

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Land Revenue DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 545

Press
~~Mis.~~

198-199

Dated

19-3-1963

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Government (1863) of Madras.
REVENUE.

Recd.

Recd.

} 1863.

Enclosures

Spare copies

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

MARCH.

Nos. 198, 199.

Inam Settlement in the Districts of Madura 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 Inams 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 instructions for the treatment of Inams in the Madura District.

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

3. The Inam 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 Inams, as the survey demarcation has only recently been commenced, whilst the settlement of many intricate questions connected with the Inam 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 the Mirásidars' Cháturbhāgam † and Wārariyāt 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 Inams proposed in paragraph 8, and in lieu of the Inams 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 Nawab 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 Inam tenures, the District may likewise be considered as of two distinct parts; first the Sirkar Taluqs with the smaller Palayams situated within them; and, secondly, the extensive Palayams or Zamindaris of Rámmád and Sivaganga, which form nearly one-half of the District and comprise even a much larger proportion of the Inam tenures.

3. The Sirkar Taluqs and the smaller Palayams were regularly surveyed between Fasli 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 Inam lands; but in other respects the information

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

Accounts.
Area and Assessment.
From Board of Revenue to Government, dated 3rd August 1855.

4. The smaller Palayams 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 Palayams is now under the consideration of Government. Meanwhile the Inam 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.

5. The annexed statement exhibits the extent and value of the Inam tenures in the Government Taluqs.

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

The general class Bhattaverti comprise various Inams 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 Inams will be simply recorded in the registers as usual. Their nature, extent and value are given in the margin.*

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

7. The entire Inam 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 Inams in the two Zamindaris of Rámmád and Sivaganga is attended with much greater difficulty. These Zamindaris were brought under permanent settlement in 1802, 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 particulars of the Inams excluded from it. Not even, are the entire Inam villages distinguished on the back of the Sanad Istimír, as is usual in such documents. The Zamindari of Rámmád was for several years under the management of Government before its permanent settlement, but the accounts of those years do not appear to have been retained in the Collector's Office. The Zamindari of Sivaganga, which was settled without any enquiry into its resources, is even more deficient in information.

Report to the Special Commission dated 30th September 1902, paragraph 10.

9. In 1815 the Board of Revenue having called for a register of entire Inam villages from the several Districts, these Zamindars were called upon by the Collector to furnish the necessary information for their estates; whereupon they forwarded to the Collector's Office detailed endjan accounts showing the particulars of minor Inams as well as of entire Inam villages and professed to be prepared from the Jamabandi accounts of Dandabhi the year of the permanent settlement. They are the only accounts now available for the settlement of the Inam tenures in these Zamindaris. 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 Zamindar's Kacheri. Under any circumstances these being the only accounts available, they must be followed in the present settlement, checked and corrected by such documentary evidence as may be produced by the individual Inamdars, and any original Jamabandi accounts of the period of the permanent settlement which may be forthcoming in the Zamindar's Kacheri.

† Letter to Court of Wards, dated 16th March 1858, paragraph 4.

‡ Letter to Court of Wards, dated 16th March 1858, paragraph 4.

Description of Inams	Extent in Kanis.	Value or Assessment, Rs.
Khairati	2,794	12,495
Bhattaverti	8,549	25,032
Shrotriya	5,116	8,244
Devanyam	79,632	1,91,452
Chattaram	2,163	4,725
Tannir Pandil	499	1,367
Nandayanam	143	401
Mathams	1,664	3,691
Uranis	68	153
Dharma Chavadi	6	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, ACRIS.	Value, Rs.
* Nattams	19,646	40,198
Kannan	17,021	34,209
Totti	5,752	10,192
Tandal	5,274	8,569
Nottam	2,310	4,483
Niranikam	1,733	4,950
Kaval	4,039	8,959
Miscellaneous private servants such as carpenters, etc. }	1,936	5,025
	68,366	1,16,586

N.B.—In this are not included the Inams in Palayams.

