

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	932	Press Mis.
420.21		
Dated	25.4.	1869.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

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

No. 420. Read the following letter from G. N. TAYLOR, Esq., Inám Commissioner, to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, dated Palamanér, 6th April 1861, No. 18:—

SIR,

1. When I reported* on the Polliems in the Nellore District, I did not bring to the notice of Government the only other tenure in that District which required settlement, viz., the villages known as the Zamindári of Muttiálpád and certain Inám lands held by the Désamuk Bálé Ráu. I understood that the question was then under the consideration of the Collector in reference to Orders from Government, but as he has since informed me that he has made no report on the subject, I will no longer defer the submission of the matter to Government, in view to its final settlement.

2. As stated in my Report on the Polliems, these various tenures underwent no examination on the assumption of the country as in other Districts. In 1811, the entry of Muttiálpád amongst other Zamindáris in the settlement returns led to an inquiry. The Collector, Mr. Fraser, submitted a full report on the tenure of the estate in his letter, dated 1st October 1819, paragraphs 59 to 86, which with its enclosures seems to me to contain all necessary information. No orders were passed on this letter, and Muttiálpád, has been since practically treated as a permanently settled Zamindári, and appears as such in the Jamabandi statements, though no deed of permanent Kaul was issued to the Zamindár.

3. According to the report of Mr. Fraser above quoted the Hyderabad Government conferred on the original Bálé Ráu the office of Désamuk of the Udayagiri Paraganá, comprising several Tálúqs of Nellore, the Zamindári of Chundi, and the Pámr Division of the Kálástri. As Désamuk he was the Revenue Superintendent of the entire territory placed under his charge; he was to adopt measures for the improvement of the cultivation, and was answerable for the realization of the Government Revenue. For these responsible duties he enjoyed the Muttiálpád estate, comprising three villages with several dependent hamlets, as a Mukhása paying a Peshkash to Government. He was allowed Rússums in the territories which formed his charge, calculated generally at the rate of 2 percent. on the Circar Revenue; and he also held Ináms in different villages of the Paraganá. The Peshkash on the Mukhása was altered by different Mahomedan rulers, but in other respects the tenure has not undergone any material alteration. Under the British rule, and even from a period anterior to it, the Rússums have been collected by Government and credited in part payment of the Peshkash chargeable on the Mukhása.

4. So far the circumstances of this tenure entirely resemble those of the Urtavár and Chittétivár Poligars which have been already disposed of by Government.* Mr. Fraser observes that "it does not appear that the Zamindárs of Muttiálpád at any time rendered the services for which these Rússums and Maniems were given them." This was no doubt because the services were not required, but the Rússums cannot be regarded in any other light than that of an official emolument. It will indeed appear from the Parváná† of the Diván at Hyderabad, subsequently produced before Mr. Fraser and which he quotes as the principal support in favor of the Désamuk's right of collecting the Rússums, that the Désamuk entered into a Muchúka‡ binding himself to be answerable for the realization of the revenue then due; and in order to ensure this result, he agreed to pay one-half of his Rússums annually until the stated Peshkash was liquidated.

5. Two courses appear to me to be open for the settlement of this tenure. The first is, to treat it after the same mode as that sanctioned for the Urtavár and Chittétivár Polliems, viz., to resume the Rússums and remit the Peshkash of the Mukhása which was in a great measure payable out of the Rússums, and to enfranchise the villages anew at one-fourth of their present value. The other is, to resume the Rússums and make a reduction in the Peshkash of the Mukhása equal to one-half of the average annual demand on account of Rússums during the last five years: the other half of the Rússums being, according to the spirit of the Parvána already quoted, considered a fair and sufficient equivalent for the services attached to the Office which have been now dispensed with. The result will be nearly the same in both cases. According to Mr. Fraser's report, the value of the Mukhása, which does not include the full value of alienations made by Bálé Ráu, is Rupees 3,307. The Peshkash payable on it is Rupees 3,850, or a little above two-thirds. The Rússums in the Government Tálúqs, being estimated at Rs. 3,200, one-half of this amount will reduce the Peshkash to Rupees 2,250.¶ This is considerably more than one-fourth of the value of the Mukhása as given above. But the present value is probably much higher than Mr. Fraser's estimate, and it is to be remembered that the Rússums leviable in the Zamindáris have to be taken into account in favor of Bálé Ráu, as well as the full value of the alienations made by him; as in the case of the Urtavár and Chittétivár Poligars. On the whole, the second plan appears to me to be preferable

RS.
3,850.
1,600.
2,250.

because there will be then no need of interference and inquiry into the present value of the villages or to distinguish improvements made by Bálé Ráu during 50 years from the original value of the estate; and because the Russums do not wholly cover the Peshkash on the Mukhásas, and the deficiency has been annually paid by Bálé Ráu from the resources of the estate.

