(1) Number of pages 42

(2) Date of repair 21-2-41

(3) Initials of the Referencer F

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 2041 Press
~~Mis.~~

301-302

Dated 25-10- 1861.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 25th October 1861.

No. 301. Read the following letter from G. N. TAYLOR, Esq., Inám Commissioner, to J. D. SIM, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, dated Palmanair, 27th July 1861, No. 48 :—

SIR,

I have the honor to submit for the approval of Government a Draft of the Instructions which I propose to issue for the guidance of the Deputy Collectors who are to be employed in the Inám Settlement of the Salem Districts ; and to request their special consideration of paragraphs 8 and 18 of the Draft, having reference to certain Pálayam and Trishwákam Agraháram tenures in that District.

——

Proceedings of the Inám Commissioner, dated Palmanair, 26th July 1861, No. 356.

1. The Collectorate of Salem consists of three divisions, Salem Proper, situated below the ghâts, the Báramahál and the Bálaghât, above the ghâts. The two former were ceded to the British Government by Tippu Sultán of Mysore, under the treaty of 1792 ; and the Bálaghât was acquired, on the extinction of Tippu's sovereignity, in 1799.

2. The Salem and Báramahál Táluqs were surveyed by Colonel Reade and his Assistants between Faslis 1205 and 1209. In Fasli 1212 the Permanent Settlement was formed. It failed in by far the greater part of the District, which has reverted to the Ryotwár mode of settlement ; leaving about one-fourth under the Muthádári system. In the Muthás, as well as in the Government Estates, the reversionary right in Inám tenures is reserved to Government by the terms of the Permanent Settlement ; though the Jódi charged on Ináms situated in the Muthás, being included in their assets, is payable to the Muthádárs.

3. The Bálaghât Táluqs were surveyed by Mr. Cockburn in Fasli 1212, and have always remained under the direct management of Government.

4. Besides the Muthás newly created in Fasli 1212, there are in this District three ancient Estates or Pálayams (Bágalúr Ankusagiri, and Súlagiri) the tenure of which remains to be defined. All these three Pálayams, which are situated in the Bálaghât, have claims to great antiquity. The Pálayagárs, were temporarily expelled by Tippu, but were re-instated in the possession of the Estates on the British assumption of the country ; and Captain Graham in 1799, issued to them Sanads fixing the amount of Peshkash payable to Government. The principle upon which this Peshkash was determined cannot be clearly ascertained from the records ; it is supposed to have been based on the tribute paid under Tippu ; which, as in the case of the similar Pálayam of Kangundi since transferred to North Arcot, must have been three-fifths of the assets. This settlement, however, does not seem to have been regarded as final ; for shortly after in 1802, the then Collector, Mr. Cockburn, had the lands of the Pálayams surveyed and submitted proposals for their re-settlement.

From Collector to Board, dated 7th December 1802.
Do. do. dated 30th May 1822.
Do. do. dated 14th August 1822.

5. In 1815 Government contemplated the permanent settlement of these Pálayams, together with others similarly circumstanced in Madura and Coimbatore, under the provisions of Regulation XXV of 1802. In pursuance of these orders, the Pálayams were attached on the occurrence of arrears in Faslis 1225 and 1226 and were kept for some years under Government management, when the lands were re-surveyed, and a full report, with numerous statements, was submitted by the Collector in 1822. The Board of Revenue, however, referring to the length of time during which the Pálayams had been allowed to be enjoyed on the original Peshkash, and to orders then recently passed by Government not to disturb the similar settlement of the Kangundi Pálayam made by Colonel Reade, recommended the immediate restoration of the Estates to the Pálayagárs. This was approved by the Government ; and the Pálayagárs have continued ever since to pay the same Peshkash that was fixed by Captain Graham.

Circular of the Board of Revenue, 27th April 1816.
From do. to Collector, 11th November 1819.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, 17th October 1822, paragraph 14.

6. Recently in 1850, the tenure of these Estates came again under discussion, in consequence of orders issued by the Court of Sudder Ádálat for the sale of the Bâgalúr Pálayapat, in satisfaction of private debts incurred by the Pálayagár. The Board of Revenue and Government were of opinion that the public assessment on the Pálayam not having been fixed in perpetuity, afforded a good argument against its sale by the Courts, but were unwilling to interfere with the regular course of law, and were content to insert a clause in the advertisement, notifying to intending purchasers that the Government reserved to themselves the option of continuing the Estate "on its existing Peshkash or even on its existing tenure." The sale was finally avoided by a private settlement made by the Pálayagár with his creditors.

Board to Government 28th July 1850.
From Government, 22nd February 1850.
From Board to Government, 20th July 1851.
From Government, 7th March 1851.

7. More recently still, Government had to determine the succession to the Ankusagiri Pálayapat which they settled on principles of general justice, the absence of a permanent Cowle vesting them with a discretionary authority in the matter.

Board's Proceedings, 20th February 1861.
Government do. 9th April do.

8. It appears to the Commissioner to be undesirable that these Pálayams should remain any longer in, what may be termed, a state of doubt and unsettlement. He believes that the Peshkash fixed 60 years ago, and suffered to continue unaltered ever since, and which is not lower than that borne by similar Estates in North Arcot, cannot now be fairly disturbed; and it appears to him that the orders passed by Government in 1822, which seem to have escaped attention during the discussion in 1850, virtually settled the question. If this view meets with the approval of Government, it will conduce to the interests of all parties concerned to declare the fact by the issue of permanent deeds of Sanad Istimirár, placing these Pálayams, as has been recently done in the case of the Kangundi and Punganúr Pálayams, in the same position as other ancient Estates permanently settled.

Collector to Board of Revenue, 14th August 1822, paragraph 5.

9. These Estates are not divisible amongst heirs; the eldest son succeeding to the whole with the obligation of maintaining the other members of the family. This peculiarity of tenure, supported by long usage, will of course be maintained even after their permanent settlement.

10. As regards Ináms situated in the Pálayams, the Sanad of Captain Graham enjoined the Pálayagárs to continue them according to custom, but authorized the resumption of such of them as were invalid. The Settlement, however, which was then made, being simply temporary and imperfect in its provisions, cannot be binding in all respects. All Ináms existing at the date of the issue of the Sanad in 1799, being excluded from the assets upon which the Peshkash was fixed, will be properly reserved to Government as in all other similar Estates. No objections have been raised by the Pálayagárs to the Government acting upon this principle and resuming lapsed Ináms in a few recent instances.

