.P.S. AS. 14,500 14	M.P.S. AS. 331 1		
Converted at 10 per cent. into Star Pagodas.		29,239 8	2,776 12	612 5	868 11	4,257 7	15,950 15	364 2		

Name of district.	Settlement on which the Revenue was collected by the Poligar.							Extra collections by the Poligar.	
	Cutnums	Joree paid by Amerum peons.	Joree paid by Cuttubuddee peons.	Joree paid by Inamdars, etc.	Syr or customs.	Taxes on castes and trades.	Total regular collections.	Nuzzers.	Total collections.
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sydapuram	M.P.S. AS. 324 7	M.P.S. AS. 2,368 15	M.P.S. AS. 337 0	M.P.S. AS. 407 13	M.P.S. AS. 524 0	M.P.S. AS. 33 0	M.P.S. AS. 18,827 4	M.P.S. AS. 95 0	M.P.S. AS. 18,922 4
Converted at 10 per cent. into Star Pagodas.	356 14	2,605 13	370 11	448 10	576 6	36 4	20,709 15	104 8	20,814 7

Name of district.	Inams resumable at the Poligar's pleasure.			Total Poligar's actual resources.	Extra collections by individuals.				Grand total collections.
	Amount enjoyed by Amerum peons.	Amount enjoyed by Cuttubuddee peons.	Total Amerum and Cuttubuddee inams.		Jasti Vassool or extra revenue.	Bauza Kurch.	Darbar Kurch.	Total.	
	19	20	21		22	23	24	25	
Sydapuram	M.P.S. AS. 1,587 11	M.P.S. AS. 1,482 7	M.P.S. AS. 3,070 2	M.P.S. AS. 21,992 6	M.P.S. AS. 385 12	M.P.S. AS. 270 11	M.P.S. AS. 113 0	M.P.S. AS. 769 7	M.P.S. AS. 22,761 14
Converted at 10 per cent. into Star Pagodas.	1,746 7	1,630 11	3,377 2	24,191 10	424 6	297 12	124 4	846 6	25,038 1

85. The Bommaraz Poliam is divided into 4 Woontoes or great Divisions which are again sub-divided into Payakats or smaller Division. The Woontoes are:—

Bommaraz Zamindari.

See statement No. 20.

1. Namavaram containing 9 Payakats.
2. Nagari do. 11 do.
3. Alattur do. 8 do.
4. Eachambadoo do. 9 do.

Independent of these, the four Poliams mentioned in paragraph 66 form a separate Woontoo under the name of Turp Woontoo, which is also at present sub-divided into 11 Payakats.

86. I have already observed in respect to the Venkatagiri, Kalahasti, and Sydapur land measurements that men's feet are generally had recourse to. The difference which may appear on each measurement by this variable standard is in those Zamindaries considered of no importance, since the produce is more generally accounted for, by waram, than Teerva, but as the reverse is the case in the Bommaraz Poliam, the land measurement, is there regulated by a less fluctuating standard, the foot of the Village God of Namavaram being considered the Circar standard, of which 64 make a gunta. In punja lands 100 of these guntas make a cawni, but in nunja in some villages only 12, in others 15 guntas are allowed to a cawni, and may be regulated by mamul in each. In respect to grain measurement, I find the puddi of this country is equal to the Company's seer, 8 of which make a Toom and 12 Tooms, a Culla.

87. The punja lands are in this district wholly accounted for by Teerva and the produce of nunja lands about $\frac{2}{3}$ by Teerva and the rest by waram. Both on punja and nunja, however, the Teerva is regulated by the quality of the grain cultivated and on nunja it is in some instances levied in kind, in others, in money.—The following Teerva estimate formed from different rates of Teerva as taken from the karnams' village accounts will show the average value of land in each Woontoo:—

Woontoes or Divisions.	Punja Teerva.						Nunja Teerva on the 1st crop.			
	On 100 Guntas or one Cawni when cultivated with.						When cultivated with Sumba Paddy on each gunta.			
	Bagera.	Ragi.	Joarree.	Codroo and Savah.	Teel and Cultee.	Nili.	1st sort of land.		2nd sort of land.	
	In money.	In grain.	In money.	In grain.	In money.	In grain.	In money.	In grain.	In money.	In grain.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Narayanavaram.	4 8	4 8	4 14	3 0	2 4	...	1 8	0 6 0	1 4	0 5 0
Nagaram ...	7 8	7 8	4 8	3 12	2 4	4 8	1 8	0 6 0	1 8	0 5 0
Alattur ...	5 4	5 4	5 4	3 12	3 0	3 0	1 8	0 6 0	1 4	0 5 0
Eachambadi.	4 8	4 8	4 8	3 12	3 0	...	1 8	0 6 0	1 4	0 5 0
Turp ...	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	1 8	...	1 0	0 2 0	0 12	0 1 2

