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Government of Madras.
REVENUE.

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G.O., No. 545, 19th March 1863.

(K)

MARCH.

Nos. 198, 199.

Inam Settlement in the Districts of Madras and Tinnevely.

Draft instructions prepared by the Inam Commissioner for the guidance of the Deputy Collectors to be employed on this work, referred to the Revenue Board for their observations.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers:—

No. 198. From G. N. TAYLOR, Esq. Inam Commissioner, to J. D. SIM, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Ootacamund, 7th March 1863, No. 10.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit for the approval of Government drafts of Instructions which I have prepared for the guidance of the Deputy Collectors to be employed in the settlement of Ináms in the Districts of Madura and Tinnevely.

2. In the former there are few points requiring special notice. The subject of the Jivitham villages, some of which have been referred to this Department for disposal in the orders* of Government marginally noted, is noticed in paragraphs 13 to 15 of the instruction for the treatment of Ináms in the Madura District.

* 22nd July 1862, No. 1568.
Do. " 1569.

3. The Inám tenures in Tinnevely are of a more than usually complicated character, and doubts may arise as to whether the settlement in that District may not be postponed until the completion of the survey now in progress. But after giving my best attention to the subject I do not consider it desirable to postpone the settlement of the Ináms, as the survey demarcation has only recently been commenced, which the settlement of many intricate questions connected with the Inám tenures will more advantageously precede than follow the survey. Moreover, the information available in regard to them is quite as complete as in many of the other Districts already taken up. It will be seen that I do not propose to interfere with the favourably assessed tenures which form a part of the ordinary Land Revenue system of the District. Such as Mirásidárs' Chátrubhágam † and Wáriyáyat

† Paragraphs 14 and 15 of the Instructions
‡ Paragraph 18 of do.

and the Nadakur ‡ remission enjoyed by the planters of palmyrah trees.

4. The special instructions of Government are required for the assignment of lands in lieu of the Dittam and Iru Ináms proposed in paragraph 8, and in lieu of the Ináms in the Taram villages referred to in paragraph 19.

Proceedings of the Inam Commissioner, dated Coimbatore, 27th February 1863, No. 8.

The District of Madura consists of two divisions, Madura proper, comprising the ancient Hindu kingdom of that name, which was ultimately transferred to the British Government by the Nawáb of Arcot in 1802, and the Province of Dindigal, forming part of the territories of the Sultan of Mysore, which were ceded by him in 1792.

2. For the purpose of the investigation into Inám tenures, the District may likewise be considered as of two distinct parts; first the Sirkar Tálúqs with the smaller Pálayams situated within them; and, secondly, the extensive Pálayams or Zamindáris of Rámnád and Sivaganga, which form nearly one-half of the District and comprise even a much larger proportion of the Inám tenures.

3. The Sirkar Tálúqs and the smaller Pálayams were regularly surveyed between Faslis 1211 and 1217. The assessment of the Dindigal portion having been found to be heavy was afterwards reduced, a reduction which will be also now made in the assessment of the Inám lands; but in other respects the information

Accounts.

Area and Assessment.

From Board of Revenue to Government, dated 2d August 1815.

contained in the survey accounts in regard to the position, area and assessment of the Ináms can be readily used. Certain Inám accounts prepared in Fasli 1211 and afterwards in Faslis 1217 and 1222 afford all the necessary information in regard to the title and tenure of the Ináms, and the names and relationship of the holders at the respective periods.

4. The smaller Pálayams above referred to are of the description known as unsettled, not being held under Sanad Istimír or under permanent settlement; but they have continued to pay a fixed Peshkash which was formed upon the results of their survey. The question of the permanent settlement of these Pálayams is now under the consideration of Government. Meanwhile the Inám tenures, existing within them at the date of the survey, will be brought under settlement, excluding those which may have been more recently conferred by the Póligars.

