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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.

197

Press

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Dated

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Not to be folded or roughly handled

Village Service Inams

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department.
8th February 1875.

Read the following papers:—

No. 90. From J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to C. G. MASTER, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, R. D., dated 26th November 1874, No. 3,410:—

I AM directed to submit the enclosed Draft Proceedings, in which the majority of the Board have recorded their opinions (with reference to a letter from the Collector of Madura, dated 19th April 1873, No. 109) on the question whether, as a general rule, the land or the assessment on it constitutes the emolument of a Village Service Inam, and should be transferred with the office.

2. The Second Member agrees with what he considers the hitherto received opinion, viz., that the land is almost always the emolument, and he has decided to refer the Proceedings for the orders of Government under Section 20, Regulation I. of 1803. He has recorded a Minute of Dissent, which is herewith forwarded.

DRAFT PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

Read the following letter from W. McQUHAE, Esq., Acting Collector of Madura, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Dindigul, 19th April 1873, No. 109:—

I HAVE the honor to suggest that the Board of Revenue might confer an immense benefit upon the holders of land registered as Village Service Inam in Madura by laying down some intelligible principle for the guidance of the Collector and his subordinates in disposing of suits under Regulation VI. of 1831, when the question is whether the land itself constitutes the Inam or only the assessment thereon.

2. Of late, appeal decisions in these suits have often perplexed the minds of the lower Courts, and the result is that no one in the district knows what the law now is regarding this valuable description of property. For example, in their Proceedings of the 20th December 1872, Miscellaneous No. 8,489, the Board, reversing the decisions of the Deputy-Collector and Collector, ordered that certain Inam land should be handed over to the office-holder, observing that the land had been in possession of the family since the Fysal under the description of "Nattamai Inam," that this implied that the land itself and not merely the "waram" constitutes the "Inam," and that it was for the defendant to prove the converse. Again, in their Proceedings of the 25th March 1873, Miscellaneous No. 1,832, the Board in a somewhat difficult case observe that they do not approve of the disposssession of village officers from their Inam lands, and, reversing the Collector's decision on that ground, direct that tirwah alone should be paid by the holder of the land to the office-bearer.

3. Up to the present time, every one acquainted with the revenue history of Madura appears to have been under the impression that the land itself was assigned as Inam except in a few localities. In the Board's Proceedings of the 23rd July 1867, No. 4,655, paragraph 10, this principle is laid down at some length. "The Board believe that the greater portion of the Inam property in Madura consisted of land and not of assignments on it. Old accounts anterior to

the settlement, as well as the reports and history of the district, establish this point most clearly." The rule there laid down is that the question whether land itself is "Inam" or not, is a question of fact, the presumption being that it is "Inam" except in certain villages bordering the Vaigai Channels and in the vicinity of Madura. In the correspondence relating to the proposed revision of village establishments in Madura, the same doctrine is strongly insisted on.

4. The last decision of the Board, referred to above, seems to lay down an entirely new rule, for there is no appeal against the Board's decision, and if they do not approve of the dispossession of dismissed village officers from their Inam lands, the question is settled greatly to the advantage of those persons who happen to be at this moment in possession of Village Service Inams. The question being of great importance, I venture to ask for a clearer exposition of the Board's views on the subject.

In this letter the Collector of Madura asks the Board to lay down an intelligible principle for the guidance of the Revenue Courts in Madura in cases under Regulation VI. of 1831, where the question is whether the land or the assessment constitutes the Inam. He cites Board's Proceedings, dated 23rd July 1867, No. 4,655, in which the Board ruled that the question in every case is one of fact, the presumption being as regards the Madura District, except in certain villages bordering on the Vaigai and in the vicinity of Madura, that the land itself is the Inam as laying down a rule in accordance with the ideas of persons acquainted with the revenue history of the district, and he points out that a recent decision of the Board seems to conflict with that ruling.

2. For many years past the Board have recognized the fact that some Village Service Inams consist of land transferable with the office, and others of the assessment thereon only. This was expressly laid down in G. O., dated 15th December 1863, No. 2,296, passed in connection with a decision of the Principal Sadr Amin of Madura, maintaining that the landed emoluments of all village officers are restricted to the Melvaram, or Government share of the produce, represented by the assessment. That order which was to the effect that when the land granted as Inam was in the occupancy of ryots at the time of the original grant, the emoluments of office are limited to the assessment, but that when the land was assigned from waste, both the land and the assessment form the emolument of office, has been acted on very generally.

3. The Board, however, are disposed to think that the arguments against this view have not hitherto had sufficient weight assigned to them. In granting land from waste as Inam, the Government conceded the right of occupancy of certain land free of assessment, or on a reduced assessment; the land so long as it was waste was free to any one to occupy subject only to payment of assessment; exemption from assessment, therefore, was all that the Government gave or had to give. It seems to the Board a mistake to suppose that because the land was assigned to the office from waste, it must necessarily follow that the land constituted the emoluments. On the contrary, it may fairly be urged that the original office-holder, who redeemed waste land and improved it at his own expense, was entitled to as much consideration as the man who allowed a portion of his own

putta land to be treated as Inam, and had certainly as much title to call it his own. The former's position could only have been different, if he accepted the land on the distinct understanding that it was to be his only during his tenure of office. There is nothing to show that there ever was any such understanding; indeed, had such been the case, it is difficult to understand how it has come to pass that, with so uncertain a tenure, Service Inam lands have been improved at considerable outlay, as in many instances is undoubtedly the case.

4. The Board further consider that this view of the case is strengthened by a consideration of the phraseology adopted in Regulation VI. of 1831. The Regulation treats of "emoluments derived from lands," but nowhere lays down that the land itself constitutes the emoluments of office nor indicates that transfer of lands with each change of office-holder was contemplated. The contrary is rather to be inferred from the absence of all provision for enforcing orders for such transfers. The Regulation simply confines to the Revenue Authorities the power of adjudicating on rival claims to certain offices, and to the emoluments attached thereto, and prohibits the alienation of such emoluments.

5. The Board think that the mistaken belief regarding the real nature of Inams, which led to the practice in many districts of handing over the land itself to the newly-appointed officer, arose from the following causes:—

6. Thirty years ago, high assessment and low prices of agricultural produce rendered farming by middle men a most unprofitable speculation, for a ryot who cultivated his own land with his own hands made but a bare livelihood.

The land was generally unsaleable, for the population was sparse and waste land abundant. From this it followed that when an officer was dismissed, it usually mattered little to him whether the land itself (called the Inam) was handed over to his successor or not, for without the Inam (that is, exemption from assessment), the land was valueless and any quantity of land could be obtained from waste; and in the case of Taluaries and other lower village officers, the Inam lands were frequently of so little value that they were often not cultivated, so that when one of these officials was dismissed, no objection was raised to the land following the office. From these facts, and also from the fact of the land always being called "Inam," arose the belief that the land itself constituted the emoluments of office, and this belief was further strengthened by the fact that the original office-holders almost invariably held both the Inam and the land. Now the office-holder could only have obtained the land in one of three ways—

I. It was his own land when the Inam was granted.

II. Or it was waste land at the time of the grant.

III. Or it was held by another and made over by him to the office-holder.

In none of these cases, except the second, could Government by any possibility grant more than exemption from assessment, and even in the second case, permission to take up waste was accorded to all villagers alike and cannot be considered to have constituted the Inam or any portion of it, and when waste is entered in the accounts as forming the Inam at the time of the Fysal, proof is merely afforded that both the land and Inam were held by the office-holder.

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7. The word Inam merely means a gift. The paramount power in this country has never claimed an absolute property in the land, and the British Government has frequently repudiated such a claim. It, therefore, inevitably follows that exemption from assessment in whole or in part was the only gift the State could confer.

8. It has been argued that if the assessment had merely been allotted, compensation would have been granted in bad seasons when the assessment had to be foregone, and that as such indemnification is altogether unknown, it follows that the assessment did not constitute the emoluments. It appears to the Board that this idea has arisen from confounding the meaning of the terms *assessment forming the emoluments of office with ready-money payments*. They are, of course, totally distinct. Ready-money payments are merely salaries and are payable by Government under all circumstances, but where the emoluments of office consist of the exemption from assessment, Government in no way interferes in the payment, and if the land is left uncultivated, the emoluments are *nil*, and this would be equally the case if the *land itself* constituted the Inam. In Madura, there are numerous instances of the assessment forming the sole emoluments, and it is a significant fact that these instances occur chiefly on the banks of the Vaigai, where the lands are the richest in the district and were worth retaining when the holder was dismissed from office and lost the *Inam*; while in the poorer parts of the district, the practice of turning the office-bearer out of both land and Inam has been generally followed.

9. It has also been argued that because in Kurnool the Inam lands have not been assessed, the exemption from assessment cannot constitute the Inam; but this difficulty is more apparent than real, for, in Kurnool, although the lands were not assessed, the Inamdars nevertheless enjoyed the Government share of the lands (that is, the assessment), although that share had never been valued or fixed.

10. The Board are therefore of opinion that Government in *granting* an Inam merely gives up its share in the land, viz., the assessment, and hence in resuming an Inam, it merely *re-imposes* the assessment; but it neither grants the land itself nor resumes it.

11. Notwithstanding, however, that the Board entertain the views above set forth on the general question, they are aware that in most districts the land itself has come to be considered to be the Inam, and the practice of depriving village officers of the land when dismissed from office, and conferring it on the newly-appointed officers, has become so common and has lasted for so many years in several districts, that the Board are now unwilling to lay down any definite or general rule. They would merely express an opinion that injustice is more likely to be avoided by not dispossessing families who have occupied the lands for long periods. Each case must be decided upon its merits and with due regard to the practice of the district. Under the arrangements for the reorganization of the village establishments now impending in most districts, the Inam lands are enfranchised at a favorable rate in the names of the holders on the ground of long possession and occupancy; and the enfranchisement being made in the names of those found in possession at the time, the benefit will fall, when the lands have been recently transferred from the Mirassi families, to persons who have no claim to it.

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Minute of the Second Member of the Board of Revenue on the question as to whether the Land or its Assessment constitutes the Emoluments of Village Service Offices.

THE recent ruling of the Board, that the assessment and not the land constitutes the emoluments of village officers, upsetting as it does the principle and practice of three-quarters of a century, has naturally caused some remarks and remonstrance. Collectors request reconsideration, the Inspector-General of Police reports the matter to Government, and Government ask explanation*

* G. O. 3rd August 1874.

2. Mr. Horsley, the Collector of Cuddapah, states† clearly enough "that land is the emolument. Village officials have always looked upon land as their remuneration, and value the posts they hold accordingly. Money assessment is of no value in their eyes." Mr. Vans-Agnew, his predecessor, believes‡ "that there is not in this district§ a single Service Inam

consisting of the tirwah due upon the land, and not of the land itself," and they certainly have overwhelming evidence to support their views.

3. The fifth report,|| which is perhaps the most valuable record we have regarding old institutions of the present nature, speaks throughout, as far as I can see, of the emoluments being in land. For instance at page 75, it is stated: "The officers and servants belonging to each village community were from the ancient times of the Hindus remunerated partly by a share of the crops of the other inhabitants called Rus-

|| Published in 1812.

¶ Italics mine throughout.

sooms, and partly by grants of *land*, ¶ rent-free, called Maniums." Then in the same page when discussing the question of making direct money-payments, the Committee go on to say that they "entertain considerable doubts of its policy as far as regards the wishes and feelings of the persons whose interests are involved in the measure, who must naturally prefer receiving the advantages they enjoyed *from the land itself* than to have them commuted for a stipend in money." The practice which we thus found existing was perpetuated, and Regulation VI. of 1831 speaks of emoluments derived from *land*. Moreover, had

** In the case of the Tusdeek *Tevassanams* where the payment is the assessment, this contingency of bad seasons has been specially provided for.

the assessment merely been allotted, should we not have had to grant compensation in bad seasons when the assessment had to be fore-

gone? But such indemnification** is altogether unknown.

4. Again, one very convincing argument against the conjecture that the assessment was the emolument is, that the old Paymaish accounts in many districts, and indeed throughout the Northern Circars, show no assessment at all. The Hon. David Arbuthnot thus clearly

†† Collector's letter to Mr. Pelly, dated 9th December 1859, No. 166, page 301. Correspondence relating to the revision of village establishments, Part II.

mentions this in the case of Kurnool:†† "The amount of *emoluments* derived from the Service Inams is not known, as these lands never were

assessed." It is rather difficult, therefore, to understand how what had no existence could be allotted as annual remuneration to village officials. It may be said that, although there was no assessment, there was some tacitly understood Melwaram. But not only do the Collectors tell us there was nothing of the kind; but there would certainly have been some sort of account showing what the Melwaram was; and we should have had disputes upon the subject which seem to be unknown. Again, there would certainly have been disputes when second crop was raised on single crop Inam land, but these are equally non-existent.

5. We find the same plan of granting the land itself adopted in more recent times, the correctness of the principle evidently never having been questioned. Thus in 1831, Mr. Edward Maltby when reporting on the revision of the Talliari system in South Arcot says: "In choosing new *lands* to be given to the Talliars on rent-free tenure, care was taken to choose fields which

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were admittedly fit for cultivation. In some instances, it was necessary to fix on cultivated fields which the Putta Monigars or leading ryots agreed to *relinquish* for the purpose." The Board and Government, of course, approved of this adherence to the established course.

6. Apparently, the first interruption to the long-recognized practice emanated from the ingenious mind of a High School Proficient, Sadasiva Pillay, who was in 1862 Principal Sadr Amin in Madura. During that year, he passed a decree to the effect that he considered the hitherto existing practice erroneous, and that the assessment alone was the remuneration. This startling hypothesis excited considerable surprise. The Board declared "that the position assumed by the Principal Sadr Amin is utterly untenable," and the Government*

* Proceedings of Government, dated 15th December 1863, No. 2,296.

Principal Sadr Amin has committed a serious mistake," and that "it is to be regretted he was so ignorant of the tenure of Village Service Inams." Government also proceed to say: "The knowledge that if he (the village servant) is dismissed from office, he will also lose his land with all its improvements, is a powerful check on the Inamdar."

7. A reference to Mr. Pelly's volume regarding village establishments will show that Collectors throughout speak of the emoluments being in land. I will merely select the views of the Hon. Mr. Robinson and Mr. Gordon Forbes, late Members of the Board. Mr. Robinson, † then Inspector-General of Police, records his opinion that the "Inam grants probably originated in a small assignment of land made by the village community to its servants." Mr. Gordon Forbes, ‡ the Collector of Ganjam, goes much further, and says: "These (Service Inam)

† Letter to Chief Secretary, dated 26th August 1861, page 283, Part I. Correspondence relating to revision of Village Establishments.

‡ Letter to Mr. Pelly, 18th May 1861, No. 115, page 8, Part II. Correspondence relating to revision of village establishments.

lands are public property devoted to the remuneration of local officers, and cannot, I submit, be given away to private individuals except by the authority of the Legislature. A wide distinction has always been drawn between *these* and all other classes of Inams, so that in thousands of cases misconduct has led to the summary alienation of such lands from the offender and his heirs in perpetuity."

8. Mr. Horsley§ points out how the present "novelty" has rendered administration difficult, the village officers careless and indifferent, and how he sees its ill effect "in the statements of fines, in the tardy collections of revenue, and in the manner in which the accounts are kept and reports furnished from the villages." It was doubtless to obviate the evil consequences mentioned by Mr. Horsley that the emoluments were so very generally allotted, partly in money, partly in land. The position and prestige attaching to the ownership of land, to say nothing of profits beyond the mere assessment, naturally make the office more precious, and consequently the incumbent himself more careful not to endanger his position by neglect or dishonesty. Had there not been some idea of this kind, why not give all in money, or in other words, by assignment of assessment? I need hardly mention that the enjoyment of the land itself is a very different thing from the receipt of the assessment alone. In the former case, the official enjoys the grazing, the firewood, the grass, the straw, and the fruit trees, so that even if the season be a bad one, he is not without some returns from his endowment.

9. As regards Madura, the district from which another reference has come, the Collectors appear to be unanimous as to the land itself being as a rule the remuneration of office. Thus,

¶ Letter to Board, dated October 11th, 1855.

¶ Board's Proceedings, dated 23rd July 1867, No. 4,625.

Mr. Parker|| urges that it would be well to pay in money, as the servants are so fully occupied in cultivating their Inam lands that they neglect their Government work. Mr. Clarke¶

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believes that "the greater portion of the Inam property in Madura consisted of land and not of

* Letter to Mr. Pelly, dated 7th August 1860, page 792, Part II. Correspondence relating to village establishments.

assignment on it; and Mr. Levinge* is of opinion that the lands belong so entirely to the office and the State, that when enfranchised the

Kudiwaram right could be sold, saving where the servants have laid out money on their Inams.

10. I note that the Board say in paragraph 6 of their Proceedings, that only when the land was waste at the time of the grant "could Government by any possibility grant more than exemption from assessment." But I have already shown how Mr. Edward Maltby absolutely made over to the office-holder lands held by others, so that what was done in 1851, could far more easily have been accomplished in earlier and more arbitrary days. Similarly, if the land was the office-holder's own, Mr. Maltby gave it to the "office," as had been done in former times. It is hardly, I think, correct to conclude, when speaking of Inams, "that exemption from assessment was the only gift the State could confer." The Inam Deputies will tell us that the formal sanads invariably conveyed, not only the land itself but all connected with it. "Jala" water, "Thara" woods, "Pashanum" minerals, "Nithi" treasure, "Nikshepam" treasure-trove. Melwaram was a thing never mentioned, and the State gave away the land without compensation, just as in even recent years we have taken cultivated lands for roads, etc., without indemnification which is in fact a comparatively modern institution.

11. There is, of course, a great deal to be said just now regarding the expediency of this new principle, as the Inams will sooner or later all be enfranchised, and it is doubtless desirable that ancestral acres, with perhaps valuable wells and fondly-cherished cocoanut and tamarind trees, should not for ever pass away to strangers, when in a brief period, they would become the *bona fide* property of the old occupants. I am quite willing to request Collectors now to use the power of forfeiture sparingly, and to consider whether in any case aught *can* be urged to show that the assessment was the emolument, but I certainly cannot take upon myself to declare that the original and continuous action of our predecessors has been altogether faulty and mistaken.

12. I may add that the Hon. Mr. Dalyell, the Third Member of the Board, takes the same view as I do, and has recorded that the Board's recent ruling regarding the assessment forming the emoluments, should be revised. Mr. Dalyell also adds that as Regulation VI. of 1831 declares the emoluments to be inalienable from the office, no orders of the Board can alienate the land attached to such offices.

(Signed) G. BANBURY,

2nd Member, Board of Revenue.

No. 91.

MINUTE BY THE HON. J. D. SIM, C.S.I.

THE question whether in any particular case a Village Service Inam includes the land as well as the assessment, or is limited to the latter alone, is, as the Board declared in 1867, one of fact. The circumstance of the land when originally assigned having been waste is a very strong presumption that the Inam comprised both, and must be rebutted by strong evidence. The *onus probandi* falls on the person, Inamdar or other, alleging the contrary.

2. The majority of the Board of Revenue (Mr. Banbury dissenting) now consider that in all cases the Inam is limited to the assessment. I concur with Mr. Banbury, and hold the opinion enunciated by Government in 1863.

3. I do not know on what authority the Board declare that "the paramount power in this country has never claimed an absolute property in the land." In every Native State the exact reverse is the theory, and we need go no further back than the preamble of Regulation XXV. of 1802 to see what their practice was. Our Government has, in truth, created private property in land; but even we have not by any statutory or binding declaration limited the demand of the State in the way of assessment. Their argument, that because the villagers generally can take up waste, therefore the fact of an Inam being waste at the time of assignment is not evidence of the land being included in the Inam, is obviously untenable; for, in the first place, villagers

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cannot take up Circar waste without the permission of the Government officers, and, in the next, it does not prove that the particular parcel of waste converted into Inam was not intended to be included. So, also, the argument drawn from private improvements is not worth much: a tenant cannot convert a tenancy into proprietorship by private outlay. The fact that an Inamdar has improved his Inam is a matter that should be duly considered when the punishment of dismissal is about to be inflicted; for, of course, it materially enhances the punishment, but beyond this, it does not avail.

4. I would, therefore, inform the Board that Government cannot concur with them in their opinion that an Inam proved to have been granted out of Circar waste is limited to the assessment. If the land, although waste, belonged either to the Inamdar or to any one else, and was not conveyed to Government, then the case is otherwise; but this has to be proved.

5. The approaching introduction of the Village Cess Act renders the question "curious" rather than practical; moreover, it is only in flagrant cases, and where complicity exists, that an Inam is alienated altogether from the family.