Woontoes or Divisions.	Nunja Teerva on the 1st crop—cont.									
	When cultivated with Sumba Paddy on each gunta—cont.				When cultivated with Nourid Paddy on each gunta.					
	3rd sort of land.		4th sort of land.		1st sort of land.		2nd sort of land.		3rd sort of land.	
	In money.	In grain.	In money.	In grain.	In money.	In grain.	In money.	In grain.	In money.	In grain.
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Narayanavaram.	1 0	0 4 0	0 12	0 2 4	1 8	0 5 0	1 4	0 4 0	1 0	0 3 0
Nagaram ...	1 0	0 3 0	0 8	0 1 4	1 4	0 4 4	1 4	0 4 0	1 0	0 3 0
Alattur ...	1 0	0 4 0	0 12	0 3 0	1 0	0 4 0	1 0	0 3 0	1 0	0 2 0
Eachambadi.	1 0	0 3 0	0 10	0 2 6	1 8	0 6 0	1 4	0 5 0	1 0	0 4 0
Turp ...	0 8	0 1 0	...	...	2 0	0 3 0	1 0	0 2 0	0 8	0 1 0

Woontoes or Divisions.	Nunja Teerva on the 1st crop—cont.									
	When cultivated with Nourid Paddy on each gunta—cont.		When cultivated with Manna Cutta Paddy on each gunta.				When cultivated with Mosanum Paddy on each gunta.			
	4th sort of land.		1st sort of land.		2nd sort of land.		1st sort of land.		2nd sort of land.	
	In money.	In grain.	In money.	In grain.	In money.	In grain.	In money.	In grain.	In money.	In grain.
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Narayanavaram.	0 12	0 2 4	1 4	0 4 4	1 0	0 3 0	1 0	0 4 0	0 8	0 2 0
Nagaram ...	0 12	0 2 0	1 0	0 3 0	0 4	0 2 0	1 1	0 3 4	...	...
Alattur ...	0 8	0 1 0	...	...	...	...	1 4	0 4 0	1 0	0 4 0
Eachambadi.	0 12	0 3 4	0 10	0 2 4	0 8	0 2 0	...	...	...	...
Turp ...	0 8	0 0 6	2 0	0 2 4	0 12	0 1 2	1 8	0 3 0	1 0	0 1 4

Woontoes or Divisions.	Nunja Teerva on the 1st crop—cont.				Nunja Teerva on the 2nd crop.					
	When cultivated with Car Paddy on each gunta.		When cultivated with Poal Samba Paddy on each gunta.		1st sort of land.		2nd sort of land.		3rd sort of land.	
	1st sort of land.		2nd sort of land.		1st sort of land.		2nd sort of land.		3rd sort of land.	
	In money.	In grain.	In money.	In grain.	In money.	In grain.	In money.	In grain.	In money.	In grain.
	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Narayanavaram.	1 4	0 4 0	0 12	0 3 0	1 0	0 3 0	0 12	0 3 0	0 8	0 2 4
Nagaram ...	1 4	0 4 4	1 0	0 2 4	1 0	0 3 0	1 0	0 2 4	0 12	0 2 0
Alattur ...	3 0	...	0 8	0 2 0	1 0	0 3 0	0 12	0 2 4	0 8	0 2 0
Eachambadi.	0 12	0 3 0	0 8	0 2 0	1 0	0 3 0	0 12	0 2 4	0 8	0 2 4
Turp ...	1 8	0 2 0	1 0	0 1 2	2 0	0 4 0	2 0	0 2 4	0 8	0 0 6

N.B.—The Teerva seems to have been fixed in the four first Woontoes in Chockary fanams 30 of which on an average go to a Star Pagoda, and in the Turp Woontoo in Madras fanams.

88. Through the Bommaraz Poliam, Circar servants, called Woontoodars, are stationed to superintend the concerns of each Woontoo and have under them Monigars over every Payakat, a Rajah's but commonly called Ras, Karnam being attached to each. It is the duty of those servants to use their best endeavours with the ryots, to carry on the cultivation, and with that view, the Monigars take from every Reddi of a village muchilikas, stating the extent of land they engage to cultivate. When the crops are nearly ripe, appraisements are made of the probable produce which the Monigars send to the Woontoodars, who then in their turn receive muchilikas from the Reddies binding themselves to make good a stated revenue in money and grain. After this the grain is cut and thrashed; and the account of the actual gross produce taken by the Monigars and Ras Karnams from the Village Karnam's accounts are forwarded to the Woontoodars who continue all the interval to press the collection of the revenue without any regard to the regular instalments. At the close of the year, the Teerpu or final settlement accounts, were formally made up, but which have not been closed by the Karnams for the last six years—owing probably to policy and design in the present Devau Cavettee Rauze to conceal the true amount of the revenues of the Bommaraz Poliam. When, however, formally made up, they were compared with the Reddies, Muchilikas; if they proved less than the actual produce, the Reddies were generally pressed for the difference in villages under Ammanis, but in those under rent, left unmolested.

89. The regular imposts collected through the Bommaraz Poliam and the Turp Woontoo are called Obeyem, Padugunupu and Dassama Nazzers, which are not levied by a percentage, but in fixed stated sums on each village. The amount is, however, ultimately distributed by the Reddies and Karnams among the ryots by a percentage on their Teerva.

(1) Obeyem was a tribute formerly exacted in charity for the support of several Pagodas, which the Poligar has assumed, and it is said, in part defrays the amount collected for the original institutions.

(2) Padugunupu meaning Nuzzers or presents have been invariably collected for the Poligar's individual advantage.