6. The result will of course be the loss to Bálé Ráu of one-half of the Russums, the whole of which he has been allowed to enjoy for the last 60 years without any service. Permission too it would appear, was on one or two occasions accorded to him to recover by a Civil suit the Russums withheld by certain individuals in the Zamíndári of Chundi. But it must be remembered that the obligation of service on which these Russums are granted was never authoritatively removed, any more than in the case of the Kaváli Polliems; that the abolition of that tenure in similar cases led to the resumption of the Russums and the grant of a life pension; and that fully as much consideration, if not more, is now proposed to be shown to him as was shown on any former occasion. The Officers of Government ought no longer to continue to occupy the anomalous position of Collectors of Russums. Bálé Ráu's claim to which as against the Ryots could not be sustained in a Court of Law except by the concession of the Government to whom the Russums properly belong. On the whole I am of opinion that the proposed settlement in removing all uncertainties connected with his tenure must be of advantage to him, whilst it is the only effectual means of simplifying the numerous demands in the shape of Russums to which the Ryots of Nellore are now subject, and which cannot be done so long as these Russums are allowed to be claimed as private rights. With the resumption of the Russums will cease the Nazzar or present of Rupees 96-4 now paid by the Zamíndár to Government for the collection of the Russums.

7. If the above recommendation for the commutation of the tenure is approved, I further beg to propose that the Ináms in the Mukhása be left alone, the grants having been made by the Mukhásadárs in whom the rights of reversion consequently vest; and, that the Ináms enjoyed by Bálé Ráu in the Government villages, whether they are in his possession or have been alienated by him, be enfranchised on the same terms as personal Ináms.

8. The Bálé Ráu Russums in the Pámúr Division need not be interfered with as no reservation of them was made in the permanent settlement of the Calastri Zamíndári. Moreover, these Russums are not now enjoyed, being alleged to have been mortgaged to the Calastri Zamíndár. The Russums enjoyed by Bálé Ráu in the Chundi Zamíndári having been reserved by the general terms of the permanent Kaul, they belong to Government and will therefore properly come under the present compromise. After the conclusion of our settlement with Bálé Ráu it may be found possible to make over these Russums to the Zamíndár of Chundi for an addition to his Peshkash equal to two-thirds of the value of the Russums.

9. I take this opportunity of submitting a copy of the instructions which have been issued for the guidance of the Deputy Collectors employed in the Inám investigation of the Nellore District. All points requiring the Orders of Government having been separately disposed of, this paper is now simply submitted for record in the Government Office, as explanatory of the manner in which the principles of the Rules of 1859 have been applied to the settlement of the Ináms in that District. It is proper to add that the Collector took exception to the instructions regarding topes, contained in paragraph 17 of my proceedings. The Government will, however, observe that they are in conformity with the spirit of their orders on the subject of topes in general, and more especially in accordance with the rules recently sanctioned for the treatment of Asalminahá gardens in the Godavery District. I beg to append copies of the correspondence between Mr. Dykes and myself on the subject, and as he has not replied to my letter, I presume his objections have been satisfied.

From J. W. B. DYKES, Esq., Collector of Nellore, to G. N. TAYLOR, Esq., Inám Commissioner, dated Nellore, 8th November 1860, No. 511.

SIR,

1. Mr. P. Chentsal Ráu having occasion to call on me yesterday, and having mentioned, that he was about to take up the case of topes and dispose of them, where not registered Inám, under the rules laid down by you* and approved by Government† for the Asalminahá gardens of the Godavery, and that he had your orders for this course under date the 31st July 1860,‡ I have the honor to request that you will be so good as to give the subject the benefit of a re-consideration.

2. The topes in this District, to which I now refer, are very valuable. They are formed of very fine trees, and this valuable timber has been preserved from the axe hitherto, in consequence of nobody having the power to cut and sell save the Officers of Government. Should

however a title be given, this protection will be at once removed. And it becomes my duty to make this reference, and endeavour if possible to save the destruction that there is but too much reason to apprehend will ensue, should the orders* above alluded to, be carried out.