Description of Ináms	Extent in Kanis.	Value or Assessment.
Khairati	2,794	12,495
Bhattaverti	8,549	25,032
Shrotriya	3,116	8,244
Devatayam	79,632	1,92,452
Chattaram	2,163	4,725
Tannir Pandil	499	1,367
Nandavani	243	401
Mathams	1,664	3,691
Uranis	68	155
Dharma Chavadi	5	18
Miscellaneous	1,631	4,191
	1,00,314	2,52,771

Village Service ..	49,606	1,39,032
	1,49,920	3,91,803

Description.	Extent.	Value
	ACRES.	RS.
Nattams	19,646	40,198
Karnam	17,621	34,209
Totti	5,752	10,192
Tandal	5,274	8,539
Nottam	2,310	4,483
Nirauikam	1,788	4,050
Kaval	4,039	8,959
Miscellaneous private servants such as carpenters, etc.	1,936	5,025
	58,366	1,16,585

N.B.—In this are not included the Ináms in Pálayams.

† Pagoda Villages	67
Do. Servants Villages	112
Matham	2
Chattaram	1
Masjid, etc.	15
Khazi	2
Khairati	2
Bhattaverti	5
	196

Report to the Special Commission dated 30th September 1862, paragraph 10.

particulars of the Ináms excluded from it. Not even on the back of the Sanad Istimír, as is usual in such cases, was for several years under the management of Government the accounts of those years do not appear to have been retained in the Collector's Office. The Zamindári of Sivaganga, which was settled without any enquiry into its resources, is even more deficient in information.

9. In 1815 the Board of Revenue having called for a register of entire Inám villages from the several Districts, these Zamindárs were called upon by the Collector to furnish the necessary information for their estates; whereupon they forwarded to the Collector's Office detailed cadjan accounts showing the particulars of minor Ináms as well as of entire Inám villages and professed to be prepared from the Jamabandi accounts of Dundukhi the year of the permanent settlement. They are the only accounts now available for the settlement of the Inám tenures in these Zamindárs. Doubts were raised in regard to the correctness of the accounts; but a late Collector, Mr. Parker, observes, that these doubts were without foundation, and that the accounts, though furnished in Fasli 1226, were correctly prepared from the original accounts of Fasli 1211 in the Zamindár's Kacheri. Under any circumstances these being the only accounts available for settlement, checked and corrected by such documentary evidence as may be produced by the individual Inámdárs, and any original Jamabandi accounts of the period of the permanent settlement which may be forthcoming in the Zamindár's Kacheri.

† Letter to Court of Wards, dated 15th March 1856, paragraph 4.

prepared from the original accounts of Fasli 1211 in the Zamindár's Kacheri. Under any circumstances these being the only accounts available for settlement, checked and corrected by such documentary evidence as may be produced by the individual Inámdárs, and any original Jamabandi accounts of the period of the permanent settlement which may be forthcoming in the Zamindár's Kacheri.

5. The annexed statement exhibits the extent and value of the Inám tenures in the Government Tálúqs.

6. They consist of the usual classes and require no special notice.

The general class Bhattaverti comprise various Ináms known as Vedavritti, Panchangam, Puranam, etc., which are all held by Brahmins for nominal services and which can be now treated and enfranchised as personal grants.

Under the term "Miscellaneous" are included a variety of grants conferred either for services rendered, or for nominal services no longer required to be continued, and those likewise will be treated as personal grants. The village service Ináms will be simply recorded in the registers as usual. Their nature, extent and value are given in the margin.*

The Inám tenures of the few villages transferred from Tinnevely will be settled in accordance with the instructions issued for that District.

7. The entire Inám villages, the value of which is included in the above statement, are of the description noted in the margin, † and they will be settled with reference to their individual titles.

8. The settlement of the Ináms in the two Zamindáris of Rámnád and Sivaganga is attended with much greater difficulty. These Zamindárs were brought under permanent settlement in 1862, by the terms of which, as well as by express provision in the Sanad Istimír, all alienated lands are reserved to Government. But there are no detailed accounts connected with the above settlement to show the entire Inám villages distinguished in documents. The Zamindári of Rámnád settled before its permanent settlement, but retained in the Collector's Office. The Zamindári of Sivaganga, which was settled without any enquiry into its resources, is even more

CHAKKANDI INAMS.			
Extent.	Assessment.	J. d.	Remainder.
Acre.	RS.	RS.	RS.
25,647	58,481	2,792	55,689

8a. The *Chakbandi Maniyam* is the ordinary description of land. Ináms consisting of a defined tract of ground.