22nd December 1874.

(Signed) J. D. SIM.

No. 92. MINUTE BY THE HON. W. ROBINSON, C.S.I.

I ENTIRELY agree with the views enunciated in the draft Proceedings of the Board of Revenue on the subject of Village Service Inams, and am satisfied that their ratification by Government is urgently needed to remove a very serious injustice to the families of our hard-worked village officials by the confiscation of their family property for the delinquency of one of its members. The injustice is becoming one of the most unreasonable kind in the face of the pending enfranchisement of Village Service Inams on the introduction into district after district of the Village Service Act.

2. There is no difference whatever as regards the legal incidents of ancient Hindu Inams, whether service or other, in this country. Such Inams are and ever have consisted of a mere remission of the public or communal demand on land in occupation, in consideration of some service—religious, social, communal or public—to be performed by the occupants or proprietors of such land. This remission does not affect the ownership or occupancy of the land on which it is assigned, and, if the Inam be resumed, the full assessment only is imposed on the enfranchisement or failure of the service or condition; the land with all its ancient rights and improvements is not and cannot legally be confiscated.

3. I have had to examine the condition of the ancient Village Service Inams in all parts of the country in connection with Police and Pottail Inams; and I am satisfied that the great bulk of them were practically created by local arrangements made by the villagers themselves at a time when farming, the revenue under the joint-rent system, which prevailed generally throughout the country, was in vogue. The villagers merely allowed those who undertook their communal services to withhold their quota of the general village demand due on the land (generally ancestral) which was in their occupation. This they undertook to pay in the lump with the rest of the village rent; in the Northern Circars such lands were not even entered in the assessment accounts. There was a rule no special assignment of land for the services in question, or where there was such assignment it is of so ancient a date that it cannot now be made a ground for confiscation. When an individual assessment (Ryotwari Settlement) was introduced by us, we found these lands enjoyed free of assessment and entered there as Inams, and continued the hereditary service; but this arrangement had no reference to the proprietorship of the land, and in no way limited that condition. We continued the remission in the same way as we did in respect to other lands which were subject to similar condition of remission whether for pagoda service or any other. The law of 1831 in no way altered this condition. It only regulated the proceeds of the Inams (in other words the assessment), and left the rights in the land unaffected. Alienation of hereditary service condition and confiscation of the hereditary land were absolutely unknown to ancient Hindu social and service conditions. The silence of the early legislature assumed these

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conditions, and it only intervened to prevent their going wrong; not to abrogate them. I have, therefore, no doubt that illegality as well as inequity has characterised the confiscatory action which has too generally been practised under the circumstances alluded to by the Board.

4. It is true that our Government has made one or two futile endeavours to improve the village service by giving bits of waste land to Talaris and others. Mr. Wroughton did so in Coimbatore in 1840, and Mr. Maltby tried it in South Arcot some ten or fifteen years later; but the gifts were, in the main, worthless, and, of course, can still be traced. Perhaps in such cases there may be some argument for confiscation on the occurrence of delinquency. But these have no analogy with ancient hereditary property on which Inams were found to have been assigned at the commencement of the century. The origin of these is involved in a doubt sufficiently grave to entitle their holders to the benefit of rights which $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a century would have sufficed to create, even supposing that there does not lie behind this known period of title, generations of occupancy under hereditary rights before our rule.

5. Be, however, the theory what it may, what is the practical working of the policy which the Board wish to abrogate authoritatively? Those who maintain that when a Collector dismisses a delinquent village-officer he is entitled to confiscate the whole family property to which the Inam attaches and transfer it to his new nominee, inflict a punishment for a fiscal delinquency which does not now follow even felony under a humane change of the law and usage. But that is not all; the land is scarcely even the exclusive property of the delinquent. It is the ancestral property of undivided Hindu families, and has been transmitted as such through generations with the usual incidents of sub-division, etc. A confiscation, under such circumstances, brings undeserved misery on a whole race of innocent sharers. Take, for example, the usual condition of village service lands in North Arcot (indeed, throughout the Carnatic Districts). There the ancient hereditary family property to which the remission of revenue attaches has been sub-divided through many generations, and followed the Hindu law of inheritance. I know many service lands which are divided into, say, sixteen shares: one cognat family has eight shares, another four, another two, and two others have one each. By a mutual arrangement (Hindu and admirable) the first family finds one or more members who take the duty for eight years, the next for two, and so on, the last two families taking it for one year each; but, in fact, on an emergency the services of the whole race are secured. It is surely inequitable that, for the delinquency of one of these co-sharers, confiscation should affect the whole race of innocents. The theoretical evils of the thing is often mitigated, in practice, by ordering the delinquent not to do duty again, and forbearing the confiscation; but the practice contended for is shown by such examples to be radically inequitable.

6. The injustice of the thing is further shown by the fact that the land which has improved by the exertions of the ancient hereditary family is conferred with all its incidental advantages on a person whom we only intend to remunerate to the extent of a nominal assessment, which perhaps represents only one-fourth of the intrinsic value of the property; still the new incumbent enters upon the whole property unconditionally. Others, indeed, have sown, and he reaped by the blundering injustice of our administration.

7. But the thing has become a further anachronism under the conditions which the Village Service Act has created. District after district is being brought under this law, and the enfranchisement of the land to which remission attaches necessarily follows. This year a confiscation takes place, and an ancient hereditary family is ruined, and next year the land is enfranchised in the name of the recent and lucky transferee, the last holder. The cruelty is too transparent to need comment, and when I was in the Board inquiries were set on foot to see whether it would be possible to retransfer the land to the original hereditary family; in those districts in which enfranchisement is being carried out; but Collectors reported that an attempt to do so would lead to confusion, and it was obviously difficult to draw the line, so with the greatest reluctance the thing was dropped. What the Board now seek is to check the evil, and I would give their proposal the heartiest support.

29th December 1874.

(Signed) W. ROBINSON,

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No. 93. MINUTE BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

I THINK we had better discuss this in Council.

2. I do not see how the treatment of these "Inams," as including the land itself, can be reconciled with the process of enfranchisement, which is in progress.

16th January 1875.

(Signed.) HOBART.

No. 94. ORDER THEREON, 8th February 1875, No. 197.

Miscellaneous.

THE Governor in Council is of opinion that, under all the circumstances of the case, the best course to pursue will be that proposed in paragraph 11 of the Draft Proceedings received with the foregoing letter, *i. e.*, to let each case be settled on its merits, and, with a due regard to the practice of the district; the family in possession being left undisturbed whenever such an arrangement can properly be allowed in cases where the land is clearly shown to be the Inam.

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Acting Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

MINUTE BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

- I THINK we had better discuss this in Council.
2. I do not see how the treatment of these "Inams," as including the land itself, can be reconciled with the process of enfranchisement, which is in progress.

16th January 1875. (Signed.) HOBART.

Cost of 1875 Inams.
TO
REVENUE.
THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

Dated February 8th.

G. O. S. H. February 1875, No. 107

FEBRUARY.

Private Service Inam.—Stating with reference to the question raised as to whether the land or the assessment on it constitutes the emoluments of— that the best course to pursue is to settle each case on its merits, and with a due regard to the practice of the district; the faculty in possession being left undisturbed whenever such an arrangement can properly be allowed.

23/11/80

Proof comd

15

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

MINUTE BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

I THINK we had better discuss this in Council.

2. I do not see how the treatment of these "Inams," as including the land itself, can be reconciled with the process of enfranchisement which is going on. *in proper*

16th January 1875.

(Signed.) HOBART.

The Proof was,
stated as it is
(with the
conclusion
in line 3.)

if the other country
of per. device to record
their remarks as
Minutes (not as
Notes). otherwise
then this is not
Treated as a note.

17

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 4215

From B.^d of Rev.

Dated 26 November 1874.

FOR ORDERS.

I think we had better discuss
this in council -
I do not see how the treatment
of these "trains," as including the
land half can be reconciled
with the purpose of expatriation
which is going on -

16/11

40 N^o-197, 8 Feb 75-

N^o 186

From,

The Collector of Madura

To,

G. I. Forbes Esquire
Secretary to the Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

Sir,

With reference to the Pro-
ceedings of the Board of Revenue dated
the 21st November 1853 I have the honor to
forward statements showing the present
enrolments and numbers of the Village
Kalamagar, Curuam, Cavilgar, Sundulgar
and Loties and the measures I would
propose to render these Establishments
more efficient.

2. It will be seen that it
would

N^o 297.
FOR ORDERS.

Minute by H. Esq. the
Right Hon^{ble} the Governor
dated 16 January 1875

H-93.

7/12/74. N^o 18/1/75.

G. O. N^o 197 of 8 Feb 1875

8 for the 8 Govt. Taluqs
1 Abstract
9

would be exceedingly difficult in
Madura to divide the Village Police from
the Village Officers in general. The
former head is usually considered
to comprize Nattamagars, Taluars, and
Cavilgars; but there are no servants
under the denomination of Taluar
in Madura; and while in some villages
there are many Cavilgars in others
there are none. There is not one in
the whole Talook of Villacottah, and
only 40 in the 4 large Talooks of Meylore,
Tenkurry, Tadicombo and Jempully.
Police duties have therefore been
performed by the Loties and
Tunduls who are properly Revenue
servants quite as much as by Cavilgars;
and as Gurnams also always aid
the Head of Villages, and are at
present very unequally paid, it
has

27
has appeared to me desirable to take
the opportunity of reviewing the con-
dition of the Village Establishments in general.

3. In doing so I have omitted
the Zemindaries. In Ramanad and
Thevayangah the Village Officers are
for the most part remunerated by
Uvatantrams or grain fees proportionate
to the gross produce in each year. In
the others I do not perceive how the
Government could with any conve-
nience to itself resume loans and
substitute money payments, considering
the almost impossibility of managing
little patches of land in various Estates.

4. In general the Nattamagars
from which body the Heads of Villages
are taken, are fairly remunerated
in this District; and as I entertain a
strong opinion that a substantial right
from the influence conferred by his property,

is in general much more efficient than a stranger on the small salary which the State could afford for the service, I do not propose to make any change in respect to them. For several years past pains have been taken in this District to induce the Heads of Villages to fit themselves for their duties by a knowledge of reading, writing and the regulations which apply to them; and where the Mirassidar is very ignorant, it has been the practice to put in a Munigar to act for him till he shall have rendered himself competent. I will not say that the Heads of Villages are as well instructed as could be desired but they are certainly improving and are preferable I think to needy men have no stake in the Village.
If

If the Board will glance over the smaller villages they will perceive that a money allowance, fixed on the percentage adopted in South Arcot would be altogether inadequate to obtain the services of competent persons. In large Villages some degree of intelligence on the part of the Head is secured by the practice I have alluded to above.

5. The Sudans of Carnatus low-vilgars, Sundulgars and Toties I propose entirely to resume and compensate by money allowances. It is desirable that the time of these classes should be wholly given up to their public duties and that their remuneration should be sufficient for their maintenance. At present about $\frac{1}{4}$ of their Sudans are uncultivated, and from some Talooks

Yalooks. I receive intimation that the Jinedals and Loties refuse to do duty on the very just plea that they receive nothing for it - their Lands being left uncultivated either on account of their bad quality or their want of time to attend to it - Suppose the land be good and they let it to others nothing is more common than for the tenant to refuse payment of what he had agreed to give and in that case they have no resource but to sue in the Civil Court.

The Jurnains suffer from these causes, as well as the lower officers and they speculate to live.

6. The substitution of a money salary for land will remedy these evils and the further one of a great disproportion in the emoluments to the labour.

labour in several places.

7. Where I have assigned more than 5 Rupees per mensem to a Jurnain I have done so from a consideration that he will require some assistance for which he will have to pay from his own salary. In general the rate proposed is 4 Rupees up to a Periz of 1000 Rupees $4\frac{1}{2}$ Rupees for 1000 to 2000 5 from 2000 to 3000. When the revenue is higher than that, either more than one Jurnain is allowed, or the salary is raised so as to enable the incumbent to procure occasional or partial assistance. Some variation from this rule is caused by the circumstance of the greater extent of Porrajah land required to yield these amounts of Periz and the

amount of the Luans enjoyed
at present

8. The Cawlgars I propose
to remunerate uniformly at the
South Arcot standard $2\frac{1}{2}$ Rupees
a month or ³⁰ 20 Rupees per annum. I
should prefer the Establishment
being fixed for each Taluk rather
than for each village in order that
we may benefit by experience in
their location. It is out of my power
at this distance of time to explain
the apparently capricious grant of
Cawal Luans by the Native Govern-
ments bearing in many cases no
proportion to the importance of the
places in which they are situated.
In explanation of the small number
of Cawlgars proposed for the Talooks
of

27
of the Sub Division I beg to state
that they contain large Zemindaries
particularly Mellacottah.

9. It will be observed
that the proposed number of Toties
and Zundulgar falls considerably
short of that now registered. But it
must be considered that they are
at present not only unequally dis-
tributed but that where there are
more than one in a Village they
only do duty in turn. The number
of effective servants will be
greater under the proposed system.
So small are some of the villages
that I am unable in all cases
to adhere to the principle of making
the allowance suffice for the
maintenance of the incumbent.

a The highest rate proposed is 2 Rupees a month. The lowest 8 annas. In the small villages the incumbent will have time to work on his private account.

10. My propositions involve an apparent excess charge of Rupees 1451-9-8. But in reality it is much greater, for a good deal of the land to be resumed is waste and some worthless.

11. The pay of the *Lunams* and *Lundgors* can be issued on monthly indent like that of the *Yalook* servants; but to avoid great trouble I would propose that the salaries of the *Lundgors* and *Lotes* should be deducted from the

the Village *Beriz* at the *Jammabund* and retained in the *Yalook* to be distributed quarterly or half yearly without coming into the Government accounts.

12. It will be evident from the large amount of *Lavel Luans* held in some single villages, that the office has been in many instances a mere sinecure. Some dissatisfaction will be felt where this abuse is done away with, but I propose to obviate discontent, as much as possible, by employing the sharers dispossessed, in other places where the office is newly created.

13. I would strongly
 recommend that the Caval-
 -gars may be paid wholly
 in money for the reason I
 have already alluded to
 viz^t the difficulty they have
 in securing a safe income
 from land.

Madura— } (Signed) R. D. Parker
 11th October 1855 } Collector

— | True copy |

J. G. Gole
 Secretary

Statement

No. 2,727.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 22nd September 1874.

Read the following letter from W. D. HORSLEY, Esq., Collector of Cuddapah, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Codoor, 17th June 1874, No. 140 :—

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Board's Proceedings, Miscellaneous No. 3,406, dated 23rd May 1874.

2. I am making inquiries as to the circumstances which called for so heavy a fine by the Sub-Collector in Case No. 262.

3. I cannot blame Divisional Officers for the manner in which they fine village officials, as I understand perfectly the difficulties with which they have to contend. It is now a common complaint from Divisional Officers and Tahsildars that work cannot be got out of village officials solely in consequence of the Board's order, that dismissal from office does not carry with it deprivation of Inam lands. A Reddi told me a few days ago that Vetties and others refused to obey his orders, and when he told them he would report them to the Tahsildar they replied "what, if we are dismissed, you cannot touch our Inams." With this insubordinate spirit in the villages the work is not done as it once was, and Divisional Officers have nothing for it but to be constantly fining, which is now the only punishment that can be inflicted. Suspensions and dismissals have no effect whatever. I told the Board nearly two years ago what I anticipated would be the effect of their order, and I am almost daily reminded of the truth of what I then said. I see it in the fine statements, I see it in the tardy collections of revenue, and I see it in the manner in which accounts are kept in, and reports are furnished from the villages.

4. That District and Taluq officers may not lose all control over village officials upon whom so much of the district work depends, I beg that the Board will cancel their order regarding the assessment of Inams being the emolument of office. The present insubordinate spirit among village officers shows that the Board's order is a novelty in the district.

ORDERED to be recorded.

2. The general question is under consideration.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Acting Sub-Secretary.

To the Collector of Cuddapah.

Exd. J. Talloch.

*Letter from Secretary
to the Board of Revenue
to the Secretary to Govt. R.S.
of 26th Nov 74 No. 340.*

Resd. 22/15/74

*Copy of letter from C.A. Galton
submitting statement showing
the present emoluments and
numbers of the Village Tahsildars.
- imagine order & reporting the
revenue he would propose
to render the establishment
more efficient.*

No. 2,725.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 22nd September 1874.

Read the following letter from W. D. HORSLEY, Esq., Collector of Cuddapah, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Kamalamudgoo, 21st April 1874, No. 91:—

With reference to Board's Proceedings, No. 530, dated 10th March 1874, I have the honor to request further instructions as to the manner in which the assessment of Service Inams is to be collected.

2. The order of the Board says that the assessment is to be collected as Government dues. The lands being Service Inam, of which the assessment is never collected as remarked by the Board in a former order, I do not understand how the assessment can be termed a Government due, and unless it is a Government due its payment cannot be enforced under Act II. of 1864.

3. I can only suggest the following procedure:—When a dismissed officeholder refuses payment of the assessment of his Inam the land should be attached, converted into ryotwari land, and a putta issued for it in the name of the possessor. The assessment of the land will then be a Government due, and its collection can be enforced by Act II. of 1864. The collections may be credited to the Village Service Fund. I beg that the Board will allow me to follow this course.

THE procedure suggested by the Collector at paragraph 3 is the course which the Board intended to indicate in their Proceedings of 10th March 1874, No. 530.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Acting Sub-Secretary.

To the Collector of Cuddapah.
Copy to the Inam Commissioner.

Ed. J. Tulloch.

1874.

Board of Revenue
MADRAS.

PROCEEDINGS, 22ND SEPTEMBER 1874, No. 2,727.

Foot:

Received

SEPTEMBER.

No. 2,727.

Fine—imposed on a Curman in Cuddapah District for omitting to bring to account certain cultivation in his village.—Letter from Collector stating that he is making inquiries as to circumstances which called for so heavy a fine, and requesting Board to cancel their order stating that assessment and not the land constitutes the emoluments of village officers, recorded with remark that the general question is under consideration.

No. 530.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 10th March 1874.

Read the following letters:—

From W. D. HORSLEY, Esq., Collector of Cuddapah, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Porumamilla, 31st January 1874, No. 19.

THE Board in their Proceedings No. 7,065, dated October 22nd 1872, directed that village office holders were not to be deprived of their Service Inam lands when dismissed, but that the assessment of the lands was to be collected and the money paid to the newly appointed official. I wish to know what is to be done when payment of the assessment is refused or its collection rendered impossible?

2. I have not put the questions regarding hypothetical cases. The Raichoti Tahsildar reports that a suspended village servant in Parumpalli refuses to pay the assessment of his Inam to the man acting for him. In the same village a working Reddi obtained a decree, under Regulation VI. of 1831 against a dismissed Reddi for the emolument of his Office in the shape of assessment. The defendant is unable to pay the sum decreed, and he possesses no moveable property to satisfy the decree. The Kadri Tahsildar informs me that in several instances the dismissed or suspended office holders have refused to pay the assessment of their Inams.

3. It appears to me that recourse cannot be had to Act II. of 1864. The Board have distinctly stated that the assessment of Service Inams is never collected and, therefore, assessment is the emolument of Office. Service Inamdars cannot, therefore, be termed "holders of land subject to the payment of revenue direct to Government." This appears to me to be a fatal objection to the application of Act II. of 1864. But if the Board can explain this away there is yet another difficulty to be encountered. When there is no moveable property as in the Parumpalli case by the sale of which the assessment can be recovered, can the Inam land be sold? I think not, because the Board have said that the Inamdar must not be dispossessed.

4. The Sub-Collector suggests that recourse should be had to a Civil action, but Civil Courts have no jurisdiction.

5. Hitherto there has been no difficulty in the execution of decrees for land under the Regulation. Now that the Board have declared that land is not the emolument of office, village officials have discovered that they are perfectly secure in their possession and defy all demands for an assessment which they know cannot be collected. Such cases will now be of common occurrence and will have a most disastrous effect on the revenue administration of the district.

6. The fact that these difficulties are only now arising, and did not exist before the Board's declaration regarding the emoluments of office, only shows, that what I stated in my letter to the Board, No. 151, dated 11th September 1872, was actually the case, viz., that to treat the assessment of Service Inams as the emolument of office is a novelty to every one in this district.

From A. J. B. ATKINSON, Esq., Acting Head-Assistant Collector, to W. D. HORSLEY, Esq., Collector of Cuddapah, dated Bhakarapett, 22nd January 1874, No. 16:—

I HAVE the honour to draw your attention to the evil effect that the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 7,065, 22nd October 1872, published in Gazette, page 437, dated 16th November 1872, is working in this division.