11. Besides the ordinary classes of religious and personal grants, there were a number of Ináms held by the relations, servants and Military Peons of the Pálayagárs known as Omligás. These Ináms are supposed to be held during the pleasure of the Pálayagárs; but Captain Graham's Sanad provides that the Pálayagárs shall impose a suitable Jódi, but not resume them. All the Ináms in these Pálayams, having been attached on the occasion of the Estates being taken under Government management in Faslis 1225-1226, were afterwards restored to the Inámdárs under the orders of the Board of Revenue. It does not clearly appear whether the Ináms of the Omligá classes were restored at the same time, or were allowed to be incorporated with the Aiyan lands. Should any Ináms of this class still exist, not being grants made subsequent to 1799, the Commissioner is of opinion that they will be fairly enfranchised on the same principles as were sanctioned for the similar tenures in the Pálayam of Kangundi; the quit-rent resulting from the enfranchisement being made over to the Pálayagárs.

From Inám Commissioner to Government, 6th December 1860.
From Government, 20th March 1861.

12. The District having been surveyed throughout at a very early period, accounts of a sufficiently old date are available for the verification of Inám titles—

I. The earliest of these is the Inámati account of Fasli 1211, the year preceding the Permanent Settlement, which gives the boundaries, extent, assessment, and Jódi of Inám lands according to the Survey, and which is the standard of reference in all disputed questions regarding Ináms between the Government and the Muthádárs.

II. Subsequently, Inám Kaifíats, or statements, were prepared in Fasli 1219, and another in Fasli 1224, which show the nature and origin of Ináms and the titles by which they are supported.

III. In Fasli 1230, the attention of the Collector having been drawn to unauthorized changes in Ináms made by the Muthádárs, Inám Jamábandi statements were prepared in that, and the next three years to check the usurpations of the Muthádárs, which exhibit all changes of incumbency.

Board's Proceedings, 17th October 1822, paragraph 11.

IV. A statement of the Ináms and emoluments of the village servants was prepared in Fasli 1209, under the orders of the Board of Revenue.

V. In Fasli 1248 a register of Ináms in a tabular form was prepared, which affords most complete information on the subject. All subsequent annual accounts prepared during the Jamábandi Settlements, being based upon no scrutiny of titles, are simply useful to prove the existence of the Inám in each particular year.

VI. For entire Inám villages, a tabular statement prepared in Fasli 1209 gives much useful information regarding the area and assets as taken from the Survey accounts, and as respects those portions of them which lapsed to Government from various causes; Shrótriyam Kaifíats taken in Fasli 1224, and a Shrótriyam Register prepared in Fasli 1231, describe fully the past history of each village, the titles by which it is supported, and the changes of tenure which it had undergone.

VII. For the Ináms in the Pálayams the chief standards of reference are the accounts of the Survey in Fasli 1212, and of the Survey in Fasli 1228. In restoring the Ináms on the latter occasion, a scrutiny was made into the tenures of the entire Inám villages, the results of which are shown in statements prepared on that occasion.

13. The Survey assessment on the Government lands has been recently reduced as follows:—

I. In the Táluqs below the Ghâts a reduction of 3 Annas in the Rupee was made on dry lands now assessed at 3 Rupees and above, and of two Annas in the Rupee on lands assessed at 1¼ Rupee to 3 Rupees; and in the Báramahál of one Anna in the Rupee on all lands assessed at 1¼ Rupee and above, and in both cases a maximum rate of 4 Rupees per acre was adopted to which all rates above it were reduced.

Order of Government, 11th May 1859.

II. As regards wet lands in both the above divisions, excepting those watered by the Cavery channels, a reduction of two Annas in the Rupee was made on lands assessed at and above 9 Rupees; and of one Anna in the Rupee on rates between 5 and 9 Rupees, and a maximum of 14 Rupees per acre was adopted to which all rates above it were reduced.

III. To the lands in the Bálaghát Táluqs no material relief was needed.

14. Reduction to the above extent and on the same principles will be now made in the Survey Tarams in assessing Ináms in the Government, as well as Muthádári, villages of the respective divisions. The distinction of single and double crop wet lands does not obtain in this District, and two crops are allowed to be raised on wet Ináms without any Tírva to Government.

15. The new Survey now in progress has not advanced sufficiently to admit of its results being adopted in their entirety in the Inám Settlement. Before actual operations are commenced, should the Survey Department be in a position to furnish statements showing at any rate the new numbers and extent, if not the assessment, of Inám fields for whole Táluqs, the same will be followed in the registration of Ináms, and any excess found over the old Survey area will be disposed of in accordance with the recent orders of the Secretary of State for India.

16. The Commissioner next proceeds to notice the various descriptions of Inám tenures met with in the District. Of entire villages there are the following kinds :—

	In Amani Estates.	In Muthás.	In Pálayams.	Total.
Share Villages.....	74	34	...	108
Sarva Inám Villages.....	62	27	23	112
Jódi Villages.....	26	6	55	87
Jághírs.....	16	...	...	16
Hill Villages.....	3	...	...	3
	181	67	78	326

From Colonel Reade to Captain Macleod, 21st March 1798.

17. During the Inám investigation made by Colonel Reade and his Assistant, these entire villages were found to be of the following three descriptions :—

(1.) Agraháram or Shrótriyams, or rent free and Jódi Villages which were supported by Sanads.

(2.) Agraháram of the above description which were resumed by Tippu but were afterwards restored by him in portions under the name of Ardha Mániyams. The portions thus restored were marked off into separate villages, and, when the division made of the lands was considered to be in favor of the Agraháramdárs, a Jódi was charged on them.

(3.) Agraháram resumed by Tippu in 1784, but nevertheless allowed to be enjoyed at a light assessment by his subordinates. The first and second classes of villages were continued by Colonel Reade as they were found. In regard to the third, it was proposed to restore the villages to the Agraháramdárs on a Jódi equal to one-third of their value; or to allow them a share, generally one-third or Trishwákam, of the collections of the villages which were to be taken under Government management. The latter alternative was generally accepted as the Jódi fixed was high, being calculated on the assessment of the waste as well as cultivated lands; and even of the villages restored on a fixed Jódi, seven had recently to be connected into the Trishwákam tenure, as the Agraháramdárs were unable to hold them on the heavy Jódi originally fixed in Colonel Macleod's Division.

From Collector to the Board of Revenue, 18th January 1838 and 20th October 1840.
From Government, 27th April 1841.

