

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 674	Press ~~Mis~~
461-462	
Dated	28-3-1868.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
28th March 1865.*

No. 461: Read the following letter from W. T. BLAIR, Esq., Acting Inám Commissioner, to J. D. SIM, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, dated Coimbatore, 24th September 1864, No. 69 :—

SIR,

1. With reference to the accompanying translation of a Petition from the Zemindar of Punganur, I have the honor to submit, for the consideration and approval of Government, some points connected with the settlement of the Kattubadi and Amaram lands situated in the said Polliem.

2. Punganur, as the Government are aware, was recently confirmed to the Poligar under a permanent settlement. The Peshkash fixed upon it was the same that had been previously paid from 1815, in the calculation of which the value of the Amaram and Kattubadi as well as of other Ináms was excluded, and the Sanad Istimirar given to the Poligar contains the usual stipulations, reserving from the settlement all Lákhiráz lands and lands and Russums appropriated to the support of Police establishments. During this settlement, the Poligar would seem to have advanced a general claim to the reversion of all the Ináms in the Polliem which was disallowed by Government, but the minor question of the disposal of the Amaram and Kattubadi Ináms now mooted was not then discussed.

3. In the report of the Inspector General of Mofussil Police, regarding the Police organization of the North Arcot District, the value of the whole of Amaram and Kattubadi Ináms was taken as assets available for his Department. The Poligar, on the other hand, urges that a considerable number of these Inámdars are his personal servants, and that the others who perform duties of a public nature are partly employed in the collection of his revenue, and partly for Police purposes. In Fusly 1220, when the earliest account of these Kattubadis was taken, the number of them employed under the above several heads was returned as shewn in the margin. The Attavani comprised the Peons chiefly employed in the collection of revenue; the Police, as the name indicates, embraced

	Attavani service.	Police and Ghát.	Miscellaneous private service.	Total.
Amarams	332	55	233	1,125
Kattubadis	257	226	210	693

those who were employed in Police duties, whilst the miscellaneous consisted of the personal attendants and private servants of the Poligar. In Fusly 1265, when a similar return had to be made to the Collector of North Arcot in connection with the new Police, the Poligar returned only 957 out of the Kattubadis and Amaramdars as Police servants. The Poligar's argument now is that the Police servants should alone be taken away from him under the reservation made in the Sanad Istimirar, but that he should be allowed the services of the others, who have been hitherto employed for his benefit, whether in the collection of revenue or for personal purposes.

4. If any of the Kattubadis formed an essential portion of the village (revenue establishments, there could be little doubt of the Poligar's right to their services, and it was in order to ascertain how far such was the case in this Polliem that the general instructions of the Commissioner, dated 3rd September 1860, paragraph 9, for North Arcot, which received the approval of Government, left the matter open for further investigation. The enquiry instituted, however, shews that the Amaramdars and Kattubadis are a supernumerary class of servants, totally unconnected with the fiscal administration of the country, for whose services for revenue purposes the Poligar can have no reasonable want provided, as all his villages are, with the full complement of the ordinary village establishment, Revenue and Police. The Kattubadis and Amaramdars were the Military retainers of the Poligar, and though after the Poligar system ceased to exist, they were left under the control of the Poligar, who had also the Police charge of his Talook, and were employed by him for revenue and other purposes at his discretion, the assets of their Ináms properly belong to the Police Department. In 1831, when the Jódi on the Kattubadi and other Ináms, which had been previously excluded from the Polliem assets, was made over to the Poligar in consideration of the losses sustained by him from the Chantayi and Tizai remissions, the Collector of Cuddapah in a demi-official letter, dated 5th January 1831,

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paragraph 6, addressed by him to James Lushington, Esq., with the view of its being laid before the Governor in Council, observes that "the Kattubadi Peons should at the same time, in my opinion, be taught to regard their lands as held virtually of the Government, not the Poligar." It is thus evident that the Amaram and Kattubadi Ináms were not merely excluded from the Poligar's Peshkash, but that they were also intended to be kept under the control of Government, though placed under the immediate orders of the Poligar who had the Police charge of his Talook. On the whole, I consider the Poligar's claims in regard to the services of the Kattubadis employed on public duties whether Revenue or Police untenable.