2. The village officers now set the Tahsildars and myself at defiance. They resign, ask for leave, and threaten resignation if leave is refused, because they know that their land is secure to them and the assessment they have to pay is in these parts very light. In fact it is so light that it is difficult to get any body to do the work on the money payment that is available.

3. A case has just arisen which I have the honour to report, and which shows the evil effect of the rule; a Curnam having thrown up his work just when he is most particularly wanted to go on with it, and no power being in my hands to restrain him.

1874.

BOARD OF REVENUE

MADRAS.

PROCEEDINGS, 22ND SEPTEMBER 1874, No. 2,725.

Encl.

Received.

SEPTEMBER.

No. 2,725.

Service Inam Lands—of dismissed Village Officers.—Collector of Cuddapah informed that procedure suggested by him to be followed when payment of assessment on — is refused by the dismissed parties, or its collection is rendered impossible, is the course which the Board intended to indicate in their Proceedings, dated 10th March 1874, No. 530, on subject.

4. Enclosure A (to be returned) is a petition from Narayanappa, Curnam of Gungaperoor, to the Tahsildar of Sidhout, stating that because he can't get his mera he has fallen sick, and that he is off to Jamalmadugu. He then asks for a month's leave, and says if he does not get it he wishes to be reduced from missal, put into ghiremissal with his Inam, and that his petition is to be taken as a relinquishment. The Tahsildar sent orders to the village telling the Curnam to come in person or produce a medical certificate, on which alone at this time of year leave would be granted. In reply, the Reddy states* that the Curnam has already gone to Cuddapah more than a month ago, and was not at all sick. The Curnam has, therefore, gone off without any leave at all, and before he ever got an answer to his petition. There happen in the village of Gungaperoor to be other Curnams, or the whole Account work of the village would be at stand still. It is evident from the petition of the Curnam, now reported on, that he does not in the least care for his office.

P. S.—Since this letter was signed a report has been received that the Curnam of Rekala-kunta, Sidhout Taluq, has gone away without leave. This is his second offence of the same kind, and dismissal will be no punishment to him.

(Signed) A. J. B. ATKINSON,
Acting Head-Assistant Collector.

No. 22.

SUBMITTED for the consideration of the Board of Revenue, as a further instance of the difficulties which are experienced in this district in consequence of the ruling that assessment, and not land, is the emolument of office in villages. The insubordinate spirit which is showing itself among the village officials hampers the ordinary work of the district, and impedes the work of the Settlement Department.

PORUMAMILLA,
4th February 1874.

(Signed) W. D. HORSLEY,
Collector.

THE Board are of opinion that the best course in these cases will be to fully assess the Inam land, collect the assessment as Government dues and to credit the amount to Village Service Fund; whence it would be paid over to the office holders.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,
Acting Sub-Secretary

To the Collector of Cuddapah.
Copy to the Inam Commissioner.

Exd. G. A. Turton.

Service Inam Land—of dismissed Village Officers.—Collector of Cuddapah informed what course to pursue when payment of assessment on—is refused by the dismissed parties or its collection is rendered impossible.

MARCH.
No. 530.

Received

6
4215/74
196

Encl.

PROCEEDINGS, 10TH MARCH 1874, No. 530.

1874.
BOARD of REVENUE,
MADRAS.

31 Revenue Department

Miscellaneous No. 6509

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue
dated 25th September 1872.

Read the following

No. 151

Shew W. D. Horsley Esquire
Collector of Cuddapah
L J. Lyson Esquire
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Madras

Sir,

I have the honor to report on Board's
petition No. 1825 of 1872.

Herewith
returned

2. The emolument attached to the
office lately held by petitioner is land, and
not the apportionment of land.

3. The statement of the petitioner is
the contrary is based solely on an opinion of
the Board expressed in their Proceedings No.
dated 14th January 1871 and will be caught up
and put forward hereafter by every village
officer, who may be, as they have been for

years

years and years deprived of their Service Inam when dismissed from office. It is most decidedly not the case, as petitioner says, that according to the recognized usage of the District afeement, and not land is the emolument of office.

4. The recognized usage of the District may be wrong, and the Board may be correct in their history which I find from the words used in the above proceedings forms the basis of the Board's opinion. But the usage being as it is, I think it is worthy that another difficulty has been added to the already much mixed question of the disposal of Service Inams.

5. The doubt having been raised as to what are the emoluments of office, it had better be settled at once by the Board. I maintain that land is the emolument. Village officials have always looked upon land as their remuneration, and value the posts they hold accordingly. Money afeement is of no value in their eyes. This is strange, because

because

41
because, Service Inams are very unevenly apportioned and in some cases far in excess of what the quality of the land would warrant. This unequal apportionment, I judge, as a reason for saying that land, and not its apportionment, is the emolument of office. These lands were merely nominally apportioned. The necessity for saying that apportionment was never contemplated, and it was settled in a haphazard way, without any consideration as to the productive qualities of the soil.

6. It is of no use saying that the existence of Ghair Muzafidars or non-working officials is in favor of one side more than the other side of the question, as the argument would cut both ways. Ghair Muzafidars pay no afeement. They do not work, and yet they hold the land which I say is given for work.

7. On the score of expediency, land should be the emolument. To say this is doing no violence to the feelings or rights of the interest

peras

persons except to evil doers like the petition-
ers deserving of no consideration. The people
have until lately, when the Board put
them right, accepted it as a fact that land
is attached to village offices, and they take
office on that understanding. They
value the remuneration, and in proportion
fear dismissal. The petitioner is a case in
point. He only regrets dismissal
because the land is taken from him.

The pickings of office are not great now,
and the social position of an official
in his village is not what it was before
the introduction of the present Police
system. To take away the land the
only remaining advantage of holding
office would throw out of gear the whole
organization of the District.

8. The Board must understand
me here as speaking in favor of land
against appointment only, and not against
ready

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ready money payments, which I am in
favor of. But in fixing such payments
I would not be guided by a precedent,
because, in this District they are merely
nominal.

I have recd.
Luddapah collector
office, On Circuit } Sd/- W. D. Horsley
Kundalore } Collector.
11 September 1872 }

The collector has omitted to
explain the grounds on which he positive-
ly affirms that the land and not its
appointment constitutes the emolument
of the office.

/ True Copy & Extract /

/ Sd/- H. E. Stokes
Sg Sub Secretary

To The collector of Luddapah
/ True Copy /

J. Grose
Secretary

B. H.

C. P. S. Muniappan

No. 9,207.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 16th December 1869.

Read the following letter from G. VANSAGNEW, Esq., Collector of Cuddapah, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 1st November 1869, No. 186:—

ADVERTING to the Proceedings* of the Board, dated 27th September last, No. 7,157, I have the honour to submit a decision recorded by my Deputy Collector, on the point "as to whether the land or the Tirwa due from it forms the Inam in question.

- * Enclosures returned, viz.,
- 4 Petitions.
- 2 Records with the late Deputy Collector's decision.
- 1 Decision of the present Deputy Collector, A. Sudarshana Row.

2. In submitting it, the Deputy Collector observes "as the evidence taken already, and the accounts examined during the inquiry show clearly that the land alone forms the Inam in question, and as the evidence of the Missal Reddies and Curnum is already on the records, I have drawn up the decision without making any further inquiries, with a view to save time, but if it be still considered that further inquiry is necessary, I will lose no time in doing so."

3. When I add that I believe there is not in this district a single Service Inam consisting of the Tirwa due upon land, and not of the land itself, the Board will perceive that further inquiry is unnecessary, and will not be surprised that the late Deputy Collector's decision contained no specific finding on a point that certainly was not pleaded or disputed by either of the parties to this suit, and has probably never been raised or heard of in the district.

ENCLOSURES Nos. 1 to 4.—Petitions.

ENCLOSURE No. 5.—Record.

ENCLOSURE 6.—Decision of Deputy Collector.

THE following endorsement will be passed on Petitions Nos. 3,436 of 1867, and 2,824 of 1868:—

"The Board having made inquiries on the subject of this petition, resolve not to interfere."
(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) J. GROSE,
Sub-Secretary.

To the Collector of Cuddapah, with records returned.
MS. copy of endorsement to Petitioner.

Ed. G. A. Turtod.

*Enclosure in letter
from the Secretary Board
of Revenue to the Secretary
to Government, D. P. O.
dated 26th November 1874.
No 3410.*

*5
Rev 4215/74*

*Copy of Board's
proceedings dated 25th
September 1872, &c.
No 6579*

No. 4,655.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 23rd July 1867.

Read the following letter from the Honourable D. ARBUTHNOTT, Collector of Madura, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 22nd May 1867, No. 138 :—

1. With reference to the Proceedings of the Board, dated 18th January last, No. 364, forwarding for report Board's Petitions Nos. 3,576, 3,590, and 4,056 of 1866, I have the honour to state that the documents referred to by petitioner in No. 3,576, who is the first defendant in the case, are three, viz.,

I. An extract from a Statement of the Kareimal, or Mirasi villages.

II. A putta issued in the joint names of the Kareigars or Mahaganams of the village of Iyenpappacoody.

III. A Decree, dated 30th June 1851, passed by the Moofy Sudder Amin, in which the village of Iyenpappacoody is called a Kareimal village.

2. These documents were not before Mr. Levinge when he passed the decision appealed against; but as the case, however, does not rest wholly upon the point which these documents are intended to prove, viz., that the village is "Kariemal," I beg to submit the record of the case with translations of material papers, and to report as follows :—

3. The office of Curnum of the villages named in the margin, was held by petitioner in No. 3,576, and on his dismissal from office, he was succeeded by the plaintiff in the case, who as Curnum sued for the recovery of the lands constituting the Inam of the office. Mr. Levinge awarded them to plaintiff for the reasons set forth in his decree.
1. Iyenpappacoody.
 2. Arapallom.
 3. Tavaranelandal.

4. Against this decision the petitioners appeal on the following grounds, viz.,

1st.—That Mr. Levinge was wrong in holding that the village is not a Kareimal or Mirasi one.

2nd.—That his assertion that all the other Inams in the village are Nilamaniem, (i. e., that the lands themselves constituted the Inams,) is unfounded.

3rd.—That the lands in dispute was allotted out of cultivated land, and not out of unoccupied waste, as stated by the Collector.

* And not 6-12-1, as erroneously written in the petition and copies of Mr. Levinge's decisions granted to petitioners.

4th.—That Mr. Levinge's order making over to plaintiffs Cawny 0-12-1* is illegal, inasmuch as he himself in his decision admits that the above land might be the ancestral property of the first defendant.

5. In support of the first ground the petitioner submits the three documents above referred to. The first is an unauthenticated paper found among the records, and no value can be attached to it, but there is another account received from the taluk, the first sheet of which bears the signature of the then Taluk Serishtadar. In this Statement the village is entered under the head "Agraharavadi Kareimal," or Brahmin Mirasi village. Regarding the weight to be attached to this account, I beg to refer the Board to the remarks of Mr. Levinge in his letter to the Board, dated 11th August 1864, No. 208, but they rather refer to the other loose sheets of the account, which do not bear any signature than to the sheet which contains the entry regarding the village in question, and which bears the signature of the Taluk Serishtadar. Besides, the village referred to in the above letter is entered under the head "Pandara Vadaghei" villages. As regards the Judgment and Putta, it has to be observed that in the former, where mention is made of the village, it is called a "Karei" village, and in the latter, the ryots in whose name it stands are styled Kareigars or Mirasidars. This, the petitioner argues, supports his assertion that the village is a Kareimal one.

5767-7 Received
11th Aug 1867

1869.

Board of Revenue
MADRAS.

PROCEEDINGS, 11th DECEMBER 1869, No. 9,207.

Recd

Encl

4
Dec 21/5/79

DECEMBER

No. 9,207.

Strive Inam—in Cuddalore District.—Endorsement on Petitions Nos. 3,426 of 1867 and 2,534 of 1868, declining to interfere in matter of Petitioner's claim to certain.

6. With regard to the second question, the petitioner points out that the emoluments of the office of Nattami of the village consist of the Tirwa of the Inam lands. The Tahsildar who was called upon to inquire into this point reports that others than office-holder are in possession* of various portions of this Inam and pay the assessment to the Nattamgars, which forms the emoluments of the office, and that the entries in the account of Fusly 1215 show that then too the same state of things existed.

7. As to the third ground that it was granted out of cultivated land, the Olugu account of Fusly 1215 is alone to be consulted. It appears that out of Cawnies 12-3-1, of Nunjah Inam in dispute, Cawnies 5-7-1 was Fysul Inam, and Cawnies 6-12-0 was newly allowed in 1215 as additional or Ditta Maniem. Whether the former was originally granted from waste or cultivated land, there is no means of knowing; but the latter, with the exception of Cawnies 1-4-0, was, when granted, in the occupancy of certain individuals named in the account, although it was not cultivated in that Fusly (1215) while the said Cawny 1-4-0 was Government waste.

8. With regard to the fourth ground, I need only observe that the portion of the Inam referred to, is, as admitted by Mr. Levinge, and according to the construction invariably put by him upon such entries, the ancestral property of the petitioner, the first defendant, and the assessment thereon only is the Inam, but the land being in the occupancy of a third party cannot alter the alleged nature of the Inam.

9. In the case under report the only question to be decided is, whether the emoluments of the Curnum office consist of the Tirwa only of the Inam lands or the lands themselves with both the Melwaram and Kudivaram shares, or whether they consist partly of Tirwa, and partly of lands. It will be seen that the latter is the case. In this district such points are settled with reference to the nature of the entries in the Fysul Olugu accounts, or when there are no such accounts of Fusly 1212, those of 1215 or 1217 as the case may be are taken as the authority in such matters.

10. I, therefore, beg to submit three extracts (with translations) from the Olugu accounts of Fusly 1215, as far as they relate to the disputed Inam lands attached to the office of Curnum, each of them (extracts) exhibiting separately the Inam allotted for the villages mentioned in paragraph 3. The usual construction put upon the entries in such accounts is as follows:-

I. When an entry shows the extent, description, &c., of Inam lands, and only the name of office for which the Inam was attached, it is taken to mean that the land itself, with all the benefits derivable therefrom, is the income of the office.

II. But when the entry shows, in addition, the name of office bearer, or any other person, it is construed that the land is private property and assessment of the lands alone is Inam.

11. To show how the entries stand according to this construction, I beg to append a memorandum classifying the entries as above. It will be observed that of Cawnies 12-3-1 of Nunjah Inam, Cawnies 5-1-0 are entered as "Curnum Inam," and Cawnies 7-2-4 as in the occupancy of certain persons therein named. The latter is, therefore, private property, and the assessment of the lands is Inam. It may, perhaps, be contended that the Dittum portion of the Inam was granted from waste, and is, therefore, Government property; but it is clear from the account of Fusly 1215, that with the exception of Cawnies 1-4-0, the rest was in the occupancy of individuals therein named, and as it was not cultivated that year, it was entered in the account under the head of waste lands. If it was Government waste, the entry would run in the same manner as it is written in regard to Cawny 1-4-0 of the Dittum Inam, without associating the names of occupiers. Under this head (i. e. waste) is also entered Cawny 0-12-1 and 1-11-3 of the Fysul Inam which was not cultivated that year.

12. In the case of the Inam lands of the office of Nattamgar of the village of Iyempappacoody, where the entries in the accounts contain the names of occupiers, &c., the Tirwa of such lands only constituted the emoluments of the office, as is shown by the enclosed Statement exhibiting the Inam lands of the office of Nattamai. It appears that in nearly the whole of the cases in which the names of occupiers, &c., are entered, the Tirwa or Waram only of such fields is enjoyed as the income of the

office. The witness Kaveria Pillay examined on behalf of the defendants, deposes that he was Curnum of the village for ten years, during which time he received the assessment of the Inam lands as remuneration of the office.

13. The above remarks apply equally to the Punjab Inam also, the fields composing it are also exhibited in the above memorandum, which will show that Kulies 26-15-2 are entered as "Curnums' Inam," and Kulies 7-2-3 as in the occupancy of other parties.

14. Of the Nunjah and Punjab lands shown above as being entered in the names of office-holders, &c., Cawnies 4-3-1 of Nunjah, and Kulies 5-12-0 of Punjab Inam, have been given up by the second, fourth, fifth, and seventh defendants, (fifth defendant went by default.) This cannot affect the question at issue, because these defendants had no right to give up the lands, they were tenants-at-will of the first defendant, the late Curnum, and merely cultivated the lands by his permission, while he claims them as his ancestral property.

15. As the claims of the petitioners, in Nos. 3,590 of 1866, and 204 of 1867, are based on similar grounds as those above discussed, they call for no special notice. I, therefore, beg to return all the five petitions received in the case from the Board, viz., 3,576, 4,056, and 3,590 of 1866, and 203 and 204 of 1867.

ENCLOSURES Nos. 1 to 5.—Petitions.

ENCLOSURE No. 6.—Documents.

1. This is an appeal from the decision of the Collector of Madura in Case No. 1 of 1866 on the file of the Collector. In that case plaintiff sued for the recovery of certain lands on the ground that they formed the emoluments of his office. The defendant, the last holder of the office, declared the lands in question to be his private property, and that the plaintiff was only entitled to the assessment of them. The Collector on the ground that 4-7 Cawnies of land were allowed as the assessment of them, that 2½ Cawnies were entered in the accounts simply as Curnums' Ditta Maniem from the waste, that 2½ Cawnies were entered in the accounts simply as Curnums' Maniem, declared these lands to belong to the office, and not to be the property of the defendant. In regard to the remaining 0-12-1 Cawnies, he observed there might be a doubt that it was the ancestral property of the Fysul Curnum, as, though it was entered in his name, it was now held by a Cone and not the descendants of the Fysuldar, first defendant. The fourth defendant produced witnesses to prove that the said 0-12-1 was his ancestral property, but his witness's statement was in the opinion of the Collector disproved, and there was no doubt in his mind that it was let to the fourth defendant by first defendant. The Collector was of opinion that it was an accident the first defendant's name was entered in the accounts in connection with the said land, and was convinced the land was like the rest Government property, and accordingly directed it to be made over to the plaintiff.

2. In regard to the Punjab claimed, the whole was given up by the parties holding it except 1-6-3 held by first defendant, which he claimed as his ancestral property.

3. Considering the rest of the land was Government property, and that all the Maniems in the village was also Government property, the Collector decided in favour of the plaintiff, and ordered all the lands to be made over to him.

4. From this decision the defendant appealed on the ground—

1st.—That Mr. Levinge was wrong in holding that the village is not Karamal or a Mirasi one.

2nd.—That his assertion that all other Inams of the village are Nilamaniem is unfounded.

3rd.—That the land in dispute was allotted out of cultivated land, and not out of unoccupied waste, as stated by the Collector.

4th.—That Mr. Levinge's order making over to plaintiff 0-12-1 Cawnies is illegal, inasmuch as he himself in his decision admits the above land might be the ancestral property of the first defendant.

5. In regard to the first point the petitioner has produced certain documents which the Collector considers to be of questionable authenticity; but he observes that in the decree the village is called a Karsi village, and in the putta the ryots are called Mirasidars.

6. The Board observe that whether a village is a Mirasi village or not is of easy proof. The Collector's records and the accounts of the village contain ample evidence on this point. Reports have been made by the Collector to the Board submitting lists of the Karsi villages, and the village accounts show the point more clearly.

7. The second point is one also susceptible of easy proof.

8. In regard to the third point the Board cannot approve of the dictum laid down by the late Collector, that lands simply entered in the name of the Mirasi holder in the Mysul Olugu accounts showed such land was the private property of the party. It proved it was in his possession but no more, and like every other fact can only be established by other good and clear evidence which it is needless for the Board to specify.

9. In regard to point 4, the Court do not acquiesce in the construction invariably placed by the late Collector on the entries in the accounts, nor was such a mode of disposing of cases of this nature ever adopted in the district anterior to the arrival of the late Collector. The Board do not consider it either a safe or legal mode of disposing of the point though it may be a facile one.

10. The entry in the account, no doubt, is evidence as to what lands constitute the Maniem of the office, but whether it was the tax on those lands or the land itself which was granted as the emolument must be established by further evidence, and on this point the state and condition of the village at the time of settlement, the value of land, the practice of the district, and the testimony of the officers and ryots of the village, as well as more recent evidence as to the present possession of the land in question, are all points with other evidence that may be produced for the consideration of the settling officer. At the time of the settlement a large part of the district was waste and covered with jungle and brushwood, and land possessed no value except such as was watered by permanent sources of irrigation in certain favoured spots, and even in such places land did not always possess a saleable value. The Board believe that the greater portion of the Inam property in Madura consisted of land and not of assignments on it. Old accounts anterior to the settlement, as well as the reports and history of the district, establish this point most clearly; but there were a few exceptions to this state of things in some of the villages bordering the channels from the Vigai and in the vicinity of Madura; but what lands are such, and what lands are pure Inam, are to be decided by the usual rules of evidence.