* Proceedings of the Inám Commissioner, 31st July 1860, paragraph 17.

3. In paragraph 17 of your Proceedings of the 31st July last, which Mr. P. Chentsal Ráu has just shown me, you direct: "The topes planted in this District before the assumption called 'Nahob's topes' are exempt from Assessment whether cultivated or not, whilst those subsequently planted till Fasli 1245, are subject to tax only if the lands are cultivated. These will be enfranchised as Ináms on a quit-rent of one-eighth and one-half respectively when held for private benefit, and continued rent-free, when they are of public utility. The Jeraiti topes, liable to Assessment whether they now yield rent or not, should not be brought on the Register."

4. In the above remarks no allusion is made to the Godavery Asalminahá. But I presume that Mr. P. Chentsal Ráu has nevertheless good reason for considering that it is your intention that the cases should be treated alike. And, acting on this supposition, I beg to point out to you that in one very important point the rights acquired by prescription differ very materially, and the rights on which you would enfranchise here, are very far from the grounds on which unrestricted title was conferred in the Godavery.

5. In the Asalminahás with which I am acquainted in the Godavery a prescriptive right has been chiefly acquired by the cultivation of the land. And there undoubtedly the position of both parties was improved by conferring on the holders the unrestricted right of a free-hold, in return for a quit-rent to be paid to Government. In Nellore on the other hand the prescriptive right exists almost entirely in having gathered the fruit for many years without paying tree-tax. And to hand over to any one the unrestricted right of these trees would not in my opinion improve the position of Government, and more especially of the public, to whom it is a matter of great moment on general grounds that these fine topes should be preserved with the greatest care.

6. On the above grounds I therefore request that you will be good enough to give the question the benefit of a re-consideration, pending which, I would suggest that Mr. P. Chentsal Ráu should be instructed to stay proceedings as regards topes generally.

From G. N. TAYLOR, Esq., Inám Commissioner, to J. W. B. DYKES, Esq., Collector of Nellore, dated Palamanér, 20th December 1860, No. 508.

SIR,

1. In reply to your letter of the 8th ultimo, which I regret has remained so long unnoticed, I have the honor to state that the description applied to the Nellore topes in my instructions† to the Deputy Collector to which you refer, was based on Mr. Stonehouse's letter to the Board of Revenue, dated 18th February 1843, and upon what I understand to be the present practice of the District. If the tenure be correctly described, I fail to perceive any distinction between these topes and the Asalminahá gardens of the Godavery District, which under the sanction of Government were enfranchised, whether cultivated or occupied by trees.

2. Long undisputed enjoyment of the produce of the trees for personal benefit seems to me to be, in the one case as in the other, sufficiently good evidence of private property in the topes. I am not aware that the Government had at any time claimed the right to cut and sell trees planted, as topes, by private individuals. It is true that by the former usage of the country planters were prohibited from felling such trees; but this prohibition, while it has not proved altogether successful in preventing their destruction, has had the effect of depreciating the value of the topes and of lessening the interest taken by the planters in their restoration and improvement. Adopting a truer and more liberal policy, the Government have now resolved to abandon this prohibition and useless interference, and as the best means for their preservation to surrender all assessed topes to their acknowledged owners, wherever these can be traced out. I am simply carrying out these principles, when authorizing the Officers of the Inám Department to enfranchise all rent-free topes, of a private character, on such terms of compromise as seem to be fair in consideration of their prescriptive right of exemption from tax.

3. You will observe that topes used for public purposes, whether by travellers on the road-sides, or by the village communities, will be continued on their present tenures; and even private topes, the holders of which may desire to give them up for the public benefit, will be treated as public topes. No further reservation appears to me to be called for. The Deputy Collectors will, I presume, have no difficulty in distinguishing topes used for public purposes, from those which are of a purely private character.

4. I am aware that no such distinction as public and private topes, in the sense in which these terms are now understood, existed under former Governments, who generally encouraged either allowed the owners freely to enjoy the produce in reward for their outlay and labor, or arbitrarily interfered and imposed a tax for the benefit of the State. But the policy of the present Government is, as I have before said, to encourage these plantations as absolute private property, except when they are held and required for public purposes; and this policy can only be successful if interference on every pretext with topes hitherto enjoyed for private benefit be completely and entirely withdrawn. It is the dread of this interference that has in all probability deterred many hundreds of individuals in every District from availing themselves of the tope Rules of 1848.