(3) Dassara Nuzzers are collected on the occasion of the festival of the Das-sara. These three imposts amount to about 4½ per cent. on the Poligar's Land Revenue.

90. Independent of those regular imposts, others are generally laid annually on the several Wootoodars under a pretence that the revenues have fallen short of the Poligar's expectation, which they in their turn exact from the Monigars and Ras Karnams under them, as well as generally from the ryots. To this injudicious policy of the Poligar, is to be attributed the high amount of the Baza-Khurch through the Bommaraz Poliam, amounting to about Star Pagodas 7-14½ annas per cent. on the gross revenues, for as the Circar servants are never certain of the fruits of their industry, but are annually under the pretence of a failure in the revenues subject to heavy extortions, so they indemnify themselves by heavy demands on every village for Batta, Nuzzers, etc., which form the most material items of the Baza-khurch.

91. The Bommaraz Poligar derives some revenue from several districts under Arcot, Chittoor and the Tirupati Pagoda, as Kavali inams, Rus-nms. and Mara for which, however, from what I learn, it does not appear that he considers himself responsible to make good the amount of all stolen effects within the districts or villages where levied, which is considered the province of other subordinate local Kavalgars, who also derive adequate advantages in consideration of this responsibility attached to their Police duties. Kavali fees were also formerly levied by the Bommaraz Poligar in several villages in the Jaghir, but the collection of which has for many years past ceased. The whole amount of Bommaraz Kavali appears in my accounts at Star Pagodas, 4,448-10 annas but which, I understand, proves sometimes more and sometimes less, as the collection depends on the extent of cultivation.

92. In consequence of the impositions so early practised by Cauvettee Raz which I had occasion to bring under your notice on the 14th of December last in respect to his Military establishment, I sent at different times for 4 years' accounts of his revenue, viz., for fashies 1206, 1207, 1208 and 1209 from which my accounts have been taken and closed. In these accounts, the amount of Circar grain both punjee and nunjee appears to be Cullas 81,87 6 Toom which is brought to account at various rates and amounts to Star Pagodas 38,014-14½. With a view to prove the accuracy of these rates, I calculated the value of that quantity of grain by the Company's Dowle rates on the same species of grain for the same period, furnished me by the Collector in the Jaghir, which amounts to Star Pagodas 43,665-5½. The difference between the Bommaraz and Jaghir rates is then Star Pagodas 5,650-6½; as I understood the price of grain is generally nearly on a par in these districts, this may be considered as the amount suppressed by Cauvettee Raz in his grain accounts, which are always closed at the average selling price of the year, and not at a fixed rate as in the Venkatagiri and Kalahasti Zamin-daries. You will no doubt, Gentlemen, consider my suspicion on this head well founded when you are informed that Cauvettee Raz's Musmundars and Mutseddies, by his orders first signed their names to Star Pagodas 95,824-11½ as the full amount of the beriz of his country inclusive of inams but which after infinite opposition and vexatious delay has proved considerably higher, as on my commencing to measure his country he was at last forced to give me accounts nearer the truth. The following abstract is taken from the General Statement No. 21:—

Abstract statement of the resources of the Bommarazpoliem.

Names of districts.	Total villages and hamlets.	Total beriz inclusive of inams.	Amount of inam or alienated lands.				
			Whole villages in inam.	Portions of villages in inams.		Rusoom or money fees enjoyed by inamdars.	Total inams.
			Devadayam and Brahmadayam or lands assigned to Pagodas and Brahmins.	Devadayam and Brahmadayam.	Barabulotee or lands assigned to village artificers.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8.
		S.P.S. AS.	S.P.S. AS.	S.P.S. AS.	S.P.S. AS.	S.P.S. AS.	S.P.S. AS.
Alattur	203	35,920 11	4,028 12	881 13	444 14	714 5	6,089 14
Eachambadi	88½	35,852 11	1,884 4	984 0	967 6	862 15	4,698 11
Narayanavaram	157	33,005 1	3,310 5	1,188 6	890 2	580 5	5,969 3
Nagari	108	29,474 11	4,415 6	1,754 15	839 2	200 11	7,209 3
Troop	97	19,732 7	1,843 7	385 7	720 12	24 0	2,973 12
Total	653½	1,53,985 9	15,482 2	5,194 9	3,861 4	2,382 4	26,920 11
Kavaly	...	4,448 10	32 10	22 0	...	160 0	215 10
Grand Total Star Pagodas.	653½	1,58,434 3	15,514 12	5,217 9	3,861 4	2,542 4	27,136 5

Abstract statement of the resources of the Bommarazpoliem.—cont.