11. The Collector will re-open this case and dispose of it on the principles laid down above, and will not be guided by the doctrine laid down by the late Collector.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) J. R. COCKERELL,
Acting Secretary.

To the Collector of Madura,
with petitions and original documents.

Exd. J. W.

Returning to Collector of Madura for re-en-
quiry and disposal Board Petitions Nos 3576,
3590 and 4056 of 1866 from late Curnum of Air
Papaxudi and others, appealing against transfer
of Petitioners' lands to present Curnum.

Dated 23rd July 1867.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

No.

1867.

Department.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

MINUTE BY THE HON. J. D. SIM, C.S.I.

THE question whether in any particular case a Village Service Inam includes the land as well as the assessment, or is limited to the latter alone, is, as the Board declared in 1867, one of fact. The circumstance of the land when originally assigned having been waste is a very strong presumption that the Inam comprised both, and must be rebutted by strong evidence. The *onus probandi* falls on the person, Inamdar or other, alleging the contrary.

2. The majority of the Board of Revenue (Mr. Banbury dissenting) now consider that in all cases the Inam is limited to the assessment. I concur with Mr. Banbury, and hold the opinion enunciated by Government in 1863.

3. I do not know on what authority the Board declare that "the paramount power in this country has never claimed an absolute property in the land." In every Native State the exact reverse is the theory, and we need go no further back than the preamble of Regulation XXV. of 1802 to see what their practice was. Our Government has, in truth, created private property in land; but even we have not by any statutory or binding declaration limited the demand of the State in the way of assessment. Their argument, that because the villagers generally can take up waste, therefore the fact of an Inam being waste at the time of assignment is not evidence of the land being included in the Inam, is obviously untenable; for, in the first place, villagers cannot take up Circar waste without the permission of the Government officers, and, in the next, it does not prove that the particular parcel of waste converted into Inam was not intended to be included. So, also, the argument drawn from private improvements is not worth much: a tenant cannot convert a tenancy into proprietorship by private outlay. The fact that an Inamdar has improved his Inam is a matter that should be duly considered when the punishment of dismissal is about to be inflicted; for, of course, it materially enhances the punishment, but beyond this, it does not avail.

4. I would, therefore, inform the Board that Government cannot concur with them in their opinion that an Inam proved to have been granted out of Circar waste is limited to the assessment. If the land, although waste, belonged either to the Inamdar or to any one else, and was not conveyed to Government, then the case is otherwise; but this has to be proved.

5. The approaching introduction of the Village Cess Act renders the question "curious" rather than practical; moreover, it is only in flagrant cases, and where complicity exists, that an Inam is alienated altogether from the family.

22nd December 1874.

(Signed) J. D. SIM.

Proof 145/

53

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

MINUTE BY THE HON. J. D. SIM, C.S.I.

THE question whether in any particular case a Village Service Inam includes the land as well as the assessment, or is limited to the latter alone, is, as the Board declared in 1867, one of fact. The circumstance of the land when originally assigned having been waste is a very strong presumption that the Inam comprised both, and must be rebutted by strong evidence. The *onus probandi* falls on the person, Inamdar or other, alleging the contrary.

2. The majority of the Board of Revenue (Mr. Banbury dissenting) now consider that in all cases the Inam is limited to the assessment. I concur with Mr. Banbury, and hold the opinion enunciated by Government in 1863.

3. I do not know on what authority the Board declare that "the paramount power in this country has never claimed an absolute property in the land." In every Native State the exact reverse is the theory, and we need go no further back than the preamble of Regulation XXV. of 1802 to see what their practice was. Our Government has, in truth, created private property in land; but even we have not by any statutory or binding declaration limited the demand of the State in the way of assessment. Their argument, that because the villagers generally can take up waste, therefore the fact of an Inam being waste at the time of assignment is not evidence of the land being included in the Inam, is obviously untenable; for, in the first place, villagers cannot take up Circar waste without the permission of the Government officers, and, in the next, it does not prove that the particular parcel of waste converted into Inam was not intended to be included. So, also, the argument drawn from private improvements is not worth much: a tenant cannot convert a tenancy into proprietorship by private outlay. The fact that an Inamdar has improved his Inam is a matter that should be duly considered when the punishment of dismissal is about to be inflicted; for, of course, it materially enhances the punishment, but beyond this, it does not avail.

4. I would, therefore, inform the Board that Government cannot concur with them in their opinion that an Inam proved to have been granted out of Circar waste is limited to the assessment. If the land, although waste, belonged either to the Inamdar or to any one else, and was not conveyed to Government, then the case is otherwise; but this has to be proved.

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22nd December 1874.

(Signed) J. D. SIM.

55

The question whether in any particular case a Village Service Scheme includes ~~the~~ the land as well as the assessment or is limited to the latter alone is, as the Act declared in 1947, one of fact. The circumstances of the land when ^{originally} alleged ^{having been} ~~known~~ waste is a very strong presumption that the land comprised both - and must

be rebutted by strong
evidence. The ones who are
pale on the face - main-
-dard or other - alleging that
the contrary.

The majority of the
Board of Gov. (Mr. Van
Buren dissenting) now consider
that in all cases the power
is limited to the extent
-ment. I can see no other
Mr. Van Buren - and hold

57
the decision is not
by pt. in 1863. ~~to~~
I do not know on what
authority the Gov. declare that
"the paramount power in
this country has been claimed
an absolute sovereignty in the
land" - In every ~~the~~ nature
State the "exact reverse"
is the theory - and we need
go no further to look than the
known the of Reg XXV of 1802
to see what their practice

has - Our part has in the
created private party in
land - but even we have not
by any statutory or binding
declaration limited the
demand of the State in
the way of assessment.

Their argument that because
the villagers usually ~~will~~ can
take us to waste therefore the
fact of our land being waste
at the time of assessment
is not evidence of the land

7

59.
being included in
the demand is directly
untenable - for in the first
place villagers cannot take
us to waste without
the ~~State~~ permission of the
pat. officers - and in the
next it does not prove that
the particulars based on
waste converted into demand
was not intended to be in-
cluded - Is also the argument
direct

Drain from private
improvement, is not
within the - a tenant can
not convert a tenancy in &
his private life by private act.
The fact that an owner has
been improved his house, is
a matter that should be duly
considered when the private
value of his interest is about
to be impacted - for of course
it materially enhances the
private value - but by such the

61.
then, it does not avail.

I would therefore in
form the Vt. that the Com.
not concur with them in
their opinion that an owner
should & has been granted
out of Circumstance is
limited to the assessment.
If the Board - although the
belonged either to the owner
or to any one else &
was not conveyed to the

65
The case is thus in - but there
has to be found.

The approaching winter
direction of the village has not
brought the question "curious"
rather than practical - however
- as it is only in flagrant cases
and where complicity exists
that an Inquest is allowed
altogether from the family

J. Oliver 22/12

N^o 295
Minute by the Hon^{ble}
J. D. Siva C. S. J.
dated 22nd Dec^r 1874

N^o 291

L. O. N^o 197. 4th 8th Feb^y 1875.

Minute of the Second Member of the Board of Revenue on the question as to whether the Land or its Assessment constitutes the Emoluments of Village Service Offices.

THE recent ruling of the Board, that the assessment and not the land constitutes the emoluments of village officers, upsetting as it does the principle and practice of three-quarters of a century, has naturally caused some remarks and remonstrance. Collectors request reconsideration, the Inspector-General of Police reports the matter to Government, and Government ask explanation*

* G. O. 3rd August 1874.

2. Mr. Horsley, the Collector of Cuddapah, states† clearly enough "that land is the emolument. Village officials have always looked upon land as their remuneration, and value the posts they hold accordingly. Money assessment is of no value in their eyes." Mr. Vans-Agnew, his predecessor, believes‡ "that there is not in this district§ a single Service Inam consisting of the tirwah due upon the land, and not of the land itself," and they certainly have overwhelming evidence to support their views.

† Letter dated 11th September 1872, to Revenue Board, recorded in Board's Miscellaneous Proceedings, No. 6,509, dated 25th September 1872.

‡ Letter to Board, recorded in Proceedings, 16th December 1869, No. 9,207.

§ Cuddapah.

3. The fifth report¶, which is perhaps the most valuable record we have regarding old institutions of the present nature, speaks throughout, as far as I can see, of the emoluments being in land. For instance at page 75, it is stated: "The officers and servants belonging to each village community were from the ancient times of the Hindus remunerated partly by a share of the crops of the other inhabitants called Rus-

¶ Published in 1812.

sooms, and partly by grants of land, ¶ rent-free, called Maniums." Then in the same page when discussing the question of making direct money-payments, the Committee go on to say that they "entertain considerable doubts of its policy as far as regards the wishes and feelings of the persons whose interests are involved in the measure, who must naturally prefer receiving the advantages they enjoyed from the land itself than to have them commuted for a stipend in money." The practice which we thus found existing was perpetuated, and Regulation VI. of 1831 speaks of emoluments derived from land. Moreover, had the assessment merely been allotted, should we not have had to grant compensation in bad seasons when the assessment had to be fore-

¶ Italics mine throughout.

** In the case of the Tusdeek Devastanums where the payment to the assessment, this contingency of bad seasons has been specially provided for.

gone? But such indemnification** is altogether unknown.

4. Again, one very convincing argument against the conjecture that the assessment was the emolument is, that the old Paymaish accounts in many districts, and indeed throughout the Northern Circars, show no assessment at all. The Hon. David Arbuthnott thus clearly mentions this in the case of Kurnool:†† "The amount of emoluments derived from the Service Inams is not known, as these lands never were assessed." It is rather difficult, therefore, to understand how what had no existence could be allotted as annual remuneration to village officials. It may be said that, although there was no assessment, there was some tacitly understood Melwaram. But not only do the Collectors tell us

†† Collector's letter to Mr. Pelly, dated 9th December 1859, No. 166, page 391. Correspondence relating to the revision of village establishments, Part II.

there was nothing of the kind; but there would certainly have been some sort of account showing what the Melwaram was; and we should have had disputes upon the subject which seem to be unknown. Again, there would certainly have been disputes when second crop was raised on single crop Inam land, but these are equally non-existent.

5. We find the same plan of granting the land itself adopted in more recent times, the correctness of the principle evidently never having been questioned. Thus in 1831, Mr. Edward Maltby when reporting on the revision of the Talliari system in South Arcot says: "In choosing new lands to be given to the Talliars on rent-free tenure, care was taken to choose fields which were admittedly fit for cultivation. In some instances, it was necessary to fix on cultivated fields which the Putta Monigars or leading ryots agreed to *relinquish* for the purpose." The Board and Government, of course, approved of this adherence to the established course.

6. Apparently, the first interruption to the long-recognized practice emanated from the ingenious mind of a High School Proficient, Sadasiva Pillay, who was in 1862 Principal Sadr Amin in Madura. During that year, he passed a decree to the effect that he considered the hitherto existing practice erroneous, and that the assessment alone was the remuneration. This startling hypothesis excited considerable surprise. The Board declared "that the position assumed by the Principal Sadr Amin is utterly untenable," and the Government^{*} remarked that "in laying down this doctrine, the

* Proceedings of Government, dated 15th December 1863, No. 2,296.

Principal Sadr Amin has committed a serious mistake," and that "it is to be regretted he was so ignorant of the tenure of Village Service Inams." Government also proceeded to say: "The knowledge that if he (the village servant) is dismissed from office, he will also lose his land with all its improvements, is a powerful check on the Inamdar."

7. A reference to Mr. Pelly's volume regarding village establishments will show that Collectors throughout speak of the emoluments being in land. I will merely select the views

† Letter to Chief Secretary, dated 28th August 1861, page 283, Part I. Correspondence relating to revision of Village Establishments.

of the Hon. Mr. Robinson and Mr. Gordon Forbes, late Members of the Board. Mr. Robinson, † then Inspector-General of Police, records his opinion that the "Inam grants probably originated in a small assignment of land made by the village community to its servants." Mr.

‡ Letter to Mr. Pelly, 18th May 1861, No. 115, page 8, Part II. Correspondence relating to revision of village establishments.

Gordon Forbes, ‡ the Collector of Ganjam, goes much further, and says: "These (Service Inam) lands are public property devoted to the remuneration of local officers, and cannot, I submit, be given away to private individuals except by the authority of the Legislature. A wide distinction has always been drawn between *these* and all other classes of Inams, so that in thousands of cases misconduct has led to the summary alienation of such lands from the offender and his heirs in perpetuity."

8. Mr. Horsley§ points out how the present "novelty" has rendered administration difficult, the village officers careless and indifferent, and how he sees its ill effect "in the statements of fines, in the tardy collections of

§ In his letter recorded in Board's Proceedings, dated 22nd September 1874.

revenue, and in the manner in which the accounts are kept and reports furnished from the villages." It was doubtless to obviate the evil consequences mentioned by Mr. Horsley that the emoluments were so very generally allotted, partly in money, partly in land. The position and prestige attaching to the ownership of land, to say nothing of profits beyond the mere assessment, naturally make the office more precious, and consequently the incumbent himself more careful not to endanger his position by neglect or dishonesty. Had there not been some idea of this kind, why not give all in money, or in other words, by assignment of assessment? I need hardly mention that the enjoyment of the land itself is a very different thing from the receipt of the assessment alone. In the former case, the official enjoys the grazing, the firewood, the grass, the straw, and the fruit trees, so that even if the season be a bad one, he is not without some returns from his endowment.

9. As regards Madura, the district from which another reference has come, the Collectors appear to be unanimous as to the land itself being as a rule the remuneration of office. Thus,

• Letter to Board, dated October 11th, 1855.

† Board's Proceedings, dated 23rd July 1867, No. 4,655.

Mr. Parker^{*} urges that it would be well to pay in money, as the servants are so fully occupied in cultivating their Inam lands that they neglect their Government work. Mr. Clarke† believes that "the greater portion of the Inam property in Madura consisted of land and not of

‡ Letter to Mr. Pelly, dated 7th August 1860, page 792, Part II. Correspondence relating to village establishments.

assignment on it; and Mr. Levinge‡ is of opinion that the lands belong so entirely to the office and the State, that when enfranchised the

Kudiwaram right could be sold, saving where the servants have laid out money on their Inams.

10. I note that the Board say in paragraph 6 of their Proceedings, that only when the land was waste at the time of the grant "could Government by any possibility grant more than exemption from assessment." But I have already shown how Mr. Edward Maltby absolutely made over to the office-holder lands held by others, so that what was done in 1851, could far more easily have been accomplished in earlier and more arbitrary days. Similarly, if the land was the office-holder's own, Mr. Maltby gave it to the "office," as had been done in former times. It is hardly, I think, correct to conclude, when speaking of Inams, "that exemption from assessment was the only gift the State could confer." The Inam Deputies will tell us that the formal sanads invariably conveyed, not only the land itself but all connected with it. "Jala" water, "Thara" woods, "Pashanum" minerals, "Nithi" treasure, "Nikshepam" treasure-trove. Melwaram was a thing never mentioned, and the State gave away the land without compensation, just as in even recent years we have taken cultivated lands for roads, etc., without indemnification which is in fact a comparatively modern institution.

11. There is, of course, a great deal to be said just now regarding the expediency of this new principle, as the Inams will sooner or later all be enfranchised, and it is doubtless desirable that ancestral acres, with perhaps valuable wells and fondly-cherished cocoanut and tamarind trees, should not for ever pass away to strangers, when in a brief period, they would become the *bona fide* property of the old occupants. I am quite willing to request Collectors now to use the power of forfeiture sparingly, and to consider whether in any case ought *can* be urged to show that the assessment was the emolument, but I certainly cannot take upon myself to declare that the original and continuous action of our predecessors has been altogether faulty and mistaken.

12. I may add that the Hon. Mr. Dalzell, the Third Member of the Board, takes the same view as I do, and has recorded that the Board's recent ruling regarding the assessment forming the emoluments, should be revised. Mr. Dalzell also adds that as Regulation VI. of 1831 declares the emoluments to be inalienable from the office, no orders of the Board can alienate the land attached to such offices.

(Signed) G. BANBURY,
2nd Member, Board of Revenue.

/ True copy /

H. G. G.
Secretary

there was nothing of the kind; but there would certainly have been some sort of account showing what the Melwaram was; and we should have had disputes upon the subject which seem to be unknown. Again, there would certainly have been disputes when second crop was raised on single crop Inam land, but these are equally non-existent.

5. We find the same plan of granting the land itself adopted in more recent times, the correctness of the principle evidently never having been questioned. Thus in 1851, Mr. Edward Maltby when reporting on the revision of the Talliari system in South Arcot says: "In choosing new lands to be given to the Talliars on rent-free tenure, care was taken to choose fields which were admittedly fit for cultivation. In some instances, it was necessary to fix on cultivated fields which the Putta Monigars or leading ryots agreed to *relinquish* for the purpose." The Board and Government, of course, approved of this adherence to the established course.

6. Apparently, the first interruption to the long-recognized practice emanated from the ingenious mind of a High School Proficient, Sadasiva Pillay, who was in 1862 Principal Sadr Amin in Madura. During that year, he passed a decree to the effect that he considered the hitherto existing practice erroneous, and that the assessment alone was the remuneration. This startling hypothesis excited considerable surprise. The Board declared "that the position assumed by the Principal Sadr Amin is utterly untenable," and the Government^{*} remarked that "in laying down this doctrine, the

^{*} Proceedings of Government, dated 15th December 1863, No. 2,296.

Principal Sadr Amin has committed a serious mistake," and that "it is to be regretted he was so ignorant of the tenure of Village Service Inams." Government also proceed to say: "The knowledge that if he (the village servant) is dismissed from office, he will also lose his land with all its improvements, is a powerful check on the Inamdar."

7. A reference to Mr. Pelly's volume regarding village establishments will show that Collectors throughout speak of the emoluments being in land. I will merely select the views

[†] Letter to Chief Secretary, dated 26th August 1861, page 283, Part I. Correspondence relating to revision of Village Establishments.

of the Hon. Mr. Robinson and Mr. Gordon Forbes, late Members of the Board. Mr. Robinson, [†] then Inspector-General of Police, records

his opinion that the "Inam grants probably originated in a small assignment of land made by the village community to its servants." Mr. Gordon Forbes, [‡] the Collector of Ganjam, goes

[‡] Letter to Mr. Pelly, 18th May 1861, No. 115, page 8, Part II. Correspondence relating to revision of village establishments.

much further, and says: "These (Service Inam) lands are public property devoted to the remuneration of local officers, and cannot, I submit, be given away to private individuals except by the authority of the Legislature. A wide distinction has always been drawn between *these* and all other classes of Inams, so that in thousands of cases misconduct has led to the summary alienation of such lands from the offender and his heirs in perpetuity."

8. Mr. Horsley[§] points out how the present "novelty" has rendered administration difficult, the village officers careless and indifferent, and how he sees its ill effect "in the statements of fines, in the tardy collections of

[§] In his letter recorded in Board's Proceedings, dated 22nd September 1874.

revenue, and in the manner in which the accounts are kept and reports furnished from the villages." It was doubtless to obviate the evil consequences mentioned by Mr. Horsley that the emoluments were so very generally allotted, partly in money, partly in land. The position and prestige attaching to the ownership of land, to say nothing of profits beyond the mere assessment, naturally make the office more precious, and consequently the incumbent himself more careful not to endanger his position by neglect or dishonesty. Had there not been some idea of this kind, why not give all in money, or in other words, by assignment of assessment? I need hardly mention that the enjoyment of the land itself is a very different thing from the receipt of the assessment alone. In the former case, the official enjoys the grazing, the firewood, the grass, the straw, and the fruit trees, so that even if the season be a bad one, he is not without some returns from his endowment.

9. As regards Madura, the district from which another reference has come, the Collectors appear to be unanimous as to the land itself being as a rule the remuneration of office. Thus,

Mr. Parker^{*} urges that it would be well to pay

^{*} Letter to Board, dated October 11th, 1855.

in money, as the servants are so fully occupied in cultivating their Inam lands that they neglect their Government work. Mr. Clarke[†]

[†] Board's Proceedings, dated 23rd July 1867, No. 4,655.

believes that "the greater portion of the Inam property in Madura consisted of land and not of

[‡] Letter to Mr. Pelly, dated 7th August 1860, page 792, Part II. Correspondence relating to village establishments.

assignment on it; and Mr. Levinge[‡] is of opinion that the lands belong so entirely to the office and the State, that when enfranchised the

Kudiwaram right could be sold, saving where the servants have laid out money on their Inams.

