M.R.O. 14—10,000—21-4-22.

# MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

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## Government of Madras.

Revenue **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 173 Press
~~Mis.~~

21.22

Dated 5 - 2 - 1862

***Not to be folded or roughly handled***

No. 21. Read the following letter from C. PELLY, Esq., Member of the Board of Revenue, to J. D. SIM, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, dated Ootacamund, 7th December 1861, No. 1,117 :—

SIR,

1. I have the honor to submit, for the orders of Government, the Establishments I beg to propose for the villages of Tanjore. The proposition is confined exclusively to the Revenue requirements of the District, the Police Village Establishments having been already provided for by the Inspector General of Police.

Government Proceedings, Judicial Department, dated 19th March 1860, No. 3,352.

2. The scheme has been carefully considered and personally discussed with the Collector and Sub-Collector, and in its main features are the same as finally proposed by Mr. Cadell.

Letter dated 27th August 1861, No. 256, and enclosures.

3. The Establishment I beg to recommend for permanent sanction is—

| | | | Per annum. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1,186 | Maniakarens ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | Rs. | 75,924 |
| 1,186 | Curnums ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | ,, | 1,04,388 |
| 1,186 | Vettyans ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | ,, | 42,696 |
| | Total Village Establishment... | Rs. | 2,23,008 |

4. In addition to this Mr. Cadell is very anxious to retain a portion of an existing Establishment called Nat Curnums, and has proposed 113 Mahanum Nat Curnums Rs. 13,560
30 Hoozoor do. ... ,, 4,440
Total Extra... Rs. 18,000

but these servants will not be *Village* servants, I will notice this proposal more fully presently.

5. The present Establishment of Maniakarens (or Potails) and Curnums, is paid (with a small exception) by direct disbursements from the Government Treasury. The other lower servants are paid generally by fees ; but they are claimed by the Mirásidárs as their private servants.

6. The assets, however, upon which I believe with Mr. Cadell, we may fairly calculate to meet the cost of the Revenue Village Establishments, are the following. Each of which I will notice separately.

| | | *Now available.* Total. | Sum to be taken. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Potails' cash allowances ... ... | 69,191 ... ... ... ... | Rs. 69,191 |
| 2. | Curnums' do. ... ... | 1,08,429... ... ... ... ... | ,, 108,429 |
| 3. | Do. fees ... ... ... ... | 15,622 ... ... ... ... | ,, 15,622 |
| 4. | Nat Curnums' cess. ... ... | 34,845... ... ... ... ... | ,, 34,845 |
| | Total now available... | 2,28,087... ... ... ... | ,, 2,28,087 |
| Swatantrums, or fees not now levied from the Ryots by Government, but justly leviable, viz. :— | | | |
| 5. | Doctors and Patakarens ... ... | 13,000 ... ... ... ... ... | 6,500 |
| 6. | Vettyans... ... ... ... ... | 25,363... ... ... ... ... | 12,681 |
| 7. | Neeranikams ... ... ... ... | 11,790 ... ... ... ... ... | 5,895 |
| 8. | Talyaries... ... ... ... ... | 45,658 ... ... ... ... | 22,829 |
| 9. | Do. land assessment ... ... | 1,242 ... ... ... ... ... | 776 |
| | Total... ... ... | 97,053... ... ... ... ... | 48,681 |
| | | Total to be taken... | 2,76,768 |

7. There are therefore, it is seen, available assets (including the present payments by Government for the Village Establishments) amounting to Rupees 2,76,768, a sum considerably above the amount required for the new Establishment.

8. But it must be explained how these assets are assumed. It may be proper before doing so, to notice that the Revenue Authorities of Tanjore say, that the theory universally acknowledged is that the landholder is entitled to a moiety of the produce of the earth, and that the varying rates which existed previous to the cession of the District, were, after the cession, reduced to this uniform rate of 50 per cent., and the various fees which were considered to be charges jointly belonging to Government and the Ryot, were then defined and deducted from the gross produce, and formed a joint charge to the Government and the Ryot. I will not stop to discuss this theory; I merely allude to it here to explain the cause for limiting the demand of the Government to a moiety only of those fees which at present are not collected for, or appropriated to, the Government service, and with which it is not reasonable that the Government should be taxed.

Mr. Cadell's Memorandum, dated 27th August 1861, paragraph 8.

9. I will now offer a few observations on each of the assets assumed as available for the Village service.

*Firstly.*—Potails' fund, 69,191 Rupees. The office of Potail was instituted in this District in the year 1835, Fasli 1246. Previous to this time there were no officers of this description, and the work was done by the Curnums. The sum originally sanctioned for their pay was 75,744 Rupees, part of which was taken from the surplus Curnums' Fund, and eventually only Rupees 69,191 was sanctioned as a charge on the State. But the actual expenditure for the payment of Potails has been within Rupees 68,080. Some of the appointments not having been filled up. The rates of the Potail's salary originally fixed by the Collector, Mr. Kindersley, varied from Rupees 7 to 42 *per annum*; but this scale was altered when the Establishment was entertained, and rates varying from Rupees 3 to 97 were substituted and are at present in force.

Board's Proceedings, dated 16th July 1835, Order of Government of India, 11th January 1836.

10. The institution of the office of Potail on its present basis has proved a complete failure. The influential Mirásidárs willing enough, it is said, to occupy the position of village Judge or Magistrate, will not submit to be at the call of the Tahsildár for the collection of the revenue, which duty continued as before to be done by the Curnums, assisted by a host of Táluq officials; and any duty that the nominated Potails might be called on to perform, was usually delegated to some of their servants. The money therefore spent upon them has, in fact, been wasted. The duties expected of them were seldom performed, and perhaps never vigorously exacted.

11. It is now proposed to remedy this state of things, by selecting competent men who are not above their work to perform the duties properly belonging to the office of Maniakaren, and who will readily undertake it for the emoluments to be allowed; and such men will generally be found among the Mirásidárs of the village, though they may not be the most influential members of the community.

12. *Secondly.*—Curnums' Fund, Rupees 1,08,429. This sum represents the average value of the produce of certain lands, which was in the early part of this century (A. D. 1807) assigned for the payment of the Curnums, when that important office was placed on a more efficient footing. Subsequently, in Fasli 1240 (A. D. 1830-31) the value of this produce on an average calculation was fixed at the above sum, and has since been collected. This with a further sum (next to be noticed) of 15,622 Rupees, in all Rupees 1,24,051, form the Curnums' Fund. Of this amount Rupees 84,460 only is spent in payment of Curnums. A portion, viz., 10,440 Rupees, has been hitherto appropriated for

Report of Tanjore Commission, dated 22nd February 1807, paragraphs 164 to 168.

Collector's letter, 23rd February 1832.



other Táluq and Hoozoor Establishments, and Rupees 29,144 remains unappropriated. It is undoubtedly proper that the whole should now be set apart exclusively for the Village Establishments.

13. *Thirdly.*—Curnums' fees Rupees 15,622. This sum is the commuted value of the fees paid jointly by the Ryot and the Government, *i. e.* by a deduction from the gross Revenue before the division of crop. A moiety of this, viz., 7,811 Rupees, is the whole amount of the Ryots' contribution to the Curnum, and I see no reason why he should be exempted from the payment of this trifle towards the institution from which he derives a certain benefit. I propose, therefore, to take the whole as an asset for the Village Establishment.

14. *Fourthly.*—Nat Curnums' Cess, Rupees 34,845. There has been much discussion respecting these Nat Curnums, and the necessity for their retention. The origin of this class of servants cannot be traced in the records. It is stated by the local authorities that they were delegates selected by the Mirásidárs of several villages to represent their interests at the Hoozoor and Táluq Kacheries. It seems to me more probable that the services of men were required to prepare and examine the accounts, and that the Mirásidárs were called upon to contribute for their support. It is perhaps fruitless, however, to enter here at any length into an argument on the subject, suffice it to say, that there is a body of men employed as Gumáshtas, for the most part in the Hoozoor and Táluqs, rather than as village servants, and who are paid by a contribution levied from the Mirásidárs (formerly by the Nat Curnums themselves), but since Fasli 1230 commuted by order of the Collector into a cess and collected by the Circar, who thenceforth have paid the Nat Curnums direct from the Treasury. The contribution amounted to a per centage of Rupees, 0-10-10 on the Revenue, and has been incorporated in the general revenues of the country since 1851 by order of Government.

Collector's letter, dated 22nd January 1861.
Mr. Pelly's Memorandum, 2nd May 1861.
Mr. Cadell's do., 27th August 1861.

| From Nat Curnums' Fund. | No. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|
| Hoozoor | 29 | 343-0-0 |
| Táluqs | 281 | 2,219-1-4 |
| Total... | 310 | 2,562-1-4 |
| **From Village Curnums' Fund.** | | |
| Hoozoor | 86 | 516-0-0 |
| Táluqs | 59 | 354-8-0 |
| Total.. | 145 | 870-8-0 |

Two Orders dated 22nd November 1820, enclosures I and II in Collector's letter, dated 27th August 1861, No. 256.

18th July 1851, No. 715.

15. These Nat Curnums, paid as they in reality are by a distinct cess on the Mirásisdárs of the District, should not, in my opinion, be employed as part of the Hoozoor or Táluq Establishments, which are payable directly out of the general revenues. The cess has now been levied for more than half a century, it has never been objected to. On the contrary, it is asserted that the Mirásidárs are quite willing that it should be continued. But I think it should be applied more immediately for the payment of the Village rather than the District or Táluq officials; and it is now only in deference to the strongly expressed opinion of the Collector, that I have consented to submit for the favorable consideration of Government, that 113 of these men, at a cost of Rupees 13,560, should still be retained for a short period to perform the duties of inspection and examination of lands and crops, in order that the authorities during the present transition of the system of Oolungoo to Motafysul, may not be embarrassed for want of hands. But when this work has been completed, and the accounts got into order, I believe that the simple system of accounts now to be introducted will (as Mr. Cadell has admitted freely to me) so simplify and facilitate the transaction of business, as to render the retention of these extra hands quite superfluous. If it is found on experience that the number of Revenue Inspectors, allowed by Government in the late revision of Táluq Establishments, is really too small, it may be proper then for the Collector to bring forward a proposition for an increase of Revenue Inspectors; but as little interference as possible with the Ryots by Government officials is a maxim always to be attended to.

16. The Hoozoor Establishments have been framed on a scale sufficiently liberal for the transaction of the ordinary work of the District, and I regret to say I cannot support Mr. Cadell's

proposition to retain the 30 extra Nat Curnums in the Hoozoor beyond the close of the present Fasli year.

17. The 113 Mahanum Curnums might be allowed for one year longer; within that time the accounts of the District should be placed in a perfectly satisfactory state, and there should be no more necessity for having this large extra Establishment in Tanjore than in any other District. But as to dispense with it at once, might embarrass the Collector in his reforms which he is now vigorously making, I would beg the sanction of Government for retaining the 113 Mahanum Nat Curnums until the end of Fasli 1272, *i. e.* until 30th June 1863.

18. *Fifthly.*—Doctors and Patakarens' fees, Rupees 6,500. I have taken into the assets a moiety only of the Doctors' and the following fees. A deduction of about 13,000 Rupees on account of fees payable to village Doctors and to persons employed to catch stray cattle, was made from the gross produce. These fees are not paid to the persons so designated, and moreover the duties are no part of Government service; and the resumption of the Government share now appropriated by the Ryots seems to be proper, as recommended by the Collector.

19. *Sixthly.*—Totties or Vettyans, Rupees 12,681. These men are claimed by the Mirásidárs as their private servants. It will be better not to practically interfere with this claim, though it can hardly be sustained. But the Government share of the fee may be properly resumed, and the men be released from all claim on the part of Government for service.

20. *Seventhly.*—Neeranikams, Rupees 5,895. The fees of this class are small. The Mirásidárs claim them as their private servants, and the Government have no occasion for them. The moiety of their fees may in like manner be resumed.

21. *Eighthly.*—Taliaries, Rupees 22,829. These men are claimed also by the Mirásidárs as their private servants, and it has already been deemed expedient not to enforce the Government right to their services. I have entered into an argument (in the Memorandums already referred to in paragraph 14) with the Collector on this subject, but we have agreed that it will be expedient to forego the Government claims to their services, and to resume the Government moiety of the fees, to which, as in the case of the Totty, Neeranikam, &c., the Government have an unquestionable right, and to appropriate the same to the improvement of the Village Government Establishment.

See Report of the Inspector General, Madras Police, dated 17th February 1860, paragraph 18, and Order of Government thereon dated 19th March 1861, No. 335.

22. *Ninthly.*—Taliaries' Land Assessment, Rupees 776. As the claim on the Taliary has been yielded to the Mirásidár, he can have no reasonable claim to the Inám land given by Government to him. This Inám which is very small will come under the operation of the general rule of enfranchisement at five-eighth the assessment, and the amount will form an item of the village service fund.

23. "The aggregate moiety of the Swatantrums or fees now proposed to be resumed "amounts to Rupees 47,905, which," as Mr. Cadell observes, "bears a per centage of only "Rupee 1-3-0 on the standard land Revenue of the District, and if distributed over the total "number of landholders, gives an average of Rupee 0-7-7½ "a head. This extra demand on the body of landholders will "certainly be felt to be very light, and adverting especially "to the facts that the important classes of village servants, as Vetties, Taliaries, and Nirgunties, "are left entirely at their disposal, the demand will, Mr. Cadell is fully confident, be paid will-"ingly and cheerfully." It is but reasonable indeed that they should pay exclusively for men whom they claim as their private servants.

Mr. Cadell's Memorandum, dated 27th August 1861, paragraph 18.

24. The Government have hitherto paid almost entirely for the Village Revenue servants, and it is not contemplated that a change in this respect should be introduced. The total sum that the Ryots will be called upon to subscribe is their moiety (Rupees 7,811) of the fees now paid to the Curnum, and, if the Government should so decide, the amount of the Nat Curnum Fund, Rupees 34,845, now for a long time collected for the service of Government.



| | Villages. |
|---|---|
| Ryotwar | 1,818 |
| Rented | 3,011 |
| Amani | 29 |
| Moturpha | 26 |
| Shótrium, &c. | 1,196 |
| Zamíndari | 251 |
| Jungle Conservancy | 1 |
| | 6,332 |

25. There are 6,332 villages, but many are very small, consisting only of a few acres and not meriting the name of villages. These are at present formed into circles, called Vattums, to each Vattum one Curnum is allowed, and there are now 1,155 Curnums. Some of the Vattums are too large and inconveniently arranged. The Collector has made a new arrangement which has increased the number slightly to 1,186 Vattums. To each new Vattum will be allotted a single Potail, Curnum and Vettyan. The number of Potails now employed is 3,531.

26. The existing Vettyans, as already explained, are to be left with the Mirásidárs; and for the Government purposes, one man, who will suffice, for each Vattum is provided.

27. The salaries for the Potail (or Maniakaren) and for the Curnum will vary from 4 to 7 Rupees per month for the former, and from 6 to 9 Rupees for the latter, according to the following scale. The pay of the Vetty will be 3 Rupees a month.