Names of districts.	Original settlement on which the revenue was collected by the Poligar.						
	Land revenue.	Assamed Meru, etc.	Kutnams.	Dasara Nuzzers.	Joree paid by Ameram peons.	Joree paid by Kattubadee peons.	Joree paid by Agraharam inamdars, etc.
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Alattur	S.P.S. AS. 14,857 12	S.P.S. AS. 269 0	S.P.S. AS. 950 13	S.P.S. AS. 57 0	S.P.S. AS. 3,152 5	S.P.S. AS. 88 7	S.P.S. AS. 49 14
Eachambadi	15,183 5	265 13	595 2	75 4	410 15	286 9	210 9
Narayanavaram	14,655 6	513 1	729 4	42 12	61 0	250 2	181 1
Nagiri	11,079 4	223 6	565 7	11 8	188 4	338 1	127 3
Troop	12,903 4	242 9	25 0	31 0	314 4	24 6	...
Total	68,678 15	1,513 13	2,865 10	217 8	4,126 12	987 9	568 11
Kavally	4,232 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total Star Pagodas.	72,910 15	1,513 13	2,865 10	217 8	4,126 12	987 9	568 11

Names of districts.	Original settlement on which the revenue was collected by the Poligar—cont.				Extra collections by the Poligar.	
	Syr or customs.	Arrack farm.	Taxes on castes and trades. A.	Total regular collections.	Imposts on Vuntudars.	Total Poligars gross revenue.
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Alattur	S.P.S. AS. ...	S.P.S. AS. ...	S.P.S. AS. 418 4	S.P.S. AS. 19,843 9	S.P.S. AS. 1,083 14	S.P.S. AS. 20,927 7
Eachambadi	5,451 3	931 0	1,169 11	24,519 9	1,056 7	25,576 0
Narayanavaram	...	...	615 1	17,047 13	1,121 1	18,168 14
Nagiri	...	...	303 5	12,836 10	1,167 14	14,004 8
Troop	...	...	317 10	13,858 2	219 4	14,077 6
Total	5,451 3	931 0	2,763 15	88,105 11	4,648 8	92,754 3
Kavally	...	...	...	4,282 15	...	4,282 15
Grand Total Star Pagodas.	5,451 3	931 0	2,763 15	92,338 10	4,648 8	96,987 2

Names of districts.	Inams resumable at the Poligar's pleasure.			Total Poligars actual resources.	Extra collections by individuals.			Grand total collections.
	Amount enjoyed by Ameram peons.	Amount enjoyed by Kattubadi peons.	Total Ameram and Kattu inams.		Extra revenue, B.	Bauza Khurch.	Total.	
	22	23	24		26	27	28	
Alattur	S.P.S. AS. 2,702 13	S.P.S. AS. 3,176 6	S.P.S. AS. 5,879 3	S.P.S. AS. 26,806 10	S.P.S. AS. 1,251 8	S.P.S. AS. 1,792 9	S.P.S. AS. 3,044 2	S.P.S. AS. 29,850 13
Eachambadi	1,050 12	2,318 11	3,369 7	28,945 7	808 6	1,600 1	2,208 8	31,154 0
Narayanavaram	574 12	5,876 15	6,451 11	24,620 9	488 8	1,925 13	2,415 6	27,035 14
Nagiri	462 13	6,061 14	6,524 11	20,529 4	41 2	1,695 2	1,736 4	22,265 8
Troop	829 5	1,387 0	2,016 5	16,093 12	12 14	652 1	664 15	16,758 11
Total	5,420 7	18,820 14	24,229 5	1,16,995 10	2,402 1	7,665 10	10,069 2	1,27,064 14
Kavally	...	...	...	4,232 15	...	...	...	4,232 15
Grand Total Star Pagodas.	5,420 7	18,820 14	24,229 5	1,21,228 9	2,402 1	7,665 10	10,069 2	1,31,297 13

A. These taxes are explained in paragraphs 17 and 18 of the report.

B. This extra revenue appears by the karnams' accounts to have been levied by renters and which as forming part of the resources of the Bommaraz Poliam has been introduced in my accounts.

N.B.—The imposts of Obreyum and Puddugunupu noticed in paragraph 89 are here inserted under the head of Kutnams being only under different names, a species of Kutnams.

93. Having, Gentlemen, in the first part of this report fully explained the sources of revenue and such peculiarities of revenue managements as apply generally to the 4 Zamindaries under me, and having subsequently traced such as apply particularly to each Zamindari, defined the nature of the several imposts levied in each, and exposed the abuses which prevail owing to the weakness and incapacity of the Venkatagiri Poligar and the personal rapacity of the rest, I have now previous to making a few general conclusive remarks, to submit the following general abstract of the resources of these Zamindaries for your information as taken from the statement No. 22:—

Zamindaries.	Number of villages.	Total Beriz, inclusive of inams.	Inam or alienated lands.	Collection by the Poligars.		
				Regular collections.	Extra collections.	Gross revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Venkatagiri	971	S. Ps. 3,67,010 8	S. Ps. 50,207 8	S. Ps. 2,34,495 7	S. Ps. 9,764 1	S. Ps. 2,44,259 8
Kalahasti	854	1,79,094 1	32,438 7	1,15,377 12	13,673 0	1,29,050 13
Sydapur	115	29,295 8	4,257 7	20,709 15	104 8	20,814 7
Bommaraz Poliam	653	1,58,434 6	27,136 6	92,338 11	4,648 9	96,987 4
Total Star Pagodas	2,593	7,33,834 7	1,14,089 12	4,62,921 13	28,190 2	4,91,112 0