Description.	Extent, ACRIS.	Value, Rs.
† Pagoda Villages	67	112
Do. Servants Villages	2	1
Matham	1	1
Chattaram	1	1
Masjid, etc.	15	2
Khazi	2	2
Khairati	2	2
Bhattaverti	5	5
	106	196

10. The Zamindaris not having been surveyed, there will be considerable difficulty in fixing the position, area and assessment of the Inam lands. But in these respects the system of Revenue administration and the accounts in use in the Zamindaris must be followed and the assessment calculated upon the same data as are actually in force as regards the Ayen lands of the Zamindar; and when it fluctuates the average of three or five years will be taken, as has been done in the Zamindaris of other Districts. The old land measures in use will be converted into acres at the prevailing rates of commutation in the respective Taluqs.

	Ramnad.	Sivaganga.
	Number of villages.	Number of villages.
1. Devadayam	366½	134
2. Masul	6	..
3. Chouttries	68½	29
4. Matapuram	13	14
5. Dharmasani	342½	405
6. Jivitham	28½	76
Total	824½	717

* Dated 9th January 1861, paragraph 4.

† Mr. Lushington's report to the Board of Revenue, dated 26th December 1860, paragraph 40.

practice of selling these Inams has prevailed to some extent, especially from their being situated in the Zamindaris, the practice is based upon no better title than that which prevailed in the case of the Sarva Inams of the Tanjore, and of Agraharams in other Districts; nor are the Dharmasaniams held to any considerable extent under Royal Sanad of unimpeachable authority. The Commissioner is on the whole of opinion that the rules for the enfranchisement of the ordinary hereditary tenures can well be applied to these cases, whilst the titles of persons who have hitherto purchased them are sufficiently protected under the Inam rules, which provide for their being subjected to the same terms of enfranchisement as members of the family of the original grantee.

13. The only other class of tenures which require notice are the Jivitham villages. They are of the same nature as the Mokassas in the northern Zamindaris, consisting of grants held of the Zamindaris by their relations and dependents upon a sort of feudal service, and forming rather a part of the Zamindari tenure itself distinct from the ordinary Inams. Accordingly the general instructions for the formation of the permanent settlement, provided for the full value of such tenures, being included in the assets upon which the Peshkash was fixed. The imperfect records connected with the permanent settlement of the two Zamindaris under notice, do not however furnish any information in regard to the course pursued in them; whilst from the Jambandi accounts of the period of the permanent settlement obtained from the Zamindar in Fasli 1226, it appears that though the Jivitham villages are classed as Ayen, the favourable rent paid by them, and not their full value, was included in the assets. Hence the right of reversion in these tenures, equally with other alienated lands, has been considered to belong to Government; and under this view, four villages of this class situated in the Zamindari of Ramnad, were resumed by Government in 1850, in default of heirs; and the reversionary claim of the Government has been upheld in all subsequent discussions on this subject.

Collector to Board of Revenue, 31st July 1849.
Board of Revenue to Government, 25th March 1850.
From Government, 17th May 1850.

Board's Proceedings, 21st September 1861, No. 6120.
Order of Government, 22nd July 1862, No. 1568.
Board's Proceedings, 10th February 1862, No. 929.
Government Order, 22nd July 1862, No. 1569.

14. The Jivitham villages will now be brought under the Inam Settlement, and enfranchised upon the same principles as have been laid down in regard to similar tenures in the Vizagapatam District. Such of the villages as are held for personal benefit will be treated as personal grants, while those held upon a tenure of service will be enfranchised upon a quit-rent equal to one-half of their value, or of one-fourth, if the service is of an occasional or nominal character.

15. Another question raised in the recent discussions on the subject, has reference to the treatment of Jivitham villages alienated by their holders, or sold under the orders of the Courts on account of debt. Assuming the right of reversion in these villages to vest in the Government, no objection on the part of the Zamindaris to their alienation can be admitted, as whatever previous interests they may have possessed in these tenures, it ceased by the terms of the permanent settlement. The right of objecting to such alienations belongs to the Government in the case of these Jivitham villages as in all other Inams; but, as under the present system of enfranchisement, it is no longer necessary to assert that right for the protection of the reversionary interest of Government, the present rules provide for *bona fide* sales being respected, and the tenures being simply subjected to compulsory terms of enfranchisement. These rules will therefore be followed in regard to the Jivitham villages generally, and they apply with peculiar fitness to the villages

11. Entire Inam villages are more numerous in these Zamindaris than in other parts of the District, and their number according to the accounts of Fasli 1226 is shown in the margin and they are generally of the usual classes.