*Scale of remuneration for the Potail and Curnum.*

| For Vattums with a revenue | | Potails. | | | | | | Curnums. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In Wet villages. | | | In Dry villages. | | | In Wet villages. | | | In Dry villages. | | |
| | | Number. | Rate per year. | Amount for all. | Number. | Rate per year. | Amount for all. | Number. | Rate per month. | Amount for all per year. | Number | Rate per month. | Amount for all. |
| Within | 2,000 | 13 | 48 | 624 | 106 | 60 | 6,360 | 13 | 6 | 936 | 106 | 7 | 8,904 |
| ,, | 4,000 | 676 | 60 | 40,560 | 69 | 72 | 4,968 | 676 | 7 | 56,784 | 69 | 8 | 6,624 |
| ,, | 7,000 | 303 | 72 | 21,816 | 4 | 84 | 336 | 303 | 8 | 29,088 | 4 | 9 | 432 |
| ,, | 10,000 | 15 | 84 | 1,260 | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 9 | 1,620 | ... | ... | ... |
| | | 1,007 | ... | 64,260 | 179 | ... | 11,664 | 1,007 | ... | 88,428 | 179 | ... | 15,960 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total Potails ..... | 1,186 ..... | 75,924 |
| ,, Curnums ..... | 1,186 ..... | 1,04,388 |
| ,, Vettyans ..... | 1,186 ..... | 42,696 |
| Total Rupees... | | 2,23,008 per annum. |

28. The scale of remuneration, recommended by Mr. Cadell for the Potails, is higher than the amended scale proposed for general adoption in my Circular dated 30th April 1861, No. 863. But after consultation with the Collector I believe that it will not be practicable to obtain efficient service in Tanjore, unless the rate proposed is allowed. The ill success which has attended the introduction of low-paid Potails in this District warns me not to recommend too low a recompence for their services. I would, however, here or elsewhere adopt the mode of remuneration, as far as practicable, by a deduction from the Patta of the office-holder at the end of the year of the amount due to him.

29. The adoption of a different rate for dry and wet villages in the remuneration of both Potails and Curnums has been made on the suggestion of the Collector, who is of opinion that the work is much heavier in the dry than in the irrigated villages of Tanjore.

30. To sum up. The assets available for village revenue services are, as shown in paragraph 6 above,

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Government cash sanctions ... ... ... ... ... ... | 69,191 |
| Commuted produce of lands assigned for Curnums ... ... | 1,08,429 |
| Fees commuted ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 15,622 |
| Nat Curnum Cess appropriated by Government in 1852 ... | 34,845 |
| Total... | 2,28,087 |
| Estimated value of fees now improperly paid out of the Government share of the produce, for the benefit of private servants of the Mirásidárs including Inám land... ... ... ... ... | 48,681 |
| Total Assets... | 2,76,768 |
| Estimated cost of new village Revenue Establishments (see paragraph 3)... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,23,008 |
| Surplus over... ... | 53,760 |

31. Out of this surplus, the sum of Rupees 4,440 for Hoozoor extra Nat Curnums and Rupees 13,560 for Mahanum Nat Curnums, I have recommended should be appropriated until the close of the present and next Fasli year respectively, to the payment of these extra servants, after which time I conceive that the whole surplus may be carried to the credit of Government and be available for village services in other Districts; unless the Government see fit to forego the collection of the Nát Curnum Cess, Rupees 34,845, which, in that case, would revert to the Mirásidárs; or it might be employed for their general benefit in useful works connected principally with the village, such as village choultries, tanks, wells, &c. Deducting this sum there would still be a surplus estimated at 18,915 Rupees, sufficient were it necessary to give Rupees 1¼ more to each Curnum.

| | |
|---|---|
| Surplus above ..... | 53,760 |
| Deduct Nat cess..... | 34,845 |
| | 18,915 |

32. The cost of the village Revenue Establishment, it will have been seen, is for the most part in this District borne by the Government, the people contribute to a very small extent only to the charge. But it must be remembered that they contribute largely for the Police charges. In fact the whole new Constabulary, district and village, is paid for out of the Cavelly cess; but Mr. Cadell points out that this cess will not produce so much as was estimated by the Inspector General of Police, owing to the change from the Oolungoo to the new system of settlement. This Cavelly cess is now estimated to yield Rupees 1,78,307.

See letter from Collector, dated 20th August 1861, No. 249.

33. The Revenue fees that will have to be collected and added to the demand against the Ryot are—

| | Total. | Moiety. |
|---|---|---|
| * Note.—In paragraph 6... | 97,053 | 48,681 |
| Deduct land..... | 1,242 | 776 |
| | 47,905 | |

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| The Curnums fees already commuted... ... | 15,622 |
| Moiety of the fees mentioned above, paragraph 6, which are to be resumed ... ... ... | *47,905 |
| Nát Curnum cess perhaps already commuted. | 34,845 |
| Total Revenue... | 98,372 |
| Police Cavil cess... ... ... ... ... .. | 1,78,307 |
| | 2,76,679 |

| † Government villages..... | Rs. 41,51,097 |
|---|---|
| Inám, &c..... | 10,70,932 |
| Total.. | 52,22,029 |

See enclosure in letter from Collector, dated 20th August 1861, No. 249.

which, on a land assessment of 52,22,029 Rupees,† represent 5 per cent. as the probable commutation value in lieu of all fees now paid by the Mirásidárs, or else appropriated by them to their own use and which are claimed by Government.



From W. M. CADELL, Esq., Collector of Tanjore, to C. PELLY, Esq., Member of the Board of Revenue, Fort Saint George, dated Vallam, 22nd January 1861, No. 18:—

Sir,

1. I have the honor to reply to your Circular, dated the 26th October 1859, No. 59, on the subject of the revision of the Village Establishments of this District.

2. Of the five classes of village servants specified in paragraph 4 of the Circular, that of Shroffs does *not* exist in Tanjore, and among the remaining four, two, viz., the Maniakaren and Curnum, receive ready money salaries like other public servants, they are also entertained and dismissed precisely in the manner indicated by Government in Rules 14 and 15.* The Maniakarens are paid on a scale fixed in Fasli 1246, and which will be seen in the enclosed statement,† the total amount sanctioned for the purpose being Rupees 69,191. Where the present office-holders are Mirásidárs, the salary is paid yearly, but where they are "Sirkár Maniakarens," *i.e.* persons other than Mirásidárs appointed in the absence of duly qualified persons among the latter, the salaries are disbursed monthly. Such payments have been found by experience to be by far the most efficacious means of securing good and efficient service, and I shall propose in the sequel that all Patamaniakarens shall in future be paid monthly.

* Proceedings 3rd September 1859, No. 1,187.

† A. Extract Minutes Consultation, 15th March 1836.

3. The Curnums also in this District are remunerated by fixed ready money payments, and there are one or more of these servants for each village or cluster of villages with salaries ranging from 6 to 7¾ Rupees per mensem. Originally the Curnums were paid by a deduction of two Marakáls on every 100 Kalams of the gross produce, and also from the proceeds of Inám lands set aside for the purpose, but as the cultivation of the latter rested with the Mirásidárs and the Curnum was entitled only to the Government share of the produce, the system was found in practice not to answer. In Fasli 1230, therefore, the estimated produce of the lands was thrown into a general fund, and monthly salaries assigned to each Curnum according to the extent of his charge at the time; the payments, however, being made only in part and finally adjusted after the close of the year after the proceeds actually realized from the lands had been ascertained and the value thereof brought to account. This course also having been found inconvenient and objectionable, Mr. Kindersley in Fasli 1240, determined on taking the average actual payments of four years from Fasli 1235 to 1238 as the standard amount of the Curnums' salaries for the whole Province, making but little alteration in the proportion of their respective salaries which were, however, paid monthly in full and at the rates already specified from 6 to Rupees 7¾.

| Fasli. | Proceeds of resumed Inám lands. | Proceeds of the grain fee. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1265..... | 1,08,298 | 15,464 |
| 1266..... | 1,02,385 | 14,330 |
| 1267..... | 1,14,605 | 17,073 |
| Total... | 3,25,288 | 46,867 |
| Average... | 1,08,429 | 15,622 |
| | 15,622 | |
| | 1,24,051 | |

4. The cost of the Curnum Establishment as then settled and as it now exists, amounts to Rupees 84,460-8-0, whilst the annual average value of the resumed lands and fees is Rupees 1,24,051, as marginally shown.

5. The Vettyans and Nirgunties in Tanjore are entirely under the control of the land-holders, and are regarded more in the light of their individual servants than as those of Government. Their sole remuneration consists of a grain fee calculated at the rate respectively 3⅝ Mercals and 1 1/16 Mercals on 100 Kalams of gross produce, the payment of which has, however, invariably been left to the Mirásidárs. The annual average value of the grain fee allotted to these servants is shown in the margin.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Vettyans..... | 25,622 |
| Nirgunties..... | 11,903 |

6. Thus of the five classes of village servants forming generally the complement of village Establishments, the Shroff is not now in existence in Tanjore and is not wanted. The Nirgunties I would leave as they are under the exclusive control of the Mirásidárs, the system having, in practice, been found to work well and to leave no cause whatever for interference on the part of Government. It may further be observed with reference to this class of servants that, when

the proceeds of the grain fee assigned for their support have proved insufficient, the land-holders are generally in the habit of supplementing these, by granting them small patches of land out of their own holdings of which the produce is enjoyed by the Nirgunties, while the Government assessment is paid by the Mirásidár, so important are the services of this class of servants to the cultivators, with reference to the peculiar and extensive system of the irrigation of the District.

7. The Curnum Establishment, as it now exists, is on an efficient footing. Unlike the similar class of servants in other Districts, the Tanjore Curnums receive their salaries in ready money and monthly, and are further entertained and dismissed like other servants of the State. The system is, therefore, open to none of the evils and abuses so justly described by Government in their Proceedings, 3rd September 1859, No. 1,187, paragraph 3. In Tanjore there is also another peculiarity in this class of servants, and that is that each village has not a separate Curnum or Curnums, there being but one for a defined compact area, and which often comprises several villages. These divisions or clusters of villages or Vattums as they are locally termed, are for the most part well and conveniently arranged. In some few cases only do they require revision; some are found from experience to be too large for a single Curnum, others, on the other hand, are unnecessary small; whilst in some instances again the villages might be more conveniently and compactly grouped. In the Pattukóttai Táluq in particular, and in the Kádárambam tracts of the Tanjore Táluq, comprising respectively no less than 1,172 and 144 villages of every description, the number of Curnums has long been felt to be too few in comparison with their requirements. Opportunity has, therefore, now been taken to revise and re-arrange these Vattums, and the result is an increase in their number from 1,155 to 1,186, this measure it is confidently anticipated will greatly promote the efficiency of the Curnum Establishment. The average revenue of each newly formed Vattum amounts to about Rupees 3,600 and will form a convenient charge.

8. The work and responsibility of the Curnums under this arrangement being nearly equalized, it seems desirable also to substitute a uniform rate of salary for the present varying one, and did the funds available admit of it I would have been inclined to propose a more liberal salary than is now given to this hardworked class of servants; Rupees 7 is, however, the utmost that can be assigned (as will be shown hereafter), and that accordingly I beg to recommend may be fixed as the future salary of the Vattum Curnum. The cost of the Curnum Establishment at this rate, for 1,186 Vattums would be 1,186 × 7 = Rupees 8,302 per mensem or Rupees 99,624 per annum.

9. The office of Patamaniakaren comes next under consideration, and it is in this branch of the Village Establishments that reform is most urgently needed in this District. The number of Government villages in Tanjore is nominally 4,859; many of these are, however, not villages properly so called or in the general acceptance of the term. The internal polity of village communities found in other places, and which it has been considered by some authorities desirable to retain if not to restore has long ceased to exist in Tanjore. In *his* impatience of control and desire to make himself independent of his neighbours, it was the fashion under former Governments for every Mirásidár of any consequence to obtain the sanction of the ruling power to constitute his individual holding however small into a separate village called after his own or some other favorite name. Hence villages such as those shown in the margin, and comprising, in some instances, less than an acre and without any houses or habitations came into existence, and it is thus also that we find the anomaly of detached and isolated pieces of land without any apparent connection, and situated in different parts of a Táluq, going under the designation of a village.

| | Acres. | Guntas. |
|---|---|---|
| Návalúr Ukadai | 1 | 26 |
| Elaiyúr Ukadai | 1 | 19 |
| Achandrárkam | 2 | 4 |
| Sittodappu | 0 | 30 |
| Sundayveli | 0 | 33 |
| Kokkaladi | 3 | 24 |
| Válke Ukadai | 6 | 29 |
| Kírandankudi Ukadai | 1 | 15 |
| Agarachittilingam | 0 | 21 |
| Tirukkudi Ukadai | 1 | 29 |
| Sukravára Kattai | 1 | 12 |
| Sellappan Péttai | 1 | 30 |
| Kailasanadan Kattai | 2 | 6 |
| Núlúr Sukravara Kattai | 1 | 15 |
| Mellamédu Dévastánam | 2 | 36 |



10. The scheme sanctioned in 1836 was, I believe, intended to provide for the appointment of a Maniakaren to each village. Now, however, there are only 3,531 of these Officers receiving, in the aggregate the sum of Rupees 68,080 out of the sanctioned amount, leaving 1,111 Rupees for which Maniakarens remain unappointed from various causes. The average salary of each is thus little more than 1½ Rupees per month. Taking, however, the villages individually, the salary is, in many cases, under one Rupee *per annum*; this cannot be wondered at considering the character of many of the *so called* villages as already described, and that it was sought to provide each of them with a Maniakaren. The result, has therefore been (as indeed might have been expected) that the Establishment as a whole has signally failed in efficiency, and that practically the work which ought to have been performed by the Maniakarens has, in point of fact, had to be carried out by the Curnums, and these latter have had therefore not only to perform their proper and peculiar duties as Vattum or village Accountants, but have also had to collect the Kists; indeed, till lately, the Curnum was looked upon also (and to a certain extent) as responsible for the going of rounds at night and the performance of such Police duties as also the preservation of the peace in their respective ranges.

11. All this should and must be corrected, if we would render the village Establishments efficient and to ensure the success of the reforms lately introduced. The first step towards this is obviously to reduce the number of villages by incorporating those situated in close proximity to each other and which it may be found desirable in other respects to unite. The appointment of a Maniakaran to each village in this District seems to me not only unnecessary and uncalled for, but in a financial point of view altogether out of the question, if indeed we are to assign any thing like a salary necessary to make the office respectable or such as would be sought after by respectable parties. From what has been already stated it will, I think, be admitted that there is ample scope in this District for reducing the number of villages, and after much careful investigation it is now proposed to consolidate and reduce the number from 4,859, into 3,459 as marginally shown, a reduction of nearly 30 per cent.

| | |
|---|---|
| Present number | 4,859 |
| Reduced do. | 3,459 |
| | 1,400 |

12. Even, however, with this reduced number it seems to me neither necessary nor are the requisite funds available for appointing a Maniakaren to each village, and the course that readily suggests itself both as the most convenient and as the one best calculated to secure efficiency at the least possible cost, is to adopt the present division of Vattum or clusters of villages and to nominate a Maniakaren to each Vattum. Looking further to the relative duties of this latter class of servants compared with those of Curnums, I would propose to fix the salaries of the former each at 5 Rupees per mensem, which for the total number of cost 1,186 Vattums (as mentioned in a previous paragraph) would be 1,186×5=Rupees 5,930 per month or Rupees 71,160 per annum; this, it will be seen, is very little in excess of the amount at present sanctioned for Pattamaniagárs, and I would propose that the salaries be disbursed monthly as in the case of other public servants.

