M.R.O. 1—82 400—22-11-52

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 869	Press Mis.
Dated 10 March	18 70.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
13th June 1870.

No. 161. Read the following letter from the Officiating Inam Commissioner:—

Submits a brief report on the entire operations of the Inam Commission from its commencement. } (Here enter 30th October 1869, No. 55½.*)

No. 162. ORDER THEREON, 13th June 1870, No. 869.

Miscellaneous.

THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council is much obliged to Mr. Blair for this interesting resumé of the operations of the department over which he has presided for several years, but as the details given in the statements attached are not brought down to a later date than 1866, no practical result could ensue from any detailed review by Government of the proceedings of the department as now reported.

2. As soon as the Commission has been finally closed, Mr. Robinson will be good enough to submit a supplemental report, with tabular statements, brought up to date, the Government will then take Mr. Blair's present report again under their consideration.

3. In the meantime Mr. Blair's Report will be forwarded for the information of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. A. DALYELL,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Inam Commissioner.
„ W. T. Blair, Esq.
„ the Board of Revenue.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

THE proof-copy of the foregoing Report, dated 30th October 1869, was not received from the office of the late Acting Inam Commissioner until the 11th of April last.

* Printed separately.

Table of Contents.

Paragraphs 1&2 - Prefatory.

" 3 to 7 - Observations of historical interest in connection with Inám tenures.

" 8 - How Inams were dealt with during the earlier Surveys.

" 9 - Passing of Regulation 31 of 1802.

" 10 - Orders issued in 1825 for the investigation of Inám tenures.

" 11 - Passing of Regulations 4 & 6 of 1831, and 1 & 31 of 1836 & 33 of 1838.

" 12 - How Inám property was practically regarded in those days.

" 13 - Orders issued in 1845 for reporting lapses of Inams.

" 14 - Proclamation regarding adoptions in 1846.

" 15 - Views of the Government at this time on the general question of dealing with Inams.

" 16 - Events which led to the Honorable Court's Judicial Despatch of 1847 followed by the Revenue Despatch of 1848.

" 17 - Circular Order issued in 1848 for the disposal of lapsed Ináms.

" 18 & 20 - The operation of the Inám rules of 1848.

" 21 - Honorable Court's Despatch of 27th September 1854.

" 22 - Question of Inams taken up in connection with the proposed Revenue Survey in 1855.

" 23 & 24 - The Board of Revenue and Government review at length the question of a general investigation into Ináms & propose the appointment of a Commission.

Paragraphs 25 & 27 - Honorable Court's Despatch of 1st September 1858 &c.

" 28 - Madras Inám Commission appointed 16th November 1858

" 29 & 32 - Arrival of Sir Charles Trevelyan and his Minute dated 13th May 1859.

" 33 & 34 - Inám Rules and course of procedure approved 9th August 1859.

" 35 - Agency by which the investigation was to be conducted.

" 36 - Preliminary Steps - Proclamation &c.

" 37 & 38 - Reception of the Commission by the Inámdárs.

" 39 - Advantages of the simplicity of procedure adopted.

" 40 & 41 - General classification of the Ináms of the Presidency.

" 42 & 45 - Ináms of Temples and other Religious Institutions.

" 46 - Ditto held for purposes of public utility.

" 47 & 48 - Ditto for the support of works of Irrigation.

" 49 - Bhattavrutti & other personal Ináms.

" 50 - Ináms held by dispossessed Pálegárs and by former Revenue officers of the Native administrations.

" 51 - Nominal Service Ináms held by the relations, dependents and Military retainers of Zamindárs.

" 52 - Ináms held for miscellaneous services not rendered or required.

Paragraph 53 - Ináms held for Police services.

" 54 - Ditto for Village service & those held by artisans.

" 55 - Enfranchisement of Village service Ináms in the Ceded Districts and Kurnool.

" 56 - Administrative reforms.

" 57 & 58 - Commutation of fluctuating Jodi on minor Ináms and whole villages.

" 59 - Settlement of Dittam, Ivvu and Sthala Ináms.

" 60 - Abolition of cesses on Ináms.

" 61 - Effect of the above measures in simplifying the revenue administration.

" 62 - Treatment of tenures similar to Ináms.

" 63 - Settlement of the Gráma-mániyams of the Madras District.

" 64 - Miscellaneous questions settled.

" 65 - Financial results of the Commission.

" 66 - Unenfranchised Ináms.

" 67 - Redemption of quit-rent.

" 68 - Acts 4 of 1862 and 4 of 1866 (Madras) in regard to enfranchised Ináms.

" 69 to 71 - Act of Parliament and act of the local legislature passed to remove doubts as to the validity of the Title Deeds, and the true intent and meaning of certain words used in them.

" 72 & 73 - Advantages to the State by the settlement of the Inám question.

" 74 - Conduct of the agency employed.

Appendix A.

Contents.

Sir Charles Trevelyan's Minute on the Inams of the Madras Presidency dated 13th May 1859.

Mr. G. N. Taylor's Report dated 6th July 1859.

Amended forms of Title Deeds.

Appendix B.

A descriptive list of the Inám tenures of the Madras Presidency.

Appendix C.

Figured Statements (12) exhibiting the results of the operations of the Inám Commission in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency.

N.B. These statements only exhibit the results of the settlement up to 30th June 1866. They could not be brought up to date in consequence of the issue of Title Deeds having been suspended pending the solution of certain legal doubts as to the validity of those documents in the form in which they had been drawn up.

Inám Commissioner's Office.

No 55½ Madras 30th October 1869

From W. T. Blair Esqre
Officiating Inám Commissioner

To R. A. Dalyell Esqre
Acting Secretary to Government
Revenue Department
Fort Saint George.

Sir,

The labors of the Inám Commission having been almost brought to a close, and the Government having directed that any Ináms remaining unsettled should be investigated by the District Authorities under the orders of the Board of Revenue, I have the honor to lay before Government a brief report on the entire operations of the Commission from its commencement.

2. As this will certainly be the last occasion on which the subject of Inám tenures will appear before Government in a general form, I have thought it not out of place to preface this report with a few observations of historical interest, and with a summary of the chief events which preceded and led to the appointment of the Inám Commission.

3. The origin of Inám tenure can be

traced to a very remote antiquity in Southern India. The gift of land is enjoined by the Hindú Shástrás as the most meritorious of charities, and every Hindu Sovereign was therefore ambitious of distinguishing his reign by the extent and value of the lands he alienated in Inám to the religious classes of the community. Inám grants were generally made by them in the most solemn and impressive manner. They were engraved on Copper-plates or slabs of stone and were declared to be irrevocable "so long as the Sun and Moon endure;" a heavy curse was invoked on those who disturbed the tenure, while great merit was ascribed to those who maintained and confirmed it. Such is found to be the character of the grants made by the Hindú Sovereigns of Bijáyanagar, the rulers of the Pandian dynasty whose seat was Madura, the Mahratta princes who latterly ruled at Tanjore, and the Chieftains of Orissa who for centuries held sway over the greater part of the Northern Circars.

4. During the period of anarchy which followed the overthrow of the native dynasties and which continued, though in a less degree, after the establishment of the Mohammadan rule in Southern

India, the power of granting Ináms was assumed by various petty Chiefs, Officers of Government, and others, who alienated the revenues to a considerable extent. Of such origin are most of the minor Ináms granted by the Zamindárs, by the various Faujdárs, and even by renters in the Northern Circars; and those given by the numerous Pálegárs of the Ceded Districts and the Southern provinces of the Presidency.

5. Though it was not the principle of the Mohammadan rulers to regard alienations of revenue as permanent and binding, their policy with regard to Inám tenures was practically lenient. They generally respected the more ancient grants held by Bráhmans and temples, and while resuming some, made liberal fresh grants not only to their own immediate relatives and followers, the higher ranks of their Civil and military officers and the religious classes of their own faith, but also to the Hindús and their religious Institutions. Thus the effect of the Mohammadan rule was to add greatly to the already existing large extent of land exempt from the payment of revenue.

6. Another period of political

confusion ensued during the latter part of the last century when the supremacy in Southern India was contested between the British, the French, and the various local powers, and which did not subside until the different grants and treaties between the years 1750 and 1801 brought into the possession of the Honorable East India Company the vast extent of territory now forming the Madras Presidency.

There is good reason to suppose that a large extent of land was granted as Inám during this period by parties who had not even the shadow of authority to make such alienations.

7. During the earlier years of British rule, the Government of the day, following the custom of the country, adopted the practice of rewarding meritorious services by grants of Jágirs, and thus many villages were alienated either in perpetuity or for a stated number of lives. This practice however gradually fell into disuse after the receipt of the Despatches from the Honorable Court of Directors dated respectively 2nd January 1822 & 27th May 1829

in which they expressed their opinion of the superior propriety of money pensions to grants of land on all ordinary occasions, and directed that grants of land should be restricted to special cases.

It was also not unusual for the earlier Collectors to grant Ináms of their own authority for various purposes, but the extent of land so alienated was comparatively trifling.

8. The importance of instituting an enquiry into the titles of Inám tenures was recognised at a very early date of our administration. Rough revenue surveys were made in all the Districts of the Presidency except in the Northern Circars, which was for the most part held by Zamíndárs, and on these occasions every village and field held exempt from the payment of revenue was carefully recorded. At that stage of our rule, however, the policy of those to whom the administration of the country was entrusted did not admit of a general scrutiny into the rights of Inám holders. Now and then partial investigations into such tenures were instituted in limited tracts, and such as were held on no valid title or for services not required were fully or partly assessed. But the general result was that exempted lands were not interfered with during the earlier Surveys.

9. A Regulation was passed about this time the object of which was to try the validity of the titles of persons holding or claiming to hold lands exempted from the payment of revenue under grants not being Badshahi or royal grants. Although under the provisions of this law proclamations were issued throughout the Zillahs, very few of the Inamdars responded to the call, and consequently the Registers of Inams prepared under Section 15 of this Regulation are neither complete nor perfect so far as they go. Very few, if indeed any, suits were instituted by Collectors under Section XI for the recovery of exempted lands, and for all practical purposes the Regulation may be said to have remained a dead letter.

Regulation XXXI of 1802.

10. In 1825 orders were again issued for the investigation of all Inam tenures and a special establishment was sanctioned for that purpose in Bellary, but these measures led to no result.

11. By Regulation 4 of 1831 afterwards extended by Acts 31 of 1836 and 33 of 1838, the Courts of Adalat were prohibited from taking cognizance of claims to personal or hereditary grants of money or of land revenue, whether

Conferred

conferred by the British Government or made by native Governments and confirmed or continued by the British Government, except with the special permission of Government. The power to decide on such claims was declared to be reserved exclusively to the Governor in Council after due investigation by such persons and in such manner as he should deem fit. In like manner Regulation 6 of 1831 removed all claims to the possession of, or succession to, hereditary offices in the revenue or police departments, or to the enjoyment of the emoluments annexed thereto, from the jurisdiction of the ordinary Courts of Judicature, and provided that they should be adjudicable exclusively by the Collectors and the Board of Revenue subject to the revision of Government.

12. The objects of these Regulations were to prevent Inams from being diverted from the purposes for which they were granted, and to secure to Government its reversionary rights in cases of Lapse. Notwithstanding, however, these legislative measures, neither the transfers

nor Lapses of Inám property were subjected to scrutiny as they occurred; Ináms were permitted to be sold and purchased without question; in a great many instances the Civil Courts freely admitted and adjudicated upon claims to Ináms as if the prohibitory Regulations had no existence; and in some cases Inám property was received as security by Revenue Officers and sold in satisfaction of Government claims.

13. In fact no active measures were taken to vindicate the Law or to assert the rights of Government until 1845, when the Government issued orders strictly prohibiting local officers from continuing Ináms on the occurrence of Lapses and directing that each case should be reported for their orders through the Board of Revenue.

E. M. C. 22d May 1845. Revenue Dep. p. 533.

14. This was followed in the next year by a proclamation notifying that adoptions involving inheritance to Inám Lands should not be recognised unless reported at least six months before the death of the party making the adoption.

Notification, March 16th 1846.

15. The views held by Government at this time on the question of dealing with Ináms may be gathered from the following paragraphs extracted from their Revenue Despatch to the Honorable Court of Directors dated 2nd November 1846, No. 49.

Paragraph 18:- "In reviewing the grounds on which this recommendation was founded, we recorded our opinion that, as a general rule, alienations of land originally granted for charitable purposes should not be suffered to descend in perpetuity either by relationship by blood, or by deed of gift or sale, and that they did not appear sufficient reason, because the right to these grants was not heretofore questioned, that they should be considered to "have always been treated as hereditary." We considered it objectionable in principle that a portion of the Land-revenue should be permanently set apart for the maintenance of a class of persons who had no legitimate claim on the State to support from it, and thus hold out inducement to idleness and fraud, and continual pauperism."

Paragraph 19:- "We therefore deemed it desirable in order to check these evils and protect the right of Government, to fix some limit

to the enjoyment of such grants; and as we were unwilling to cause distress by the sudden resumption of the Lands, we resolved to continue them to the present claimants to be enjoyed on Enam tenure only during their respective lives."

16. While such was the prevailing opinion of Government on the subject, an event occurred in the Cuddapah District, which although in itself insignificant in its political bearing and in reality but little connected with the course of treatment latterly pursued towards Inams generally, led to a discussion regarding the policy of disturbing long-existing rights of property in Inám Lands; and the Honorable Court of Directors, adopting the views of the Special Commissioner Mr. Inglis, as to the proximate cause of the insurrection of Narasimha Reddi came to the conclusion that it was to be ascribed to a course of measures in violation at once of the stipulated and prescriptive rights of property in the District. They proceeded further to observe that "whatever may be the result of the further enquiry which you have instituted, we deem it essentially necessary that it should be placed beyond doubt that wherever such rights actually exist they will be respected by the officers of Government, and that all apprehensions in the minds of the people on that head should be effectually removed. In dealing with questions connected with the right to property, it ought to be borne in mind that long undisturbed possession not only affords evidence of the existence of the right but moreover, with respect to landed property and to tenures affecting whole classes of persons, creates an considerations equally of policy and justice, a powerful motive with Government for not wishing the possession to be disturbed. The arbitrary resumption of tenures and the ill-advised transfer of landed property in India whether effected by the Courts of Law or by the officers of Government, are almost invariably followed by disaffection and disorder. The Government have it in their power to prevent such a result when, as in the present case, the only claims in opposition to long continued possession are their own". The principles enunciated in this Despatch were

Judicial Despatch 13th October 1847, No 19.

by another Despatch in the following year declared to be applicable in dealing with Ináms throughout the Presidency.

Revenue Despatch n° 2 of 1848 Paragraph 13.

17. Acting under the spirit of the liberal principles inculcated by the Honorable Court, the Government issued a series of instructions which gave considerable latitude to Collectors to continue Ináms in all ordinary cases, but required a report to the Board of Revenue and ultimately to the Government in those cases where the Inám had escaped out of the original family; or had been fraudulently obtained or irregularly inherited; where it was claimed on invalid grounds, as through the female line, or by a collateral branch, in virtue of an illegal or suspicious adoption; or generally where there were any circumstances affecting the prior transmission of the Inám or the title of the existing claimant. The immediate attachment of Ináms on the occurrence of Lapses, which was a source of great distress, was prohibited.

Ext. Min: Con: 9th May 1848
" 11th May 1848
Board's Ro: 19th June 1848
Ext. Min: Con: 4th July 1848
Board's C.O. 27th July 1848

A notification was also published prohibiting the alienation of Ináms held without Sanad

Dated 27th July 1848.

Sanad and warning all parties against purchasing or lending money on the security of such Ináms.

18. The general effect of these rules, notwithstanding considerable modifications in subsequent years regarding inheritance through the female line, was to bring a vast number of cases under enquiry, and from the impossibility of their being promptly attended to by the Revenue authorities conjointly with their more pressing duties, to keep in suspense a large body of Inámdárs. The discontent and alarm thus produced among the Inámdárs manifested themselves in numerous petitions, and the reports of the Collectors of that day abound with their apprehensions of the evil effects of such a state of things and of the hopelessness of satisfactorily performing the daily increasing work in connection with the enquiry into Lapsed Ináms.

19. The Honorable Daniel Elliott in his Minute, dated 2nd December 1848, thus describes the unsatisfactory state in which the Inám question then stood.

"How far it may be expedient now to carry

into effect the intention so long enter-
-tained of a general investigation
of the Inám tenures in the Ceded Districts
is a question of policy upon which
it is advisable to come to a deter-
-mined resolution speedily, for it is
undeniable that to keep it suspended
with the dreaded scrutiny always im-
-minent is most likely to cause dis-
-content and inquietude in the large
body interested who have so great
a stake at risk. There is nothing more
irritating than such a feeling of
insecurity which must attach in a
measure to those who have good titles
as well as to those who are aware of
defects."

20. Though the evils and difficulties which beset the question rapidly increased after the rules of 1848 had been promul-
-gated and had begun to be acted upon throughout the Presidency, no general measures of a remedial character were adopted for some years, notwith-
-standing that their necessity was acknow-
-ledged and became every year more

pressing.

pressing.

21. In communicating their orders on the case of a lapsed Inám in the District of Bellary the Honorable the Court of Directors made certain obser-
-vations of a general character which certainly indicated that their views on the Inám question had undergone a material change since their Judicial Despatch of 1847. They said: "We are disposed to deal liberally and consi-
-derately with them (the Enámdars), but we must reiterate an opinion we lately expressed to the Government of Bengal that it is only justice to those who con-
-tribute to the expenses of Government that immunities and privileges resting on no foundation of right should be gradually and considerately eradicated."

Despatch 27th Sept. 1854, No. 21.

Paragraph 3.

Paragraph 6.

They further stated that "the rules framed for the guidance of the Bombay Enám Commission as detailed in Act XI of 1852 appear to us to be as liberal and indulgent to the Enamdars as is compatible with justice to the other interests involved in these questions, and we think it desirable that

the provisions of that Act should form the basis of your future decisions of Enam questions." They concluded this Despatch with suggesting, among other things, "that it should be made incumbent on the supposed heirs of such lapsed Enams themselves to bring the cases before Government on the death of an Enamdar, and that failure to comply with this condition should of itself be considered a sufficient ground for immediate and unconditional resumption in the event of the case subsequently coming to the knowledge of the officers of Government."

22. The question of a general Survey and revision of the assessment throughout the Presidency engaged the attention of the Government about this period, and after briefly reviewing the highly unsatisfactory state of the Inam question they came to the conclusion that "the general survey will be the fit time for investigating the tenures of rent-free lands, and that if it is undertaken in a fair spirit and with proper consideration for the presumptive interest which has grown out

Ext: Min: Cons: 14th August 1855, N°9.

out of a permissive enjoyment of above half a century, it will not be objected to." The Government also considered that the proposed enquiry would be one source from which to replace the immediate loss of revenue by the proposed measures, but they were of opinion that "after the long professions which has been tacitly permitted it would be only fair to deal liberally with these cases and to forbear to resume immediately: that the proceedings should be rather of the nature of those at Bombay under Act XI of 1852. Thus the immediate recovery of revenue from this source would not be great but ultimately it would be very considerable." It was also proposed that the investigations should be conducted by a Special Agency as in Bombay. These sentiments and propositions received the assent of the Honorable Court in their Revenue Despatch N° 17 of 1856.

Paragraph 34.

23. At this time the Board of Revenue reported on a question that had been referred for their opinion, viz, the expediency of abstaining from all further interference in regard to Inams not exceeding two

Board to Government 9th February 1856, N°390.

Cawnies in extent. They considered that it would be a serious error to abandon the rights of Government in such Inams at the very time when the contemplated Revenue Survey would afford an opportunity of fully and fairly investigating and deciding on them.

They also concurred in the necessity of the appointment of Commissioners to examine the titles on which all Inam Lands were held.

Board's Proceedings dated 16th July 1856, № 2235.

24. The Government in an elaborate and comprehensive review of the whole question were of opinion that the subject of Inams called for immediate attention; that the enquiry should be conducted by a special agency; that a new law was necessary to give the investigating officers the requisite powers; and that the rules prescribed by Act XI of 1852 for Inams held without grant in the Presidency of Bombay were extremely liberal but were inapplicable to the circumstances of the Madras Presidency, nearly the whole of which had been under the British Government

Ext: Min: Cons: 19th Jany 1857. № 66.

for

for above half a century. The Government then proceeded to state the general rules that they proposed to lay down with respect to the adjudication of titles, the leading principle being that all Inams not emanating from the Sovereign rulers of the day were to be resumed immediately or gradually with a view to the final extinction of these tenures, the existence of which was considered injurious to the prospects of revenue generally. It was further observed that the case of Inams held without grant had become somewhat complicated by the orders of the Honorable Court conveyed in their Judicial Despatch dated 13th October 1847 № 19, declaring that long undisturbed possession both afforded evidence of right and constituted a motive to Government not to interfere. The Government argued that the latter part of this proposition was matter of opinion, while the former was certainly opposed not only to the subsequent views of the Honorable Court but to the Regulation Law of the Presidency, which expressly provided

× Section 8 Regulation 31 of 1802.

that ... possession for any length of time should be no good plea against the resumption of an Inám. A reconsideration of these orders was therefore ... requested. Sanction was also solicited to the appointment of a Commissioner under the proposed Act, and the subject was again and again urged upon the attention of the Honorable Court in the following year in connection with the Survey operations already in progress.

To Honorable Court
1st July 1857
8th Jany 1858
15th May 1858

25. The Honorable Court in passing orders on the several propositions of the Madras Government, after alluding to the difficult position in which the long delays which had taken place in investigating Inám titles had placed the question, and to the fact that it might well be pleased by many holders of Ináms that they would have had the advantage of much oral and perhaps some written testimony had not the Government delayed the threatened enquiry in some cases for 90 and in others for nearly 60 years, observed that in very few

Despatch dated
1st September 1858 ¶ 8.

cases

cases would the original grantee be still alive, that in most the estate would be already in the third generation, and that it could not be supposed that the possessor would acknowledge the justice of resuming inherited rights which he had looked upon as a future inheritance for his children. They added that in the settlement of this question something more than strict right was to be taken into account, and they therefore adhered to their instructions of 1847 and relaxed the stringency of their remarks in their Despatch of 27th September 1854 as to the sufficiency of the provisions of Act XI of 1852 to meet the claims of the Inámdars of this Presidency.

26. They accordingly directed that all Ináms enjoyed uninterruptedly since the introduction of the British rule, whether held under Sanads or not, should be confirmed to the holders. The only cases which they considered could be presumed were those in which lands had been acquired fraudulently or subsequently to the assumption of the country by the British, but even as regarded them they observed that indulgence

should be shown when the actual possessors were not privy to the fraud by imposing on such Ináms a gradually increasing rate of assessment.

27. The Honorable Court further directed, with reference to its having been the constant practice of Native Governments by exacting a "Nazzrána" or fine on every case of succession to Inám property, to make the Inámdars contribute in a moderate degree to the requirements of the State, and in consideration of the absolute security of title about to be conferred, that a light assessment should be imposed in the nature of a Jodi or quit rent on every Inám confirmed to the incumbent for personal benefit, and that it should be left to the option of the successive holders of Ináms to redeem this quit-rent by the payment of a gross sum calculated according to rules to be framed for that purpose. They went on to observe that it might tend

to reconcile

17 12

to reconcile the holders of such lands to the proposed quit-rent if the existing restrictions on the transfer of their estates from the line of the original grantees — whether by sale, gift, or adoption were abrogated, and if an indefeasible and unrestricted right of property were granted to them. The Honorable Court concluded by observing that the investigation should be commenced with the least practicable delay and that it should be conducted by a distinct Department to be established as proposed by the Madras Government.

28. The Madras Inám Commission was accordingly established on the 16th November 1858 during the administration of Lord Harris, and Mr. G. R. Taylor, who was appointed Commissioner, shortly after proceeded to Bombay to learn by personal conference with the authorities there the details connected with the working of the Inám Commission in that Presidency and with the proposed plan of treating Inám tenures

for the future. In his proposals Mr Taylor proposed certain modes of procedure the object of which was to carry on the necessary registration through the District Revenue agency either under the orders of the Inám Commissioner or of a Member of the Board of Revenue.

To Government
22nd Feby 1859
28th March 1859

29. While the subject was under consideration, Sir Charles Trevelyan arrived and assumed the Government of Madras. The first question which engaged his attention was the settlement of the Inams of the Presidency, and in his Minute of the 13th January 1859 he propounded certain rules by which the principles enunciated by the Honorable Court were to be practically applied by the Inám Commissioner in the investigations upon which he was about to enter.

30. The basis of his proposals was that when it should be proved that land had for 50 years been in the possession of a person, or of those through whom he claimed, without the payment of land tax, such length

length of possession should be held to be a good title to that land as Inám, whatever might have been the origin of the possession. The entries in the Revenue Accounts were to be considered as sufficient evidence of possession without the production of other proofs, and where the failure of proof of 50 years possession was owing only to lapse of time, the Inámdár was to be allowed the same advantage as if possession had been proved for the full term.

31. When the title to an Inám based on length of possession was once established, it was then to be open to the owner of an Inám held for personal benefit either to retain the Inám according to his actual tenure subject to the liability of lapse and without the power of alienation, or to enfranchise it by payment of an annual quit-rent or a single fixed sum equal to so many years purchase of the quit-rent.

With regard to Service Ináms, those that were attached to services still required were to be continued intact, but where the services were such that they could not be made available for any useful public purpose the value of the public claims on the land was to be calculated in the form of an annual quit-rent commutable,

at the discretion of the Holder, for a sum equal to the present value of the annuity.

As regards lands forming endowments of Temples and Mosques held in remuneration for services to be rendered therein, these were to be confirmed on their existing tenures; and to be resumable only when the object for which they were held had ceased to exist.

32. All questions of disputed right between individuals relating to Inams were to be settled according to the established forms in the ordinary Courts of Justice. The claims of Government upon Inams previously to enfranchisement were to be determined by the officers of Government, but after enfranchisement the Inams were to be in every respect under the protection of the Courts of Justice.

33. The scheme of settlement thus sketched was shortly afterwards worked out in detail by Mr. Taylor, and the rules and course of procedure which were to guide himself and his Deputies were submitted to Government with

with his Report of the 6th July and approved by them in the Ext: Min: Cons: dated the 9th August 1869. The rationale of these rules being fully explained in Mr. Taylor's Report and its Appendix, it is unnecessary to repeat in this place much of what is there to be found. It is sufficient to observe that they are based generally on the groundwork contained in the Minute of Sir Charles Trevelyan.

* See Appendix A

34. One essential feature of the rules however deserves special notice viz, the mode of determining the value of the reversionary interest of Government in different cases. Certain rates of quit-rent were proposed to be charged which were estimated to be equal in value to the full assessment of the Inám after a certain period of exemption from land tax:

1. In the case of Ináms resumable on the death of the present holders either under the terms of the grant, or on account of defect of title, or owing to the holder possessing no lineal heir, the charge was fixed at half the assessment, which was equivalent to the reversion of the

Inám after a period of 45 years.

2. In the case of persons possessed of terminable heirs, such as a widow with a widowed childless daughter, or of other grants confirmed for two lives, half the above rate was to be levied.

3. In the case of all other hereditary Ináms where the chance of lapse from failure of lineal heirs could not be calculated with precision, a quit-rent of 1/8th of the assessment was considered sufficiently high to protect the interests of Government and moderate enough to induce the holders to purchase the freehold: This is equivalent to the resumption of the Inám after an exemption from land tax for a period of 45 years.

In all cases it was declared that the Inámdárs were at liberty to redeem the quit-rent charged on their Ináms by a single payment equal to 20 years' purchase.

35. The agency appointed to conduct the

the investigation consisted of the Commissioner, 2 Special Assistants, and a number of Deputy Collectors; and as it was deemed desirable that the Inám Settlement should first be made in those Districts in which the Survey had begun, the Commissioner proceeded to Masulipatam and there

× 12th August 1859.

commenced operations:

36. As laid down in the sanctioned course of procedure, a Proclamation was issued for the information of the Inámdárs setting forth the leading principles according to which the investigation into their titles was to be conducted and the various tenures settled by the Commission. The detailed rules were also re-published and circulated in the vernacular of the District, and general notices issued to the Inámdárs of every Village requiring their attendance at the Taluq Station before the Deputy Collector by a certain date. Before the arrival of the Deputy Collector the Taluq officer deputed for the purpose had a Preliminary Vernacular Register of Ináms prepared and checked with the Standard Inám Account. The Village officers were also

in attendance with the duplicate accounts in their possession. Every Inamdar as he attended was required to file a statement giving the particulars of his Inám and of his claim thereto. Such statement was invariably attested by the Village officers and usually in addition by two independent witnesses, who were generally Inámdars. The Deputy Collector before he commenced his enquiry was also furnished from the Collectors' records with the Standard Inám Registers and accounts of the Taluj from the earliest to the most recent period with all the necessary information and assistance thus ready at hand the settlement of the Inám claims proceeded very rapidly even at the commencement. All evidence was at once recorded in the English Registers by the Deputy Collector himself from verbal enquiry. The sanads and other documents produced by the Inámdars in support of their titles were inspected, noted on the English Registers, attested, and immediately returned to the parties. When the Registry was completed, the Inámdar was informed of the rate and amount of quit-rent charged on his Inám for enfranchisement, and his consent or refusal to enfranchise was recorded in the Register before its submission to the Commissioner for review and for the issue of a Title Deed.

37. As was to be expected, it was sometime before even the most intelligent among the Inámdárs could be brought to understand the scope of the rules. They could not readily comprehend the nicety of calculation according to which the varying rates of quit-rent were charged nor the reason why enfranchisement was in some cases optional and in others compulsory. Many of them too failed to perceive the advantage of enfranchisement purchased at a sacrifice of a portion of their rental, while others suspected that the light quit-rent imposed by the Commission was only the beginning of some evil scheme for the destruction of their Inám property at a future day. Thus ignorance and mistrust formed the chief obstacles to our early progress, and they were not removed till after a patient discussion and careful explanation of the principles on which

the usual proceeding. Indeed it was not until the actual issue of Title Deeds under the seal of Government in each Taluq that the confidence of the Inámdárs could be said to have been fully gained.

38. The really liberal character of the rules being once understood and appreciated by the more enlightened and influential among the Inámdárs, the way thus forward became clear, and those who refused the terms of enfranchisement were an insignificant minority compared with those who readily embraced them. Many of the former also changed their minds before the settling officer quitted the Taluq and voluntarily sought the enfranchisement of their tenures, and as the Commission proceeded from District to District it met with very little opposition from that time up to its close.

39. The fact of 50 years' recognised possession being held sufficient to render the title valid, the moderate terms offered to the Inámdárs for purchasing

a freehold, and the simplicity of the course of procedure in recording and disposing of the claims, may be said to have formed the chief causes of the popular reception of the settlement. In the vast majority of cases the necessity for the production of Sanads was obviated, and thus one great motive for the fabrication of false testimony was eliminated from the proceedings of the Inám Commission in this Presidency. The simple procedure adopted was attended with a double advantage. It saved the Inámdárs much inconvenience, vexation and expense, while it enabled the Deputy Collectors to proceed with the disposal of cases with a rapidity hitherto unknown in the investigations of Inám titles.

40. I shall now proceed to give a brief account of the main results of the Inám settlement. As it would be impossible within the compass of this report to enter into a description of the vast variety of tenures brought under registration or enfranchisement, I shall divide the Ináms into a few very general classes and confine myself to such remarks as each class may call for. A complete descriptive list of these various tenures will be found in Appendix B.

41. The Inám tenures of this Presidency may be divided into nine classes.

I. Those held for the support of Religious Institutions and for services connected therewith.

II. Those held for purposes of public utility.

III. Those held for the support of works of irrigation yielding public revenues.

IV. Those held by Brahmans and other religious classes for their personal benefit.

V. Those held by the families of Pálegárs and those who filled hereditary offices of trust under former Governments.

VI. Those held by the kinsmen, dependents and followers of former Pálegárs and Zamindárs.

VII. Those connected with the former general police of the Country.

VIII. Those held for ordinary Village Revenue and Police service.

IX. Those held by various descriptions of artisans for services due to Village communities.

Each class will now be noticed in the above order.

42. A considerable portion of the Inám tenures in the Presidency belongs, as will be seen by a reference to the figures in the margin, to the religious Institutions of

Class I.
Extent- Acres 14,58,081
Assessment Rs. 24,22,467

of the country, both Mohammadan and Hindú. They are held either directly for the support of the Institutions or for various services to be rendered therein. There is hardly a village of any importance in the country which does not possess its two Shrines, one dedicated to Vishnu and the other to Siva, and which has not besides its tutelary Village deity known under a variety of names. Consequently the Ináms of this description are by far the most numerous, though the value of each taken by itself is in most cases inconsiderable. With the exception of the Pagoda of Jagannath, which though not within this Presidency enjoys extensive Ináms in the District of Ganjam, there are very few temples of note in the Northern Circars, nor are there any of much celebrity in the Ceded Districts excepting the temples at Hampi and Sundur. By far the larger portion of the Ináms belongs to the Pagodas in the Southern Districts, such as Tripati, Conjeveram, Sriangam, Rámeswaram and Madura.

43. The valuable endowments attached to the different "Mathams" or spiritual

headships of the three leading sects of Bráhmens are also included under this head, and are to be met with in nearly all the Districts of the Presidency. There are besides throughout the Country minor religious Institutions not presided over by Bráhmans which enjoy Ináms of more or less value. They belong to Bairágies and Pandárams, or religious Mendicants, and Jangams, or priests of the Lingáit sect.

44. The Mohammadan Institutions are of a less varied character, and are generally in a decaying condition in all parts of the Country. They consist chiefly of Mosques or places of public worship, Takyás or residences of Fakirs, and Dargáhs or Shrines of Mohammadan Saints.

45. The endowments attached to Christian Churches are very few and occur only in the Districts of Tinnevelly and Tanjore.

46. A great variety of Ináms falls under Class II, which embraces those held for the support of Chattrams, Water pandals, Topes, Kandavanams or Flower gardens, Wells, Ponds, Tanks, Bridges, Village

Class II
Extent – acres 1,56,949
Assessment – Rs 3,07,912

Village Schools, and Véda Pátasálas or Schools for teaching the Védas. The object of the greater part of these grants is the provision of water and shade, both wants of the first importance in a tropical Country. Bridges and Village Schools endowed with Ináms are few in number. Schools for teaching the Vedas are also not numerous and may be said to be falling into disuse. The total extent and value of the Ináms in this class are given in the marginal Statement.

Class III.
Extent – acres 24,824
Assessment. Rs 1,40,715

47. The Ináms of this class, usually known as "Dasabhandams," are confined chiefly to the Ceded Districts, the western portions of Guntoor Nellore, North Arcot and Salem. They were granted as a recompense to private individuals who constructed tanks, wells, and river channels by means of which the revenue of the State was augmented. The extent and value of the Ináms were in proportion to the capital expended on the work and the out-turn in revenue. These grants are of two descriptions, "Khanda Dasabhandams" or Ináms given in specific localities, and "Shámilát Dasabhandams" or the allowance as Inám of a certain proportion of each years cultivation under

the work in question. Ináms of the latter description were not brought in the Inám Registers as they had no locality. In all ordinary cases Dasabhandandárs are under the obligation of maintaining the works of irrigation in due repair. In some cases such a condition was either not attached to Dasabhandam Ináms or it had not been enforced for a long time. Such Ináms were treated and enfranchised as personal grants.