18. Such is the origin of the share villages. They are mostly Trishwákam; in some villages the shares allowed to the Agraháramdárs are one-fourth, one-fifth, one-sixth and two-fifths and in one instance a fixed sum of Rupees 19 is paid. They resemble in their tenure the Hissa Shrótriyams of the Ceded Districts, and for the reasons already given in regard to them, the Commissioner considers it will be conducive to the public interests to restore the Agraháram to their proprietors on a commuted Jódi, to be fixed with reference to the past collections of Government and the prospects of future improvement; and where the Agraháramdárs are unable to undertake the management of the Estates, their interest in them will be commuted into an equivalent extent of Inám land, and the villages entirely assumed by Government. The measure commends itself specially to favorable notice in the present instance as the lands are in the possession of the Agraháramdárs, who hold them in shares called Swastiyams; and there can be no doubt that private Estates of this nature thrive best when the interference of Government is altogether removed and the public demand is fixed. At present, the annual deduction of the Agraháramdárs' rights from the beriz of the lands cultivated in each share, and the collection of the Agraháramdárs' share of the cost of repairs performed to the works of irrigation, lead to needless complication which it is desirable to avoid.

Bellary Proceedings, paragraph 16.
From Inám Commissioner to Government, 28th January 1861.

19. The tenures are further to be enfranchised under the rules. Agraháram are supposed to be alienable property, but they have not been so practically treated in this District, and their original titles are too defective to entitle them to be regarded as already free-holds in their nature.

20. In the share villages as well as in the Sarva and Jódi Agraháram, there are several shares which have either fallen in to Government owing to failure of heirs, or are lapses which remain to be investigated. These will be best made over to the Agraháramdárs, their full value being added to the quit-rent.

21. The commutation of the share villages, situated in private Estates, can only be made with the consent of the proprietors, to whom the measure will be as advantageous as to the Government. Where consent is not given to the commutation, the Trishwákam tenures will nevertheless be brought under the rules of enfranchisement.

22. The Sarva Inám and Jódi villages are held as personal grants, or for the support of religious institutions, and require no special orders. The service Jághírs, given for a limited number of generations, will be allowed to be enfranchised, on ¼ or ½ quit-rent according as one or more lives yet remain.

23. Of the three hill villages, one Nárkanúr, recently came under notice on the occurrence of a lapse, and was continued by Government on one-half assessment, which was imposed on account of the defective title of the present holder rather than in consideration of any defect in the title of the village itself. Little is known of the other two villages situated in the Attúr Táluq held by Chinna Kálroyen and Peria Kálroyen, who also hold similar villages in the District of South Arcot. These villages were never surveyed owing to their unhealthy climate, and they are not included in the Jamábandi returns, nor is any information to be gathered regarding them in the Records. Their titles will have to be investigated by the Deputy Collector, and if there is nothing but unrecognized possession to support them, they will be properly chargeable with the higher rate of quit-rent.

24. Accompanying is a complete Statement of land Revenue alienated in minor Ináms of various classes. The Commissioner will briefly notice such of them as call for remark.

Dévádáyam.

25. Of the Pagoda lands those belonging to the larger institutions were resumed in the early part of the British administration and money allowances substituted in their stead, and it does not appear that they have been recently re-connected into land. The Ináms now in existence belong to the smaller Pagodas and will be confirmed for their support.

Bhattavarti Khairati.

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Bhattavarti (charity) Inám to Bramins...	70,892	7	10
2. Khairati (charity)	7,546	1	1
3. Pédavarti (Inám to read Hindu Scriptures)	1,105	2	3
4. Puránam (Inám to read Sacred Histories)...	2	13	6
5. Sicklegár Inám to the man employed to sharpen instruments	6	2	8
6. Védar (huntsman)...	105	4	10
7. Halálkór (sweeper of privies)	11	6	10
8. Kotakodigi (Inam for the protection of the fence around the village)	1,875	0	10
9. Raktakodigi (Inám granted to the heirs of the people killed in war)...	953	7	3
10. Kanchini (Dancing Girl)	3	2	6
11. Stala Gondas (Headmen)..	462	3	0
12. Pille do.	47	14	1
13. Garadi Inám for skill in Legerdemain.. ..	2	3	7
14. Valluva (Astrologer)	6	8	9
15. Kuttandi (Dancer)	53	3	11
16. Kavirayen (Poet)	47	6	5
17. Kondovorti (Field Watcher)...	9	5	4
18. Pambatti (snake charmer)	75	13	1
19. Batraj (Village Bard)	29	5	1
20. Yerudukatti (bullock dancer)	15	4	7
21. Dowbar (Jugler)	1	5	0
22. Pannsava (a Native Bugler)	4	1	4
23. Kumbar (Pot maker)	11	3	7
24. Hakim (Doctor)	241	2	8
25. Jetti (Gladiator)	104	5	3
* Total...	83,612	7	3

* N. B.—There is a small difference in the total as compared with the Statement.

26. Under these heads are entered, besides the usual personal grants, numerous minor Ináms of small extent known by different names which were given either for services which ceased with the occasion, or for the support of certain castes of people rendering nominal service. They will be all treated as personal grants and enfranchised on the same rates of quit-rent as are applicable to that class. The Stala Gonda Ináms will be similarly treated, except where they are held for the office of village headmen.

27. These Ináms (Zamíndári) belong to the District Revenue and Judicial Officers under the former Governments known as Déspándi, Désmuk, &c. Their offices were abolished and the emoluments resumed by the Mysore Government. In consideration of their claims, life pensions and Ináms on hereditary tenure were conferred on these

Zamíndári Ináms, Rupees 4,794.

Collector's letter of the 21st June 1858.

officers for their support in the early part of the British administration. The Ináms will be now treated as personal grants.

Dasabandam Rupees 16,216.

From Collector to Board, 31st December 1834.

28. The Dasabandam Ináms are confined to the Báramahál and Bálaghát Táluqs. They are mostly of the description called Khandam Dasabandams. They were generally given to the extent of a fourth of the wet land under the tank when new works had to be constructed; and a fifth, sixth, or eighth, when old sources of irrigation had simply to be repaired and maintained, though the relative proportions have since altered owing to changes in the Áyakat. In a very few cases, one-fourth of the Revenue under the tanks is deducted from the Beriz and paid as Dasabandam, and, in a few more, such deductions from the Beriz are annually allowed to the Dasabandamdárs, over and above the Khandam Inám, as may be necessary to make up one-fourth of the Revenue under the tanks. The Ináms will be continued on their present tenure. The deductions from the Beriz will remain undisturbed.

Village service Ináms.

From Collector to Board of Revenue, 16th April 1836.

29. The Ináms of the Monigárs and Curnums were resumed throughout the District in Faslis 1211 and 1213, and deductions from the Beriz were substituted at $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. for the Monigár in the Báramahál and Balaghát, and at varying rates in the Táluqs below the ghâts. The small extent of Inám which will appear under these heads belongs to Inám villages. In the Muthás no State remuneration is provided for the Monigár; none having been allowed in the Permanent Settlement. The Ináms of Natagár (Shroff), Tandalkárs or Village Revenue Peons, Totís, Nírkattís, and Kávalgárs, continue to be enjoyed, though excepting those of the Nírkattís they are small in extent. They will be recorded for the present, in accordance with the instructions already given on the subject, until Mr. Pelly is able to decide on what footing the village Establishments in this District are to be placed.