The *Dittam* and *Ivu* Maniyams, on

DITTAM AND IVU TENURES.

	Extent.	Assessment.	Jodi.	Remission.
	Acos.	rs.	rs.	rs.
Dittam ..	8,971	13,338	1,095	12,373
Ivu ..	32,321	46,897	1,524	45

chiefly held by the village servants. It ca

Answer to Query XII from Collector to Board of R dated 28th February 1817.

of the village servants with the improv Though no alteration may be advisable sioner is of opinion that in the case of oth it will be conducive to the public good to of the waste, or out of the lands in the p villages. The value of the *Dittam* and is not above Rs. 21,161, and the assign Settlement in communication with the Dation of the lands by the present survey, the Deputy it preferable to await a more correct val average annual value of the Maniyams during the last Collectors will enter in the Registers the settlement leaving the details of the land to be filled on five years and bring this amount under their being hereafter assigned.

9. An enquiry into the titles of th

From Collector to Board, 22nd May 1817.
Do. Board to Collector, 3rd September 1818.
Do. Collector to Board, 8th June 1819.
Do. Board to Collector, 29th November 1819.
Do. Board to Government, 3rd January 1820.
Do. Government to Board, 7th February 1820.
Do. Board to Collector, 14th February 1820.

portion of these Ináms so treated have survived will be now enfranchised under to one-half of their value.

10. The next class of Inám tenures

Pátam and Poruppu tenures.

rent; but they are charged with a low orakat returns of the District. The *Pátam* are wet lands included with the Sirkár lands in the Ay while the *Poruppu* consist of dry, as well as wet, lands which pay a low assessment in grain, both cases upon the actual cultivation. The greater paying a low assessment in money in to the British assumption of the country, principally for number of these Ináms was granted before institutions, and partially to individuals. A small extent the support of Religious and Charitable in the purpose of promoting the cultivation of the waste. was also given by various Collectors for t

11. The subject of these tenures hav

* From Collector to Board, 10th September 1842.
Do. Board to Collector, 30th March 1843.
Do. Collector to Board, 16th March 1844.
Do. Board to Collector, 6th January 1845.
Do. Board to Government, 10th April 1848.
Do. Government to Board, 20th January 1848.
Do. Board to Collector, 13th July 1848.

then holders. These tenures therefore present settlement.

12. From the marginal Statement

	Extent.	Full Assessment.	Favourable Assessment.	mainder.
	Acos.	rs.	rs.	rs.
Pátam ..	7,665	67,907	36,092	31,815
Poruppu ..	3,561	21,988	8,889	13,099

cases the holders of these tenures will be settlement or after the survey.

13. Besides the minor Ináms ther certain charitable institutions and private rules.

the contrary, have no locality. The *Dittam* is a deduction of a fixed extent, and the *Ivu* of a percentage from the annual cultivation of the village, the proportionate revenue demand of which is paid to the Maniyam holders without being brought to account. These Maniyams occur in the dry Talúqs where they are cannot be ascertained whether they were originally given in this shape or, being given in land, were afterwards resumed and paid in this form with the view of directly connecting the interests of the cultivation and revenue of the village.

far as the village servants are concerned, the Commis- sioner is of opinion that in the case of oth assign in lieu of them an equivalent extent of land out of the waste, or out of the lands in the p Maniyams held by other than the village servants villages. The value of the *Dittam* and of lands can be made at the period of the Inám is not above Rs. 21,161, and the assign district authorities. Should Government however deem Settlement in communication with the Dation of the lands by the present survey, the Deputy it preferable to await a more correct val average annual value of the Maniyams during the last Collectors will enter in the Registers the settlement leaving the details of the land to be filled on five years and bring this amount under their being hereafter assigned.