12. The Dharmasani villages are those held by Brahmins for subsistence on the payment of a fixed favorable rent. An expression used in a recent Proceedings* of the Board of Revenue, to the effect that these were always held to be transferable property, might give rise to some doubts in regard to their real tenure. The Commissioner, however, finds that the above view of the case is nowhere borne out by the records† of the District and though the

comprised in the Padmatur estate, which, unlike the others, derive their origin from a source independent of the Zamindar, having been obtained directly from the former Governments. There can be no doubt that the Estate was originally conferred out of consideration to the Padmatur family, of which the present Zamindar is stated to be the legal heir, but the Commissioner cannot perceive any peculiarity in the tenure, or in the terms of grant, which can be construed to exempt it from liability to debts, as a privilege of its holders or of the Zamindar.

Proceedings of the Inam Commissioner, dated Coimbatore, 27th February 1863, No. 6.

The District of Tinnevely forms part of the ancient Pandian kingdom of Madura which was in more recent times ruled by the well known dynasty of the Naicks, and latterly fell under the authority of the Nabob of Arcot by whom it was ceded to the British Government with the rest of his territories in 1802. That portion of the District which was in the possession of the Poligars came under British control ten years earlier under the treaty entered into with the Nabob in 1792.

2. The Inam tenures in this district are more than usually intricate. They consist of grants of land, money and grain, and reductions from the assessment of various kinds.

3. The District having been under the direct management of Government since the assumption, there are sufficient materials by which the enjoyment of these tenures for the prescribed

period of fifty years can be readily established. The account of Fasli 1211 prepared under Mr. Lushington's management, and the Jambandi accounts of subsequent years down to Fasli 1218, when the triennial and decennial rents were introduced, are the standards referred to for distinguishing the older Inams from those of more recent creation; whilst certain Inam Statements, prepared in Faslis 1238, 1248, 1254 and 1264, as well as the annual Jambandi accounts, which, till a recent period, embraced a detailed account of the Inams, show the condition of these tenures at the respective periods. Some of the earliest accounts, however, are incomplete; and as they are stated to be not altogether of a reliable character will require careful scrutiny. An Inam Register under the provisions of Regulation XXXI of 1802 was also opened in 1814 which affords the usual items of information for the Inams embraced in it.

4. The District underwent an early survey though of an imperfect kind. The dry lands inclusive of Inams were measured, classed and assessed between Faslis 1211 and 1217; but as the fields were not regularly divided, numbered or named, their position is not sufficiently defined by the accounts and it is supposed they have undergone considerable alterations in their limits and area. A survey of the wet lands was separately made in Fasli 1214; but these were neither divided into fields nor classed, but as assessed at an average wet rate for the whole village. In 145 villages, however, a more detailed distribution of the assessment on the fields was made at a subsequent period, though the principles of this arrangement did not receive the sanction of the Board of Revenue. The assessment on the wet lands fluctuated with the selling prices under the Olungu system, but was recently commuted into money upon a fixed standard.

5. The accounts described above furnish the necessary information in regard to the area and assessment of Inams. In fixing the assessment on the wet Inam lands, however, the average village rate will not be implicitly adopted for the purposes of this settlement, but an endeavor will be made to distribute it on the individual fields with reference to their known quality of soil, etc., as far as practicable.

6. With regard to encroachments which may have been made by Inamdars beyond the limits of their Inams, the recent orders of the Secretary of State sufficiently provide for them. Any excess over the present recorded area which may hereafter be discovered by the survey now in progress, will be charged by the District authorities with full assessment after allowing the prescribed percentage; or the Inamdars may be allowed to relinquish such excess.