13. The Vettyans remain to be noticed. These as you are aware are a most useful class of servants, and like the Taliaries are altogether under the control of the Mirásidárs, and are employed chiefly in measuring grain at the time of the harvest, in collecting laborers at the time of cultivation, in measuring lands and such like miscellaneous duties. The Mirásidárs having hitherto been allowed to regard them as their private servants, would certainly be strongly averse to any measure which is now sought to deprive them of their services and place them on the footing of Government servants, the more so as the Government have lately declared that the Taliaries should not be interfered with.

14. If, therefore, the present village Vettyans are to be left as they are, and I presume that such will be the wish of Government, it will be necessary to employ some servants to supply their place in relation to the Curnum and Maniakaren, and the Táluq Establishments. It would be impossible for the Pattamaniakaren to collect the Kists punctually without the assis-

tance of the Taliary or Vettyan or some such servant, and to procure the attendance of the Mirásidárs; to carry periodical reports and returns, messages and orders between the villages and the Táluqs some such servant is absolutely and indispensably necessary now that Táluq Peons have been all but abolished; the best mode for making provision for these duties seems to me the appointment of Peon or Taliary to each Vattum to aid the Pattamaniakaren, who might be designated Vattum Taliary. As regards the mode of remunerating him, I would also assign to him a ready money monthly salary, and considering the rates of pay now allowed to the lower grades of servants in all Departments, and the permanent rise in the prices of all the necessaries of life, 3 Rupees a month is perhaps not too high, adopting this rate, the charge on this account would be 1,186 × 3 = 3,558 per mensem or 42,696 Rupees per annum.

15. The aggregate cost of the foregoing arrangements would thus be—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| For Curnums ... ... ... ... ... ... ..... | 99,624 |
| Maniakarens... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 71,160 |
| Vattum Taliaries ... ... ... ... ... ..... | 42,696 |
| | 2,13,480 |

16. Before proceeding to explain the assets available to meet this charge, it is necessary to advert briefly to the Nat Curnum fund in this District and the establishment paid out of it, and out of the surplus of the Curnums resumed emoluments after paying the regular Vattum Curnums.

See paragraph 4 above.

17. Under the native Governments, and for sometime after our assumption of the District, it was usual for the Mirásidárs to employ persons under the name of Sampratis, Ejibs, &c., at their own expense to remain at the Táluq Kacheries to give them the necessary information as to the accounts kept of their cultivation, demand collection and balance, and generally to represent their interests in the Táluqs. These agents of the land-holders (and each represented a certain number of villages) were paid in grain. There appears to have been no fixed rate of payment, the amount of remuneration being entirely dependant on the pleasure of the employers. When the various irregular and other arbitrary deductions from the gross produce were attempted to be regulated in the earlier years of our rule, it was arranged, with the consent of the land-owners, to commute into a fixed money payment and collect with the Government Kists these self-imposed contribution to their agents above referred to, who were, at the same time, designated, with reference to the nature of their employment, Nat Curnums, Nat signifying country or district, and to pay them direct out of the Government Treasury.* This change, once effected, the Mirásidárs gradually lost their hold upon their Curnums, who have since been regarded as Government servants, precisely in the same way that the village Taliaries and Vettyans though partly paid by Government have, *ipso facto*, become the private servants of the Mirásidárs, the actual payment of their remuneration having been left to the latter.

* The annual proceeds of the cess so brought to account averages Rupees 34,845.

18. You are aware that the Táluqs of this District are divided into what are called Mahanums or convenient circles of villages, arranged with reference to the irrigation and other local features. Prior to 1851 there was a Nat Curnum to each Mahanum, besides a head Nat Curnum to each Táluq, and what is called a Stalat Nat Curnum (*i. e.* an Accountant or Clerk under the Peshkar) to each Peshkar's division. In that year the Government, on the recommendation of the then Collector, Mr. Bishop, sanctioned a large addition to the Nat Curnum staff, out of the surplus funds available from the sources from which these servants were originally remunerated. The enclosed statement† exhibits the Establishment, with the above additions, as it now stands and maintained out of the Nat and village Curnums' funds.

To Board, 12th October 1850.
Board's Proceedings 28th July 1851.

† B.



19. The reforms lately introduced in the arrangement of the Táluqs renders it practicable to do away with a considerable part of the above establishments. A portion must, however, still be retained as already explained to you in my communication of the 2nd March 1860.

20. Regarding the usefulness of the Nat Curnums there has always been but one opinion as stated in my letter above referred to, they are perhaps the most useful class of public servants in the District. They are the depository of all the experience, details and statistics of the Táluqs, and the Establishment has always formed an excellent school for the training of Vattum Curnums and other servants for thel ower grades of the public service. One peculiarity in the assessment of Tanjore, it may be observed, renders the services of the Nat Curnums almost indispensable. The lands, which are almost entirely wet bear a grain and not a money assessment, and this grain has to be converted into money for each field at a price which varies for each Mahanum. The Gumáshtas sanctioned in the new scale of Establishments would be manifestly wholly unequal to the work without the aid of expert Nat Curnums, and the village Curnums, accounts would pass through the Táluq Kacheris and those of the latter through the Collector's office, without that scrutiny and check to which they are now subjected and which it is of the highest importance to exercise.

21. It was doubtless in reference to these considerations that the Board of Revenue in their Proceedings of the 29th August 1856, expressed their belief "that the "Nat Curnums could not be dispensed with in Tanjore." Their aid is all the more necessary with the now enlarged Táluqs, containing, as some of them do, as many as 500 and 600 villages, and consequently entailing great labor in the preparation of the annual and other accounts, which require to be all the more closely examined and checked now that the removal of the Peshkars and other changes leave so much to the village Curnums.

Paragraph 32.

22. In explaining the necessity for the addition to the Curnum and Nat Curnum staff, recommended by the Collector and sanctioned by Government in 1851, Mr. Bishop stated, "Prior "to the survey in Fasli 1238, the duties of the Curnums were barely one-half what they now are, "the accounts delivered then being villagewár with reference to the extent of cultivation, &c. "while after the completion of the survey voluminous detail was introduced. Individual holdings "were specified, and the whole extent of land divided into numbers, such sub-divisions amounting "to 22,56,704. In the field assessed Táluqs, the Curnum has annually to enter the extent in "vélis and acres of each number, the gross produce and assessment in Chackrams and Rupees, an "Isamwár account of collections and balance with other numerous details, and in the remaining "Táluqs their labors are but little less, the cultivation Muchalkás and examination of the lands "being numberwár and the collection accounts the same, other details also are so numerous "that in almost every village an assistant is necessarily maintained at the expense of the already "not overpaid principal, who is thus tempted to reimburse himself at the cost of the Sirkar." Mr. Bishop added "as with the village Curnums, there is far more employment for Nat Curnums "than there are hands for to perform the duty well;" and after stating the addition to this establishment which he thought necessary, he proceeds, "The establishments originally sanctioned "for Tanjore was calculated very closely and must have been long since largely increased but "for the assistance derived from the Devastanam servants, who have been employed indiscriminately "both in the Táluqs and Hoosoor, and whose gradual discontinuance and present prospect "of nearly total discontinuance renders the recommended increase the more urgent."

23. It will thus be seen that the Nat Curnum Establishment was added to so lately as 1851, and under a very pressing necessity.

24. I have entered into the foregoing details to satisfy you that it is not practicable to dispense altogether with the servants under notice, and it certainly is not desirable to do so in the present state of the finances, as if the Establishments maintained out of it are dispensed with, the abolition of the cess will be claimed, and must, as a matter of course, be conceded. Indeed and you will remember the Government have already clearly admitted the right of the Mirásidárs to exemption from any charge on that account, though the latter have

Extract Minutes of Consultation, 11th June 1857, No. 576, paragraph 17.

never grudged the payment but have always cheerfully paid it, seeing that it is devoted to th renumeration of so useful a class of native servants.

25. At the same time I am free to admit that the transfer of the Marramat to a separat Department and the recent changes in the establishments will admit of reduction to a certain extent, and I shall now accordingly state the modifications I consider desirable in the existin arrangements.

26. The Peshkars having been done away with, the Stalat Nat Curnums are no longe wanted. The appointment of responsible officers of account under the name of Táluq Sarishtadárs on suitable rates of salary enables us to dispense with the Head Nat Curnums also, whic leaves only the Mahanam Nat Curnums in the Táluqs; these I would retain as indispensably required for the reasons already explained. The present salary of these last mentioned servant is 8¾ Rupees in some cases, and 8 and 7 Rupees in others. I consider this remuneration insufficien under the altered circumstances of the present time, and would fix their pay hereafter at a uniform rate of 10 Rupees each, which for 113 Mahanams would give 1,130 Rupees per mensem or 13,56( per annum.

27. Then as regards the establishment in the Hoozoor, it will be seen that there are now n less than 115 men on salaries ranging from 6 to 15 Rupees as shown i
B. the Statement* already referred to. So many hands on such small salarie are not wanted, and a smaller number with higher rates of pay would, i every way, be better and also secure greater efficiency; and after carefully weighing the require ments of the office I propose that we should have—

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| 10 | Hoozoor Nat Curnums on ..... | 15 |
| 10 | Do. ..... | 12 |
| 10 | Do. ..... | 10 |

making a total of 30 men at a monthly cost of 370 Rupees, or an annual charge of 4,440 Rupees. With regard to this class of servants, I would also observe that their services might be made available either in the Táluqs or Hoozoor as required. It will be seen on reference to list B that, at present, there are no less than 29 Shroffs employed out of this fund in the Táluqs, and considering that we have no village Shroffs, and also the large amount of additional labor that will be thrown on the Táluq Shroffs by the Income Tax Act and the forthcoming trades Act, I am inclined to believe that the services of the third Shroff will be found absolutely and indispensably necessary. These will, however, under the plan now proposed be furnished from the Hoozoor establishment without any additional cost to the Estate. Adding this to the cost of the Táluq Mahanam Nat Curnums as already proposed, we have, as the entire cost of the future Nat Curnums establishment, 18,000 Rupees a year instead of 31,714 Rupees, which is the present charge. Deducting the above from the average annual proceeds of the Nat Curnum cess we have thus available for other purposes a surplus of Rupees 16,965.

28. The entire cost then of the village establishments under the plan sketched in the foregoing paragraphs is as follows:—

| | Annual cost. |
|---|---|
| 1,186 Curnums at 7 Rupees each per mensem... | Rs. 99,624 |
| 1,186 Maniakarens at 5 do..... | „ 71,160 |
| 1,186 Vattum Taliaries at 3 do..... | „ 42,696 |
| 113 Mahanam Nat Curnums at 10 do..... | „ 13,560 |
| 30 Hoozoor do. at 15, 12 and 10 | do. 4,440 |
| Total... | Rs. 2,31,480 |

29. It remains to show the assets available to meet this expenditure.



30. The average annual value of the resumed emoluments of the Vattum Curnums, as already stated, amounts to Rupees..... 1,24,051

Paragraph 4. Paragraph 2. See also page 177 of the Board's C. O. B. for 1851, 52 and 53. Paragraph. 17.

The sanctioned amount for the payment of Pattamaniagars ..... ..... ..... 69,191

The average yearly proceeds of the Nat Curnum cess..... ..... ..... 34,845

which give a total of Rupees..... 2,28,087

31. Among the deductions on account of village servants from the gross produce, is a grain fee of 2 Mercals on every 100 Kullums for the remuneration of Native Doctors, and what are termed Patakarens or persons employed in protecting the crops from stray cattle. In practice these fees have long since ceased to be paid as originally intended, and in point of fact are usurped by the Mirasídárs themselves. Even if the fact were otherwise, the establishment of cattle pounds under Act III of 1857, and of dispensaries would render the maintenance of any separate pound-keepers or Native Doctors altogether unnecessary. The grain fees under notice, therefore, offer a legitimate source for supplementing the funds wanted to place the village establishments on a sound and proper footing. I would, therefore, resume the Patakaren and Native Doctor fees and incorporate it with the Government demand. On the safest calculation the product of these cesses would be upwards of 13,000 Rupees, but Rupees 13,000 may perhaps be assumed as being within the mark.

32. In the event of any doubt being entertained in which, however, I do not share, as to the propriety of resuming the whole of this fee including the Mirasídár's share, there can be no question about the Government withholding its moiety, as the deduction is made from the gross produce, and consequently contributed in equal proportions by the land-holders and the State If the latter course is determined upon, the proceeds would be $\frac{13000}{2}$=6,500 Rupees.

33. Adding this item to the total available assets of Rupees 2,28,087, as already shown, we have, as the amount of the aggregate funds, at our disposal Rupees 2,41,087 in the event of the whole of the Patakarens fee being resumed, and Rupees 2,34,587 in the event of only the Government share of it being brought to account. In either case there is, it will be seen, a margin of assets over the proposed expenditure.

34. The measures above recommended have engaged my anxious and attentive consideration, and I have every confidence that if carried out, they will make the village establishments thoroughly efficient, and contribute to the success of the important reforms which have been lately effected, and of which the arrangements now proposed are but a necessary complement.

35. Statements Nos. 1 and 2 are forwarded, prepared agreeably to the forms furnished by you, it will, however, be seen that the latter are not quite applicable to the circumstances of this District.

36. A separate list of villages, other than Ryotwari, such as Amani, Shrótrium, &c., is also submitted. These have always been included in the nearest Vattum, and have been taken into account in now re-arranging the Curnum's ranges, so that no separate establishment of servants will be necessary for them.

37. As the appointment of Village Mocnsiffs does not seem to fall within the scope of your Circular, I presume that the question will be separately considered in communication with the Police Department. The present report consequently has been confined to the necessary measures for rendering the Revenue Establishments complete.

A.