	Ináms.	Deductions from Beriz.
	Rs.	Rs.
Potail	1,272	92,657
Curnum	34	
Shroff		
Tandalkár	5,275	
Nírkattí		
Tóti		
Kavali	118	

Miscellaneous Ináms.

30. The Ináms of the village private servants marginally* noted, included under the head of Miscellaneous Ináms will be recorded in separate village service Registers and continued on their present tenure, unless the Deputy Collector should find that the services of any class of them can be dispensed with, without objections on the part of the village community, in which case such Ináms will be enfranchised and brought on the general Registers.

* According to Fasli 1250.

	Rs.		Rs.
Panchángam	3,925	Barber	610
Blacksmith	2,219	Chakili	24
Carpenter	1,256	Runner of boundaries	46
Opener of sluice	217	Potter	65
Washerman	404	Sweeper	147

Choultries .. .. 280.
Water paudal .. .. 520.
Kázi .. .. 2,566.

31. The above head also includes Ináms enjoyed by choultries and other semi-charitable and religious institutions, which will be continued on their present tenure and entered on the general Registers.

Topes.

32. The rent free topes in this District are all held for public or charitable purposes, and will be confirmed accordingly.

Permanent Cowle lands.
Order of Government, 1st October 1859.

33. There is a class of favorably assessed lands held on the Cowles of Collector Mr. Cockburn. They will have in a great measure disappeared with the reductions made in the assessment, and even those which remain will not come under the Inám Settlement, as the Cowles in question were given simply for the purpose of encouraging cultivation.

(Signed) G. N. TAYLOR,
Inám Commissioner.

No. 302. ORDER THEREON, 25th October 1861, No. 2,041.

1. The Government approve the Proceedings of the Inám Commissioner, submitted with the above letter, containing instructions proposed to be issued by him, for the guidance of the Deputy Collectors entrusted with the Settlement of Ináms in the Salem District. There are but one or two points which it appears necessary to notice.

2. Referring to certain ancient Polliems, or Estates, in Salem, Mr. Taylor suggests in paragraph 8 the issue of permanent deeds to place the Poligars in a position similar to that of other possessors of permanently settled Estates. These Polliems are in no respect Ináms; and as similar properties exist in other Districts, the question of issuing permanent Sanads, and of the additional payments which should be required for thus extending the present imperfect rights must be considered on general grounds. The Board of Revenue will be requested to consult the Collectors of Salem, North Arcot and Madura, where these Polliems chiefly occur, and to report to Government on the subject at an early date. The old Ináms prior to 1799 within the three Salem Polliems having been reserved to Government will be dealt with by the Commission in the usual course. Such of the Omliga Ináms as still exist of older date than 1799 may be enfranchised as was done in Congoondy, the Poligars receiving the proceeds of the enfranchisements. Recent grants of all kinds made and resumable by the Poligars themselves cannot of course be interfered with.

3. The arrangements proposed in paragraphs 18 and 20 are approved; but in each case the Collector must be consulted, and the final decision rest with him and the Commissioner.

4. In paragraph 30, Mr. Taylor instructs his Deputy Collectors as to the disposal of the Ináms of certain village servants marginally noted by him. In this list the Ináms of sluice openers and sweepers are improperly included. These Ináms should for the present be recorded in the village service Registers.

5. The other parts of Mr. Taylor's instructions need no remark.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

Salem Commissioner's Office
Palamcair 27th July 1861.

No 48.

From

G. N. Taylor Esqr.
Salem Commissioner

To

J. D. Sim Esqr.
Secretary to Government Revl Depmt

Sir,

I have the honor to submit for the approval of Government a draft of the Instructions which I propose to issue for the guidance of the Deputy Collectors who are to be employed in the Rám settlement of the Salem District, and to request their special consideration of Paras 8 and 18 of the Draft, having reference to certain Pala: yam and Trishwákam Agrahárum tenures in that District

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your Most Obt Servant

Salem Commissioner

R Cons: 27th April/61 Ans 47. 48
—— 28th July/50 — 11. 12
—— 7th March/51 — 7 48
—— 11 May — /59 — 142
—— 1 Octr — /59 — 100. 101
—— 20 March/61 — 376. 377
—— 22d " " — 419. 420
—— 19 April — 142. 143

Copy via Lettr to England
D/11th February 1862 R5

103-71
9-69
27-9-94

No 301.

C 28 Sep: R 2 Octr

Revenue
Prod of Govt for October
1861
From No 1830.
The Madras Commissioner
To
The Secretary
to Government
Revenue Department

Dated 27 July 1861.

Received 29th
No 2041. 25. Oct.
1861
p 48

Sir

I have the honor to submit for the approval of Government a draft of the instructions which he proposes to issue for the final Settlement of the Salem District & requests special consideration to Paras 8 & 18 thereof—

Statement of Inám Ryatwár for F 1363 in the District of Salem.

Items		Ryotwári Villages			Jári Mathás			Pálayapats			Total		
		Land	Assessment	Sodi	Land	Assessment	Sodi	Land	Assessment	Sodi	Land	Assessment	Sodi
Maánium Lands	Dévadáyam	Pagodas	8895	15061	1566	2930	3710	333	1269	1946	126	13094	20717	2025
		Village Goddess	12900	21493	1900	5067	3793	822	821	1318	356	19500	31604	3078
		Mosque	402	1182	"	318	760	"	"	"	"	720	1942	0
		Total	22197	37736	3466	9115	13263	1155	2090	3264	482	33402	54363	5103
	Dharmadáyam	Bhattavarti	25464	52505	8408	8282	15936	2359	4208	6521	8	37954	74962	10775
		Shairáti Ináms	3689	5820	89	1104	1928	3	69	118	2	4862	7866	94
		Total	29153	58325	8497	9386	17864	2362	4277	6639	10	42816	82828	10869
	Others Inams	Zamindári Ináms	1576	2825	472	1166	1969	.	.	.	.	2742	4794	472
		Desabandam Ináms	1873	10109	66	506	2375	68	1033	3732	.	3412	16216	134
		Total	3449	12934	538	1672	4344	68	1033	3732	.	6154	21010	606
	Servants Inams	Total Ináms	610	918	125	168	334	42	.	"	"	778	1252	167
		Karnams Ináms	34	34	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	34	34	5
		Sundry Village Servants Tottis, Talayáris &c.	1374	3482	343	524	1104	152	269	689	46	2167	5275	541
		Total	2018	4434	473	692	1458	194	269	689	46	2979	6501	713
	Miscellaneous Inams	Karáli Ináms	37	110	.	1	8	.	.	.	.	38	118	"
		Miscellaneous Ináms	6592	11467	613	2654	4502	331	1648	2626	73	10894	18395	1017
		Total	6629	11577	613	2655	4510	331	1648	2626	73	10932	18713	1017
	Total Service Inams		8647	16011	1086	3347	5968	525	1917	3315	119	13911	25294	1730
	Total Inams		63446	125006	13587	23520	41439	4110	9317	16950	611	96283	183395	18308
Inám Villages		Kayam Jodi Villages	8387	34999	12854	2862	10386	3784	11674	16210	2866	22923	62295	19504
		Sarva Inám Villages	31334	49873	16	10549	24428	63	5427	7764	.	47310	82065	79
		Inam Villages given for Pagodas in the Pálayapats	"	"	"	.	.	.	2028	2986	.	2028	2986	"
		Jághirs given for Service rendered to the Company	11344	11889	1046	.	.	.	.	.	.	11344	11889	1046
		Total	51065	96761	13916	13411	34814	3847	19129	27660	2866	83605	159236	20629
Grand Total			1,14,511	2,21,767	27,503	36,931	76,253	7,957	28,446	44,610	3,477	1,79,888	3,42,630	38,937