48. In the Ceded Districts certain Nudders or tank-diggers held Ináms for the service of executing the ordinary repairs of large Government tanks. Under the present organization of the Public Works Department the Nudders occupied an anomalous position, and the services attached to their tenures were reported to be very inefficiently rendered. Their Ináms have consequently been enfranchised under the rules.

49. The Bhattavrittí and Khairátí Ináms held respectively by Bráhmans and Mohammadans for subsistence form nearly one half of the Ináms of the Presidency. As has been already remarked, the grant of Ináms to Brahmans is of very great antiquity. The Mohammadan

Classes IV, V, and VI.
Extent – Acres 36,94,394
Assessment – Rs 54,89,928

Mohammadan rulers also freely alienated lands to the religious classes of their own faith. These grants may be said to represent the accumulated charities of the Sovereigns and Chiefs of the country from the most remote times.

50. The Ináms held by the families of dispossessed Pálegárs in the Ceded Districts and the Baramahal, and of the ancient Kárúngos, Désháṇḍyas, and Desmukhs, who have been permitted to enjoy certain lands free of all conditions of service to Government have been all now treated as personal. When the Pálegams were reduced at the cession of the territories to the East India Company, certain pensions and Inám lands were granted to the Pálegárs for their subsistence. Although a vague impression appears to have prevailed at the time that they were liable to be called out for police service during emergencies, the occasion for such services very seldom arose and the Ináms have been practically enjoyed as personal. The Kárúngos were the Provincial, and the Désháṇḍyas the District Registrars or Revenue Accountants. The Desmúkhs were Chief Officers of police

and

and revenue, corresponding generally to Zamindars. Their offices were abolished at a very early stage of the British administration, and the Inams granted to or allowed to be held by them being of a personal character have been enfranchised like ordinary Inams.

51. The Inams held under Class VII are considerable in number and value chiefly in the Northern Circars and the Southern Palayams of Madura. Before their cession to the British these countries were mostly held by Zamindars or Palegars who exercised the powers of sovereignty within their limited estates. They alienated lands not only for the maintenance of Brahmans and of their own relatives and dependents, but to a large number of their household servants and to numerous men of rank of their own caste. Whole villages were held on conditions of service which was neither rendered nor called for under the British administration. Of this character were the Bissois and Doraterianams in the Hill tracts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam, the

26 21

the Mukhasas of the Kristna District, the Amarams of North Arcot, the Umbigas of Salem, and the Jiritams of Madura. All these tenures have been now enfranchised, a higher rate of quit-rent being charged on those which were held on the condition of actual service.

52. Several miscellaneous Inams such as those held by Désáyis, Nattars, Settis, and other heads of castes, and by certain classes of servants known as Tambalas, Areakálas, Mataipatis, and Jirays in the Ceded Districts, the services connected with which have long ceased to be required, have been also enfranchised and converted into private property.

Class VII.
Extent- acres 3,04,931
Assessment Rs 3,44,101

53. This class comprises the Inams held by the Kattubadis, a class of peons who discharged police, military, and not unfrequently, revenue duties. They were called into existence by the Palegars who remunerated them by assignments of land and paid them batta besides while on actual service, and were chiefly employed in the hilly and inaccessible parts

of the country. On the introduction of the British rule they were generally left in the quiet possession of their Ináms and but seldom called out for duty. The Ináms of this class have now been all enfranchised, but the issue of Title Deeds is suspended pending the completion of the new police arrangements which are altogether to relieve the Kattabadis of their police duties. The Kattabadis are found in the greatest number in the Ceded Districts and North Arcot.

Classes VIII & V

54. The Ináms embraced in these classes are those of the Village Servants; Revenue and police aid of the Village artisans. They have been simply recorded by the Officers of the Inám Commission, and no steps could be taken in regard to the former until some decision is come to as to the principles on which the Village Establishments of the Presidency are to be revised and remodelled. With regard to the Ináms of the artisan class, they must I presume, be left undisturbed on their present footing as part and parcel of the Village Municipal system.

55. In the Ceded Districts and Kurnool, however, where the Village Service Ináms

27

Ináms are the most extensive and valuable, a settlement of them has been made though not on the plan laid down in the Despatch of the Honorable Court. The whole extent of the Ináms has been enfranchised on a payment of $\frac{5}{8}$ths of the Assessment, the proceeds resulting therefrom being formed into a fund for the payment of the office-holders in money. The principle upon which such a measure was advocated by this Commission and sanctioned by the Government was that it would least interfere with the existing rights of private property which have accrued by numberless alienations and sub-divisions from a remote date. The enfranchisement has been actually carried out in the District of Kurnool but is in abeyance in Cuddapah and Bellary pending the final orders of Government.

1st September 58, 28.

56. In connection with the settlement of the rent-free tenures of the Presidency several measures of administrative reform have been effected, the more important of which will now be noticed.

57. In certain Districts the Jodi already charged on Inám lands was of a fluctuating character according to the terms of the grant or established usage. The

Jodi consisted in some Districts of a certain rate to be levied on the quantity of grain grown on the Inams; in others, though the Jodi was fixed, only so much of it was collected as was in proportion to the extent of the Inám actually brought under cultivation during the year. Of this description were the Hangámi Jodi in Cuddapah, the Putla Kattubadi of the Krishna District, the variable Jodi of certain Inams in Madura, and the Pátam and Poruppu Cands in Tinnevelly. They involved an annual scrutiny by the Village and Subordinate revenue Officers into the produce or the cultivation of each Inám, and as a consequence were attended with many abuses. Moreover a variable quit-rent was incompatible with the conditions of the permanent title now conferred on the Ináms. For these reasons all such Jodi was permanently commuted into fixed sums calculated upon the average of the actual collections of past years or other equitable data.

58. There were a large number of Inám Villages in various Districts of the Presidency of similar uncertainty of tenure, in

which the Jodi payable to Government fluctuated with the cultivation of each year. The Tribhágam and Chaturbhágam Agraharams and the Riáyat Mukhásás in the Krishna District, the Trishivekam tenures of Salem, the Nissa Shrotriyams of the Ceded Districts, and the Ardhamányam and Jelgutta Villages in Tanjore were all of this character. The Government and the Inámdárs held a joint interest and had a sort of joint management in these Villages, the continuance of which was inconsistent with the absolute security of tenure proposed to be conferred by the Commission as well as prejudicial to the improvement of the Villages. The Government interest in all these Villages has now been commuted into a fixed Jodi fairly calculated with reference both to their past revenues and to the prospects of their future improvement, and the management of them has been entirely surrendered to the Inámdárs. Wherefrom poverty, dissentions among the shareholders or the situation of the Villages, the Inámdárs were unable or unwilling to take them up on the proposed terms, they were allowed to select a tract of land yielding a revenue equal to what they had hitherto derived from the entire Village.

59. Again there were certain Inám tenures the peculiarity of which was that

they had no fixed locality assigned to them, but that they consisted in the deduction of a fixed extent or of a percentage out of the annual cultivation of the village, the proportionate revenue demand on which was paid to the Inámdars without being brought to the public account. Such tenures occurred in Tinnevelly, and they have been settled by the assignment of revenue on specific lands equivalent to the average value of the Inámdars' past receipts. The Sthala Ináms of Tirichinopoly were of the same description and have been similarly dealt with.

60. The Ináms in the Ceded Districts generally and some Ináms in Kurnool and Nellore were subject to certain extra cesses known respectively as Inámati Jaffrik — and Inámati Patti and Mera, the origin and incidence of which were of an arbitrary and oppressive nature. The Inámati Jaffrik in Cuddapah and Bellary was a tax nominally imposed on ryots with a view to restrain them from the cultivation of Inám in preference to Government lands; but it virtually fell on the Ináms, out of whose rental it was eventually paid. This tax has now been abolished. The "Patti" of Kurnool was a jodi imposed under the administration of the last Nawáb for

for supposed defect of title. Its bearing upon the Inám Lands was unequal and attended with hardship. It has now been discontinued and superseded by a more equitable and uniform quit rent calculated at 1/4th of the assessment. The "Mera" in the late Udyagiri Jagir in Nellore was a similar cess but of a still more vexatious character. It had ceased to be enforced ever since the resumption of the Estate, but was still retained in the accounts. It has now been finally abandoned.

61. It is scarcely necessary to remark that the carrying out of these various measures has tended greatly to simplify the revenue administration of the Districts which they affected.

62. A considerable extent of land, often comprising valuable property and wholly or partially exempted from the payment of assessment but not recognised in the public accounts as regular Inám property, has also been brought under settlement and enfranchised under the Inám rules. These lands were chiefly held by the Rátsawár class of cultivators in the Kristna and Godavery Districts, who either from their social position as the caste men of the former Zamindárs, or as extensive cultivators, had enjoyed these immunities from a long time. Lands in other Districts similarly

held exempt from the payment of revenue have been dealt with in a like manner.

63. An Exceptional class of tenures peculiar to the District of Madras and known as Gramanányams has also been brought under settlement and confirmed without charge of quit-rent. It was long doubted whether these Ináms were held under any obligation of service due to the State, or whether, as contended by some authorities, they were special privileges granted in compensation for the hardship incident to the occupation of that part of the country in which Mirásie is said to have exceptionally prevailed. Without expressing any opinion as to the soundness of the latter theory, the Government admitted that the Ináms were not held on condition of any service, and that they were freely alienated and enjoyed like any other private property. They therefore authorised the Inám Commissioner to declare these tenures free from any disabilities under Regulation 4 of 1831 and to issue Title Deeds accordingly.

64. Many other questions of greater or less importance involving long-disputed rights between the Government & Zamindars, Zamindars and Inámdars, and Inámdars and their tenants have also been taken up, discussed, and brought to a final decision under the sanction of Government. These not being of sufficient general

general interest are not dwelt upon in this report.

65. I shall now detail the financial results which have attended the operations of the Commission. The annexed figured Statement exhibits these results in one view, and it will be observed that, exclusive of the quit-rent charged on village service and police Ináms which have been enfranchised, an annual sum of Rs 7,16,372 has been permanently added to the revenues of the State. It will also be seen that it has been decided that Ináms to the annual value of Rs 1,41,220 should be fully assessed. These Ináms consist partly of unprofitable lands abandoned long ago or now voluntarily surrendered by the Inámdars; of lands washed away by rivers and jungle streams or submerged by Tanks; of lands overgrown with jungle or not claimed by or inaccessible to the Inámdars; and in some few cases, of lands that had no existence except in the accounts. Part is also composed of Ináms fully assessed for want of heirs or for default of attendance within the time prescribed by the rules. From the nature of these Ináms it is impossible to calculate exactly to what extent their value will ever be a gain to Government. Their assessment has therefore been exhibited separately from the main and certain addition to the revenue.

Description of Inám tenure.	Number of Title Deeds issued.	Extent of the Ináms. Dry.	Garden.	Wet.	Total.	Assessment.	Former Jodi. Payable to Government.	Payable to zamindárs.	New quit-rent payable to Government.	Quit-Rent not agreed to by Inámdárs whose Ináms have consequently been resumed.	Total quit-rent payable to Government or total of Columns 8 & 10.	Quit-Rent on Ináms redeemed by payment of 20 years purchase money.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Class I. Deváda'yam—or Ináms held for the support of Pagodas or other religious Institutions.												
(1) Hindu	75,257	10,49,045	13,777	258,615	13,21,437	24,69,224	1,29,262	54,179	22,016	"	151,278	30
(2) Mohammadan	3,858	1,09,435	1,886	22,736	1,34,057	2,48,262	7,532	857	1,233	"	8,765	"
(3) Christian	81	1,329	32	1,226	2.587	4,981	141	2	21	"	162	"
Total	79.196	11,59.809	15,695	2,82,577	14,58,081	24,22,467	1,36,935	55,038	23,270	"	1.60,205	30
Class II. Dharmadáyam—or Ináms held for the support of Charitable Institutions.												
(1) Chattram Ináms	1044	77.416	1,450	28,023	1,06,889	2,28,828	15,264	6,742	1,612	"	16,876	1
(2) Ináms held for the support of water Pandals	1050	7.713	107	851	8,671	13,102	575	123	144	"	719	3
(3) Topes for Public utility	1,103	5,719	45	135	5,899	9,800	125	23	77	"	202	"
(4) Ináms for the maintenance of Tanks, Wells and Channels for Public utility	1,411	15,104	56	954	16,114	26,875	1,727	26	594	"	2,321	"
(5) Ináms for Village Schools	12	100	6	401	507	3,055	"	"	127	"	127	"
(6) Miscellaneous	980	16,380	39	2,450	18,869	26,252	150	1,612	98	"	248	"
Total	5,600	1,22,432	1,703	32,814	1,56,949	3,07,912	17,841	8,526	2,652	"	20,493	4
Class III. Ináms held for maintaining works of irrigation.												
(1) Tanks	4,152	2,902	301	15,807	19,010	1,02,583	2,933	876				
(2) Wells	2,286	1,276	1,920	940	4,136	27,279	293	4	58	"	2,991	"
(3) Channels	473	271	23	1,258	1,552	10,044	402	116	17	"	310	"
(4) Anicuts	27	7	15	104	126	809	"	"	22	"	424	"
Total	6,938	4,456	2,259	18,109	24,824	1,40,715	3,628	996	97	"	3,725	"
Class IV. Ináms held for personal benefit	2,54,473	29.37.221	38,225	7,18,948	36,94,394	54,89,928	606,844	2.20,415	6,90,353	35,885	12,97,197	580
Total of Classes I, II, III & IV	3,46,207	42,23,918	57,882	10,52,448	53,34,248	83,61,022	7,65,248	2,84,975	7,16,372	35,885	14,81,620	614
Class V. Ináms held for Police Services now discontinued.	14,866	2,73,324	3,928	27,679	3,04,931	3,44,101	40,780	18,894	1,35,044	"	1,75,824	"
Class VI. Village Service Ináms unenfranchised	6,360	3,29,330	2,197	6,599	3,38,126	3,85,758	36,737	"	2,11,351	"	2,48,088	"
Grand Total of Ináms settled by the Commission	3,67,427	48,26,572	64,007	10,86,726	59,77,305	90,90,881	8,42,765	3,03,869	10,62,767	35,885	19,05,532	614
Ináms fully assessed in the course of the Settlement	"	1.01,878	1,055	9,887	1,12,820	1,41,220	25,852	1,406	1,13,962	"	1,39,814	"
	3,67,427	49,28,450	65,062	10,96,613	60,90,125	92,32,101	8,68,617	3,05,275	11,76,729	35,885	20,45,346	614

Note— The Ináms held by Village Police and Revenue Officers and by artisans, which have not been enfranchised are not included in this Statement.

66. From the tabular statement given in the preceding paragraph it will be seen that the number of Inámdárs who have not accepted the terms of enfranchisement offered by the rules, but have elected to hold their lands on the old restricted tenure, is small and that the extent and value of their holdings are comparatively insignificant. It is understood that the holders of several of these unenfranchised Ináms are deeply involved in debt and have declined to enfranchise their lands to prevent their being sold by the Civil Courts. In several other cases the Ináms were held by aged persons or childless widows, who having no heirs to whom to bequeath their property and being destitute of other means of subsistence, had no inducement to give up half the yearly income of their lands for the purchase of the freehold.

67. It will also have been observed from the Statement annexed to para 65 that the power given to Inámdárs under the rules to redeem the quit-rent charged on their Ináms by a single payment of 20 years' purchase money, has been exercised only to a very limited extent.

This

32 29

This circumstance is not surprising as there are numerous other channels in which the Inámdárs can employ their capital more profitably than by sinking it in an investment only bringing in a return of 5 per cent. There is little doubt however that in the course of time a considerable portion of the very small quit-rents now charged on the Ináms will be redeemed, if only to obviate the interference of the revenue officials and the risk of the consequences of any accidental failure of payment.

68. With a view of giving legal effect to the Inám Settlement, the Legislature has passed certain enactments by which enfranchised Inám property has been for the future placed under the sole jurisdiction of the Courts, thus assimilating it in every respect to other descriptions of real property.

Act 4 of 1862 (Madras)

Act 4 of 1866 (Madras)

69. Doubts however subsequently arose as to the validity of the Title Deeds in the form in which they had been issued, and the true intent and meaning of the word "land," which had been inadvertently used in all the Title Deeds.

70. All the Title Deeds issued in the form prescribed by the Inám rules were considered and ultimately decided to be invalid, inasmuch as they purported

to have been issued on behalf of The Governor in Council instead of on behalf of The Secretary of State for India in Council, as required by Statute 22 & 23 Vic: Cap: 41. To remedy this defect an Act of Parliament has been passed which declares that all the Title Deeds issued up to the date of the passing of the Act, Viz 12th July 1869, should be considered valid notwithstanding their having been issued in the name of The Governor in Council instead of in that of The Secretary of State for India in Council. New legal forms have been provided for the Title Deeds to be issued hereafter.

× Statute 32 & 33 Vic: Cap: 29.

× See Appendix A

71. To explain the true intent and meaning of the word "land" employed in the Title Deeds, an act of the Local Legislature was found to be necessary. The Inams in this Presidency are of two kinds: 1st, Those where the proprietary right in the soil and the right to the Government share of the revenue derivable from the land coalesce in one and the same individual, and 2ndly, Those where the proprietary or occupancy right is vested in one or more individuals, while the Government share of the revenue has been granted to another. In the latter class of cases the Inamdars relying on the terms used in the Title Deeds began to claim the right in the soil to the injury of the proprietary rights of others therein, and suits were brought in several instances to enforce the supposed effect of the Title Deeds. Although these suits were thrown out by the Courts, there was no certainty that a different view of the law might not be taken by different Judges in future cases, and the Government therefore resolved to pass a short Act declaring that nothing contained in any Title Deed issued to any Inamdar should be deemed to define, limit, infringe or destroy the rights of any description of holders or occupiers of the lands from which any Inam was derived or drawn. An Act to this effect has accordingly been passed and awaits the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General.

72. Gain to the State was not the sole or indeed the principal object of the Inam Commission. The question was one of State policy which for years had engaged the anxious attention of many eminent men not only in the Madras Presidency but throughout India and in England, and it was long before the authorities discovered the right method of dealing with the difficult

problem. The subject was so fraught with important social and political consequences, that at the outset of the Commission even on the liberal principles on which it was constituted it was considered unsafe to begin with more than a single District. The result however has shown that such apprehensions had no real foundation.

73. A long pending question which was a source of perplexity to every successive Government, a cause of much irritation among a very influential section of the community, and an ever-increasing burden on the energies of the Local Officers has been now set at rest. The just claims of Government have been peacefully vindicated, and the prescriptive right of the people in a vast mass of valuable property has been scrupulously respected and confirmed in perpetuity. At the close of the Commission, the Government will find that they have added to their annual revenues not less than eight lacs of Rupees at an aggregate expenditure not exceeding 13 lacs, while at the same time they have diffused contentment throughout the whole body of Inámdars and

conferred

conferred a saleable value on their property which under its former restricted conditions of tenure it did not possess.

74. In conclusion I think that some mention should be made of those who were instrumental in accomplishing the results which form the subject of this report. Of the tact and energy displayed by my predecessor in the conduct of this delicate and important undertaking it does not fall within my province to speak. In the selection of his subordinates Mr. Taylor was singularly fortunate. The Special Assistants and most of the Deputy Collectors were men who had received a superior English education, and who brought to their task ability of a high order, great assiduity, and strict integrity; and the popular reception of the Commission is in no small degree to be ascribed to the influence and respect they personally commanded among their fellow-countrymen.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient servant

W Wedderburn

Offg. Inám Commissioner

29-7-a

Revenue 1869 Oct.

No. 4271.

From Pp. 161–162

W. F. Sullivan Esqr.

Offg. Inam Commr.

To R. A. Dalyell Esqr.

Offg Secretary to Govt.

Revenue Dept.

Fort Saint George.

Dated 30th October 1869

E-15 No. 55½

Enclosures 2 (Appx. A & C.)

Ord-869 – 13 June 1870

Submits a brief report on the entire operations of the Inam Commission from its commencement.

Rec'd 13 June 1870

Pp 161

36 38

1-to 3.

Rev. 4271/69.

From 13th June 1870 to Pp 164.

Appendix A.

Contents.

Sir Charles Trevelyan's Minute on the Inams in the Madras Presidency, dated 13th May 1859.

Mr. G. N. Taylor's Report dated 6th July 1859.

Amended forms of Title Deeds.

INAMS.

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Amount and number of Madras Inams.

2. The Madras Tax-free tenures are known by the general name of Inam. They involve upwards of a million sterling of annual revenue, of which the religious and charitable endowments amount to about £150,000, and the service tenures to about £400,000,—the remainder being made up of personal grants. The number of personal Inams only is about 300,000, of which about 120,000 are below three acres.

Their distinguishing features.

3. There are several features which distinguish the Madras Tax-free tenures from those of the other Presidencies; such as, 1st, The small size of the individual holdings; 2nd, the general absence of Grants from former sovereigns of the country; and, 3rd, the close connection between the tax-free and tax-paying lands under the Ryotwar system.

4. The responsible Village Revenue and Police Officers are to a great extent paid by Inam land, some of which has been recently granted in lieu of emoluments formerly enjoyed or of other Inam land taken for Railways, &c.; and deficiencies in the payment of the Assessment are often made good from the same source. In the other Presidencies the exemptions from land tax are a net deduction from the public resources.

Regulation 31 of 1802.

5. Regulation 31 of 1802 was passed for the purpose of "Trying the validity of the "titles of persons holding or claiming to hold lands exempted from the payment of "revenue, under grants not being Badshahee, or Royal Grants." Under this Act the Collectors were to require a general registration of Inams, and were to institute suits in the Courts of Justice for the payment of the land tax in those cases in which it had been improperly withheld. The 8th clause declares that "It shall not be competent for per-"sons holding exempted lands under invalid titles to plead possession for any length of "time whatever in bar to the right of Government to resume such lands."

Inams removed from the jurisdiction of the Courts of Justice.

6. By Regulation 4 of 1831, afterwards extended by 31 of 1836 and 23 of 1838, all claims to personal and hereditary grants, and, by Regulation 6 of 1831, all claims to service Inams were removed from the jurisdiction of the Courts to that of the Collectors and Board of Revenue, with a final appeal to the Government. The Judges of the Sudder subsequently ruled that, under these Regulations, the ordinary Courts could not entertain suits relating to any class of Inams, except such as were attached to the office of Curnum in permanently settled districts, or as might be referred for decision by the Secretary to the Government.

Resumption Rules.

7. In April 1845, the continuance of Inams to the successors of deceased incumbents was prohibited, without the express authority of Government; and upon this order, and the subsequent order of the 9th May 1848, were founded the existing rules for the treatment of lapsed Inams—namely, that all Inams held on grant at the date of the British

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assumption, and held by the same family at the time of the passing of Regulation 31 of 1802, should be continued to the next heir on the same terms; but that where these conditions were wanting, the case should be reported to the Government for orders. As regards Inams held without grants, it was left to the judgment of the Collector whether the length of possession was sufficient to entitle the heir to succeed to the Inam; and cases were to be reported for orders "when the enjoyment has passed out of the family "of the original grantee; when possession of Inam has been fraudulently or surrep- "titiously obtained; when succession has been transmitted irregularly; or may be "claimed on invalid grounds, or through the female line, or by a collateral branch in "virtue of an illegal or suspicious adoption; or, generally, when there be any circum- "stance affecting the prior transmission of the Inams, or the title of the present claimant."

Value of the resumptions which have been made.

8. The value of the resumptions which have taken place under these rules, from 1849 to 1853, is as follows:—

Districts.	Inams of 3 acres and less.	Inams above 3 acres.
	Annual amount of the Land Tax.	
	Rs.	Rs.
1 Ganjam	.....	.....
2 Vizagapatam	.....	.....
3 Rajahmundry	544	111
4 Masulipatam	.....	.....
5 Guntoor	64	14,923
6 Nellore	33	1,515
7 Bellary	683	2,923
8 Kurnool	.....	.....
9 Salem	76	456
10 North Arcot	72	811
11 Tanjore	.....	.....
12 Trichinopoly	137	346
13 Tinnevelly	148	480
14 Cuddapah	2,519	2,453
15 Madura	53	121
16 South Arcot	2	1,454
17 Madras	.....	.....
18 Coimbatore	.....	.....
19 Canara	.....	.....
20 Malabar	.....	.....
21 Chingleput	114	337
Total	4,445	25,930

Inam cases undisposed of on the Collector's files.

9. This Table, however, gives no idea of the extent to which this description of property has been unsettled and held in abeyance under these Rules. Large numbers of cases remain undisposed of on the Collector's files in several Districts, in consequence of the pressure of other business—the claimants being, in the meantime, peculiarly at the mercy of those subordinate Native Officers who are imagined to have any influence in forwarding or postponing the progress of the case.

Argument ordinarily used in favor of resumption.

10. The argument has been again and again urged, that to exempt one class of persons from taxation necessarily increases the burden upon the other classes, and diminishes the power of the Government to execute those Public Works, and make those administrative improvements, in which all are interested.

Answer to that argument.

11. If this was all, the argument would be conclusive; but, however desirable equality of taxation may be, there are other things which are even more essential to society, one of which is *Justice*, and another is the *Institution of Property*.

The conversion of Service, into Freehold tenure in England.

12. Our ancestors had to deal with a similar state of things. At the time of the Norman Conquest the Feudal system was adopted in England, and it became a fundamental maxim of our English tenures, that "the King is the universal lord and original pro- "prietor of all the lands in his Kingdom, and that no man doth or can possess any part "of it, but what has mediately or immediately been derived as a gift from him, to be "held upon Feudal services." This system became the cause of cruel oppression; and, after many partial remedies had been tried, military tenures were finally abolished by the 12th Charles II, Cap. 24, and the lands of England became from that time held of the King in free and common socage, which is equivalent to freehold.

The "Statute of Limitations".

13. In like manner, it was an ancient maxim of English Law, that no negligence or delay barred the King's right—"nullum tempus occurrit Regi." In other words, the Crown had at common law the power, on an information of intrusion, to compel the defendent to shew his title specially, notwithstanding the defendant and his predecessors in the estate might have held the lands without dispute or question for centuries. This was a source of grievous oppression to the subject; and, by the statute 21st of James I, Cap. 14, some relief was afforded; which was completed in the beginning of the Reign of King George III, when, by the Act 9 Geo. III. Cap. 16, the King was estopped from seeking to recover lands from a subject after the lapse of 60 years, unless the King had been in the receipt of the rents within that time, or the lands had been in charge, or stood insuper of record.

Public evils arising from a low state of landed property.

14. The institution of private property lies at the foundation of human society, and the progress of improvement is generally commensurate with the respect in which the rights of property are held by the Government and the community. In this instance, an enormous mass of property, situated in every part of British India, has been kept for a long period in a state of unsettlement. Its precariousness, under the various and uncertain conditions of resumption, has been such, that for many years it has had the character of property only in the lowest and most qualified sense. The loss of productive power which has been caused by this is incalculable. It is a great mistake to suppose that the owners are the only sufferers. The community at large is injured in nearly an equal degree by the absence of those improvements, and still more of that contentment which are the result of a secure state of landed property. In a country like this, abounding with the richest gifts of nature, the land is the great laboratory for the creation of wealth; and the power of the Government to reduce its military and police establishments depends upon the degree to which the population is occupied in industrial pursuits, and is interested in the maintenance of the existing order of society.

Recognition of these principles in a recent decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

15. These principles have been recognised by the general tenor of the recent important decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the appeal, from Bengal, of Mahárájá Moheshar Singh, versus the Government of India, and especially in the following passage of the judgement. "It may be well to observe, that the regulations res- "pecting the resumption of lands, and the subjecting them to be assessed, are regula- "tions in themselves almost necessarily severe in their operation; and while we give to "them the force and effect which we are bound to do, as the subsisting law upon this "subject, we cannot, and ought not, to forget, that though it is manifestly, at first "sight, the interest and duty of Government to bring under taxation as large an extent "of land as possible, yet that it is equally the interest and the duty of Government "to protect the rights of property; for if such rights be not protected, there can be "no security for the prosperity of any country. For these reasons we must deem it to

"be our duty, in the interpreting and carrying into effect these regulations, to give full "force and effect to those provisions which were manifestly intended to protect the rights "of property, and prevent a vexatious interference therewith."

Recent relaxation at Madras of the stringency of the rule that length of time is not to bar the right of the Government to resume Inam lands.

(16) The stringency of the declaration in the 8th Clause of Regulation 31 of 1802, that, "It shall not be competent for persons holding exempted lands under invalid "titles to plead possession for any length of time whatever in bar to the right of "Government to resume such lands," has been considerably modified by subsequent decisions. In their Judicial despatch to the Government of Madras, of the 13th October 1847, the Court of Directors remarked that long undisturbed possession both afforded an evidence of right, and constituted a motive to Government not to interfere; and in their Revenue despatch dated the 1st September 1858, they ob- "served as follows: "It seems to us impossible that long undisturbed possession of

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Works Volume 1—318.

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Long possession the strongest basis of property.

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Fifty years uninterrupted possession to be a good title to Inam whatever may have been the origin of the possession.

18. Human life passes rapidly in this climate; and fifty years are the average limit of two generations.

19. I therefore propose that when it shall be proved that land has for fifty years been in the possession of a person, or of those through whom he claims, without the payment of land tax, such length of possession shall be held to be a good title to that land *as Inam*, whatever may have been the origin of the possession.

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20. As, according to the common law of India, all land is presumed to be assessable to the state, unless some sufficient reason can be shown for making it an exception to the general rule, the burden of proving a just cause of exemption must rest with the claimant; but it is well known that in the great majority of cases the Revenue Accounts will furnish the necessary evidence without the production of other proofs.

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When uninterrupted possession for a period less than fifty years has been proved under circumstances which afford a reasonable presumption that the failure of proof of longer possession is owing only to lapse of time, the same advantage is to be given to the Inámdár as if possession had been proved for the full term of fifty years.

Mode of dealing with tax-free lands after they have been recognised as Inam.

21. The Inams, the titles to which will be established either by proof of possession for fifty years, or by the production of valid grants, are limited estates, held according to customary tenures; that is to say, some of them are lands held under temples or mosques on condition of service, or of payments in money or kind; another large class is held subject to military, police, or revenue service to the state or to village communities; and the greater part, both of the service tenures and of those which are held without conditions of service, are limited to the direct heirs of the original grantee. The proper mode of dealing with each of these classes of tenures after their validity *as such* has been recognized, is the next point for consideration.

Temple and Mosque lands should be placed under the protection of the Courts of Justice.

22. Lands connected with temples and mosques are considered to be permanently alienated from the public Revenue, and to be resumable only when the mosque or temple for the support of which they were originally granted entirely ceases to exist. These Inams are of two kinds.—The first are held in trust on account of the temples or mosques, and are transferred from one manager to another. The second are held by individuals on condition of services rendered or payments made to the temples or mosques. These last are transferable by sale or otherwise, subject only to the continued performance of the conditions of the grant.

23. All that is required in reference to both these classes of Inams is to place them distinctly under the protection of the courts, without any interference on the part of the Revenue Officers; for which purpose those parts of Regulation 7 of 1817 which vest their control in the last mentioned authorities, ought to be repealed.

The Revenue and Police services for which "Service Inams" are held, should be exacted as far as required.

24. The mode of dealing with "Service Inams" is ruled by the consideration that they form, to a certain extent, a living portion of the Revenue and Police system of the Madras Presidency as it at present exists. Assignments of land may not be the best way of paying Revenue Accountants or Village Police; but it is a practice to which the people of this Presidency have been accustomed for generations, and there is no intention of interfering with it. Clearly, therefore, this institution ought to be turned to the best possible public account. So far as the services for the performance of which such Inams are held are required, they should be strictly exacted; and care should be taken that the land actually held under the name of Inam does not exceed the proper amount.

Financial bearing of this.

25. This part of the subject has an important financial bearing. The Revenue and Police systems of this Presidency are based upon a double organisation, the preliminary element of which is of a popular, municipal character, deriving its support from appropriated lands which have been improperly included under the general head of Inam; and the other is a large Stipendiary Establishment of Tahsildars, Karkuns, &c. Owing chiefly to the uncertainty in which every thing relating to Inam lands has been involved, these two establishments have never been revised in a general view of their relation to each other and to the public objects which they have in common. There can be no doubt that a careful revision of this kind would be productive of great advantage, both as regards the efficiency and economy of the public service—and, combined, as it would be, with the arrangements which have lately been made throughout this Presidency for the equalisation and fixation of the land-tax, it would be of consequence even as a financial measure, leading to the collection of the land-tax at

a greatly diminished rate of charge. The principle on which it would be conducted would, of course, be that the action of the municipal machinery would be exhausted before it was supplemented by Stipendiary Establishments.

Mode of dealing with "Service Inams" where the services cannot be rendered available for any useful public purpose.

26. But after the "Service Inams" have been utilised as far as possible, there will still remain a great extent of land held on condition of performing services which cannot be made available for any useful public purpose. If a title to such tenures be established by an uninterrupted possession of fifty years, or in any other valid manner, they cannot be resumed; but there is no reason for confirming the holders in more than they have a title to. The state has a claim upon the services of the holders of such tenures, as well as to the reversion of the tenures themselves whenever there is a failure of heirs. The holders cannot alienate them without the permission of the Government. The practice of the copyhold Commissioners in England in extinguishing the rights of the Lords of Manors, including that of forfeiture, according to fixed ratesof commutation, furnishes a model for imitation in this case.* The only difference would be that according to the custom of this country the value of the public claims upon the land would, at any rate in the first instance, be calculated in the form of an Annual Quit Rent or Jodi, which might afterwards be commuted, at the discretion of the holder, for a sum equal to the present value of the Annuity.

27. The practical position of the holders of "Service Tenures" for services which are not likely to be required, therefore, would be that a three-fold alternative would be presented to them.

1st. They might retain their lands subject to the established conditions of service, if it should be required, and of lapse on failure of heirs without any powerof alienation.

2nd. They might, by consenting to the payment of a Quit Rent calculated at a certain fixed annual rate, relieve themselves from the liability to service, and obtain the power of alienating the land by sale or otherwise, subject to the payment of the Quit rent; or,

3rd. They might, by consenting to the payment, once for all, of a certain fixed sum calculated at so many years purchase, convert their service Tenures into absolute freeholds, with the power of alienating them divested of every burden except such as might be with all other lands similarly held.

Personal Inams.

28. The same course should be followed in reference to Inams of a personal nature. It should first be ascertained whether the title to the Inams according to the existing tenure is good; and if this should be established by the production of a valid grant, or by evidence of uninterrupted possession for fifty years, it should then be open to the holder either to retain the Inam according to his actual tenure, subject to the liability of lapse and without the power of alienation, or to enfranchise it by payment of an annual Quit Rent, or a single fixed sum equal to so many years purchase of the Quit Rent.

Encroachments.

29. The title to encroachments of more than fifty years standing should be admitted as if they formed part of the original Inam. The mode of dealing with encroachments of more recent date, as well as with entire Inams irregularly acquired within the last fifty years, should depend upon circumstances; but the only case in which the holder of so

* The accompanying Memoranda, which were kindly furnished to me before I left England by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, and the Copyhold and Enclosure Commissioners, contain full details of the course adopted in reference to Reversions, Forfeitures, Encroachments, and the Enfranchisement of Copyholds.

called Inam land should not be allowed the benefit of an indulgent compromise, should be when it has been acquired by fraud of the actual holder.

Private rights relating to all Inams, and all rights connected with enfranchised Inams, should be placed under the protection of the Courts of Justice.