Proceedings of the Inám Commissioner, dated Nellore, 31st July 1860, No. 186:—

Read report from Deputy Collector P. Chentsal Ráu, dated 6th July 1860.

1. The Inám Commissioner issues the following instructions for the guidance of the Deputy Collectors employed in the Inám investigation of the Nellore District.

2. The Ináms in the Government Tálúqs, at the date of the British assumption of the country, were registered by Mr. Travers in pursuance of Regulation XXXI of 1802. Their area was entered in measures of seed sown. They were subsequently surveyed together with the Government lands between Fasli 1213 and 1217 and the Inám accounts of the latter year is a complete register of all Ináms which have been professedly in existence from before the assumption, and which, under any circumstances, are valid according to the present rules, being now unquestionably more than 50 years old.

3. There were some Ináms and Kandrigas granted subsequent to the assumption by Collectors Messrs. Travers and Fraser, the Kandrigas being chiefly in revival of older grants or money allowances. They were all inquired into and disposed of under the orders of Government. Of the Kandrigas, those given for Choultries, Salivendras, and Religious Institutions, were continued, reduced, or resumed, according to the validity of the grant and the state of the Institutions; and those given for subsistence, or for establishing villages, were partly resumed and partly continued for life subject to one-half assessment. Of the Ináms, which were all considered unauthorized grants, those given for a few Choultries and Tenures were continued, those given for Religious Institutions and Salivendras were partly resumed, partly continued for five years, and partly for life when the grants were held by individuals for service. The subsistence grants were resumed or continued for life. These orders of Government being final, all Ináms which have thereby been continued will be treated as valid Ináms of more than 50 years old. Those continued for life will be allowed to be enfranchised on a quit-rent of half in addition to any Jódi already imposed on them, and those continued for five years which have nearly expired will be fully assessed on the expiration of that period. These last need not be brought on the Register, but a separate list can be kept of such of them as have not been already assessed.

4. Amongst the Tálúqs which reverted to Government at a more recent period are, first, the villages of the Udayagiri Jáhgr. Some accounts of this Jáhgr is given in the correspondence marginally quoted. It was resumed in Fasli 1294, when an inquiry was instituted into its Ináms by a committee of Native Officers appointed by the Collector. Those held by the family and relations of the Jáhgrdár were resumed, or having been continued for life have already fallen in to Government. Those which originated subsequent to the British assumption of the country were likewise resumed, leaving only those of a prior origin which are more than 50 years old, and regarding which information is to be found in the accounts prepared by the committee.

5. The Saidapur Zamíndári, which had been one of the four western Polliams under the superintendence of Mr. Stratton, all of which were permanently settled in 1802 on the principles of the commutation of the Military tenure attached to them, reverted to Government in Saidapur whole villages. Fasli 1251. A complete account of all the rent free or favorably assessed villages in this Zamíndári, as they stood at the period of its reversion and in comparison with Mr. Stratton's account, is given in Mr. Stonehouse's report, dated 29th April 1843; and in pursuance of the Board's orders a statement of them was also furnished by the Acting Collector Mr. Ratcliffe.* The Board, however, resolved that they should be disposed of under the general rules on the occurrence of lapses. The above reports, together with the statement of the resources of the Zamíndári, prepared by Mr. Stratton preparatory to the permanent settlement, afford all the information for the settlement of these entire villages. They are of two kinds, 1 Amaram and Kattubadi villages, 2 Srotiyams or Sarva Dumbala Agraharams, being subsistence grants subject to the ordinary rules.

6. The Amarams and Kattubadis were Military tenures subordinate to the Zamíndár or Polligar as he was then called. The Amarams were held by the relations of the Zamíndár, or other men of high position, upon a more honorary tenure of service than the Kattubadis. They may be regarded as Military chiefs, whilst the Kattubadis were inferior peons subject to more frequent service. The assets of both these kinds of villages were included in the cost of the Zamíndár's Military establishment, upon which the Peshkash of his estate was fixed, and they were thenceforward to be held subject to his pleasure but divested of the Military tenure. Some of these villages were resumed by the Zamíndár after the permanent settlement, others were continued subject to Police service, such as guarding the Zamíndár's Treasury. The Jódi on several of them was raised especially on the purchase of the estate by the Malráz Family in Fasli 1226. The resumptions and increase of Jódi being in accordance with the spirit of the tenure on which the villages were held, cannot be disturbed. But when ever the addition is stated to have been imposed for the purpose of relieving the holders of the service tenure, the circumstance should be ascertained and stated in the Registers. They will in such cases be treated like the holders of subsistence grants and allowed to enfranchise their tenures on a quit-rent of one-eighth of the net annual value of the Inám. Villages still held on the service tenure can be disposed of in accordance with the spirit of the rules recommended for the Mukhásas of the Masulipatam District, the higher tenures or Amarams being allowed to be enfranchised on a quit-rent of one-fourth in addition to their present Jódi, and the Kattubadis on a quit-rent of half. These rules have not yet received the sanction of Government. In the meanwhile the exact nature and value of the service which now continues to be rendered as also the various alterations of Jódi and other circumstances connected with the tenure of the villages will be entered on the Registers, and it is requested that all these cases may be sent up at once. The few villages newly granted by the Zamíndár within a period of 50 years, as well as older villages put into the possession of new families by the Zamíndár within the above period, will be treated as new grants subject to enfranchisement on a quit-rent of one-half.