Memorandum showing the scale of remuneration for Pattamanigars in the District of Tanjore as settled in Fasli 1246.

| Standard Beriz of Fasli 1244 including Iyen Cavil Pagoda and Nat Curnum fees. | | | | | | | | | | | | | For Palabogam villages. | | | | | | For Yekabogum villages. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Chms. | | Rs. | A. | P. | Chms. | | Rs. | A. | P. | Chms. | F. | C. | Rs. | A. | P. | Chms. | F. | C. | Rs. | A. | P. |
| For Villages yielding a Revenue of | from | | 1 | or | 1 | 8 | 10¾ | to 100 | or | 155 | 8 | 10¾ | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 9¼ |
| ,, | ,, | from | 100 | ,, | 155 | 8 | 10¾ | to 200 | | 311 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 8⅜ | 1 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 12 | 9⅝ |
| ,, | ,, | from | 200 | ,, | 311 | 1 | 9 | to 300 | | 466 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 8⅝ | 1 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 10 |
| ,, | ,, | from | 300 | ,, | 466 | 10 | 8 | to 400 | | 622 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 11 | 8¾ | 1 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 10¼ |
| ,, | ,, | from | 400 | ,, | 622 | 3 | 6 | to 500 | | 777 | 12 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 2⅝ | 1 | 3 | 32 | 2 | 1 | 7¼ |
| ,, | ,, | from | 500 | ,, | 777 | 12 | 5 | to 600 | | 933 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4½ |
| ,, | ,, | from | 600 | ,, | 933 | 5 | 4 | to 700 | | 1,088 | 14 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 3⅛ | 1 | 2 | 32 | 1 | 15 | 1¼ |
| ,, | ,, | from | 700 | ,, | 1,088 | 14 | 3 | to 800 | | 1,244 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 9¼ | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 10¼ |
| ,, | ,, | from | 800 | ,, | 1,244 | 7 | 1 | to 900 | | 1,400 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 15 | 3⅜ | 1 | 1 | 32 | 1 | 12 | 7½ |
| ,, | ,, | from | 900 | ,, | 1,400 | 0 | 0 | to 1,000 | | 1,555 | 8 | 10 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 12 | 9⅝ | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 4¼ |
| ,, | ,, | from | 1,000 | ,, | 1,555 | 8 | 10 | to 1,250 | | 1,944 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 3⅝ | 1 | 0 | 32 | 1 | 10 | 1⅝ |
| ,, | ,, | from | 1,250 | ,, | 1,944 | 7 | 1 | to 1,500 | | 2,333 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 9¾ | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 10¾ |
| ,, | ,, | from | 1,500 | ,, | 2,333 | 5 | 4 | to 1,750 | | 2,722 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 3⅞ | 0 | 9 | 32 | 1 | 7 | 8¼ |
| ,, | ,, | from | 1,750 | ,, | 2,722 | 3 | 6 | to 2,000 | | 3,111 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 5¼ |
| ,, | ,, | from | 2,000 | ,, | 3,111 | 1 | 9 | to 2,250 | | 3,500 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4⅛ | 0 | 8 | 32 | 1 | 5 | 2¼ |
| ,, | ,, | from | 2,250 | ,, | 3,500 | 0 | 0 | to 2,500 | | 3,888 | 14 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 10¼ | 0 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 11¼ |
| ,, | ,, | from | 2,500 | ,, | 3,888 | 14 | 3 | to 2,900 | | 4,511 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 4⅜ | 0 | 7 | 32 | 1 | 2 | 8¼ |
| ,, | ,, | from | 2,900 | ,, | 4,511 | 1 | 9 | to 3,400 | | 5,288 | 14 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 10½ | 0 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5½ |
| ,, | ,, | from | 3,400 | ,, | 5,288 | 14 | 3 | to 4,000 | | 6,222 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 4⅝ | 0 | 6 | 32 | 1 | 0 | 2¼ |
| ,, | ,, | from | 4,000 | ,, | 6,222 | 3 | 6 | to 5,000 | | 7,777 | 12 | 5 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 11 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 11¼ |

Tanjore Collector's Office,
*Vellum, 22nd January* 1861.

(Signed) W. M. CADELL,
*Collector.*



B.

Statement showing the number of persons employed out of the Nat and Village Curnums, Fund in the District of Tanjore.

| | In the Táluqs. | | | | | | | | In the Hoozoor. | | | | | | | | Total. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nat Curnums' Fund. | | | | Village Curnums' Fund. | | | | Nat Curnums' Fund. | | | | Village Curnums' Fund. | | | | | | | | |
| | Persons. | Rs. | A. | P. | Persons. | Rs. | A. | P. | Persons. | Rs. | A. | P. | Persons. | Rs. | A. | P. | Persons. | Rs. | A. | P. | |
| Head Nat Curnum ... ... | 16 | 144 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 144 | 0 | 0 | |
| Nat Curnum ... ... .. | 117 | 994 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 117 | 994 | 12 | 0 | |
| Stalat Nat Curnum ... ... | 93 | 618 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 36 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 99 | 654 | 8 | 0 | 7 on 15 Rupees. |
| Shroff ... ... ... ... | 29 | 198 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 208 | 5 | 4 | 1 on 14 ,, |
| Gumáshta ... ... ... ... | 14 | 140 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 84 | 0 | 0 | *14 | 182 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 132 | 0 | 0 | 64 | 538 | 0 | 0 | * 1 on 13 ,, |
| Peshkar ... ... ... ... | 9 | 94 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 106 | 0 | 0 | 1 on 12 ,, |
| Amín ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 3 on 10 ,, |
| Javaubniviss ... ... ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 12 | 0 | 0 | †8 | 87 | 8 | 0 | 6 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 135 | 8 | 0 | 1 on 8 ,, |
| Writer ... ... ... ... ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 2 on 15 Rupees. |
| Sumpretty ... ... ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 12 | 0 | 0 | ‡5 | 53 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 71 | 8 | 0 | † 1 on 10½ ,, |
| Royesgar ... ... ... ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 4 on 10 ,, |
| Record-keeper ... ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 180 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 180 | 0 | 0 | 1 on 7 ,, |
| Múchí ... ... ... ... ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 on 15 Rupees. |
| Dafterband ... ... ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | ‡ 3 on 10½ ,, |
| Maniagar ... ... ... ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 on 7 ,, |
| Total... | 281 | 2,219 | 1 | 4 | 59 | 354 | 8 | 0 | 29 | 343 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 192 | 0 | 0 | 400 | 3,108 | 9 | 4 | |
| Village Curnums... ... ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,150 | 7,038 | 6 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 54 | 324 | 0 | 0 | 1,204 | 7,362 | 6 | 0 | |
| Grand Total... | 281 | 2,219 | 1 | 4 | 1,209 | 7,392 | 14 | 0 | 29 | 343 | 0 | 0 | 86 | 516 | 0 | 0 | 1,605 | 10,470 | 15 | 4 | |
| Hoozoor ... ... ... ... | 29 | 343 | 0 | 0 | 86 | 516 | 0 | 0 | Sádirwárid to the Nat Curnums..... | | | | | | | | | 80 | 13 | 0 | |
| Total... | 310 | 2,562 | 1 | 4 | 1,295 | 7,908 | 14 | 0 | | | | | | | | | Total..... | 10,551 | 12 | 4 | |
| *Particulars.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| As per former Establishment. | 268 | 2,082 | 1 | 4 | 1,115 | 6,828 | 14 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| As per sanction in 1851 ... | 42 | 480 | 0 | 0 | 180 | 1,080 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total... | 310 | 2,562 | 1 | 4 | 1,295 | 7,908 | 14 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Tanjore Collector's Office,
*Vellum, 22nd January* 1861.

(Signed) W. M. CADELL,
*Collector.*

From W. M. CADELL, Esq., Collector of Tanjore, to C. PELLY, Esq., Member of the Board of Revenue, Chepauk, dated Tanjore, 27th August 1861, No. 256:—

SIR,

1. I have the honor to reply to your letter of 2nd May, No. 865, on the subject of Village Establishments, and enclosing a draft Memorandum of your proposed letter to Government. As requested in the same, I beg herewith to submit in the shape of a Memorandum a few notes on the several points specified in your draft, and which I trust will be found to contain the requisite explanations. The figures I may add have been verified and corrected where necessary.

Vide paragraph 11.

2. The number of villages has been also correctly entered and from the explanations entered to in the Memorandum, it will be seen that it was never contemplated to provide Establishments for each village, but only for each Vattum or cluster of villages.

Vide paragraphs 9 and 10.

3. From the explanation now given regarding the Nat Curnums, I think it has been satisfactorily shown that the Report of the Tanjore Commissioners in 1807 refers to a totally distinct class to that of the present Nat Curnums, and which latter though recognized, and to all intents and purposes Government servants, are paid solely and entirely by the Mirásidárs. I trust, therefore, the retention of this most useful class of public servants will meet with your cordial support.

4. A statement of the emoluments of the Taliary is given in paragraph 15, and from enclosure No. VI it will be seen that the sources of these emoluments are a certain per centage of the gross produce before the division of the crop between the Government and the Mirásidár and a small quantity of Ináms in land.

5. With regard to the class of Vettyans and Nirgunties, I beg to refer you to the 6th, 13th and 14th paragraphs in the enclosed Memorandum.

6. The Cavil cess, it will be seen, varies considerably, and is much less than when it was estimated by Mr. Robinson, this is owing to the doing away with the Ooloongoo system and under which the fee collected on account of the Cavil cess varied with the current selling prices. The proceeds of the cess are now very considerably below the cost of the establishments kept up by the Inspector General of Police. In taking into consideration the assets actually available for Revenue village establishments I, therefore, think the receipts and disbursements of the Cavil cess should be omitted, but statements have been prepared in both ways.

7. It remains only for me to remark that, in modification of my former recommendation, I have now proposed that there should be several different rates of remuneration both to the Curnums and Moniagars, instead of a uniform rate of Rupees 7 and 5. The scale now laid down has been calculated with reference to the amount of Revenue in each Vattum, and, as will be seen, the rates are slightly higher in the Cadarambam than in the Neerarambam villages. The reason for this is that in the former villages the duties are more onerous from the largely increased area and the greater number of Mirásidárs. These new propositions involve a small increase in the amount of charges over the sum originally proposed, but as I conceive that they will add greatly to the efficiency of the Establishment and as the entire cost will not exceed the amount of assets actually available, I trust my revised recommendation will meet with your support.

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* See Collector's report, dated 22nd January 1861, No. 18.

Maniakarens.

1. The Collector explains* the present system. The Maniakarens and Curnums are now paid by salaries from the Treasury like other public servants. Previous to Fasli 1246 (A. D. 1836-37) there were no Maniakarens; the office was established on Mr. Kindersley, the Collector's recommendation. Their salaries were fixed at rates varying from Rupees 3 to 97 per year, according to the Revenue of the village. The cost was at that time calculated to be 75,744 Rupees, and deducting a saving obtained in the Curnum's funds direct sanction was obtained for the annual disbursement of



69,191 Rupees out of which sum, they are now paid. There are in all 4,859 Government villages, but many are not deserving the name of a village, and, at present, there are but 3,531 Maniakarens, who receive, in the aggregate, a sum of Rupees 68,080 out of the sanctioned amount of 69,191 Rupees. The average of the salaries is 1½ Rupee a month; but many do not receive even one Rupee a year. The Maniakaren Establishment is described by Mr. Cadell as quite inefficient, most of the duties of the Maniakaren being performed by the Curnums. It was to check this evil that the Patta maniagars were appointed in 1836. But whether from the insufficiency of their emoluments, or from other causes the plan has not, it seems, been successful. The proposition of the Collector is now to reduce the number of Maniakarens to 1,186; so as to allow but one only to a cluster of villages (locally called Vattums) and to pay them 5 Rupees each per month. The cost would be 71,160 Rupees per annum, which is Rupees 1,969 above the sum at present sanctioned.

2. The measure of reducing the number of the present Maniakarens has my full approbation.

Curnum.—See report of the Committee, dated 22nd February 1807, paragraphs 164 to 168.

3. The office of Curnum seems to have fallen into disuse before the cession of the country to our Government, though a person under the denomination of Conicopillay had been maintained in each village by the Mirásidárs, but for the sole purpose of adjusting and settling their private accounts; they were considered the private servants of the Mirásidárs by whom they were paid small fees. They were constitutpə Government servants in 1807, and the produce of certain lands sufficient to yield to each individual about 36 Pagodas, or Rupees 126 per annum, was assigned for their remuneration: and the fees they drew seem also to have been taken.

Letter from Principal Collector Tanjore, dated 23rd February 1832.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| * Land Revenue.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,08,429 |
| Sotuntrum fees .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 15,622 |
| Total.. | 1,24,051 |

4. In Fasli 1240 the average produce of these lands, &c., was taken and fixed by the Collector at 1,24,051* which thenceforth formed a permanent fund out of which they were eventually paid at rates of salary ranging from 6 Rupees to 7¾ Rupees monthly. The annual cost amounted to Rupees 84,460½, the surplus has since been appropriated to the payment of the Nat Curnums presently to be noticed. There is a Curnum to every Vattum or cluster of small villages; some of these Vattums are inconveniently large, and others ill arranged; and Mr. Cadell proposes to revise them, and to increase their number from 1,155 to 1,186. The average revenue of each, he says, will be Rupees 3,600, and each Vattum will form a convenient charge. Mr. Cadell proposes 7 Rupees a month as the salary, but would give more were he not prevented from doing so by want of funds. The cost per annum he estimates at Rupees 99,624, which though more than the present amount, is considerably within the estimated† produce of the lands and fees originally set apart for their support.

NOTE.—The Curnum Fund if appropriated to the payment of Curnums only would allow of a salary of 8¾ Rupees per month to each Curnum.

† Rupees 1,24,051.

5. The remodelling of the Vattums, proposed by the Collector, is no doubt a judicious measure, and instead of calling these clusters of villages, "Vattums" the more simple plan would be to denominate them "villages;" and the component villages "hamlets." There will then be one Maniakaren and one Curnum for each proper village, with one set of accounts for each; and instead of entering in the Táluq and Hoozoor accounts the particulars of 4,859 villages which is the present number, there will be but 1,186 entries to make.

6. Mr. Cadell, however, proposes to reduce the present number of villages to 3,459 only, but as he does not intend that there should be more than a single set of village servants for more than 1,186 villages, I see no reason why the villages should not, at once, be limited to that number also.

7. I now proceed to notice the Collector's proposition respecting the Vettyans, and on this part of the subject the orders of Government are required for my guidance in treating with their perquisites. The Collector describes them as a most useful class of servants, but as altogether under the contol of the Mirásidárs, and employed chiefly in measuring grain at the time of the harvest, in collecting laborers at the time, of cultivation, in measuring lands and such like miscellaneous duties, some of these duties, even it must at least be conceded, are as much for the Government as the Mirásidár, under the system of Ooloongoo which has hitherto prevailed in Tanjore; and it is probable that the Vettyans are also employed in collecting the revenue and performing other Government duties under the orders of the Maniakaren or Curnum. But Mr. Cadell says the Mirásidárs have hitherto been allowed to regard them as their private servants, and would certainly be strongly averse to any measure, which sought to deprive them of their services, and place them on the footing of Government servants, the more so as Government have lately declared, that the Taliaries should not be interfered with.

Vettyans.

Note.—Mr. Cadell probably alludes to the Order of Government, dated 19th March 1860, No. 335, Judicial Department, paragraphs 12 and 13.

8. Assuming that it is the wish of Government that the Vettyans should be left as they are (*i. e.*, according to Mr. Cadell's views the private servants of the Mirásidárs and not the servants of the State) he proposes that a single Vettyan on 3 Rupees monthly pay, be allotted to each of the new Vattums (before noticed) at a cost of 42,696 Rupees per annum.

9. I do not agree with the Collector that the State is called upon to abandon its claim to the services of these men as village servants, or to give up unquestioned its right to avail of the emoluments now attached to the office, and which amount to Rupees 25,622. The question is one of general application. In other Districts this class of village servants are recognized as part of the Government Establishments, and are under the order of the head man of the village, though they perform a variety of offices for the Ryots also; and I do not know why Tanjore District should be an exception to the general rule.