These do not include the 108 Shara Villages and 3 Hill Villages.

Inám Commissioners Office
Palmanair 26 July 1864.

Inám Commissioner

Copy in a Letter to England
dated 4th February 1862 No 5

103-71
27775

Enclosure in the Collector's Letter to the Commissioner dated 26 July 1861 No 356

Rd 1st March 1862

Proceedings of the Inám Commissioner dated Salmanair 26th July 1861.

The Collectorate of Salem consists of three divisions, Salem Proper situated below the Ghâts, the Bâramahál and the Bálaghát, above the Ghâts. The two former were ceded to the British Government by Tippu Sultán of Mysore under the treaty of 1792, and the Bálaghát was acquired, on the extinction of Tippu's Sovereignty, in 1799—

2 The Salem and Bâramahál Talugs were surveyed by Colonel Reade and his Assistants between Fasli 1205 and 1209. In Fasli 1212 the Permanent Settlement was formed— It failed in by far the greater part of the District, which has reverted to the Rayatwár mode of settlement; leaving about one fourth under the Muthadári system. In the Muthás, as well as in the Government Estates, the reversionary right

pu

in Inám tenures is reserved to Government by the terms of the Permanent Settlement, though the Jódi charged on Ináms situated in the Muthás, being included in their assets, is payable to the Muthádárs.

3. The Pálaghát Táluqs were surveyed by Mr Cockburn in Fasli 1212, and have always remained under the direct management of Government.

4. Besides the Muthás newly created in Fasli 1212, there are in this District three ancient Estates or Pálayams (Pégalúr, Ankusagiri, and Súlagiri) the tenure of which remains to be defined. All these three Pálayams, which are situated in the Bálá-ghát, have claims to great antiquity. The Pálayagárs were temporarily expelled by Tippu, but were reinstated in the possession of the Estates on the British assumption of the country; and Captain Graham, in 1794, issued to them Sanads fixing the amount of Péshkash payable to Government. The principle upon which this Peshkash

was

Inám

From Collector & Board dated 7th Decr 1802
Do Do 30 May 1822
Do Do 14 August 1822

was determined cannot be clearly ascertained from the records; it is supposed to have been based on the tribute paid under Tippu, which, as in the case of the similar Pálayam of Rayakóta since transferred to North Arcot, must have been 3/5ths of the assets. This settlement, however, does not seem to have been regarded as final, for shortly after, in 1802, the then Collector, Mr Cockburn, had the lands of the Pálayams surveyed and submitted proposals for their resettlement.

Circular of the Board & Resume 27 April 1816.
From Do to Collector 11 Novr 1819.

5. In 1815 Government contemplated the permanent settlement of these Pálayams, together with others similarly circumstanced in Madura and Coimbatore, under the provisions of Regulation XXV of 1802. In pursuance of these orders, the Pálayams were attached on the occurrence of arrears in Faslis 1225 and 1226 and were kept for some years under Government management, when the lands were resurveyed, and a full report, with numerous Statements, was submitted by the Collector in 1822.

4

The Board of Revenue, however, referring to the length of time during which the Palayams had been allowed to be enjoyed on the original Peshkash, and to orders then recently passed by Government not to disturb the similar settlement of the Rayandi Palayam made by Col. Reade, recommended the immediate restoration of the Estates to the Palayagars. This was approved by the Government, and the Palayagars have continued ever since to pay the same Peshkash that was fixed by Captain Graham.

Proceedings of the Bd of Revenue 17 Oct 1822 para 14

6. Recently, in 1850, the tenure of these Estates came again under discussion, in consequence of orders issued by the Court of Sadr Adalat for the sale of the Pagalur Palayapat, in satisfaction of private debts incurred by the Palayagar. The Board of Revenue and Government were of opinion that the public assessment on the Palayam not having been fixed in perpetuity, afforded a good argument against its sale by the Courts, but

to Board & Govt 28 July 1850.
From Govt 22 Feby 1851
From Bd to Govt 20 July 1851
From Govt 7 March 1851

2

but were unwilling to interfere with the regular course of law, and were content to insert a clause in the advertisement notifying to intending purchasers that the Government reserved to themselves the option of continuing the Estate "on its existing Peshkash or even on its existing tenure." The sale was finally avoided by a private settlement made of the Palayam with his Creditors—

5 17

20

1851 Pro: 4 Feby 1851.
Govt do 9 April do

7. Nine recently still, Government had to determine the succession to the Ankandi Siri Palayapat which they settled on principles of general justice, the absence of a permanent Rule vesting them with a discretionary authority in the matter.

8. It appears to the Commissioner the undesirable that these Palayams should remain any longer in, what may be termed, a state of doubt and unsettlement. He believes that the Peshkash fixed 60 years ago, and suffered to continue unaltered ever since, and which is not lower than

that

that borne by similar Estates in North Arcot, cannot now be fairly disturbed; and it appears to him that the orders passed by Government in 1822, which seem to have escaped attention during the discussion in 1850, virtually settled the question. If this view meets with the approval of Government, it will conduce to the interests of all Parties concerned to declare the fact by the issue of Permanent deeds of Sanad I'stimirár, placing these Pálayams, as has been recently done in the case of the Kangundi and Dungánur Pálayams, in the same position as other ancient Estates permanently settled.