30. All questions of disputed right between individuals, relating to Inams, should be settled according to the established forms in the ordinary Courts of Justice. The claims of the Government upon Inams previously to enfranchisement must be determined by the Officers of the Government; but, after that, the Inams should be placed in every respect under the protection of the Courts of Justice.

These general principles will be supported by detailed explanations in their application to particular cases.

31. These general principles will, I hope, suffice for the adjudication and settlement of this mass of property, provided due effect be given to them by proper executive arrangements. As it is impossible to embrace every variety of case in a single statement, further explanations may be required; and questions as to the particular application of the general principles which have been laid down, must be decided by the Government as they arise.

The Inam Commissioner will prepare rules of practice.

32. In the moderation and good sense which distinguish Mr. George Noble Taylor, the Inam Commissioner, both the Government and the Inamdars have a satisfactory guarantee that whatever principles may be prescribed, will be justly and wisely applied. It will be his duty to prepare rules of practice and tables of commutation founded upon those principles, and to submit for previous approval a clear statement of the proposed order and course of his proceedings, that this Government may be able to exercise that influence over them which is the necessary consequence of its responsibility.

The Inams of each Zillah should be separately dealt with.

33. As the investigation of tenures must, for the moment, have an unsettling effect, the Commisioner should not open more cases at once than he can hope speedily to close; another reason for adopting this course is that the nature of the Inam tenures and the circumstances connected with them vary in almost every Zillah, and the probability of arriving at just results would be much increased if each Zillah were separately dealt with.

The settlement of the Inams should precede that of the Land Revenue.

34. The settlement of the Inams has a close connection with the General Survey and settlement of the Land Revenue now in progress. The Land Revenue of a village cannot be fixed until the claims to be exempted from land tax have been adjudicated; while, on the other hand, the Inams cannot be considered as finally settled until it has been ascertained by actual survey that the tax-free land corresponds with that which has been admitted to be entitled to be so held. It, is, therefore, desirable that the inquiry into Inams should precede the Survey and re-assessment of the Land Revenue, and that the Inam Commissioner should begin with those Districts in which the Survey has begun, and those to which it will shortly be extended.

Unsettled Inam cases to be transferred to the Commissioner.

35. If my Colleagues concur in these principles of settlement, all unsettled Inam cases now pending before the Government, the Board of Revenue or any of the Collectors should be transferred to the Commissioner to be dealt with by him accordingly.

Subordinate agency to be employed.

36. The adjudication of Inams according to these rules will require trustworthiness and intelligence of a high order. Fortunately the sifting which the Uncovenanted Service of this Presidency has lately undergone for the selection of Sixty Deputy Collectors', places a large body of highly qualified Officers at our disposal. Forty have been appointed, while twenty remain to be selected; and such is the public importance of a speedy and satisfactory settlement of the Inam lands of the Madras Presidency, that the Commissioner ought to be permitted to select from the whole sixty, those whom he considers best fitted to act under him, and to select as many as he can, from time to time, effectually superintend.

MADRAS, 13*th May* 1859.

C. E. TREVELYAN.

Rec'd 1,271/59.
From 15th June 1859

Minute by Sir Charles Trevelyan on the Inam Lands of the Madras Presidency.

No. 71.

INAM COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
6th July 1859.

FROM G. N. TAYLOR, ESQ.,
Inám Commissioner,

To J. D. BOURDILLON, ESQ.,
Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit for the consideration and approval of the Government a draft of Rules and practical directions for the guidance of the Officers to be employed in the adjudication of the Ináms of this Presidency.

2. The Rules are framed in accordance with the general principles laid down in the Minute of the Honorable the Governor. They embrace all classes of Ináms which are known to exist in the several Districts, and they provide for every variety of case and circumstance likely to come under consideration, so far as it is possible to foresee them. Should particular questions hereafter arise which may appear difficult or doubtful of disposal under these Rules, the orders of Government will be obtained regarding such cases as they occur.

3. Before proceeding to offer explanatory remarks on such points in the Rules as seem to require elucidation, I will devote a few observations to the existing state of the Inám question in this Presidency; and in contrasting the present position of the Inámdárs with that which they will hereafter occupy, I will endeavour to place in a clear light the real objects to be effected by the Commission, in respect to which I am led to believe that considerable misapprehension still prevails. A brief review of the subject will not be without its use to the officers who are to be associated with me in the approaching investigations; for it is very desirable that they should proceed to the work before them with a clear knowledge of its importance, and with a thorough conviction of the benefits that the measure is intended to confer on the country.

4. Although the existing Rules for the treatment of Ináms appear on the whole to be liberal in principle, they have not been so in practice. They have been modified and supplemented by many subsidiary orders, which have proved a source of vexation, annoyance, and uncertainty to the Inámdárs. The term *hereditary* has been interpreted and applied in a restricted sense, excluding collaterals though actual heirs according to Hindu Law, and admitting only direct lineal descendants and undivided brothers:—each insignificant share of an Inám held by divided members of the family of the original grantee is liable to revert to Government on the death of the present incumbent; the right of females to succeed to an Inám, though recently conceded, is not extended to all degrees of relationship; the claims of adopted sons are only recognized within certain limits; and the irregular transmission of an Inám through a collateral branch by an illegal adoption, or by an alienation of any kind, weakens the claim of the heir of the present holder and renders the Inám more or less liable to resumption.

5. The Honorable the Governor's Minute on Ináms leaves little to be said regarding the state of precariousness and depression of this description of property. The injurious tendency of the various, and sometimes conflicting interpretations which have been put upon the Rules, has been aggravated by their unequal operation in the different Districts. Cases are disposed of according to the personal views of the Officers who investigate them; and instances are not wanting —witness the case of the two Subadars recently published by the Government—in which Ináms granted under precisely similar circumstances have met with a totally different treatment. In illustration of this part of the subject, I append to this report an alphabetical abstract of numerous decisions passed by the Government on reports of Inám lapses in the several Districts. The abstract is taken from a paper carefully prepared by Mr. Norman, late Deputy Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department. How much depends upon the zeal and individual exertions of the authorities of a District may be seen, however, by referring to the Statement given in para. 8 of the Governor's Minute. During the four years embraced by that statement, the value of the resumptions in the District of Guntoor, where the Ináms are far less numerous

than in many other Districts, amounted to one-half of the value of the entire resumptions throughout the Presidency.

6. The necessity for enquiry on every occurrence of lapse forms indeed the worst feature of the system hitherto in force. It occasions endless annoyance and vexation to the Inámdárs, and increases very considerably the work of the Táluq establishments. These inquisitions into the title of the surviving claimants, owing to the time and labor which they necessarily involve, are viewed with as much disfavor by the officials as by the Inámdárs. In few Districts are the Táluq accounts of so complete a nature as to afford sufficient information without reference to the Collector's Office. An incomplete investigation by the Tahsildars is the result—a mass of useless papers are forwarded to the Collector's Office,—the Huzùr Records are searched for entries respecting the Inám,—the case is sent back to the Talúk for further enquiry,—it returns in the course of months or years,—has again to be gone through from beginning to end, other witnessess have to be examined and if the Collector is at length satisfied, the Inám is either continued to the heir of the last holder, or in cases of doubt reported to the Board of Revenue, and eventually to the Government for final orders. Subject to an ordeal such as this, it is not surprising that the holders of Inám land are dissatisfied and discontented with their present position—and that land absolutely tax free, but exposed to the uncertain conditions above described, should, even in the District of Tanjore, be actually less valuable to the owner than Government land paying a high Assessment.

7. In view of these circumstances, the organisation of a special Commission was recommended by the Madras Government, and sanctioned by the late Court of Directors. The object of this Commission is to substantially improve the position of the Inámdárs throughout the Presidency; to give security to landed property; to confirm and not to disturb titles; and to enhance the value of land hitherto greatly depreciated by the conditions attached to its tenure. In pursuance of these objects, undisputed succession for a certain period of years will be respected, and undisturbed possession for a given term, whatever may have been the origin of the Inám, will be held to confer a valid title; and even where the title is invalid, if the Inám was not acquired by fraud of the actual holder, a good title will be given on condition of the payment, either of an annual quit-rent or of a fixed sum once for all. And the advantage to be expected from the final settlement of the Inàm tenures upon these principles is the future general contentment of the people, producing a favorable reaction on the prosperity of the country and on the resources of the State.

8. It is proposed to effect these objects and to secure these advantages by the following means. The adjudication and final settlement of all existing Inàms will proceed upon one uniform plan, based on the principles of justice and liberality which have been laid down for the guidance of the Commissioner. The inquiry will be conducted by an agency, which under the direction of one responsible head, will give its undivided attention to the work; and by this agency a complete Register of the Ináms of the Presidency will be prepared in a given form, which will not only serve the purposes of the present inquiry, but will prove a useful record for reference in all matters connected with Ináms which are likely to arise at a future time. The several Districts will be taken up in turn, and each case disposed of in the shortest time compatible with a careful and intelligent inquiry. The entire strength of the Commission being concentrated for the time in one locality under the immediate eye of the head of the Department, the disturbing effect which is inseparable from an investigation into tenures will be confined within the narrowest limits,—the open wound will be speedily closed,—the time of the Commissioner will not be wasted in the constant interchange of written correspondence with subordinates scattered over the country, and with the authorities of the various Districts; and the settlement may be expected to proceed with a rapidity that would be impossible if any other plan were pursued.

9. The course of procedure which will be adopted for the adjudication of Ináms, is laid down at length in the paper of instructions which I have prepared for the guidance of the Subordinate Agency selected for this important duty, and which follow the Draft Rules. It has been my endeavour to make these instructions plain and practical, and they seem to require no further explanation here. I will only add in closing this portion of my report that with the aid of the special Assistants and the Deputy Collectors whom I have been permitted to select from the whole Uncovenanted Service, supported as they will be by the authority and co-operation of Collectors, I anticipate a speedy and satisfactory termination of the enquiry in each District. As the entries in the Public Accounts will in most cases establish the validity of the Inám, a tedious enquiry by examination of witnesses and scrutiny of documentary evidence will

seldom be necessary. The probable rate of progress cannot be estimated at the out-set—the first step is always the most arduous,—but information already gained will assist the acquisition of more; each subordinate will arrange and methodise his work as he proceeds, and there will be a gradual increase in the daily number of cases adjudicated,

10. I now pass to a consideration of the Rules according to which the principles laid down for my guidance are to be practically applied. The first point which claims attention, is the length of possession which is to be held to constitute a good title to an Inám. As regards original title or origin of possession, Ináms may be said to be of the following Classes. First.—Those held with or without grants from Pádshás and Officers of former Governments on the date of the British assumption. Secondly.—Those acquired immediately after the assumption and continued to the holders on real or fictitious claims of past enjoyment; and thirdly—Ináms more recently acquired, whether under the express authority of the British Government or by irregular grants of subordinate District authorities and of Zamíndars, Poligars, Renters and others.

11. Now the prescribed period of undisturbed possession without the payment of land tax, viz., 50 years, embraces all Ináms except those of the last class, which are comparatively few in number and inconsiderable in extent and value. It includes not only all Ináms which existed in each Province on the introduction of British Rule, but also those acquired by whatever means in the confusion which immediately ensued, and those entered in the survey and other early accounts which have hitherto been open to question and interference, and the origin of which is doubtful or suspicious. To the mass of Inámdárs, therefore, whether holding their Ináms with or without sanad, unconditionally or on condition of Service, the term of 50 years possession, secures an immediate recognition of title. This term includes, as already stated, all the various accounts of the earliest years of our administration, to one or other of which every Inámdár is able to refer in support of his claim. A definite line could not have been so appropriately drawn at any other period—and as will be seen in the sequel, indulgence is most liberally shown to all Ináms of more recent origin.

Rule I. 12. The first Section of the Rules provides in 3 Clauses for the treatment of Ináms proved to be of 50 years standing. Uninterrupted possession for that period is declared to constitute a valid title to the land, as Inám; proof of the existence of the Inám for 50 years will be accepted from the public accounts; and proof for the full term will be dispensed with where there is a reasonable presumption that the failure of such proof is owing only to lapse of time.

Rules II & III 13. Then follows the mode of disposal of the four grand classes of Ináms after the validity of title has been once established. The treatment of the first class, which consists of grants or endowments to religious and charitable Institutions and for services therein, is laid down in Section III. These Ináms will be continued to the holders and their successors without interference, so long as the conditions of the grant are fulfilled.

Rule IV. 14. The provisions relating to personal or subsistence grants, which form the second grand Class and comprise as regards extent and value about one-half of the entire Ináms of the Presidency, are contained in Sections IV to XVII inclusive. These Ináms, when proved to be of 50 years standing, will be confirmed to the holders according to their actual tenure. The conditions upon which this tenure will be commuted into a freehold, if the present incumbent is a descendant of the original grantee or of the original

Rule V. Registered holder, are set forth in Section V. The first Clause states distinctly the nature of the limited tenure upon which hereditary Ináms are now held,—the second Clause declares the option to be given to the holder of an hereditary Inám to convert his present tenure into a freehold,—and clauses 3 to 5 provide for three distinct rates of quit-rent to be charged to the Inàmdàrs according to the value of the, reversionary claim of the Government in each case.

15. The application of the principle prescribed by the Honorable the Governor's Minute for the conversion of hereditary and other personal tenures into absolute Freeholds, being a a very important feature of the present rules, has been most carefully considered and requires particular explanation.

16. The annual quit rent to be imposed under these rules is not, in the case of the lineal descendant of the original Inámdár, a penalty for defect of title; but is a payment or consideration demanded in return for an extension of rights; a compromise, in fact, of the reversionary claims of the Government which may or may not be desired by the holder, and which must therefore in justice be left optional with him to accept or not as he pleases. I entertain little

doubt that the option will be embraced to a very considerable extent, provided the alternative is clearly and honestly presented to the Inámdárs ; for though it may be questioned whether, as a body, they seek or desire the power of alienation, this advantage as shown in a preceding paragraph, is by no means the sole benefit to be gained by the compromise. The certainty of being in a position to provide for any member of the family however remotely connected ; the relief from the vexation and anxiety attending the occurrence of a lapse ; and the removal of all interference, which has been a constant source of irritation ; will, it is hoped, prove sufficient inducement to enfranchise on the conditions proposed to them.

Rule VII. 17. But in the case of an alienee, or one who has acquired the Inám through an alienation from the original family contrary to existing regulations, the conditions are very different. Here the title is defective ; the Inám has hitherto been liable to resumption ; and in converting the present tenure into a Freehold, something more than an extension of rights is conceded : all defect is cured, and the holder acquires henceforward an indefeasible title to the Inám. In this case the Government waives its right to the full Assessment of the Inám, and confers a benefit for which an equivalent is demanded in the shape of a moderate money payment.

18. The value of the reversionary claim of the Government which is thus to be commuted for a money payment, varies therefore in two ways : first, with the position of the Inámdár in respect of the original holder, that is to say, whether he is a member of the family to whom the Inám was granted, or a stranger who acquired it through an alienation ; and, secondly, according to his position in respect of heirs, and the probability of the succession being continued in the family.

19. I do not propose to make the alienation of an Inám a ground of distinction in the *rates* of quit-rent to be imposed ; it constitutes rather, as explained above, a ground of disability on the part of the Inámdár to demand the option. The Government in this case may fairly dictate its own terms, and it will therefore be obligatory on the holder of an alienated Inám to enfranchise it, by the payment of the same rates of quit-rent offered to the incumbent of an hereditary Inam. The holders of alienated Ináms are few in number compared with the hereditary Inamdars, and will, I have no doubt, consider the recognition of their title, and the acquisition of the right of freehold, an ample equivalent for the moderate payment required from them.

20. I have provided, therefore, for three different rates of quit-rent, to be fixed solely with reference to the Inámdárs position in respect of heirs. The lowest rate is one-eighth ($\frac{1}{8}$) of the Assessment, or estimated annual value of the Inám land, which will be applicable to those Inámdárs who have male or female heirs in existence competent to continue the family succession ; and to those in regard to whom by reason of their youth it may be presumed that they will acquire such heirs. The second rate, or one-fourth of the Assessment, will be applied to those who, from advanced age or other causes, have no prospect of having issue, and whose family will be extinct on the death of the heirs now living : and the third rate, or one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of the Assessment, will be demanded of present incumbents who are entirely without heirs and whose Ináms would inevitably revert to Government on their death.

21. I have not attempted a minute scale of commutation rates fixed with reference to age or other circumstances, because no correct tables of mortality or other data for calculation can be obtained in this country. It appears to me desirable to have the rates as few and simple as possible, and those which I propose are easy of application, intelligible to the Inámdárs and dependent upon circumstances which cannot be falsified or concealed. My object has been, on the one hand, to fix them so low that all Inámdárs may be encouraged to embrace the alternative presented to them ; and, on the other, not to compromise the rights of Government for a money payment which would be clearly an insufficient equivalent for the chance of reversion.

22. That the interests of all parties are sufficiently met by the different rates proposed, will, I think, be apparent on reference to the calculations given at length in the Appendix. An annual quit-rent to be continued in perpetuity, or the payment of a sum, once for all, equal to 20 times its amount, is assumed to be the present value of the reversionary claim of the Government in each Inám. In other words the present charge is estimated to be equal to the claim to the full assessment of the Inám land after a certain period of exemption from land tax. If, therefore, we can find the number of years within which the purchase money now paid, would with compound interest, accumulate to a sum sufficient to give interest at 5 per cent equal to the full annual Assessment of the land, we are in a position to determine, on the one

45

hand, whether the rates of quit-rent are lower than the Government chance of reversion in each case, and, on the other, whether, having in view existing disabilities and restrictions, they are not low enough to make it an object with all incumbents to enfranchise their Ináms.

23. The calculations in the Appendix show that the payment of a quit-rent equal to one-eighth ($\frac{1}{8}$) of the full Assessment is equivalent to an exemption from land tax for 45 years, or nearly the average period of two generations ; that a quit-rent of one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$th) of the Assessment is equal to an exemption for 29 years, or little more than one generation ; and the annual payment of one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of the Assessment is equal to a total exemption for 15 years.

24. The chance of lapse on account of failure of lineal heirs, which considerably reduces the value of the Inám to the holder, is not included as an element in this calculation, and the terms therefore appear less favorable to the Inámdár charged with $\frac{1}{8}$th of the Assessment than they really are. But the quit-rent could scarcely be fixed at a lower rate than $\frac{1}{8}$th ; for, taking the average full Assessment of dry land at (1) one Rupee per acre, the charge would be only 2 Annas an acre, redeemable by a payment, once for all, of $2\frac{1}{2}$ Rupees or $2\frac{1}{2}$ years' full Assessment. In the case of Inámdárs possessing only terminable heirs, the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$th of the Assessment is also sufficiently favorable ; and with respect to those Ináms which would lapse at the death of the present incumbent, an annuity of $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Assessment is not too high an equivalent for the chance of reversion after the average period of 15 years.

Rule VIII. 25. Although the quit-rent is to be fixed, as a general rule, at a proportion of the annual value or full Assesment of the Inám, Section VIII provides that, in Districts where there is no fixed Assesment, one general rate per acre may be charged for dry and wet land respectively, wherever, in communication with the Revenue authorities, it may be found practicable and desirable to adopt this course. It is an important object to fix a quit-rent unalterable at any future survey or revision, and it will depend upon local circumstances whether a general rate can be applied without bearing too unequally upon different classes of land.

Rule IX. 26. Section IX leaves it open to all Inámdárs to redeem the quit-rent outright by the payment, once for all, of a sum equal to 20 times its amount, the purchase money being calculated at the ordinary rate of interest, viz. 5 per cent per annum.

Rules X to XIII. 27. Sections X to XIII treat of lapsed Ináms which are now pending for decision. These Ináms are to be dealt with on precisely the same principles as have been applied by anticipation to Ináms which have not lapsed. An option will not be allowed to the claimant of a vacant Inám, to whom, under existing Rules, it would not be continued as a matter of course ; but it will be confirmed to him as a free-hold subject to the payment of a quit rent ; and when there are no heirs forthcoming the Inám will be fully assessed.

Rule XI Clause 3. 28. Where an Inám of the nature under notice and of 50 years standing, has, upon any former report of lapse, been continued expressly for the present life, it will be admitted to enfranchisement at the rates of quit-rent provided for existing Inámdárs without heirs. This course seems but fair and reasonable, considering the more liberal treatment to be now extended to the same class of Ináms which have not yet lapsed ; but as I consider my enquiry to be confined to Ináms still in existence, whether in possession of the holder or temporarily under attachment, I do not propose to re-open the question respecting those Ináms which have been resumed and fully assessed under former orders.

Rules XII. and XIII. 29. Rule XII declares the quit-rent to be an addition to existing Jodi, and prescribes the mode of its calculation ; and Rule XIII repeats the option of redemption at 20 years purchase provided by Rule IX. This Section completes the Rules relating to Ináms of more than 50 years' standing.

Rule VI. 30. I have provided, it will be observed, in Section VI that the rates of compromise now offered shall only apply to an immediate settlement. To leave the matter open indefinitely is neither necessary nor desirable ; few would come forward at once in anticipation of future contingencies to embrace terms which are open to their acceptance at any time. It may not be desirable to impose higher rates in all cases, but Inámdár's now holding back will understand that they will not, as a Rule, be admitted at a future time to the same terms of compromise. This Section, though necessarily following Section V, is applicable to all Inámdárs.

Rules XIV. to XVII. 31. Sections XIV to XVII prescribe the treatment of Ináms acquired more recently than 50 years. Those granted by the express authority of the British Government will be dealt with in strict accordance with the terms of the grant, allowing, however, to the holders the benefits of enfranchisement under the preceding Rules. Ináms irregularly granted by Subordinate Dis-

trict authorities, or by Zamíndárs and Poligárs who are prohibited by Regulation XXV of 1802 from alienating lands, when they were not founded on fraud, will be continued to the present incumbents as free-holds subject to a quit-rent equal to one half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of the full assessment. When they were acquired by fraud of the actual holder they will be fully assessed; but if he was not a party to the fraud, the Inám will be charged with ($\frac{2}{3}$ds.) two-thirds of the full assessment and confirmed to the holder as free-hold in perpetuity.

32. It will thus be seen that, in conformity with the principle laid down by the Honorable the Governor, all Ináms, though of more recent date than 50 years, and provided the period of enjoyment entitles them to consideration, will be admitted to an indulgent compromise, except when they were acquired by fraud of the actual holder.

Rules XVIII. to XX.

33. The next class comprises those Ináms which were granted by former Governments in remuneration for Revenue or Police services either wholly or partially discontinued since the British assumption. A very large proportion of the Ináms now enjoyed under this head were granted after the introduction of British rule in lieu of offices and privileges then resumed. A commutation of the service has, therefore, been already effected in the case of these Ináms, which will now be dealt with as personal grants and admitted to similar benefits. The second division of Ináms of this class comprises cases in which no such commutation was made, and where the lands originally attached to the office are still enjoyed tax free or subject to the original quit-rent,—although the service for which they were granted has either entirely ceased to be rendered or required, or, if occasionally rendered, is of so useless a nature for public purposes as to make its commutation desirable.

34. The Government in this country has always exercised the right of remodelling and commuting Revenue and Police services, and the emoluments attached to them, in such manner as from time to time has been found necessary; due consideration being invariably shown to the claims and interests involved in the arrangement. I do not think that it would be desirable to deviate from this system on the present occasion. It is an essential condition of this commutation that each class of service in the same District should be treated as a whole. To give individual option in these cases would produce anomalies and confusion in every village; but the principle may be applied to this extent—that the terms offered to one class of servants, to Kattubadies of the Ceded Districts for example, shall be so moderate as to command their general consent. The alternative which will be clearly presented to them will be;—the strict requisition of the services inherent in the office, and the liability to forfeiture of the Inám in case of incapacity.

35. I have therefore provided in general terms in Section XX for the enfranchisement of these tenures by the imposition of a quit-rent not exceeding the highest rate charged on personal Ináms. It is not possible to prescribe definite Rules in regard to each particular class of service to be thus commuted, or as to the rate and mode of commutation. These must depend upon local circumstances, and will require consultation with the District authorities, the Board of Revenue or the Commissioner of Police. Doubtful points will be submitted for the instructions of the Government as I proceed from District to District.

Rules XXI and XXII.

36. The remarks in the two last paras. apply with equal force to village service Ináms. The revision of these Ináms in the several Districts will require great care and discrimination, and will proceed on the general principles laid down in Section XXI.

Rule XXIII adfinem.

37. The remaining Sections of the Rules speak for themselves: Section XXIII declares that Ináms in Zamíndáries and Proprietary Estates, the reversionary right to which is reserved to the Government, are subject to the present inquiry and settlement; Section XXVI prescribes the necessary penalty for abandonment and non-appearance of the Inámdár; Section XXVII provides for the liberal treatment of encroachment or excess over the recorded extent of Inám; and the closing Sections define the position of the Inámdár, and his absolute title to the land after enfranchisement.

38. In conclusion I have only to invite the attention of Government to the forms of Title Deeds, Proclamation, Notices, &c., which will be found in the appendix.

MADRAS,
INAM COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
6th July 1859.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) G. N. TAYLOR.

Inam Commissioner.

RULES

FOR THE ADJUDICATION AND SETTLEMENT OF THE INAM LANDS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Proved possession as Inam for 50 years constitutes a valid title.

I. Land which is proved to have been held uninterruptedly *as Inám* for a period of 50 years, with or without Sanad, will be treated as Inám possessed under a valid title, whatever may have been its origin.

Proof to be obtained from the Public accounts.

2. In the absence of a valid grant or other title deed, entries in the village accounts of the earliest years of the British Administration, in the permanent settlement accounts, in the Registers prepared under Regulation XXXI of 1802, in the accounts of the earlier surveys, and in other authentic accounts of older date than 50 years, will be accepted as proof of the existence of the Inám for that period.

Under what circumstances proof of possession for the full term of 50 years will be dispensed with.

3. But where such proof may be wanting, owing to the Inám being situated in ancient Zamindáries, Polliums, or Jághirs, which may have reverted to Government within a period of 50 years, and for which there are no permanent settlement or other old authentic accounts in existence, if the Inám is shown to have been held ever since the date of the reversion of such Zamindáry, &c., to Government, and if circumstances are adduced which afford a reasonable presumption that the failure of proof of longer possession is owing only to lapse of time, and the absence of accounts, the Inám will be held to possess a valid title. The same rule will apply to every case in which valid proof of possession for the full term of 50 years is not produced.

Mode of disposal of the several classes of Ináms after validity of title is established.

II. After the validity of the Inám has been thus established, each case will be disposed of as hereinafter explained, according as it belongs to one of the following general classes.

1st. Grants or endowments to religious and charitable institutions, and for service therein.

2nd. Personal or subsistence grants.

3rd. Grants by former Governments in remuneration for services in the Revenue or Police departments which are no longer rendered or required.

4th. Village Service Ináms.

1st. Those enjoyed by Village officers, for Revenue or Police services still performed.

2nd. Those enjoyed by artisans and others for services rendered to the village communities.

I. Grants or Endowments to Religious and charitable Institutions and for service therein.

III. If the Inám was given for religious or charitable objects, such as for the support of Temples, Mosques, Colleges, Choultries and other public Buildings or Institutions; or for services therein, whether held in the names of the Institutions or of the persons rendering the services;—it will be continued to the present holders and their successors, and will not be subject to further interference, so long as the buildings or institutions are maintained in an efficient state, and the services continue to be performed according to the conditions of the grant.

2. Ináms granted for the construction and repair of tanks and channels, will not be interfered with so long as the terms of the grant are fulfilled, and the works are kept in good order.

II. Personal or Subsistence Grants.

IV. If the Inám is a personal or subsistence grant, it will be confirmed to the holder according to its actual tenure. The conditions upon which this tenure will be commuted into a freehold, according as the Inámdár is a descendant of the original grantee and of the registered holder, or has acquired the Inám through an alienation, are set forth below.

If the Inámdár is a descendant of the original grantee.

V. If the present incumbent is a descendant of the original grantee or of the original registered holder, the Inám will be continued to him hereditarily, subject to the existing conditions of the tenure as they have been interpreted by the Government. That is to say:—

First. Succession is limited to direct lineal heirs and undivided brothers.

Secondly. The Inám escheats to Government on failure of such heirs.

Thirdly. Alienation of the Inàm is prohibited and, Fourthly. Adoption, except out of the family of an undivided brother or cousin, is not recognized.

Alternative to be presented to him to convert his tenure into a Freehold.

2. But an option will be given to the Inámdár to convert this restricted tenure into a freehold with the full powers of alienation by gift, sale, adoption, or otherwise, by consenting to the payment of an annual quit rent, calculated according to the following rates fixed with reference to the value of the reversionary claim of the Government in each case.

Rate of conversion if the Inámdár has competent heirs.

3. If the present holder of an Inám has, or if, as in the case of youth, there is a reasonable presumption that he will hereafter

have competent heirs,—that is to say, heirs, male or female, who are capable of continuing the family, and by whom the Inám will be inheritable; the prospect of its reversion to Government being in this case remote—an annual quit-rent amounting to one-eighth ($\frac{1}{8}$) of the existing or estimated assessment of the land or of similar land in the same village, will be considered a sufficient compromise for the right of reversion possessed by Government over the Inám.

Do. If the Inámdár has no heirs competent to continue the family.

4. If the Inámdar has no heirs such as are described above, and from his advanced age or otherwise there can be no reasonable presumption that he can ever acquire such heirs,—but if nevertheless he has what may be called terminable heirs, such as a wife without issue, or a childless widowed daughter,—in this case the reversionary claim of the Government is of higher value than in the last, and a quit-rent equal to one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) of the assessment will be demanded.

If without heirs altogether.

5. If the holder of an Inám is not possessed of heirs of any kind, and is without the possibility of having issue,—as in the case of a childless widow,—whereas the Inám will be liable to be fully assessed to the Revenue at the death of the present incumbent, a quit-rent equal to one half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of the assessment will be demanded

These rates if not at once accepted, will not necessarily be offered a second time.

VI. The above rates of compromise will only apply to an immediate settlement, but will not be *necessarily* held out to the Inámdâr at any future time when he may choose to desire them; a widow now demurring to the offer, will not be permitted to avail herself of it just before her death for the sole purpose of defeating the right of Government to a reversion; or a party to whom in the prospect of heirs, the compromise is offered at a lower rate will not be permitted to avail himself of these terms at a future time when such prospect exists no longer. It may also be found necessary to raise the rates of compromise with reference to the time and labor entailed by a separate enquiry into each such unsettled case at a future time.

The claims of Government over an alienated Inám to be commuted for a moderate quit-rent without the option of the holder.

VII. If the present incumbent is not a descendant of the original grantee or of the registered holder, but either in his own person, or in succession to those through whom he claims, acquired the Inám fairly by adoption, or in alienation by gift, purchase, or otherwise, from the members of the original family, and has ever since possessed the Inám in virtue of such alienation; such Inámdâr, although his title is legally defective and the Inám justly liable to resumption

will be allowed the benefits of Rule V, but without the option of refusal; and in commutation of the rights of Government, a quit rent will be imposed on the Inám the rate of which will vary from one eighth ($\frac{1}{8}$) to one half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of the assessment of the land according to his position in respect of heirs as laid down in clauses 2 to 5 of that rule. He will thus acquire an indefeasible right of property in the Inám which will at once be confirmed, as freehold, to him and his heirs for ever, subject to the payment of the quit rent.

The quit rent may at the discretion of the Commissioner be fixed at one general rate per acre instead of a proportion of the assessment.

VIII, Whereas the Inám lands in some Districts have not been regularly assessed.—and it is desirable that the quit rent should be permanent and not subject to alteration at any future general revision of the assessment, it shall be competent to the Inám Commissioner, in communication with the Collector, and the Board of Revenue, to adopt one fixed rate of quit rent per acre for dry land,and another for wet, instead of a proportion of the annual value of each Inám; this rate to be applied universally to dry and wet lands respectively in each district or division of a district, and calculated according to the average prevailing rates for similar Government lands.

2. The minimum rate of quit rent to be charged on dry land, will be 2 Annas, and on wet lands 4 Annas, and in future sub-divisions of the Inám, the quit rent for dry and wet land respectively, will not be allowed to fall below these standards for each sub-division.

3. If the quit rent be fixed at a proportion of the full assessment of the Inám, it will not be calculated in terms lower than 2 Annas when the amount is less than one Rupee; it will be charged in terms of 4 Annas for sums between one and five Rupees; in terms of 8 Annas for sums between five and ten Rupees; and in terms of one Rupee when the amount exceeds 10 Rupees.

And may be redeemed at the option of the holder by the present payment of a sum equal to 20 years purchase.

IX. After the amount of annual quit rent has been once fixed for the enfranchisement of each individual Inám, it will be open to the holder to redeem it outright by the payment, at once or at any future time, of a single fixed sum equal to twenty (20) years purchase of the quit rent.

Lapsed Ináms now pending, how to be dealt with.

X. Ináms the holders of which have deceased, and which are now pending for decision as cases of lapse, will be disposed of as follows.

If the claimant is a direct or undivided collateral heir of deceased incumbent.

1. If the last incumbent left direct lineal heirs, or undivided brothers or cousins who under existing orders would be entitled to the Inám, it will be confirmed to such heirs, and arrangements will be made with them for its conversion into a freehold under the provisions of rule V clauses 2 to 5, or of rule VII clauses 1 and 2, according as the Inámdâr is a descendant of the original grantee, or acquired the Inám through an alienation.

If the claimant is a divided cousin or other relative of last incumbent.

2. If the last incumbent left no direct lineal heirs, but cousins or nephews of a divided family within that degree of relationship which will constitute them heirs according to Hindu law, but to whom under existing orders the Ináms have not invariably been continued; the Ináms will nevertheless be confirmed to such heirs in perpetuity as freeholds, subject to the rates of quit rent provided for in rule VII, which will be imposed upon the Inám without their option in commutation of the claims of Government.

If the last incumbent left no heirs whatever.

3. If the last incumbent left no heirs of any kind, the Inám will be fully assessed.

Lapsed Ináms continued by order of Government to present holders.

1. *For life.*

XI. Persons to whom a lapsed Inám has upon report, been continued by Government for life, will be permitted at their option to convert their limited tenure into a freehold, at the rate of quit rent provided for Inámdârs without heirs in Rule V Clause 5 *viz.*, one half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of the assessment of the land.

2. *Without express limitation, and subject to further report.*

2. Ináms which have been continued by Government without such express restriction for life, whether requiring a report after the death of the present incumbent or not, will be disposed of under the provisions of rules V and VII as the case may be.

The quit rent is to be in addition to existing Bediga or Jodi.

XII. The quit rent to be imposed under these rules, being a consideration required in return for an extension of rights, will be exclusive of, and in addition to, any Bediga or Jodi, with which the land may be already charged; but the additional quit rent will vary according to the value of the holders' rights, and will be calculated, not on the full assessment of the land, but on the *difference* between the full assessment and the Jodi already charged, which represents the net value of the land to the Inámdâr.

And redeemable at 20 years purchase of the quit rent.

XIII. The quit rent together with the Bediga charged on the land, will be redeemable by the present payment of twenty (20) times its amount as provided above in rule IX.

Ináms of more recent date than 50 years how to be dealt with.

XIV Inams acquired more recently than 50 years, are generally of the following classes *viz.:*

1st. Ináms granted under the express authority of the British Government.

2nd. Ináms irregularly granted by Subordinate Revenue authorities, renters, &c., without sanction.

1st. *Ináms granted under the express authority of the British Government.*

1. *Limited to one or more lives.*

2. *Without limitation.*

2nd. *Ináms irregularly granted by Subordinate Revenue authorities without sanction.*

When fraudulently acquired.