Zamindaries.	Amount of Amerum and Kuttubadi inams resumable at their pleasure.	Total Poligar's actual resources.	Extra collections by individuals.	Grand total collections.	Remarks.
	8	9	10	11	12
Venkatagiri	S. Ps. 33,787 2	S. Ps. 2,33,046 11	S. Ps. 33,756 4	S. Ps. 3,16,803 0	
Kalahasti	11,299 3	1,40,360 1	6,305 8	1,46,655 10	
Sydapur	3,377 2	24,191 10	846 6	25,038 1	
Bommaraz Poliam	24,241 7	1,21,228 11	10,069 3	1,31,297 15	
Total Star Pagodas	77,704 14	5,68,817 1	50,977 5	6,19,794 10	

94. Of the Inams in these Zamindaries amounting to Star Pagodas 1,14,089-13 and 11-16th, a large portion seems to be appropriated for the support of churches and Brahmans for religious purposes, as also in Mirasi to Village Karnams, Reddies, Artificers, etc., in virtue of their several offices. The Poligar inams, I find, have been enjoyed by a few petty Poligars for a long period in regular succession from father to son. But among the Jaghir and Brahmada, am inams, I have kept distinct all that appear to me recent alienations without a sufficient plea, which will be seen in Statement No. 23 with the names of the several Inamdars the amount enjoyed by them, and the Joree they pay to the Poligars—some of these inams are held in the names of persons either connected with His Highness the Nabob or who are his immediate dependents and others by the Poligar's agents and Vakils at Madras, which, it is to be presumed, have been exacted on vain futile promises from their weakness and credulity—although these inams are, I understand, held on titles sufficiently valid, it will rest with you, Gentlemen, to determine how far the Poligars have a right to alienate their revenues, and thus evade on a settlement to contribute the full proportion of the resources of their country to the purposes of general protection.

95. Although I have classed the amount of the Amaram and Kuttubadi inams as forming part of the Poligar's actual resources from their being resumable at their pleasure, still it must be understood that if, wholly assumed I am apprehensive, they would not yield the Poligars the full amount, it appears those peons now derive from them, for as among the Kuttubadi peons some entertain ploughs of their own and from not paying either Teerva or Warum, are at present induced to cultivate their lands to their full extent—there are again other peons who are necessitated to call in the assistance of foreign aid, from not having ploughs and who, therefore, can only get their lands fully cultivated by giving other ryots favourable warum for the purpose.

96. We are now to consider what inducements the 1st description of peons, who entertain ploughs, the 2nd description of peons, who have none or the ryots, who at present cultivate their lands, can have to take the Kuttubadi inams from the Poligars on a fixed Teerva. The following observations, however, are only to be considered applicable to punjee lands of which the greatest part of the Kuttubadi inams consist.

(1) If Teerva be required by the Poligars from the 1st class of peons for these lands, they would, in my opinion, be only induced to retain possession of half the quantity they at present occupy, because they can place no certain reliance on the crops, and a failure must involve them in ruin to make good the full dues of the Circar. It's true they now cultivate these lands to their full extent, but then it is under a hope of gain without any other ill consequences from disappointment than a loss of labour, as the Poligars at present only assess them in proportion to their gains.

(2) The 2nd class of peons who now cultivate their lands by means on foreign aid, and only derive therefrom in consequence just enough to subsist on, as I have already shown in my report of the 14th of December last, can, of course, have no inducement whatever to hold their lands on Teerva, but would rather wholly relinquish them in which number may be reckoned full half of the Kuttubadi peons.

(3) The ryots who now cultivate the lands of the 2nd class of peons, would also have no inducement to take them on Teerva from similar apprehensions on the uncertainty of the crop but here it may be said that they might be induced to take them on Warum—some, I am of opinion would, and others not; because, they now get from the present occupants of the soil favourable Warum without any risk or trouble, but from the Circar, they would, in all probability, only obtain Warum after many vexatious delays on appraisement, which, in some instances, proves less than the actual produce, so that on a comparison with their present gains, the charge does not hold out to them sufficiently adequate advantages.

97. In respect to the nunjee lands enjoyed by Kuttubadi peons, these objections do not apply, as on the contrary, the produce is more certain for the reasons already adduced in paragraph 70, and many from that circumstance may, at all times, be induced to take them either on Teerva or Warum.

98. Having expressed hopes in my former report that the 1st class of Kuttubadi peons might be induced to retain possession of the whole of their lands and pay the Poligars an equivalent, I have now to state that these exceptions were formed under the impression that their circumstances were better than I have since understood they really are, and besides it appears on a reference to the following comparison between the accounts formerly given in by the Poligars of their military establishment, and the Karnams accounts, that the Kuttubadi punjee lands are generally more considerable than I at first had reason to suppose.