5. I think, however, that an exception may be properly made in regard to the Amaramdars and Kattubadis employed as the private servants and personal attendants of the Poligar. These are so intimately connected with his personal convenience and dignity, that it is not desirable that there should be any interference with the relation in which they have stood towards him, and this object will be secured by making such settlement as may be considered fair for their Ináms with the Poligar direct instead of the Inámdars. The number of Kattubadis at present so employed is only 63 holding Ináms of the value of Rupees 662, but of the Amaramdars a much larger number are appropriated for this service. Out of the total number of 145 Amaram villages as detailed in the margin, six are held for more or less nominal service, and will be treated as personal grants, 76 villages are entered as available for the Police, whilst the holders of the remaining

PUBLIC SERVICE.		No. of AMARAMS.
Police and Ghat and other general public duties	76	
PRIVATE SERVICE.		
Miscellaneous	35	
Guard at the Fort and Palace	21	
Do. on the Poligar's Cutcherry	7	
	63	
PERSONAL.		
Bhatráz	4	
Mofássá of Gamakonda Poligar	1	
Dadapalli held by a dependent of the former Nabols	1	
	6	
	145	

63 Amarams are in the private service of the Poligar. It must be noted, however, that a larger number of the Amarams than shewn by the earlier accounts have been more recently appropriated for the private service of the Poligar; but the present state of things having been in existence for some time, it seems needless to disturb it, though in regard to the terms of the settlement the Poligar will not be entitled to the same consideration in the case of such recent appropriations for his private service.

6. The usual course in all permanent settlements was to include the value of the Ináms held for personal services to the Zemindar in the assets charging them with the proper proportion of the Peshkash. This was not done in the present case, and it may not be desirable to revive any claims on this ground after the Poligar has been allowed the benefit of these Ináms ever since 1815, subject to all the liabilities of the settlement then made with him. Private Kattubadi Ináms of this nature will not fall under the reservation of Police Ináms made in the Permanent Kowle, nor is it certain that they will fall under the general reservation of Lakhnáz tenures. Considering also that the rate of Peshkash imposed upon this Poligar is heavier than that fixed for his neighbours, the simplest and most liberal course will be to leave undisturbed all Ináms held for private service to the extent supported by the accounts of Fusly 1220, but to charge the usual half quit-rent upon those which have been subsequently appropriated to that service, and which if not so appropriated would have been available to the Police Department. The net value of the former, which will be continued free under the proposed arrangement, is Rupees 2,107, and of the latter Rupees 3,332, one-half of which or Rupees 1,666 is proposed to be charged to the Poligar as quit-rent.

7. The Poligar appeals to the more favorable settlement made in the Kangundi Polliem, in which all the Kattubadi tenures were left to the Poligar. This was, however, done under special considerations of the heaviness of the Peshkash originally fixed upon it with reference to an assumed high valuation, and of the Poligar having been subsequently authorized to enjoy

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the rights of reversion in the Inám tenures; where-as, in all the minor Polliems of Chittoor, the Kattubadis were all brought under the rules of the Inám settlement. The Punganur Poligar also alludes to the fact that whilst the Peshkash on Kangundi was fixed at three-fifths, and on the Chittoor Polliems at two-fifths of their assets, the Peshkash on his Polliem was fixed at a much higher rate, having amounted to two-thirds of its assets. Whatever consideration is due on this account is, I believe, sufficiently provided for in the proposals which I have above made for the treatment of the Ináms held for personal service to the Poligar.

8. There are a few other minor points which it may not be out of place to bring to the notice of Government in connection with the settlement of the Kattubadis and the Petition of the Poligar. Six of the Amaram villages not belonging to the private service of the Poligar have long since come under his management in consequence of the death, desertion, or dismissal of the former holders, the Poligar employing other peons instead of their proceeds. The settlement for these villages in the event of their enfranchisement will be made with the Poligar. There are also twelve Amarams appertaining to the Avalapalli Durzam, the holders of which resigned the villages into the hands of the Poligar in Fusly 1235, under arrangements by which he has ever since held possession of them, paying the proceeds to the Amaramdars who continue to render the services of their tenure. The right of these Amaramdars cannot properly be considered to have ceased as in the case of the six villages first mentioned; but as the Poligar does not consent to restore the villages, the settlement, so far as this Department is concerned, will be made with him as the holder for the time being, without any prejudice to the right of the Amaramdars to recover their villages through the proper channel.