When not founded on fraud.

3rd. *Ináms irregularly granted by Zamindárs Poligars, &c.*

3rd. Ináms granted by Zamindárs, Poligárs, &c., which are liable to immediate resumption on the reversion of the Estates to Government.

Each class will be dealt with as hereinafter provided.

XV. Ináms granted under the express authority of the British Government, will be disposed of according to the terms of the grant as expressed in the Sanads or the official correspondence relating to them.

2. If they are limited to one or more lives, they will be fully assessed on the expiration of the limited period unless the holder commutes his present tenure into a freehold, at such rate of quit rent provided by the preceding rules as may be applicable to his case.

3. If they are hereditary and permanent, they will be disposed of under Rules III, IV, V, and VII, according as they are for religious and charitable objects, or personal grants, in the same manner as Ináms of an older date than 50 years.

XVI. Ináms granted by the Subordinate Revenue authorities or renters, &c., without the sanction of Government, which are irregularin their nature, will be disposed of according to circumstances as described below.

2. If the Inám was founded on fraud, it will be charged with the full assessment. But if the present incumbent was not a party to the fraud, indulgence will be shown by continuing the Inám in perpetuity as freehold charged with a quit rent not exceeding two thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) of its assessment.

3. If it was not founded on fraud, and from length of possession appears entitled to consideration, it will be charged with the highest rate of quit rent above provided for in Rule V, being one half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of the assessment, and confirmed to the holder in perpetuity as Freehold.

4. It will rest with the Inám Commissioner to determine, subject to the authority of Government, what should be construed as a fraudulent Inám, and what as deserving of consideration.

XVII. Ináms granted by Zamindárs, Poligars and other land holders, are strictly invalid, being opposed to the provisions of Section XII Regulation XXV of 1802, and have been generally resumed by the Government when they came under its notice. These Ináms will be disposed of according to circumstances, under the general principles laid down in Rule XVI, for Ináms granted without the sanction of Government by its officers.

III. Grants by former Governments in remuneration for services in the Revenue and Police Departments which are no longer rendered or required.

Of 2 classes.

Treatment of those of 1st class.

Treatment of those of 2nd class.

IV. Village service Ináms.

1st. *Those enjoyed by village officers for Revenue or Police services still performed.*

XVIII. Grants by former Governments in renumeration for services wholly or partially discontinued in the Revenue and Police Departments, are of two classes. First, those which being no longer required after the introduction of British rule have since been commuted into personal allowances in land or money, and Secondly, Ináms still continued on condition of performing certain services which are either seldom rendered, or cannot be made available for any useful public purpose—each class will be dealt with according to the following rules.

XIX. Ináms granted in lieu of lands and privileges resumed and offices entirely discontinued, such as the Deshmúk, Deshpándi and other offices, being no longer service, but subsistence grants, will be disposed of according to Rule V, if they are hereditary in their terms, either by express declaration of Government, or by recognized usage. If however they were expressly limited for life, they will be treated accordingly.

XX. Ináms enjoyed for services in the Revenue or Police Departments which are seldom rendered, or which it is desirable to discontinue, will be confirmed to the holders as Freeholds, subject to the payment of a quit rent not exceeding the highest rate above provided for personal Ináms. This quit rent will be charged in commutation both, of the service thus discontinued, and of the reversionary interest possessed by Government in the Inám. The rate and mode of commutation will be determined on a considerationof the nature of the service and the circumstances attending it in each district.

2. If a quit rent exist already in any form, the mode of calculating the additional charge will be the same provided for in Rule XII.

XXI. Ináms held for village offices of Revenue or Police the duties of which still require to be performed, will be continued to the holders of the office. Where these Ináms are excessive in comparison with the duties required, the excess above a certain maximum—to be fixed in communication with the Collector of the District, the Board of Revenue, or the Commissioner of Mofussil Police, under the sanction of Government,—will be dealt with in accordance with Rule XX, that is to say will be charged with a quit rent in commutation both of the service tenure attached to it, and of the reversionary interest of the Government in the Inám.

2. Where the Inám attached to the office is wholly or partially in the enjoyment of members of the family who do not perform service,

or of strangers who acquired the same by alienation, and are enjoying it without performing service, both of which are irregular, such portion of the alienated Inám as may be considered necessary for the efficient performance of the duties, will be re-attached to the office holders, and the rest treated in the same manner as the excess referred to in the previous clause.

2. *Those enjoyed by artisans and others for services rendered to the village communities.*

XXII. Ináms enjoyed by artisans and others for services rendered to the village communities, will be treated as hereditary grants, and will be confirmed to the holders and their heirs subject to the continued performance of the particular service for which they were granted.

2. Cases in which service may be no longer required will be dealt with according to Rule XX, and excess in extent will be treated as provided for in Rule XXI.

Treatment of Ináms situated in zamindáries or proprietary Estates.

XXIII. Such of the Ináms situated in zamindáries, and other existing private estates, as were excluded from the assets on which the permanent Peishcush was fixed, and the reversionary claimsto which are reserved to Government by Section IV Regulation XXV of 1802, will be included in the present adjudication and settlement, and will be disposed of by the Commissioner on the same principles as have been laid down for the treatment of similar Ináms in the Government Tàluks:—but the inquiry will not be extended to those Ináms which may have been granted by proprietors subsequent to the permanent settlement, in contravention of the provisions of Section XII of the above Regulation, except in the event of the future reversion of the estates to Government.

The term Inám applies to whole villages as well as to small holdings exempt or partially exempt from land tax.

XXIV. The term Inám is to be understood to apply to shrotriams, agrahàrams and whole Inám villages, whether held entirely free of land tax, or on a favorable quit rent; and such villages will be dealt with upon the same principles as are above prescribed for minor Ináms.

The Inám settlement to be made with the Registered holders or with the head member of the family enjoying it.

XXV. The settlement will be made either with the registered holders of the Inám, or, where none are registered, with the head member of the family enjoying the Inám, who according to existing practice, is alone considered responsible to the Government. But this rule will not interfere with the enjoyment of subordinate shares in the Inám by other members of the family, subject to such quit rent or other conditions as may be imposed upon it by the new settlement in communication with the head of the family.

Abandonment and non-appearance of Inámdárs how to be dealt with.

XXVI. When an Inám has to all intents and purposes been entirely abandoned, there being no acknowledged owner in existence, or if, being in existence, he omits to come forward to claim it; and when the recorded possessor of an Inám fails, after due notice, to appear to prove his title; such Inám will, in the first instance, be placed under attachment by the Collector of the District, and after the expiration of one year from the date of the notice, will be held to be liable to be fully assessed to the Public Revenue under the general powers conferred on Collectors by Regulation XXXI of 1802.

Encroachments or excess.

XXVII. Encroachments, or land in excess of the recorded extent, if proved to be of 50 years standing will be dealt with as if it formed part of the original Inám. When of less than 50 years standing the excess will be subjected to a quit rent to be fixed according to the circumstances, but not exceeding two thirds (⅔) of the assessment, except in the case of fraud of the actual holder, when the full assessment will be charged.

Ináms commuted into Freehold, to be exempt from future interference.

XXVIII. Ináms once converted into Freeholds in accordance with the foregoing rules will be subject to no further interference on the part of the Government, except such as may be necessary for the punctual realisation of the quit rent charged thereon; and even this degree of interference may be avoided, at the discretion of the Inámdár, by the purchase, once for all, of the fee simple of the land by paying a sum equal to twenty (20) times the amount of the annual quit rent.

Enfranchised Ináms to be placed under the protection of the ordinary Civil Courts.

XXIX. Ináms thus enfranchised, either by the payment of an annual quit rent, or of a single fixed sum equal to 20 years purchase of the quit rent, will, like every other description of property be subject to the jurisdiction of the ordinary Courts of Justice in all questions of disputed right, succession, &c. and they may be mortgaged, sold and transferred in any manner, at the will and discretion of the Inámdár subject to the payment of quit rent, if such is not redeemed.

Title deed to be presented to the Inámdár in acknowledgement of his Inám tenure.

XXX. On the validity of an Inám being established by enquiry conducted in accordance with the foregoing rules, a Title Deed, will be at once furnished to the Inámdár,—acknowledging his title to the Inám on its present tenure, and specifying the terms upon which this tenure may be converted into a Freehold.

MADRAS,
July 1859.

(Signed) G. N. TAYLOR.

Inám Commissioner.

Course of procedure to be observed by the Deputy Collectors in recording claims and in investigating titles to Ináms in the several districts of the Madras Presidency.

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1. The investigation into the validity of all Ináms will be made by responsible officers of the rank of Deputy Collectors, who will be carefully selected for the purpose. It will be conducted from táluk to táluk in the presence of the assembled Inámdárs, and the village authorities, in the same manner as the annual settlements of Land Revenue are carried on by the Collector and his Assistants.

2. The officers deputed will enter the results of their enquiry in English, in a tabular form of Register. Printed forms will be furnished to them for this purpose, one for each village. A separate Register in the same form will be prepared of the Shrotriáms, Agraháram, and whole Inám villages in each táluk.

3. To facilitate the preparation of these Registers, printed Vernacular forms will be previously furnished to the village Karnams through the Tahsildars. The Karnams will prepare the statements under the immediate superintendence of a responsible tálûk officer, either the Sarishtadár or the head Gomastah who will be appointed for the purpose by the Collector, and will enter therein all the Inàms at present existing in the village, whether in the possession of the parties, or temporarily under attachment; exclusively of the village service Inàms, for which a separate form of Register will be prepared.

4. The Karnams will fill in all the columns of the Vernacular statement as far as the information at their disposal will enable them to do, and it is believed that very few columns will have to be left blank by the Karnams for want of information.

5. The superintending táluk officer will carefully scrutinise the extent and assessment of the several Ináms as entered by the Karnams, and will further satisfy himself that they correspond with the Jamabandi or other accounts of his táluk which show the extent of the existing Ináms in the several villages. Where the Inám land is unassessed, the assessment of similar Government land in the village shall be entered, and where the Government land also bears no fixed assessment, the assessment shall be entered with reference to the rent paid by the cultivators to the Inámdár, or in such other manner as the Commissioner in communication with the Collector of the District, may consider the best or most practicable mode of exhibiting the annual value of the land.

6. The conversion of the extent of the Ináms from the ordinary local measure, into acres, will be made in accordance with the rates of conversion adopted in the preparation of the revenue accounts of the village. Tables of conversion will, however, be prepared beforehand for each táluk, or division of a District, in communication with the Collector, and furnished to the officer who superintends the preparation of the Vernacular Register.

7. The táluk superintending officer will enter in the column of remarks in the Vernacular Register, the purport of any orders relative to the Inám which may have been passed upon reports of lapse; and these orders will be taken out and kept in readiness by him, for reference by the Deputy Collector. He will also afford the necesssary explanations to the Kranams for filling in the several columns of the Register. Its preparation ought to occupy but a very short time, and on the arrival of the Deputy Collector at the táluk Cusbah, it will be delivered to him, attested by the Karnams and the táluk superintending officer.

8. Previously to the arrival of the Deputy Collector at the taluk Cusbah, a general invitation will have been issued, through the Collector of the district, calling upon all the Inámdars to be in attendance at the expected time, with their Sanads and title deeds, and with a written statement giving their name, age, place of residence, relationship to original holder, the particulars of their family or heirs, and the manner and date of their acquiring the Inám; and the Tahsildar will be instructed by the Collector to secure their attendance in the same manner as that of the ryots for the Jamabandi settlement.

9. After ascertaining that these necessary preparations are made, the Deputy Collector will proceed to the tâluk Cusbah with his establishment, carrying with him all Registers and other standard accounts relating to the Inàms of the táluk, which may have been furnished to him, from the Collector's Huzúr records. The táluk officer who superintended the preparation of the Curnums' statements will be in attendance upon him with all necessary tálûk records, and the Tahsildar, who will have been previously instructed to give his prompt assistance, will attend to all requisitions for records, &c., will procure the attendance of such persons and witnesses as may be requisite, and will generally act in subordination to the Deputy Collector as regards the Inàm inquiry in the same manner as he would obey the orders of an officer deputed for the settlement of his talook.

10. Being thus provided with every information in the táluk or Huzúr records, with a statement containing all required particulars ready prepared by the Karnam, and checked by a responsible táluk officer, having the village officers and Inámdárs in attendance, and the Tahsildár at hand to clear all doubts, an intelligent and responsible officer in the position of a Deputy Collector, whose undivided attention will be devoted to the work on the spot, may be expected to prepare these cases with a rapidity, a clearness, and exactness, quite unknown under the present system of reporting lapses.

11. He will prepare them from the Karnams' statements and the Huzúr records, checking and verifying the one by the other, and ascertaining by a verbal inquiry all points which are not to be found in the records—such as the relationship to predecessors, existing family, and actual title of the present incumbent. He will also examine and satisfy himself of the authenticity of the Sanad, and other title deeds which may be produced, and which in cases of doubt will be forwarded to the Commissioner with the reports of the cases. In the column of the Register set apart for remarks, he will enter succinctly the nature of, and circumstances relating to, the Inám and its present claimant, with the purport of any orders which may have been passed regarding it on the occurrence of any former lapse; and he will give his own recommendation clearly and briefly.

12. The Register when forwarded to the Commissioner's Office, should be complete in itself. The headings have been so prepared as to include all information of importance. None of the other columns need be here referred to; but if there be any other circumstances which the Deputy Collector may consider proper to be recorded, in order further to elucidate or explain his own recommendation,—he will of course enter such additional information, in the appropriate column, to enable the Commissioner to dispose of each case without further reference.

13. Should any of the Inámdárs neglect to appear either in person or by an authorised agent in compliance with the invitation issued under Rule 8, a list of such absentees shall be furnished by the Karnams to the Deputy Collector immediately upon his arrival in the táluk, who will thereupon issue individual notices through the Tahsildár to the absentees, calling upon them to appear in person or by an authorized agent with the required information within a period of 15 days, under the penalty provided by existing Regulations, *viz.*, the attachment by the Collector of their Inám lands for default, and the full assessment of the Inám after the expiration of one year if the default continue. The notice shall be served upon the Inámdár or, if his place of residence be not known, upon his representative or the person in possession of the Inám, or it shall be posted in the village choultry or in any other public building or place in the village in which the Inám is situated.

14. If the Inámdár or his agent fail to appear in obedience to this notice, the Deputy Collector will note the same in the Register, entering in it all the information that can be obtained regarding the Inám to enable the Commissioner to dispose of the case. If the information is found to be insufficient for this purpose, the Commissioner will forward a list of such cases to the Collector calling upon him to attach the Inám lands in question pending the appearance of the Inámdár. The proceeds of the lands during the period of attachment will, as a general rule, be carried to the credit of Government and will not be repayable to the Inámdár.

15. After the Commissioner's departure from the District, should the Inámdár or the party claiming the Inám, appear before the Collector or his Assistant within the period of one year from the date of the notice, it will be the duty of the Collector to investigate the case and forward

it with all the required information for the disposal of the Commissioner—and failing the appearance of any claimant within that period before the Government Officers, the fact should be reported by the Collector to the Commissioner in view to the full assessment of the Inám.

16. As the Deputy Collector during the progress of his inquiries will have both leisure and opportunity for unreserved communication with all classes of Inámdárs, he will carefully explain to them the liberal intentions of the Government on the subject of Ináms, and the principles upon which it is proposed to convert their tenure into an absolute Freehold; and he will note in the column of remarks those cases in which they may express a desire to avail themselves of the option allowed them for the purpose. This course, however, is only preliminary to the formal consent which will be ultimately accepted in each case by the Commissioner, on the occasion of conferring the title deed.

17. In the event of the production of false accounts, or fabricated documents of any kind, the Deputy Collectors will try the cases on the spot and punish the offenders under the provisions of Regulation IX of 1822.

18. A brief progress report in the printed form provided, showing the class, number and value of cases inquired into and recorded, will be furnished by the Deputy Collector to the Commissioner at the close of every week.

19. Immediately on the completion of the Inám Register for each village, and after the recommendation of the Deputy Collector has been recorded in each case, it will be forwarded to the office of the Commissioner. The final decisions of the Commissioner or of his special Assistants, will be entered in the last column; and in accordance with these decisions title deeds under the signature of the Commissioner, acknowledging the validity of their present tenure and specifying in each case the terms upon which it may be converted into a Freehold will be presented to the Inámdars assembled according to previous notice at the Commissioner's camp, which will be conveniently held at a central station in respect of two or more táluks.

20. After the title deeds have been given as above described, the consent of those Inámdars who are desirous of availing themselves at once of the option of converting their tenure into a Freehold will be taken by the Commissioner and the alteration of the tenure will be entered, in the form printed on the Deed, under the seal of the Government and the signature of the Commissioner.

21. The results of the decisions of the Commission, so far as their enforcement may be necessary by the Revenue authorities, will be communicated from time to time by the Commissioner or his Assistants to the Collector who will carry them into effect accordingly.

MADRAS,
5th July 1859.

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

APPENDIX

TO REPORT FROM INÁM COMMISSIONER, DATED 6TH JULY 1859.

CONTENTS.

	Pages.
A.—Calculation shewing the probable period of the reversion of Ináms to the Government, ...	1
B.—Form of Proclamation, ...	2
C.— „ of General Invitation, ...	3
D.— „ of Individual Notice, ...	4
E.— „ of Muchilika No. 1 to be presented by Inámdárs, ...	5
F.— „ of Muchilika No. 2, ...	*ib*
G.—Alphabetical Abstract of former Decisions of the Government in Inám Cases, ...	6
H.—Form of Title Deeds, ...	11
K.— „ of Register, ...	12

A.

CALCULATION

Showing the period of time within which a reversionary claim to the full Assessment of an Inám would take effect;—the value of the claim being assumed to be a perpetual annual Quit Rent at certain rates, or a sum equal to twenty years purchase of the Quit Rent.

Rates of Quit Rent to be imposed in perpetuity.	Amount of present payment, equal to 20 years purchase, for which each rate is redeemable.	Time within which this purchase money would accumulate, with simple Interest, to such a sum as would yield, Interest equal to the full Assessment of the land.	Ditto ditto at compound Interest.
1	2	3	4
$\frac{1}{16}$ of the Assessment.	$1\frac{1}{4}$ times the Asst.	300 years.	
$\frac{1}{8}$,,	$2\frac{1}{2}$,,	140 ,,	45 years.
$\frac{5}{16}$,,	$3\frac{3}{4}$,,	87 ,,	
$\frac{1}{4}$,,	5 ,,	60 ,,	30 years.
$\frac{5}{16}$,,	$6\frac{1}{4}$,,	44 ,,	
$\frac{1}{3}$,,	$6\frac{2}{3}$,,	40 ,,	
$\frac{5}{8}$,,	$7\frac{1}{2}$,,	33 ,,	
$\frac{7}{16}$,,	$8\frac{3}{4}$,,	26 ,,	
$\frac{1}{2}$,,	10 ,,	20 ,,	15 years.
$\frac{2}{3}$,,	$13\frac{1}{2}$,,	10 ,,	9 years.

The sum entered in the second column is that which if now paid, once for all, will redeem the Quit Rent or yield an Annual Interest equal to it at 5 per cent.

It is required to find the number of years within which this purchase money, to be received by Government in commutation of it's reversionary claim to the Inám, would with simple Interest at 5 per cent, accumulate to a sum sufficient to yield annual interest equal to the full Assessment of the land; or in other words, in how many years will it amount to 20 times the full Assessment.

Suppose the Assessment to be 1 Rupee the amount will be 20 Rupees.

Let A represent this amount, and P the principal (paid down to redeem the Quit Rent) r, the rate of annual interest on one Rupee or $\frac{1}{20}$ of a Rupee and t, the time or number of years required to be found.

$$\text{then } A = P + Prt.$$

$$\text{or } 20 = P + \frac{Pt}{20}$$

$$= P\left(1 + \frac{t}{20}\right)$$

Substituting for P, the various sums entered in column 2 as the purchase money of the several rates of quit rent, we find the several periods of time required.

Take the sum which redeems a quit rent of $\frac{1}{8}$th of the Assessment, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ Rupees.

$$\text{then } 20 = 2\tfrac{1}{2}\left(1 + \frac{t}{20}\right)$$

$$8 = 1 + \frac{t}{20}$$

$$7 = \frac{t}{20}$$

$$\therefore t = 140 \text{ the number of years.}$$

That is to say, the sum which represents the reversionary claim of Government, if laid out to simple interest, will accumulate in 140 years to an amount, the interest of which will cover the full Assessment of the land which has been exempt from Assessment in the meanwhile.

In other words, the sum now paid to Government is equivalent to a reversionary claim to take effect after 140 years.

The number of years at Compound Interest is found by the following formula..... A, the amount, P the principal, and r the rate of interest per Rupee per annum, being the same as in the preceding calculation.

$$A = P\,(1 + r)^{t}$$

This, if worked out, will give the periods of time entered in column 4 above.

The period of 140 years, the result of the calculation at simple interest only, is thus reduced to 45 years, 60 to 30 years, 20 to 15, and 10 to 9 years, according as the rates of quit rent are respectively ($\frac{1}{8}$) one-eighth, ($\frac{1}{4}$) one-fourth, ($\frac{1}{2}$) one-half and ($\frac{2}{3}$) two-thirds of the Assessment.

B.

PROCLAMATION.

PROPOSED DRAFT OF PROCLAMATION TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE VERNACULAR AFTER THE ARRIVAL OF THE INAM COMMISSIONER IN EACH DISTRICT.

In view to the removal of the evils incident to the state of uncertainty in which Inám tenures and the titles to Inám lands generally are now involved, and the unsatisfactory character of the rules relative to their continuance or reversion, the Government have resolved to adopt a more regular, thorough, and comprehensive plan for their investigation and immediate settlement, and so to confer on this description of property a value and security which it does not now possess. The following are the leading principles according to which the investigation will be conducted, and the various tenures settled, by the Inám Commissioner appointed by the Government for the purpose.

2. Acknowledged length of possession of land tax-free, will always be considered a good title to its continuance as such, and the Government have fixed the period of 50 years enjoyment as conferring such a valid title. Ináms held for a shorter period than 50 years will likewise be recognized absolutely or admitted to a compromise on more or less favorable terms according to length of possession and the circumstances attending the grant. The resumption of an Inám tenure is totally disclaimed except when it has been obtained through fraud of the present incumbent, when the period of its grant has expired, or its conditions are not fulfilled.

3. On the validity of an Inám being established on the foregoing principles, a Title Deed, under the seal and signature of the Inám Commissioner, will be issued to the Inámdár acknowledging his title and specifying the terms of his future tenure; and this Title Deed will be a protection to him and his successors, against any further scrutiny by Government regarding the origin of the Inám, in virtue of any powers conferred by existing regulations.

4. It is the desire of Government, however, to place within the reach of the holders of these Title Deeds, and their descendants or successors, the means of absolving themselves from all liability to any prospective interference on the part of Government and its Officers, by converting all terminable or conditional tenures into permanent freeholds. This conversion will be made on condition of the payment of a moderate sum, in commutation of the right of reversion possessed by the Government in the Ináms—as regards personal grants, in the event of failure of lineal heirs; and as regards service grants, when the service is neither rendered nor available. At present, the Inám holders being restricted from alienating their possessions, whether to strangers or relatives other than lineal heirs; and, in the case of terminable tenures, from transmitting them to their successors; and Ináms being moreover subjected to a vexatious system of enquiry on the occasion of the demise of every holder; their value is necessarily depreciated, and the removal of such restrictions by a compromise with the Government will be of the greatest advantage to their owners. The rates at which these reversionary rights of Government may be extinguished, or surrendered to the Inámdárs, have been fixed upon more liberal terms than a strict calculation of their value would warrant, in view to an immediate settlement, which is of no less importance to the Government than to the Inámdárs themselves. In the generality of cases where the Inámdárs stand in a fair position in respect of heirs, the terms demanded will be an annual quit rent equal to $\frac{1}{8}$th of the assessment of the land; which can however be redeemed, and the Inám converted into permanent and absolute freehold, by the payment of the moderate sum of $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the full assessment of the land.

5. The Inámdárs will understand that except in certain specific cases it is optional with them to accept the proposed conditions, but it is trusted that few will fail to appreciate the advantages resulting to themselves by this mode of settlement.

6. Ináms for charitable and religious objects stand on different grounds: these are already permanent alienations for the support of the Institution or for service therein, and do not admit of the compromise proposed. They will be continued uninterruptedly so long as those objects are fulfilled; and so also will Ináms for the construction or maintenance of water works.

7. As regards Ináms for Revenue and Police services still performed, they will be continued to the actual office holders—any excess, above what may be sufficient for the remuneration of those services, will be confirmed to the holders on the same terms as personal Ináms.

8. Rules affording detailed information on all matters contained in this proclamation, will be separately published; meanwhile the Commissioner desires that all Inámdárs will come forward at once with such genuine proofs of their respective titles as they may possess, and he expects that they will accept in all possible cases the very liberal terms of commutation now proposed to them, as the means of imparting value to their property and averting the consequences of frequent Government interference with their possessions.

Dated (Signed.)

Inám Commissioner.

C.

GENERAL INVITATION TO BE ISSUED IN THE VERNACULAR PREVIOUS TO THE ARRIVAL OF THE DEPUTY COLLECTOR IN EACH VILLAGE.

NOTICE.

To all Inámdárs in the village of

All persons holding Ináms or Lands wholly or partially exempt from Assessment in the village of Talook of in the District of are hereby required to appear either personally or by duly authorized Agent, on or before (*enter*

date) in the Cutcherry of at in together with their Sanads and Title Deeds and such other Documents as they may wish to produce in support of their title to the Inám, and with a written statement giving their name, age, place of residence, relationship to original holders, the particulars of their family or heirs, and the manner and date of their acquiring the Inám and other particulars connected therewith.

Failure to comply with this notice will subject the Inámdárs to the inconvenience of attending in obedience to an individual summons—a non compliance with which will be followed by the penalties provided by the Regulations.

Dated (Signed.)

Special Assistant
to the Inám Commissioner.

Countersigned by Collector.

D.

INDIVIDUAL SUMMONS.

NOTICE.

To

Dharmapuri Krishtama Naidu.

No. of Notice.	Name of Village Talook and Zillah in which the Inám forming the subject of inquiry is situated.	Description of Inám forming subject of inquiry.	Particulars of the Inám.

Whereas it has been determined to inquire into the validity of your title to the Inám described in the foregoing table, and you have failed to appear in pursuance of the general invitation issued for the purpose to all Inámdárs this is to warn you to appear either personally or by a duly authorized Agent at the Cutcherry of at within 15 days after the receipt of this Notice, together with such deeds, accounts or other documents as you may wish to produce in support of your claim.

In the event of your failing to appear either in person or by Agent within the period above allowed, the Inám herein described will be placed under attachment, and will be liable to ultimate resumption after the expiration of a year in the event of your not appearing before the Commission or the Collector of the District within that period.

Dated (Signed.)

Deputy Collector
in the Inám Commission.

E.

FORM (NO. 1) OF MUCHILIKA OR AGREEMENT TO BE PRESENTED BY THE INAMDARS.

I *Dharmapuri Rámaswámi Pillay* holding an Inám situated in the Village of *Velloday*, Talúk of *Periapollium*, District of *Trichinopoly*, under the Title deed No. ( ) and dated granted to me by the Inám Commissioner of the Madras Presidency do hereby agree and bind myself to pay to Government through the officers appointed to collect the Revenue, a quit rent of seven (7) *Rupees* per annum in perpetuity in order to convert my present tenure of the aforesaid Inám into a freehold.

Dated (Signed)

No. Recorded.

OFFICE SEAL

F.

FORM (No. 2) OF MUCHILIKA OR AGREEMENT TO BE PRESENTED BY THE INAMDARS.

I *Dharmapuri Rámaswámi Pillay* holding an Inám situated in the Village of *Velloday*, Talúk of *Periapollium*, District of *Trichinopoly*, under the Title deed No. ( ) and dated 6th July 1859 granted to me by the Inám Commissioner of the Madras Presidency do desire to commute this Quit Rent of seven (7) Rupees per annum now chargeable in perpetuity upon my Inám, by the payment of a sum of money, once for all, equal to 20 years purchase of the Quit rent—and have accordingly paid this day into the talúk Treasury of *Trichinopoly* the sum of one hundred and forty (140) Rupees.

Dated (Signed)

No. Recorded.

OFFICE SEAL.

G.

ALPHABETICAL ABSTRACT, OF RECORDED DECISIONS OF GOVERNMENT IN INAM CASES.

ABANDONMENT. forms a ground for incorporating the Inám abandoned, with the Government lands.

An Inám abandoned long ago by the Registered holder and which came into the possession of another was continued to the latter without limitation, because of the trifling value of the Inám. The policy of resigning all claim upon Ináms of small extent and of trifling value has since been disowned by the Government. A charity Inâm abandoned by the holder, because the proceeds were insufficient to meet the Jodi, was in consequence resumed.

Claimants failing, when called upon, to come forward and substantiate their claims, the Ináms have been resumed as abandoned.

Ináms abandoned for periods of 12, 14, 15,18, 20, and 25 years and more were resumed.

An Inám temporarily abandoned at the Survey, but subsequently reclaimed by the son of the party abandoning, was continued to him.

An Inàm abandoned by the Registered holder, but cultivated occasionally by others, was resumed.

ADOPTION. The Government has reserved to itself the right, *in all cases*, of refusing to recognize the claims of an adopted son, and invariably rejected them unless the fact and circumstances of the adoption were reported to the Collector of the District six months previously to the decease of the party adopting.

On the death of the brother of the Registered holder of a charity Inám, it was continued to his adopted daughters's son for life as an exceptional case.

In the case of a stranger adopted by the holder of an Inám, it was declared resumable, but was continued to the adoptee for his life as an indulgence.

In several cases the adoption of nephews has been recognized and the Inâms continued to them without limitation.

Adoption of a daughter's son has been recognized in one or two cases and the Inám continued without limitation.

An Inám was continued to the daughter-in-law of a distant connection of the registered holder in supercession of the claims of an alleged adopted son, as the adoption appeared fictitious.

The continuance of an Inám to an adopted son was sanctioned, provided he was not a remote relation to, or unconnected with, the family of the original grantee.

Adoption of a brother's son was recognized and the Inám continued without limitation in one case.

Adoption of Mussalmans is unlawful and conveys no right whatever to the adoptee.

Adoption by a widow has been uniformly disallowed, except upon the clearest and most incontestible written authority of the deceased husband.

In certain cases however the adoption by a widow was recognized and the Inám continued for life as a charity.

An Inám was continued to the adopted son of a registered holder and the real sons of the adopter, born subsequently to the adoption, were directed to look to the former for support.

On the death of an adopted son an Inám was continued to the adoptive mother for life.

On the death of the cousin of the registered holder of an Inám, it was continued to his adopted son's wife without limitation.

ALIENATION. From the family of the original grantee before the passing of Regulation XXXI of 1802 was declared in the Board's C. O. of 1818 to invalidate the claim to a Sanad Inám, but in practice the rule has been ignored and such alienations have been recognized and the Ináms continued as if they had not taken place.

In cases in which the possession of the land as Inám is wholly unauthorized and is without proof, the policy has almost invariably been to resume the lands. The possession of an Inám quite unsupported by any evidence whatever, but which had apparently been enjoyed by the last

holder for 41 years was continued to the son of the deceased without limitation *on account of the small extent of the Inám.* But this policy has since been entirely disowned.

In cases in which the land is proved to have been granted as Inám to *some one,* but there is nothing to prove the alienation or how the present holder came to possess it, the Ináms have invariably been resumed. But, in certain cases they have been continued when they were proved to have been in the possession of the holder, in some cases for 30 years and generally for 50.

Ináms of village Officers alienated, have in all cases been ordered to be appropriated to the object for which they had been granted.

Alienations unauthorized by villagers, renters, Amildars, Collectors, &c., have not been recognized, and the lands in almost every case have been resumed.

Where lands have paid revenue or been under attachment for 12 years, claims to exemption have always been disallowed.

CHUTTRUM OR CHOULTRY INAMS.—Have invariably been continued so long as the buildings were in good order and the conditions of the grant fulfilled.

COURT SALES.—Ináms purchased at Court sales have in several cases been continued to the purchasers and their heirs.

DANCING GIRLS INAMS.—Have in some cases been resumed on the ground that the transmission has been through the female line.

DASWANDHAM INAMS.—Have been continued as a matter of course, so long as the conditions were fulfilled and the tanks kept in a proper state of repair.

DAUGHTERS, SUCCESSION OF is generally disallowed and in cases in which the Ináms have been continued it was only as an indulgence, sometimes for life and sometimes without limitation.

DAUGHTER'S SONS, SUCCESSION OF.—Do. do. do.

DAUGHTERS-IN-LAW, SUCCESSION OF.—Ináms have generally been continued to daughters-in-law for life.

DIVIDED FAMILY MEMBERS, SUCCESSION OF.—

1ST DIVIDED BROTHERS.—Their claims have in some cases been allowed, and in others ignored.

2ND DIVIDED COUSIN.—Their claims have invariably been refused.

DIVIDED NEPHEW.—Their claims have sometimes been admitted and sometimes disallowed.

DIVIDED UNCLE.—Their claims have always been refused.

DIVIDED BROTHER-IN-LAW.—Do. do.

DIVISION ON PARTITION OF INAMS.—Permitted as an indulgence.

DIHAT INAMS.—Claims decided according to circumstances. Vide Extract Minutes of Consultation 1857.

ENCROACHMENT.—The excess over the extent entered in the Sanad has invariably been brought under full assessment.

FATHER, SUCCESSION OF.—The claim of a father has always been disallowed and the Inám resumed or continued to other heirs of the holder.

FOSTER SON.—The claims of a foster son have never been allowed.

FOSTER DAUGHTER.—The claims of foster daughters are rarely allowed, and when admitted it was only as an indulgence.

GIFT, ALIENATION OR TRANSFER BY.—The decisions of Government in cases where the last holder of the Inám, or those from whom the last holder inherited it, received the land in gift from the grantee, their families or descendants, or others; have been various and conflicting. Alienation by gift has been strictly prohibited and declared inadmissible. Nevertheless indulgence has occasionally been shown according to circumstances. Length of possession in the family of the donee has generally been considered to confer a certain right. In some instances the Ináms have been continued without limitation, in others for life only, and in others again entirely resumed.

GRAMABHAGAM INAMS.—Are grants in Tanjore made to the Merassidars of villages, in which Ináms were given to strangers by the Rajahs of Tanjore, by the grantees of those Ináms, to compensate them (the Merassidars) for the loss of their rights over the waste lands of which the Ináms were composed. Alienation of these Ináms is freely permitted. In almost all the recorded cases the Ináms have been continued without limitation.

GRAND DAUGHTER.—The succession of grand daughters was recognized in 2 cases.

HEIRS, FAILURE OF may be divided into three classes.

I. Where there is a failure of direct heirs.

II. When there is a failure of male offspring to the last holder or of male members of his family.

III. Where there is an entire failure of heirs.

I. In cases of failure of direct heirs the Ináms were resumed in almost all the cases.

II. In cases of failure of male heirs, resumption has usually been ordered—though the Inám has been continued to the widow for life, or portions to other female members of the family as charity.

III. On failure of any heirs whatever the Ináms escheat to Government.

(45 orders of the kind recorded.)