10. I note that the Board say in paragraph 6 of their Proceedings, that only when the land was waste at the time of the grant "could Government by any possibility grant more than exemption from assessment." But I have already shown how Mr. Edward Maltby absolutely made over to the office-holder lands held by others, so that what was done in 1851, could far more easily have been accomplished in earlier and more arbitrary days. Similarly, if the land was the office-holder's own, Mr. Maltby gave it to the "office," as had been done in former times. It is hardly, I think, correct to conclude, when speaking of Inams, "that exemption from assessment was the only gift the State could confer." The Inam Deputies will tell us that the formal sanads invariably conveyed, not only the land itself but all connected with it. "Jala" water, "Thara" woods, "Pashanum" minerals, "Nithi" treasure, "Nikshepam" treasure-trove. Melwaram was a thing never mentioned, and the State gave away the land without compensation, just as in even recent years we have taken cultivated lands for roads, etc., without indemnification which is in fact a comparatively modern institution.

11. There is, of course, a great deal to be said just now regarding the expediency of this new principle, as the Inams will sooner or later all be enfranchised, and it is doubtless desirable that ancestral acres, with perhaps valuable wells and fondly-cherished cocoanut and tamarind trees, should not for ever pass away to strangers, when in a brief period, they would become the *bona fide* property of the old occupants. I am quite willing to request Collectors now to use the power of forfeiture sparingly, and to consider whether in any case ought *can* be urged to show that the assessment was the emolument, but I certainly cannot take upon myself to declare that the original and continuous action of our predecessors has been altogether faulty and mistaken.

12. I may add that the Hon. Mr. Dalyell, the Third Member of the Board, takes the same view as I do, and has recorded that the Board's recent ruling regarding the assessment forming the emoluments, should be revised. Mr. Dalyell also adds that as Regulation VI. of 1831 declares the emoluments to be inalienable from the office, no orders of the Board can alienate the land attached to such offices.

(Signed) G. BANBURY,
2nd Member, Board of Revenue.

/ True copy /

H. G. G.
Secretary

Re under the 12th Nov 1874

19

No. 3,410.

From J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue,
To C. G. MASTER, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, R. D.

SIR,

I AM directed to submit the enclosed Draft Proceedings, in which the majority of the Board have recorded their opinions (with reference to a letter from the Collector of Madura, dated 19th April 1873, No. 109) on the question whether, as a general rule, the land or the assessment on it constitutes the emolument of a Village Service Inam, and should be transferred with the office.

2. The Second Member agrees with what he considers the hitherto received opinion, viz., that the land is almost always the emolument, and he has decided to refer the Proceedings for the orders of Government under Section 20, Regulation I. of 1803. He has recorded a Minute of Dissent, which is herewith forwarded.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,

Madras,

26th November 1874.

To the Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with Minute of Second Member, Board of Revenue, Draft Proceedings,
copies of Board's Proceedings, dated 23rd July 1867, No. 4,655,
Proceedings, dated 25th September 1872, No. 6,509,
Proceedings, dated 16th December 1869, No. 9,207, Proceedings, dated 10th March 1874, No. 530, Proceedings, dated 22nd September 1874, Nos. 2,725 and 2,727, copy of Mr. Parker's letter, dated 11th October 1855, recorded in Board's Proceedings, dated 11th August 1856.
Copy to the Collector of Madura, with Draft Proceedings.

Exd. W. H. French.

J. Grose
Secretary.

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12/24/95-12/26/95

usage. But that is not all; the land is scarcely even the exclusive property of the delinquent. It is the ancestral property of undivided Hindu families, and has been transmitted as such through generations with the usual incidents of sub-division, etc. A confiscation, under such circumstances, brings undeserved misery on a whole race of innocent sharers. Take, for example, the usual condition of village service lands in North Arcot (indeed, throughout the Carnatic Districts). There the ancient hereditary family property to which the remission of revenue attaches has been sub-divided through many generations, and followed the Hindu law of inheritance. I know many service lands which are divided into, say, sixteen shares: one cognat family has eight shares, another four, another two, and two others have one each. By a mutual arrangement (Hindu and admirable) the first family finds one or more members who take the duty for eight years, the next for two, and so on, the last two families taking it for one year each; but, in fact, on an emergency the services of the whole race are secured. It is surely inequitable that, for the delinquency of one of these co-sharers, confiscation should affect the whole race of innocents. The theoretical evils of the thing is often mitigated, in practice, by ordering the delinquent not to do duty again, and forbearing the confiscation; but the practice contended for is shown by such examples to be radically inequitable.

6. The injustice of the thing is further shown by the fact that the land which has improved by the exertions of the ancient hereditary family is conferred with all its incidental advantages on a person whom we only intend to remunerate to the extent of a nominal assessment, which perhaps represents only one-fourth of the intrinsic value of the property; still the new incumbent enters upon the whole property unconditionally. Others, indeed, have sown, and he reaped by the blundering injustice of our administration.

7. But the thing has become a further anachronism under the conditions which the Village Service Act has created. District after district is being brought under this law, and the enfranchisement of the land to which remission attaches necessarily follows. This year a confiscation takes place, and an ancient hereditary family is ruined, and next year the land is enfranchised in the name of the recent and lucky transferee, the last holder. The cruelty is too transparent to need comment, and when I was in the Board inquiries were set on foot to see whether it would be possible to retransfer the land to the original hereditary family; in those districts in which enfranchisement is being carried out; but Collectors reported that an attempt to do so would lead to confusion, and it was obviously difficult to draw the line, so with the greatest reluctance the thing was dropped. What the Board now seek is to check the evil, and I would give their proposal the heartiest support.

29th December 1874.

(Signed) W. ROBINSON,

MINUTE BY THE HON. W. ROBINSON, C.S.I.

I ENTIRELY agree with the views enunciated in the draft Proceedings of the Board of Revenue on the subject of Village Service Inams, and am satisfied that their ratification by Government is urgently needed to remove a very serious injustice to the families of our hard-worked village officials by the confiscation of their family property for the delinquency of one of its members. The injustice is becoming one of the most unreasonable kind in the face of the pending enfranchisement of Village Service Inams on the introduction into district after district of the Village Service Act.

2. There is no difference whatever as regards the legal incidents of ancient Hindu Inams, whether service or other, in this country. Such Inams are and ever have consisted of a mere remission of the public or communal demand on land in occupation (in consideration of some service—religious, social, communal or public—to be performed by the occupants or proprietors of such land. This remission does not affect the ownership or occupancy of the land on which it is assigned, and, if the Inam be resumed, the full assessment only is imposed on the enfranchisement or failure of the service or condition; the land with all its ancient rights and improvements is not and cannot legally be confiscated.

3. I have had to examine the condition of the ancient Village Service Inams in all parts of the country in connection with Police and Pottail Inams; and I am satisfied that the great bulk of them were practically created by local arrangements made by the villagers themselves at a time when farming the revenue under the joint-rent system, which prevailed generally throughout the country, was in vogue. The villagers merely allowed those who undertook their communal services to withhold their quota of the general village demand due on the land (generally ancestral) which was in their occupation. This they undertook to pay in the lump with the rest of the village rent; in the Northern Circars such lands were not even entered in the assessment accounts. There was a rule no special assignment of land for the services in question, or where there was such assignment it is of so ancient a date that it cannot now be made a ground for confiscation. When an individual assessment (Ryotwari Settlement) was introduced by us, we found these lands enjoyed free of assessment and entered there as Inams, and continued the hereditary service; but this arrangement had no reference to the proprietorship of the land, and in no way limited that condition. We continued the remission in the same way as we did in respect to other lands which were subject to similar condition of remission whether for pagoda service or any other. The law of 1831 in no way altered this condition. It only regulated the proceeds of the Inams (in other words the assessment), and left the rights in the land unaffected. Alienation of hereditary service condition and confiscation of the hereditary land were absolutely unknown to ancient Hindu social and service conditions. The silence of the early legislature assumed these conditions, and it only intervened to prevent their going wrong/not to abrogate them. I have, therefore, no doubt that illegality as well as inequity has characterised the confiscating action which has too generally been practised under the circumstances alluded to by the Board.

4. It is true that our Government has made one or two futile endeavors to improve the village service by giving bits of waste land to Talaris and others. Mr. Wroughton did so in Coimbatore in 1840, and Mr. Maltby tried it in South Arcot some 10 or 15 years later; but the gifts were, in the main, worthless, and, of course, can still be traced, and perhaps may present some argument for confiscation on the occurrence of delinquency. But these have no analogy with ancient hereditary property on which Inams were found to have been assigned at the commencement of the century. The origin of which is involved in a doubt sufficiently grave to entitle their holders to the benefit of rights which 4ths of a century would have sufficed to create, even supposing there did not lie behind this known period of title, by generations of occupancy under hereditary rights before our rule.

5. Be, however, the theory what it may, what is the practical working of the policy which the Board wish to abrogate authoritatively? Those who maintain that when a Collector dismisses a delinquent village-officer he is entitled to confiscate the whole family property to which the Inam attaches and transfer it to his new nominee, inflict a punishment for a fiscal delinquency which does not now follow even felony under a humane change of the law and

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usage. But that is not all; the land is scarcely even the exclusive property of the delinquent. It is the ancestral property of undivided Hindu family, and has been transmitted as such through generations with the usual incidents of sub-division, etc., ~~and~~. A confiscation, under such circumstances, brings undeserved misery on a whole race of innocent sharers. Take, for example, the usual condition of village service lands in North Arcot (indeed, throughout the Carnatic Districts). There the ancient hereditary family property to which the remission of revenue attaches has been sub-divided through many generations, and followed the Hindu law of inheritance. I know many service lands which are divided into, say, sixteen shares: one cognat family has eight shares, another four, another two, and two others have one each. By a mutual arrangement (Hindu and admirable) the first family finds one or more members who take the duty for eight years, the next for two, and so on, the last two families taking it for one year ~~and~~, in fact, on an emergency the services of the whole race are secured. It is ~~simply monstrous~~ that, for the delinquency of one of these co-sharers, confiscation should affect the whole race of innocents. The theoretical ~~justice~~ of the thing is often mitigated, in practice, by ordering the delinquent not to do duty again, and forbearing the confiscation; but the ~~principle~~ ^{practise} contended for is shown by such examples to be radically inequitable.

5. The injustice of the thing is further shown by the fact that the land which has improved by the exertions of the ancient hereditary family is conferred with all its incidental advantages on a person whom we only intend to remunerate to the extent of a nominal assessment, which perhaps represents only one-fourth of the intrinsic value of the property ~~of others on which the~~ new incumbent enters. Others, indeed, have sown, and he reaped by the blundering injustice of our administration. But the thing has become a further anachronism under the conditions which the Village Service Act has created. District after district is being brought under this law, and the enfranchisement of the land to which remission attaches necessarily follows. This year a confiscation takes place, and an ancient hereditary family is ruined, and next year the land is enfranchised in the name of the recent and lucky transferee, the last holder. The cruelty is too transparent to need comment, and when I was in the Board inquiries were set on foot to see whether it would be possible to retransfer the land to the original hereditary family; but Collectors reported that an attempt to do so would lead to confusion, and it was obviously difficult to draw the line, so with the greatest reluctance the thing was dropped. What the Board now seek is to check the evil, and I would give their proposal the heartiest support.

29th December 1874.

(Signed) W. ROBINSON.

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G.O. No. 19788-7675-

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generally throughout the
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The Villagers merely
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in their occupation. This
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There was as a rule

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be made a ground for
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individual assessment
^{Andwar settlement}
was introduced by us
we found these lands
enjoyed free of assessment
and entered them as ^{excluded}
and entered the hereditary service
But their arrangements
had no reference to the
proprietaryship of the
land and in no way
limited that condition.
We continued the permission
in the same way as we
did in respect to other
lands which were subject
to similar conditions of
remission

permission whether for
Pagoda Service or any
other. The Law of 1831 was
nowhere altered, the
Conditions. It only regulates
the proceeds of the Service
being the words the property
and the right in
the land. I am affected.
Abolition of hereditary
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Argument for confiscation
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But that is not all; the
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brings undesigned
misery on a whole race
of innocent sufferers
Take for example the
usual condition of village
service lands in North West
Candia throughout their
(Cassia District) there
the ancient hereditary
family property, but which
the remission of revenue
attacks has been
subdivided through many
generations and followed
the Hindu law of inheritance.

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I have many ⁸¹separate
lands which are divided
into say 16 shares one
cognate family has 8 shares
another 4, another 2, and
two others have 1 each.
By a mutual arrange-
ment (Hundred admirable)
the first family find
one or more members
who take the duty for
8 years - the next for two
& so on, the last two
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The theoretical atrocity
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This year a confiscation
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Enquiries were set on
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What the Board now
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91 Evil and I would give
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heartiest support
24/12 M. B. M. M.

N^o 296
Minute by the Honorable
W. Robinson C.S.J.
dated 29. December 1874.

Page
G.O. N^o 197, 38. Febr. 1875

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Present Proposed

1/2 Marion St. Maine

Re 40 Re 40

12 36648 13 6 630 35373 "

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(Signed) R. D. Parks
Collector

E. Mayhew

N^o 9. Abstract statement showing the present maniam in land and that proposed in money the District of Madura and Dindigul

N ^o	Talooks	Number of Villages	Average amount of settlement of five years from 1258 to 1262	N ^o of persons employed	Curnam				Cavel				Gundul			
					Amount of Maniam		Present		Proposed		Present		Proposed		Present	
					N ^o at present employed		Amount of Maniam		N ^o at present employed		Amount of Maniam		Proposed annual money payment in lieu of Maniam at 30 Rs each per annum		Amount of Maniam	
					CRs	As P	CRs	As P	CRs	As P	CRs	As P	CRs	As P	CRs	As P
1	Madacolum	153	16,229 5 13 4	246	6263	7 1	101	6048 15 11	100	5541	" "	138	2359 10 9	90	2700	" "
2	Troomungalam	160	22,554 0 8 1	283	8777	15 1	120	8566 7 9	132	7410	" "	159	5364 15 6	90	2700	" "
3	Meylore	183	18,277 6 4 11	402	8797	8 2	96	7650 3 11	111	6462	" "	21	441 9 10	90	2700	" "
4	Thenkerry	41	15,389 0 6 1	149	3938	12 1	52	3026 9 2	60	3546	" "	9	175 " 7	60	1800	" "
Total		537	72,450 3 " 5	1080	27,777	10 5	369	25,292 4 9	403	22,959	" "	327	261 4 8	350	9900	" "
5	Tandicombo	83	10,531 7 10 11	231	5895	9 11	65	3432 6 11	65	3552	" "	2	62 7 6	40	1200	" "
6	Syempully	77	11,314 8 9 7	104	2301	10 7	66	2337 11 4	63	3546	" "	8	29 3 9	40	1200	" "
7	Nellacottah	63	45,881 " 8	130	2,491	13 4	30	1,708 14 6	31	1,704	" "	"	22 22 22	360	360	" "
8	Ramagerry	52	8,668 7 8	330	5,645	5 6	82	3877 8 "	68	3,612	" "	43	107 15 8	280	280	" "
Total		275	35,103 4 12 10	795	16,334	7 4	243	11,356 8 9	227	12,414	" "	53	99 10 11	123	3660	" "
Grand Total		812	107,553 7 13 3	1875	44,112	1 9	612	36,648 13 6	630	35,373	" "	380	8760 15 7	472	13,560	" "

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Total		Totals					Total		Totals					Total	
Proposed		Present		Proposed		Int	Proposed		Present		Proposed		Int	Proposed	
Rate of pay per month to each	Amount per annum	No.	Main	Rate of pay per month to each	Amount per annum		Rate of pay per month to each	Amount per annum	No.	Main	Rate of pay per month to each	Amount per annum		Rate of pay per month to each	Amount per annum
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
CR. A.P.	CR. A.P.	CR. A.P.	CR. A.P.	CR. A.P.	CR. A.P.	CR. A.P.	CR. A.P.	CR. A.P.	CR. A.P.	CR. A.P.	CR. A.P.	CR. A.P.	CR. A.P.	CR. A.P.	CR. A.P.
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1 8 "	18 "	3	30 9 "	1	2 "	24 "	3 5 "	1	1 4 "	15 "	4	44 14 6	2	1 4 "	30 "
1 8 "	18 "	3	30 9 "	1	2 "	24 "	3 5 "	1	1 4 "	15 "	4	44 14 6	2	1 4 "	30 "
1 - "	24 "	5	33 14 11	2	1 4 "	30 "	13 7 "	1	1 - "	12 "	1	12 12 8	1	1 4 "	15 "
2 - "	24 "	3	22 12 "	1	1 8 "	18 "	13 3 "	1	1 4 "	15 "	2	15 3 3	1	1 4 "	15 "
1 4 "	15 "	1	8 1 9	1	1 2 "	9 "	2 11 "	1	1 4 "	15 "	2	15 3 3	1	1 4 "	15 "
2 - "	24 "	4	30 " 8	2	1 4 "	30 "	6 6 "	1	1 4 "	15 "	2	15 3 3	1	1 4 "	15 "
2 - "	24 "	4	30 " 8	2	1 4 "	30 "	6 6 "	1	1 8 "	18 "	2	22 8 10	1	2 - "	24 "
2 - "	24 "	6	78 14 3	2	1 8 "	36 "	4 "	1	1 8 "	18 "	4	44 10 2	2	1 4 "	30 "
1 - "	24 "	5	42 5 6	2	1 8 "	36 "	3 5 "	1	1 4 "	15 "	2	23 4 2	1	1 8 "	18 "
1 4 "	15 "	5	56 5 2	2	1 8 "	36 "	13 4 "	1	1 4 "	15 "	1	23 4 11	1	1 8 "	18 "
1 4 "	15 "	2	15 14 2	1	1 4 "	15 "	12 5 "	1	1 4 "	15 "	1	9 10 3	1	1 8 "	18 "
1 4 "	15 "	8	76 1 6	2	1 8 "	36 "	13 7 "	1	1 4 "	15 "	1	9 10 3	1	1 8 "	18 "
1 8 "	18 "	6	51 2 6	2	1 8 "	36 "	8 2 "	2	1 4 "	30 "	4	38 6 10	2	1 8 "	36 "
3 15 "	315 "	62	555 14 11	24	"	399 "	2 7 "	14	"	213 "	30	337 "	18	"	285 "
1 8 "	18 "	3	36 15 9	2	1 8 "	36 "	9 "	70	100 12 "	1209 "	153	2133 10 5	80	118 "	1416 "
2 - "	24 "	3320	2 18 "	16	1 8 "	18 "									
12 "	9 "	2	23 4 "	1	1 8 "	18 "									
12 "	9 "	2	23 " 7	1	1 8 "	18 "									
60 "	10	101 4 10	5	"	"	90 "									

(Signed) R. D. Parker
Collector

No. Names of the Villages		Settlement of 5 years from 1258 to 1262		Kittam		Furnius		Cavel	
				No. Maniam		Present Proposed		Present Proposed	
						Rate of pay per month to each		Amount per annum	
						No. Maniam		No. Maniam	
						No. Maniam		No. Maniam	
						No. Maniam		No. Maniam	
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						No. Maniam		No. Maniam	
						No. Maniam		No. Maniam	
						No. Man			

land and proposed in money to the Village Officers in the Ramagherry Talook

133

[illegible]

N^o 8 Statement showing the present Maniem in

N ^o Names of the Village		Settlement Nattamay of 5 years from such N ^o Maniem 1258 to 1262		Present N ^o Man	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		CRs	A P	CRs	A P
1	Isabak Puntayem	3157	8 3	6	110 2 6
2	Cumbay	2652	15 8	13	234 12 6
3	Vadlogghumbady	1965	2 10	3	116 11 5
4	Kelloore	772	12 9	1	25 15 10
5	Vaimboor	1986	4 4	9	97 9 9
6	Kungayen Cottay	1466	6 8	4	97 3 9
7	Poodocottay	2085	12 5	8	135 11 2
8	Roodappam	204	4 7	2	23 5 5
10	Punlaputty	1078	6 13	9	219 15 5
9	Choolathooputty	1282	10 8	2	60 10
11	Coombot	287	15 7	4	60 10
12	Mallapoorum	1040	13 9	2	106 14 1
13	Keariccalay	1685	11 2	2	180 11 3
14	Woolliamcottay	1363	11 5	3	66 11
15	Chinna Cloppay	808	13 4	5	58 11 8
16	Velloadoo	414	7 1	2	13 15 4
17	Aulumbody	1776	10	6	179 14 8
18	Boattamuttom	2424	4	5	171 3 2
19	Goodalore	2091	9 9	10	105 14 1
20	Lunthacuttay	2229	3 7	8	125 8 5
21	Caroongul	1645	4 4	11	115 10 6
		647	7 3	4	69 4 3