Names of districts.	Amount of Amaram inams and number of peons.							
	As per accounts first given by the Poligar.		Which proved by the Karnam's accounts.				Difference.	
	Number of peons.	Total beriz.	Number of peons.	Total beriz.	Pavatti or what the peons enjoy.	The amount paid by them to the Poligar	Number of peons.	Beriz.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Venkatagiri	308	12,375 5	280	23,516 15	21,942 2	1,574 13	0	11,141 10
Kalahasti	301	5,173 5	317	10,032 15	7,536 15	2,496 0	16	4,859 9
Sydapur	319	1,936 4	201	4,352 5	746 7	2,605 13	0	2,416 0
Bommaraz Poliam	585	5,903 5	911	9,547 3	5,420 7	4,126 12	325	3,643 13
Total	1,514	25,388 3	1,709	47,449 6	36,645 15	10,803 6	341	22,061 0

Names of districts.	Amount of Kattubadi inams and number of peons.							
	As per accounts first given in by the Poligar.				Which proved by the Karnams.			
	Number of peons.	Punjee. A	Nunjee. A	Beriz.	Number of peons.	Punjee.	Nunjee.	Total teerva.
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Venkatagiri ...	2,847	7,34,924	8 3,945 0	12,076 12	3,094	8,87,581 0	3,493 12	20,031 14
Kalahasti ...	812	1,10,635	0 12,567 14	3,142 14	842	1,10,690 0	13,088 15	4,282 10
Sydapur ...	317	1,03,900	0 368 0	1,917 12	248	75,312 8	250 0	1,827 11
Bommaraz Poliam	2,803	2,16,581	9 57,079 5	10,683 15	3,396	2,29,253 7	65,460 0	19,808 9
Total ...	6,779	...	...	27,821 5	7,580	13,02,886 15	82,292 11	45,950 12

Names of districts.	Amount of Kattubadi inams and number of peons—cont.					Total difference.	
	Which proved by the Karnams —cont.		Difference.				
	Pavatti or what the peons enjoy.	The amount paid by them to the Poligar.	Number of peons.	Beriz.	Number of peons.	Beriz.	
	18	19	20	21	22	23	
Venkatagiri	17,153 14	2,877 15	247	7,955 1	247	19,096 12	
Kalahasti	3,762 4	520 5	30	1,139 11	46	5,990 6	
Sydapur	1,490 0	337 11	...	...	...	2,416 0	
Bommaraz Poliam ...	18,820 15	987 9	593	9,124 10	918	12,768 8	
Total	41,227 1	4,723 8	870	18,219 6	1,211	40,280 10	

N.B.—A. In the former accounts sent down on the 14th of December last, the quantity of punjee lands in the Venkatagiri, Kalahasti and Sydapur Zamindari was stated in Ghurus which are here reduced to guntas agreeable to the measurement in use in each Zamindari as the guntas of each are different, the total is left open. The difference which appears above in the Sydapur Kattubadi punjee lands is owing to the former accounts having included waste land made over to them and the present accounts are only made up on the extent of cultivated. In the former accounts of the Military establishment of the Venkatagiri Poligar 39 Kalams 9 Tooms appear to be also enjoyed by Kattubadi peons under the head of nunjee which produce is also here estimated in land on the average of one Toom of grain to 5 guntas noticed in paragraph 30 as the accounts here refer to the Venkatagiri Southern districts.

99. Under all these circumstances, I am led to infer that in case of a general resumption of the Amaram and Kattubadi Inams, the Poligars will not derive from the latter above half the amount now enjoyed by those peons, since it is to be feared that a large portion of their punjee lands will remain uncultivated. But at the same time it is not to be doubted that the whole might in progress of time be brought under cultivation by encouraging advances either to the present occupants or other ryots and by holding out to them the advantage of favourable Cowle. This preference, I am, however, of opinion should in most instances be shown to the peons, as I understand, excepting a few in the Venkatagiri southern districts that there are no Kavalgars through these countries independent of the Amaram and Kattubadi peons who are now responsible for all thefts and irregularities committed within their respective limits. It may otherwise be necessary on their dismission should that measure be resolved on, to appoint a sufficient number of Kavalgars in their stead for the purpose of an efficient Police and general security.

100. I have already, Gentlemen, fully brought under your notice in my report of the 14th of December last, the oppression which pervades through these countries in consequence of the formidable force kept up by the Poligars and the irregular mode observed by them in defraying the expenses of their Military Establishment. The leading measure as indispensably necessary to the introduction of a general reform is, in my humble opinion, to relieve them from all Military service, but at the same time it is my duty to observe that to force the Poligars to dismiss their Sibbandi, as striking at the root of their power and consequence with which their pride has been so long flattered, they will consider degrading them in the eyes of their subjects and the neighbouring Poligars, for which reason I again take the liberty to urge the expediency of stationing an adequate force in these districts, while such measures are pending to convince them that a ready and cheerful obedience to the order of Government is the wisest line of conduct that can possibly pursue.

101. The next object of most importance towards the introduction of a general reform is the assumption of the Syr which, from the numerous Chokies established through these districts, gives rise to much abuse on the part of renters who from the variety in the rates of Teerva are enabled to exact with impunity what they please from the fair trader. This circumstance has already nearly proved a bar to all commercial intercourse, since no man can engage in any distant speculation as he cannot reckon with certainty on the result from the uncertain demands of the several Syr Choukis, which as you will have seen in statement A, amount to 141 through these districts and several of which it may be advisable to abolish.

102. Under the head of extra collections, I have classed all collections of an oppressive and uncertain nature such as Putti, Nuzzers, etc., collected by the Poligars, and Baza Kurch, Darbar Kurch, etc., by their servants, all which, as the third principal object towards a thorough reform, I recommend the Poligars should be most pointedly interdicted from levying in future, and that the ryots should be informed by Proclamation that they are for ever after relieved from all such vexatious exactions. It may be also expedient to proclaim for general information that every one is at liberty to cut the jungles in these districts, the growth of which the Poligars have to this period been induced to encourage as a natural defence to their countries.