HEREDITARY TITLE, DEFECT OF.—Defect of hereditary title in grants originally personal and for life only, but which have nevertheless descended to relations, rendered the Inám resumable as a general rule, but the Ináms have been sometimes continued for life as an indulgence. Where the Sanad conveyed no hereditary title, the Ináms have always been partially continued. In one case, although the Inám had been a hundred years in the enjoyment of the same family, it was continued for life only. Defect of hereditary title is not always considered to bar succession to a service Inám when the service continues to be performed.

(26 cases recorded.)

ILLEGITIMATE SONS, SUCCESSION OF.—The claims of an illegitimate son in one case was admitted and the Inám continued to him as a life grant, and in another the continuance to him was ordered, subject to certain payments.

INAMS HELD BY VIRTUE OF EXISTING SANADS OR GRANTS.—These grants are called by various names all denoting the deed of gift to the original grantee; *Sanads, Purwannahs, Sikka sanads* (i. e. Sanads issued under the Royal Signet) *Arzi Ruka* and *Dafter Ruka* grants. The two last are to be found in Tanjore. They are grants not supported by a separate deed of gift under the Rajah's seal, but which are claimed by virtue of a "Ruka" or note endorsed upon the back of the arzi or petition which the grantee in the first instance presented to the Rajah asking for the Inám or by virtue of a similar "Ruka" addressed to the Dafter or Record Department in the Palace.

Sanad Ináms have been usually continued without limitation, but when doubtful or suspicious for life only.

Dufter Ruka Ináms granted in Tanjore previous to the year 1792 have been usually declared to be exempt from interference and havebeen continued without limitation.

(32 cases recorded.)

INAMS WITHOUT SANAD.—Have recently been considered entitled to indulgence on account of long possession or prescription and generally continued without limitation if enjoyed in the same family for any length of time, and of alienated commonly continued to the heir of the deceased holder for life only. Succession to Bhadoursi Ináms without Sanads through the female line is not recognized but possession of Sanad has been held to validate such succession—(Government order No. 290, dated 30th March 1850.)

(114 cases recorded.)

IRREGULAR TRANSMISSION OF INAMS Consists of—I. Alienation from the family of the original grantee, 1st by purchase, 2ndly by gift and 3rdly by mortgage.

Claims in these cases have been usually refused, or only partially allowed.—(See notice under each head.)

II. The transmission of Ináms through the female line.

This has in certain cases been deemed irregular. Twenty eight examples of the kind are given. In some of them this policy is upheld, whilst in others the continuance of the Inám has been continued with or without limitation.

KATTUBADI INAMS.—In South Arcot these Ináms were ordered to be resumed on lapse without report unless peculiar circumstances arise to induce the Collector to recommend their continuance; and in North Arcot, the Government directed that they should be treated as life grants, all demand for service being at once discontinued.

(Orders of Government, 1st December 1806, 9th December 1851, No. 1227, and 15th May 1858, No. 632.

KAVALI INAMS.—These were mostly ordered to be resumed about 1848 and the lands incorporated with Government lands, pensions being granted to the families of the Kavilgars, to cease as lapses occurred.

(Honorable Court's Despatch, No. 71 dated 22nd September 1848.)

(2 Examples are given.)

MATAMS, INAMS TO.—When the endowments granted to these institutions are misapplied, it is open to Government to order their resumption or for the Board to pass a decision under Regulation VII of 1817. The grants are never interfered with so long as the Institutions are kept up.

MORTGAGE.—The claims of mortgages to succession to Ináms are not recognized. In two cases however the Ináms were continued to the mortgagees till the debts were liquidated.

(9 Examples recorded.)

MOTHERS, SUCCESSION OF.—The claims of mothers to succession have generally been admitted, but the Ináms have been continued only for life.

(11 Cases recorded.)

MOTHER-IN-LAW, SUCCESSION OF.—Do. do. do.

(1 Case cited.)

POSSESSION, LONG.—Ináms have been continued in some cases solely on the ground of long possession without discussion of other merits.

POSSESSION, INTERMEDIATE BY ONE NOT ENTITLED TO SUCCEED.—In cases in which Ináms have been temporarily transferred to individuals who are not the legal heirs or holders,—as for instance, when assigned to a relation for maintenance or permanently transferred or alienated to a friend or relation,—it has been usual to allow the Inám to revert to the tansferer or donor, or in other words the legal holder.

(9 Cases recorded.)

PURCHASE, ALIENATION OR TRANSFER BY.—In the majority of the cases recorded, purchasers or their heirs have been allowed to hold the lands tax-free without limitation, occasionally for life only when the purchase was more recent. In one case an Inám was continued even to an adopted son of the deceased, who had purchased it after two alienations from the original grantee, and in another case an Inám alienated by gift prior to 1802 and afterwards purchased from the donor was continued to the son of a second purchaser on his death in 1843.

Purchasers subsequent to the rules of 1848 have not been recognized and the Ináms have been resumed.

Ináms purchased 30 or 40 years back have been sometimes resumed on the ground that the purchaser had been re-imbursed for his outlay.

In other cases Ináms have been continued to widows of purchasers on the ground that valuable consideration had been given.

Good circumstances of heirs of deceased purchasers have occasionally been held sufficient cause for resuming the Inám.

(70 examples recorded.)

RAJABANDHU.—Ináms were certain grants to the relations, &c. of Poligars in North Arcot. Those who were not really relations were allowed to continue in possession of the grant during their lives; while the allowances to relations were continued to them, and an examination into the state of their families was to be made on the lapse of each, and orders passed as to the renewal or cessation of the grant.

SERVICE INAMS.—I. Inám's granted by former Governments for the performance of certain services for the benefit, 1st of religion, 2ndly of education and 3rdly of Public works of general utility. These Ináms have always been continued so long as the purposes for which they were granted are fulfilled and the service continues to be performed.

Village service Ináms have been held to be indivisible and Government have recorded their opinion that when division has taken place—the evil should be corrected.

(60 examples recorded.)

II. Ináms granted by former Governments as official emoluments to their Revenue or other officers—and which, though the services for which they were granted have not been rendered or required by the British Government, have been wholly or in part continued as subsistence grants to the families of the old officials.

These Ináms are *de-jure* resumable when the offices to which they were attached were abolished. Resumption, under the orders of the Court of Directors, was to be had recourse to whenever it could be done without causing hardship to individuals.

SISTER, SUCCESSION OF.—In the two cases recorded, a continuance of the Inám was ordered to the sister for life.

SISTER-IN-LAW, SUCCESSION OF.—The Ináms were continued to the sisters-in-law in the seven cases recorded.

SISTER'S SON, SUCCESSION, OF.—Succession of sister's sons was declared inadmissible.

(2 cases recorded.)

TRANQUEBAR INAMS.—Claims to these Ináms have been recognized and continuance ordered without limitation.

STEP-SON, SUCCESSION OF.—An Inám was continued to a step-son in one special case.

SUBSTITUTION OF OTHER LANDS FOR INAMS TAKEN UP FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES.—The title to succession to such substituted lands is of course governed by the same rules as that to the original Ináms would have been. Inquiry is to be made into a holders title when substitution takes place, as the granting of other land is looked upon as a recognition and confirmation of a title which very probably does not exist at all.

WIDOW, SUCCESSION OF.—In the majority of the cases recorded the Ináms have been continued to the widows for life and rarely without limitation.

(81 cases recorded.)

ZAMINDARS, GRANTS BY.—Vide I. Ináms or grants with sanads.

II. Grants made after the permanent settlement.

III. Ináms without sanads.

IV. If alienated by purchase, &c., vide *purchase*, &c., according as the case for which a precedent is sought comes under one or other of those heads.

In regard to grants made by Zamindars after the permanent settlement the Government have directed that Section XII Regulation XXII of 1802, prohibiting alienations by Zamindars, should be rigidly enforced in future. Whatever diversity of practice may have formerly existed, (the decisions being various with reference to these alienations) it has been the policy of Government latterly, steadily to discountenance them. Though in the majority of cases resumption was ordered, yet long and uninterrupted possession has sometimes been made the ground of continuance.

(Signed) G. N. TAYLOR,

MADRAS, *July* 1859.

57

H.

LIST OF TITLE DEEDS.

1. For tax free hereditary personal Ináms, where option is given.
2. For jodi do. do. do do.
3. For tax free Ináms for one or more lives, in other respects as above.
4. For jodi do. do. do. do.
5. For tax free or jodi Ináms which are alienated from the original Family, and where no option is allowed as regards the payment of Quit Rent. The sentence in Italics will be retained or struck out according to the circumstances.
6. For Ináms held for the support of religious and charitable Institutions, buildings, &c., or services therein, where Quit Rent is already charged.
7. For Ináms held for the support of religious or charitable Institutions, &c., which are tax-free.
8. For Ináms held for services in the Revenue or Police Departments now discontinued.

Title Deeds for village service Ináms, or for other Ináms enjoyed in remuneration for services still rendered, are unnecessary.

N^o. 1

TITLE DEED GRANTED TO

SYDAPOORAM ARNAGHERI MOODELLIAR.

1. On behalf of the Governor in Council of Madras, I acknowledge your Title to a personal Inám situated in the Village of *Narsapur*, in the Talook of *Mogaltur*, *Rajahmundry* District, claimed to be of 5 (five) acres of dry and 4 (four) acres of wet land.

2. This Inám is tax-free and hereditary; but it is not otherwise transferable; and in the event of the failure of lineal heirs, it will lapse to the State.

3. On your agreeing to pay an annual Quit Rent of 5 (five) Rupees, your Inám tenure will be converted into a permanent Freehold; in which case, the land will be your own absolute property, to hold or dispose of as you think proper, subject only to the payment of the above mentioned Quit Rent.

4. If you should desire to commute the Quit Rent for the payment of a sum of money, once for all, equal to 20 (twenty) years' purchase of the Quit Rent, you will be at liberty to do so.

(Signed) G. N. TAYLOR,

Inám Commissioner.

Dated

SEAL OF INÁM COMMISSIONER.

GOVERNMENT SEAL.

Whereas, you have agreed to convert your tenure into a Freehold, on the terms offered you in Clause 3 (three) of this Deed—your Inám is hereby confirmed to you as Freehold in perpetuity, subject only to the payment of the annual Quit Rent therein mentioned, *viz.*, Rupees 5 (five).

(Signed) G. N. TAYLOR,

Dated *Inám Commissioner.*

SEAL OF INÁM COMMISSIONER.

GOVERNMENT SEAL.

Whereas you have agreed to convert your Tenure into an absolute Freehold on the terms offered you in Clause four (4) of this Deed, and have paid into the Government Treasury of Rajahmundry, the sum of Rupees 100 (one hundred) in permanent redemption of the entire Quit Rent chargeable on the land, your Inám is hereby confirmed to you in perpetuity as an absolute Freehold—that is to say, free of all tax whatever to the Government.

(Signed) G. N. TAYLOR,

Dated *Inám Commissioner.*

SEAL OF INÁM COMMISSIONER.

N°. 2

TITLE DEED GRANTED TO

MOOTTOOPOLLUM RAMASAWMY MOODELLIAR.

---

1. On behalf of the Governor in Council of Madras I acknowledge your Title to a Kairáthi Inám situated in the village of *Ponnary*, Talook of *Nayer*, District of *Chingleput*, claimed to be of acres 4-30 of dry land, and acres 3-8 of wet land.

2. This Inám is subject to a Jodi or Quit Rent of Rs. 3 per annum, and is hereditary, but it is not otherwise transferable; and in the event of the failure of lineal heirs it will lapse to the State.

3. On your agreeing to pay an annual Quit Rent of Rs. (5) five, inclusive of the Jodi already charged on the land as above stated, your Inám tenure will be converted into a permanent *Freehold*; in which case the land will be your own absolute property to hold or dispose of as you think proper, subject only to the payment of the above mentioned Quit Rent.

4. If you should desire to commute the Quit Rent for the payment of a sum of money; once for all, equal to 20 (twenty) years' purchase of the Quit Rent, you will be at liberty to do so.

(Signed) G. N. TAYLOR,

Inám Commissioner.

Dated

SEAL OF INÁM COMMISSIONER.

GOVERNMENT SEAL.

Whereas you have agreed to convert your tenure into a Freehold, on the terms offered you in Clause 3 (three) of this Deed, your Inám is hereby confirmed to you as Freehold in perpetuity, subject only to the payment of the annual Quit Rent therein mentioned, *viz.*, Rupees 5 (five).

(Signed) G. N. TAYLOR,

Dated *Inám Commissioner.*

SEAL OF INÁM COMMISSIONER.

GOVERNMENT SEAL.

Whereas you have agreed to convert your Tenure into an absolute Freehold, on the terms offered you in Clause four (4) of the Deed, and have paid into the Government Treasury of *Chingleput*, the sum of Rupees 100 (one hundred) in permanent redemption of the entire Quit Rent chargeable on the land, your Inám is hereby confirmed to you in perpetuity as an absolute Freehold. That is to say, free of all tax whatever to the Government.

(Signed) G. N. TAYLOR,

Dated *Inám Commissioner.*

SEAL OF INÁM COMMISSIONER.

N°. 3

TITLE DEED GRANTED TO

CHINNACAVANAM THAMOTHRA PILLAY.

---

1. On behalf of the Governor in Council of Madras, I acknowledge your title to a personal Inám situated in the village of *Caverypaukum*, Táluk of *Seruvaukum*, District of *North Arcot*, claimed to be acres 4-3, of dry land, and acres 2-5, of wet land.

2. This Inám is tax-free, and confirmed for two lives only, but it is not otherwise transferable; and on the expiration of the limited term abovementioned it will lapse to the State.

3. On your agreeing to pay an annual quit rent of Rs. (5) five, your Inám tenure will be converted into a permanent *Freehold;* in which case the land will be your own absolute property, to hold or dispose of as you think proper, subject only to the payment of the above-mentioned quit rent.

4. If you should desire to commute the quit rent for the payment of a sum of money, once for all equal to (20) twenty years' purchase of the quit rent you will be at liberty to do so.

(Signed) G. N. TAYLOR,

Dated *Inám Commissioner.*

SEAL OF INÁM COMMISSIONER.

GOVERNMENT SEAL.

Whereas you have agreed to convert your tenure into a Freehold, on the terms offered you in Clause 3 (three) of this Deed, your Inám is hereby confirmed to you as Freehold in perpetuity, subject only to the payment of the annual quit rent therein mentioned, *viz.*, Rupees 5 (five).

Dated

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

SEAL OF INÁM COMMISSIONER.

GOVERNMENT SEAL.

Whereas you have agreed to convert your Tenure into an absolute Freehold, on the terms offered you in Clause four (4) of this Deed and have paid into the Government Treasury of North Arcot the sum of Rs. (100) one hundred, in permanent redemption of the entire quit rent chargeable on the land, your Inám is hereby confirmed to you in perpetuity as an absolute Freehold. That is to say, free of all tax whatever to the Government.

Dated

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

SEAL OF INÁM COMMISSIONER.

N°. 4

TITLE DEED GRANTED TO

PARIVAUKUM RAGAVOOLOO NAIDOO.

---

1. On behalf of the Governor in Council of Madras I acknowledge your Title to a *personal* Inám situated in the village of *Caroongooly*, Táluk of *Therooporoor*, District of *Salem*, claimed to be of acres 5-7 of dry land, and acres 4-2 of wet land.

2. This Inám is subject to a Jodi or quit rent of Rs. (4) four per annum, and is confirmed for two lives only, but it is not otherwise transferable; and on the expiration of the limited term abovementioned it will lapse to the State.

3. On your agreeing to pay an annual quit rent of Rs. (6) six, inclusive of the Jodi already charged on the land as above stated, your Inám tenure will be converted into freehold; in which case the land will be your own absolute property to hold or dispose of as you think proper, subject only to the payment of the abovementioned quit rent.

4. If you should desire to commute the quit rent for the payment of a sum of money, once for all, equal to (20) twenty years' purchase of the quit rent, you will be a liberty to do so.

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

Dated

SEAL OF INÁM COMMISSIONER.

GOVERNMENT SEAL

Whereas you have agreed to convert your tenure into a Freehold, on the terms offered you in Clause (3) three of this Deed, your Inám is hereby confirmed to you as Freehold in perpetuity, subject only to the payment of the annual Quit Rent therein mentioned, *viz.*, Rupees (6) six.

Dated

(Signed) G. N. TAYLOR,

Inám Commissioner.

SEAL OF INÁM COMMISSIONER.

GOVERNMENT SEAL

Whereas you have agreed to convert your Tenure into an absolute Freehold on the terms offered you in Clause (4) four of this Deed, and have paid into the Government Treasury of Salem, Rs. (120) one hundred and twenty in permanent redemption of the entire Quit Rent chargeable on the land, your Inám is hereby confirmed to you in perpetuity as an absolute Freehold, that is to say, free of all tax whatever to the Government.

(Signed) G. N. TAYLOR,

Inám Commissioner.

Dated

SEAL OF INÁM COMMISSIONER.

GOVERNMENT SEAL.

N°. 5

TITLE DEED GRANTED TO DHURMAPURI RAMASAWMY PILLAY.

1. On behalf of the Governor in Council of Madras, I acknowledge your title to a *personal* Inám situated in the village of *Velloday*, Táluk of *Periapollium*, District of *Trichinopoly*, claimed to be of acres 4-23 of dry land, and acres 2-5 of wet land.

2. This Inám being an alienation from the original family will be subject to the payment of an annual Quit Rent of Rs. (7) seven, (*inclusive of the amount already charged thereon*) which is hereby imposed upon it in commutation of the claims of Government arising from your defective title. The Inám is confirmed to you in Free-hold. In other words the land will be your own absolute property to hold or dispose of as you think proper, subject only to the payment of the abovementioned Quit Rent.

3. If you should desire to commute the Quit Rent for the payment of a sum of money once for all equal to 20 years' purchase of the Quit Rent, you will be at liberty to do so.

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

Dated

SEAL OF INÁM COMMISSIONER.

GOVERNMENT SEAL.

Whereas you have agreed to convert your Tenure into an absolute Freehold on the terms offered you in Clause 3 (three) of this Deed, and have paid into the Government Treasury of Trichinopoly, the sum of Rs. (140) one hundred and forty in permanent redemption of the Quit Rent chargeable on the land, your Inám is hereby confirmed to you in perpetuity as an absolute Freehold, that is to say, free of all tax whatever to the Government.

(Signed) G. N. TAYLOR,

Inám Commissioner.

Dated

SEAL OF INÁM COMMISSIONER.

N°. 6

TITLE DEED GRANTED TO

COVOOR RAGAVA CHARLOO, Manager for the time being of Theroovayerpady Pagoda.

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1. On behalf of the Governor in Council of Madras, I acknowledge your title to a *Dévádáyam, or Pagoda Inám*, situated in the village of *Theruvoyerpady* in the Táluk of *Conjeeveram*, in the District of *Coimbatore*, claimed to be of acres 7-35 of dry land and acres 4-2 of wet land, held for the support of the Pagoda called Streekrishna Swamy in that village.

2. This Inám is confirmed to you and your successors, subject to the existing Quit Rent of Rs. (5) five per annum, to be held without interference so long as the conditions of the grant are duly fulfilled.

3. If you should desire to commute the Quit Rent for the payment of a sum of money, once for all, equal to (20) twenty years' purchase of the Quit Rent, you will be a liberty to do so.

(Signed) G. N. TAYLOR,

Dated *Inám Commissioner.*

SEAL OF INÁM COMMISSIONER.

GOVERNMENT SEAL.

Whereas you have agreed to convert your Tenure into an absolute Freehold on the terms offered you in Clause (3) three of this Deed, and have paid into the Government Treasury of Coimbatore, the sum of Rs. (100) one hundred, in permanent redemption of the entire Quit Rent chargeable on the land, your Inám is hereby confirmed to you in perpetuity as an absolute Freehold—that is to say, free of all tax whatever to the Government.

(Signed) G. N. TAYLOR,

Dated *Inám Commissioner.*

SEAL OF INÁM COMMISSIONER.

GOVERNMENT SEAL.

N^o. 7

TITLE DEED GRANTED TO

COTOOR RAMALINGUM PILLAY, Manager for the time being of Carunguli Pagoda.

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1. On behalf of the Governor in Council of Madras I acknowledge your title to a *Dévádáyam* or *Pagoda Inám* situated in the village of *Krishnaverum*, in the Táluk of *Caroongooli*, in the District of *Tanjore*, claimed to be of acres 4-23 of dry land and acres 3-7 of wet land, and held for the support of the Pagoda called Ishwara Swami in that village.

2. This Inám is confirmed to you and your successors tax-free; to be held without interference so long as the conditions of the grant are duly fulfilled.

(Signed) G. N. TAYLOR,

Inám Commissioner.

Dated

SEAL OF INÁM COMMISSIONER.

GOVERNMENT SEAL.

N°. 8

TITLE DEED GRANTED TO

DHURMAPURI RAMASAWMY PILLAY.

---

1. On behalf of the Governor in Council of Madras, I acknowledge your title to an Inám originally granted for service situated in the village of *Velloday* Táluk of *Periapollium*, District of *Trichinopoly*, claimed to be of acres 4-23 of dry land, and acres 2-5 of wet land.

2. This Inám being held for service now discontinued will be subject to the payment of an annual Quit Rent of Rs. (7) seven, *(inclusive of the amount already charged thereon)* which is hereby imposed upon it in commutation both of the service thus discontinued and of the reversionary interest possessed by Government in the Inám. The Inám is now confirmed to you in Freehold. In other words the land will be your own absolute property to hold or dispose of as you think proper subject only to the payment of the abovementioned Quit Rent.

3. If you should desire to commute the Quit Rent for the payment of a sum of money once for all equal to (20) years' purchase of the Quit Rent, you will be at liberty to do so.

(Signed) G. N. TAYLOR,

Dated *Inám Commissioner.*

SEAL OF INAM COMMISSIONER.

GOVERNMENT SEAL.

Whereas you have agreed to convert your Tenure into an absolute Freehold on the terms offered you in Clause 3 (three) of this Deed, and have paid into the Government Treasury of Trichinopoly, the sum of Rs. (140) one hundred and forty in permanent redemption of the quit rent chargeable on the land, your Inám is hereby confirmed to you in perpetuity as an absolute Freehold, that is to say, free of all tax whatever to the Government.

(Signed) G. N. TAYLOR,

Inám Commissioner.

Dated

SEAL OF INÁM COMMISSIONER.

Register of Inams in the Village of

Class, Extent and Value of Inam.							Description, Tenure, and Do-		
			Extent.					Tenure.	
No. of case or entire holding under one grant in this Village.	General Class to which the Inam belongs.	Survey number & name of field or fields comprised in the grant. Dry, Wet, or Garden.	*Local Measure.* Even where the local measure is in Acres, Goontas, & Annas, it is to be entered in this column.	*Acres & Decimals.* English measure.	*Survey Assessment.*	*Revised, or present Assessment.* Where no survey has been made, and no Assessment fixed by Government, the cess paid by the ryot to the Inamdar, or the average Assessment of similar Government land should be entered in col. 7.	*Description of Inam.* If for service, it is to be stated whether the service is continued. If for tanks, buildings, &c., whether they are efficiently kept up.	Whether free of tax, i. e. sarva, Dumbála, &c., or liable to quit rent, i. e. Jodi, Kattubadi, Bediga, &c. Amount of latter to be entered.	Hereditary, unconditional, for life only, or for 2 or more lives.
2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Dharmadayem Endowment for a charitable institution.	Wet	Cawnies	Acres.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Dharmadayem Granted for the support of the Choultry in Maduravayel on the Northern Road. It is efficiently kept up and is a great public convenience.	Jodi Rs. 6. 9.	Permanent, so long as the choultry is kept up.
		No. 205	1 8 0	2 0 0	5 4 0	2 10 0			
		„ 206	2 4 0	3 0 0	7 14 0	3 15 0			
		Dry							
		No. 207	5 4 0	7 0 0	18 6 0	9 3 0			
		„ 208	3 12 0	5 0 0	13 2 0	6 9 0			
		Garden							
		No. 209	1 8 0	2 0 0	5 4 0	2 10 0			
		„ 210	0 12 0	1 0 0	2 10 0	1 5 0			
	Personal.	Wet No. 51	2 4 0	3 0 0	15 12 0	7 14 0	Bartwarthi. Granted for the personal benefit of the holder.	3 15 0	Hereditary.

5th July, 1859.

(No.) in the Táluk of in the District of

DOCUMENTS IN SUPPORT OF THE INAM.		NAME AND RELATIONSHIP OF ORIGINAL GRANTEE AND OF SUBSEQUENT AND PRESENT HOLDERS:—LENGTH OF POSSESSION.										
	Written Instruments in support of the claim. Original Sanad, all Miscellaneous documents, and other proofs of long possession. In this column it should be stated whether the Inam is held with or without grant, whether the grant is produced, or lost, &c., and the general specification of terms of all documents produced, should be given.	Name of original grantee.	Name entered in the Register prepared according to Reg. XXXI. of 1802, or in the permanent settlement accounts; and relationship of persons so entered to original grantee.	Name entered in the Survey, or in any subsequent accounts; and relationship to predecessors.	If the Inám has been subdivided, the name, &c. of each sharer should be entered in these columns. Particulars regarding Present Owner.					REMARKS. An abstract of the Government order in every case of lapse already reported must be entered in this column. Deputy Collector's opinion and recommendation.	Decision of the Inam Commissioner or his Assistants.
By whom granted and in what year.					Name and Age.	Place of Residence.	Relation to original grantee of subsequent Registered holder.	Surviving heirs of the present incumbent.	If unconnected with the original holders, possession how obtained, and in what year.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Granted by Nabob Wallajah in 1785.	Original grant..... 1 Dumbalas granted by Amildars &c. from 1798 to 1805..... 8 Tarum Accounts of 1763..... 1 Permanent settlement account of 1802..... 1 Original Sanad is not produced, but the entries in the Register prepared in 1802, show that this Inám was granted for the support of the choultry herein described.	Gopala Charry.	Kristnama Charry, Son of the original grantee.	Ragava Chary grandson to the original grantee. Entered in the survey account of 1806.	Gopala Charry aged about 30.	Manamad in the Terupur Talúk District of Chingleput.	Grandson to the original grantee in the [illegible]	Undivided brother, Narsima Charry Son, Ramanja Charry. Wife, Lutchmamall.		The Inám being of an older date than 50 years, is recommended to be confirmed to the choultry permanently so long as it is efficiently maintained, subject to the present Jodi of Rs. 6 9 0. (Signed.) Dated. *Deputy Collector.*	Confirmed accordingly. (Signed.) *Asst. Commissioner.* Dated. G. N. Taylor, *Inám Commissioner.*
Not known.	No original grant is produced, but the Inam is entered in the Tarum account of 1763; in the permanent settlement account of 1802; and in the Register prepared in that year. The Maniem is entered in the above accounts as belonging to Ramaputter, without any further particulars.	Not known.	Ramaputter.	Soobbaputter, grandson to Ramaputter entered in the survey account of 1810.	Soobba Charry aged about 20.	Agarum in the above Talúk.	Not stated to original grantee or subsequent holder.	Not yet married, Divided nephew, or brother's Son Rama Charry.	The Inám was purchased by Streenavasa Charry, Father of Soobba Charry, from the party whose name is entered in the 15th column in the year 1850, for the sum of 100 Rs. Documents in support of the sale are produced.	Upon the death of Streenevasa Charry in 1845, this Inám was ordered on the 10th of March 1846, to be continued to Soobba Charry, subject to report on his death. The Inám being of an older date than 50 years, and the present incumbent, though a stranger to the family of the grantee, having fairly obtained it by purchase, it is proposed to confirm the Inám to him as Freehold, subject to an additional quitrent of $\frac{1}{8}$th of the difference between, the full Assessment and the present Jodi, which, together with the present Jodi, will make 5 Rupees. The Inamdar is prepared to redeem the quitrent. (Signed.) Dated. *Deputy Collector.*	Title confirmed accordingly, subject to the annual payment of 5 Rupees. Signed *Assistant Commissioner.* The Inamdar agrees to redeem the annual quitrent of 5 Rupees, by the payment once for all of 100 Rupees. This sum he has accordingly paid into the Government Treasury of this District and his Inam has been confirmed to him as an absolute Freehold in perpetuity, under the Seal of the Government. (Signed.) G. N. Taylor, Dated. *Inám Commissioner.*

Pattern Register.

G. N. TAYLOR,
Inám Commissioner.

(No.) in the Táluk of in the District of

DOCUMENTS IN SUPPORT OF THE INAM.		NAME AND RELATIONSHIP OF ORIGINAL GRANTEE AND OF SUBSEQUENT AND PRESENT HOLDERS:—LENGTH OF POSSESSION.										
	Written Instruments in support of the claim. Original Sanad, all Miscellaneous documents, and other proofs of long possession. In this column it should be stated whether the Inam is held with or without grant, whether the grant is produced, or lost, &c., and the general specification of terms of all documents produced, should be given.	Name of original grantee.	Name entered in the Register prepared according to Reg. XXXI. of 1802, or in the permanent settlement accounts; and relationship of persons so entered to original grantee.	Name entered in the Survey, or in any subsequent accounts; and relationship to predecessors.	If the Inám has been subdivided, the name, &c. of each sharer should be entered in these columns. Particulars regarding Present Owner.					REMARKS. An abstract of the Government order in every case of lapse already reported must be entered in this column. Deputy Collector's opinion and recommendation.	Decision of the Inam Commissioner or his Assistants.
By whom granted and in what year.					Name and Age.	Place of Residence.	Relation to original grantee of subsequent Registered holder.	Surviving heirs of the present incumbent.	If unconnected with the original holders, possession how obtained, and in what year.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Granted by Nabob Wallajah in 1785.	Original grant..... 1 Dumbalas granted by Amildars &c. from 1798 to 1805..... 8 Tarum Accounts of 1763..... 1 Permanent settlement account of 1802..... 1 Original Sanad is not produced, but the entries in the Register prepared in 1802, show that this Inám was granted for the support of the choultry herein described.	Gopala Charry.	Kristnama Charry, Son of the original grantee.	Ragava Chary grandson to the original grantee. Entered in the survey account of 1806.	Gopala Charry aged about 30.	Manamad in the Terupur Talúk District of Chingleput.	Grandson to the original grantee in the [illegible]	Undivided brother, Narsima Charry Son, Ramanja Charry. Wife, Lutchmamall.		The Inám being of an older date than 50 years, is recommended to be confirmed to the choultry permanently so long as it is efficiently maintained, subject to the present Jodi of Rs. 6 9 0. (Signed.) Dated. *Deputy Collector.*	Confirmed accordingly. (Signed.) *Asst. Commissioner.* Dated. G. N. Taylor, *Inám Commissioner.*
Not known.	No original grant is produced, but the Inam is entered in the Tarum account of 1763; in the permanent settlement account of 1802; and in the Register prepared in that year. The Maniem is entered in the above accounts as belonging to Ramaputter, without any further particulars.	Not known.	Ramaputter.	Soobbaputter, grandson to Ramaputter entered in the survey account of 1810.	Soobba Charry aged about 20.	Agarum in the above Talúk.	Not stated to original grantee or subsequent holder.	Not yet married, Divided nephew, or brother's Son Rama Charry.	The Inám was purchased by Streenavasa Charry, Father of Soobba Charry, from the party whose name is entered in the 15th column in the year 1850, for the sum of 100 Rs. Documents in support of the sale are produced.	Upon the death of Streenevasa Charry in 1845, this Inám was ordered on the 10th of March 1846, to be continued to Soobba Charry, subject to report on his death. The Inám being of an older date than 50 years, and the present incumbent, though a stranger to the family of the grantee, having fairly obtained it by purchase, it is proposed to confirm the Inám to him as Freehold, subject to an additional quitrent of $\frac{1}{8}$th of the difference between, the full Assessment and the present Jodi, which, together with the present Jodi, will make 5 Rupees. The Inamdar is prepared to redeem the quitrent. (Signed.) Dated. *Deputy Collector.*	Title confirmed accordingly, subject to the annual payment of 5 Rupees. Signed *Assistant Commissioner.* The Inamdar agrees to redeem the annual quitrent of 5 Rupees, by the payment once for all of 100 Rupees. This sum he has accordingly paid into the Government Treasury of this District and his Inam has been confirmed to him as an absolute Freehold in perpetuity, under the Seal of the Government. (Signed.) G. N. Taylor, Dated. *Inám Commissioner.*

Pattern Register.

G. N. TAYLOR,
Inám Commissioner.

(No.) in the Táluk of in the District of

DOCUMENTS IN SUPPORT OF THE INAM.		NAME AND RELATIONSHIP OF ORIGINAL GRANTEE AND OF SUBSEQUENT AND PRESENT HOLDERS:—LENGTH OF POSSESSION.										
	Written Instruments in support of the claim. Original Sanad, all Miscellaneous documents, and other proofs of long possession. In this column it should be stated whether the Inam is held with or without grant, whether the grant is produced, or lost, &c., and the general specification of terms of all documents produced, should be given.	Name of original grantee.	Name entered in the Register prepared according to Reg. XXXI. of 1802, or in the permanent settlement accounts; and relationship of persons so entered to original grantee.	Name entered in the Survey, or in any subsequent accounts; and relationship to predecessors.	If the Inám has been subdivided, the name, &c. of each sharer should be entered in these columns. Particulars regarding Present Owner.					REMARKS. An abstract of the Government order in every case of lapse already reported must be entered in this column. Deputy Collector's opinion and recommendation.	Decision of the Inam Commissioner or his Assistants.
By whom granted and in what year.					Name and Age.	Place of Residence.	Relation to original grantee of subsequent Registered holder.	Surviving heirs of the present incumbent.	If unconnected with the original holders, possession how obtained, and in what year.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Granted by Nabob Wallajah in 1785.	Original grant..... 1 Dumbalas granted by Amildars &c. from 1798 to 1805..... 8 Tarum Accounts of 1763..... 1 Permanent settlement account of 1802..... 1 Original Sanad is not produced, but the entries in the Register prepared in 1802, show that this Inám was granted for the support of the choultry herein described.	Gopala Charry.	Kristnama Charry, Son of the original grantee.	Ragava Chary grandson to the original grantee. Entered in the survey account of 1806.	Gopala Charry aged about 30.	Manamad in the Terupur Talúk District of Chingleput.	Grandson to the original grantee in the [illegible]	Undivided brother, Narsima Charry Son, Ramanja Charry. Wife, Lutchmamall.		The Inám being of an older date than 50 years, is recommended to be confirmed to the choultry permanently so long as it is efficiently maintained, subject to the present Jodi of Rs. 6 9 0. (Signed.) Dated. *Deputy Collector.*	Confirmed accordingly. (Signed.) *Asst. Commissioner.* Dated. G. N. Taylor, *Inám Commissioner.*
Not known.	No original grant is produced, but the Inam is entered in the Tarum account of 1763; in the permanent settlement account of 1802; and in the Register prepared in that year. The Maniem is entered in the above accounts as belonging to Ramaputter, without any further particulars.	Not known.	Ramaputter.	Soobbaputter, grandson to Ramaputter entered in the survey account of 1810.	Soobba Charry aged about 20.	Agarum in the above Talúk.	Not stated to original grantee or subsequent holder.	Not yet married, Divided nephew, or brother's Son Rama Charry.	The Inám was purchased by Streenavasa Charry, Father of Soobba Charry, from the party whose name is entered in the 15th column in the year 1850, for the sum of 100 Rs. Documents in support of the sale are produced.	Upon the death of Streenevasa Charry in 1845, this Inám was ordered on the 10th of March 1846, to be continued to Soobba Charry, subject to report on his death. The Inám being of an older date than 50 years, and the present incumbent, though a stranger to the family of the grantee, having fairly obtained it by purchase, it is proposed to confirm the Inám to him as Freehold, subject to an additional quitrent of $\frac{1}{8}$th of the difference between, the full Assessment and the present Jodi, which, together with the present Jodi, will make 5 Rupees. The Inamdar is prepared to redeem the quitrent. (Signed.) Dated. *Deputy Collector.*	Title confirmed accordingly, subject to the annual payment of 5 Rupees. Signed *Assistant Commissioner.* The Inamdar agrees to redeem the annual quitrent of 5 Rupees, by the payment once for all of 100 Rupees. This sum he has accordingly paid into the Government Treasury of this District and his Inam has been confirmed to him as an absolute Freehold in perpetuity, under the Seal of the Government. (Signed.) G. N. Taylor, Dated. *Inám Commissioner.*

Pattern Register.