Total Rannagerry 31784 12 117 2405 8 12 25 2091

5130 1254 133

No	Names of the Villages	Average Settlement of 5 years from 1258 to 1262	Kattamayi			Lurnam			Cavel							
			No	Mauim	Present Mauim	No	Proposed Mauim	Present Mauim	Proposed Mauim	Present Mauim						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	
5	Maulanaputti	285 2 8	1	13 9	12 6 4	2	5	120	"	"	"	"	"	1	12 13 10	1
6	Poosaryputty	444 8 3	1	23 7 3	31 9 10									1	18 "	1
7	Coolyputty	155 12 2	1	5 4 5	7 14 "									1	4 12 5	"
8	Covilputty	286 10 "	1	11 9 6	12 6 1									1	22 1 8	1
9	Histrupoorum	45 5 3	1	5 8 3	4 3 "									1	5 10 5	"
10	Parosacowdenputty	12 10 6	1	6 8 3	4 15 "									1	1 7 1	"
11	Lingelyputty	72 8 5	1	" "	" "									1	" "	"
12	Luchumputty	25 12 7	1	" "	" "									1	" "	"
Grand Total		3218 5 3		160 7 1										66	605 10 7	
		45881 8	130	2491 13 4	30	1708 14 6	31	142	" "	1704	" "	"	"	"	"	"

Rates			
6	1	6	72
5	11	55	660
4 1/2	11	45	540
4	9	36	432
3 1/2	142	"	1704

Madura 11th October 1855

Furnum			Lavel			Present			Proposed			Present			Proposed		
No.	Rate of pay per month to each	Amount per annum	No.	Main	Amount per annum at 2 1/2 Rs each per month	No.	Main	Amount per annum at 2 1/2 Rs each per month	No.	Main	Rate of pay per month to each	Amount per annum	No.	Main	Rate of pay per month to each	Amount per annum	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
	Rs. & P.	Rs. & P.		Rs. & P.		Rs. & P.		Rs. & P.		Rs. & P.		Rs. & P.		Rs. & P.		Rs. & P.	
1	5	60					1	4	1	3	14						
2	4	96					2	33	1	2	24	3	39	7	9	24	
1	4	8	54									2	28	3	1	18	
1	4		48				12	129									
5	5		300				1	7	1	1	8	18					
							1	36	1	1		12					
							1	14	1	1	8	6					
							1	7	1	1							

No.	Name of the Village	Average settlement of 5 years from 1258 to 1262	N ^o . Attamay N ^o .	Mauzem No.	Present Mauzem No.	Proposed mauzem Rate of pay per month to each annum	Amount per annum
17	Moomela cotta h	Rs. Rs P					
18	Punchampatty	189 8 6	4	83	124	84 7 6	1 5 " "
21	Veerai kul	828 8 4	1	75	118	19 13 2	1 4 " "
1	Southeyor	1492 14 10	4	87	99	57 1 10	1 4 8 " "
5	Punniapatty	245 13 6	1	9	89	" " "	" " "
6	Valayapatty	280 10 6	2	33	4 "	12 6 "	1 4 " "
2	Rajadamay	213 11 2	1	9	89	" " "	" " "
3	Rengupperaikumpatty	730 3 "				12 6 "	
4	Shadapatty	247 13 7	1	9	89	" " "	" " "
7	Verivadoo	250 3 6	1	8	44	1 45 8 9 }	1 4 " "
8	Gonayamputty	56 13 9	1	6	128	" " "	" " "
9	Moothakoundenputty	556 14 10				45 8 9	
10	Nazjakoundenputty	299 2 11	1	15	143	16 13 7	
11	Lanoovarapatty	69 7 7	1	16	89	7 2 11	
12	Woralymayomputty	537 13 10	1	11	a 6	11 24	
13	Narasungapoorum	25 6 "	1	6	158	1 11 8	
14	Luckumpatty	77 1 6	1	14	144	4 " 6 }	1 5 " "
		109 1 2	1	8	147	2 11 1	
		5 13 6	1	3	1310	" " "	
		220 4 3	1	8	3 6	7 2 3	
		1344 2 9				39 3 9	

No. 7 Statement showing the present Maniam in land and that proposed in money to the Village Officers in the Nellacotta																																		
Average settlement of 5 years from 1258 to 1262			Nattamay		Present		Average settlement of 5 years from 1258 to 1262			Nattamay		Present		Average settlement of 5 years from 1258 to 1262			Nattamay		Present		Average settlement of 5 years from 1258 to 1262			Nattamay		Present								
No.	Names of the Villages	No.	Maniam	No.	Maniam	No.	Maniam	No.	Maniam	No.	Maniam	No.	Maniam	No.	Maniam	No.	Maniam	No.	Maniam	No.	Maniam	No.	Maniam	No.	Maniam	No.	Maniam							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27								
1	Subah Nellacottah	1445	5	4	51	2	2	1	44	4	7	1	4	8	54	1	1	4	15	1	7	1	3	1	1	1								
2	Coatoor	733	5	11	3	57	14	7	1	26	8	2	1	4	48	1	1	12	1	13	15	6	1	1	1	1								
3	Naresgothor	997	7	1	4	101	13	6	1	46	15	9	1	4	48	1	1	18	1	14	4	3	1	1	1	1								
4	Littuwarputty	2969	4	10	8	107	2	2	1	42	11	7	1	8	6	5	1	12	1	2	13	10	1	1	1	1								
10	Shimamanaickencottah	175	4	2	1	12	15	4	1	9	3	4	2	4	8	108	1	8	1	3	13	1	1	1	1	1								
11	Thengattampatty	499	6	6	1	15	8	10	1	34	8	1	1	6	6	1	8	6	1	3	13	1	1	1	1	1								
12	Koodalange Vaikampatty	464	1	5	2	52	1	6	1	34	8	1	1	6	6	1	8	6	1	3	13	1	1	1	1	1								
22	Kuckalooth	181	4	11	1	83	7	1	1	12	9	10	1	1	8	6	1	12	1	6	15	8	1	1	1	1								
5	Goovanooth	664	5	11	4	50	8	5	1	31	5	1	1	5	11	8	1	8	6	1	3	11	1	1	1	1								
7	Villinaickenputty	438	15	1	4	7	5	11	7	15	6	3	1	4	8	54	1	8	6	1	3	11	1	1	1	1								
8	Mungalapatty	36	4	1	7	1	3	1	46	11	3	1	2	9	2	7	1	12	9	1	10	1	1	1	1	1								
6	Mooseevanuth	714	11	10	3	46	7	10	1	32	4	7	1	4	48	1	12	9	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1								
9	Noothelaporam	1125	10	6	96	2	6	1	55	4	13	1	4	8	54	1	12	9	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1								
23	Leethaporam	109	12	11	1	55	4	1	55	4	1	1	6	48	72	1	12	9	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1								
13	Sanoogumpatty	3852	10	1	123	4	1	73	10	4	1	6	48	54	1	12	9	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1								
14	Palamecottah	1549	5	10	5	99	4	8	1	59	8	9	1	4	8	54	1	12	9	1	10	1	1	1	1	1								
15	Bodicamenvandyp	1907	1	4	5	70	1	9	1	46	6	2	1	5	60	1	18	18	1	21	8	10	1	1	1	1								
16	Ivulsarago	1380	11	5	5	152	12	6	1	78	1	1	2	4	8	108	1	8	6	2	24	8	1	1	1	1								
19	Vackampatty	781	9	6	2	44	2	7	1	18	1	9	2	4	8	108	1	8	6	2	24	8	1	1	1	1								
20	Coomatty	736	11	6	2	54	8	11	1	26	10	9	1	4	8	108	1	8	6	2	24	8	1	1	1	1								
Total		113148	9	7	107	2301	10	7	2337	11																								

Grand Total

July

Proposed

Present

Proposed

No	Rate of pay per month to each		Amount per annum		No. Mainmen		Rate of pay per month to each		Amount per annum		Total
	Rs	As P	Rs	As P	No	Mainmen	Rs	As P	Rs	As P	
17	18		19		20	21	22	23	24		
	Rs	As P	Rs	As P		Rs	As P	Rs	As P	Rs	As P
2	1	8	36				1	1	12		20
2	1	4	30								4
2	1	4	24								17
											5
											5
1		8	6								7
1	1	4	15				1	1	12		1
1		12	9								1
1		12	9				1	12	9		
											2
											5
1		4	3								3
											7
											2
1	1	4	15				1	1	12		
1		4	3								0
											1
1		12	9				1	12	9		3
					2	20	15	4	1	18	9

76 283 4 999 23 149 7 4 34 40 4 483

(Signed) R. D. Parker
Collector

Average settlement of 5 years from 1258 to 1262	Nattamay			Present
	No.	Maniam	No.	
celumbon	1609	9 11	1	41 3 7
cutty	1385	4 7	2	48 1 "
imputty	616	1 8	1	21 11 10
em	658	3 9	1	21 11 11
cutty	759	2 1	2	34 6 4
aputty	746	3 5	2	20 14 3
	283	7 8	1	3 14 5
cutty	987	6 6	3	24 15 5
putty	581	1 8	2	15 13 11
thamputty	658	8 6	1	10 3 10
thoo	413	12 10	2	23 8 3
rotho	693	4 10	3	26 8 2
cutty	460	15 8	2	15 10 "
th	954	8 3	1	20 2 9
cutty	1545	12 10	2	42 3 10
imputty	64	9 9	1	4 12 "
rondy	2448	2 2	2	81 1 11
liem	993	2 6	2	44 14 7
	1301	15 7	2	32 13 "
cutty	1995	5 2	1	47 4 10
cutty	365	12 4	1	5 1 8
cutty	574	9 7	1	20 5 5
cutty	241	3 3	1	4 13 8
				25 2 9

Average settlement of 5 years from 1258 to 1262	Nattamay			Present
	No.	Maniam	No.	
39 Ambolikay	1745	13 5 1	22 7 4	14 2 6
40 Navacauny	571	5 8 1	9 11 12	9 12 2
41 Coopalapoorum	81	12 11 "	2 1 11	2 1 10
				11 4 1
42 Indaranyy Keeranoor	943	9 5 2	14 2 6	14 2 6
43 Mundavaudy	909	9 1 1	13 9 2	13 5 10
44 Poothoor	1382	11 8 1	14 3 3	14 5 5
53 Luckijuncottay	377	3 5 1	3 8 8	3 8 10
54 Gulanjeeputty	542	5 4 1	11 6 3	11 6 5
				14 15 3
55 Vorejapoorum	1486	3 3 2	16 10 5	16 10 10
58 Canvareyanputty	691	6 11 1	8 1 11	8 1 5
46 Jayaleyputty	2059	10 6 1	32 13 10	32 13 11
62 Coorumbaputty	159	15 11 1	3 2 8	3 2 7
				44 1 11
59 Reddyaputty	1562	11 9 1	27 2 11	26 1 1
60 Poodyoor Nattam	2031	15 8 1	36 5 7	36 4 4
61 Odayputty	1559	15 3 2	24 4 1	23 15 1
64 Palany	8366	10 " 2	14 1 59	2 16 15 9
47 Thungachey pummaiputty	1232	7 2 1	20 5 "	1 20 8 5
56 Collaputty	674	4 10 1	9 8 6	9 8 6
67 Thuthauncolum	529	10 2 1	6 6 11	6 6 10
68 Levagherryputty	209	7 3 1	1 9 6	1 9 6
				17 8 10

Burnam		Level		Present		Proposed		Present		Proposed		Present		Proposed				
No.	Rate of pay per month to each	Amount per annum	No.	Maniam	No.	Amount at 1/2 Rs each per month	No.	Maniam	No.	Maniam	No.	Rate of pay per month to each	Amount per annum	No.	Maniam	No.	Rate of pay per month to each	Amount per annum
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Rs	As	P	Rs	As	P		Rs	As	P		Rs	As	P		Rs	As	P
1	4	8	"	54	"	"	3	15	4	3	1	1	4	"	15	"	"	"
1	4	8	"	54	"	"	1	6	7	9	1	"	8	"	6	"	"	"
1	4	"	"	48	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1	4	"	"	48	"	"	1	9	7	"	1	"	12	"	9	"	"	"
1	4	"	"	48	"	"	1	8	15	3	1	"	12	"	9	"	"	"
1	4	"	"	48	"	"	1	9	1	11	1	1	"	"	12	"	"	"
1	4	8	"	54	"	"	1	2	6	2	1	"	4	"	3	"	"	1
1	4	"	"	48	"	"	1	7	7	7	1	"	8	"	6	"	"	1
1	4	"	"	48	"	"	1	10	14	4	1	1	"	"	12	"	"	1
1	4	8	"	54	"	"	1	1	11	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1	4	8	"	54	"	"	1	10	2	8	1	1	4	"	15	"	"	"
1	6	"	"	72	"	"	2	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1	6	"	"	72	"	"	"	2	1	9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1	4	8	"	54	"	"	1	20	3	1	1	1	8	"	"	"	"	
1	5	"	"	60	"	"	3	24	5	4	1	2	"	"	24	"	"	
1	4	8	"	54	"	"	2	11	12	9	1	1	"	"	12	"	"	
1	4	8	"	54	"	"	1	31	13	1	2	1	8	"	36	"	8	
2	6	"	"	144	"	"	1	6	11	4	1	"	8	"	6	"	2	
1	4	8	"	54	"	"	1	3	2	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1	4	8	"	54	"	"	1	4	4	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1	4	8	"	54	"	"	1	1	1	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	

Tunnel		Toty							
Proposed		Present		Proposed		t			
Rate of pay per month to each	Amount per annum	No.	Manure	No.	Rate of pay per month to each	Amount per annum	No.	Rate of pay per month to each	Amount per annum
18	19	20	21	22	23	24			
R. H. P.	R. H. P.		R. H. P.	R. H. P.	R. H. P.	R. H. P.			
2 " "	24 " "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	3		
2 8 "	30 " "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	19		
1 4 "	15 " "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "			
1 4 "	15 " "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "			
1 " "	24 " "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "			
1 4 "	15 " "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	3		
1 4 "	3 " "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	11		
1 4 "	15 " "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	2		
1 " "	12 " "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	7		
" 8 "	6 " "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "			
" 8 "	6 " "	" "	7 " "	1 " 8 "	6 " "		4		
" 12 "	9 " "	" "	8 " "	1 " 12 "	9 " "		7		
" 12 "	9 " "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	8		
1 " "	12 " "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	9		
1 " "	12 " "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "			
2 1 " "	24 " "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	1		
" " "	" " "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	4		
1 2 " "	24 " "	6	26 8 2	1	2 " "	24 " "	9		
1 2 " "	24 " "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	31		
1 1 " "	12 " "	" "	" "	1 1 " "	12 " "	" "	4		
1 1 " "	12 " "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	7		
2 1 4 "	30 " "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	3		
1 " 4 "	3 " "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	3		
1 1 4 "	15 " "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "			
1 " 4 "	3 " "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "			

4
9

125

[illegible]

Yundul		Present		Proposed		Rate of		Amount	
Proposed		Present		Proposed		Rate of		Amount	
No.	Rate of pay per month to each	Amount per annum	No.	Manum	No.	Pay per month to each	Rate of	Amount per annum	Pro
17.	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
15.1	1 8 "	6 "	2	27 4 7	1	1 8 "	18 "		
14.3	1 12 "	9 "	4	31 1 4	1	2 "	24 "		
" 7	1 4 "	15 "	3	19 4 1	1	1 8 "	18 "		
13.8	1 8 "	6 "	4	36 12 7	1	2 "	24 "		
1 "	1 8 "	6 "	3	12 15 5	1	1 "	12 "		
9 6	" "	" "	1	3 7 9	1	" 8 "	6 "		
1 5	1 8 "	6 "	1	5 8 7	1	" 8 "	6 "		
2 5	1 8 "	6 "	1	4 8 1	1	" 8 "	6 "		
13 "	" "	" "	2	6 12 4	1	" 8 "	6 "		
2 5	" "	" "	2	3 4 3	"	" "	" "		
11.4	1 8 "	18 "	"	" "	"	" "	" "		
7 7	1 12 "	9 "	2	16 15 1	1	1 4 "	15 "		
15 "	1 4 "	15 "	2	24 8 7	1	1 8 "	18 "		
4 9	1 "	12 "	1	16 4 3	1	1 4 "	15 "		
5 5	2 12 "	18 "	3	25 3 2	1	2 "	24 "		
11	1 12 "	9 "	2	28 2 4	1	2 "	24 "		
10	1 12 "	9 "	6	68 7 "	2	1 8 "	36 "		
"	" "	" "	3	23 11 11	1	1 8 "	18 "		
1	1 8 "	6 "	2	25 12 7	1	1 8 "	18 "		
"	" "	" "	1	1 11 2	"	" "	" "		
"	" "	" "	1	" "	"	" "	" "		
"	" "	" "	1	" "	"	" "	" "		
3	1 8 "	6 "	2	23 10 5	1	1 8 "	18 "		
10	" "	" "	2	27 10 5	1	1 8 "	18 "		
82	" "	" "	227	2448	22	109	" "	1762	8 "