7. For the minor Ináms in the estate of Saidapur an account was prepared after the reversion, but no scrutiny was made into their origin. Mr. Stratton's account simply gives the total extent of the different kinds of Ináms for each village; and no more information is to be obtained from the accounts of the different years (1807, 1813, 1821, 1831, 1834) in which the Zamíndári was under attachment. It is however trusted that by comparison of the present extent with that of Mr. Stratton's and other accounts available, and from Sanads and Dumbalas which may be forthcoming, the Deputy Collectors will be generally in a position to distinguish the old from the recent Ináms.

8. Of the private estates still in the hands of their Proprietors the large Zamíndári of Venkatagiri is an ancient Military Polliam, which was permanently settled in 1802, on the principle of commuting the Military service tenure attached to it. The Peshkash fixed upon it was a proportion of the cost of the Zamíndár's Military Establishment, inclusive of Amarams and Kattubadis, but diminished by the amount of revenue derived from Salt, Sayer and Ábkári, which were reserved by Government. The Ináms were not reserved by the terms of the Kaul and the Government have no right of reversion in

them. But all lands and Russums appropriated to the support of the Police establishment were reserved by paragraph 5 of the permanent Kaul. The several Polipats in the Zamindari as detailed in Mr. Stonehouse's report, dated 18th April 1838, and the Inams of Kavilgars, will therefore fall under the inquiry of this Commission.

9. The permanent settlement of the Chundi Zamindari was made in 1812. By the terms of the Kaul* all Inams, Devadayam, Bramadayam, Kattubadis, and village service, and all lands and Russums enjoyed for the Police, were reserved to Government. The estate had for several years previously been under attachment and in Fasli 1237 an account was prepared distinguishing the Inams granted prior and subsequent to 1801. All Inams granted subsequent to 1801, except those enjoyed by the village servants, were resumed; so that there are no invalid Inams in this estate. It must be remembered that the Jodi on the Inams in this estate is payable to Government except on the Agharam which are payable to the Zamindar.

10. The extent of Inams in present accounts is generally the same as in the original accounts, except in the villages surveyed by Mr. Smalley and the Udayagiri villages, which were surveyed after their reversion, in both of which the Paimash extent is entered. No excess will therefore come under the present inquiry. Any excess resulting from the future survey will be disposed of according to the rules sanctioned by Government.

11. The data for the valuation of the Inam lands are extremely imperfect except in the surveyed villages above referred to. The Inams were classified in the survey of Mr. Travers, made from Fasli 1213 to 1217. But the rates of assessment fixed by that survey on the Government lands were subsequently reduced in the sub-division, and totally altered in the principal division by Mr. Smalley. Further reductions were also recently made on the dry and wet lands in the District. In the two Kani account of Fasli 1263 the value of Inams was entered with reference to the average assessment of the village in the greater part of the principal division, and the very large size of fields, comprehending several classes of land, renders it difficult to fix classification accounts of Fasli 1217 for a guide, subject to such corrections as may be necessary, ponding classes of Government lands. There seems no reason to believe that the present assessment on the Nellore District is peculiarly high, except on some of the higher sufficiently reduced by the percentage reductions. But this evil is remedied by fixing a maximum rate as was already done in the case of wet lands. The Commissioner accordingly directs that the assessment of Dry Inam lands, wherever it exceeds three Rupees an acre, be reduced to that rate. Discretion can also be used in making further reductions in individual cases the circumstances of which, however, should be explained in the Register.

Entire villages and Kandrigas will, as heretofore, be valued with reference to their area and average collections.