7. The accompanying statement exhibits the extent and value of the different descriptions of Inams found in the Government villages according to certain accounts prepared in Fasli 1254; and, though there have been subsequent changes which must render the accounts somewhat inaccurate, this abstract represents better than any other available return the variety of tenures prevalent in the District and the purposes for which they are held. The following is a brief explanation of the nature of the most important of these tenures.

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

CHAKBANDI INAMS.			
Extent.	Assessment.	J. di.	Remainder.
Acres.	rs.	rs.	rs.
26,647	58,481	2,792	55,689

The *Dittam* and *Ivu* Maniyams, on 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 Taluqs where they are chiefly held by the village servants. It 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 village servants with the improvement of the cultivation and revenue of the village. Though no alteration may be advisable so far as the village servants are concerned, the Commissioner is of opinion that in the case of other individuals and institutions holding these Maniyams, it will be conducive to the public good to assign in lieu of them an equivalent extent of land out of the waste, or out of the lands in the possession of the Inamdars, either in the same or other villages. The value of the *Dittam* and *Ivu* Maniyams held by other than the village servants is not above Rs. 21,161, and the assignment of lands can be made at the period of the Inam Settlement in communication with the District authorities. Should Government however deem it preferable to await a more correct valuation of the lands by the present survey, the Deputy Collectors will enter in the Registers the average annual value of the Maniyams during the last five years and bring this amount under settlement leaving the details of the land to be filled on their being hereafter assigned.

Answer to Query XII from Collector to Board of Revenue, dated 28th February 1847.

9. An enquiry into the titles of the *Chakranchi*, *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 Inams held purely for personal benefit without the authority of a Sanad on mere prescriptive right, should be confirmed upon life Sanads. A large portion of these Inams so treated have already fallen in to Government. Those which have survived will be now enfranchised under the Inam rules upon the highest rate of quit-rent equal to one-half of their value.

10. The next class of Inam tenures which require notice are the *Palam* and *Poruppu* lands.

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

11. The subject of these tenures having come under the consideration of Government in the correspondence marginally* noted, it was finally directed that the Inam 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

* From Collector to Board, 10th September 1842.
Do. Board to Collector, 20th 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 will be now treated as Inams and brought under the present settlement.

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

	Extent.	Favourable Assessment.		Remainder.
		Full Assessment, or Jodi.	ns.	
	Acrea.	ns.	ns.	ns.
<i>Palam</i> ..	7,065	67,907	36,092	31,815
<i>Poruppu</i> ..	3,561	21,988	8,839	13,099

13. Besides the minor Inams there are 13 whole villages held on the *Palam* tenure by certain charitable institutions and private individuals which will likewise be settled under the rules.

The favourable assessment payable on these lands, which fluctuates with the cultivation, will have to be commuted into a fixed quit-rent with reference to the average collections of the past five years.

14. Another class of favourable tenures resulting from the abatement of a portion of the Sirkar demand are known as *Wārariyāyat*. They differ from the *Palam*, in that the remission allowed in their case is a certain defined proportion of either the gross produce or the full assessment. The *Wārariyāyat* lands, like the *Palam*, are included in the Sirkar Ayakat, but while the favourable assessment on the *Palam* is alone carried to account, the *Wārariyāyat* appear as an item of remission from the full assessment in the annual Jamabandi accounts.

15. Nearly the whole amount of the *Wārariyāyat* remissions is enjoyed by the village Mirasidars, or the *Panguvalis* as they are styled in this district, as peculiar privileges attached to their proprietary right in the land. These remissions are of three kinds:—

I. The *Chāturbhāgam* is the most extensive. It is allowed in 392 villages at the various rates of $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, and sometimes $\frac{1}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{10}$ from the Sirkar assessment of all the *Punjab* lands brought under cultivation and from the rent of *Lopes* and *Palmyrah* trees; and it is shared by all the *Panguvalis* in the proportion of their Pangs or shares of Mirasi in the village. No Sanads or special grants in support of these rights are forthcoming, but they can be traced in the accounts of the former Governments. According to tradition, Mirasi right in land in this District originated in the grants made by the Naicks and other former Governments to Brahmins, who were introduced or had migrated from the more northern of the neighbouring Districts. The Brahmin Mirasidars, confining themselves chiefly to the cultivation of the wet lands, *Chāturbhāgam* is the consideration which by usage has been allowed to them as an equivalent for their right to a share in the other sources of Revenue, and in the dry lands which are usually taken up for cultivation by inferior classes of cultivators in the village.