(Signed) R. D. Parker
Collector

Burnam			Cavil			Indel			Total		
Proposed			Present			Proposed			Present		
No.	Rate of pay per month to each	Amount per annum	No.	Manum	Amount per annum	No.	Manum	Amount per annum	No.	Manum	Amount per annum
7	8	96	11	12	144	15	10	120	18	12	144
8	9	108	12	13	156	16	11	132	19	13	156
9	10	120	13	14	168	17	12	144	20	14	168
10	11	132	14	15	180	18	13	156	21	15	180
11	12	144	15	16	192	19	14	168	22	16	192
12	13	156	16	17	204	20	15	180	23	17	204
13	14	168	17	18	216	21	16	192	24	18	216
14	15	180	18	19	228	22	17	204	25	19	228
15	16	192	19	20	240	23	18	216	26	20	240
16	17	204	20	21	252	24	19	228	27	21	252
17	18	216	21	22	264	25	20	240	28	22	264
18	19	228	22	23	276	26	21	252	29	23	276
19	20	240	23	24	288	27	22	264	30	24	288
20	21	252	24	25	300	28	23	276	31	25	300
21	22	264	25	26	312	29	24	288	32	26	312
22	23	276	26	27	324	30	25	300	33	27	324
23	24	288	27	28	336	31	26	312	34	28	336
24	25	300	28	29	348	32	27	324	35	29	348
25	26	312	29	30	360	33	28	336	36	30	360
26	27	324	30	31	372	34	29	348	37	31	372
27	28	336	31	32	384	35	30	360	38	32	384
28	29	348	32	33	396	36	31	372	39	33	396
29	30	360	33	34	408	37	32	384	40	34	408
30	31	372	34	35	420	38	33	396	41	35	420
31	32	384	35	36	432	39	34	408	42	36	432
32	33	396	36	37	444	40	35	420	43	37	444
33	34	408	37	38	456	41	36	432	44	38	456
34	35	420	38	39	468	42	37	444	45	39	468
35	36	432	39	40	480	43	38	456	46	40	480
36	37	444	40	41	492	44	39	468	47	41	492
37	38	456	41	42	504	45	40	480	48	42	504
38	39	468	42	43	516	46	41	492	49	43	516
39	40	480	43	44	528	47	42	504	50	44	528
40	41	492	44	45	540	48	43	516	51	45	540
41	42	504	45	46	552	49	44	528	52	46	552
42	43	516	46	47	564	50	45	540	53	47	564
43	44	528	47	48	576	51	46	552	54	48	576
44	45	540	48	49	588	52	47	564	55	49	588
45	46	552	49	50	600	53	48	576	56	50	600
46	47	564	50	51	612	54	49	588	57	51	612
47	48	576	51	52	624	55	50	600	58	52	624
48	49	588	52	53	636	56	51	612	59	53	636
49	50	600	53	54	648	57	52	624	60	54	648
50	51	612	54	55	660	58	53	636	61	55	660
51	52	624	55	56	672	59	54	648	62	56	672
52	53	636	56	57	684	60	55	660	63	57	684
53	54	648	57	58	696	61	56	672	64	58	696
54	55	660	58	59	708	62	57	684	65	59	708
55	56	672	59	60	720	63	58	696	66	60	720
56	57	684	60	61	732	64	59	708	67	61	732
57	58	696	61	62	744	65	60	720	68	62	744
58	59	708	62	63	756	66	61	732	69	63	756
59	60	720	63	64	768	67	62	744	70	64	768
60	61	732	64	65	780	68	63	756	71	65	780
61	62	744	65	66	792	69	64	768	72	66	792
62	63	756	66	67	804	70	65	780	73	67	804
63	64	768	67	68	816	71	66	792	74	68	816
64	65	780	68	69	828	72	67	804	75	69	828
65	66	792	69	70	840	73	68	816	76	70	840
66	67	804	70	71	852	74	69	828	77	71	852
67	68	816	71	72	864	75	70	840	78	72	864
68	69	828	72	73	876	76	71	852	79	73	876
69	70	840	73	74	888	77	72	864	80	74	888
70	71	852	74	75	900	78	73	876	81	75	900
71	72	864	75	76	912	79	74	888	82	76	912
72	73	876	76	77	924	80	75	900	83	77	924
73	74	888	77	78	936	81	76	912	84	78	936
74	75	900	78	79	948	82	77	924	85	79	948
75	76	912	79	80	960	83	78	936	86	80	960
76	77	924	80	81	972	84	79	948	87	81	972
77	78	936	81	82	984	85	80	960	88	82	984
78	79	948	82	83	996	86	81	972	89	83	996
79	80	960	83	84	1008	87	82	984	90	84	1008
80	81	972	84	85	1020	88	83	996	91	85	1020
81	82	984	85	86	1032	89	84	1008	92	86	1032
82	83	996	86	87	1044	90	85	1020	93	87	1044
83	84	1008	87	88	1056	91	86	1032	94	88	1056
84	85	1020	88	89	1068	92	87	1044	95	89	1068
85	86	1032	89	90	1080	93	88	1056	96	90	1080
86	87	1044	90	91	1092	94	89	1068	97	91	1092
87	88	1056	91	92	1104	95	90	1080	98	92	1104
88	89	1068	92	93	1116	96	91	1092	99	93	1116
89	90	1080	93	94	1128	97	92	1104	100	94	1128
90	91	1092	94	95	1140	98	93	1116	101	95	1140
91	92	1104	95	96	1152	99	94	1128	102	96	1152
92	93	1116	96	97	1164	100	95	1140	103	97	1164
93	94	1128	97	98	1176	101	96	1152	104	98	1176
94	95	1140	98	99	1188	102	97	1164	105	99	1188
95	96	1152	99	100	1200	103	98	1176	106	100	1200
96	97	1164	100	101	1212	104	99	1188	107	101	1212
97	98	1176	101	102	1224	105	100	1200	108	102	1224
98	99	1188	102	103	1236	106	101	1212	109	103	1236
99	100	1200	103	104	1248	107	102	1224	110	104	1248
100	101	1212	104	105	1260	108	103	1236	111	105	1260
101	102	1224	105	106	1272	109	104	1248	112	106	1272
102	103	1236	106	107	1284	110	105	1260	113	107	1284
103	104	1248	107	108	1296	111	106	1272	114	108	1296
104	105	1260	108	109	1308	112	107	1284	115	109	1308
105	106	1272	109	110	1320	113	108	1296	116	110	1320
106	107	1284	110	111	1332	114	109	1308	117	111	1332
107	108	1296	111	112	1344	115	110	1320	118	112	1344
108	109	1308	112	113	1356	116	111	1332	119	113	1356
109	110	1320	113	114	1368	117	112	1344	120	114	1368
110	111	1332	114	115	1380	118	113	1356	121	115	1380
111	112	1344	115	116	1392	119	114	1368	122	116	1392
112	113	1356	116	117	1404	120	115	1380	123	117	1404
113	114	1368	117	118	1416	121	116	1392	124	118	1416
114	115	1380	118	119	1428	122	117	1404	125	119	1428
115	116	1392	119	120	1440	123	118	1416	126	120	1440
116	117	1404	120	121	1452	124	119	1428	127	121	1452
117	118	1416	121	122	1464	125	120	1440	128	122	1464
118	119	1428	122	123	1476	126	121	1452	129	123	1476
119	120	1440	123	124	1488	127	122	1464	130	124	1488
120	121	1452	124	125	1500	128	123	1476	131	125	1500
121	122	1464	125	126	1512	129	124	1488	132	126	1512
122	123	1476	126	127	1524	130	125	1500	133	127	1524
123	124	1488	127	128	1536	131	126	1512	134	128	1536
124	125	1500	128	129	1548	132	127	1524	135	129	1548
125	126	1512	129	130	1560	133	128	1536	136	130	1560
126	127	1524	130	131	1572	134	129	1548	137	131	1572
127	128	1536	131	132	1584	135	130	1560	138	132	1584
128	129	1548	132	133	1596	136	131	1572	139	133	1596
129	130	1560	133	134	1608	137	132	1584	140	134	1608
130	131	1572	134	135	1620	138	133	1596	141	135	1620
131	132	1584	135	136	1632	139	134	1608	142	136	1632
132	133	1596	136	137	1644	140	135	1620	143	137	1644
133	134	1608	137	138	1656	141	136	1632	144	138	1656
13											

Gundul		Yoty			
Proposed		Present		Proposed	
No.	Rate of pay per month to each	No.	Rate of pay per month to each	No.	Rate of pay per month to each
Amount per annum		Amount per annum		Amount per annum	
16		17		18	
22	1	12	1	18	1
134	1	14	1	18	1
911	1	1	1	18	1
36	1	12	1	18	1
8	1	12	1	18	1
45	1	12	1	18	1
93	1	8	1	18	1
24	2	12	1	18	1
139	1	12	1	18	1
2	1	1	1	18	1
75	1	8	1	18	1
93	2	2	1	18	1
132	1	12	1	18	1
17	1	14	1	18	1
11	2	2	1	18	1
84	2	14	1	18	1
157	1	8	1	18	1
77	2	1	1	18	1
76	1	14	1	18	1
12	1	8	1	18	1
44	1	1	1	18	1

No.	Names of the Village	Average settlement of 5 years from 1258 to 1262		No. Maniam	Nattamay		Present		Curram		Cavil		No. Maniam	Present		
		Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.					
		No.	Maniam		No.	Maniam	No.	Maniam	No.	Maniam	No.	Maniam				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
		Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.
16	Erridoo	1475	10	5	2	42	59		1	4	8		54		1	9 22
17	Parombolly	797	9	6	3	31	77		1	4			48		1	15 134
18	Nallamauacottay	2050	14	6	6	104	12		2	67	72		60		2	18 911
19	Chittoor	1191	10	5	7	96	11 8		1	43	5 11		54		1	8 36
20	Streeramaipoorum	1319	8		4	75	8 6		1	33	3		54		1	10 8
21	Coonatthoor	1331		2	1	172	2 6		1	34	4		60		1	10 45
25	Aleoovarputty	569	9	11	1	24	14 3		1	16	1 11				1	6 93
		1900	10	1						50	5 11					
22	Pandyoor	2879	13	3	8	272	10 7		1	75	9 2		72		2	21 24
23	Maurumbady	1670	13	11	1	79	7 1		2	60	1 11		54		1	9 139
24	Malayvarputty	684	14	5	1	6	8 4		1	31		6	48		1	13 " 2
26	Coottom	1418	7	3	1	31	13			32	10 3				1	4 75
27	Calloovarputty	2624	8	6	2	79	8 9		1	83	2 2		108		4	103 93
		4042	15	9						115	12 5					
28	Ghavottamcottay	1185	13	10	1	25	7 3		1	47	12 7		54		1	11 132
29	Vellumputty	517	3	11	1	12	11 8		1	36	7 4		48		1	20 17
30	Athoor	7949	15	9	8	152	10 6		3	260	15 5		180		2	55 11
31	Ihemampatty	1958	7	2	7	150	5 10		1	35	14 10		60		2	23 84
32	Combayputty	683	14	5	3	33	9 8		1	20	6 6		48		1	6 157
33	Pilanttoo	1657	15	11	2	84	5 11		1	48	17		54		2	24 77
34	Panganaattum	1031		8	8	103	15 9		1	36	15 3		48		1	15 76
35	Yellooputty	622	9	1	2	32	4 11			19	7 3				1	6 12
49	Poothoor	1142	15	6	1	26	1 5		1	17	15 3		54		1	12 144
		1765	8	7						46	6 6					

Gundul

Burmese				Cavil				Tundut				Present		Proposed	
Present	Proposed	Present	Proposed	Present	Proposed	Present	Proposed	Present	Proposed	Present	Proposed	No. Maniam	Rate of pay per month to each	No. Maniam	Rate of pay per month to each
No.	Rate of pay per month to each	Amount per annum	No. Maniam	Amount per annum at 2 1/2 Rs each per month	No.	Rate of pay per month to each	Amount per annum	No.	Rate of pay per month to each	Amount per annum	No.	Rate of pay per month to each	Amount per annum	No.	Rate of pay per month to each
215	8	Rs 80	11	Rs 80	15	18	54	14	18	54	20	14	95	4	14
215	2	6	114	1	6	94	57	2	2	48	6	57	7	1	18
143	1	6	72	1	59	3	9	1	1	18	1	19	15	6	1
19	1	4	8	54	1	32	11	1	1	18	5	45	11	2	14
36	1	4	8	54	1	32	11	1	1	18	5	45	11	2	14
55	1	4	8	54	1	32	11	1	1	18	5	45	11	2	14
85	1	5	60	1	5	60	1	1	1	18	2	21	54	1	18
24	1	4	48	1	4	48	1	1	1	18	2	21	13	1	18
26	1	4	48	1	4	48	1	1	1	18	2	35	37	1	2
26	1	5	60	1	5	60	1	1	1	18	4	25	1	1	18
52	1	5	60	1	5	60	1	1	1	18	4	25	1	1	18
68	1	4	8	54	1	13	4	1	1	18	8	83	13	2	2
88	1	4	8	54	1	28	2	2	2	24	3	59	2	2	18
76	1	4	8	54	2	33	2	1	1	18	4	39	8	2	1
70	1	4	8	54	1	12	5	1	1	18	7	65	3	2	2
28	1	4	8	54	1	18	3	1	1	18	4	75	16	2	2
65	1	4	48	1	10	7	1	1	1	18	1	10	7	1	1
70	1	5	60	1	5	60	1	1	1	18	1	5	60	1	1
70	1	5	60	1	5	60	1	1	1	18	1	5	60	1	1

Lundell Proposed				Present		Loty Proposed					
No.	Rate of pay to each per month	Amount per annum	No.	Amount of Mainem	No.	Rate of to each per month	Amount per annum	No.	Rate of to each per month	Amount per annum	es.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24				
132	1	12	9	2	6	1	12	9			
43	4	18	72	3	34	15	9	3	18	54	
145	3	14	45	2	22	1	1	2	24		
24	1	1	12	2	9	17	1	1	12		
24	1	2	24	3	12	8	1	18	18		
157	1	1	12	2	9	14	1	12	9		
151	1	1	12	2	11	15	6	1	12		
4	1	12	9	2	8	8	6	1	12	9	
4	1	12	9	2	4	15	9	1	12	9	
3	1	14	15	2	10	7	8	1	12	9	
8	1	12	9	2	3	13	1	8	6		
3	1	12	9	2	10	3	1	12	9		
7	4	18	72	2	20	10	7	1	24		
5	1	18	18								
10	1	12	12	2	1	14	6	1	4	3	
1				2	5	10	9	1	12	9	
4	1	8	72	3	33	8	4	2	14	30	
5				4	2			1	12	9	
58	75	4	903	97	505	1	46	51	8	618	

(Signed) R. D. Parker
Collector

Statement

No.	Villages	Average amount of settlement of 5 years from July 1258 to 1262			Nattamay			Curnum			Cavil			Present		
		No. of persons employed	Amount of Mainum	No. of persons	Rate of pay per month to each	Amount per annum	No. of persons	Rate of pay per month to each	Amount per annum	No. of persons	Rate of pay per month to each	Amount per annum	No. of persons	Rate of pay per month to each	Amount per annum	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
23	Kurcuttampalam	2296 5 9	2	27 149	1	21 15	1	5	60					1	6 13 2	
24	Curnum	15592 11	6	277 57	4	17 32	5	5	300					7	93 4 3	
25	Goodalore	5675 13 4	1	47 10	2	120	2	5	120					4	41 14	
26	Poodocoody	3503 14 11	1	57 128	1	42 129	1	6	72					1	9 2	
27	Chimmananore	6371 2 4	3	78 108	1	66 31	2	5	120					3	20 2	
28	Leeliampatty	2080 7 5	3	49 61	1	30 47	1	4 8	54					1	8 15 7	
29	Cootoor	2616 15 4	4	43 105	1	27 2	1	4 8	54					1	7 15 1	
30	Goodyanoor	808 15 1	1	17 124	1	26 78	1	4	48					1	6 9 4	
31	Oopampatty	1435 6 1	1	22 12 11	1	16 14 6	1	4	48					1	6 4	
32	Veerapandy	2438 2 10	6	72 10 2	1	51 5 2	1	4 8	54					2	15 4 3	
33	Gocalapooram	1393 6 9	2	11 14 3	1	12 11 7	1	4	48	1	7 13 9			1	4 10 8	
34	Jameen Iuan	400 1 7														
35	Polanundapuram	1858 10	1	15 4 6	1	57 13 7	1	4 8	54					1	4 7 3	
36	Vadaghenray	11387 7 2	3	247 7 8	2	242 13 5	3	6	216	1	6 5 10			5	82 7	
37	Poodocottah	2106 15 4	8	44 13 9	1	9 10 5	1	4 8	54					3	19 3 5	
38	Yendapooly	305 13 8	3	22 14 6	2	8 1	1	4	48					2	13 5 10	
39	Poolmencombay	665 9 10	4	16 12 11	1	7 4 3	1	4		2	4 7 3					
40	Combay	9150 7 2	10	177 2 8	1	177 2 9	3	5	180					10	73 6 1	
41	Poolycorthy	362 1 11	1	18 15 2	1	39 3 9	1	4	48					1	1 12	
Total		153890 6 1	149	3938 12 1	52	3026 9 2	60	295 8	3546	9	95 9			112	1084 7 5	

Madura 11th October 1855

to Maniem in land and that proposed in money in the Junkurray Talook

Loty

burnam			Cavil			Junk			Low														
Proposed			Present			Proposed			Present			Proposed											
No	Rate of pay per month to each	Amount per annum	No	Amount of Maniem	No	Amount per annum at 2 1/2 Rs each per month	No	Amount of Maniem	No	Rate of pay to each per month	Amount per annum	No	Amount of Maniem	No	Rate of pay to each per month	Amount per annum							
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24							
Rs	As	P	Rs	As	P	Rs	As	P	Rs	As	P	Rs	As	P	Rs	As	P						
2	7	-	165	-	-		6	21	3	10		2	12	12	9	1	1	8	-	18	-	-	
1	7	-	84	-	-		4	13	6	10	8		4	12	13	5	1	1	4	-	15	-	-
2	4	8	108	-	-		5	37	8	1			12	48	5	10	2	1	8	-	36	-	-
1	4	-	72	-	-		3	1	15	-			1	2	2	6	1	-	8	-	6	-	-
1	4	8	54	-	-		1	12	-	7			12	48	1	10	4	1	-	-	48	-	-
4	5	-	240	-	-	3	59	6	3				2	19	13	6	1	2	0	0	24	-	-
1	7	-	84	-	-	2	16	15	6				2	12	6	3	1	2	-	-	24	-	-
2	4	8	108	-	-		1	20	14	5				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	4	-	48	-	-		1	12	4	11			1	8	2	7	1	-	12	-	9	-	-
1	4	8	54	-	-		1	5	3	10				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	"	"		1	8	1	7				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	"	"		1	12	1	-				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	4	-	48	-	-		3	52	11	10			1	20	7	10	1	2	-	-	24	-	-
2	5	-	120	-	-		5	102	12	5			4	10	3	-	2	1	-	-	24	-	-
4	4	8	216	-	-		3	11	12	9			1	11	-	11	2	1	-	-	24	-	-
2	5	-	120	-	-		2	9	13	5				1	8	7	9	1	1	-	12	-	-
1	5	8	66	-	-		"	"	"	"			"	-	-	-	1	-	12	-	9	-	-
1	4	8	54	-	-		1	4	12	2				1	3	12	-	1	-	8	6	-	-
"	"	"	"	"	"		1	19	13	2				3	21	12	7	1	1	8	18	-	-
4	4	-	48	-	-		1	17	6	4			1	11	1	-	1	1	4	-	15	-	-
5	-	-	120	-	-		1	7	10	1			1	14	14	8	1	1	4	-	15	-	-
5	-	-	60	-	-		2	21	4	1			2	11	12	6	1	1	-	-	12	-	-
4	-	-	96	-	-																		

General		Yoly		in								
Present		Proposed		Proposed								
No	Name	Rate of pay per month to each		Amount per annum		No	Name	Rate of pay per month to each		Amount per annum		
		No	Amount	No	Amount			No	Amount	No	Amount	
16	Rs	As	P	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
		Rs	As	Rs	As	Rs	As	Rs	As	Rs	As	Rs
23	4	9	1	2	0	24	10	1	2	0	24	0
11	5	9	1	1	0	12	0	1	7	7	6	1
21	11	4	1	1	8	18	0	2	23	5	4	1
19	2	6	5	2	0	120	0	15	132	14	9	8
11	12	6	1	1	0	12	0	1	16	7	0	1
28	7	7	1	2	0	24	0	4	35	3	2	2
23	8	11	1	1	8	18	0	3	33	15	7	1
5	1	6	1	0	8	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	10	2	1	0	8	6	0	2	16	2	4	1
6	5	9	1	0	8	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	6	3	1	1	8	18	0	4	16	4	0	1
63	2	11	43	0	0	702	0	95	752	12	11	48
13	4	4	8	1	4	30	0	2	51	3	0	2
23	15	8	1	1	8	18	0	3	15	7	7	1
4	5	10	2	1	4	30	0	2	22	4	6	1
7	6	6	1	2	0	24	0	3	27	6	6	1
1	5	10	2	1	4	30	0	3	34	5	10	2
8	11	11	2	2	0	48	0	8	36	13	10	2
7	2	1	10	0	0	180	0	15	188	3	3	9
6	9	110	0	0	0	1329	0	280	1900	5	4	197