G. N. TAYLOR,
Inám Commissioner.

Rec: 4271/69

Pros: 15 June/70 L 2 162

2/70 N. 161-162

30 6 70

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A/Appendix D

Agreement from T. Lin

Lists

N°.

TITLE DEED GRANTED TO

1. By order of the Governor in Council of Madras acting on behalf of the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, I acknowledge your Title to a personal Inám consisting of the right to the Government revenue on land claimed to be acres of dry acres of wet and acres of garden and situated in the village of Táluq of District of .

2. This Inám is tax free, and hereditary; but it is not otherwise transferable, and in the event of the failure of lineal heirs, it will lapse to the State.

3. On your agreeing to pay an annual Quit Rent of Rupees your Inám tenure will be converted into a permanent Freehold; in which case, the Inám will be your own absolute property, to hold or dispose of as you think proper, subject only to the payment of the abovementioned Quit Rent.

4. If you should desire to commute the Quit Rent for the payment of a sum of money, once for all, equal to (20) twenty years' purchase of the Quit Rent, you will be at liberty to do so.

Dated

Madras

Inam Commissionr.

Whereas you have agreed to convert your tenure into a Freehold, on the terms offered you in clause (3) three of this Deed; By order of the Governor in Council of Madras acting on behalf of the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL I hereby confirm to you your Inam as Freehold in perpetuity, subject only to the payment of the annual Quit Rent therein mentioned, VIZ., Rupees

Dated
Madras

Inam Commissioner

Whereas you have agreed to convert your tenure into an absolute Freehold, on the terms offered you in Clause (4) four of this Deed, and have paid into the Government Treasury of the sum of Rupees

in permanent redemption of the entire Quit Rent chargeable on the Inám; By order of the Governor in Council of Madras acting on behalf of the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, I hereby confirm to you your Inam in perpetuity as an absolute Freehold, that is to say, free of all tax whatever to the Government.

Dated
Madras

Inam Commissioner.

TITLE DEED GRANTED TO

1. By order of the Governor in Council of Madras acting on behalf of the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, I acknowledge your Title to a Personal Inám consisting of the right to the Government revenue on land claimed to be acres of dry acres acres of wet and of garden and situated in the Village of Táluq of District of

2. The Inám is subject to a Jódi or Quit-rent of Rupees per annum, and is hereditary, but it is not otherwise transferable; and in the event of the failure of lineal heirs it will lapse to the State.

3. On your agreeing to pay an annual Quit-rent of Rupees inclusive of the Jódi already charged on the Inám as above stated, your Inám tenure will be converted into a permanent Freehold; in which case the Inám will be your own absolute property to hold or dispose of as you think proper, subject only to the payment of the above-mentioned Quit-rent.

4. If you should desire to commute the Quit-rent for the payment of a sum of money, once for all, equal to (20) twenty years' purchase of the Quit-rent, you will be at liberty to do so.

Dated

Madras,

Inam Commissioner.

WHEREAS you have agreed to convert your tenure into a Freehold on the terms offered you in clause (3) three of this Deed; By order of the Governor in Council of Madras acting on behalf of the SECRETARY of STATE for INDIA in COUNCIL, I hereby confirm to you your Inám as Freehold in perpetuity, subject only to the payment of the annual Quit-rent therein mentioned, viz., Rupees

Dated

Madras,

Inam Commissioner.

WHEREAS you have agreed to convert your tenure into an absolute Freehold, on the terms offered you in clause (4) four of this Deed, and have paid into the Government Treasury of the sum of Rupees
in permanent redemption of the entire Quit-rent chargeable on the Inám; By order of the Governor in Council of Madras acting on behalf of the SECRETARY of STATE for INDIA in COUNCIL, I hereby confirm to you your Inám in perpetuity as an absolute Freehold, that is to say, free of all tax whatever to the Government.

Dated

Madras,

Inam Commissioner.

4

N^o.

TITLE DEED GRANTED TO

1. By order of the Governor in Council of Madras acting on behalf of the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, I acknowledge your Title to a Personal Inám consisting of the right to the Government revenue on land claimed to be acres of dry acres of wet and acres of garden and situated in the Village of Táluq of. District of

2. This Inám is tax-free, and confirmed for only, but it is not otherwise transferable; and on the expiration of the limited term above mentioned it will lapse to the State.

3. On your agreeing to pay an annual Quit-rent of Rupees your Inám tenure will be converted into a permanent Freehold; in which case the Inám will be your own absolute property, to hold or dispose of as you think proper, subject only to the payment of the above-mentioned Quit-rent.

4. If you should desire to commute the quit rent for the payment of a sum of money, once for all, equal to 20 (twenty) years' purchase of the Quit-rent, you will be at liberty to do so.

Dated

Madras,

Inám Commissioner.

5

WHEREAS you have agreed to convert your tenure into a Freehold, on the terms offered you in clause (3) three of this Deed; By order of the Governor in Council of Madras acting on behalf of the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, I hereby confirm to you your Inám as Freehold in perpetuity, subject only to the payment of the annual Quit-rent therein mentioned, viz., Rupees.

Dated

Madras,

Inám Commissioner.

WHEREAS you have agreed to convert your tenure into an absolute Freehold on the terms offered you in clause (4) four of this Deed, and have paid into the Government Treasury of the sum of Rupees in permanent redemption of the entire Quit-rent chargeable on the Inám; By order of the Governor in Council of Madras acting on behalf of the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, I hereby confirm to you your Inám in perpetuity as an absolute Freehold, that is to say, free of all tax whatever to the Government.

Dated

Madras,

Inám Commissioner.

6

N^o.

TITLE DEED GRANTED TO

1. By order of the Governor in Council of Madras acting on behalf of the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, I acknowledge your Title to a Personal Inám consisting of the right to the Government revenue on land claimed to be acres of dry acres of wet and acres of garden and situated in the Village of Tálúq of District of

2. This Inám is subject to a Jódi or Quit-rent of Rupees per annum, and is confirmed for only, but it is not otherwise transferable; and on the expiration of the limited term above-mentioned it will lapse to the State.

3. On your agreeing to pay an annual Quit-rent of Rupees inclusive of the Jódi already charged on the Inám as above stated, your Inám tenure will be converted into Freehold; in which case the Inám will be your own absolute property, to hold or dispose of as you think proper, subject only to the payment of the above mentioned Quit-rent.

4. If you should desire to commute the Quit-rent for the payment of a sum of money, once for all, equal to (20) twenty years' purchase of the Quit-rent, you will be at liberty to do so.

Dated

Madras.

Inam Commissioner.

WHEREAS you have agreed to convert your tenure into a Freehold, on the terms offered you in clause (3) three of this Deed; By order of the Governor in Council of Madras, acting on behalf of the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, I hereby confirm to you your Inám as Freehold in perpetuity, subject only to the payment of the annual Quit-rent therein mentioned, viz., Rupees

Dated

Madras.

Inam Commissioner.

WHEREAS you have agreed to convert your tenure into an absolute Freehold on the terms offered you in clause (4) four of this Deed, and have paid into the Government Treasury of Rupees in permanent redemption of the entire Quit-rent chargeable on the Inám; By order of the Governor in Council of Madras acting on behalf of the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, I hereby confirm to you your Inám in perpetuity as an absolute Freehold, that is to say, free of all tax whatever to the Government.

Dated

Madras.

Inam Commissioner.

8

N°.

TITLE DEED GRANTED TO

1. By order of the Governor in Council of Madras acting on behalf of the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, I acknowledge your title to a personal Inám consisting of the right to the Government revenue on land claimed to be acres of dry acres of wet and acres of garden and situated in the Village of Táluq of District of

2. This Inám being an alienation from the original family will be subject to the payment of an annual Quit-rent of Rupees *(inclusive of the amount already charged thereon)* which is hereby imposed upon it in commutation of the claims of Government arising from your defective title. The Inám is confirmed to you in Freehold. In other words, the Inám will be your own absolute property to hold or dispose of as you think proper, subject only to the payment of the above-mentioned Quit-rent.

3. If you should desire to commute the Quit-rent for the payment of a sum of money, once for all, equal to 20 years' purchase of the Quit-rent, you will be at liberty to do so.

Dated

Madras.

Inám Commissioner.

Whereas you have agreed to convert your tenure into an absolute Freehold, on the terms offered you in clause (3) three of this Deed, and have paid into the Government Treasury of

Rupees the sum of

in permanent redemption of the Quit-rent chargeable on the Inám; By order of the Governor in Council of Madras acting on behalf of the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, I hereby confirm to you your Inám in perpetuity as an absolute Freehold, that is to say, free of all tax whatever to the Government.

Dated

Madras

Inám Commissioner.

15

N^o.

TITLE DEED GRANTED TO

1. By order of the Governor in Council of Madras acting on behalf of the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUTCIL, I acknowledge your Title to a Inám consisting of the right to the Government revenue on land claimed to be acres of dry acres of wet, and acres of garden and situated in the Village of Táluq of District of and held for

2. This Inám is confirmed to you and your successors, subject to the existing Quit-rent of Rupees per annum, to be held without interference so long as the conditions of the grant are duly fulfilled.

3. If you should desire to commute the Quit-rent for the payment of a sum of money, once for all, equal to (20) twenty years' purchase of the Quit-rent, you will be at liberty to do so.

Dated

Madras.

Inám Commissioner

Whereas you have agreed to convert your tenure into an absolute Freehold, on the terms offered you in clause (3) three of this Deed, and have paid into the Government Treasury of the sum of Rupees in permanent redemption of the entire Quit-rent chargeable on the Inám; By order of the Governor in Council of Madras acting on behalf of the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, I hereby confirm to you your Inám in perpetuity as an absolute Freehold, that is to say free of all tax whatever to the Government.

Dated

Madras

Inám Commissioner.

12

N^o.

TITLE DEED GRANTED TO

1. By order of the Governor in Council of Madras acting on behalf of the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, I acknowledge your Title to a or Inám consisting of the right to the Government revenue on land claimed to be acres of dry acres of wet and acres of garden and situated in the village of Táluq of District of and held for

2. This Inám is confirmed to you and your successors tax-free; to be held without interference so long as the conditions of the grant are duly fulfilled.

Dated

Madras.

Inám Commissioner.

N°.

TITLE DEED GRANTED TO

1. By order of the Governor in Council of Madras acting on behalf of the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, I acknowledge your title to an Inám consisting of the right to the Government revenue on land claimed to be acres of dry acres of wet and acres of garden originally granted for service and situated in the Village of Táluq of District of

2. This Inám being held for service now discontinued will be subject to the payment of an annual Quit-rent of Rupees *(inclusive of the amount already charged thereon)* which is hereby imposed upon it in commutation both of the service thus discontinued and of the reversionary interest possessed by Government in the Inam. The Inám is now confirmed to you in Freehold. In other words, the Inám will be your own absolute property to hold or dispose of as you think proper, subject only to the payment of the above-mentioned Quit-rent.

3. If you should desire to commute the Quit-rent for the payment of a sum of money, once for all, equal to 20 years' purchase of the Quit-rent, you will be at liberty to do so.

Dated

Madras,

Inam Commissioner.

N°.

TITLE DEED GRANTED TO

1. By order of the Governor in Council of Madras acting on behalf of the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, I acknowledge your title to an Inám consisting of the right to the Government revenue on land claimed to be acres of dry acres of wet and acres of garden originally granted for service and situated in the Village of Táluq of District of

2. This Inám being held for service now discontinued will be subject to the payment of an annual Quit-rent of Rupees *(inclusive of the amount already charged thereon)* which is hereby imposed upon it in commutation both of the service thus discontinued and of the reversionary interest possessed by Government in the Inam. The Inám is now confirmed to you in Freehold. In other words, the Inám will be your own absolute property to hold or dispose of as you think proper, subject only to the payment of the above-mentioned Quit-rent.

3. If you should desire to commute the Quit-rent for the payment of a sum of money, once for all, equal to 20 years' purchase of the Quit-rent, you will be at liberty to do so.

Dated

Madras,

Inam Commissioner.

WHEREAS you have agreed to convert your tenure into an absolute Freehold, on the terms offered you in clause (3) three of this Deed, and have paid into the Government Treasury of the sum of Rupees

in permanent redemption of the entire Quit-rent chargeable on the Inám; By order of the Governor in Council of Madras acting on behalf of the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, I hereby confirm to you your Inám in perpetuity as an absolute Freehold, that is to say, free of all tax whatever to the Government.

Dated

Madras

Inam Commissioner.

93

N^o.

TITLE DEED GRANTED TO

1. By order of the Governor in Council of Madras acting on behalf of the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, I acknowledge your title to an absolute Freehold Inám consisting of the right to the Government revenue on land claimed to be acres of dry acres of wet and acres of garden and situated in the Village of Táluq of District of

2. This Inám is tax free, and is your own absolute property, which you can hold or dispose of as you think proper.

Dated

Madras.

Inám Commissioner.

17

N

TITLE DEED GRANTED TO

1. By order of the Governor in Council of Madras acting on behalf of the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, I acknowledge your title to a Freehold Inám consisting of the right to the Government revenue on land claimed to be acres of dry acres of wet and acres of garden and situated in the Village of Táluq of District of

2. This Inám is subject to a Jódi or Quit-rent of Rupees per annum, and the Inám will be your own absolute property to hold or dispose of as you think proper subject only to the payment of the above-mentioned Quit-rent.

3. If you should desire to commute the Quit-rent for the payment of a sum of money, once for all, equal to (20) twenty years' purchase of the Quit-rent you will be at liberty to do so.

Dated

Madras

Inam Commissioner.

WHEREAS you have agreed to convert your tenure into a Freehold, on the terms offered you in clause (2) two of this Deed; By order of the Governor in Council of Madras acting on behalf of the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, I hereby confirm to you your Inám as Freehold in perpetuity, subject only to the payment of the annual Quit-rent therein mentioned, viz., Rupees

Dated

Madras

Inam Commissioner.

WHEREAS you have agreed to convert your tenure into an absolute Freehold, on the terms offered you in clause (3) three of this Deed, and have paid into the Government Treasury of the sum of Rupees

in permanent redemption of the entire Quit-rent chargeable on the Inám; By order of the Governor in Council of Madras acting on behalf of the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, I hereby confirm to you your Inám in perpetuity as an absolute Freehold, that is to say, free of all tax whatever to the Government.

Dated

Madras

Inam Commissioner.

N°.

TITLE DEED GRANTED TO

1. By order of the Governor in Council of Madras acting on behalf of the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, I acknowledge your title to a tax free Freehold Inám consisting of the right to the Government revenue on land claimed to be acres of dry
acres of wet and
acres of garden and situated in the Village of Táluq of District of
and held for the support of

Dated
Madras

Inám Commissioner.

21

N°.

TITLE DEED GRANTED TO

1. By order of the Governor in Council of Madras acting on behalf of the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, I acknowledge your title to a tax free Freehold Inám consisting of the right to the Government revenue on land claimed to be acres of dry
acres of wet and
acres of garden and situated in the Village of Táluq of District of
and held for the support of

Dated
Madras

Inám Commissioner.

21

N°.

TITLE DEED GRANTED TO

1. By order of the Governor in Council of Madras acting on behalf of the SECRETARY of STATE for INDIA in COUNCIL, I acknowledge your Title to a *Devadayam or Pagoda Freehold Inam* consisting of the right to the Government revenue on land claimed to be acres of dry acres of wet, and acres of garden and situated in the village of Táluq of District of and held for the support of the

2. This Inám is subject to the existing Quit-rent of Rupees per annum.

3. If you should desire to commute the Quit-rent for the payment of a sum of money, once for all, equal to (20) twenty years' purchase of the Quit-rent, you will be at liberty to do so.

Dated

Madras

Inam Commissioner.

23

Whereas you have agreed to convert your tenure into an absolute Freehold on the terms offered you in clause (3) three of this Deed, and have paid into the Government Treasury of the sum of Rupees in permanent redemption of the entire Quit-rent chargeable on the Inám ; By order of the Governor in Council of Madras acting on behalf of the SECRETARY of STATE for INDIA in COUNCIL, I hereby confirm to you your Inám in perpetuity as an absolute Freehold, that is to say, free of all tax whatever to the Government.

Dated

Madras

Inam Commissioner.

N°.

TITLE DEED GRANTED TO

The Mirasidars of the Village of

in the Taluq of

	Acres.
Dry...	
Wet...	
Garden	

1. By order of the Governor in Council of Madras acting on behalf of the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, I declare that the tax free Gráma Mániyam consisting of the right to the Government revenue on land claimed as noted in the margin and situated in the above-mentioned village, is free from condition of service and not liable to lapse under the Inám Rules.

2. The permission of Government is not necessary under Regulation IV. of 1831, to enable the Courts to entertain any suit connected with the Inám.

Dated

Madras

Inam Commissioner.

N°

TITLE DEED GRANTED TO

The Mirasidars of the Village of

in the Taluq of

Acres.

Dry.

Wet...

Garden...

1. By order of the Governor in Council of Madras acting on behalf of the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, I declare that the Gráma Mániyam consisting of the right to the Government revenue on land claimed as noted in the margin and situated in the above-mentioned village subject to a Jódi or Quit-rent of Rupees is free from condition of service and not liable to lapse under the Inám Rules.

2. The permission of Government is not necessary under Regulation IV. of 1831, to enable the Courts to entertain any suit connected with the Inám.

3. If you should desire to commute the Quit-rent for the payment of a sum of money, once for all, equal to (20) twenty years' purchase of the Quit-rent, you will be at liberty to do so.

Dated

Madras

Inam Commissioner.

2

WHEREAS you have agreed to convert your tenure into an absolute Freehold, on the terms offered you in clause (3) three of this Deed, and have paid into the Government Treasury of the sum of Rupees

in permanent redemption of the entire Quit-rent chargeable on the Inám; By order of the Governor in Council of Madras acting on behalf of the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, I hereby confirm to you your Inám in perpetuity as an absolute Freehold, that is to say, free of all tax whatever to the Government.

Dated

Madras

Inam Commissioner.

3
Rec: 1291/69
Trans: 13th June 1870 Ld. 161

A Descriptive list of the Inám tenures of the Madras Presidency.

Name of the tenure.	Description.
Áchandrárkam.	This term is applied to villages in which the lands are permanently apportioned among the different sharers.
Áchárya purusha.	For the service of head priest in a Pagoda.
Adaiyóli. mányam.	For clearing away jungle and bringing the land under cultivation.
Adhyáyanam.	For the service of reciting the Védas in Pagodas.
Adirvédi.	For the service of discharging rockets during religious festivals.
Agnipumún.	For dancing before the village goddess with a pot containing fire.
Agraháram.	A village, or a part of one, occupied by Brahmans & held either rent-free or at a favorable rate of assessment.

Alavan. Held by the village officer who measures the grain where the assessment is paid in kind.

Allotti. Held for the service of collecting ryots for the performance of customary labor.

Amánat. Certain Ináms in the Bellary & Cuddapah Districts which were not allowed to be enjoyed without the holders furnishing annual security. These claims were not registered at the time of the Inám enquiry in Fasli 1220 owing to the absence of the parties or other causes; but on the subsequent representation of the holders, they were allowed to enjoy the produce of the lands on security pending an investigation, which however never took place.

Amaniya. Endowments of Pagodas and other religious Institutions are known by this name in the Uriya country. District of Ganjam.

Amaram. A grant of land by a Zamindár or Pálegár on condition of service; such grants being resumable when the Amarakár, or grantee, failed to perform the stipulated service.

Ambalam Ambalakáran } Held by the head-men of villages, particularly of villages inhabited by Súdras.

Ambali. For supplying to the poor "ámbali" or thick conjee.

Ambigár. For ferryman's service.

Anaikkáran. Held for the service of preserving anicuts or dams in good order & for keeping off cattle &c. from destroying the reeds growing thereon.

Anakala. Held by Kattubadi peons whose duty it was to carry provisions to village & Táluq officials.

Ándi-samádhi. For the support of the tomb of an "Ándi" or religious mendicant of the Siva sect.

Angazála. For performing the service of "Angazála" Kattubadi peons, whose duties consist in distributing water to the fields, & in collecting ryots for the performance of customary labor.

Anna Shrótriyam. Inám villages in which the interest of the Inámdár is defined to be so many annas out of each Rupee of revenue, the rest going to the Government. For further particulars see "Kissa Shrótriyam."

Annakávadi. For collecting boiled rice from door to door & feeding beggars.

Arai. For the service of storekeeper in a Pagoda.

Arasu kával. For performing general Police duties. The term is used in contradistinction to "Grama kával" or village Police.

Ardha mányam. Land half rent-free.

Archanábhágam. For the service of "Pújari" in a Pagoda. See "Pújari"

Ásádi. For beating a drum before the village deity.

Asalminha gardens. A description of service Inám tenures prevailing in the Godavery & Krishna Districts. They were lands exempted from assessment but not included under the head of Inams in the public accounts. They were usually granted for the purpose of forming topes or gardens, & were sometimes allowed to be cultivated with ordinary crops free of assessment, but were often assessed to revenue when so cultivated. They have been now treated as Ináms and enfranchised under the special sanction of Government.

Âshúr-khána. For the maintenance of a building in which the bier, banners, and insignia used at the ceremonies of the Moharram, are set up.

Âtr. For supplying perfumes to the Dálegár.

Átsu-káváli. For guarding a village or tract of country with the obligation of making good the value of any property stolen.

B.

Bád. Fixed payments of grain out of the gross produce of a village.

Badái. For the service of village carpenter.

Badi-bád. Lands held on a favorable assessment generally by persons of the "Rátsavár" caste in the Godavery & Krishna Districts.

Bágh-máru. Granted as a reward for killing tigers.

Bája-wála. For the service of musicians in Pagodas.

Bali. For making sacrifices to the village deities to avert calamities & to promote the common welfare of the village.

Bánagár. For making fireworks for Pagodas or Zamindárs.

Bandela. Held by inferior village servants for preventing cattle from straging into the fields & injuring the crops.

Bantumána. For doing service as a peon.

Báriki. The same as "Joti," q.v.

Bárút-góli. For supplying the Pálegár with gunpowder & ball.

Basivi. Held by prostitutes who have been married or dedicated to Siva, & who attend upon the idol.

Bayinídi. For singing before the village deity.

Bédiga. Quit-rent on Inams. The word is synonymous with "Jódi."

Begári. The same as "Vetti", q.v.

Beldár. Held for the service of performing bricklayer's work.

Bhalé-lóg. a term used to denote persons of rank who were admitted into the Courts of the Zamindárs by virtue of their position. They enjoyed rent-free lands to enable them to support their dignity.

Bhárati. For the service of reading the "Mahábhárata" in Pagodas.

Batráz. Held by bards for the service of singing the praises of the Zamindár or Pálegár.

Bhatta-vritti. For the support of Bráhmans.

Bhúta-bali. For making offerings to malignant spirits during the festivals of the village deities.

Bilmakta. Lands held at a fixed rent below the usual standard.

Bilvárchana. For the service of performing "puja" with the leaves of the "bilva" tree. (Ægle marmelos)

Bissoi. A class of hill chieftains in Ganjam who hold their lands on the tenure of performing military or police service.

Bói. For service as a palanquin bearer.

Bommaláta. For the service of exhibiting puppet shows during festivals.

Brahmádáya. A general term denoting Ináms held by Bráhmans for their personal benefit.

Burki. The same as "Joti", q.v.

Buréj. Granted as a reward for building a tower or bastion for the protection of a village.

C.

Chak-bandi. An Inám with defined boundaries as distinguished from one without any fixed locality, such as an "Inw" or "Dittam" Inám.

Chamár. The holder of this description of Inám is a man of low caste who works in hides & leather, & makes the leather bags for drawing water & any other leathern articles required by the villagers.

Chaudhari. 1 For the service of performing revenue duties as the head-man of a Pargana or of a group of villages. 2 Granted to the head-man of a trade or profession for settling caste disputes.

Chattram. For the support of a "Chattram" or halting place for the accommodation of travellers.

Chátur Bhagam. Ináms consisting of one-fourth share of the Government revenue.

Chinna mélam. Granted to a band of musicians consisting of a dancing girl & her accompanists who keep time, play on the flute & beat the "mrudangam", a kind of drum. There may be one or more dancing girls in the band, & they sing as well as dance. The term "Chinna mélam" is used in contradistinction to "mélam" or "Periya mélam" which is a band playing louder music.

Choultry. See "Chattram".

D.

Daftar gardens. A term applied to certain Inám gardens entered in the early "daftars" or records in the District of South Arcot and enjoyed as private property without being subject to the ordinary lapse rules.

Dákhalá Inám. A term used to denote Ináms which were entered in the "Inámati" Register of Fasli 1242 prepared under the administration of the Nawáb of Kurnool.

Dandási. For the service of village watcher.

Dandiya. Held by the head-men of the Kattubadi peons.

Danduga. Granted by the native Governments as a compensation to persons who had suffered from heavy and undue exactions being levied on them for the emergencies of the state.

Dargáh. For performing service at the tomb or shrine of a Mohammadan saint.

Darzi. For the service of tailor to a Zamindár or to a village community.

Dasabhandam. An allowance of land (Khanda Dasábhandam) or of revenue (Shámilát Dasabhandam) given as a compensation for the construction of a tank, well, or channel. The grant generally, though not invariably, carries with it the condition of keeping the work in repair.

Dási. For the service of a dancing girl in a Pagoda.

Davandai. Held for the service of beating in Pagodas a drum called "Davandai".

Déga. Held by falconers in the service of Zamindárs or Pálegárs.

Dehát. a Whole village held as Inám.

Désái. For performing the services of the head-man of a Tálug or Pargana under the native Government.

Désa kával The same as "Ménkával" q. v.

Désmukh. For performing the service of "Désmukh", a hereditary native officer under the former government, exercising chief police & revenue authority over a district containing a certain number of villages, & responsible for the revenue.

Déspándya For performing the service of "Déspándya," the hereditary revenue accountant of a district or certain number of villages.

Dévádáyam. Ináms granted for the support of temples.

Dévastánam. A term applied to Ináms held by Pagodas.

Dévata. A term applied to Ináms granted for the support of the worship of village deities.

Deyvanádi. Held for the service of dancing before the idol as if under the influence of inspiration.

Dharmádáyam. A general term used to denote Ináms granted for charitable purposes.

Dharmasanam. A village held by Brahmans for personal benefit.

Dhóbi. For the service of village washerman.

Dhurja. The same as "Jandal" q. v.

Díkshatar. For the support of a Brahman who has performed the "Yagnyam" sacrifice or the sacrifice of a goat.

Dittam. An Inám having no locality but consisting of a deduction of a fixed extent of land from

the annual cultivation of the village, the proportionate revenue demand on which is paid to the Inámdár.

Dolabehara. For the support of the head-man of a village

Dommara. Granted to persons of the "Dommara" caste who gain their livelihood by performing as tumblers & rope-dancers.

Doratanam. Enjoyed by "Doras" or Sirdárs in the District of Ganjam for maintaining the security of the country & preventing the incursions of hill tribes.

Dumbála. An Inám held free of quit rent.

Dwádasi Kattalai. For feeding Bráhmans on the twelfth day of each lunar fortnight.

Dwitiya Chokadá. The same as "Páitári", q.v.

Dzamilika. For playing on a drum called "Dzamilika" during the festivals of the village deity.

E.

Ella. Granted to a person who settles boundary disputes by treading the boundary line in a solemn manner with a pot of fire on his head, a wet cloth round his waist, and a garland of flowers round his neck.

Erukala. Granted to persons of the "Erukala" tribe for collecting medicinal drugs or plants for the use of the Zamindár.

Éruváka. Granted to the person who first ploughed the lands of a village.

G.

Gadaba. For the service of repairing irrigation channels.

Gadabalu. For the services of palanquin bearers in Zamindáris.

Gaddaturu. Lands which were originally on a high level, & which were granted on a favorable assessment in consideration of the difficulty of bringing them under wet cultivation.

Ganáchári. For the support of a servant of the "Chaudhari", q.v. His duty is to convene meetings for the settlement of caste disputes, & to report to the "Choudhari" all violations of caste.

Gaudu. For the service of head-man of a village.

Gauda manda. Held by a shepherd for the service of supplying milk to the Zamindár & for manuring the fields of the village with his sheep.

Gárudi. — Granted to persons skilled in legerdemain.

Garige. — For dancing before the village deity bearing on the head a number of pots, filled some with water and some with fire.

Garudakkál. — For the service of making "pinja" to the post with bells on the top which is erected before temples. This post also goes by the name of "Garuda stambham".

Gáva. — For the service of offering a sacrifice of a goat or fowl at the festivals of the village goddess.

Ghair Dákhalá. — A term used to denote Ináms which were not entered in the "Inámati" Register of Fasli 1242 prepared under the administration of the Nawáb of Kurnool.

Godugu. — For holding an umbrella over the Zamindár.

Golla. — For supplying milk or sheep to the Zamindár.

Gór. — For the support of a tomb.

Grámabhágam. — Granted to the Mirásidárs of a village in consideration of their having given up their Mirási right to such lands as were granted as Inám in their villages.

Grámagarbha Khandriká. — A term used to denote a large section of land granted as Inám on which a hamlet has been built, but which is not recorded in the revenue accounts separately from the village within the limits of which it is situated.

Gráma Kattubadi. — See "Kattubadi."

Grámakával. — Granted for the service of a village watchman.

Gráma mánjam. — A term used to denote an Inám enjoyed by the whole community of Mirasidárs in a village. This tenure is peculiar to the Madras District.

Gráma Pújáda. — The same as "Gráma Kattubadi", q.v.

Gunári. — The same as "Ganáchári", q.v.

Gurrapu. — 1. For superintending a breaking in the horses of the Zamindár. 2. For the maintenance of a horse given as a present.

Gurukkal. — For officiating as a priest in a Siva temple.

H.

Hajjám. — For the service of village barber.

Hakím. — For the service of physician;

Halálkhór. For the service of village sweeper.

Hangámi Jódi. A quit rent on an Inám fluctuating from year to year according to the produce or extent of cultivation.

Har-sál-makta. Lands held on a perpetual & invariable rent, generally below the full rent.

Hissá Shrotriyam. A term given to villages the revenue of which is shared between the Inámdár & the Government, or the Inámdár & the Zamindár, as the case may be.

Huggi mányam. The same as "Ella Inám", q.v.

I.

Idige. Granted for having planted date trees for the production of toddy.

Iraikudi. The same as "Pedda Kápu Inám", q.v.

Irumbukatti. Granted as an encouragement to manufacture iron.

Ivu. An Inám consisting of a deduction of a percentage from the extent of the annual cultivation of a village, the proportionate revenue demand on which is paid to the Inámdár.

Jágír. A tenure common under the Mohammadan Government, by which the revenues of a certain tract of land were made over to a servant of the State, either unconditionally, or on the condition of performing some public service, as the levy & maintenance of troops or other specified duty. During the early period of British rule it was also the practice to confer Jágirs as rewards for meritorious services to the State.

Jetti. Held by wrestlers in the service of Zamindárs or Pálegárs.

Jírár. The same as "Tambala", q.v.

Jítavritti. Held by a class of Kattubadi poems known by this name who formerly used to draw pay without rendering any service. Service began to be demanded of them from Fasli 1255.

Jítótra. The same as "Jítavritti", q.v.

Jívitam. These tenures are peculiar to the Madura District. They are of the same nature as the Mukhásás in the Northern Zamindáris & were granted by the Zamindárs to their relatives or dependents either for subsistence or on the condition of performing feudal service.

Jódi. An Inám subject to a quit rent.

Jósi. For the service of astrologer and astronomer to the village community.

Julah hátkár. Granted to weavers to encourage them to settle in a village.

Jumla. The same as "Páitári", q.v.

K.

Kadaiyan. Held for the service of supplying fish & cadjan leaves to the Ojamindár.

Kalinga mányam. Granted for having constructed a sluice or outlet for carrying off the surplus water of a tank.

Kálváy Pannádi. For the service of opening & closing irrigation channels.

Kal-vélai. For service as a sculptor in stone in a Pagoda.

Kámáti. For the support of a bricklayer attached to a Pagoda.

Kambakkáran. The same as "Nirganti", q.v.

Kambamkatti. The same as "Nirganti", q.v.

Kambharti. Ináms granted to the village officers in the Ceded

Districts to make up their Ináms to the standard scale of emolument adopted by Colonel Munro.

Kammara. For the service of village blacksmith.

Kammáji vettu. The same as "Kulam vettu," q.v.

Kamsala. For the service of village goldsmith.

Kanchani. Ináms held by dancing girls.

Kandáchár. Held by Kattubadi peons employed in the Western Tálugs of Bellary who are remunerated by fixed remissions from the assessment of the lands held by them.

Kangáni. Held for the service of watching the crops.

Káni mányam. The same as "Iyáma mányam," q.v.

Káppu. The same as "Pedda Káppu Inám," q.v.

Karai mányam. The same as "Kulam vettu", q.v.

Karai-yídu. A tenure under which the lands of a village are exchanged amongst the co-parceners periodically.

Karnam. For the service of village accountant.

Karpúra-dípam. For the service of burning camphor in Pagodas.

Kárzi. For the service of head-man of a village.

Kasái. For the support of a butcher.

Kattiyam. For the service of proclaiming the praises of an idol when carried in procession.

Kattubadi. 1. an Inám subject to a quit rent. 2. Lands granted by Zamindárs or Pálegárs to peons or **militia**-men on condition of military service. These Ináms were confirmed by the British Government, & their holders are now required to perform ordinary police & revenue duties. They are divided into "Grama Kattubadis" and "Jangi Kattubadis". The former are strictly village servants or peons & are required to perform service throughout the year. The latter are only called out for service on emergent occasions.

Kattugutta. Lands held on a fixed rent less than the full assessment. They have been treated as Jódi Ináms.

Kattu kodige. The same as "Dasabhandam," q.v.

Kávalgár. For the service of a village watchman.

Kaviráyan. Held by Tamil poets, generally in the service of Zamindárs or Pálegárs.

Kavitai Pattan. Held by a Brahman poet attached to the Court of a Pálegár.

Káyam Jódi. An Inám held on a fixed quit rent not subject to variation with reference to cultivation or produce.

Kázi. For service as "Kázi", a Mohammadan judicial officer who administered both Civil & Criminal law, chiefly in towns, according to the principles of the Korán. At present their duties are confined to the general superintendence & legalisation of the ceremonies of marriage, funerals, & other domestic occurrences among the Mohammadans.

Khairáti. A charitable endowment. The term is applied to Ináms held for personal benefit by Mohammadans and others not being Brahmans.

Khandrika. A large block of land granted as Inám, less than a village but much larger than an ordinary Inám.

Khásá. For domestic service in the household of a Zamindár in the Northern Circars.

Khatíb. For the service of reading the Korán in a mosque.

Khulgá. The same as "Dótula," q.v.