9. An extensive jungle entered in the Ayakat of the Avalapalli, &c., Amarams, twelve in number, as also another jungle situated within the Ayakat of a few of the Amarams near Punganur, have from before the fixing of the Peshkash in 1815 been under the conservancy, and in the exclusive enjoyment of the Poligar, for the use of his cattle and other private purposes. These, though entered in the Ayakat of the Amarams have never formed a part of them as regards enjoyment, and under the general principle which I propose to follow will be left alone in the possession of the Poligar.

No. 462.

ORDER THEREON, 28th March 1865, No. 674.

Land Revenue.

1. In this letter the Acting Inám Commissioner refers, for the approval of Government, the arrangements which he proposes to make in enfranchising the Kattubadi and Amaram lands in the Punganur Polliem.

2. In paragraph 9 of the late Commissioner's instructions for the North Arcot District Inám investigation, these villages and lands are described as being held by armed retainers, of whom the "Kattubadis comprize the personal servants, village peons, as well as the Military "retainers of the Poligar." And Mr. Taylor expressed his intention of enfranchising them under Rule XX., after ascertaining, in communication with the Inspector General of Mofussil Police, and the District authorities, what portion of the Grama Kattubadis could be so treated without prejudice to the Village, Revenue, and Police duties.

3. In his Report upon the introduction of the new Police into North Arcot, Mr. Robinson estimated these Kattubadi Peons at 1,673, holding Ináms worth Rupees 61,843, exclusive of J6li, and he anticipated an addition to the Police assets of Rupees 32,422 by the enfranchisement of these lands: this estimate, however, was probably much too high, as is shewn by Mr. Taylor in the instructions already alluded to in respect of similar Ináms in Government Talooks.

Vide paragraphs 52 and 53 of Report recorded in G. O. 24th September 1859, No. 1,259, Judicial Department.

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4. In his present letter Mr. Blair does not show the value of the Ináms enjoyed by these classes of dependants, but he gives the number of the Peons as they stood in Fusly 1220 at 1,818, divided as shown in the marginal statement. This division, however, is an arbitrary one. From enquiries which he has made the Commissioner is fully convinced that the assets of the Ináms of all properly belong to the Police Department, though the Poligar has been in the habit of employing the Peons

No.	Amarams.	Kattubadis.	Total.
1	Attavans or Peons employed in the collection of Revenue 352	257	589
2	Police, &c. 555	226	781
3	Miscellaneous and private 233	210	443
	Grand total	..	1,818

indifferently on all kinds of duties. It is clear that their services are not really required for anything but to keep up the Poligar's dignity.

5. The Officiating Commissioner, therefore, considers the claim which the Poligar has put forward for the continuance of the services of the (so-called) Revenue Peons to be inadmissible, but at the same time he is disposed to make an exception in his favor in regard to the Amaramdars and Kattubadis "employed as the private servants and personal attendants of the Poligar," and in order not to disturb the position in which they have hitherto stood he would make the settlement with the Poligar instead of with the Inámdars themselves.

6. It is not stated how much land was in the enjoyment of these retainers when the earliest account was taken fifty years ago, but it is plain that considerable changes have taken place since, for while the miscellaneous and private Amaram Peons then amounted to not more than one-fifth of the total number, it appears that the Poligar now claims as their Inám 63 out of the 145 villages which constitute the emoluments of the Amaramdars, leaving but 76 available for Police purposes, the remaining six being of the nature of personal grants.

7. The Commissioner proposes, as the simplest and most liberal course, that, though a larger number of the Amarams than shewn by the earlier accounts have been more recently appropriated for the private service of the Poligar, the whole of those now held should be left undisturbed, the only difference in their treatment being that the encroachments should be charged with the usual half quit-rent.