12. These offices were abolished on the assumption of the country; the extensive Russums attached to them having been resumed whilst the Maniems were continued as subsistence grants to the holders subject to a Jodi and without any limitation to the period of enjoyment. They will be now treated as personal hereditary Inams.

13. Balé Ráu the Zamindar of Muttiyalpad was the only Deshmuki that remained at the date of assumption. He now holds the above estate with Maniems and Russums in several Government Taluqs, and the Zamindari of Chundi and Pamur in the subject hereafter.

14. Of the general Police services those of the Kattubadis are no longer required. The Inams held by this class of individuals throughout the Government Taluqs and in the Zamindari of Chundi will be enfranchised on a quit-rent of half of their net Registers. They should be carefully distinguished as Kattubadis Inams.

Poligars.
From Board 5th Dec 1811.
Do. 13th Feb. 1817.
To do. 31st March do.
To do. 1st Oct 1819.
From do. 6th May 1833.
To do. 8th July do.
From do. 16th Sept. do.
To do. 20th Nov. do.
Do. 31st Dec. do.
Do. 16th Oct. 1834.
From do. 30th Nov. 1835.
Ext. Pro. Board of Rev. 23rd Nov. do.
Do. 4th July 1836.
To Board, 18th April 1838.
From Collr. 20th Sept. 1843.
From Board 21st Dec. do.
From Collr. 2nd July 1855.
Do. 12th do. 1856.
Magistrate, sent 8th Dec. 1812.
Mr. Travers' letter 17th Oct. 1805.

Village Service.

Topes.
Collr. to Board, 18th Feb. 1849.

15. The villages and Inams held by the different Poligars, their Kattubadis and alienees, except the portion now enjoyed by the village Kavilgars, also require to be enfranchised. These Poligars are the Utethiwaris, Chittetirar, Turavar, Udeboyunawar and Gungalawar, besides those in the Zamindari of Venkatagiri. Further instructions will be issued on this subject hereafter.

16. The Inams held by the various classes of village servants, Revenue, Police and Private, will be entered in the village service Registers. They include Inams held by Munsiffs, Kapus, Taliars, Kavilgars, Motads, Vetties, Curnums, Shroffs, Bandalawads, village Purohit and others.

17. The topes planted in this District before the assumption—called Nabob's Topes—are exempt from assessment, whether cultivated or not, whilst those subsequently planted till Fasli 1245 are subject to tax only if the lands are cultivated. These will be enfranchised as Inams on a quit-rent of one-eighth and a half respectively when held for private benefit, and continue rent free when they are of public utility. The Jeraity topes liable to assessment whether they now yield rent or not, should not be brought on the Register.

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

No. 421. ORDER THEREON, 25th April 1861, No. 932.

1. In this letter the Inam Commissioner requests instructions as to the mode of dealing with a particular property in Nellore, called the Muttiyalpad Zamindari.

2. The origin, nature, and tenure of this Estate are described in paragraph 3 of Mr. Taylor's letter. It was bestowed by the Nizam many years ago on Balé Ráu, who was made Superintendent of the Revenue of a certain tract; and this was his remuneration. It consists of three parts; first, three villages paying a Peshkash; second, Russums or fees leviable in the Taluqs forming the original charge of Balé Ráu; and third, Inams in various villages situated in the tract forming his charge. The duties connected with the tenure ceased many years ago, apparently long before the British assumption of the Government. The Russums in the Government Taluqs, amounting to about 3,200 Rupees, are collected by the Government Officers, and credited in part liquidation of the Peshkash, of which the amount is Rupees 3,850.

3. In paragraph 5 Mr. Taylor states two alternative modes of dealing with the Mukhasa villages and the Russums; but the one which he recommends is, to resume the Russums, and make a reduction in the Peshkash equal to half their annual value. The other plan would be more in accordance with the rules; but it would involve a good deal of preliminary inquiry, while this plan requires none. The financial effect of both is about the same. The Government agree with the Commissioner in preferring the plan above described, and they direct that it be carried into effect.

4. With respect to the Inams forming the third division of the Estate, Mr. Taylor proposes (latter part of paragraph 7) that those in the Government Taluqs shall be enfranchised on the same terms as personal Inams. Strictly speaking these Inams ought to be regarded as Service Inams for which service is no longer required, a class which is enfranchised on somewhat less easy terms than personal Inams. But considering how long it is since service ceased to be required of the holder, the Government approve of the terms proposed by Mr. Taylor.