10. The Curnums, as before noticed, are said to have been the servants of the Mirásidárs until 1807. They were then made Government servants and lands were assigned for their support; but the Sotuntrum's fees they had hitherto enjoyed were also taken by Government, and the emoluments from land and fees were subsequently commuted for a fixed salary payable in cash. But Mr. Cadell claims exemption from liability to Government service for the Vettyan, partly on the ground that Government have yielded the point in the case of the Taliary. The Government it is true concurred with the Inspector General of the Mufassal Police, that the services of the Taliaries could not be turned to any useful account in the new Police system; and, though admitting that their emolument, in part at least, might be regarded as having belonged to Government, yet as they observed "during fifty-eight years which have "since elapsed, the claims of the State upon the services of the Taliaries have not been main-"tained, and it is now too late to claim those services, so neither can the Government add the "equivalent for them to the public revenue," and accordingly they directed that all claim on behalf of the State either on the service of the Taliary, or on their fees should be foregone. But I beg permission to question the assumption, that the services of the Taliaries have never been claimed by the State. At the time when Mr. Kindersley remodelled the Village Establishment, and obtained sanction for 69,000 Rupees for the head man he specially dealt with the Taliaries also, and his Proceedings were approved and sanctioned by Government so late as 1836. Till then the Taliaries had been the servants of the Mirásidárs, but on Mr. Kindersley's recommendation, they were then

Letter from Principal Collector Tanjore, dated 23rd February 1832.
Proceedings Board of Revenue, 16th July 1835, No. 338.
Do. 25th February 1836, No. 105.
Order of Government, dated 15th March 1836, No. 239.

In paragraph 13 of the Order of Government, Judicial Department, dated 19th March 1860, No. 335.

See his Report of 23rd February 1832.



made Government servants, independent of the Mirásidárs, though no change was made in their remuneration. They enjoyed Sotuntrums, and in some villages they had Maniem lands; the Mirásidárs also allowed them a piece of land in some villages, but in almost all cases they were dependent upon the Mirásidárs for a great part of their subsistence, and had been hitherto removed and appointed by them at pleasure. This system was abolished, and the Taliar was made a Government village servant, removable only by the Collector and dependent on him for his salary, and entirely subordinate to the village Patta Maniagar. But the fees and emoluments he received from the Mirásidárs was not given up by Government, on the contrary they were all continued to the Taliaries and were not supplemented as they already amounted to more than one-fifth of the total 5 per cent. on the Revenue, which was taken by Mr. Kindersley as the basis for the remuneration of the Maniakaren, the Curnum and the Taliary; and Mr. Robinson, while admitting that any attempt to utilize the Taliary body would be fruitless and unpopular, expressly says, "that the position taken of regarding them as private servants of the Mirásidárs "is clearly untenable," and notices that although that Inám land is very limited, yet "large "*public* provision was made at the settlement of 1801-2 for their support;" in short that they are public servants, a position, which was asserted and accepted, as I have shown, in 1836 by the authorities of that day. Their services were not required for the new Police arrangements, and there were sufficient funds forthcoming for the Police charges without interfering with the Taliars; but if the claims of the Government upon such village resources are to be given up, the funds for the revision of village Establishments, now too small, will be still further and considerably diminished.

11. On the same principle then that the Curnums and Taliaries were Claimed as Government servants, and the right of Government to appropriate their existing emoluments for the performance of Government purposes was fully asserted and acted on in 1807, and again in 1836, I would claim to take the Vettyans also as public village servants. Mr. Cadell at the close of paragraph 17 admits, as regards the Curnums, that the Mirásidárs have lost their hold on them, and that they at least have been regarded as Government servants, but that the village Taliaries and Vettyans, though partly paid by Government have *ipso facto*, become the private servants of the Mirásidárs, the actual payment of their remuneration having been left to the Mirásidárs. But if the Government were to act on the principle that because the emoluments of the village servants are paid through the Ryots, therefore they are not to be considered as servants for Government village work, they must abandon their claim to all services remunerated by fees every where.

12. I may in this place allude to the Extract Minutes of Consultation, under date the 11th June 1857, in which Government pass orders on certain extra cesses over and above the fixed demand on the land which are collected in Tanjore, under the head of Sotuntums. I do not find among them the Sotuntrums of the Taliary, Vettyans or Nirgunty, but the Sotuntrum fees of the Curnums is noticed. As the mode of remunerating the Taliaries was not interfered with when they were made Government servants in 1836, the fees would not, of course, be collected by the Government, but they are otherwise exactly on the same footing as the Curnums. The Curnum's Sotuntrum (then in 1857 estimated at 14,879 Rupees, now at 15,622 Rupees) was shown to consist of a certain per centage on the gross produce of the land set apart before its commuted value was divided between the Mirásidárs and Government; and (on a rather vague assumption that the Government demand is 50 per cent. on the gross produce previous to such deductions) half of the Sotuntrums was thus supposed to be contributed by the land-holders and half by the State. The Government (paragraph 11) considered it inexpedient then to relinquish this demand, but said they would be prepared to take the subject into consideration at a time when the financial pressure might be less. Almost universally it is found that the villagers contribute some portion of the Curnum's emoluments in the shape of grain fees, notwithstanding he is essentially a Government servant, on the principle probably that his services are indispensable to them as well as to the State; in Tanjore the Mirásidárs contribute one-half of this 15,000 Rupees or about 7,500 Rupees (on the hypothesis that they get only 50 per cent. of the

Mins. Cons. 11th June 1857, No. 576, paragraphs 9 to 17.

*gross* produce) and this is the sum total of their contribution towards payment of the office of Curnum, out of a sum of 1,24,051 set aside by Government for their remuneration. I think it unnecessary to recommend that they should be relieved of this small contribution, which I look up on as a sum set aside (as all the other Sotuntrums) by authority for special purposes and all liable to be taken for such purposes and precisely as the Curnums Sotuntrum's fees are a charge upon the gross produce, so are the fees of the Vettyan, the Nirgunties and the Taliaries, who at least are as much Government servants as they are the servants of the Mirásidárs, indispensable to both ; and as the Curnums and Taliaries have officially been pronounced two beGovernment servants and their existing fees and other emoluments taken into account in fixing their remuneration, so likewise in my opinion should the Vettyans be dealt with. If indeed they are (which I believe they certainly are not) the private servants of the Mirásidárs, they should be wholly paid by them. The only difference between the Curnums, on the one hand, and Vettyans, &c., on the other, is, that the fees of the one have been commuted and collected by Government, while the fees of the other have been left to the Mirásdárs, to be paid by them to the village servants ; and this system has very lately been introduced in some Districts : the fees hitherto pai direct by the Ryots to all village servants have been commuted as respects the Maniakaren and Curnums and collected by Government, but the fees payable to the Vettyan and Taliary have been left as they are. But it has never been asserted, that I am aware of, that the one are Government village servants and the other are not. The Nirgunties are precisely on the same footing as the Vettyans, but I would postpone any measures regarding this class of servants, as I purpose to deal with them after the other sevants are settled and in consultation with the Department of Public Works. Their fees amount to only Rupees 11,903, and there are no other emoluments attached to the office.

13. The next question requiring the decision of Government is that of the Nat Curnums. These men, said to have been originally the accountants of the Mirásidárs, are now not in reality village servants at all ; but rather Táluq and District officials. Mr. Cadell is very anxious to retain some portion of the Nat Curnum Establishment, and devotes a large portion of his letter in advocating its retention. I regret, I cannot support him in the view he has taken of the necessity of a Nat Curnum Establishment.

Paragraphs 16 to 27.

14. The origin of this establishment is thus given by the Collector :—

Collector's letter, paragraph 17.

"Under the Native Governments and sometime after the British assumption of the District, it was usual for the Mirásidárs to employ persons at their own expense to remain at the Táluq Kacheries to give them information as to the accounts kept of their cultivation, demand, collection, and balance, and generally to represent their interests in the Táluqs. These agents, each of whom represented a certain number of villages (called a Mahanum or sub-division of the Táluq,) were paid in grain fees by their employers. In the earlier years of the British rule their fees, it is represented were, with the consent of the land-owners, commuted into a fixed money payment, and collected with the Government Kists ; and their agents were designated Nat (or district) Curnums, and thenceforth their salaries were made a direct charge on the State Treasury. The annual proceeds of the fund averages, it is said, Rupees34,845; but this fund is also supplemented by a contribution from the village Curnums' fund, so that even the funds of the village officers have been appropriated to pay these Nat Curnums, who are not village servants."

15. Such is given as the origin of the Nat Curnums. But it is remarkably strange that different villages should combine together in parties to send delegates to represent their interests at the Government Offices. It would seem a simpler explanation of their origin to account for it by looking upon these Nat Curnums as officers appointed by the Government of



the day to supervise divisions of the District, who paid them by assignments on the produce of the villages placed under their care ; and on referring to an old Report this view is borne out. In 1807 the Tanjore Commission reported on the office of *Curnum*, which they showed had fallen into disuse, and pointed out that "during the "management of Mr. Harris an attempt was made to establish "a person to keep the Circar accounts, and to watch over its rights, under the denomination of "*Nat Conicopolly*. and a deduction was made from the gross produce for the support of such "an officer ; but the appointment was neither general not efficient."

See Report of Committee of 22nd February 1807, paragraph 165.
NOTE.—Extract of paragraphs 164 to 168 of this report on the subject of the office of the Curnum forms an enclosure No. 1 of this letter.

16. It seems clearly established, I think, that the Nat Curnums have been fully recognized as Government servants, paid from Government funds. But in 1857 the Government took a somewhat different view, and admitted the right of the Mirasidárs to exemption from the charge for Nat Curnums ; the Mirásidárs, however, never claimed such exemption, and do not ask for it : on the contrary they cheerfully pay the cess "seeing," as Mr. Cadell says, "that it is "devoted to the remuneration of so useful a class of Native servants ;" and as far as the Mirásidárs are concerned, I imagine they would be equally well pleased if this fund were devoted to purposes more immediately affecting their interests, such as the payment of the village servants, which would be a more appropriate application of the fund ; and Mr. Cadell now proposes to devote part of it to strengthening and supplementing the pay of the Village Establishment.

See paragraph 30 of letter, and also letter of 2nd March 1860, paragraph 4.

In 1851 on the recommendation of the then Collector, Mr. Bishop, supported by the Board of Revenue, the Government sanctioned a large increase to the Nat Curnums, payable out of the accumulated money belonging to both the Nat and Village Curnum Funds, so in fact the resources of the Village Establishments have been taken to supplement deficiencies in the Hoozoor and Táluq Establishments. The number now employed in various ways is 455, distributed as follows :—

From Nat Curnums' Fund.

| | No. | Amount. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Hoozoor... ... ... ... | 29 | 343 0 0 |
| Táluqs... ... ... ... ... | 281 | 2,219 1 4 |
| | 310 | 2,562 1 4 |

Village Curnums' Fund.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hoozoor... ... ... ... | 86 | 516 0 0 |
| Táluqs... ... ... ... ... | 59 | 354 8 0 |
| | 145 | 870 8 0 |
| Total employed... | 455 | 3,432 9 4 |
| Viz., in Hoozoor ... ... | 115 | 859 0 0 |
| Táluqs... ... ... | 340 | 2,573 9 4 |

17. The present cost given in the Collector's statement is Rupees 3,432-9-4 per month, or Rupees 41,191 per annum. Mr. Cadell admits fully that the late reforms render it practicable to do away with a considerable part of the present Establishment, but expresses his conviction that a portion must be still retained. His reasons for keeping the Nat Curnums will now be noticed.

18. The Nat Curnums are represented as a very useful body. They are the depository of the extensive details and statistics of the Táluq ; but what details and statistics there are which may not as readily be kept by the Village Curnums and in the Táluq records I do not know.

The lands, it is noticed by the Collector, bear a grain assessment, and this grain has to be converted into money for each field, at prices varying in each Mahanum, and as the Táluq Establishment is not strong enough to check these detailed accounts, the Village Curnums' accounts would, were it not for the Nat Curnums have to pass without scrutiny through the Táluq and Collector's Office. It is evident from this that these Nat Curnums take the place of Táluq and Hoozoor Gumáshtas; and the question is, are these extra Gumáshtas necessary? Whatever may have been the complicated system of revenue accounts hitherto, the system is now simple enough. The Ooloongoo mode of settlement has been abolished, and either the simple Ryotwary, or the Motafysal system now prevails throughout the District. There is nothing now in the Tanjore system of accounts more complicated than in any other District, and nothing, it seems to me, that cannot, as in other Districts, be performed by the ordinary Village Curnum, checked by the Táluq and Hoozoor Establishments, and aided, when special inspection is necessary, by the Revenue Inspectors *newly* sanctioned for each Táluq in Tanjore, who, if the Collector pleases, may very properly be selected from the body of Nat Curnums. When the Registers alluded to by Deputy Collector Ramiengar in his report on the progress of the Motafysal settlement are completed, the demand on each Mirásidár will be known, and even if a Ryotwar individual settlement is made with them, the work of the Curnum will, in Tanjore, be even easier than in other Districts, as the changes of land are less frequent; and what remains for the Nat Curnums to do I cannot see. Local disputes about land can be settled better by the Maniakarends now to the appointed to the Vattums, if they are only made to do their proper duties. The Collector refers to the admitted necessity for the Nat Curnums and to the increase in their number, sanctioned so late as 1851, and to the increased number of villages in the lately combined Táluqs, as reasons for maintaining the Nat Curnums. But as already observed, the whole Revenu system has been so altered and simplified that these arguments, as applied to present circumstances lose all their force; and as to the number of villages, the Collector has himself shown what are termed villages and condemned them as such, and has proposed to remodel and greatly reduce the number.

See Board's Proceedings of 27th February 1861, No. 1,064.

NOTE.—There seems to be much confusion as to the number of villages. In the Proceedings of the Madras Government of 19th March 1860, No. 335, Judicial Department, the Inspector General of Police in one place, paragraph 13 of his letter of 17th Feburary 1860, puts them down as 5,670 villages, in another place, paragraph 17, as 6,327, and the Collector in the report now under review enters the number as 4,859.

The correct number appears to be as follows, as given in the Quinquennial Statement No. 15, received with Jamabandy Report for Fasli 1267;—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ryotwar | 1818 |
| Rented | 3,006 |
| Amani | 31 |
| Motarpha | 26 |
| Shrótrium | 1,200 |
| Zamindari | 251 |
| | 6 332 |

19. I think the Collector has not adduced arguments sufficiently valid for retaining any portion of the Nat Curnum Establishment, the present strength of which he proposes to reduce by abolishing the Stalat Nat, and the head Nat Curnums attached lately to Peshkars and still to the Táluq Kacheries, and further reducing the number of Mahanum, Nat Curnums, and some of those employed in the Hoozoor. The establishment he wishes to retain is-

| | Annual cost. |
|---|---|
| 113 Mahanum Nat Curnums at 10 Rs. each per month | Rs. 13,560 |
| 30 Hoozoor at 10, 12 and 15 Rs. each | ,, 4,440 |
| Total annual cost | Rupees 18,000 |

He would employe the 30 Hoozoor men as occasion required, either in the Hoozoor, or in the Taluqs, or in the Taluq Treasuries as extra Shroffs, whom he thinks will be indispensably necessary in consequence of the large amount of additional labor that will be thrown on the Shroffs by the Income Tax, and forthcoming Trades Act. But, I think, Mr. Cadell has failed the to show the necessity for any of these men, and I would appropriate this fund in improving Village Establishment, as suggested by Mr. Cadell with respect to the surplus should the Hoozoor or Táluq Establishments require strengthening (which I am not prepared to admit)



it is not from this fund that the deficiency should be supplied. If the Income and Trades Taxes create additional work beyond what the present establishments can overtake, the charge should be debited to those taxes.