Chakbandi, *Dittam* and *Ivu* Maniyams was held in 1820, when Government directed that those held for the support of religious and charitable institutions, as well as for the village service, should not be interfered with; but that Ináms held purely for personal benefit without the authority of a Sanad on mere prescriptive right, should be confirmed upon life Sanads. A large already fallen in to Government. Those which have the Inám rules upon the highest rate of quit-rent equal

which require notice are the *Pátam* and *Poruppu* lands. They differ from the ordinary Ináms in not being held tax free or even upon a light quit-favourable assessment and have therefore been hitherto rent; but they are charged with a low orakat returns of the District. The *Pátam* are wet lands included with the Sirkár lands in the Ay while the *Poruppu* consist of dry, as well as wet, lands which pay a low assessment in grain, both cases upon the actual cultivation. The greater paying a low assessment in money in to the British assumption of the country, principally for number of these Ináms was granted before institutions, and partially to individuals. A small extent the support of Religious and Charitable in the purpose of promoting the cultivation of the waste. was also given by various Collectors for t

ing come under the consideration of Government in the correspondence marginally* noted, it was finally directed that the Inám Rules of 1848, then newly promulgated, should generally apply to them, except in the case of grants made to individuals or for the cultivation of the waste without due authority subsequent to 1792, which were alone restricted to the life of their will be now treated as Ináms and brought under the

of their extent and value, it will be seen that a large margin is left to the holders of these Ináms after paying the favourable assessment to the Government; but in individual cases it may frequently happen that the *Pátam* or *Poruppu* rent is by no means favourable, especially when lower rates of assessment are introduced by the new survey on the Sirkár lands. But in such at liberty to relinquish them either during the present

are 13 whole villages held on the *Pátam* tenure by individuals which will likewise be settled under the

The favourable assessment payable on these lands have to be commuted into a fixed quit-rent with refo five years.

14. Another class of favourable tenures resulting fr

Wáraryát Tenures.

demitted the abatement of a portion of the Sirkár allowed in their case is a certain defined proportion and are known as *Wáraryát*. They assessment. The *Wáraryát* lands, like the *Pátam* from the *Pátam*, in that the remission while the favourable assessment on the *Pátam* is alone of either the gross produce or the full as an item of remission from the full assessment in th are included in the Sirkár Ayakat, but carried to account, the *Wáraryát* appear

15. Nearly the whole amount of the *Wáraryát*

Panguvalis.

dars, this remissions is enjoyed by the village Mirasi- their proprietary right in the land. These remissions or the *Panguvalis* as they are styled in district, as peculiar privileges attached to are of three kinds:—

I. The *Chátúrbhágam* is the most extensive. It

From Collector to Board, 22nd May 1851.
Do. Board to Government, 4th September 1851.
Do. Government to Board, 27th October 1851.
Board to Collector, 10th November 1851.
From Collector to Board, 7th November 1859.

Pangs or shares of Mirasi in the village. No Sanads of and Palmyrah trees; and it is shared by are forthcoming, but they can be traced in the accounts *Panguvalis* in the proportion of their to tradition, Mirasi right in land in this District origin special grants in support of these rights other former Governments to Brahmins, who were in of the former Governments. According northern of the neighbouring Districts. The Brahmins in the grants made by the Naicks and the cultivation of the wet lands, *Chátúrbhágam* is the reduced or had migrated from the more allowed to them as an equivalent for their right to a s Mirasidars, confining themselves chiefly to in the dry lands which are usually taken up for cultiv consideration which by usage has been are in the other sources of Revenue, and the village.

II. The *Mahájanam Shrotriya*, which is of

amou on the similar character but much smaller in Collector's Settlement Report, 3rd November 1836, para- graphs 52 and 53. 25 per cent, consists in the remission of 5 per cent. carried to account as Jodi. The net remission therefore Beriz of the cultivated Punjab lands, all the *Panguvalis* according to their shares. cent. or $\frac{1}{4}$ of which remission is again e is $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. and it is also shared by

III. The remission of $\frac{1}{4}$ Tirva allowed upon lan

ing th where is cultivated by the *Mahájanams* employ- Collector's Settlement Report, 3rd November 1836, para- graphs 52 and 53. This their own ploughs, occurs in certain Talúqs a personal character not dissimilar to the *Tyáryá*, the *Panguvalis* tenure does not obtain. emission therefore as it exists partakes of Districts. remissions formerly allowed in other