8. The Government are unable to perceive in the circumstances of the case any particular reason for giving to the Poligar more than the accounts of Fusly 1220 shew to have been usually enjoyed by the Kattubadis and others under the head of Miscellaneous and private service. To this he has no legal right, but the Government will not object to so much of it being settled in accordance with Mr. Blair's proposals.

9. There seems no objection to the arrangements adverted to in paragraphs 8 and 9. Of course the Commissioner's decision cannot affect the rights of third parties.

10. Mr. Blair should not have allowed the accompaniment to his letter to have been forwarded in its present shape. It is no doubt a literal translation of the original; but the use of the plural form, however allowable and usual in the vernacular, is not suitable to an English address.

(True Extract)

(Signed) J. D. SIM.

Secretary to Government.

To the Officiating Inám Commissioner.
,, the Board of Revenue.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

Translation of a Petition from the Gaminidair of Punganur to the Inám Commissioner of the Madras Presidency, dated 22nd January 1863.

I have the honor to take that Deputy Collector Venkataratna Pillai having arrived for the settlement of the Personal, Service &c. ináms in this estate, we rendered him every assistance in our power in furnishing the required number of Karmams, Gumanstas, Peons &c., & in causing the punctual attendance of the Inámdairs. He has now left this for Palmanair after a stay of 9 months as is well known to you.

*I was
We were then informed by the Deputy Collector that, under the orders issued by the Commissioner:*

- 1stly. all ináms mentioned in the account of F. 1220. as held for our personal service were to be confirmed to us free of quit rent;*
- 2ndly, that similar service ináms of subsequent origin were to be placed at our disposal on our paying the quit rents imposed on them;*
- 3rdly that the remaining service grants were to be charged with quit rents, but the holders to be released from service.*

And according to the above orders, he seems to have recommended the following villages to be confirmed tax free for our personal service

- 1 Chárama Gudivipalle, held for individuals*
- Tabela or groom service*

- 2 Prasanna Paile, held for service as physician. —
 - 3 Jakkappa Paile, for holding the revenue. — 2
 - 2 Jettanandappa Paile, for miscellaneous services. — 2
 - 5 Kottamurappa Paile, for hearing the language. — 7
 - 6 Arkaviaschinnappa Paile, for holding the Chattr (Umbrella) & Channara (Fruit). — 8
 - 7 Bharamappa Paile, for guarding the Palace. — 2
- 25

No information has yet reached us as to what villages are to be confirmed for our service on condition of our paying the quit rents imposed on the respective holders. We are therefore led to presume that all the Samgi Siddhantis, (excepting the 23 detained above), whose names quit rents have been imposed, have been understood or construed to belong exclusively to the Police service, whereas in reality some of them are attached to our personal service. —

There are 1803 servants altogether mentioned in the account of F. 1220 as having been continued since the estate came under the authority of the Honorable East India Company. They are as follows.

- 580 — for the Attorneys service (collection of all kinds of revenue)
- 530 — Police servants.
- 242 — Guards on the Ghats.
- 12 — Rakhamali.
- 2 — Sotala Sainatis or garden watchers
- 5 — Look Sainatis.

- 2 — Attendants on Yamakonda Nayadu
- 5 — Peons for the Tettn village
- 2 — Chavali men —
- 3 — Tomtom and horn men —
- 3 — Sayer Choki Sainatis or peons.
- 16 — Devasthanam Sainatis or Pagoda peons.
- 13 — Chavali & —
- 2 — Kuntalabs or peons waiting to execute urgent commands.
- 15 — Devadi guards of the Raja Sahib.
- 2 — Men to bind & fasten the parkangur bamboos.
- 95 — Raja Sahib's Cutchery Sainatis.
- 1 — Physician. —
- 11 — Bhattras (Singers of the Zamindar's praise).
- 157 — Peons for miscellaneous services.
- 103 — Bujera Kattubadis —

In consequence of the Police & Revenue establishments having been united under our management, there have occurred so many additions & transfers among these men according to necessities that, in 1224, the number of Attornies, became 1131, & that of Police 969; & all the servants, with the exception of the Sayer and Police peons, given in the account of F. 1220 belong to our private or personal service. It is stated in the accounts sent up to the Collector of Cuddalore in F. 1263-64 that the Police establishment then consisted of 958 servants, and in those submitted to the Chittoor Ruzgir from 1266 to 68, that the same consisted of 809. Thus it will be seen that not more than this portion of the whole staff was ever attached to the Police service.