5. The proposals respecting the Inams granted by the Mukhasadar within the Mukhasa villages (first part of paragraph 7), and respecting the Russums accruing in the Pamur and Chundi Zamindaris respectively (paragraph 8), are approved.

6. The last paragraph of Mr. Taylor's letter has reference to a different subject. He mentions that he encloses for record in the Government Office the instructions which he has issued for the guidance of the Inam Deputy Collector in Nellore; and he notices one point in those instructions, viz., the treatment of certain topes, respecting which the Collector at first differed from him. The information given respecting these topes is scanty; but it appears that they were planted originally by private persons, but that the Government (or rather the Collector) afterwards interposed and prevented the owners from dealing with them at pleasure, under the idea of preventing the destruction of topes and waste of timber. Mr. Taylor's plan of treating them as private property, and of dealing with them as Inam, because held for above half a century free of assessment, is in accordance with the views declared and acted on by the Government in the case of topes generally. That view is, that the true way to promote the planting of trees and topes is to give the owners full property in them and free control over them.

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

Memorandum on Notes.

In this letter the
Main Commissioner requests
instructions as to the mode of deal-
ing with a particular property in
Nellore, called the Muttigalpad
Gaminidari.

2. The origin, nature, and
tenure of this Estate are described
in Para 3. It was bestowed by the
Nizam many years ago on Baki
Rau, who was made superintendent
of the Revenue of a certain tract, and
this was his remuneration. It con-
sists of three parts; first, three
villages paying a Peshkash; second,
Rajsums or fees leviable in the
Talugs forming the original charge
of Baki Rau; and third, Inams in
various villages. The duties connected
with

with the tenure ~~has~~ ceased } ago, apparently
for many years. The ^{long before the} ~~Rupums~~ ^{British appointment}
in the Govt. Chakras amounting ^{of the Govt.}
to about 3,200 Rupees are collected
by the Govt. Officers, and credited
in part liquidation of the
Publ Cash, of which the amount
is Rupees 3850.

3 In Para 5 Mr. Taylor
states two alternative modes
of dealing with the ^{but the one which} ~~Matkapadar~~
villages and the ^{Rupums}, he
recommends is, to resume the
Rupums, and make a reduction
in the Publ Cash equal to half
their annual value. The other
plan would be more in ac-
cordance with the rule; but
it would involve a good deal
of preliminary enquiry, while
this

6
this plan requires none. The
financial effect of both is about
the same.

4 With respect to the ^{Inams}
^{the third division} forming a ~~part~~ of the Estate,
Mr. Taylor proposes (latter part
of Para 7) that those in the Govt.
Chakras shall be enfranchised in
the same terms as personal
Inams. Strictly speaking they
ought to be regarded as Service
Inams for which Service was
longer required, a class which is
enfranchised on somewhat of
easier terms than personal Inams.
But considering how long it is
since ~~any~~ service ceased to be
required of the holder, perhaps
the terms proposed by Mr. Taylor
may be agreed to.

5 The proposals respect-
ing Inams granted by the
Matkapadar

MaKasadan within the
of MaKapa villages, (first part
of Para 7) and respecting the
Rupums accruing in the
Pamin and Chindi Zemindaries
respectively, (Para 8) appear correct.

6 The last paragraph
of Mr. Chaylo's letter has reference
to a different subject. He mentions
that he encloses for record in
the Govt. Office the instructions
which he has issued for the
guidance of the Inam Deputy
Collr. in Bellary, and he noti-
ces one point in those instre-
ctions viz the treatment of cer-
tain topes, respecting which
the Collr. at first differed from
him. The information given
respecting these topes is scanty;
but

but it appears that they were
planted originally by private
persons, but that the Govt.
(or rather the Collr.) afterwards
interposed and prevented the own-
ers from dealing with them
at pleasure, under the short
sighted idea of preventing the
destruction of topes and waste of
timber. Mr. Chaylo's plan of
treating them as private pro-
perty, and of dealing with them
as Inam, because held for above
half a century free of assess-
ment, is in strict accordance
with the views declared and
acted on by the Government in
the case of topes generally. That
view is, that the true way
to promote the planting of
trees

trees and tops is to give the
owners full property in
them and full control over
them.

By
April 15th

I concur in this Memo.