9. These Estates are not divisible amongst heirs; the eldest son succeeding to the whole with the obligation of maintaining the other Members of the family. This peculiarity of tenure, supported by long usage, will of course be maintained even after their permanent settlement.

Collector to Board of Rev. 7th August 1822 Para 5

10. As regards Ináms situated in

in the Pálayams, the Sanad of Capt. Graham enjoined the Pálayagárs to continue them according to Custom, but authorized the resumption of such of them as were invalid. The settlement, however, which was then made, being simply temporary and imperfect in its provisions, cannot be binding in all respects. All Ináms existing at the date of the issue of the Sanad in 1799, being excluded from the assets upon which the Peshkash was fixed, will be properly reserved to Government as in all other similar Estates. No objections have been raised by the Pálayagárs to the Government acting upon this principle and resuming lapsed Ináms in a few recent instances.

11. Besides the ordinary classes of religious and personal grants, there were a number of Ináms held by the relations, Servants and military Peons of the Pálayagárs known as Omlegás. These Ináms are supposed to be held during the pleasure of the Pálayagárs, but Capt. Graham's

Sanad

Sanad provides that the Palayagárs shall impose a suitable Jódi but not resume them. All the Náms in these Palayams having been attached on the occasion of the Estates being taken under Government management in Faslis 1225 & 1226, were afterwards restored to the Náindárs under the orders of the Board of Revenue. It does not clearly appear whether the Náms of the Ombiyát classes were restored at the same time, or were allowed to be incorporated with the Ajyan lands. Should any Náms of this class still exist, not being grants made subsequent to 1799, the Commissioners is of opinion that they will be fairly enfranchised on the same principles as were sanctioned for the similar tenures in the Palayam of Ramnad; the quit rent resulting from the enfranchisement being made over to the Palayagárs -

From Nam Commissr to Govt 6 Dec 1865
From Govt 20 March 1861
686

12. The District having been surveyed throughout at a very early period, accounts of a sufficiently old date are available

available for the verification of Nám titles -

I The earliest of these is the Námati account of Fasli 1211, the year preceding the Permanent Settlement, which gives the boundaries, extent, assessment, and Jodi of Nám lands according to the Survey, and which is the standard of reference in all disputed questions regarding Náms between the Government and the Muthádárs -

II Subsequently, Nám Kaifiati, or Statements, were prepared in Fasli 1219, and another in Fasli 1224, which shew the nature and origin of Náms and the titles by which they are supported.

Boards Proceedings 17 Oct 1822 Para 11.

III In Fasli 1230 the attention of the Collector having been drawn to unauthorized changes in Náms made by the Muthadárs, Nám Jamábandi Statements were prepared in that and the next three years to check the usurpations of the Muthadárs, which exhibit

all

all changes of incumbency.

IV A Statement of the Inams and emoluments of the Village Servants was prepared in Fasli 1209 under the orders of the Board of Revenue—

V In Fasli 1248 a register of Inams in a tabular form was prepared which affords most complete information on the subject. All subsequent annual accounts prepared during the Jamabandi Settlements, being based upon no scrutiny of titles, are simply useful to prove the existence of the Inam in each particular year.

VI For entire Inám Villages, a tabular statement prepared in Fasli 1209 gives much useful information regarding the area and assets as taken from the Survey accounts, and as respects those portions of them which lapsed to Government from various causes, Shrótriyam Kaifiats taken in Fasli 1224 and a Shrotriyam Register prepared in Fasli 1231, describe fully the past history of each Village, the titles by

Plantation

by which it is supported, and the changes of tenure which it had undergone—

VII For the Ináms in the Pálayams the chief standards of reference are the accounts of the Survey in Fasli 1212, and of the Survey in Fasli 1228. In restoring the Ináms on the latter occasion, a scrutiny was made into the tenures of the entire Inám Villages, the results of which are shewn in Statements prepared on that occasion.

13. The Survey assessment on the Government lands has been recently reduced as follows.

Order of Govt 11 May 1859.

1 In the Talugs below the Ghâts a reduction of 3 Annas in the Rupee was made in dry lands now assessed at 3 Rupees and above, and of 2 annas in the Rupee on lands assessed at 1¼ Rupee to 3 Rupees; and in the Báramahál of one Anna in the Rupee on all lands assessed at 1¼ Rupee and above, and in both cases a maximum rate of 4 Rupees per acre was adopted to which all rates above it were reduced—

2 As regards wet lands in both the

the above divisions, excepting those watered by the Cauery Channels, a reduction of 2 annas in the Rupee was made on lands assessed at and above 9 Rupees; and of one anna in the Rupee on rates between 5 and 9 Rupees and a maximum of 14 Rupees per acre was adopted to which all rates above it were reduced—

3. To the lands in the Bálaghát Tálugs no material relief was needed—

14. Reduction to the above extent (and on the same principles will be now made in the Survey Tarams in assessing Máms in the Government, as well as Mathádári, Villages of the respective divisions. The distinction of single and double Crop wet lands does not obtain in this District, and two Crops are allowed to be raised on wet Máms without any Tirva to Government

15 The new Survey now in progress has not advanced sufficiently to admit of its results being adopted in their entirety in the Mám settlement. Before actual operations

and

4 Paragraphs

are commenced, should the Survey Department be in a position to furnish Statements shewing at any rate the new numbers and extent, of wet the assessment of Mám fields for whole Talugs, the same will be followed in the registration of Máms, and any excess found over the old Survey area will be disposed of in accordance with the recent orders of the Secretary of State for India—

16. The Commissioner next proceeds to notice the various descriptions of Mám tenures met with in the District. Of entire Villages there are the following kinds.

	Mámdáni Estates	Mutthas	Bálagams	Total
Share Villages	74	34	"	108
Sarva Mám Villages	62	27	23	112
Jodi Villages	26	6	55	87
Jághirs	16	"	"	16
Hill Villages	3	"	"	3
	181	67	78	326

From Col. Read to Capt. Macleod 21 March 1798.

17. During the Mám investigation made by Colonel Reade and his Assistant, these entire Villages were found to be of the following three descriptions;

pt

1st Agraháramus or Shrótriyams, or rent-free and Jodi Villages which were supported by Sanáds;

2d Agraháramus of the above description which were resumed by Tippu but were afterwards restored by him in portions under the name of Ardha Mániyams. The patnams thus restored were marked off into separate Villages, and when the division made of the lands was considered due in favor of the Agraháramdárs, a Jodi was charged on them.