In the Samad Istimidar, which

settles our right & permanently, the Government
reserve to themselves the immediate control
over all the Inams & revenues granted to the
Police Servants attached to the estate. All
individual particulars of the whole body of
Servants have been regularly furnished to the
Deputy Collector, & we see no objection to your
liberally considering this important matter
& confirming to us tax free, all with the excep-
tion of the Police establishment, as detailed
both in the Account of 1820, & in the Accounts
particular now submitted to the Deputy Collector;
and it is highly expedient that the whole is be
placed under our management for the levy &
payment of quit rents due from their Inams.
Under this arrangement, we believe, there would
be the least obstruction to the discharge of our
revenue functions. Should this be not sanctioned,
we fear, we might have to encounter many
difficulties for want of an establishment
sufficiently strong, & therefore solicit your
favorable consideration of the subject.

Excluding from the establishment
which seems to have been sanctioned us free
of quit rent, physicians, goldsmiths, palan-
quins-bearers & wrestlers, is it possible for
us with the remaining four or five, to provide
for the security & management of the Devadli,
Kacheri and other departments of our
affairs, & we leave you to consider whether
our predecessors had got on with any thing
like the small establishment which this
settlement appears to leave us.

The duties to be performed with
this agency are the guarding of the Devadli,
treasury, & Kacheri; the collection of demands,
the guarding of the important pagodas, the

hearing

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hearing of the idol in processions, watching
the Tanks, gardens, jungles, Cow-stalls, & our
halting places on circuit. These duties have
to be conducted, and have been conducted
by Amaramolais & Kattubadlis since the very
organization of the estate. It has also been
customary, on the occasions of our leaving our
station, to be accompanied in all state, by
a number of mounted & foot guards consisting
of Amarams & Kattubadlis; and any short-
coming in this respect would not only lower
our reputation, but cause a considerable
interruption to ordinary business. In addition
to this, an armed establishment has long been
separately reserved for the escort of remittances
of Ricks, made from villages to our treasury,
& from our Huzir to the Collector's Kacheri. It
is plain that this establishment cannot be
reduced to any extent. The Pishkash, we have
to pay, on this estate is very heavy compared
with that on others; added to this, large allow-
ances have to be set apart for the support of
our chief relations. Again, there are to be met
libbandy and Sadeward charges, the cost
of Tank repairs, the customary remunerations
to the dancing department & Bhatriagis (singers
of our praise) and the rewards to Pundicks.
With what is left after meeting the above charges,
it is indeed very hard to manage our household,
& still more would it be, should we be made
to pay the quit rent on the inams, the services
attached to which we wish to retain. Were we
to employ paid Servants for revenue collections.
It is therefore absolutely necessary, both
for the maintenance of our state, & for the
smooth flow of our various affairs, that you
should broadly consider & grant our request

to continue two three or four to attend the whole.
Kattubadi, but I estimate ~~now~~ in our personal service.
With reference to the fact that there are
100 Angazala Kattubadi, for revenue collection,
the actual number available is only 100, the
remaining consisting of tom tom beators, & hornmen,
& even this number is distributed only over a few of
the villages, & the chains belonging to them are very
inadequate to their wants, & are not wholly reliable.
It is therefore totally impossible to command the
collections of a large estate with the services of
these few. In some villages, the collections were
used to be made by Taluquars, but they were with-
drawn under the Collector's orders into the new
Police establishment on its organization. I regret-
ting these, it is our desire that you should confirm
the rest to us either as per the accounts of 1820,
or as per those subsequently submitted.