20. Mr. Cadell alludes lastly, to another source which he considers a legitimate fund to be drawn upon for supplementing the Village Establishment funds. Among the deductions on account of village servants from the gross produce is a grain fee for the remuneration of Native Doctors, and persons employed in protecting the crops from stray cattle. In practice these fees have long ceased to be paid as originally intended, and in point of fact are usurped by the Mirásidárs themselves. The product of these fees would amount to not less that 13,000 Rupees, which Mr. Cadell recommends should be resumed and applied for general village purposes. There may be some question as to the propriety of allotting the whole of the fees for the village Government services. But as the services for which they were given are not rendered, and as Government have, in the case of the Pattakarens, provided a substitute in the provisions of the Cattle Trespass Act (III of 1857), and as Mr. Cadell observes, have also established Dispensaries as a substitute for the Doctors, it would not be unreasonable to apply the cess to other purposes and Mr. Cadell has no doubt but that half of the deduction or 6,500 Rupees may legitimately be taken and appropriated to the purpose of Village Establishment.

Paragraph 31.

21. The funds at the disposal of Government as given by Mr. Cadell are as follow:—

| | As given by the Collector. Rs. |
|---|---|
| 1. Average annual value of the commuted produce of the lands assigned to the Curnums and their fees | 1,24,051 |
| 2. The sum sanctioned in 1836 for the Maniakarens | 69,191 |
| 3. Average yearly produce of the Nat Curnums' cess | 31,845 |
| 4. Fees ostensibly allotted for Native Doctors and Pattikarens, but not paid half their estimated amount | 6,500 |
| | 2,34,587 |

and the Establishment proposed by Mr. Cadell is —

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. For 1,186 Maniakarens at 5 Rupees per month | 71,160 |
| 2. ,, 1,186 Curnums at 7 Rupees | 99,624 |
| 3. ,, 1,186 Vettyans at 3 Rupees | 42,696 |
| 4. ,, 113 Mahanum Nat Curnums at 10 Rs. each | 13,560 |
| 5. ,, 30 Hoozoor do. at 15, 12 and 10 Rs. | 4,440 |
| | 18,000 |
| | 2,31,480 |

leaving a surplus of 3,107 Rupees. But no provision is made in this Establishment for the Nirgunties, and only one Vettyan for each cluster of villages is allowed where my scale would allow two. The estimated cost of the Establishment on my revised scale submitted for the consideration of Government would be as follows, calculated on the same number of villages given by Mr. Cadell, and on the supposition that an average Revenue of 3,600 Rupees correctly represents the state of each village. In this also no provision is made for the Nirgunties.

See letter of 30th Apail 1861, No. 863.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 1. For 1,186 Maniakarens at 36 Rupees per year | 42,696 |
| 2. ,, 1,186 Curnums at 8 Rupees per month or 96 per year | 1,13,856 |
| 3. ,, 2,372 Vettyans at 2 to each village at 3 Rupees or 36 per year. | 85,392 |
| Total | 2,41,944 |

22. I have largely discussed the question of appropriating certain fees and applying them for the remuneration of the village servants. There are other cesses which are collected in Tanjore (noticed by Government in their Proceedings of 11th June 1857, paragraph 9, &c.) viz: —

| | |
|---|---|
| Village Poor | Cess |
| Pagoda | do. |
| Bramin | do. |
| Chuttrum | do. |

and there may be other disbursements made in fees by the ryots, but with none except those already noticed by me, to which must be added the important Cavil cess, do I at all propose to interfere, nor to take them in account as assets appropriable for the village services, Revenue or Police. As the Cavil fees will affect the whole calculations I have taken notice of them here.

23. The emoluments, then, which are available will be as follows :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Curnums' Fund... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,24,051 |
| Maniakarens' do. ... ... ... .. ... ... | 69,191 |
| Nat Curnums' do. ... ... ... ... ... ... | 34,845 |
| Doctors and Pattikaren Cess... ... ... ... | 6,500 |
| Vettyans' cess... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 25,622 |
| Nirgunties' do. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 11,903 |
| Taliary do. ... ... ... ... ... ... | 45,658* |
| Cavil.. do. ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,16,000* |
| Total assets .. | 5,33,770 |
| Deduct sum required by Inspector General of Police for the whole Constabulary and Village Police of the District... ... | 2,12,867 |
| Surplus for Revenue Establishment ... ... | 3,20,903 |
| Estimated cost of do. as proposed by me ... | 2,41,944 |
| Surplus Rupees... | 78,959 |

* Mr. Robinson's report of 17th February 1860. 1. See paragraph 17. 2. Do. do. 11.

24. But instead of levying the fees it has been proposed by Government elsewhere to substitute a general cess not exceeding 6¼ per cent. for Police and Revenue purposes. The land Revenue of Tanjore may be taken at 42,00,000 Rupees, and a 6¼ per cent. cess would yield 2,62,500 Rupees. This would be 1,00,150 Rupees less than the sum now leviable, viz :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Curnums' fees... ... .. ... .. ... ... | 15,622 |
| Vettyans' fees ... ... ... ... ... .. ... | 25,622 |
| Nirgunty ... .. ... ... ... ... ... | 11,903 |
| Doctors and Pattikarens ... ... ... ... ... | 13,000 |
| Talaries... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 45,658 |
| Nat Curnums ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 34,845 |
| Cavaly... ... ... .. ... ... ... ... ... | 2,16,000 |
| Total... | 3,62,650 |
| at 6¼ per cent... | 2,62,500 |
| Difference... ... | 1,00,150 |



which sum would be entirely given up to the land-holders. There would then be the following assets :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| The 6¼ per cent. cess ... ... ... ... ... | 2,62,500 |
| Produce of Curnums' lands ... ... ... | 1,08,429 |
| Maniakarens' fund... ... ... ... ... ... | 69,191 |
| | 4,40,120 |
| Estimated cost of Establishment. | |
| Police... ... ... ... 2,12,867 | |
| Revenue (village) ... 2,41,944 | |
| | 4,54,811 |
| Deficiency... ... ... | 14,691 |

25. The difference between the amount of fees now paid by the community and the amount of a 6¼ per cent. cess is shown to be 1,00,150 Rupees. Exception at one time or another seems to have been taken to all the fees levied in Tanjore. But Government have upheld their right to the Cavaly fees which have been always collected, they amount to 2,16,000. The Curnums' fees 15,622 and Nat Curnums' 34,845 Rupees, have also been always collected without remonstrance; the remaining fees amount to 96,183* Rupees. On the hypothesis that these are joint contributions of the Ryot and the State, the latter would have at least a claim to one-half or 48,092 Rupees, which, with the Cavil and other cesses, would exceed a 6¼ per cent. cess on the revenue in lieu of all fees by 52,000 Rupees. So that the proposed 6¼ per cent. cess would be a light tax in lieu of present fees.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| * Vetty | 25,622 |
| Nirgunty | 11,903 |
| Talary | 45,658 |
| Doctor and Pattikaren | 13,000 |
| Rupees.. | 96,183 |
| Cavil | 2,16,000 |
| Curnum | 15,622 |
| Nat Curnum | 34,845 |
| ½ the rest | 48,092 |
| | 3,14,559 |
| 6¼ per cent. cess | 2,62,500 |
| Deficiency | 52,059 |

26. It is shown that the estimated cost of the establishment including Police, but not including Nirgunties, would exceed the assets by 14,691 Rupees per year. But it must be remembered that the whole cost, not only of the Village Police but of the District Constabulary, is included in the charges. Nothing whatever being paid for Police out of the general revenues of the country; and the cost of the Constabulary alone, as distinguished from *Village* Police, amounts to 1,67,867 Rupees. The cost of the Village Police is 45,000 Rupees. If the fee cess is applied simply to its proper purpose, viz, to the Village Establishments only, it of itself would nearly provide for their payments independent of other sources of income :—

Mr. Robinson's letter to Government of 17th February 1860, No. 14, in Proceedings Madras Government of 19th March 1860, No. 335, Judicial Department.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cost of Village Revenue Establishments..... | 2,41,944 |
| Do. Village Police..... | 45,000 |
| | 2,86,944 |
| 6¼ per cent. cess..... | 2,62,500 |
| Deficiency..... | 24,444 |

From C. PELLY, Esq., Member of the Board of Revenue, to W. M. CADELL, Esq., Collector of Tanjore, dated 2nd May 1861, No. 865.

SIR,

1. I have the honor to enclose a Memorandum (proposed draft of a letter to Government, on the Village Establishment of Tanjore. I have given your letter of 22nd January last, my best consideration; but before submitting a report on the question to Government, I should be obliged by your carefully perusing the Memorandum now sent, and making such notes as you think fit

upon it, which will be duly considered. You will please to have the figures examined, and if incorrectly given, corrected.

2. There is considerable discrepancy about the number of villages in Tanjore. Your scheme seems to provide Establishments for 4,859 present villages, but as there are more than 6,000 villages in all, I would wish to know how you propose to provide Establishments for them, or whether any Establishments at all are required.

3. You will see that I have taken a different view of the origin of the Nat Curnums from that given by you, and have quoted the report of the Tanjore Commissioners in 1807, in support of my view. This and some other points in the Memorandum will doubtless attract your attention, and a further statement of your opinion on any of these points will receive my careful consideration.

4. I request you will give me a correct statement of the emoluments of the Taliaries, and the sources from which they are derived.

5. I also particularly request you to explain what Government duties, as distinguished from purely private services, are performed by the Taliaries, the Vettyans, and the Nirgunties; and whether, in the event of Government being pleased to give up all claim on their services and their emoluments, the duties now performed by them would still be efficiently done; and whether in consideration of their being left to the Mirásidárs, a less number of strictly Government Vettyans and Nirgunties will suffice, for I observe you have provided for only one Vettyan in each Vattum, a number, unless extraneous aid is to be expected, which seems to me too small, for the larger villages; but if the Mirásidár's Taliary or the Vettyan can be used to assist in collecting the revenue, taking messages, or other similar duties, of course the Government official Vettyan to be appointed would be greatly relieved. It seems to me that the Taliary and Vettyan at present, though it has been customary for the Mirásidárs to look on them as their servants, do perform several public services, and I therefore am not at all clear that Government should be advised to forego all claims on them.

6. And as respects the Nirgunties I should wish to know how you propose to supply an Establishment for the irrigation works. Do you consider an Establishment unnecessary? Or, on the contrary, do you think that a body of Nirgunties, strictly under the control of the Government officers, would be desirable? And if so, what Establishment would be proper and necessary for the extensive irrigation of Tanjore.

7. You will observe that I make allusion to a fee cess in lieu of all public service fees, and have made calculations in anticipation of its being introduced into Tanjore. I request your opinion on the expediency of substituting this cess, which is not to exceed 6¼ per cent., in lieu of all fees leviable for Government village services, Revenue or Police. The Cavil fee is larger. Be so good as to inform me whether it has been appropriated hitherto wholly or only in part to the Village Police as distinguished from the Táluq and District Police; and in what proportions, if it has been appropriated for the remuneration of both.

8. The cess would fall not only on the Circar land but on Inám land also. I have, therefore, to request you will favor me with a statement showing the amounts it would realize on Circar and Inám lands, calculated at 6¼ per cent. on the assessment of the land.

9. You will observe that I have calculated the value of existing fees paid and demandable at Rupees 3,62,650. The fee cess, in lieu of these, calculated as 6¼ per cent. on a land Revenue of 42 lacs, would yield 2,62,650 Rupees, or about a lac of Rupees less than the amount of the present fees. But if the cess falls also on Inám land it may be somewhat increased.

10. It might occur to you that it would be desirable to retain the Cavaly fees as they are, and perhaps some others, and compound the rest by a per centage in lieu of all demands on account of Government services. Should you think any measure of this kind preferable you can propose it.

11. Hoping to receive as early a reply as possible.

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From W. M. CADELL, Esq., Collector of Tanjore, to C. PELLY, Esq., Member of the Board of Revenue, dated Vallam, 20th August 1861, No. 249:—

SIR,

1. With reference to your Circular of the 30th April last, No. 863, I have the honor to state that, with the exception of a small quantity of land enjoyed by the Taliars in some few parts of the District, there are no Village Service Ináms in this District. The total extent of these Taliars' Ináms is acres 604½, and the assessment thereon is estimated at Rupees 1,242-5-0; if enfranchised at five-eighths of the assessment they would yield an annual income of Rupees 776-7-0.



2. A general cess at 6¼ per cent. on the Land Revenue Assessment including the assessment of Inám lands would amount to Rupees 3,26,377 as per enclosed Memorandum which, as will be seen by the marginal note, exceeds the amount of fees now levied by Rupees 97,603, and inclusive of the fees not now collected by Rupees 1,016.

| Fees now levied. | Rs. | | 6¼ per cent. on the Revenue | Deficiency. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Curnums' grain fee | 15,622 | | | |
| Nat Curnum cess | 34,845 | | | |
| Cavily cess | 1,78,307 | | | |
| | 2,28,774 | | 3 26,377 | 97,603 |
| Fees not levied or resumed by Government. | | | | |
| Doctors and Pattikarens' fee | 13,000 | | | |
| Vettyans' do. | 25,363 | | | |
| Nirgunties' do. | 11,790 | | | |
| Taliars' do. ⅝ of assessment on land 776 | | | | |
| Grain fee 45,658 | 46,434 | | | |
| | 96,587 | | | |
| Total... | 3,25,361 | | ..... ... | 1,016 |
| Amount at 6¼ per cent. on the Revenue | 3,26,377 | | | |
| Add | | | | |
| Proceeds of Curnums lands 1,08,429 | | | | |
| Maniakarens' fund 69,191 | 1,77,620 | | | |
| | 5,03,997 | | | |
| Cost of the Constabulary and the Village Police. | 2,12,867 | | | |
| Do. of Village Revenue Establishment according to the scale appended to the Circular... | 2,48,916 | | | |
| | 4,61,783 | | | |
| Surplus... | 42,214 | | | |

3. It will also be seen that the combined emoluments of the Village Establishments including the amount at 6¼ per cent. on the Land Revenue and the special funds now available for Maniakarens and Curnums amount to Rupees 5,03,997, being Rupees 42,214 in excess of the entire cost of the establishments including the Village Revenue Establishments calculated according to the general scale appended to your Circular under reply, and also the Constabulary and the Village Police.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| * Curnums' fee | 15,622 |
| Nat Curnums' cess | 34,845 |
| Proceeds from Curnums' lands | 1,08,429 |
| Maniakarens' fund | 69,191 |
| Total | 2,28,087 |
| Cost according to the general scale | 2,48,916 |
| Deficiency | 20,829 |
| Cost as proposed by the Collector | 2,41,008 |
| Deficiency | 12,921 |

4. The assets now available for the Village Revenue Establishments including the fees now levied and the special funds of Curnums and Maniakarens, amount to Rupees 2,28,087,* which is less than the cost of the Establisments according to your scale by Rupees 20,829, and that as proposed by me by Rupees 12,921.