16. The subject of these tenures came under disc

they v able; sion on different occasions. Sometimes, held there considered as personal and inalien- from at other times, as a species of Maniyams be seen that the *Chátúrbhágam* and the *Mahájanam Shro service by the village headmen. But integral part of the proprietary right in land of the Phe above account of their nature it will the Gráma Maniyams of the Madras District. The Corotriyam, the former especially, forms an is not expedient to interfere with these tenures at present angualis, even in a higher degree than connection with the new assessment which will be s missioner considers, at any rate, that it advantage enter into the terms of any settlement which, but that they will be better settled in fixed rent by the *Panguvalis* upon all their lands. hortly introduced, when they might with h might be made for the payment of a*

The third item of remissions being of a personal cha But the consideration of the best mode of settling the cl be better defined on the introduction of the new survey racter is properly considered inalienable. aims of these remission holders will also

17. A small portion of the *Wáraryát* is enjoy

institut benefited by certain religious and charitable have lions, and by individuals for personal 1848 under the orders of Government. These will be b, which, being of the nature of Ináms, been hitherto treated under the rules of ought under the present settlement.

18. The other small items of Ináms shown in the st

The *Ardhamaniyams* pay half assessment up require to be commuted into a fixed Quit-rent. atement require but brief notice. n the actual cultivation which would

The *Yalavarise* is a remission of a similar description to the *Wārariyāyats* allowed on punjah lands held by *Kāvalkars* in certain parts of the district.

Kattugūttagga consists of lands held upon a fixed favourable assessment.

The share lands of pagodas comprize portions of the lands of several villages recently made over to certain Pagodas in Inām under the orders of Government in lieu of the *Trishvākam* and other shares of revenue which the Pagodas had previously enjoyed in the villages in question.

19. *Topes* and palmyrah trees are also held either on the rent free or on the *Wārariyāyat* tenure. The greater portion of these, however, being connected either with the *mirasi* right of

Chāturbhāgam already referred to, or consisting of remissions allowed to planters for the encouragement of palmyrah plantation under the name of *Nadoker* will not be interfered with; but any portion of these tenures which partake of the character of Ināms, given either for the support of public institutions or for personal benefit, will be brought under settlement.

20. In the four *Taram* villages which were recently brought under an experimental survey in the district, the Ināms previously in existence were absorbed and the Inām holders are now paid by deduction from the village beriz. These will be now treated in the same manner as the *Dittam* and *Ivu* Ināms, fresh lands being assigned to the Inām holders except in the case of village servants.

21. The foregoing may be all regarded as land Ināms. But besides these, there are Ināms paid in money and grain by deduction from the village beriz. These recently came under the consideration of Government, when it was directed that such of these grants as were enjoyed for personal benefit should cease with

Board's Proceedings, 8th May 1864.
From Government to Board, 19th August 1864.

the life of the present holders and should, meanwhile, be paid direct from the Treasury, and that grants held by individuals for religious service should be commuted into land Ināms by the assignment of waste lands; but those held by the religious and charitable institutions themselves, and by some of the village officers, were not interfered with and continue to be paid by deduction from the village beriz. It would be desirable that the grants held by the institutions, which are equally of a permanent character, should also be commuted into land. The Commissioner, however, believes that this department has nothing to do with the grain and money allowances, and it will be necessary to bring on the Registers only those cases in which lands have been already assigned in their stead.

22. The whole Inām villages, as shown in the margin, are of the usual kind and require no special notice.

Survey Inām Villages	61
Shrotriyam Villages	10
Kattugūttagga villages	87
Pālayam villages	13
	171

23. Considering the different nature of the various tenures, the Commissioner considers it desirable that the *Dittam* and *Ivu* Ināms *Palam* and *Poruppu* and the *Wārariyāyat* should be severally recorded on separate Registers.

24. The accompanying statement also exhibits the various purposes for which the different tenures above described were given.

Nos. 1 to 10 are held for the support of various religious and charitable institutions and will be confirmed on their present tenures, except in those cases in which the institutions have ceased to exist.

Nos. 11 and 12 are personal grants which will be enfranchised under the rules.

No. 13 comprises the grants which have been confirmed for life under the various orders already referred to; such of these as now remain will be enfranchised upon half quit-rent.