Mr

Well

Happened to me that
Paragraph I require
explanation - what
of the two alternatives
is to be adopted -

M

In Taylor recom^d app^r

M

Boston, 1 Per Dept
No 932

Proceedings of the Madras Government
Under date the 25th April 1861

Read the following let-
ter from the Inam Commis-

Submits for the order of His Highness
the Nizam for the settlement of the Zaminidari
of Muttialpad in the Nellore District. (Here enter 6th April 1861 & 18)

In this letter the
Inam Commissioner re-
quests instructions as to the
mode of dealing with a
particular property in
Nellore, called the Mutt-
ialpad Zaminidari.

2 The origin, nature,
and tenure, of this Estate
are described in para 3
of Mr Taylor's letter. It
was bestowed by the
Nizam many years ago
on Bile' Nair, who was

Made

made superintendent of
the Revenue of a certain
tract; and this was his
remuneration. It consists
of three parts; first three
villages paying a Peshkash;
second, Rupsuns or fees
leviable in the Taluqs
forming the original
charge of Balé Rāw; and
third; Inams in various
villages situated in the
tract forming his charge.
The duties connected with
the tenure ceased many
years ago, apparently
long before the British
assumption of the Govt.
The Rupsuns in the
Govt. Taluqs, amounting
to about 3,200 Rupees,
are collected by the Govt.
Officers, and credited in
part liquidation of the
Peshkash,

Peshkash, of which the
amount is Rupees 3,850
3 In para 5 Mr.
Taylor states two alterna-
tive modes of dealing
with the Mokapsavil-
lages and the Rupsuns;
but the one which he
recommends is, to resume
the Rupsuns, and make
a reduction in the Peshkash
equal to half their annual
value. The other plan
would be more in accor-
dance with the rules;
but it would involve a
good deal of preliminary
enquiry, while this plan
requires none. The fi-
nancial effect of both is
about the same. The Govt.
agree with the Commissioner in pre-
~~therefore desire that the~~
~~fering the plan above described,~~
~~course recommended by~~
and they direct that it be carried
the Commissioner be adopted
into effect.

WMB

4
1. With respect to
the Inams forming the
third division of the Es-
tate, Mr. Taylor proposes
(latter part of para 7)
that those in the Govt
Talugs shall be enfran-
chised on the same terms
as personal Inams.
~~Who Govt observe that~~
Strictly speaking these Inams
ought to be regarded as
Service Inams for which
Service is no longer re-
quired; a class which
is enfranchised on some
what less easy terms than
personal Inams. But
considering how long it
is since service ceased
to be required of the holder,
the Govt approve of the
terms

4th May 5
terms proposed by Mr.
Taylor.

5 The proposals
respecting the Inams
granted by the Maharaja
within the Maharaja
villages, (first part of para 7)
and respecting the Rujans
accruing in the Pimiri
and Chundi Zemindaries
respectively, (Para 8) ~~offer~~
~~seem~~ and are approved
by the Government.

6 The last paragraph
of Mr. Taylor's letter has
reference to a different
subject. He mentions
that he encloses for
record in the Govt Office
the instructions which
he has issued for the
guidance

guidance of the Inam
Copy Colls in Nellore;
and he notices one point
in those instructions
viz the treatment of
certain topes, respecting
which the Colls at first
differed from him. The
information given respect-
ing these topes is scanty;
but it appears that they
were planted originally
by private persons, but
that the Gov^t (or rather
the Colls) afterwards
interposed and prevented
the owners from deal-
ing with them at
pleasure, under the
idea of preventing
the destruction of topes
and waste of timber. *W*

Gov^t

*Gov^t observe that Mr.
Taylor's plan of treat-
ing them as private
property, and of dealing
with them as Inams,
because held for above
half a century free of
assessment, is in strict
accordance with the
views declared and acti-
on by the Gov^t in the
case of topes generally.
That view is, that the
true way to promote
the planting of trees
and topes is to give the
owners full property in
them and free control
over them.*

W

13 Copies. Inam Commission. P. 226.
" Board of Revenue. S. 25

400-401
25-10-1861
5-9-11
5-10-11

Muttialpad Zamindari
in Nellore

Revenue 1861 Department
Pro: of Govt for April

No 932.

Pro: of the Madras Govt.
D/25th April 1861.

From the App. Income Commr.
D/4th Augt/61, No 2061.

Pro: of the Board of Revenue
D/24 October/66 No 3878

Li.

No 420 + 421.

Reviewing the proposals
of the Income Commissioner
for the settlement of the Zamini-
dary of Muttialpad in the
Nellore District.