5. A Statement showing the cost of the Village Establishments, as regulated according to your scale is herewith enclosed.

---

MEMORANDUM.

| | No. of villages. | Amount of Revenue. | At 6¼ per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. |
| Government Villages | 4,998 | 41,51,097 | 2,59,444 |
| Sarvamanyam | 381 | 5,02,225 | 31,389 |
| Shrótrium | 606 | 3,78,175 | 23,636 |
| Permanently grain rented | 13 | 9,463 | 591 |
| Fixed money rented | 47 | 39,814 | 2,488 |
| Ardhamaniem | 5 | 4,698 | 294 |
| Palaiapat | 251 | 1,36,557 | 8,535 |
| Total... | 1,303 | 10,70,932 | 66,933 |
| Grand Total... | 6,301 | 52,22,029 | 3,26,377 |

TANJORE,
*20th August* 1861.

(Signed) W. M. CADELL,
*Collector.*

*Statement showing the cost of the Village Establishments according to the scale appended to the Circular from the Member to the Board of Revenue, dated 30th April* 1861, *No.* 863.

| Scale. | | No. of Vattums. | Salary per mensem. | | Salary per annum. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rate. | Total. | Rate. | Total. |
| | | | *Maniakarens.* | | | |
| Rupees | 600 | 18 | 1½ | 27 | 18 | 324 |
| ,, | 2,000 | 100 | 2 | 200 | 24 | 2,400 |
| ,, | 5,000 | 954 | 3 | 2,862 | 36 | 34,344 |
| ,, | 9,000 | 111 | 4 | 444 | 48 | 5,328 |
| above | 9,000 | 3 | 5 | 15 | 60 | 180 |
| | Total... | 1,186 | | 3,548 | | 42,576 |
| | | | *Curnums.* | | | |
| Rupees | 600 | 18 | 3 | 54 | 36 | 648 |
| ,, | 1,000 | 18 | 4 | 72 | 48 | 864 |
| ,, | 1,500 | 31 | 5 | 155 | 60 | 1,860 |
| ,, | 2,000 | 51 | 6 | 306 | 72 | 3,672 |
| ,, | 3,000 | 320 | 7 | 2,240 | 84 | 26,880 |
| ,, | 4,000 | 428 | 8 | 3,424 | 96 | 41,088 |
| ,, | 6,000 | 284 | 9 | 2,556 | 108 | 30,672 |
| ,, | 9,000 | 33 | 10 | 330 | 120 | 3,960 |
| above | 9,000 | 3 | 15 | 45 | 180 | 540 |
| | Total... | 1,186 | | 9,182 | | 1,10,184 |
| | | | *Vettyans.* | | | |
| | | | No. of men for each Vattum. / Total No. of men. / Rate. | | | |
| Rupees | 1,000 | 36 | 1 / 36 / 3 | 108 | 36 | 1,296 |
| ,, | 4,000 | 830 | 2 / 1,660 / 3 | 4,980 | 36 | 59,760 |
| ,, | 7,000 | 305 | 3 / 915 / 3 | 2,745 | 36 | 32,940 |
| above | 7,000 | 15 | 4 / 60 / 3 | 180 | 36 | 2,160 |
| | Total... | 1,186 | 2,671 | 8,013 | | 96,156 |
| | Grand Total... | | | 20,743 | | 2,48,916 |

TANJORE,
*20th August* 1861.

(Signed) W. M. CADELL,
*Collector.*



NOTES ON THE MEMORANDUM ON VILLAGE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Paragraph 2. Maniakarens. *Vide* letter to Board, 23rd February 1832.

1. The total amount of Maniakars' salary as calculated at the rates originally proposed by Mr. Kindersley in 1832, and sanctioned by Government, is Rupees 75,744, but as a part thereof was intended to be appropriated from the Curnum's fund, the sum remaining after making this deduction, or Rupees 69,191, was applied for and sanctioned. The expenditure actually incurred has, however, hitherto been within Rupees 68,080; and this is owing to some of the appointments not having been filled up. The rates of salary as originally fixed by Mr. Kindersley varied from Rupees 7 to 42 per annum, but that scale was altered immediately the Establishment was entertained, and the rates of salary fixed as already stated from Rupees 3 to 97 and these latter are at present in force.

Paragraph 4. Curnums.

2. The present Establishment of Curnums had its origin in the body of Conicopillays or Kudikarnams (as they were generally called), these were, however, totally distinct from the class termed Nat Curnums whose origin is not very clearly traceable, but who, it would appear, sprung from the class of Sampretis or Héjibs. These last, as already stated, were the representatives of the Mirásidárs at the Táluq Kacheris and always have been, and up to this day are, paid entirely by the Mirásidárs instead of, as in the case of other village servants, being paid by a deduction from the gross produce previous to the division of the crop between the Government and the Mirásidár. This will be seen more clearly hereafter.

Paragraph 5. Curnums.

3. The surplus of the Curnum's fund, viz., Rupees $1,24,051 - 84,460\frac{1}{2} = 39,590\frac{1}{2}$, is not now appropriated to Nat Curnums, but a portion thereof, Rupees 10,440, to sundry other Establishments attached to the Táluq and Hoozoor Kacheris as detailed in column 3 of the Statement submitted with my letter of the 22nd January last, and the remainder, viz., Rupees $29,144\frac{1}{2}$ remains unappropriated.

Paragraph 6. Vattums to be denominated villages and component villages, hamlets.

4. I conceive that the adoption of this term would lead to some confusion, and I would much prefer the present term as simpler and more generally understood; all villages, at present entered as such, have separate Paimash numbers, and although in the Táluq accounts the name of one village or Vattum only might be entered, the particulars of each village must, of course, be kept separately by the Curnum. I am inclined, therefore, to think that the keeping of accounts on two different systems might, in practice, be found to be inconvenient and attended with difficulties without any very great corresponding advantage. As a convenient arrangement, however, the periodical accounts submitted from the Táluqs to the Hoozoor may be made by "Vattums" instead of "villages."

Paragraph 8. Vettyans.

5. Under the Ooloongoo system, the duties of measuring grain at the harvest and collecting laborers at the time of cultivation and such like do not belong to Government. In this respect there is no difference between the Ooloongoo and the Ryotwary villages. It is only in Amani villages as also in those brought under a division of crop on account of short produce, that the cultivation and harvest are conducted by Government, and it is only in such cases that the duties above specified can be said to belong to Government. Both these systems, however, viz., the Amani and the division of produce on account of short produce, are now becoming extinct. The Vettyans in this District are never employed in collecting the Revenue. The only duties now performed by them and which may be called Circar duties are—

(1.) Measuring lands on occasions of examinations.
(2.) Measuring grain in Amani and Varalchedam villages.
(3.) Carrying village Tappal (not however as a rule but only occasionally).
(4.) Bringing remittances from villages to the Táluq Kacheri (in Kádárambam only and even that not as a rule).

The duties will be continued to be performed by the Vettyans as hitherto, even though they be servants of the land-holders in all other respects. The Government Order alluded to in my letter in respect of Taliars, is the same as that specified in the margin of this paragraph.

Paragraph 10. Same subject.

6. There is this difference, I conceive, between Tanjore and other Districts, viz., that while in the latter the Vettyans are recognized and treated as being servants of the Government, here they have been for years past treated as those of the Mirásidárs, who have consequently required a prescriptive right to their almost entire services.

Paragraphs 11, 12 and 13. Taliars.

7. It is true that, in the year 1836, on Mr. Kindersley's recommendation, the Taliars were declared to be the servants of Government, but these orders have never been acted on or enforced, and the Taliars have hence all along been treated by the Mirásidárs as their own servants, and in practice have been recognized by Government as such. The case of the Curnum does not, I submit, bear a strict analogy to that of the Taliar. In the case of the former, of the total amount of assets available for the remuneration of this class of servants, viz., Rupees 1,24,051, deducted from the gross produce, is contributed by the Mirásidárs, this was resumed by Government so soon after the cession of the District in 1807 and was subsequently commuted into a money payment, which, with the Government share* of the fee and the very large amount of assets† made available for the purpose at the expense of the State, was collected and paid to the Curnums by Government, and these officers have, from the very date of their nomination, viz., 1807 been the servants of Government. This is, however, not the case as regards the Taliary as already shown.

* Rupees 7,811.

† Proceeds of Ináms in Land, Rupees 1,08,429.

Paragraph 13 Curnums. Sotuntrum.

8. That the Government demand is 50 per cent. of the gross produce of the wet lands in this District is, by no means, a vague assumption. The theory universally acknowledged in Tanjore, is that the land-holder is entitled to a moiety of the produce of the earth, and it is this which is understood to constitute the Mirási right under the Native Government, the Mirásidar's share was upwards of 50 per cent., and varied according to circumstances from 52 to 60 per cent. These varying rates, however, after the cession of the District were reduced to a uniform one of 50 per cent., and the various Sotuntrums or fees which were then considered to be charges jointly belonging to Government and the Ryot, were then defined and deducted from the gross produce. Thus the Sotuntrums pass under the name of Podusilavu or joint charges.

Paragraph 14. Nat Curnums.

9. The Nat Curnums were not accountants but as already stated, delegates of the Mirásidárs appointed to represent them in the Táluq Kacheris. There is nothing on record to show distinctly when and in what manner this body of servants was established, but their known origin and Mr. Cotton's Circular Order and Proclamation issued in December 1820 on the subject of their remuneration (translations of both of which are herewith enclosed Nos. I and II) show beyond all doubt that the Nat Curnums were originally paid by the Mirásidárs, and that in 1820, it was arranged that the fee so paid by them should be commuted into a cess varying in different Táluqs, but bearing a certain proportion to a stated amount of Revenue. From the terms of these documents, it will be seen that the Nat Curnums were and are exclusively paid by the Mirásidárs, and if further proof be wanting on the subject it will be found in the fact that the office is not ever alluded to in the list of Swatantrum originally fixed and which are shown in enclosure No. III as the joint contributions of the State and the Mirásidárs to the Village Establishments. The arrangement above alluded to has ever since been in force, and until 1851 when the cess was, by order of Government, incorporated with the general Revenue, it used to be specified in the Jamabandy accounts as distinct from Aian demand. Even now in Amani villages, were the Government demand is framed with reference to the actual outturn instead of,



as in rented and Ryotwary villages, at the consolidated rate of money assessment at so much per Véli inclusive of resumed Swatantrums and the Nat Curnums cess, the last item is added to the demand after it is fixed. From these considerations, I conceive it is clear that the establishment of Nat Conicopillays referred in the Report of the Tanjore Committee, dated 22nd February 1807, (paragraph 165), must have been a body totally distinct from that of the Nat Curnums. The probability I think is, that as the attempt made during the management of Mr. Harris as stated in that report to create an office under the denomination of Nat Conicopillay (which arrangement it is, however, admitted "was neither general nor efficient") did not succeed, it was therefore abandoned and the present body of Nat Curnums was subsequently brought into existence and placed on an altogether different and distinct footing.

Paragraph 19.
Nothing in the Tanjore system of accounts that cannot be performed by the ordinary Village Curnums, checked by the Táluq and Hoozoor Establishments and the new Inspectors.
* Vide enclosure IV.

† The items of permanent remissions are—
(1.) Lands taken up by houses and backyards.
(2.) Do. Corroded and destroyed by the currents of streams.
(3.) Do. by new excavations, as channels of irrigation and drainage.
(4.) Do. rendered permanently unfit for cultivation by being covered with sand in consequence of river breaches and other such like causes.
(5.) Trees bearing tax blown up, dried up or otherwise become unfruitful, and such various other items.

10. If the Nat Curnums be abolished the place of 117 Nat Curnums and 86 Peshkars in all 203 with a body of 2,292 Peons* will have to be replaced by 27 Inspectors for the entire District. Irrespective of the checking of the Curnums' accounts, the duty of inspection and examination of lands and crops in connection with applications for remission both yearly and permanent† the examination of extra cultivation and the attachment and sale of property real and personal for arrears together with the preparation of lists therewith connected, and such various outside duties which are of constant occurrence in Tanjore cannot either with any degree of efficiency or with the requisite expedition, be performed by a number of 27 Inspectors for the whole District. Besides the periodical returns submitted from the Táluqs to the Hoozoor according to fixed rules, numbers of accounts are always required to be prepared for meeting calls from the Board and Government for special reports on various subjects. Special information required on such occasions, can only be expected to be obtained by means of such a body of public servants, as Nat Curnums.

Same paragraph. Number of villages.

11. The correct number of villages as they at present stand under different heads is specified below, with reference to the figures given in the margin of the Memorandum under reply:—

*Ryotwar.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| As per Quinquenial Statement of Fasli 1267... | | 1,818 |
| *Rented.* | | |
| As per do. ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3,006 | |
| Add | | |
| Brought under this head from Shrótrium | 4 | |
| Do. from Amani ... | 2 | |
| | 3,012 | |
| Deduct one village transferred to the head of Jungle Conservancy ... ... ... | 1 | |
| | | 3,011 |
| *Amani.* | | |
| As per do. ... ... ... ... ... ... | 31 | |
| Deduct rented ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | |
| | 29 | |
| Total Government Villages... ... ... ... .. | | 4,858 |
| Muhturfa... .. ... .. ... ... .. .. ... | | 26 |

{ This is the number given in the Collector's report under review.

*Shrótrium, &c.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Shrótrium ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 606 | |
| Sarwamaniam ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 381 | |
| Ardhamániam .. ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | |
| Fixed money rented... ... ... ... ... ... | 47 | |
| Do. grain rented ... ... ... ... ... ... | 17 | |
| | 1,056 | |
| Mokasa ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 139 | |
| Suttapal or entirely waste ... ... ... ... | 5 | |
| | 1,200 | |
| Transferred to the head of Rented... ... ... | 4 | |
| | | 1,196 |
| Zamíndári ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 251 |
| Jungle Conservancy ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 1 |
| | | 6,332 |

Paragraph 22.

Estimated cost of the Village Establishment proposed by Mr. Pelly.

12. Taking the proposed number of Vattums as so many villages, the annual cost for Village Establishment according to the scale annexed to your Circular, 30th April 1861, No. 863, would be as follows:—

| | | RS. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | For 1,186 Maniakarens ... ... | 42,576 |
| 2. | ,, 1,186 Curnums... ... ... | 1,10,184 |
| 3. | ,, 2,671 Vettyans ... ... | 96,156 |
| | | 2,48,916 |

Dated 20th instant, No. 249.

*Vide* separate letter in reply to the above Circular.

Same paragraph. Nirgunties.

13. The Establishment of Nirgunties is at present under the exclusive control of the Mirásidárs and works so efficiently that I am of opinion any interference with this class of servants on the part of the Government is neither necessary or desirable. The duties connected with the internal distribution of water in villages, are performed by the Nirgunties under the direction of the Mirásidárs, while large works of general importance and utility such as Anicuts and Calingulas, &c., have a separate provision for them and are looked after by all Establishments acting under the orders of the Department Public Works. Both these arrangements, in practice, are found to work so well that I would strongly deprecate any change.

Same paragraph. Vettyans.