103. You will, Gentlemen, be able to determine how far it may be wise and expedient to interdict in future all collections of a percentage on the ryot's Teerva and Waram under the name of Cutnams, etc., which afford an opening for infinite abuses and which I have already

shown bear a most unequal percentage on the Land Revenue of the several districts where levied. This apparent sacrifice of Revenue would, in the course of a few years, be fully recovered by gradually raising the Teerva where necessary equal to the real value of land, and by encouraging the ryots to carry on a more extensive cultivation, which in progress of time would also increase the Circar warum; but as present exaction is rather the characteristic feature of the Poligar's policy than patient forbearance in awaiting the slow operation of progressive improvement, it is to be observed that they might on such arrangements ground expectations proportionate abatement on the future settlement of their peshcush.

104. The present peshcush of these Poligars as originally settled many years since is as follows:—

Peshcush.		Madras Pagodas.	
Peshcush for the District of Darsi...	...	4,800	0
Fonsedary Rosum for the District of Venkatagiri	...	2,430	0
Contribution towards the tribute formerly paid to the Maharatters Rupees 9,894 at 4 Rupees per Madras Pagoda.	...	2,473	8
Rent for the District of Marella formerly dependent on the Circar Cammam.	...	10,000	0
Total ...	...	19,703	8

Converted at 10 per cent. are Star Pagodas ... 21,673-23-6, which amount to Star Pagodas 8-14 annas per cent. on the Venkatagiri Poligar's Gross Revenues.

105. The Kalahasti Poligar pays peshcush for the District of Sitaramapuram Rupees 15,000, which at 4½ Rupees per Madras Pagoda amount to Madras Pagodas	...	8,529	8
Peshcush for the District of Aruvamula which with a few other villages was formerly a separate District, but are all now incorporated in the Sitapuram District	...	1,720	8
Total ...	...	5,250	

which converted at 10 per cent. are Star Pagodas	...	5,775	
Additional Peshcush for the assumed Poliams, mentioned in paragraph 66	...	5,000	
Total ...	...	10,775	

which amount to Star Pagodas 8-5½ per cent. on the Kalahasti Poligar's gross revenues.

106. I understand the Bommaraz Poligar's peshcush has not been settled in any fixed principle, but occasionally raised and lowered. During the Government of Nabob Sadut Ulla Khan, he paid an annual Peshcush of 40,000 Rupees—which was afterwards raised in Anwerdeen Khan's time to 59,000 Rupees out of which 2,000 were deducted for an elephant. The Peshcush was afterwards fixed by Mir Assud Alli Khan, the late Nabob, Wala's Devan at 57,000, Rupees but Rya Achana, the Nabob's Naib at Arcot, raised it in fasli 1,175 to 1,50,000 Rupees, afterwards lowered it to 1,25,000 Rupees, and at last to one lakh. The Peshcush as now paid, viz., Star Pagodas 32,586 amount to 33-9 and 9-16th As. per cent. on the Poligar's gross revenues.

107. The Sydapur Poligar's Peshcush viz., Madras Pagodas 6,000, or Star Pagodas 6,600 amounts to Star Pagodas 31-11 and 5-16th annas per cent. on his gross revenues, the whole amount of Peshcush at present paid by the several Poligars viz., 71,634-33-6 proves then as per the accompanying Accounts, Star Pagodas 14-9 $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. on the total gross Revenues of their several districts.

108. Aware of the importance attached by your Board to the management of the Salt Revenue, I have given every necessary attention to the subject so far as relates to these districts and understand the manufacture of salt is confined to the Banks of the Pulicat lake at a few villages in the Sagatur and Polur Purgannah dependent on the Venkatagiri Zamindari and at the village of Arumbak in the Baguvari Poliam dependent on the Kalahasti Zamindari; as the quantity manufactured at this latter place is but trifling, I shall confine my remarks to the peculiar customs connected with the subject in the former Zamindari.

109. The Salt land measurement differs greatly from the common Venkatagiri land measurement, the spare of 16 men's feet long and 8 broad being only allowed to a Gunta, 16 of which make a Paeda and 2 Paedas, an Allum. In dry measure 4 Muntas, each being equal to a Madras Puddee, go to a Toom and 20 Toom make a Candi, 8 of which are just equal to one Venkatagiri grain Candi.

110. The ryots being to prepare the ground in March by a simple but tedious process, which engages them full two months. They first turn up the ground to the depth of near 3 feet, after which it is twice ploughed and allowed time to dry. The land is then overflowed with about 6 inches depth of water and 6 men are allotted to the space of every Allum to tread the ground hard, which, if no rains fall in the interval, dries in about 8 days when it is a second time overflowed with the depth of one inch water, any unevenness in the ground is then perceived and rectified and the process of treading and beating the ground hard is resorted to for the last time until perfectly dry.

111. Each Allum of land is then divided into 22 pans, which are filled and in eight or ten days a crust of salt nearly an inch thick remains, which is observed to crystallize if the easterly winds prevail strongly at the time it is formed, but the westerly winds produce a contrary effect and turn it to powder—the quantity drawn from each pan the first time is estimated at 8 Candies, on the 2nd flooding only two Candies and being regularly filled two or three times a month, the quantity afterwards drawn from each pan more gradually decreases until the close of the season.