Nos. 14 to 21 appertain to the village Revenue and Police services, and are to be simply recorded pending the re-organization of these establishments. It must be remarked however that of the Ināms entered under the head of *Mirāsikars*, the *Wārariyāyat* does not strictly appertain to the village office but that certain *Chakbandi*, *Dittam* and *Ivu* Ināms and money Ināms held by the *Mirāsikars* under the name of *Duppatti* Inām and *Duppatti* Sēlawu are alone considered to be held on the tenure of service.

Nos. 22 to 36 are held for village private services, and such of them only ought to be enfranchised as are held for services no longer required.

25. Besides the Government *Tālūqs* there are 26 *Pālayams* in this district which are all held under the *Sauad Istimrār*, by the terms of which the Inām tenures existing in them at the date of their permanent settlement are reserved to Government. The tenures in these *Pālayams*, which are similar in character to those in the Government *Tālūqs*, will be settled under the same rules as have been already laid down in regard to the latter. The *Pālayams* were surveyed before their permanent settlement, and the accounts connected with the survey afford all the necessary information in regard to the extent and value of the Ināms.

G. N. TAYLOR,
Inām Commissioner.

Statement of Inām tenures in the Government *Tālūqs* of the District of Tinnevely according to the accounts of Fasli 1254.

Description of Inām.	Chakbandi.	Dittam.	Ivu.	Pālayam.	Poruppu.	Arbhūmaniyam.	Wārariyāyat.	Yala Varibho.	Kattugūttagga.	Pagoda lands.	Topes Inām.	Palmyrah trees.	Ināms in the four Taram villages.	Money Inām.	Grain Inām.	Whole Inām Villages.	Total.
1. Tashik Pagoda	Rs. 15,202	Rs. 1,799	Rs. 2,625	Rs. 6,373	Rs. 3,767	Rs. 12,457	Rs. 2,356	Rs. 30	Rs. 3,109	Rs. 4,772	Rs. 4,760	Rs. 1,470	Rs. 567	Rs. 4,134	Rs. 801	Rs. 42,807	Rs. 1,00,101
2. Village Goddess	Rs. 6,610	Rs. 1,508	Rs. 5,773	Rs. 1,073	Rs. 1,599	Rs. 513	Rs. 13	Rs. 13	Rs. 203	Rs. 700	Rs. 700	Rs. 613	Rs. 104	Rs. 4,278	Rs. 988	Rs. 7,075	Rs. 28,878
3. Masjid	Rs. 3,450	Rs. 229	Rs. 367	Rs. 148	Rs. 522	Rs. 2,195	Rs. 40	Rs. 40	Rs. 87	Rs. 1,328	Rs. 72	Rs. 702	Rs. 313	Rs. 886	Rs. 10	Rs. 2,123	Rs. 12,320
4. Christian Church	Rs. 493	Rs. 218	Rs. 125	Rs. 19	Rs. 8	Rs. 70	Rs. 34	Rs. 34	Rs. 67	Rs. 195	Rs. 97	Rs. 207	Rs. 10	Rs. 91	Rs. 320	Rs. 1,519	Rs. 1,719
5. Water pandal	Rs. 358	Rs. 195	Rs. 479	Rs. 66	Rs. 237	Rs. 51	Rs. 61	Rs. 15	Rs. 15	Rs. 386	Rs. 97	Rs. 150	Rs. 13	Rs. 135	Rs. 170	Rs. 4,848	Rs. 261