Kodai viritti. For the service of holding an umbrella over the village deity during festivals.

Kolam kável. For guarding tanks and seeing that the ryots do not waste the water.

Kola Páyaks. For the maintenance of armed retainers in Zamindáris in the District of Ganjam.

Kollan. For the service of village blacksmith.

Kommu. For the service of blowing a horn before the Tahsildár.

Kón. For the service of supplying milk, ghee &c. to the Zamindár or his servants when they halt in the village.

Konda-kávali. For watching hills and jungles.

Kondikár. Held by a servant of the "Sri-vaishnava" priest of Súdrás. He carries a "kondi" or stick as a badge of office.

Kóta. The same as "Burij Inám"; q.v.

Kóta Kodige. Granted as a reward for building a fort.

Kottan. The same as "Kámati"; q.v.

Kotwál. Held for the service of "Kotwál", who was the chief police officer of a town.

Kóvilakam. A term applied to the place of residence of a Rája or of Brahmans. The sites of ancient

palaces & Agrahárams which are exempt from assessment by long prescription & are consequently Ináms are known by this name in the District of Malabar.

Kóvil Kanakku. For the service of keeping the accounts in a Pagoda.

Kudukuduppai. Held by fortune-tellers who beat a kind of clapper called "Kudukuduppai."

Kudumban. Held by a village servant whose duty it is to measure the grain previous to its division betwn. the Zamindár & the cultivator.

Kulam vettu. Held for the service of collecting work-people to repair tanks.

Kumbhárti. Held by dancing girls for the service of carrying a light placed at the top of a water-jar, round the principal idol during the performance of "puja" in a Pagoda.

Kummara. For the service of a village potter.

Kuruba. For providing sheep for the sacrifices to the village deities.

Kushavan. The same as "Kummara"; q.v.

Kuttádi. Held for the service of dancing before the village deity.

L.

Langar Khánú. For the support of an alms-house, a place where food and alms were distributed to the poor under the Mohammadan Government.

Lohár. The same as "Kammara Iniám", q, v.

M.

Madaivetti. For the service of opening & shutting the sluices of a tank & distributing water to the fields.

Madam. The same as "Chattram Iniám", q, v.

Madavadiyál. For the service of sweeper in a temple.

Mádiga. The same as "Chamár Iniám", q, v.

Majmúdár. For the service of district revenue accountant under the native Governments.

Mahoúldár. For the service of preventing the clandestine removal of the produce of a field before the revenue has been paid.

Málai-yidu. Held for the service of keeping in good order burial or burning places.

Málavádu. The same as "Vetti Iniam", q, v.

Mánikkattál. Granted to a dancing girl for attending as a mourner in the funeral processions of persons of the Mudaliyár caste in the Madras District.

Mánótti. For the service of driving away deer from the crops.

Masjid. For the support of a mosque.

Matapati. For the service of supplying buttermilk to public officers & cooking food for the Reddis when they leave the village on public duty.

Matham. For the support of a building where Hindú religious mendicants reside under a superior, or where they halt when travelling. The term is also applied to the spiritual headships of the three leading sects of Brahmans.

Mélakáran. Granted for the service of performing music in a Pagoda. See "Chinna Melam".

Mélam. For the support of a musical band employed in Pagodas.

Ménkával. For the service of the superior or district watcher under the old native police system.

Méti. Granted to the head ryot for encouraging the settlement of ryots in the village.

Mey-kával. For the service of guarding the idol in a temple.

Mohtáid. For performing the service of village revenue peon.

Mohtasib. For the service of inspector of weights & measures.

Molikko. The same as "Dolabehara", q, v.

Monigár. Corruption for Manigakáran. For the service of head-man of a village.

Mudám. The same as "Mohtád", q.v.

Mudavan. Granted for the support of a cripple.

Mudde. For the service of carrying balls of rice while treading the boundary line of a village during the festivals of the village goddess & depositing the balls at different points of the line.

Mukhásа. A term used in the Northern Circars to denote those grants of land which were made by the Zamindárs for the support of their relatives, followers and dependents, or for military service.

Muppátika-badi. Lands held on three-fourths assessment.

Mutáliskáin. For the support of the dependents & servants of a great man.

Muttarátsa. Granted to a man of the "Muttarátsa" caste for service as a Kattubadi peon.

N.

Náid Jalári. For the service of a district watchman under the native police system.

Nágasaram. For the service of playing in Pagodas on a musical instrument called "Nágasaram", a kind of clarionet.

Nakára. For the service of beating a drum at mosques or at the gates of Nawábs or men of rank.

Nambi. Held for the service of performing "Púja" in Vishnu Pagodas.

Nánal. Held for the service of planting reeds for the protection of anicuts & irrigation Channels.

Nandavanam. For the maintenance of a garden the flowers of which are appropriated to the use of a Pagoda or of the village community.

Nari-vetti. Granted as a reward for having killed a fox during a chase.

Nát ambalam. For the service of head ryot of more than one village.

Náttámai. For the service of head-man of a village.

Náttár. For the service of a district revenue officer whose duty it was under the native administration to superintend cultivation.

Návidan. For the service of village barber.

Náyadu. For the service of head ryot of a village.

Náyaka-wádi. The same as "Mohtád", q.v.

Nel gutta. Villages held on Inám tenure on payment of a certain quantity of grain per annum.

Nettu-vélai. For the service of making artificial birds, flowers & toys in pith work for the use of Pagodas.

Netturu-kattu. Granted to the family of a person killed in battle, or as a compensation to a person who has been wounded in the public service.

Netturu-vettu. Corruption for "Netturottu", which is the same as "Netturu-kattu"; q.v.

Nimme badi. Lands held on half assessment.

Nírganti. For superintending the distribution of water for irrigation.

Nír muzaka. For the service of diving into the water & opening or shutting the sluice of a tank.

Nír sarihadd. An Inám granted to the ryots of a village as a compensation for allowing a channel to be dug through their lands for the benefit of another village.

Nirvána mányam. For the support of a Hindú ascetic who goes about naked.

Nókkan. Granted to persons of the "Nókkan" caste in the South; who correspond to the "Dommarás" in the Ceded Districts. See "Dommara".

Nóttam For the service of village shroff, whose duty it is to examine the coins received in payment of the Government revenue.

O.

Odukkam. The same as "Chattram Inám"; q.v.

Ódiván. For the support of a Súdra attached to Siva Pagodas whose duty it is to recite "Téváram" or Tamil divine hymns during the performance of "puja".

Óttakáran. For the service of tappál runner.

P.

Padikkával mányam. } The same as "Grama kával"; q.v.

Páik. Held by military peons in the District of Ganjam on condition of service.

Páitari Ináms scattered through several villages granted as supplementary to a whole village Inám, all the Ináms, including the whole village, being subject to a lump Jódi.

Pálapatti. Granted for the service of performing the ceremony of pouring milk at particular places on the boundary line of a village on the last day of the procession of the village deity.

Pala vélai. For performing all the minor duties in a Pagoda.

Pálayam or Pálem. Villages held by Pálegárs.

Pálegár. A class of petty chieftains who occupied chiefly the most remote & inaccessible parts of the Districts & subsisted in a great measure by plunder. On the subjugation of the country by the British most of the Pálegárs were dispossessed & Ináms allotted to them for their support.

Pálkalaykkundu Held by shepherds for the service of supplying milk to the Zamindár.

Pál kávadi For carrying milk to the Pagoda at Pulney.

Pallan For the service of measuring lands and the "melváram" grain.

Palle kuttu Granted for founding a village.

Pallevádi For the service of ferryman.

Pallivásal For the maintenance of mosques & tombs of Mohammadans.

Pambakkáran For the service of beating a drum called "Pambam" at the festivals of the village deity.

Pambala ..... For the service of beating a drum during the festivals of the village deity.

Pámbátti Pámbu Pámula. Ináms held by snake charmers.

Panchángi For the service of calendar Brahman whose duty it is to announce to the villagers lucky days for commencing to plough or reap, for celebrating marriages or festivals, or engaging in any business: He is also the village priest & as such performs certain ceremonies connected with births, marriages, & deaths.

Panguvali Granted for the encouragement of cultivation to a body of coparceners holding a village in common.

Panipan For the performance in a Pagoda of "Rumbhárti" service; q.v.

Panisavan The same as "Joti", q.v.

Panji Karnam Held by certain servants of the "Karnam" class who do duty in the Huzur office of the Zamindárs in the District of Ganjam.

Pantóji or Pantulu For the service of village schoolmaster.

Parichárakа Granted for the support of the several servants of a Pagoda with the exception of the "archaka" or chief priest.

Pāri-hári The same as "Vaidya", q.v.

Paruttí For the service of weighing cotton when the "melváram" of the Zamindár on this crop used to be received in kind.

Pátam Wet lands held on a favorable assessment paid in grain.

Pátasála. For the support of schools where the vidás are taught.

Patél. For the service of head-man of a village.

Pátika-badi. Lands held on one-fourth assessment.

Pátiperadu. A term used to denote a piece of ground within or on the outskirts of the village site & held free of assessment. The term is also sometimes applied to large tracts of land granted by Zamindárs subsequently to the Permanent Settlement.

Patna setti. For settling caste disputes among the Lingáits in the Bellary District.

Patti. Held for the service of preventing cattle from trespassing & destroying the crops.

Pattivali. The same as "Pasupuvali", q.v.

Pazhikkáni. The same as "Netturu-kattu", q.v.

Pedda kápu. For the service of head-man of a village.

Pellettu. Granted to the person who dug the first clod of earth in constructing a new tank.

Periya aramanai. For watching the Zamindár's palace.

Pérukúli. 1. For the benefit of persons who gave to their children the name of the reigning Zamindár in Sivaganga. 2 Granted for giving names to the children of the Zamindár.

Péta Gaud. Granted to the head-man of a "Péta" or suburb of a town for encouraging the settlement of weavers.

Pidára Vaidyan. For the support of a native doctor who cures the bites of snakes.

Pillai. Granted for the support of the head-man of a village in some parts of the Salem District. No service is attached to the office in the present day.

Pírlu. For the maintenance of the "panjas" or insignia used during the celebration of the Mohorram.

Pohal Shrótriyam. The same as "Khandrikas", q.v.

Pólimera. The same as "Illa Inám", q.v.

Poruppu. Wet or dry lands held on a favorable assessment paid in money.

Pótaráz For performing "puja" to a village deity named "Pótaráz".

Pótula Granted to tank diggers for the service of executing petty repairs to tanks & channels.

Púјári For the service of the priest in a Pagoda who conducts the public worship.

Pulavar. — For composing verses in honor of the Zamindár.

Pulikáttu. — Granted under the Native Governments to persons for stopping tigers' mouths by enchantment & rendering them harmless.

Púntóttam. — The same as "Nandavanam", q.v.

Púppotti. — Held for the service of supplying the Zamindár with flowers.

Puráṇa. — For the service of reading the "Puráṇás" in Pagodas.

Puróhit. — The same as "Panchángi", q.v.

Putta Kattubadi. — Ináms held subject to a quit rent payable at a certain rate per "putti" of produce.

R.

Rájabandhu. — Ináms held by the relatives of Rajás or Zamindárs.

Rakta kánikai. — For the support of the heirs of persons who were killed while treading boundaries on oath.

Rakta Kodige. — The same as "Netturu kattu", q.v.

Ránuva Kattubadi. — The same as "Jangi Kattubadi" see Kattubadi.

Reddi. — The same as "Pedda kápu", q.v.

Riáyat Mukhásá. — "Mukhásá" villages held on a favorable assessment fluctuating with the cultivation of each year. See "Mukhásá."

Rokka gutta. — Villages held on a fixed money rent the amount of which is somewhat lower than the standard assessment of Government lands.

S.

Sadávritti. — For the daily distribution of uncooked rice to poor travellers.

Ságubadi. — Granted to head ryots with a view to their encouraging the cultivation of Government lands.

Saikalgár. — For the service of polishing arms for a Zamindár.

Samastánam Peons. — For the service of revenue peons in Zamindáris.

Samayakár. — Held by a servant under the "Sri-vaishnava" priest of Súdrás. His duty is to report to the people the movements of the priest.

Sambá kattalai. — For making an oblation in a Pagoda with a kind of rice called "Sambá."

Samprati. — For service as the accountant of a Táluq in a Páliyam or Zumindári, or of the whole estate when of small extent.

Sangítam. — For the service of singing in Pagodas or in Zamindárs' Palaces.

Sang tarash. For service as a stone mason.

Sangu-kulikáran. Held for the service of diving for chank shells.

Sankhanádam. For the service of blowing a conch shell in a Pagoda.

Santa basivi. Held by a female servant of the "Setti" caste who is employed in sweeping, lighting lamps &c. She is also required to perform similar services for travellers when they halt in the village.

Sappáni. Granted for the support of a cripple.

Sarráf (corruptly Shroff). The same as "Náttam", q.v.

Sarva mányam. An Inám held free of quit rent.

Semmán. Held for the service of supplying the Zamindár with chunam.

Séndi. Held by toddy drawers for service as bearers &c.

Sérvaikkáran. Held for the service of village peon.

Setti. The same as "Patna setti", q.v.

Shánán. For supplying cadjan leaves to the Zamindár & the village accountants.

Shava. Granted for permitting the dead bodies of persons dying in a village to be burnt within the limits of the village.

Shrótriyam. A general term for all favorably assessed villages held by Brahmans.

Sidi. For performing the swinging festival in honor of the village goddess.

Sippáshári. For the service of architect to a Pagoda.

Siyáhiwála. Granted for the service of supplying ink to public offices.

Sthala. In the district of North Arcot it is synonymous with a "Pallekattu" Inám, q.v. In Trichinopoly & some other Southern Districts a certain proportion of the cultivated lands of a village was set apart as "Sthala Inám" for the villagers, who appropriated it to various purposes common to the village.

Sthala Gaud. For the service of head-man of a village. He differs from the ordinary "Gaud" by always remaining in the village while the other leaves the village on public duty, when required.

Sthalam Kával. Held by the village "kávalgár" who performs general duties, such as collecting revenue, watching produce, &c.

Sthánápati. Held by an officer who acts as the general "vakil" or agent of a Pagoda.

Sthánikam. Held by the director of the ceremonies in a Pagoda.

Suddula. For singing hymns in praise of the village deity.

Swayampákam. For the service of cooking in a Pagoda.

J.

Jabéla. For superintending the stables of a Zamindár.

Já'ifaswáli. Held by dancing girls.

Jaiyalkáran. The same as "Darzi", q.v.

Jakia. For the support of a fakir, whose duty it is to supply Mohammadan pilgrims with water & shelter.

Jalab-diwáni. This term is applied to a class of villages in the Vizagapatam District granted on quit-rent for general service to the Zamindár.

Jalári. For the service of village watchman.

Jamalapákula. For supplying betel-leaf to the Zamindár.

Jambala. For the service of providing leaves, flowers &c. for the ceremonies in honor of the village goddess.

Jandal. Held by a servant employed under the Monigár of a village in collecting Government revenue.

Jannir pandal. For the service of maintaining a water pandal where water & butter-milk are distributed to travellers during the hot season.

Járiapadi. Ináms granted at the original formation of a village for village purposes, comprising Grama námyams, the Ináms enjoyed by the village revenue, police, & private servants & the village Pagodas. The term "Jariapadi Inám" is used in contradistinction to a "Sanad Inám", or an Inám held under a grant.

Játan. Held for the service of singing & beating a drum during matrimonial or funeral ceremonies in a village.

Jatchan. The same as "Badái", q.v.

Jeppa. For supplying rafts to cross a river.

Jéru vélai. For the service of repairing & decorating a car belonging to a Pagoda.

Jévadiyál. The same as "Dási", q.v.

Jirast. Held by a description of armed peons maintained by the hill Zamindárs of the Vizagapatam District for preserving the peace of the country.

Jirumálai. For the service of supplying garlands of flowers in a Pagoda.

Jirumál mandaghappadi. Granted for the celebration of a feast in a "mantapam" during the periodical festivals of a Pagoda.

Jirupani vélai. For the service of keeping a Pagoda in repair.

Siruvádirai. For the service of offering an oblation in a Pagoda on the day called "Jiruvádirai."

Siruvanendala Kattalai. For the service of performing the morning oblation in a Pagoda.

Tópe. The term means a grove of trees, properly of trees that bear fruit, as mango, tamarind, cocoa-nut &c. Lands occupied by such trees and held free of assessment have been treated as Ináms.

Tópe Inám. For the service of preserving a tope planted by a Zamindár.

Tópukáran. For the service of maintaining flower gardens & supplying flowers to temples.

Toranam kattu. For preparing festoons of leaves & tying them across the street during Pagoda procession

Toti. For the service of village "Toti" a man of low caste who waits upon the village officers generally, assists in measuring land, carries letters to the Tahsildár, acts as a guide to officers travelling on public duty &c.

Tribhágam. Ináms consisting of one third share of the Government revenue.

Trishvékam. Inám villages 2/3ds of the revenue of which is payable to Government, the remaining 1/3d being enjoyed by the Inámdárs.

Tsákali. The same as "Dhobi", q.v.

Tsalaváde. Held by an officer who acts under the orders of the "Setti" q.v. His principal duty is to assemble the merchants on public occasions.

Tsalivéndra. The same as "Tanir pandal", q.v.

Tsávadi. For the support of a building used for the accommodation of travellers. Such a building generally consists of a single hall and is less extensive than a "Chattram".

Tudumu. For beating a drum on public occasions, such as the publication of a notice, the arrival at the village of high officials &c.

Turkkiri. For service as head watchman of a village.

U.

Ubbakávali. Held for the service of head "Kávalgár" or watchman.

Udarapattu. The same as "Rákta kánikai", q.v.

Umliga. The same as "Amaram", q.v.

Úr. The same as "Grama-mányam", q.v.

Urani. For maintaining in repair the village ponds for supplying drinking water.

Ustad. For the service of teaching the Zamindár fencing & gymnastics.

Uppara. The same as "Wadde"; q. v.

V.

Vada-kaval. The same as "Grama-kaval"; q. v.

Vaidya. For the service of physician.

Valayan. Held for the service of catching fish for the Zamindár.

Valluva. For the service of "Valluvan" who is a Pariah, & is to low caste persons what the "Panchangi" is to the higher classes.

Vániyan. For the service of supplying oil to a Pagoda.

Vannán. The same as "Dhóbi"; q. v. He is also sometimes attached to a temple to wash the cloths of the idol & to supply rags for torches.

Vánpair ambalam. For the service of collecting the assessment on garden lands.

Varijan. Held for the service of watching the Melvaram produce in the village.

Váttiyár. 1 For the support of the village schoolmaster.
2. For the support of a priest who conducts religious ceremonies in the houses of Brahmans.

Vayikkál. Held for the service of preserving channels & other irrigation works in good order.

Véda-vritti. For reading the Védas & teaching them to Brahman boys.

Védar. Granted to a hunter as a reward for the display of skill in the chase.

Vetti. For the performance of the lowest offices in a village, as those of a porter, grain watcher, scavenger &c.

Vimána pratishta. For the service of repairing the "Vimánam" or pinnacle of a temple.

W.

Wadde. For the service of repairing tanks.

Wadla. The same as "Badai"; q. v.

Wára riáyat. Certain lands in the Tinnevelly District held on a favorable assessment, the difference between the full & the favorable assessment being known by this term.

Rev-1271/69
From 15th June/70 No 161

Y.

Yajamán. The same as Gráma mányam. The Iném is called by this name when its holder is the sole mirásidár of the village.

Yalavarise. A term applied in the District of Tinnevelly to dry lands held by Kávalgárs on a favorable assessment.

Yedayan. Held by cowherd for the service of taking out the cattle of the villagers to graze.

Yennai vángi. For the service of carrying oil from the oil monger to the Pagoda.

Yj. 40 161–162

Zamindári. A general name given to a class of Iném comprising the Pálegár, Náid Gaud, Désái, Déspándya, Désmukh, Kámungo, Sana & Gaud, Samat Gaud, Náid Karnam, Majmúdár, Sirdéspándya & Samat Karnam Iném. On the extinction of these offices & the resumption of the land & ready money emoluments attached to them, certain Iném were granted for the support of the families of the holders. These Iném have been treated as personal.

Zingár. For the support of a saddler in the service of a Zamindár.

W Blair
Offg Iném Commissioner.

4 to 15.
Rev: 1271/69
From 15th June/70 No 162

Appendix C.

Figured Statements (12) exhibiting the results of the operations of the Iném Commission in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency.

N.B. These Statements only exhibit the results of the settlement up to 30th June 1866. They could not be brought up to date in consequence of the issue of Title Deeds having been suspended pending the solution of certain legal doubts as to the validity of those documents in the form in which they had been drawn up.

Statement showing the Ináms held for the benefit of Pagodas and other Hin... Religious Institutions.

Pagoda Ináms.

Districts.	No. of Fatte Deeds issued.	Extent. Dry.	Garden.	Wet.	Total.	Former Jodi. Assessment.	Former Jodi. Payable to Government.	Former Jodi. Payable to Zamindars.	New quit rent imposed.	Total quit rent payable to Government	Quit rent redeemed by payment of twenty years purchase money.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees. As.
1 Ganjam	4,822	8023	639	30,028	38,690	106,885	4,915	4,475	3,833	8,748	11 14
2 Vizagapatam	1,271	7,917	159	5,602	13,678	49,375	681	1,759	980	1,661	" "
3 Rajamundry	2,537	14,530	106	7,682	22,318	53,419	737	1,104	1,132	1,869	3 3
4 Masulipatam	1,211	19,196	13	7,164	26,373	34,542	980	923	327	1,307	12 12
5 Guntoor	2,593	49,687	12	1,382	51,081	73,732	3,540	"	2,893	6,433	" "
6 Nellore	2,494	31,067	330	5,063	36,460	61,248	6,624	3	620	7,244	4 4
7 Madras	3,922	10,487	76	16,153	26,716	74,584	7,793	115	203	7,996	4 4
8 Cuddapah	4,708	26,676	567	2,540	29,783	40,505	2,782	25	127	2,909	" "
9 Bellary	5,200	90,355	26	3,993	94,374	70,164	5,776	6	539	6,315	" "
10 Kurnool	4,060	61,271	259	1,155	62,685	64,263	3,762	"	1,962	5,724	3 3
11 North arcot	3,536	23,297	5	7,022	30,324	58,677	4,331	1,837	135	4,466	" "
12 South arcot	5,581	14,128	57	4,528	18,713	53,243	261	"	242	503	" "
13 Salem	6,192	34,936	70	2,223	37,229	55,071	3,618	1653	97	3,715	" "
14 Coimbatore	5,071	95,206	3413	2,745	101,364	106,521	4,619	"	18	4,637	" "
15 Tanjore	4,853	48,353	2,186	43,413	93,952	191,547	13,012	320	4,145	17,157	" "
16 Madura	6,011	219,575	206	78,802	298,583	532,277	9,401	35,620	944	10,345	" "
17 Trichinopoly	6,304	108,369	1,878	8,636	118,883	168,345	7,945	395	1,627	9,572	" "
18 Malabar	461	397	2,328	5,435	8,160	26,458	909	"	672	1,581	" "
19 Tinnevelly	2,490	105,214	999	14,643	120,856	223,065	26,638	2,912	322	26,960	" "
	73,317	968,684	13,329	248,219	1230,232	2043,911	108,324	51,147	20,818	129,142	30 4

Mathan

No. of Title Deed issued.	Extent. Dry.	Garden.	Wet.	Total.	Inams. Assessment.	Former Jodi. Payable to Government.	Payable to Zamindars.	New quit rent imposed.	Total quit rent payable to Government.	Quit rent redeemed by payment of twenty years purchase money.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
11	58	8	232	298	1,003	2	78	4	6	"
1	"	"	6	6	27	"	3	"	"	"
10	284	48	226	558	1,670	"	"	3	3	"
5	117	"	6	123	127	16	"	"	16	"
15	5,173	"	25	5,198	2,941	176	"	4	180	"
38	1,585	16	55	1,656	1,103	373	"	20	393	"
108	413	"	776	1,189	2,722	463	"	2	465	"
178	1,546	6	223	1,775	2,023	"	"	5	5	"
688	41,359	20	1,099	42,478	24,907	4,595	"	608	5,203	"
230	2,836	26	55	2,917	2,704	119	"	230	349	"
79	1,234	"	629	1,863	5,210	270	105	63	333	"
105	2,372	8	263	2,643	5,526	494	2	4	498	"
36	3,874	28	332	4,234	8,617	429	1,767	4	433	"
103	2,311	30	99	2,440	3,538	1,000	"	3	1,003	"
67	163	45	83	291	815	"	"	31	31	"
49	5,505	7	2,972	8,484	20,521	2	887	65	67	"
37	801	111	122	1,034	2,417	405	4	18	423	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
107	9,382	94	3,096	12,572	37,698	12,344	3	94	12,438	"
1867	79,013	449	10,299	89,759	123,569	20,688	2,849	1,158	21,846	

Inams held by Settis or head men of the "Lingait" caste for settling caste disputes.

No. of Title Deeds issued.	Extent. Dry.	Extent. Garden.	Extent. Wet.	Extent. Total	Assessment.	Former Jodi. Payable to Government.	Former Jodi. Payable to Zamindars.	New quit rent imposed.	Total quit rent payable to Government.	Quit rent redeemed by payment of twenty years purchase money.
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
2	24	"	58	82	280	"	175	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	·	"	"	"	·	"	"	"	"	"
55	1,118	"	20	1,138	1,022	182	"	"	182	"
10	166	1	12	179	231	68	"	"	68	"
2	7	"	"	7	6	"	"	1	1	"
1	16	"	4	20	106	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1	1	"	"	1	1	"	8	39	39	"
2	16	"	13	29	98	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	·	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	·	"	"	"	·	"	"	"	"	"
73	1,348	1	107	1,456	1,744	250	183	40	290	"

No. of Title Deeds issued.	Extent. Dry.	Garden.	Wet.	Total.	Assessment. Former Jodi Payable to Government.	Payable to Zamindar.	New quit rent imposed.	Total quit rent payable to Government.	Quit rent redeemed by payment of 25 years purchase money.
35	36 acres.	37 acres.	38 acres.	39 acres.	40 acres.	41 acres.	42 acres.	43 acres.	44 acres. 45 acres.
4,833	8,081	647	30,260	38,988	107,888	4,917	4,553	3,837	8754
1,274	7,941	159	5,666	13,766	49,682	681	1,937	980	1,661 42
2547	14,814	154	7,908	22,876	55,089	737	1,104	1,135	1,872 3
1,216	19,313	13	7,170	26,496	34,669	996	923	327	1,323 12
2,608	54,860	12	1,407	56,279	76,663	3,716	"	2,897	6,613 14
2,532	32,652	346	5,118	38,116	62,351	6,997	3	611	7,637 4
4,030	10,900	76	16,929	27,905	77,306	8,256	115	215	8,461 4
4,886	28,222	573	2,763	31,558	42,528	2,782	25	132	2,914 4
5943	132,832	46	5,112	137,990	96,093	10,553	6	1,147	11,700 "
4,300	64,273	286	1,222	65,781	67,198	3,949	"	2,192	6,141 "
3,617	24,538	5	7,651	32,194	63,893	4,601	1,942	199	4,800 "
5,687	16,516	65	4,795	21,376	58,875	755	2	266	1,001 "
6,228	38,810	98	2,555	41,463	63,688	4,047	3,420	101	4,148 "
5,174	97,517	3,443	2,844	103,804	110,059	5,619	"	21	5,640 "
4,921	48,517	2,231	43,496	94,244	192,363	13,012	320	4,176	17,188 "
6,062	225,096	213	81,787	307,096	552,896	9,403	36,515	1,048	10,451 "
6,341	109,170	1,989	8,758	119,917	170,762	8,350	399	1,645	9,995 "
461	397	2,328	5,435	8,160	26,458	909	"	672	1,581 "
2,597	114,596	1,093	17,739	133,428	260,763	38,982	2,915	416	39,398
75,257	1049,045	13,777	258,615	1321,437	2169,224	129,262	54,179	22,016	151,278 30

Inam Commissioners Office
Madras 30th October 1869

J. M. Strain
Offg. Inam Commissioner

No. 2.

Statement showing the Inâms held by Mosques and other Mohammadan Mosque, Dargâ and Takya Religious Institutions.

Districts.	No. of Title Deeds issued.	Extent. Dry.	Garden.	Wet	Total	Assessment.	Inâms. Former Jodi. Payable to Government.	Former Jodi. Payable to Zamindârs.	New quit rent imposed.	Total quit rent payable to Government.	Quitrent redeemed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		acres	acres	acres	acres	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
1 Ganjam	25	892	14	1,086	1,992	4,350	680	125	31	711	"
2 Vizagapatam	10	4,005	"	176	4,181	5,791	1	128	6	7	"
3 Rajamundry	100	1,291	12	503	1,806	5,041	1,014	278	8	1,022	"
4 Masulipatam	55	1,426	"	403	1,829	2,335	311	137	5	316	"
5 Guntoor	165	4,161	2	211	4,374	4,189	208	"	134	342	"
6 Nellore	186	8,094	346	844	9,284	14,475	35	"	83	118	"
7 Madras	201	1,173	10	1,595	2,778	8,614	763	"	1	764	"
8 Cuddapah	340	7,030	211	546	7,787	7,475	182	"	1	183	"
9 Bellary	338	16,226	11	1,202	17,442	14,706	317	"	4	321	"
10 Kurnool	856	22,516	184	244	22,944	27,140	108	"	475	583	"
11 North Arcot	343	2,927	"	1,886	4,813	14,478	345	"	155	500	"
12 South Arcot	257	2,956	54	1,722	4,732	15,265	24	"	25	49	"
13 Salem	77	4,080	3	345	4,428	8,544	33	11	"	33	"
14 Coimbatore	34	556	32	23	612	996	65	"	"	65	"
15 Tanjore	212	1,630	258	4,340	6,228	26,969	117	"	37	154	"
16 Madura	227	9,528	23	2,712	12,263	35,213	750	178	4	754	"
17 Trichinopoly	103	13,287	449	2,605	16,341	25,964	52	"	28	80	"
18 Malabar	21	127	194	276	597	2,319	"	"	2	2	"
19 Tinnevelly	163	3,324	24	1,643	4,991	18,528	2129	"	230	2359	"
Total	3713	105,229	1831	22,362	129,422	242,391	7,134	857	1,229	8,363	

Kázi Imáms.

No. of Title Deeds issued.	Extent. Dry	Garden.	Wet	Total	Assessment.	Former Jódi. Payable to Government.	Payable to Zamindárs.	New quit rent imposed.	Total quit rent payable to Government.	Quit rent redeemed
13.	14	15	16	17	18.	19	20	21	22	23.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
"	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
1	"	"	16	16	16	"	"	"	"	"
8	332	"	"	332	327	20	"	2	22	"
"	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"
4	36	"	24	60	59	"	"	"	27	"
10	17	"	126	143	474	27	"	"	243	"
9	1157	49	41	1247	1109	243	"	"	110	"
5	742	"	29	771	615	108	"	2	"	"
69	1447	6	42	1495	2080	"	"	"	"	"
1	8	"	4	12	50	"	"	"	"	"
3	"	"	46	46	249	"	"	"	"	"
23	294	"	22	316	516	"	"	"	"	"
12	173	"	24	197	275	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
145.	4206	55	374	4635	5870	398	"	4	402.	

No. of Settlement Deeds issued.	Total Extent Dry.	Total Extent Garden.	Total Extent Wet.	Total Extent Total.	Total Assessment.	Former Jodi. Payable to Government.	Former Jodi. Payable to Zamindars.	New quit rent imposed.	Total quit rent payable to Govt.	Quit rent redeemed.
24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
25	892	14	1,086	1,992	4,350.	680	125	31	711	"
10	4,005	"	176	4,181	5,791	1.	128	6	7	"
101	1,291	12	519.	1,822	5,057.	1,014	278	8	1,022	"
63	1,758	"	403	2,161	2,662.	331	137	7	338	"
165	4,161	2	211	4374	4,189.	208	"	134	342	"
190	8,130	346	868	9,344.	14,634.	35	"	83	118	"
211	1,190	10	1,721	2,921.	9,088.	790	"	1	791	"
349	8,187	260	587	9,034.	8,584.	425	"	1	426.	"
343	16,968	14	1,231	18,213.	15,321.	425	"	6	431	"
925	23,963	190	286.	24,439.	29,220.	108	"	475	583	"
344	2,935	"	1890	4825.	14,528.	345	"	155	500	"
260	2,956	54	1,768.	4778.	15,514.	24	"	25	49	"
100	4,374	3	367	4,744	9,060	33	11	"	33	"
46	729	33	47	809.	1,271.	65	"	"	65	"
212	1,630	258	4,340.	6,228.	26,969.	117	"	37	154	"
227	9,528.	23	2,712	12,263.	35,213.	750	178	4	754	"
103	13,287.	449	2,605.	16,341.	25,964.	52	"	28	80	"
21	127.	194	276.	597.	2,319.	"	"	2	2	"
163	3,324.	24	1,643.	4,991.	18,528.	2,129	"	230	2,359	"
3,858	109,435	1,886.	22,736.	134,057.	248,262.	7,532.	857.	1,233	8,765	"

Inam Commissioner's Office
Madras 30th October 1869

W. Blair
Offg. Inam Commissioner

No. of Settlement Deeds issued.	Total Extent Dry.	Total Extent Garden.	Total Extent Wet.	Total Extent Total.	Total Assessment.	Former Jodi. Payable to Government.	Former Jodi. Payable to Zamindars.	New quit rent imposed.	Total quit rent payable to Govt.	Quit rent redeemed.
24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
25	892	14	1,086	1,992	4,350.	680	125	31	711	"
10	4,005	"	176	4,181	5,791	1.	128	6	7	"
101	1,291	12	519.	1,822	5,057.	1,014	278	8	1,022	"
63	1,758	"	403	2,161	2,662.	331	137	7	338	"
165	4,161	2	211	4374	4,189.	208	"	134	342	"
190	8,130	346	868	9,344.	14,634.	35	"	83	118	"
211	1,190	10	1,721	2,921.	9,088.	790	"	1	791	"
349	8,187	260	587	9,034.	8,584.	425	"	1	426.	"
343	16,968	14	1,231	18,213.	15,321.	425	"	6	431	"
925	23,963	190	286.	24,439.	29,220.	108	"	475	583	"
344	2,935	"	1890	4825.	14,528.	345	"	155	500	"
260	2,956	54	1,768.	4778.	15,514.	24	"	25	49	"
100	4,374	3	367	4,744	9,060	33	11	"	33	"
46	729	33	47	809.	1,271.	65	"	"	65	"
212	1,630	258	4,340.	6,228.	26,969.	117	"	37	154	"
227	9,528.	23	2,712	12,263.	35,213.	750	178	4	754	"
103	13,287.	449	2,605.	16,341.	25,964.	52	"	28	80	"
21	127.	194	276.	597.	2,319.	"	"	2	2	"
163	3,324.	24	1,643.	4,991.	18,528.	2,129	"	230	2,359	"
3,858	109,435	1,886.	22,736.	134,057.	248,262.	7,532.	857.	1,233	8,765	"

Inam Commissioner's Office
Madras 30th October 1869

W. Blair
Offg. Inam Commissioner

No. 3.

Statement showing the Inâms held for the benefit of Christian Churches.