II. The *Mahājanam Shrotriya*, which is of a similar character but much smaller in amount, consists in the remission of 5 per cent. on the Beriz of the cultivated *Punjab* lands, 25 per cent. or $\frac{1}{4}$ of which remission is again carried to account as Jodi. The net remission therefore is $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. and it is also shared by all the *Panguvalis* according to their shares.

III. The remission of $\frac{1}{4}$ Tirva allowed upon lands cultivated by the *Mahājanams* employing their own ploughs, occurs in certain Taluqs where the *Panguvali* tenure does not obtain. This remission therefore as it exists partakes of a personal character not dissimilar to the *Tiyādyāri* remissions formerly allowed in other Districts.

16. The subject of these tenures came under discussion on different occasions. Sometimes, they were considered as personal and inalienable; at other times, as a species of Maniyams held for service by the village headmen. But from the above account of their nature it will be seen that the *Chāturbhāgam* and the *Mahājanam Shrotriya*, the former especially, forms an integral part of the proprietary right in land of the *Panguvalis*, even in a higher degree than the *Grāma* Maniyams of the Madras District. The Commissioner considers, at any rate, that it is not expedient to interfere with these tenures at present, but that they will be better settled in connection with the new assessment which will be shortly introduced, when they might with advantage enter into the terms of any settlement which might be made for the payment of a fixed rent by the *Panguvalis* upon all their lands.

The third item of remissions being of a personal character is properly considered inalienable. But the consideration of the best mode of settling the claims of these remission holders will also be better defined on the introduction of the new survey rates of assessment.

17. A small portion of the *Wārariyāyat* is enjoyed by certain religious and charitable institutions, and by individuals for personal benefit, which, being of the nature of Inams, have been hitherto treated under the rules of 1848 under the orders of Government. These will be brought under the present settlement.

18. The other small items of Inams shown in the statement require but brief notice. The *Ardhamaniyams* pay half assessment upon the actual cultivation which would require to be commuted into a fixed Quit-rent.

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

Palavarise.

Kattagūttagga 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 *Trishvékam* 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 mirast right of

Topes.

Chāturbhāgam already referred to, or consisting of remissions allowed to planters for the encouragement of palmyrah plantation under the name of *Nadakeer* 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

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

consideration of Government, when it was directed that such of these grants as were enjoyed for personal benefit should cease with 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 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
Kattagūttagga villages	87
Pātam villages	13
	171

23. Considering the different nature of the various tenures, the Commissioner considers it desirable that the *Dittam* and *Ivu* Ināms *Palām* 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 to the village office but that certain *Chakhandi*, *Dittam* and *Ivu* Ināms and money Ināms held by the Mirāsīdars under the name of *Duppatti* Inām and *Duppatti* Sélawu 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 Taluqs there are 26 Pālayams in this district which are all held under the Sanad Istimrar, 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 Taluqs, 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 Taluqs of the District of Tinnevely according to the accounts of Fasli 1254.