6. Nandavanam	Rs. 47	Rs. 40	Rs. 161	Rs. 5,685	Rs. 509	Rs. 2,030	Rs. 1,397	Rs. 23	Rs. 236	Rs. 396	Rs. 396	Rs. 150	Rs. 13	Rs. 174	Rs. 170	Rs. 34,926	Rs. 22,642
7. Urani (for ponds)	Rs. 2,889	Rs. 384	Rs. 386	Rs. 3,079	Rs. 509	Rs. 1,710	Rs. 61	Rs. 15	Rs. 15	Rs. 386	Rs. 97	Rs. 150	Rs. 13	Rs. 174	Rs. 170	Rs. 4,848	Rs. 261
8. Matham	Rs. 2,369	Rs. 40	Rs. 85	Rs. 3,079	Rs. 509	Rs. 1,710	Rs. 61	Rs. 15	Rs. 15	Rs. 386	Rs. 97	Rs. 150	Rs. 13	Rs. 174	Rs. 170	Rs. 4,848	Rs. 261
9. Choultry	Rs. 822	Rs. 982	Rs. 188	Rs. 76	Rs. 140	Rs. 87	Rs. 19	Rs. 19	Rs. 106	Rs. 2	Rs. 2	Rs. 10	Rs. 97	Rs. 163	Rs. 17	Rs. 1,942	Rs. 1,942
10. Dwarakatto or feeding	Rs. 432	Rs. 1,169	Rs. 2,488	Rs. 5,103	Rs. 4,990	Rs. 150	Rs. 558	Rs. 222	Rs. 475	Rs. 19	Rs. 19	Rs. 2	Rs. 6	Rs. 6,095	Rs. 1,467	Rs. 5,917	Rs. 32,777
11. Bhatarnti	Rs. 2,971	Rs. 310	Rs. 643	Rs. 6,257	Rs. 1,453	Rs. 179	Rs. 483	Rs. 222	Rs. 1,455	Rs. 243	Rs. 243	Rs. 240	Rs. 16	Rs. 800	Rs. 356	Rs. 7,903	Rs. 23,694
12. Khairathi	Rs. 3,166	Rs. 948	Rs. 481	Rs. 3,443	Rs. 343	Rs. 299	Rs. 49	Rs. 49	Rs. 3,728	Rs. 2	Rs. 2	Rs. 11	Rs. 800	Rs. 9,362	Rs. 129	Rs. 11,017	Rs. 48,507
13. Sharat or life grants	Rs. 330	Rs. 297	Rs. 1,385	Rs. 1,385	Rs. 222	Rs. 623	Rs. 31,600	Rs. 51	Rs. 51	Rs. 4	Rs. 4	Rs. 11	Rs. 82	Rs. 324	Rs. 4	Rs. 13,594	Rs. 13,594
14. Shirat	Rs. 2,117	Rs. 1,561	Rs. 940	Rs. 1,313	Rs. 27	Rs. 27	Rs. 17	Rs. 17	Rs. 17	Rs. 59	Rs. 59	Rs. 212	Rs. 142	Rs. 121	Rs. 78	Rs. 3,705	Rs. 3,705
15. Natume	Rs. 2,114	Rs. 1,255	Rs. 1,313	Rs. 32	Rs. 27	Rs. 27	Rs. 17	Rs. 17	Rs. 17	Rs. 59	Rs. 59	Rs. 212	Rs. 142	Rs. 121	Rs. 78	Rs. 3,705	Rs. 3,705
16. Yajamanbandhiga	Rs. 2,918	Rs. 1,722	Rs. 10,041	Rs. 32	Rs. 27	Rs. 27	Rs. 17	Rs. 17	Rs. 17	Rs. 59	Rs. 59	Rs. 212	Rs. 142	Rs. 121	Rs. 78	Rs. 3,705	Rs. 3,705
17. Karum Inām	Rs. 23	Rs. 4	Rs. 5	Rs. 5	Rs. 5	Rs. 5	Rs. 5	Rs. 5	Rs. 5	Rs. 5	Rs. 5	Rs. 5	Rs. 5	Rs. 5	Rs. 5	Rs. 5	Rs. 5
18. Notagar	Rs. 3,340	Rs. 971	Rs. 3,340	Rs. 3,340	Rs. 3,340	Rs. 3,340	Rs. 3,340	Rs. 3,340	Rs. 3,340	Rs. 3,340	Rs. 3,340	Rs. 3,340	Rs. 3,340	Rs. 3,340	Rs. 3,340	Rs. 3,340	Rs. 3,340
19. Kavalgar	Rs. 978	Rs. 814	Rs. 2,239	Rs. 814	Rs. 814	Rs. 814	Rs. 814	Rs. 814	Rs. 814	Rs. 814	Rs. 814	Rs. 814	Rs. 814	Rs. 814	Rs. 814	Rs. 814	Rs. 814
20. North or Pandal Inām	Rs. 850	Rs. 199	Rs. 653	Rs. 653	Rs. 653	Rs. 653	Rs. 653	Rs. 653	Rs. 653	Rs. 653	Rs. 653	Rs. 653	Rs. 653	Rs. 653	Rs. 653	Rs. 653	Rs. 653
21. Mirgadi Pandal Inām	Rs. 245	Rs. 57	Rs. 428	Rs. 428	Rs. 428	Rs. 428	Rs. 428	Rs. 428	Rs. 428	Rs. 428	Rs. 428	Rs. 428	Rs. 428	Rs. 428	Rs. 428	Rs. 428	Rs. 428