3d Agraháramus resumed by Tippu in 1784. but nevertheless allowed to be enjoyed at a light assessment by his subordinates. The first and second classes of Villages were continued by Col: Reade as they were found. In regard to the third, it was proposed to restore the Villages to the Agraháramdárs on a Jodi equal to 1/3d of their value, or to allow them a share, generally one third, or Trishwákam, of the Collections of the Villages which were to be taken under Government management. The latter alternative was generally

accepted

From Colr & the Bd of Rev 18 Jany 1838 & 20 Oct 1840
From Govt 27 April 1841.

accepted as the Jodi fixed was high, being calculated on the assessment of the waste as well as cultivated lands; and even of the Villages restored on a fixed Jodi, seven had recently to be connected into the Trishwákam tenure, as the Agraháramdárs were unable to hold them on the heavy Jodi originally fixed in Col: Macleod's division.

Bellary Proceedings Para 16.
From Asst Comm.r to Govt 28 Jany 1861.

18. Such is the origin of the share Villages. They are mostly Trishwákam; in some Villages the shares allowed to the Agraháramdárs are 1/4, 1/5, 1/6, and 2/5; and in one instance a fixed sum of Rs 19 is paid. They resemble in their tenure the Biesa Shrótriyams of the Ceded Districts, and for the reasons already given in regard to them, the Commissioner considers it will be conducive to the public interests to restore the Agraháramus to their properties on a Commuted Jodi, to be fixed with reference to the past collections of Government and the prospects of future improvement; and where the Agraháramdárs are unable to undertake the management of the Estates, their interest in them

will

will be Commuted into an equivalent quantity of Inám land and the Villages entirely assumed by Government. The measure commends itself specially to favorable notice in the present instance as the lands are in the possession of the Agrahárandárs, who hold them in shares called Swastiyams; and there can be no doubt that private Estates of this nature thrive best when the interference of Government is altogether removed and the public demand is fixed. At present the annual deduction of the Agrahárandárs' profits from the heriz of the lands cultivated in each share, and the collection of the Agrahárandárs' share of the cost of repairs performed to the Works of Irrigation, lead to needless complication which it is desirable to avoid.

19. The tenures are neither to be enfranchised under the rules. Agrahárams are supposed to be alienable property, but they have not been so practically treated in this District, and their original titles are too defective to entitle them to be regarded as already fee-holds in their nature.

20.

20. In the share-Villages as well as in the Sarva and Jodi Agrahárams, there are several shares which have either fallen in to Government owing to failure of heirs, or are lapses which remain to be investigated. These will be best made over to the Agrahárandárs, their full value being added to the quit rent.

21. The Commutation of the share Villages, situated in private Estates, can only be made with the Consent of the Proprietors, to whom the measure will be as advantageous as to the Government. Where Consent is not given to the Commutation, the Trishwákam tenures will nevertheless be brought under the rules of enfranchisement.

22. The Sarva Inám and Jodi Villages are held as personal grants, or for the support of religious institutions, and require no special orders. The Service Jágirs, given for a limited number of generations, will be allowed to be enfranchised on ¼ or ½ quit rent according as

as one or more lines yet remain.

23. Of the three Hill Villages one, Narkanúr recently came under notice on the occurrence of a lapse, and was continued by Government on one half assessment, which was imposed on account of the decline title of the present holder rather than in consideration of any defect in the title of the Village itself. Little is known of the other two Villages situated in the Attúr Taluq held by Chenna Kalroyen and Peria Kalroyen, who also hold similar Villages in the District of South Arcot. These Villages were never surveyed owing to their unhealthy climate, and they are not included in the Jamábandi returns, nor is any information able gathered regarding them in the Accounts. Their titles will have to be investigated by the Deputy Collector, and if there is nothing but unrecognized possession to support them, they will be properly chargeable with the higher rate of Quit rent.

Inheritary

24 Accompanying is a complete Statement of land Revenue alienated in minor Inams of various classes. The Commissioner will briefly notice such of them as call for remark.

Dévadáyam

25 Of the Pagoda lands those belonging to the larger institutions were resumed in the early part of the British Administration and money allowances substituted in their stead, and it does not appear that they have been recently reconnected into land. The Inams now in existence belong to the smaller Pagodas and will be confirmed for their support

Bhattavarti } Khairati }

26. Under these heads are entered, besides the usual personal grants numerous minor Inams of small extent known by different names which were given either for services which have ceased with the occasion, or for the support of certain castes of people rendering nominal service. They will be all treated as personal grants and enfranchised on the same rates

1	Bhattavarti (Charity to Brahmins)	Inam	70892-7-10
2	Khairati (Charity)	—	7546-1-1
3	Vidavarti (Inam to read Hindu Scriptures)		1105-2-3
4	Pirayanam (Inam to read Sacred Histories)		2-13-6
5	Sickle gir (Inam to the man employed to sharpen instruments)		6-2-8
6	Vedar (Hunter man)	—	105-4-10
7	Vaiálkon (Sweeper of privies)		11-6-10
8	Kolakodi (Inam for the protection of the fence around the Village	—	1875-0-10
9	Raklakodi (Inam given to the heirs of the people killed in war	—	953-7-3
10	Kanchini (Dancing girl)		3-2-6
11	Talaiyaris (Head man)	—	462-3-2
12	Pillé	Do	47-14-1
13	Garadi (Inam for skill in Legerdemain Dance)	—	2-3-7
14	Valluva (Astrologer)	—	6-8-9
15	Kuttadi (Dancer)	—	53-3-11
16	Kaviraya (Poet)	—	47-6-5
17	Kondavetti (Field watcher)		9-5-4

rates of quit rent as are applicable to that class. The Stala Gouda Inams will be similarly treated, except where they are held for the office of Village Headman.

27. These Inams, (Zamindari) being in the District Revenue and Judicial Officers under the former Government known as Désbándi, Désmuk &c. Their offices were abolished and the Emoluments resumed by the Mysore Government. In consideration of their claims to life pensions and Inams as hereditary tenure were conferred on these Officers for their support in the early part of the British Administration. The Inams will be now treated as personal grants.

18- Pambatti (Snake Charmer)	75-13-1
19 Batraj (village bard)	29-5-1
20 Yerudukatti (Bullock dancer)	15-4-7
21- Dombar (Jugler)	1-5-2
22 Panasava (a native boyler)	4-1-4
23- Kumbar (Pot maker)	11-3-7
24- Nakim (Doctor)	241-2-8
25- Jetti (Gladiator)	104-5-3
Zamindari Inams Rs 4794	Total 83,612-7-3

* N.B. There is a small difference in the total as compared with the statement.

28. The Dasabandam Inams are confined to the Baramahal and Balaghat Taluqs. They are mostly of the description called Khandam Dasabandams. They were generally given to the extent of a fourth of the wet land under the Tank when new

Dasabandam Rs. 16,216.

From Collector & Board 31 Dec. 1834.