14. As regards Vettyans, what Government duties are still performed by the present Vettyans will, as already stated, continue to be so performed and consequently the number proposed by me at one for each Vattum will, I conceive, be sufficient for the collection of Revenue and such other minor services as may be required.

Paragraph 23. Assets for the remuneration of Village Establishments.

15. After a careful re-consideration of the assets which can be made available for the remuneration of the Village Revenue Establishments, as also of the scale of remuneration to be fixed for the different classes of servants,



it appears to me that the following arrangement would be, by far, the best and at the same time free from all objections:—

Assets for the remuneration of Village Establishments.

*Now available.*

For Curnums.

| | RS. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Proceeds of lands ... ... ... | 1,08,429 | | |
| Grain fee ... .. ... ... ... | 15,622 | | |
| | | 1,24,051 | |
| Nat Curnums' cess... ... .. ... ... ... | | 34,845 | |
| Maniakarens' fund ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 69,191 | |
| | | 2,28,087 | |

| Swatuntrums or fee not resumed or levied by Government | Total amount. | Moiety. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Doctors and Pattikarens' ... ... | 13,000 | 6,500 | |
| Vettyans' ... .. ... ... ... ... | 25,363 | 12,681 | |
| Neeranikam... ... ... ... .. | 11,790 | 5,895 | |
| Taliars' proceeds from lands... ... | 1,242 | 776 | Taken at $\frac{5}{8}$ of the assessment. |
| Do. grain fee ... ... ... ... | 45,658 | 22,829 | |
| | 97,053 | 48,681 | |
| Total ... ... ... | 2,76,768 | | |
| | | Add Cavally fees... | 1,78,307 |
| | | Total... | 4,55,075 |
| If a moiety of the Curnums' grain fee be deducted .. ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,68,957 | | |
| Rupees 7,811 | | | |
| If the Nat Curnums' cess be also deducted ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,34,112 | Add already appropriated for Police.... | 2,12,867 |
| | | Difference ... | 2,42,208 |

16. The total amount of assets thus taken it will be seen includes the amount now available for the remuneration of Curnums, Maniakarens, and Nat Curnums, and a moiety of the Swatuntrums or fees allowed for certain village servants but hitherto not collected or disbursed by Government.

17. These Swatuntrums, as you are aware, are deducted from the gross produce before it is divided between the Ryots and the Government, so that a moiety thereof is contributed by the Ryots and the other by Government. It has already been shown that Government are in no way called upon to provide for the remuneration of Doctors and Pattikarens, whose fees are in point of fact appropriated by the Ryots to their own use; and the other servants, viz., Vettyans, Nirgunties and Taliars, being now left entirely at the disposal of the Ryots, the Government have an unquestionable right to resume at least their own moiety of the Swatuntrums appertaining

to these classes of village servants, and to appropriate the same to the improvement of their own village establishments.

18. The total amount of assets then including a moiety of these Swatuntrums is as shown above, Rupees 2,76,778, and if a moiety of the grain fee now levied for the wages of the Curnums, who are exclusively the servants of Government, be on the same principle given up to the Ryots, the amount would be reduced to Rupees 2,68,957 or Rupees 7,811 less. The aggregate moiety of the Swatuntrums now proposed to be resumed and collected from the Ryots (the proceeds of Taliars Ináms excepted), amount* to Rupees 47,905, which bears a per centage of only Rupees 1, Annas 3 on the standard of the Land Revenue of the District, and if distributed over the total number of landholders, gives an average of Annas 7, Pice 7½ a head. This extra demand on the body of landholders will certainly be felt to be very light, and adverting especially to the fact that the important classes of village servants as Vettyans, Taliars and Nirgunties are left entirely at their disposal, the demand will, I am fully confident, be paid willingly and cheerfully. Inclusive of the Nat Curnums' cess and the Ryots' share of the Curnums' grain fee, the total amount leviable from them would be about Rupees 2, Annas 4 per cent. on the Revenue as shown in the margin.*

* 48,651—776=47,905.

The Taliárs' Ináms to be enfranchised at ⅓ths of the assessment, as directed in the Order of Government dated 26th April 1861, No. 939, paragraph 4.

| | Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|
| * Nat Curnums..... | 34,845 | 0 |
| A moiety of the Curnums' fee..... | 7,811 | 0 |
| A moiety of the Swatuntrum now proposed to be levied..... | 47,905 | 0 |
| | 90,561 | 0 |
| Land Revenue of the District..... | 40,67,473 | 0 |
| Per centage... | 2 | 4 |

19. I enclose a Memorandum† showing the scale of salary for the Curnums and Maniakarens, and which has been framed with reference, first, to the amount of Revenue; and secondly, the size of the Vattums or village circles, for each of which there is to be a Curnum, a Maniakaren, and a Vattum Taliar or Visáripu, as already proposed, and the aggregate cost calculated according to this scale would be as follows :—

† Proposed cost of Village Establishments. Enclosure V.

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| For 1,186 | Curnums at four rates, varying from Rupees 6 to 9... | 1,04,388 |
| For 1,186 | Maniakarens at four rates, varying from Rupees 4 to 7. | 75,924 |
| For 186 | Vattum Taliars or Visáripus at Rupees 3, as originally proposed ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 42,696 |
| For 113 | Mahanum Nat Curnums at 10 Rupees each, as originally proposed... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 13,560 |
| For 30 | Hoozoor do. as originally proposed... ... ... ... | 4,440 |
| | | 2,41,008 |
| | Amount of assets as shown above ... ... ... ... | 2,76,768 |
| | Surplus ... ... | 35,760 |

TANJORE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
*27th August* 1861.

(Signed) W. M. CADELL,
*Collector.*



*Per centages of Fees deducted from the gross produce.*

| | From 100 Calams. | | From the remaining 91 Calams. | | Total of Columns 2 and 3. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cs. | Ms. | Cs. | Ms. | Cs. | Ms. | |
| 1. Kalavadi ... ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | This means grain spilt on the thrashing floor, which it is the privilege of the Porakudies or cultivators to take. |
| 2. Hire for reaping and thrashing ... ... | 4 | 2 | ... | ... | 4 | 2 | |
| 3. Washerman... ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | |
| 4. Barber ... ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | |
| 5. Carpenter ... ... | ... | ... | ... | *2·745 | ... | 2·745 | *At 3 Ms. per cent. |
| 6. Smith... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | †2·745 | ... | 2·745 | †Do. |
| 7. Doctor ... ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | A moiety of these is now proposed to be resumed. |
| 8. Pattiagar stray cattle watcher ... ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | |
| 9. Curnum ... ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | Already resumed entire. |
| 10. Vettyan or Totty ... | ... | ... | ... | ‡3·66 | ... | 3·66 | ‡At 4 Ms. per cent. A moiety now proposed to be resumed. |
| 11. Neeranikam... ... | ... | ... | ... | §1·83 | ... | 1·83 | §At 2 do. do. |
| 12. Taliar ... ... | ... | 2 | ... | ‖3·66 | ... | 5·66 | ‖At 4 do. do. |
| 13. Cavilgar ... ... | ... | 8 | ... | 10·98 | 1 | 6·98 | At 1 Calam per cent., already resumed entire. |
| 14. Alms to Village poor. | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | Given up. |
| 15. Pagoda and Bramins. | ... | ... | ... | 7·28 | ... | 7·28 | At 8 Ms. per cent. Given up. |
| Total... | 9 | ... | 2 | 8·90 | 11 | 8·90 | |
| Deduct items, No. 14 and 15 already given up... | | | | | 1 | 1·28 | |
| Remainder ... ... ... ... ... ... | | | | | 10 | 7·62 | |
| Remainder of 100 Calams of gross produce. ... | | | | | 89 | 4·38 | |
| Mirasídár's share at 50 per cent.... ... ... | | | | | 44 | 8·19 | |
| Government share ... ... ... ... ... | | | | | 44 | 8·19 | |
| Add items 9 and 13 already resumed ... ... | | | | | 1 | 8·98 | |
| Total... | | | | | 46 | $5\frac{3}{16}$ | |

TANJORE,
*27th August* 1861.

(Signed) W. M. CADELL,
*Collector.*

*List of Peshkars, Nat Curnums, &c., in the District of Tanjore.*

| Táluq. | Peshkars, Nat Curnums, &c. | | | | | Peons. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Peshkars. | Nat Curnums including Head Nat Curnums. | Stalat Nat Curnums. | Shroff. | Total. | Revenue Peons. | Visaripoogars. | Total. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Trivady | 8 | 19 | 9 | 3 | 39 | 92 | 135 | 227 |
| Papanassem | 6 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 24 | 82 | 50 | 132 |
| Trivalur | 6 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 23 | 92 | 60 | 152 |
| Kivalore | 6 | 10 | 7 | 2 | 25 | 104 | 98 | 202 |
| Tritrapundi | 9 | 10 | 10 | 2 | 31 | 87 | 60 | 147 |
| Manargudi | 6 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 24 | 92 | 60 | 152 |
| Pattucottai | 4 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 20 | 48 | 120 | 168 |
| Nunnilum | 5 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 19 | 72 | 50 | 122 |
| Codavassel | 5 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 19 | 70 | 60 | 130 |
| Tranquebar | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 15 | 25 | 40 |
| Mayaveram | 6 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 22 | 82 | 50 | 132 |
| Kuttalem | 5 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 21 | 72 | 50 | 122 |
| Combaconum | 5 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 20 | 92 | 92 | 184 |
| Peralem | 5 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 20 | 72 | 50 | 122 |
| Sheali | 5 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 20 | 72 | 56 | 128 |
| Velungeman | 4 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 19 | 72 | 60 | 132 |
| Total... | 86 | 133 | 99 | 29 | 347 | 1,216 | 1,076 | 2,292 |
| | | Deduct Head Nat Curnums. 16/117 | | | | | | |
| *Particulars.* | | | | | | | | |
| Revenue Peshkars | 71 | | | | | | | |
| Magistrate do. | 4 | | | | | | | |
| Paid from Nat Curnums' fund... | 11 | | | | | | | |
| | 86 | | | | | | | |

TANJORE,
*27th August* 1861.

(Signed) W. M. CADELL,
*Collector.*



*Scale of remuneration for village Establishments as revised.*

| Scales with reference to the Revenue of the Vattams. | Karnam. | | | | | | Manyakaran. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nirarambham. | | | Kadarambham. | | | Nirarambham. | | | Kadarambham. | | |
| | No. | Rate per mensem. | Amount. | No. | Rate per mensem. | Amount. | No. | Rate per mensem. | Amount. | No. | Rate per mensem. | Amount. |
| Within 2,000... ... | 13 | 6 | 78 | 106 | 7 | 742 | 13 | 4 | 52 | 106 | 5 | 530 |
| Within 4,000... ... | 676 | 7 | 4732 | 69 | 8 | 552 | 676 | 5 | 3380 | 69 | 6 | 414 |
| Within 7,000... ... | 303 | 8 | 2424 | 4 | 9 | 36 | 303 | 6 | 1818 | 4 | 7 | 28 |
| Within 10,000..... | 15 | 9 | 135 | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 7 | 105 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 1007 | ... | 7369 | 179 | ... | 1330 | 1007 | ... | 5355 | 179 | ... | 972 |
| | 1,007 | | 7,369 | | | | | | | 1,007 | | 5,355 |
| | 1,186 | | 8,699 per mensem. | | | | Per mensem.... | | 1,186 | | | 6,327 |
| | Per annum. | | 1,04,388 | | | | | | Per annum.... | | | 75,924 |

(Signed) W. M. CADELL,
*Collector.*

TANJORE, *27th August* 1861.

*Emoluments of Talayars.*

| Taluq. | Number of Villages. | Number of Talayars. | In land. | | | Grain fee. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Quantity of land. | | Assessment. | | | | |
| | No. | No. | V. | M. | RS. | A. | P. | RS. | A. | RS. | A. |
| Trivadi | 278 | 597 | 61 | 11 | 754 | 4 | 0 | 4,118 | 0 | 4,872 | 4 |
| Papavinassum | 246 | 253 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,551 | 6 | 2,551 | 6 |
| Trivalur | 398 | 324 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,545 | 8 | 2,545 | 8 |
| Kivalur | 388 | 514 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,013 | 0 | 3,013 | 0 |
| Tritrapundy | 342 | 365 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,217 | 8 | 3,217 | 8 |
| Pattukottai | 208 | 150 | 25 | 15 | 415 | 5 | 0 | 1,011 | 6 | 1,426 | 11 |
| Mannargudi | 345 | 246 | 0 | 14 | 6 | 13 | 0 | 2,871 | 4 | 2,878 | 1 |
| Nannilum | 328 | 306 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,530 | 12 | 2,530 | 12 |
| Codavassal | 221 | 247 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,276 | 1 | 2,276 | 1 |
| Tranquebar | 15 | 17 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 655 | 14 | 655 | 14 |
| Myaverum | 349 | 326 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,413 | 2 | 2,413 | 2 |
| Cuttalem | 305 | 343 | 0 | 14 | 17 | 12 | 0 | 2,809 | 11 | 2,827 | 7 |
| Perallem | 342 | 356 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,670 | 6 | 2,670 | 6 |
| Shially | 389 | 369 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 2,505 | 14 | 2,506 | 6 |
| Combaconum | 423 | 469 | 1 | 4 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 2,632 | 14 | 2,653 | 14 |
| Valengaman | 277 | 345 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,256 | 0 | 2,256 | 0 |
| Total... | 4,854 | 5,227 | 89 | 19 | 1,215 | 10 | 0 | 40,078 | 10 | 4,1294 | 4 |
| Poliaputs | 251 | 131 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 663 | 12 | 663 | 12 |
| Sarvamaniem | 265 | 227 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,566 | 14 | 1,566 | 14 |
| Mocassa | 255 | 174 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,239 | 5 | 1,239 | 5 |
| Shrotriem | 702 | 512 | 1 | 10 | 26 | 11 | 0 | 2,109 | 8 | 2,136 | 3 |
| Total... | 6,327 | 6,271 | 91 | 9 | 1,242 | 5 | 0 | 45,658 | 1 | 46,900 | 6 |

(Signed) W. M. CADELL,
*Collector.*

TANJORE, *27th August* 1861.

No. 22. ORDER THEREON, 3rd February 1862, No. 173.

Ordered to lie over.

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

4 20

are claimed by Government.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedient Servant

Secy
Member

Pub. 9 Feby. /36 No. 13-14
— 15 March /36 — 28 & 30.
R 11 June /57 — — 13 & 16.
R 29 March /60 — 114-115
R 26 April /61 — — 434-435.
No. 541/61
Reported to England
25th November 1867 No. 8
Land Rev

29 V 69
10-3-55

Pro of the Board of Revr.
of 23d March 1868 1998

No 21 & 22.

Pub Revue 1862 Dept
Pro: of Govt for 3 February 62
No. 2931

From

C. Pelly Esquire
Member of the
Board of Revenue

To

J. D. Sim Esqr
Secretary to Government
Rev Dept

Dated ... 31st }
Despatched ... do } December 1861.
Rec'd. 12th }
(Rec 17)

No 1117
Enclosures Not Returned

Submitting his Report
upon the Revision of the
Village Establishments of
the District of Tanjore.

No. 173.
3 Feb 1862
Ordered &c

Front over
3d. July 1862
IDS