There are certain Amaramdars and
Kattubadi who have been engaged for
festivals, marriages, and Jagoda processions,
instead of for Police service. As these have hitherto
conducted a portion of our State & their severance
from our service would impose fresh difficulties
with regard to our domestic transactions, we
desire that they also be confirmed to us free
of all quit rents.

From time immemorial, there has been
under our enjoyment, a forest called Anulapalli
Adini, (made up of portions of the twelve
Amaram villages constituting the Anulapalli
Muttu, and other Kattubadi villages, together
with portions of Siru villages). Though the
above forest has continued to be recorded under
the respective Ayakats of those villages, the
enjoyment of the same has ever resided with
us, and any cultivable portion thereof is however
allowed to be enjoyed by the Amarams of those
villages on condition of their watching the forest
according

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according to our directions.

Of the 125 servants, who enjoy the 12
villages of the Anulapalli Durgam, 12, styled
Saitu Rajis were reserved to guard the Divadi
on an annual ready money allowance of Rs 329-2-0,
& with the enjoyment of some lands. Of the remain-
ing 113, 8 again were set aside for conducting
Siva worship, under the name of Siva bhaktas,
with proportionate pay & lands. According to
an agreement entered into by the Amaramdars
of these 12 villages in 1234, the cultivation of
their lands has been transferred to us, and the
proceeds, after deducting the amount due to the
services of the Saitu Rajis & Siva bhaktas, are
distributed in due proportions to the remaining
105 servants. In the meanwhile, the Amaram-
dars, instigated by evil counsel lodged com-
plaints against us in the Offices of the Collector
& the Board, who only confirmed the existing
state of things. It also appears that some of
the same Amaramdars are trying to effect
an independent settlement of their Indims.
This attempt, if successful, would throw ob-
structions in the way of our own & the jungle
watch affairs. It would therefore considerably
facilitate our work, should you continue their
service to us on our paying the quit rents imposed
on them.

As there would be two authorities,
after the Indian settlement for the collection
of quit rent on this estate, the Collector's Depart-
ment for the new quit rent, & our own for the
old jidi, much room would be created for
complaints against their divided operations,
& we desire that you should give us the manage-
ment of both the collections, granting at the
same time the necessary remissions on account
of the extra Sidhanchy that must be employed

for the purpose.

We have already spoken to you at full length on these matters in an interview we had on the occasion of your halting at this place; but we have refrained from urging them into your notice, awaiting to know the particulars of the settlement by your Department. Our Fakir Raimachandra Rau has been dispatched to the Central Office for the prompt supply of all further information you might need; and we look up to you as the sole disposer of our interests & happiness, trusting that you will resort to such a settlement of our estate, based on the most liberal principles, as will undoubtedly tend to the easy and unobstructed administration of both our personal & revenue affairs. —

No more is left for us to say in the subject we consider.

(Signed) Raja Sugata Immadi
(in Teluga) Sankaravijay Esanant
Bahadurvaru.

(C & True translation)

W. Main

Acting Joint Commissioner

Revenue Department
No. 674-

Proceedings of the Madras Government
under date the 28th March 1863.

Read the following letter
from the Acting Inam
Commissioner.

Submits for the con-
sideration and approval of Govt.
some points connected with the settle-
ment of the Kattubadi and Amaram
lands situated in the Punganoor
Polliam.

(Here enter 24th Sept. 1864, No. 69)

In this letter the Acting
Inam Commissioner refers
for the approval of Govt.,
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he proposes to make in en-
franchising ^{the} Kattubadi
and Amaram lands in
the Punganoor Polliam.

2. In para 9 of the
late Commissioner's instru-
ctions for the North Arcot
District Inam investiga-
tion these villages and lands
are described as being held
by

G.O. 20th March 1861, No. 656.

Rev. 2542/64

In a letter from the
Cdg. Inam Commissioner
to the Secretary to Govern-
ment, Revenue Dept. A
dated 22nd 11th September
1854 No. 69.

Cdg. Inam Commissioner of
a petition from the
Commissioner of Punganur.

by armed retainers, of whom the Kattubadis comprize the personal servants, village peons, as well as the military retainers of the Poligar. And Mr. Taylor expressed his intention of enfranchising them under Rule XX after ascertaining in communication with the Inspector General of Refusil Police and the District authorities what portion of the Grama Kattubadis could be so treated without prejudice to the village, Revenue & Police duties.