Description of Ināms.	Chakbandi.	Dittam.	Ivu.	Pātam.	Poruppu.	Arbhmaniyam.	Wārariyāyat.	Vela Varise.	Kattagūttagga.	Pagoda share.	Topo Inām.	Palmyrah trees.	Ināms in the four Taram villages.	Money Inām.	Grain Inām.	Whole Inām Villages.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1. Tesuk Pagoda	Rs. 15,202	Rs. 1,790	Rs. 1,695	Rs. 6,373	Rs. 3,707	Rs. 12,457	Rs. 2,365	Rs. 30	Rs. 3,160	Rs. 4,772	Rs. 4,760	Rs. 1,470	Rs. 557	Rs. 4,134	Rs. 801	Rs. 42,807	Rs. 1,06,101
2. Village Goddess	3,150	1,518	5,773	1,073	189	513	148	13	293	..	700	613	104	4,278	988	7,075	28,878
3. Masjid	30	..	367	1,143	622	2,195	40	..	57	..	1,328	702	343	886	..	2,123	12,320
4. Christian Church	493	218	125	19	..	70	31	..	..	..	195	207	..	80	10	..	360
5. Water pond	358	195	479	66	8	51	..	..	..	..	97	110	..	91	320	..	1,519
6. Nandavanam	47	40	151	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	1,719
7. Urani (for ponds)	2,863	284	386	8,686	2,27	2,030	61	15	2,305	..	380	97	..	593	332	4,348	22,642
8. Matham	2,269	40	85	3,979	509	1,710	1,397	23	16	..	396	150	..	174	170	34,426	45,932
9. Choultry	852	282	188	75	140	87	19	..	106	..	2	10	..	163	17	..	1,942
10. Dwadaskatto or feeding	4,312	1,169	2,488	5,195	4,380	136	558	..	475	..	19	2	..	6,098	1,407	5,917	22,277
11. Bhatarkuti	2,971	310	513	6,267	1,463	170	483	222	1,185	..	243	260	6	1,022	356	7,903	23,694
12. Khairathi	3,155	948	481	..	313	299	49	..	5,728	..	..	..	15	4,892	896	..	11,017
13. Sharat or life grants	330	227	1,385	..	222	623	..	..	..	..	..	..	890	9,362	129	..	48,507
14. Mirasi	2,117	1,561	9,451	..	..	..	51	..	..	..	..	..	82	324	4	..	13,594
15. Natane	2,174	125	1,843	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,705
16. Yajumankhandaga	2,618	1,722	10,041	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,363
17. Karmam Inām	29	4	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..
18. Nekkagur	3,410	971	5,220	..	..	..	..	1,750	19	..	..	..	..	..	1,798	..	..
19. Kavilgur	978	314	3,339	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514
20. Teti or Tandal Inām	550	129	653	..	659	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	4,650
21. Nireguti Tandal Inām	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	2,405
22. Inām for marking out boundaries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. daries	246	57	426	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	729
24. Carpenter and Iron Smith	305	2	418	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	763
25. Palar, Farar, Sagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,325
26. Inām for Destroying locusts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
27. Potter Ināms	27	78	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54
28. Washerman Ināms	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	126
29. Tailor's	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
30. Doctor's	38	21	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	158
31. Barber's	307	27	434	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	852
32. Hunter's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
33. Measure's	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
34. Snake-catcher's Ināms	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
35. Timgal Serpu Inām for bearing images, &c., in pagodas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
36. Inām for interring unclaimed dead bodies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
37. Boatman's Inām	193	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	215
Total	55,689	12,243	45,273	31,816	13,099	20,359	87,341	2,103	11,755	4,772	8,289	6,385	2,392	32,445	7,590	1,05,121	3,96,772

Remarks.—Lands have been assigned in lieu of a portion of the Inām entered in columns 13 and 16, 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 Madura affect the correctness of this statement to some extent.

G. N. TAYLOR,
Inām Commissioner.

Inām Commissioner's Office, Coimbatore,
27th February 1863.

No. 199.

ORDER THEREON—No. 545, Revenue, dated 19th March 1863.

Referred to the Board of Revenue for the early submission of any observations they may wish to make on the papers submitted by the Inam Commissioner with his letter above recorded.

(True Extract.)

J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
" Inam Commissioner.

14 The Special instructions of
Government are required for the assign-
ment of lands in lieu of the Pottam
and the (Indians) proposed in (No. 8,
and in lieu of the Indians in the
(Surrender Village) in (No. 19.)

I have the honor to
acknowledge the receipt of
your most obedient servant,
S. W. L. K.
Indians from (Indians)

beginning with 6 Sept
2/1882 August 18/93 1882

19-0-82

18/5/80

20-11-91
one of the 13 of Nov
21 July 1632 m 1720

Dec-1863. 1863
of 1863 for 1863
1863

1863

1863

1863

1863

1863

1863

1863

1863

1863

1863

1863

1863

1863