112. The salt is collected into large heaps and covered with straw which it's usual to burn in order to form a crust over the heap which preserves it from any injury of the weather. The Benaries are the only extensive dealers in salt and arrive at regular periods to make their purchases, the heaps are then broke up and sold to them by the Circar servants and ryots conjointly as the division between them does not take place before the sale. The Warum is equal unless the ryots' labour has been greater than common in flooding the pans, when they get in 16 parts the proportion of 9 and the Circar 7.

113. It is usual on the first formation of the pans to relinquish to the ryots two Guntas out of every Allum of land, which amount to one sixteenth on the whole produce manufactured. This indulgence is considered necessary to induce them to engage in the manufacture since the cheapness of salt would not otherwise adequately compensate them for their labour, the average sale of salt appearing to have been in Fasli 1207 so low as 19 Cs. 3 Ts. per Madras Pagoda. The several deductions from the gross produce previous to and after the sale, as, Inams, Mara, etc., peculiar in each village and the deduction from the Circar Warum are all distinctly shown in Statement No. 24. It therein appears that the whole quantity of salt manufacture exclusive of the produce of the two Guntas in each Allum ceded to the ryots, amounted to Candies 43,325 & Ts. 12 Ms. I understand a larger quantity might be made every year with timely advances to the ryots and should the manufacture be taken under the Company's management, its encouragement is, I conceive, deserving of consideration, since the vicinity of the Pulicat Lake affords the means of water carriage to Pulicat, where it might be shipped for export, or to Tiruvattur a distance of only 4 or 5 miles from the Presidency.

114. Although, Gentlemen, I cannot help regretting the delay which has occurred in the transmission of this report, it is incumbent on me in my own justification to state that since the receipt of the orders of Government of the 18th of October last to the Poligars of Venkatagiri and Kalahasti on their appeal against my first requisition for the delivery of their accounts. I have incessantly pressed the Poligars in general for the attendance of their Kurnams with the necessary accounts. The very serious warning of Government to the Poligar of Kalahasti enabled me to complete the investigation of his resources without any trouble or impediment on his part, but I am concerned to be under the necessity to state that from the rest, instead of aid and co-operation as enjoined them in the Proclamation of Government towards the full development of their resources, I have on the contrary met only with uniform counteraction and vexatious delay.

P.S.—I have mentioned in the body of this report the difficulties, I have experienced in obtaining information at all to be relied upon

Vide paragraphs 88 and 92.

Vide B. and C.

from the Bommaraz Poligar of his having made his servants sign and deliver in false accounts and I have also expressed my suspicions of the accuracy of those I subsequently obtained through the kurnams. These suspicions have been fully confirmed, by the survey and measurement of a Payaket or Division, since completed which I have now the honour to submit for your information with a comparative statement between the kurnams' accounts of that Payaket and the survey wherein it appears the actual teerva on Circar Land exceeds the amount shown by the kurnams 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. It may therefore be fairly presumed the Revenue of the Bommaraz Zamindari has been sunk nearly one-half.

LIST OF THE PACKET.

1. A Statement of the actual resources of the Sugatur, Purgannah dependent on the Venkatagiri Zamindari.
2. Do. of the Polur Purgannah dependent on the Venkatagiri Zamindari.
3. Do. of the Circar villages of the Venkatagiri Purgannah do.
4. Do. of the Inam villages of the do. do.
5. Do. of five villages do. do.
6. Do. of the Dursee Purgannah do. do.
7. Do. of the Pellur do. do.
8. Do. of the Podely do. do.
9. Do. of the Kochehlakotah do. do.
10. Do. of the Marella do. do.
11. A General Statement of the resources of the Venkatagiri Zamindari.
12. A Statement of the actual resources of the Kusbah Veeragavapuram, Sasvarapur Chembadu and Venkatapuram Maghans of the Kalahasti Zamindari.
13. A Statement of the actual resources of the Accoortee and Tondamanad Maghans of the Kalahasti Zamindari.
14. Do. of the Cunnelee and Cautoor Maghans of the Kalahastri Zamindari.
15. Do. of the Tirpurantikapuram Kullavut, Muttam and Loakee Poliams dependent on the Kalahasti Zamindari.
16. Do. of the Kottah or new Polliams dependent on the Kalahasti Zamindari.
17. Do. of the Purgannah of Setaramapuram dependent on the Kalahasti Zamindari.
18. A General Statement of the actual resources of the Kalahasti Zamindari.
19. A Statement of the actual resources of the Saidapur Zamindari.
20. Do. of the Bommaraz Poliam and Toorp Weontoos.
21. Do. of the Bommaraz Zamindari.
22. A General Comparative Statement of the resources of the Venkatagiri, Kalahasti, Bommaraz and Sydapur Zamindaries.
23. List of Inamdars referred to in paragraph 94 of the report.
24. Account particulars of Salt Manufactured in the Sugatur and Polur taluks in Fasli 1207.
- A.—List of Mundies and Chokces established in the Venkatagiri, Kalahasti, Sydapur Zamindaries and Bommaraz Poliam.

Report to the Board, dated 14th July 1801.

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