Collector's letter of the 21st June 1858.

works had been constructed, and a fifth, sixth, or eighth - when old sources of irrigation had simply been repaired and maintained, though the relative proportions have since altered owing to changes in the Ayakat. In a very few cases, one fourth of the Revenue under the Tanks is deducted from the Beriz and paid as Dasabandam, and, in a few more, such deductions from the Beriz are annually allowed to the Dasabandamdars, over and above the Khandam Inam, as may be necessary to make up one fourth of the Revenue under the Tanks. The Inams will be continued on their present tenure. The deductions from the Beriz will remain undisturbed.

Village Service Inams

From Collector & Board of Revenue 16th April 1836.

29. The Inams of the Monigars and Ramans were resumed throughout the District in Fasli 1211 & 1213, and deductions from the Beriz were substituted at 2¼ per Cent for the Raman and 1 3/4 per Cent for the Monigar in the Baramahal and Balaghat, and at varying rates

in

in the Talugs below the Ghâts. The small extent of Inám which will appear under these heads belongs to Inám Villages. In the Mutha's no state remuneration is provided for the Monigár; none having been allowed in the Permanent Settlement.

	Inams Rs.	Deduction from Peiz Rs.
Potail-	1272	
Karnam	34	9265 7
Shroff, Taudalkár, Nirkatti, Toki	5775	
Kavali-	118	

The Ináms of Natagár (Shroff), taudalkárs or Village Revenue peons, Tolis, Nirkattis, and Kávalgárs, continue to be enjoyed, though excepting those of Nirkattis they are small in extent. They will be recorded, for the present, in accordance with the instructions already given on the subject, until Mr Pelly is able to decide in what footing the Village Establishments in this District are to be placed.

30. The Ináms of the Village private Servants marginally noted included under the head of miscellaneous Ináms will be recorded in separate Village Service Registers and continued on their present tenure, unless the Deputy Collector should find that the services of any class of them can be dispensed with, without objections

Miscellaneous Ináms	
According to Tasli	1250
Panchangam	82
Blacksmith	3925
Carpenter	2219
Spence of Linen	1256
Washerman	217
Barber	404
Chakili	610
Runner of boundaries	24
Potter	46
Sweeper	65
	147

on the part of the Village Community, in which case such Ináms will be enfranchised and brought on the general Registers.

Choultries 280
Wales Paudal 520.
Kázi — 2566

31. The above head also includes Ináms enjoyed by Choultries and other semi-charitable and religious institutions, which will be continued on their present tenure and entered on the general Registers.

Topes

32. The rent-free Topes in this District are all held for public or charitable purposes and will be confirmed accordingly.

Permanent Paul lands.

Order of Govt 1st Oct 1859.

33. There is a class of favorably assessed lands held on the Pauls of Collector Mr Cockburn. They will have in a great measure disappeared with the reductions made in the assessment, and even those which remain will not come under the Inám settlement, as the Pauls in question were given simply for the purpose of encouraging Cultivation.—

The Inspector Sweepers must be recorded as we need them

Inám Commissioner

Copy in a Letter to England
9/11th February 1862 No 5

103-7/11

9 6 7.3
27-9-94

1861 Despt

No. a letter from the
Inam Commissioner
dated 27th July 1861.
No 48.

No
To
The Secretary
to Government
Revenue Despt

Rn 1830/62

Draft of instructions
which he proposes to
issue for the Inam settlement
of the District of Salem

R 25th Oct. 62
C.R. 2011
P 301

Revenue Department

To

The Madras Government

Dated the 27th October

Read the following
letter from the Inam
Commissioner

Submits for their
approval a draft of the
instructions which he proposes
to issue for the guidance of the
Dep. Collectors in the Inam
settlement of the Salem District
and requests special consid-
eration to be given to

The Govt. approve
the Proceedings of the Inam
Commissioner, submitted
with the above letter, con-
taining instructions pro-
posed to be issued by
him, for the guidance of
the Deputy Collectors en-
trusted with the settlement
of inams in the Salem
District. There are be
one

(Here enter 27th July 1861
No 48.)

They recommend also to
Section 2 of Mr Taylor's
instructions - There are
also Rules to the Rules Book
for the settlement of pot. lands
Govt and the proprietary
Lands

ne or two points which
appears necessary to notice.

2. Referring to
certain ~~ancient~~ Pallicars
~~Palliams~~, or estates
in Salem, Mr. Taylor
suggests in para 8 the
issue of permanent deeds
to place the ~~palaiyagars~~ Poligars
in a position similar to
that of other professors
of permanently settled
estates. These Polliems
are in no respect Inams
and as similar properties
exist in other District,
the question of issuing
Permanent Sanads, and
of the additional pay-
=ments which should be
required for this extending
the present imperfect right
must be considered on
eneral grounds. The
Board of Rev
will be requested

to consult the Collectors
of Salem & Madura
where these Polliems
chiefly occur, and to
report to Govt on the
subject at an early date
The old Inams prior to
1799 within the 3 Salem
Polliems having been
reserved to Govt will
be dealt with by the
Commission in the usual
course. Such of the
Emliya Inams as still
exist of older date than
1799 may be enfranchised
as was done in Congoondy
the Poligars receiving the
proceeds of the enfranchise
=ments. Recent grants of
all kinds made and
resumable by the Poligars
themselves cannot of co
be interfered with

2/6/22

The arrangements proposed in para 18 & 20 are approved but in each case the Collector must be consulted and the final decision rest with him and the Commissioner.

4 With reference to para 22, containing instructions for the enfranchisement of service jaghirs given for a limited number of generations, the Commissioner is requested to report on the propriety of Clause 2 of Section XV of the General Rules for the settlement of Inams - and in the meantime hold in abeyance the instructions issued by him in para 22 of his present proceedings, pending further orders.

5 In para 30, Mr. Taylor instructs his Deputy Collectors as to the disposal of the inams in certain village servants marginally noted by him. In this list the Inams of Sluice openers and Sweepers are improperly included. These Inams should for the present be recorded in the village Service Registers.

6 The other parts of Mr. Taylor's instructions call for no remark.

14 Copies to Bd of Rev
11 " Asst Collr
1 " Collr of Salem

J.D.S 301-302
25-10-61

(5)

Rules for Sea

Cinamon Sa

Reve[illegible] 1861 Department

Pro: of Govt for October.

[illegible]

No 2041.

Pro: of the Madras Govt.

D/ 25th October 1861.

Guam Commissioners

letter submitting a draft of

Instructions proposed to be

joined by him & the Deputy

Collectors of Arec Depots in the

Salem District with orders

thereon.

3-11-53 II

19-9-60 ar

17 5/6 154