Districts	No. of Title Deeds issued.	Extent				Assessment	Former Jodi.		New quit-rent imposed.	Total quit rent payable to Government.	Quit-rent redeemed.
		Dry	Garden	Wet	Total		Payable to Government.	Payable to zamindars			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees.
1 Ganjam	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
2 Vizagapatam	1	3	"	"	3	6	"	2	1	1	"
3 Rájamundry	1	"	"	836	836	1157	"	"	"	"	"
4 Masulipatam	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"
5 Guntoor	4	160	"	"	160	182	"	"	"	"	"
6 Nellore	1	47	"	156	203	646	124	"	"	124	"
7 Madras	7	48	"	1	49	120	"	"	1	1	"
8 Cuddapah	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
9 Bellary	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
10 Kurnool	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
11 North Arcot	2	2	"	3	5	19	"	"	"	"	"
12 South Arcot	7	34	17	8	59	207	"	"	9	9	"
13 Salem	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
14 Coimbatore	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
15 Tanjore	23	219	6	60	285	775	"	"	3	3	"
16 Madura	16	750	"	159	909	1541	"	"	1	1	"
17 Trichinopoly	10	53	"	"	53	76	15	"	6	21	"
18 Malabar	1	"	3	"	3	8	"	"	"	"	"
19 Tinnevelly	8	13	6	3	22	244	2	"	"	2	"
Total	81	1,329	32	1226	2,587	4,981	141	2	21	162	"

Inâm Commissioner's Office
Madras 30th October 1869

W. Blair
Offg. Inâm Commissioner

6
Rev. 427 1/2
Inclosure 2 to

Statement showing the aggregate extent of Ináms held for the benefit of Hindu, Mohammadan and Christian Religious Institutions.

Districts.	Number of Title Deeds issued.	Extent. Dry	Garden	Wet	Total	Assessment.	Former Jodi Payable to Government.	Former Jodi Payable to Zamindars.	New quit-rent imposed.	Total quit-rent payable to Government.	Dait Rent redeemed
1	2	3 acres	4 acres	5 acres	6 acres	7 Rupees	8 Rupees	9 Rupees	10 Rupees	11 Rupees	12 Rupees
1 Ganjam	4,858	8973	661	31,346	40,980	112,238	5597	4678	3808	9465	-
	1,285	11,949	159	5,842	17,950	55,479	682	2067	987	1669	"
2 Vizagapatam	2,649	16,105	166	9,263	25,534	61,303	1,751	1,382	1143	2,894	4
3 Rajamundry	1,279	21,071	13	7,573	28,657	37,331	1,327	1,060	334	1,661	3
4 Masulipatam	2,777	59,181	14	1,618	60,813	81,034	3,924	"	3,031	6,955	12
5 Guntoor	2,723	40,829	692	6,142	47,663	77,631	7,156	3	723	7,879	"
6 Nellore	4,248	12,138	86	18,651	30,875	86,514	9,046	115	207	9,253	4
Madras	5235	36,409	833	3,350	40,592	51,112	3,207	25	133	3,340	4
7 Cuddapah	6,286	149,800	60	6,343	156,203	1,11,414	10,978	6	1153	12,131	"
8 Bellary	5,225	88,236	476	1,508	90,220	96,418	4,057	"	2,667	6,724	"
9 Kurnool	3,963	27,475	5	9,544	37,024	78,440	4,946	1,942	354	5,300	3
10 North Arcot	5,954	19,506	136	6,571	26,213	74,596	779	2	280	1,059	"
11 South Arcot	6,328	43,184	101	2,922	46,207	72,745	4,080	3,431	101	4,181	"
12 Salem	5,220	98,246	3,476	2,891	1,04,613	1,11,330	5,684	"	21	5,705	"
13 Coimbatore	5,156	50,366	2,495	47,896	1,00,757	2,20,107	13,129	320	4,216	17,345	"
14 Tanjore	6,305	2,35,374	236	84,658	3,20,268	5,89,650	10,153	36,693	1053	11,206	"
15 Madura	6,454	1,22,510	2,438	11,363	1,36,311	1,96,802	8,417	399	1,679	10,096	"
16 Trichinopoly	483	524	2,525	5,711	8,760	28,785	909	"	674	1,583	"
17 Malabar	2,768	1,17,933	1,123	19,385	1,38,441	2,79,535	41,113	2,915	646	41,759	"
18 Tinnevelly	79,196	11,59,809	15,695	2,82,577	14,58,081	24,22,467	1,36,935	55,038	23,270	1,60,205	30.
19 Total											

Inám Commissioner's Office
Madras 30th October 1869

W. W. Main
Offg. Inám Commissioner

Statement Showing the Inams held for maintaining Charitable Institutions or works of Public utility.

No. 5

Chattram Inams.

133

133 1

Districts.	No. of Title Deeds issued.	Extent. Dry.	Garden.	Wet.	Total.	Assessment.	Payable to Government.	Jodi. Payable to Zamindars.	New quitrent imposed.	Total quitrent payable to Government	Quitrent redeemed.
1	2	3 acres.	4 acres.	5 acres.	6 acres.	7. Rupees.	8. Rupees.	9. Rupees.	10 Rupees.	11 Rupees.	12 Rupees.
1 Ganjam	1	1	"	"	1	2	"	"	"	"	
2 Vizagapatam	18	234	18	716	968	6,005	"	22	601	601	"
3 Rajamundry	6	537	"	286	823	2,977	56	"	8	64	"
4 Masulipatam	13	108	"	151	259	322	2	11	12	14	"
5 Guntoor	13	274	"	40	314	645	"	"	84	84	"
6 Nellore	50	2,395	78	539	3,012	4,632	559	"	10	569	"
7 Madras	88	748	1	1,831	2,580	6,324	1,382	"	3	1,385	"
8 Cuddapah	4	413	"	9	422	307	"	"	"	"	"
9 Bellary	31	1,520	"	96	1,616	1,072	234	"	76	310	"
10 Kurnool	4	125	"	4	129	126	"	"	"	"	"
11 North Arcot	80	747	3	513	1,263	4,630	77	"	8	85	"
12 South Arcot	122	707	11	242	960	3,047	"	"	5	5	"
13 Salem	32	407	"	78	485	747	25	"	"	25	1
14 Coimbatore	47	2,435	105	37	2,577	2,829	20	"	"	20	"
15 Tanjore	182	12,670	878	7,961	21,509	40,435	1866	112	520	2,386	"
16 Madura	137	24,796	15	11,344	36,155	98,643	123	6,298	58	181	"
17 Trichinopoly	79	2,813	48	365	3,226	4,368	207	"	80	287	"
18 Malabar	17	"	49	230	279	968	"	"	18	18	"
19 Tinnevelly	120	26,486	244	3,581	30,311	50,749	10,713	299	129	10,842	"
	1,044	77,416.	1,450	28,023	106,889	228,828	15,264	6,742	1,612.	16,876	1.

No. of Title Deeds issued.	Extent. Dry.	Garden.	Wet.	Total.	Water Bound.	Assessment.	Former Jódi. Payable to Government	Payable to Zamindár	New quit rent imposed.	Total quit rent payable to Govern. ment.	Quit rent redeemed.
13	14	15	16	17		18	19	20	21	22	23
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.		Rupees	Rupees.	Rupees	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
2	5		"	5		6	"	"	"	4	"
1	"		1	1		1	"	"	4	4	"
3	46		"	46		100	"	"	"	4	"
23	15		15	30		36	4	"	"	190	"
7	150		42	192		327	4	"	34	14	"
168	1,172	3	268	1,443		2,940	156	2	14	3	"
220	180	15	317	512		1,672	"	"	"	10	"
8	45	9	3	57		112	3	"	"	"	"
13	386	"	5	391		347	10	"	"	1	"
2	31	"	"	31		34	"	"	"	1	"
5	16	"	3	19		62	1	6	1	11	"
18	116	"	12	128		224	"	"	4	29	3
32	236	"	9	245		423	7	28	"	49	"
164	2,923	54	17	2,994		2,421	29	"	49	93	"
112	210	13	11	234		435	"	"	22	226	"
148	1,142	8	110	1,260		2,149	71	57	14	"	"
83	549	3	12	564		714	212	30	"	80	"
"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"	2	"	"
61	491	2	26	519		1,099	78	"	144	719	3 ✓
1,050	7,713	107	851	8,671		13,102	575	123			

Public

Topes.

No. of Title Deeds issued.	Extent. Dry.	Garden.	Wet.	Total.	Assessment.	Former Jodi. Payable to Government.	Payable to Zamindár.	New quit rent imposed.	Total quit rent payable to Government.	Quit rent redeemed.
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
	Acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1	21	"	"	21	90	"	1	2	2	"
2	14	"	"	14	11	"	"	2	2	"
24	129	15	5	149	181	"	12	21	30	"
128	819	"	"	819	979	9	"	29	94	"
730	3,427	2	80	3,509	6,632	65	"	"	"	"
2	"	"	1	1	4	"	"	"	"	"
1	"	4	"	4	20	"	"	"	"	"
2	34	"	"	34	26	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1	8	"	"	8	11	"	"	"	"	"
6	52	"	1	53	76	"	10	10	38	"
8	23	"	1	24	43	28	"	6	6	"
43	720	21	35	776	877	"	"	4	16	"
35	21	3	"	24	47	12	"	3	13	"
26	108	"	5	113	204	10	"	"	"	"
46	127	"	2	129	170	"	"	"	1	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"
48	216	"	5	221	429					
1,103	5,719	45	135	5,899	9,800	125	23	77	202	"

No. of Title Deeds issued.	Extent. Dry.	Garden.	Wet.	Total.	Inams. Assessment.	Former Jodi. Payable to Government.	Payable to Zamindars.	New Quit rent imposed.	Total Quit rent payable to Government.	Quit rent redeemed.
35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
"					"	"			"	"
"										
4	30									
13	59		4	34	25	"	"	1	1	
332	3,963		34	93	170	6	12	1	7	
188	1,911		156	4,119	7,718	971	"	401	1,372	
"	"		23	1,934	2,816	415		84	499	
30	261	11	"	"	"	"		"	"	
285	6,317	26	"	272	519	4		"	4	
43	574	19	182	6,525	8,876	302		54	356	
12	34	"	22	615	872	27		20	47	
13	71	"	13	47	136	"		"	"	
84	104	"	"	71	99					
6	60	"	483	587	3,265			6	6	
1	1	"	18	78	129				"	
19	88	"	"	1	3	"		1	1	
232	1,026	"	10	98	194	"	4	"	"	
"	"	"	8	1,034	1,079	2	10	19	21	
149	605	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
		"	1	606	974	"	"	7	7	
1,411	15,104	56	954	16,114	26,875	1,727	26	594	2,321	"

School Inams.

Nos. of Title Deeds issued.	Extent. Dry.	Garden.	Wet.	Total.	Assessment	Former Jodi. Payable to Government.	Payable to Zamindars.	New quit rent imposed.	Total quit rent payable to Government.	Quit rent redeemed.
46	47 acres.	48 acres.	49 acres.	50 acres.	51 Rupees.	52 Rupees.	53 Rupees.	54 Rupees.	55 Rupees.	56 Rupees
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1	"	"	4	4	17	"	"	1	1	"
"	13	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	13	11	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	5	16	"	"	"	"	"
1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
6	56	6	3	3	14	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	394	456	2955	"	"	126	126	"
1	26	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	26	42	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
12	100.	6	401	507	3055	"	"	127	127	✓

No. of Title Deeds issued.	Extent. Dry:	Garden.	Wet.	Total.	Miscellaneous.	Assessment.	Former Jódi. Payable to Government.	Payable to Zamindárs.	New quit rent imposed.	Total quit rent payable to Government.	Quit rent redeemed.
57	58	59	60	61		62	63	64	65	66	67
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.		Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1	"	"	"	"		33		2		"	"
6	112	"	6	6		635		28		"	"
2	4	"	25	137		14	"	"	1	1	"
58	2156	"	"	4		2925	"	1435	2	2	"
"	"	"	163	2319		"	"	"	"	"	"
7	100	4	"	"		263	5	"	"	5	"
60	134	"	9	113		1080	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	206	340		"	"	"	"	"	"
23	341	"	"	"		598	124	"	"	124	"
11	281	1	21	362		409	"	"	43	43	"
276	7038	1	"	282		6412	"	131	"	"	"
356	693		779	7818		3552	"	"	4	4	"
"	"		407	1100		"	"	"	"	"	"
5	5070	14	"	"		8267	5	"	"	5	"
144	237	16	574	5658		643	"	"	34	34	"
17	157		36	289		819	1	16	"	1	"
"	"		194	351		"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"		"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"
14	57	3	"	"		602	15	"	14	29	"
			"	"							
980	16380	39	30	90		26252	150	1612	98	248	
			2450	18869							

No. of Title Deeds issued.	Extent. Dry.	Garden.	Wet.	Total.	Assessment.	Former Jódi. Payable to Government.	Former Jódi. Payable to Zamindárs.	New quit rent imposed.	Total quit rent payable to Government	Quit rent redeemed.
68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
4	6	"	6	12	41	"	2	601	601	"
26	367	18	742	1,127	6,731	"	51	16	72	"
17	631	"	290	921	3,127	56	"	17	29	"
111	2,467	15	368	2,851	3,634	12	1,470	506	1,490	"
480	5,206	"	238	5,444	9,669	984	"	157	1,357	"
1,143	9,005	87	919	10,011	17,283	1,200.	2	18	1,400	"
372	1,062	16	2,359	3,437	9,097	1,382	"	"	7	"
43	719	24	12	755	958	7	"	130	800	"
355	8,611	26	304	8,941	10,930	670	"	63	90	"
60	1,011	20	26	1,057	1,441	27	137	8	86	1
374	7,843	4	1,308	9,155	11,251	78	"	10	10	"
516	1,644	11	662	2,317	7,014	"	"	10	42	"
156	770	"	571	1,341	4,478	32	38	10	92	3
266	11,208	194	684	12,086	14,537	82	"	736	2,602	"
480	13,195	916	8,402	22,513	44,518	1,866	112	84	291	"
347	26,291	23	11,663	37,977	102,009	207	6,375	116	547	"
441	4,541	51	387	4,979	6,373	431	40	18	18	"
17	"	49	230	279	968	"	"	152	10,959	"
392	27,855	249	3,643	31,747	53,853	10,807	299			4
5,600	122,432	1,703	32,814	156,949	307,912	17,841	8,526	2,652	20,493	

Board's Commissioner's Office
Madras 30th October 1869

W. Brain
Offg. Board's Commissioner

No. of Title Deeds issued.	Extent. Dry.	Garden.	Wet.	Total.	Assessment.	Former Jódi. Payable to Government.	Former Jódi. Payable to Zamindárs.	New quit rent imposed.	Total quit rent payable to Government	Quit rent redeemed.
68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
4	6	"	6	12	41	"	2	601	601	"
26	367	18	742	1,127	6,731	"	51	16	72	"
17	631	"	290	921	3,127	56	"	17	29	"
111	2,467	15	368	2,851	3,634	12	1,470	506	1,490	"
480	5,206	"	238	5,444	9,669	984	"	157	1,357	"
1,143	9,005	87	919	10,011	17,283	1,200.	2	18	1,400	"
372	1,062	16	2,359	3,437	9,097	1,382	"	"	7	"
43	719	24	12	755	958	7	"	130	800	"
355	8,611	26	304	8,941	10,930	670	"	63	90	"
60	1,011	20	26	1,057	1,441	27	137	8	86	1
374	7,843	4	1,308	9,155	11,251	78	"	10	10	"
516	1,644	11	662	2,317	7,014	"	"	10	42	"
156	770	"	571	1,341	4,478	32	38	10	92	3
266	11,208	194	684	12,086	14,537	82	"	736	2,602	"
480	13,195	916	8,402	22,513	44,518	1,866	112	84	291	"
347	26,291	23	11,663	37,977	102,009	207	6,375	116	547	"
441	4,541	51	387	4,979	6,373	431	40	18	18	"
17	"	49	230	279	968	"	"	152	10,959	"
392	27,855	249	3,643	31,747	53,853	10,807	299			4
5,600	122,432	1,703	32,814	156,949	307,912	17,841	8,526	2,652	20,493	

Board's Commissioner's Office
Madras 30th October 1869

W. Brain
Offg. Board's Commissioner

No 6

Statement showing the Inâms held for maintaining works of Irrigation.

1341

Inâms held for maintaining Tanks.

Districts.	No. of Title Deeds issued.	Extent: Dry.	Garden.	Wet.	Total.	Former Jodi. Assessment.	Payable to Government.	Payable to Zamindars.	Inam quit rent imposed.	Total quit rent payable to Government.	Quit rent redeemed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1 Ganjam	1	"	"	2	2	12	"	"	"	"	"
2 Vizagapatam	1	73	"	136	209	1240	"	"	"	"	"
3 Rajamundry	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
4 Masulipatam	12	118	"	9	127	157	27	20	"	27	"
5 Guntoor	18	145	"	48	193	562	30	"	"	30	"
6 Nellore	20	7	7	109	123	601	4	"	"	4	"
7 Madras	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
8 Cuddapah	1128	477	254	3923	4654	38578	2012	11	26	2038	"
9 Bellary	89	742	"	341	1083	2299	"	"	21	21	"
10 Kurnool	90	143	39	247	429	1985	5	"	"	5	"
11 North Arcot	2354	525	1	9440	9966	57585	801	754	11	812	"
12 South Arcot	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
13 Salem	392	528	"	1542	2070	9360	54	56	"	54	"
14 Coimbatore	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
15 Tanjore	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
16 Madura	47	144	"	10	154	204	"	35	"	"	"
17 Trichinopoly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
18 Malabar	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
19 Tinnevelly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	4152	2902	301	15807	19010	102583	2933	876	58	2991	

Inâms held for maintaining Wells.

No. of Title Deeds issued.	Extent				Assessment.	Former Jodi		New quit rent imposed.	Total quit rent payable to Government.	Quit rem redeemed
	Dry.	Garden.	Wet.	Total.		Payable to Government.	Payable to Zamindár's			
13	14	15	16	17	18.	19.	20	21	22	23
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
2	2	"	"	2	12	1	"	"	1	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1,810	907	1,904	573	3,387	24,372	269	"	16	285	"
97	229	"	144	373	1,031	13	"	"	13	"
28	130	13	36	179	409	"	"	1	1	"
348	8	"	186	194	1,454	10	3	"	10	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1	"	"	1	1	1	"	1	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
2,286	1,276	1,920	940	4,136	27,279	293	4	17	310	"

No. of Title Deeds issued.	Extent. Dry.	Garden.	Wet.	Total.	Inams held for maintaining Channels.	Former Jodi: Assessment.	Payable to Government.	Payable to Zamindars.	New quit rent imposed.	Total quit rent payable to Government.	Quit rent redeemed.
27	28					29	30	31	32	33	34
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.		Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
34	25	26	27	28							
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.							
"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"		10	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	3	3		28	"	"	"	12	258
"	"	"	3	6		3867	246	"	"	"	"
1	"	"	6	6		438	"	"	"	"	"
2	"	20	491	616		571	"	"	"	10	166
214	105	"	57	145		4947	156	116	"	"	"
18	88	2	45	51		"	"	"	"	"	"
14	4	1	623	698		183	"	"	"	"	"
218	74	"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	33		"	"	"	"	"	"
6	"	"	33	"		"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"
473	271	23	1258	1552		10,044	402	116	22	424	

Inams held for maintaining Anicuts.

No. of Title Deeds issued.	Extent. Dry.	Garden.	Wet.	Total.	Assessment.	Former Jodi. Payable to Government.	Payable to Zamindars.	New quit rent imposed.	Total quit rent payable to Govt.	Quit rent redeemed.
35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
6	1	12	12	25	118	.	.	.	.	.
4	6	3	47	56	470	.	.	.	.	.
12	.	.	36	36	175	.	.	.	.	.
5	.	.	9	9	46	.	.	.	.	.
27	7	15	104	126	809					

Nos of Title Deeds issued. 46	Extent. Dry. 47 Acres.	Garden. 48 Acres.	Wet. 49 Acres.	Total. 50 Acres.	Assessment. 51 Rupees.	Former Jodi. Payable to Government. 52 Rupees.	Payable to Zamindars. 53 Rupees.	New quit rent imposed. 54 Rupees.	Total quit rent payable to Govt. 55 Rupees.	Quit rent redeemed. 56 Rupees.
			2	2	12	"	"		"	"
1	"		136	209	1,240	"	"		"	"
1	73		"	"	"	"	"		28	"
"	"		9	129	169	28	20		30	"
114	120		48	193	562	30	"		4	"
18	145		112	126	611	4	"		"	"
21	7	7	6	6	28	"	"	54	2,581	"
2	"	"	"	8,682	56,935	2,527	11	21	34	"
3158	1490	2,193	4,799	1,601	3,768	13	"	1	6	"
204	1,059	"	542	715	3,435	5	"	21	988	"
136	283	57	375	10,894	64,161	967	873	"	"	"
2,932	607	2	10,285	"	"	"	"	"	54	"
"	"	"	"	2,113	9,590	54	57	"	"	"
104	528	"	1,585	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	154	204	"	35	"	"	"
"	"	"	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
47	144	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
6,738	4,456	2,259	18,109	21,821	140,715	3,628	996	97	3,725	✓

Inam Commissioner's Office
Madras 30th October 1869

W. Brain
Offg Inam Commissioner

Statement showing the Ináms held for the personal benefit of their Holders.

No.	Districts.	Number of Title Deeds issued.	Extent. Dry	Garden	Wet	Total	Assessment	Former Quit Rent. Payable to Government.	Payable to Zamindárs.	New quit rent on Ináms enfranchised payable to Government	Quit Rent not agreed to by Inámdárs whose Ináms have consequently been left unenfranchised.	Total quit-rent payable to Government = total of Columns 8 & 10	Quit Rent redeemed.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			acres	acres	acres	Acres	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1	Ganjam	7,152	43,699	1,896	90,563	136,158	3,51,688	16,813	27,420	45,925	656	62,738	
2	Vizagapatam	21,915	1.24,997	332	94,829	2,20,158	6,65,097	19,049	67,372	83,358	800	1,02,407	230
3	Rajamundry	17,420	1,51,256	5,463	66,424	2,23,143	4,97,921	50,153	13,515	67,374	956	1,17,527	
4	Masulipatam	12,669	1,99,883	138	54,061	2,54,082	2,61,338	34,295	20,159	28,246	1013	62,541	178
5	Guntoor	11,604	2,49,108	539	4,126	2,53,773	2,98,125	44,584	31	37,874	2,663	82,458	1
6	Nellore	12,935	2,78,255	6,919	27,968	3,13,142	3,37,376	1,03,363	412	34,116	3,152	1,37,479	28
7	Madras	3,492	32,252	218	53,417	85,887	1,75,461	54,372	6	15,545	5,313	69,917	48
8	Cuddapah	39,003	2,84,619	10,230	23,428	3,18,277	3,81,378	53,913	308	49,926	4,378	1,03,839	26
9	Bellary	30,755	5,29,810	114	25,733	5,55657	4,70,566	24,665	21	63,290	6,834	87,955	1
10	Kurnool	33,105	3,87,593	2,622	8,791	3,99,006	3,85,751	20,432	"	70,903	2,147	91,335	11
11	North Arcot	9,199	57,210	37	20,064	77,311	1,59,373	19,259	8144	19,040	2,940	38,299	39
12	South Arcot	4,240	27,722	309	12,241	40,272	1,00,159	18,334	47	12,130	411	30,464	12
13	Salem	7,085	1,27,579	659	12,931	1,41,169	2,38,678	28,702	15,209	25,561	2,430	54,263	4
14	Coimbatore	3,957	72,778	2,469	2,966	78,213	97,122	11,790	"	13,740	26	25,530	1
15	Tanjore	3,313	1,25,417	4,471	1,31,687	2,61,575	4,04,694	60,177	1,808	44,059	67	1,04,236	"
16	Madura	2,810	1,25,919	171	74,864	2,00,954	4,11,535	3.728	64,120	52,983	719	56,711	1
17	Trichinopoly	2,375	47,482	630	6,083	54,195	63,286	7.702	254	9,002	544	16,704	"
18	Malabar	57	579	757	592	1,928	5,397	946	-	4	210	950	"
19	Tinnevelly	1,384	71,063	251	8,180	79,494	1,52,983	34,567	1589	17,277	626	51,844	"
		2,54,473	29.37.221	38,225	7,18,948	36,94,394	54,89,928	6,06,844	2,20,415	690,353	35,885	12,97,197	580

Inám Commissioner's Office
Madras 30th October 1869

W. W. Munro
Offg Inám Commissioner

No. 8.

Statement showing the Inams held by Police Services now discontinued.

Districts	No. of Title Deeds issued	Dry	Garden	Wet	Total	Assessment	Former Quit Rent Payable to Government	New Quit rent payable to Government	Total Quit rent payable to Government	Quit rent redeemed by Columns 8 & 10.
	2	3 Acres	4 Acres	5 Acres	6 Acres	7 Rupees	8 Rupees	9 Rupees	10 Rupees	11 Rupees	12 Rupees
1 Ganjam	1225	8627	44	10814	19485	27662	518	1786	12516	13034	"
2 Vizagapatam	21	1977	"	1484	3461	9306	1455	"	3914	5369	"
3 Rajamundry	90	864	"	173	1037	1539	1110	"	200	1310	"
4 Masulipatam	24	2765	"	53	2818	1996	767	176	432	1199	"
5 Guntoor	482	11698	"	"	11698	14410	2949	"	4947	7896	"
6 Nellore	1400	41442	864	3264	45570	39682	3016	187	15639	18655	"
7 Madras	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
8 Chingleput	2845	16968	2811	3618	23397	56620	1097	"	21961	32932	"
9 Bellary	2185	67410	20	1345	68775	66793	2648	"	31727	34375	"
10 Kurnool	2948	48808	161	820	49789	50701	7046	"	21055	28101	"
11 North Arcot	3432	72017	28	5856	77901	72361	9370	16745	21618	30988	"
12 South Arcot	208	748	"	252	1000	3031	930	"	1035	1965	"
13 Salem	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
14 Coimbatore	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
15 Tanjore	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
16 Madura	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
17 Tinnevelly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
18 Malabar	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
19 Canara	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	14860	273324	3928	27679	304931	344101	40780	18874	135044	175824	"

Inam Commissioner's Office
Madras 30th October 1869

J. W. Brain
Offg Inam Commissioner

No. 12.

Statement Showing the Ináms fully assessed in the course of the settlement.

District	Extent: Dry	Garden	Wet	Total	Assessment.	Former Jodi: Payable to Government	Payable to Zamindar	Total	Additional Revenue payable to Government being the difference between Cols. 6 & 9.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		acres.	acres.	acres.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1 Ganjam	77	3	269	349	804	22	15	37	767
2 Vizagapatam	476	1	302	779	2,060	65	177	242	1,818
3 Rajamundry	807	29	698	1534	2,306	243	5	248	2,058
4 Masulipatam	961	"	398	1359	1,859	151	3	154	1,705
5 Guntoor	1,163	"	24	1187	1,356	71	"	71	1,285
6 Nellore	4,688	29	237	4954	5,771	686	"	686	5,085
7 Madras	169	"	531	700	2,126	2	12	14	2,112
8 Cuddapah	14,484	593	1,086	16,163	22,894	4828	39	4,867	18,027
9 Bellary	16,514	"	747	17,261	15,384	1,693	4	1,697	13,687
10 Kurnool	42,428	291	1,218	43,937	38,040	2,449	"	2,449	35,591
11 North Arcot	7,755	"	949	8,704	14,269	4,460	385	4,845	9,424
12 South Arcot	2,228	5	415	2,648	6,135	1,505	"	1,505	4,630
13 Salem	3,701	6	278	3,985	5,964	711	172	883	5,081
14 Coimbatore	1,133	45	18	1,196	1,409	270	"	270	1139
15 Tanjore	96	3	6	105	155	7	"	7	148
16 Madura	2,853	"	1,110	3,963	6,571	17	462	479	6,092
17 Trichinopoly	1,224	"	187	1,411	2,568	2,206	3	2209	359
18 Malabar	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
19 Tinnevelly	1,121	50	1,414	2585	11,549	6,466	129	6595	4954
	101,878	1,055	9,887	112,820	141,220	25,852	1,406	27,258	113,962

Inam Commissioner's Office
Madras 30th October 1869

J. W. Nasir
Offg. Inam Commissioner

Form 41.

Statement showing the Inams, the holders of which have put agst. the Inam Title Deed Enquiry at this Settlement.

Districts	No. of Title Deeds issued	Extent			Assessment		Former Sode		New Quit rent fixed for Enfranchisement
		Wet	Garden	Dry	Total		Payable to Government	Payable to Zamindars	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
1 Ganjam	118	650	9	1033	1692	3568	138	67	656
2 Vizagapatam	247	1040	1	945	1986	6574	91	1032	800
3 Rajamundry	530	6986	13	2066	9065	9536	617	121	956
4 Masulipatam	112	4415	1	1122	5538	5332	528	394	1013
5 Guntoor	755	17167	15	202	17384	23772	6388	9	2663
6 Nellore	1371	19566	310	897	20773	23031	2925	6	3152
7 Madras	128	9304	15	15841	25160	39344	12917	"	5313
8 Cuddapah	1479	18729	708	1116	20553	26335	1335	13	4378
9 Bellary	750	21314	8	2143	23465	25695	669	"	6834
10 Kurnool	720	8894	20	1578	9072	9364	738	"	2147
11 North Arcot	73	2347	12	1156	3575	8512	1875	39	2940
12 South Arcot	70	321	"	273	594	1766	316	"	411
13 Salem	110	7676	"	502	8178	10210	1408	172	2430
14 Coimbatore	1	85	"	"	85	70	8	"	26
15 Tanjore	9	1	6	52	59	533	"	"	67
16 Madura	8	1170	1	855	2024	5605	"	"	719
17 Tinnivelly	16	646	11	310	967	1993	121	"	544
18 Malabar	42	"	426	310	736	2627	946	"	210
19 Kimanelly	23	"		421	421	2835	1380	"	626
	6588	120311	1556	29700	151567	206682	32400	1853	37885

Inam Commissioners Office
Madras 30th October 1869

J.W. Nair
Offg. Inam Commissioner

Statement Shewing the extent &c of all the Inams settled by the Commissioner in the Presidency.

Districts	No. of Title Deeds issued	Extent Dry	Extent Garden	Extent Wet	Total	Assessment	Former Quit Rent Payable to Government	Former Quit Rent Payable to Zamindars	New quit-rent not agreed to by Inamdars who have consequently been left unenfranchised	Quit Rent payable to Government on Inams total of Columns 8+10.	Total Quit Rent payable to Government by the Inamdars	Quit Rent Redeemed by the payment of twenty years purchase money
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
1 Ganjam	13,240	67,305	2,601	132,731	196,637	491,641	22,928	33,086	62,319	656	85,237	"
2 Vizagapatam	23,248	139,363	509	103,033	242,905	737,853	21,186	69,490	88,860	800	110,046	"
3 Rajamandry	50,176	168,856	5,629	76,150	250,635	565,890	53,070	14,897	68,733	956	121,803	234
4 Masulipatam	14,097	226,306	166	62,064	288,536	304,468	31,429	22,885	29,029	1,013	65,458	181
5 Guntoor	15,361	325,338	553	6,030	331,921	403,800	52,471	31	46,358	2,663	98,829	13
6 Nellore	18,222	369,538	8,569	38,405	416,512	472,583	114,739	604	50,635	3,152	165,374	28
7 Madras	8,114	45,452	320	74,433	120,205	271,100	64,800	121	15,770	5,313	80,570	52
8 Cuddapah	50,284	340,205	16,091	35,407	391,703	547,003	70,625	344	72,074	4,378	142,699	30
9 Bellary	39,705	756,690	220	34,267	791,177	663,471	38,974	27	96,321	6,834	135,295	1
10 Kurnool	47,837	855,261	5,533	18,119	878,913	923,504	68,304	"	306,040	2,147	374,344	11
11 North Arcot	29,900	165,152	76	47,057	212,285	385,586	34,620	29,041	41,041	2,940	75,661	42
12 South Arcot	10,918	49,620	456	19,726	69,802	184,800	20,043	49	13,455	411	33,498	13
13 Salem	43,973	172,061	760	18,009	190,830	325,494	32,868	18,735	25,672	2,430	58,540	4
14 Coimbatore	9443	182,232	6,139	6,541	194,912	222,989	17,556	"	13,771	26	31,327	4
15 Tanjore	8,949	188978	7,082	187,985	381,845	669,319	75,172	2,240	49,011	67	124,183	"
16 Madura	9,509	387,728	430	171,195	559,353	11,33,398	14,088	107,223	54120	719	68,208	1
17 Trichinopoly	9270	174,533	3,119	17,833	195,485	266,461	16,550	693	10,797	544	27,347	"
18 Malabar	557	1,103	3,331	6,533	10,967	35,150	1855	"	696	210	2,551	"
19 Tinnevelly	4,544	216,851	1623	31,208	249,682	486,371	86,487	4,803	18,075	626	104,562	"
	367,427	4826,572	64,007	10,86,726	59,77,305	90,90,881	842,765	303,869	10,62,767	35885	1905532	614

The Inâms held by Village Police and Revenue Officers and by Artisans, which have not been enfranchised, are not included in this statement.

Inâm Commissioner's Office
Madras 30th October 1869

W Wrazier
Offg Inâm Commissioner

No. 9.

Statement shewing the Village service Inams Enfranchised.

Districts	No. of Title Deeds issued	Extent				Assessment	Former Quit Rent		New Quit rent	Total Quit rent payable to Government or total of Columns 8 & 10	Quit rent redeemed.
		Dry	Garden	Wet	Total		Payable to Government	Payable to Zamindar	imposed		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
1 Ganjam	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
2 Vizagapatam	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
3 Rajamundry	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
4 Masulipatam	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
5 Guntoor	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
6 Nellore	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
7 Madras	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
8 Cuddapah	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
9 Bellary	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
10 Kurnool	6360	329330	2197	6599	338126	385758	36737	"	211351	248088	"
11 North Arcot	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
12 South Arcot	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
13 Salem	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
14 Coimbatore	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
15 Tanjore	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
16 Madura	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
17 Tinnevelly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
18 Malabar	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
19 Canara	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	6360	329330	2197	6599	338126	385758	36737	"	211351	248088	"

Inam Commissioner's Office
Madras 30th October 1869.

W. Wrain
Offg Inam Commissioner

Rec'd Dec 1871
4270

The Claim about is an interesting one, and the determination of the Commissioner - that as the Statements are only to 1866, no practical result could be had from them dealing with it. I therefore let it lie over. I do not see how he makes out the Claim as alleged Lost.

Revd Department

~~No 869~~

Proceedings of the Madras Government

Under date the 13th June 1870

Read the following

letter from the Offg Inam

Commissioner

Submitting a brief report on the entire operations of the Inam Commission from its commencement

(P.C. 30th October/69 No. 55½)

No 1

I. D.S

A/A

The proof copy of the foregoing report dated 30th October 1869 was not received from the office of the late Acting Inam Commissioner until the 11th of April

2. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is much obliged to Mr. Blair for this interesting resume of the operations of the Department over which he has presided for several years, but as the details given in the statements attached are not brought down to a later date than 1866, no practical result could evidently from any detailed review by Government

of the proceedings of the Department, as now reported.

3 As soon as the Commission has been finally closed, Mr. Robinson will be good enough to submit a supplemental report with tabular statements brought up to date, the Government will then take Mr. Blair's present report again under their consideration.

4. In the meantime Mr. Blair's Report

will be

to be forwarded for
the information of the
Right Honorable the Secretary
of State.

To the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty
&c. &c. &c.
&c. &c. &c.