3. In his report upon the introduction of the new Police into North Arcot Mr. Robinson estimated these Kattubadi Peons at 1673 holding inams worth Rs 64,843 exclusive of forti, and he anticipated an

Vide paras 52 & 53 of report recorded in G.O. 24th Sept. 1859 N^o 1289-J.D.

No.	Amaranis	Kattubadis.	Total	
1	Uttavanisori peons employed in the collection of Revenue	332	257	589
2	Police &c —	555	226	781
3	Miscellaneous and private	238	210	448
	Grand Total	.	.	1818

an addition to the Police assets of Rs 32,422 by the enfranchisement of these lands. this estimate however was probably much too high, as is shewn by Mr. Taylor in the instructions already alluded to in respect of similar inams in Govern-ment Taluqs.

4. In his present letter Mr. Blair does not shew the value of the inams enjoyed by the classes of dependants but he gives the number of the peons as they stood in 1818 at 1220 divided as shewn in the marginal statement. This division however is an arbitrary one. From enquiries which he has made the Commissioner is fully convinced that the assets of the inams of all properly belong to the

the Police Department,
though the Poligar has been
in the habit of employing
the peons indifferently
on all kinds of duties.
It is clear that their ser-
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-quired for anything
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dignity.

5. The Officiating
Commissioner therefore
considers the claim which
the Poligar has put forward
for the continuance of
the services of the (so called)
Revenue peons to be inad-
-missible, but at the same
time he is ^{disposed to} ~~unwilling~~
make an exception in his
favor in regard to the
Amaramdars and Kattu-
-badis employed as the
"private servants and perso-
-nal attendants of the
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not

9
not to disturb the position
in which they have hither-
-to stood he would make
the settlement with the
Poligar instead of with
the Amaramdars themselves.
6. It is not stated
how much land was in
the enjoyment of these
retainers when the earli-
-est account was taken
50 years ago, but it is
plain that considerab-
changes have taken place
since for while the mis-
-cellaneous and private
Amaram peons then amount-
-ed to not more than one
^{fifth} of the total number it
appears that the Poligar
now claims as their inam
63 out of the 115 villages
which constitute the em-
-oluments of the Amaram-
-dars, leaving but 76
available for Police purposes.
the

the remaining 6 being of
the nature of personal or
grants.

7. The Commissioner
proposes as the simplest
and most liberal course
- that, though a larger number
- of ^{the} Ameramis than shewn
- by the earlier Accounts
- have been more recently
- appropriated for the
- private service of the
- Poligar the whole of those
- now held should be left
- undisturbed, the only
- difference in their treat-
- ment being that the
- encroachments should
- be charged with the
- usual half quit rents
8. The Govt are un-
- able to perceive in the
- circumstances of the case
- any particular reason
- for giving to the Poligar
- more than the accounts
- of

of F. 1220 shew to have
been usually enjoyed
by the Kattabadis and
others under the head of
miscellaneous and private
service. To this he has
no legal right but the
Govt will not object to
so much of it being settled
in accordance with
Mr. Blair's proposals.

9. There seems no ob-
- jection to the arrange-
- ments adverted to in
- paragraphs 8 and 9.
Of course the Commission-
- er's decision cannot
- affect the rights of
- third parties.

10. Mr. Blair
should not have allow-
- ed the accompaniment
- to his letter to have
been forwarded in
its present shape.
It is no doubt a literal
translation

translation of the origi-
-nal; but the use of the
plural form however
allowable and usual
in the vernacular, is
not suitable to an
English address.

gW

9 To the Office of the Commissioner, Des Moines, Iowa
14th Dec 1887

Received 1865 Sept 16.
\$1300 for arrears

Feb 74.

Pro. of the Court
of 28 March 1865.

Pro. No. 182
23-6-1875
376-377
20-3-61

No. 2614662.

Following orders on
the arrangements to
supervise the Statute
and circumstances in
the Singapore Police.