22. Inām for marking out boundaries	Rs. 306	Rs. 2	Rs. 2	Rs. 2	Rs. 2	Rs. 2	Rs. 2	Rs. 2	Rs. 2	Rs. 2	Rs. 2	Rs. 2	Rs. 2	Rs. 2	Rs. 2	Rs. 2	Rs. 2
23. Carpenter and Iron Smith	Rs. 27	Rs. 75	Rs. 8	Rs. 8	Rs. 8	Rs. 8	Rs. 8	Rs. 8	Rs. 8	Rs. 8	Rs. 8	Rs. 8	Rs. 8	Rs. 8	Rs. 8	Rs. 8	Rs. 8
24. Palar, Paraser, Sanar	Rs. 36	Rs. 36	Rs. 36	Rs. 36	Rs. 36	Rs. 36	Rs. 36	Rs. 36	Rs. 36	Rs. 36	Rs. 36	Rs. 36	Rs. 36	Rs. 36	Rs. 36	Rs. 36	Rs. 36
25. Inām for destroying locusts	Rs. 38	Rs. 21	Rs. 17	Rs. 17	Rs. 17	Rs. 17	Rs. 17	Rs. 17	Rs. 17	Rs. 17	Rs. 17	Rs. 17	Rs. 17	Rs. 17	Rs. 17	Rs. 17	Rs. 17
26. Potter Ināms	Rs. 307	Rs. 307	Rs. 307	Rs. 307	Rs. 307	Rs. 307	Rs. 307	Rs. 307	Rs. 307	Rs. 307	Rs. 307	Rs. 307	Rs. 307	Rs. 307	Rs. 307	Rs. 307	Rs. 307
27. Washerman Ināms	Rs. 6	Rs. 6	Rs. 6	Rs. 6	Rs. 6	Rs. 6	Rs. 6	Rs. 6	Rs. 6	Rs. 6	Rs. 6	Rs. 6	Rs. 6	Rs. 6	Rs. 6	Rs. 6	Rs. 6
28. Tailor's	Rs. 4	Rs. 4	Rs. 4	Rs. 4	Rs. 4	Rs. 4	Rs. 4	Rs. 4	Rs. 4	Rs. 4	Rs. 4	Rs. 4	Rs. 4	Rs. 4	Rs. 4	Rs. 4	Rs. 4
29. Doctor's	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1
30. Barber's	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1
31. Hunter's	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1
32. Measurer's	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1
33. Snake-catcher's Ināms	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1
34. Trusrai Serpu Inām for bearing images, &c., in pagodas	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1
35. Inām for interring unclean dead bodies	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1
36. Boatman's Inām	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1
Total	Rs. 55,689	Rs. 12,243	Rs. 45,873	Rs. 31,975	Rs. 13,099	Rs. 20,559	Rs. 87,341	Rs. 2,103	Rs. 11,755	Rs. 4,772	Rs. 8,289	Rs. 6,885	Rs. 2,692	Rs. 32,445	Rs. 7,590	Rs. 1,05,121	Rs. 3,96,772

Remarks.—Lands have been assigned in lieu of a portion of the Inām entered in columns 15 and 13, another portion is paid direct from the Treasury. The remainder alone is now paid by deduction from the village Beriz. Subsequent lapses of Ināms and transfers of villages from and to the District of Madurai affect the correctness of this statement to some extent.

G. N. TAYLOR,
Inām Commissioner.

27th February 1863.

TUE, 19TH MARCH 1863.

No. 199.

ORDER THEREON—No.

Referred to the Board of Revenue for 545, Revenue, dated 19th March 1863.
wish to make on the papers submitted the early submission of any observations they may
recorded. by the Inam Commissioner with his letter above

(T)

ue Extract.)

J. D. SIM,

Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
„ Inam Commissioner.