(Signed) R. D. Parker
Collector

Statement

No. Names of the Villages		Average settlement of 5 years from July 1258 to 1262		Nattamay present		Curram Proposed		Present		Curram Proposed		Present	
				Rate of pay per annum		per month to each annum		per annum		at 1/2 Rs. per month to each		per annum	
		Rs. & P.		Rs. & P.		Rs. & P.		Rs. & P.		Rs. & P.		Rs. & P.	
		13		14		15		16		17		18	
		19		20		21		22		23		24	
		25		26		27		28		29		30	
		31		32		33		34		35		36	
		37		38		39		40		41		42	
		43		44		45		46		47		48	
		49		50		51		52		53		54	
		55		56		57		58		59		60	
		61		62		63		64		65		66	
		67		68		69		70		71		72	
		73		74		75		76		77		78	
		79		80		81		82		83		84	
		85		86		87		88		89		90	
		91		92		93		94		95		96	
		97		98		99		100		101		102	
		103		104		105		106		107		108	
		109		110		111		112		113		114	
		115		116		117		118		119		120	
		121		122		123		124		125		126	
		127		128		129		130		131		132	
		133		134		135		136		137		138	
		139		140		141		142		143		144	
		145		146		147		148		149		150	
		151		152		153		154		155		156	
		157		158		159		160		161		162	
		163		164		165		166		167		168	
		169		170		171		172		173		174	
		175		176		177		178		179		180	
		181		182		183		184		185		186	
		187		188		189		190		191		192	
		193		194		195		196		197		198	
		199		200		201		202		203		204	
		205		206		207		208		209		210	
		211		212		213		214		215		216	
		217		218		219		220		221		222	
		223		224		225		226		227		228	
		229		230		231		232		233		234	
		235		236		237		238		239		240	
		241		242		243		244		245		246	
		247		248		249		250		251		252	
		253		254		255		256		257		258	
		259		260		261		262		263		264	
		265		266		267		268		269		270	
		271		272		273		274		275		276	
		277		278		279		280		281		282	
		283		284		285		286		287		288	
		289		290		291		292		293		294	
		295		296		297		298		299		300	
		301		302		303		304		305		306	
		307		308		309		310		311		312	
		313		314		315		316		317		318	
		319		320		321		322		323		324	
		325		326		327		328		329		330	
		331		332		333		334		335		336	
		337		338		339		340		341		342	
		343		344		345		346		347		348	
		349		350		351		352		353		354	
		355		356		357		358		359		360	
		361		362		363		364		365		366	
		367		368		369		370		371		372	
		373		374		375		376		377		378	
		379		380		381		382		383		384	
		385		386		387		388		389		390	
		391		392		393		394		395		396	
		397		398		399		400		401		402	
		403		404		405		406		407		408	
		409		410		411		412		413		414	
		415		416		417		418		419		420	
		421		422		423		424		425		426	
		427		428		429		430		431		432	
		433		434		435		436		437		438	
		439		440		441		442		443		444	
		445		446		447		448		449		450	
		451		452		453		454		455		456	
		457		458		459		460		461		462	
		463		464		465		466		467		468	
		469		470		471		472		473		474	
		475		476		477		478		479		480	
		481		482		483		484		485		486	
		487		488		489		490		491		492	
		493		494		495		496		497		498	
		499		500		501		502		503		504	
		505		506		507		508		509		510	
		511		512		513		514		515		516	
		517		518		519		520		521		522	
		523		524		525		526		527		528	
		529		530		531		532		533		534	
		535		536		537		538		539		540	
		541		542		543		544		545		546	
		547		548		549		550		551		552	
		553		554		555		556		557		558	
		559		560		561		562		563		564	
		565		566		567		568		569		570	
		571		572		573		574		575		576	
		577		578		579		580		581		582	
		583		584		585		586		587		588	
		589		590		591		592		593		594	
		595		596		597		598		599		600	
		601		602		603		604		605		606	
		607		608		609		610		611		612	
		613		614		615		616		617		618	
		619		620		621		622		623		624	
		625		626		627		628		629		630	
		631		632		633		634		635		636	
		637		638		639		640		641		642	
		643		644		645		646		647		648	
		649		650		651		652		653		654	
		655		656		657		658		659		660	
		661		662		663		664		665		666	
		667		668		669		670		671		672	
		673		674		675		676		677		678	
		679		680		681		682		683		684	
		685		686		687		688		689		690	
		691		692		693		694		695		696	
		697		698		699		700		701		702	
		703		704		705		706		707		708	
		709		710		711		712		713		714	
		715		716		717		718		719		720	
		721		722		723		724		725		726	
		727		728		729		730		731		732	
		733		734		735		736		737		738	
		739		740		741		742		743		744	
		745		746		747		748		749		750	
		751		752		753		754		755		756	
		757		758		759		760		761		762	
		763		764		765		766		767		768	
		769		770		771		772		773		774	
		775		776		777		778		779		780	
		781		782		783		784		785		786	
		787		788		789		790		791		792	
		793		794		795		796		797		798	
		799		800		801		802		803		804	
		805		806		807		808		809		810	
		811		812		813		814		815		816	
		817		818		819		820		821		822	
		823		824		825		826		827		828	
		829		830		831		832		833		834	
		835		836		837		838		839		840	
		841		842		843		844		845		846	
		847		848		849		850		851		852	
		853		854		855		856		857		858	
		859		860		861		862		863		864	
		865		866		867		868		869		870	
		871		872		873		874		875		876	
		877		878		879		880		881		882	
		883		884		885		886		887		888	
		889		890		891		892		893		894	
		895		896		897		898		899		900	
		901		902		903		904		905		906	
		907		908		909		910		911		912	
		913		914		915		916		917		918	
		919		920		921		922		923		924	
		925		926		927		928		929		930	
		931		932		933		934		935		936	
		937		938		939		940		941		942	
		943		944		945		946		947		948	
		949		950		951		952		953		954	
		955		956		957		958		959		960	
		961		96									

Presents		Curran		Cavil		Indeel		Toty		117	
		Proposed		Present		Proposed		Present		Proposed	
		No.	Rate of pay per month to each	No.	Amount per annum	No.	Amount per annum at 2 1/2 Rs per month to each	No.	Rate of pay per month to each	No.	Amount per annum
		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
7	89	1	4 8	54					4	39	2
101	63	1	6	72					6	35	2
50	38	1	4 8	54					2	28	1
76	42	1	4 8	54					2	11	1
31	50	1	4	48					1	4	1
82	76	1	4 8	54					1	4	1
76	76	1	4 8	54					1	5	1
458	82	1	4	48					1	6	1
76	38	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
57	95	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	76	1	5	60					3	25	1
76	76	1	5	60					2	18	1
458	82	3	6	216	6	47	124		8	106	4
76	38	1	6	72					1	13	1
57	95	1	6	72	7	52	12		1	16	1
76	76	1	4 8	54					1	5	1
458	82	1	4 8	54					1	9	1
76	38	1	4	48					2	10	1
57	95	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	76	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
458	82	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	38	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
57	95	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	76	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
458	82	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	38	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
57	95	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	76	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
458	82	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	38	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
57	95	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	76	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
458	82	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	38	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
57	95	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	76	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
458	82	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	38	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
57	95	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	76	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
458	82	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	38	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
57	95	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	76	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
458	82	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	38	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
57	95	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	76	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
458	82	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	38	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
57	95	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	76	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
458	82	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	38	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
57	95	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	76	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
458	82	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	38	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
57	95	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	76	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
458	82	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	38	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
57	95	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	76	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
458	82	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	38	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
57	95	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	76	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
458	82	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	38	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
57	95	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	76	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
458	82	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	38	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
57	95	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	76	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
458	82	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	38	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
57	95	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	76	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
458	82	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	38	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
57	95	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	76	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
458	82	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	38	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
57	95	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	76	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
458	82	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	38	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
57	95	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	76	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
458	82	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	38	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
57	95	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	76	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
458	82	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	38	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
57	95	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	76	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
458	82	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	38	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
57	95	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	76	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
458	82	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	38	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
57	95	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	76	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
458	82	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	38	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
57	95	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	76	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
458	82	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	38	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
57	95	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	76	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
458	82	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	38	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
57	95	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	76	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
458	82	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	38	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
57	95	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	76	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
458	82	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	38	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
57	95	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	76	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
458	82	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	38	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
57	95	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	76	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
458	82	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	38	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
57	95	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	76	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
458	82	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	38	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
57	95	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	76	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
458	82	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	38	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
57	95	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	76	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
458	82	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	38	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
57	95	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	76	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
458	82	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	38	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
57	95	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	76	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
458	82	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	38	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
57	95	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	76	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
458	82	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	38	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
57	95	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	76	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
458	82	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	38	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
57	95	1	4 8	54					1	6	1
76	76	1	4								

No. Names of the Villages
 Average settlement of 5 years from 1258 to 1262
 Nattamay
 No. Maniam

Average settlement of 5 years from 1258 to 1262
 Nattamay
 No. Maniam
 No.

1	2	3	4	5	6
97	Thooganaary	Rs 134	As 6	Pa 1	Rs 21
98	Poodocolum	146	5	10	17
99	Ugadynungalum	1130	3	3	76
100	Lelimon	1374	12	8	29
101	Poolengolum	760	5	11	27
102	Hoonaathoor	2759	10	8	81
103	Thencottay	260	1	1	25
104	Pazienacolum	517	4	1	24
105	Clavanoor	490	2	9	28
106	Calimungalum	1302	7	11	47
108	Thovarengolum	320	15	2	12
109	Poonjathy	651	8	10	27
110	Covilputty	397	8	8	12
107	Heeranoor	653	6	8	38
111	Maikupputty	208	2	11	12
1	Busbah Nattam	437	58	14	165
2	Nadoomundalum	603	3	7	50
7	Anwichaputty	2758	14	3	97
		217	8	11	19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Valemputty	1141	1	7	3	105
4	Leroogoody	3184	7	7	2	114
5	Coonnaraputty	1307	1	6	3	44
6	Lamoodraputty	334	4	3	3	50
8	Punneyamalay	534	12	10	1	32
9	Maliyoor	1129	11	"	4	56
10	Valichariputty	945	12	"	2	53
11	Gooraputty	447	1	1	2	25
13	Thonthilingapooram	938	8	11	3	40
12	Pattaputty	1883	6	11	4	109
29	Puttoor	1895	10	10	4	72
30	Varanclay	6048	4	5	13	400
14	Lockempetty	2380	1	6	2	80
15	Poomaputty	2104	12	7	3	77
16	Lalmbaconeputty	233	9	10	1	33
17	Pullaputty	945	10	1	1	50
18	Kombaputty	695	2	10	2	63
19	Canavoyputty	728	10	3	3	81
20	Luckeleyan cottay	221	5	5	1	24
21	Thimmanavellore	1602	"	6	3	90
22	Cottamputty	1758	6	1	4	127
23	Tellappanaikempetty	931	1	7	4	101
24	Ediaputty	189	6	3	1	28

12

Burnam				Cavil				Lundul				Toty			
Present		Proposed		Present		Proposed		Present		Proposed		Present		Proposed	
No.	Manum	No.	Manum	No.	Manum	No.	Manum	No.	Manum	No.	Manum	No.	Manum	No.	Manum
Rate of pay per month to each annum		Amount per annum		Rate of pay per month to each annum		Amount per annum		Rate of pay per month to each annum		Amount per annum		Rate of pay per month to each annum		Amount per annum	
6	Rs. 21 9 6	8	Rs. 36	12	Rs. 78 5 2	16	Rs. 14 4	17	Rs. 11 4 11	18	Rs. 11 4 11	19	Rs. 11 4 11	20	Rs. 11 4 11
1	18 1 10	1	36	2	78 5 2	1	14 4	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11
1	39 11 4	1	54	1	14 4	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11
1	102 4 3	1	54	1	14 4	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11
1	50 15 1	1	48	1	14 4	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11
1	38 2 8	1	48	1	14 4	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11
1	70 13 6	2	120	1	14 4	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11
1	24 6 1	2	120	1	14 4	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11
1	12 9 5	2	120	1	14 4	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11
1	12 6 0	2	120	1	14 4	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11
1	25 12 0	2	120	1	14 4	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11
1	145 15 0	2	120	1	14 4	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11
1	11 4 4	2	120	1	14 4	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11
1	25 7 8	2	120	1	14 4	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11
1	12 14 2	2	120	1	14 4	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11
1	25 7 6	2	120	1	14 4	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11
1	75 1 8	2	120	1	14 4	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11
1	19 2 1	3	36	1	14 4	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11
1	185 6 11 10	32	1782	1	14 4	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11
1	76 5 9	1	54	1	14 4	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11
1	103 13 0	1	72	1	14 4	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11
1	25 7 9	1	72	1	14 4	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11
1	129 4 9	1	72	1	14 4	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11	1	11 4 11

N. Names of the Villages		Average Settlement of five years from July 1258 to 1262		N. Maniam		Curuan		Cavil		Lundul		Present		Proposed	
						Rate of pay per month to each annuam		Present Proposed		Present Proposed		Rate of pay per month to each annuam		Rate of pay per month to each annuam	

Curium				Cavel			
Present		Proposed		Present		Proposed	
No.	Maneuver	Rate of pay per month to each	Amount per annum	No.	Maneuver	Rate of pay per month to each	Amount per annum
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19	1	3	4	8	5	4	1
23	8	1	5	4	8	1	5
50	14	7	5	4	8	1	5
12	11	8	5	4	8	1	5
8	3	6	5	4	8	1	5
2	2	2	5	4	8	1	5
5	14	8	5	4	8	1	5
2	2	2	5	4	8	1	5
31	2	2	5	4	8	1	5
21	4	1	5	4	8	1	5
38	2	8	5	4	8	1	5
6	5	7	5	4	8	1	5
10	9	9	5	4	8	1	5
4	12	4	5	4	8	1	5
2	3	1	5	4	8	1	5
6	6	5	5	4	8	1	5
6	6	5	5	4	8	1	5
8	6	9	5	4	8	1	5
104	9	1	5	4	8	1	5
63	10	2	5	4	8	1	5
84	14	9	5	4	8	1	5
50	14	6	5	4	8	1	5
28	11	1	5	4	8	1	5
12	11	8	5	4	8	1	5
12	11	8	5	4	8	1	5
12	11	8	5	4	8	1	5
29	11	2	5	4	8	1	5
213	5	5	5	4	8	1	5
69	1	4	5	4	8	1	5

No	Names of the Villages	Average settlement of 5 years from fushy 1258 to 1262	Curian				Cavil				Gundul				Toty												
			Present	Proposed	Rate of pay per month	Amount per annum	Present	Proposed	Rate of pay per month	Amount per annum	Present	Proposed	Rate of pay per month	Amount per annum	Present	Proposed	Rate of pay per month	Amount per annum									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24				
		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.				
22	Thaiaimungalam	1433	1 5 3	50 1 4	1 63 10 4	1 5	60	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	5 14 8	1	u	8	6	2	6 7 4	1	u	8	6		
23	Vellaloor	2421	2 3 2	63 2	2 76 5 10	1 6	72	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	2	8 2 5	1	u	12	9			
24	Orengamputti	2667	11 4 2	63 2	1 77 4 8	1 6	72	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	1	7 9 9	1	u	12	9			
25	Booroochyputti	2078	5 6 2	63 2	1 76 5 7	1 6	72	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	2	9 6 10	1	1 8	18	u			
26	Umbalagareputti	2838	8 3 3	63 5	1 34 13 1	1 4	48	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	1	8 9 1	1	u	12	9			
28	Yettyungalam	828	1 6 1	25 1 3	28 20 6 4 8 9	34 34	2034	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	47	30 1 7 30	u	u	378	u		
4	Cusbah Tooroomboor	6877	6 5 55	17 12 1 8	12 12 6										1	7 10 6	1	u	8	6	1 3 25	1	u	8	6		
5	Oothungoody	440	13 10 1	12 1 11	41 3 6										1	6 15 1	1	u	8	6	1 17 4 3	1	1 4	15	u		
7	Talamalaputti	582	1 2 2	27 1 8	2 1 11										u	u	u	u	u	1 3 4 9	1	u	8	6	u		
8	Boorobelacoody	140	14 9 2	13 10 10	u										u	u	u	u	u	1 1 8 2	1	u	8	6	u		
9	Poolumputti	70	13 8 1	13 3 3	u										u	u	u	u	u	1 2	u	1	u	8	6	u	
25	Maracay	135	13 10 1	4 6 11	u										u	u	u	u	u	1	2	u	1	u	8	6	u
26	Poodocolum	155	9 1 1	11 3 8	u										u	u	u	u	u	1	2	u	1	u	8	6	u
58	Tanasanoogma	79	13 8 1	u	u										u	u	u	u	u	1	2 1 11	1	u	4	3	u	
70	Mungalagoody	45	15 5 1	u	u										u	u	u	u	u	1	u	8	1	u	4	3	u
71	Rajagumberam	242	9 1 1	16 14 1	21 3 5										u	u	u	u	u	1	16 6 8	1	1	u	12	u	
72	Valaugal	160	2 2 1	25 7 3	1 21 9 8	2 4 8	108	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	1	7 12 2	1	u	8	6	1 5 3 5	1	u	8	6	u	
73	Pulikadicham	8	5 7 1	4 3 10	3 3 6										u	u	u	u	u	1	2 1 10	1	u	4	3	u	
74	Simma Woorovanaindeh	5	1 6 1	4 2 10	3 4 6										u	u	u	u	u	1	2 1 11	1	u	4	3	u	
75	Simma Kulliandeh	11	3 4 1	4 5 10	3 2 11										u	u	u	u	u	1	2 1 11	1	u	4	3	u	
76	Vowal Thothum	6	6 2 1	4 2 10	3 4 6										u	u	u	u	u	1	2 1 5	1	u	4	3	u	
77	Naralcoondoo	58	3 4 1	4 2 10	1 1 10										u	u	u	u	u	1	2 5	1	u	4	3	u	
78	Hoottungolum	14	7 6 1	2 1 10	3 4 6										u	u	u	u	u	1	2 1 5	1	u	4	3	u	
79	Thanakacolum	26	9 1 1	4 3 11	3 2 11										u	u	u	u	u	1	2 1 11	1	u	4	3	u	
80	Poppoorany	1	4 11 1	4 3 11	2 1 11										u	u	u	u	u	1	2 1 11	1	u	4	3	u	
81	Bulhimbub	8	7 2	4 3 10	4 3 10										u	u	u	u	u	1	2 2	1	u	4	3	u	
82	Buthacaroopanaindeh	3	11 10 1	4 1 11	1 1										u	u	u	u	u	1	1 1	1	u	4	3	u	
		12	1 6 1	2 1 11	129	5									u	u	u	u	u	1						u	

N^o 3. Statement showing the present Maniam in Land and that proposed in money to the Village Officers in the Meylore Talook

Names of the Villages		Average settlement of 5 years from 1258 to 1262	Nattamway		Lurnam				Cavil				Tundul				Soty	
No.			No.	Marion	Present	Proposed	Present	Proposed	Present	Proposed	Present	Proposed	Present	Proposed	Present	Proposed		

Village

Average amount of settlement of 5 years persons from 1258 to 1262 - 2d

Nattaway

Present Amount of No. of Inam

Curiam Proposed Rate of pay Amount per month to each annum

Caval Present Amount of No. of Inam Proposed Amount per annum at 2 1/2 Rs. per month

Simdul Present Amount of No. of Inam Proposed Rate of pay per month to each annum

Toty Present Amount of No. of Inam Proposed Rate of pay per month to each annum

	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
60 Annappetty	1663 8 7	2	50 4 10	1	63 10 2	1	5	60						8 1 7	1	8	6	1	14 15 8	1	14	15
61 Wangianuttom	1133 13 1	1	21 7 4	1	38 2 10									5 15 5	1	8	6	1	5 7 9	1	12	9
64 Creamullenputty	212	1	12 11 8		25 2 9	1	4 8	54										1	4 4 11	1	8	6
65 Pockumpetty	1344 13 3				63 5 7																	
63 Kelavanary	808 10 6	1	24 5 4	1	38 3 1	1	3 8	42						5 6 7	1	8	6	1	6 8 8	1	8	6
66 Nadoovacottay	1784 13 11	2	64 2 1		55 2 4									9 10 2	1	12	9	1	12 14 1	1	14	15
	902	2	50 14 7		45 5 0	1	5	60						9 15 3	1	12	9	2	11 13 11	1	1	12
67 Heeryputty	2686 14 9				100 7 4																	
68 Poodooputty	393 7 1	1	12 12		21 10 7													1	3 12 5	1	8	6
69 Hulcondampetty	355	2	12 12 4		11 3 7													1	5 10 4	1	8	6
70 Gistnapooram	27 14 2	1	3 12 7	1	2 9 7	1	4	48										1	1 3 1	1	4	3
71 Parapoorjay	141 3 5	1	3 2 11		1 4 4													1	1 5 2	1	4	3
	39 1 4	1	5 11 5		3 2 11													1	1 5 4	1		
4 Paroomaputty	956 10 6				39 15																	
5 Lickumpetty	522 11 10	1	24 6 5	1	38 2 11	1	3 8	42										1	6 10 7	1	8	6
7 Varnagoody	316 3 6	1	19 6	1	27 13 11	1	3	36						6 7	1	8	6		4 11	1	12	9
8 Pannymooftenputty	573 5 11	1	12 13 7	1	29 2 8	1	3 8	42										1	1 4 4	1	8	6
9 Bullooth	350 3 10	1	19 1 6		25 7 3					88 3 9				4 9 6				1	1 6 11	1	12	9
10 Sekarappanaicknoor	733 13 8	1	25 7 3	1	38 2 11									2 1 8				1	1 6 4	1	8	6
11 Parookalingumpetty	573 5 4	1	12 11 8	1	20 5 10	1	5	60						1 4 4				1				
	13	1	5 1 5		5 1 5									8 5								
Total of Amunepor	1670 7				89 1 5																	
Grand Total	91883	121 3/36	62	3934 11 4	60	278	3336	3	307 1 11					416 6 1	36	32 4	387	103 984 28	86	86 120 104		
	225540 8 1	283 8/77	151	8566 7 9	132	617 8	7410	159	5360 15 6					1238 13 5	92	96 8	1158	240 24726 7	196	212 8	2550	

(Signed) R. D. Parker

Collector

Madras 11th October 1855

(Signed) R. D. Parker Collector

Statement

No	Village	Average		No of settlement of 5 years persons from July 1852 to 1852	Amount of	Curman		Caval		No	Rate of	Amount	No	Amount	No	Rate of	Amount	No	Rate of	Amount
		Present	Proposed			Present	Proposed	Present	Proposed											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
		R	A	P	R	A	P	R	A	P	R	A	P	R	A	P	R	A	P	
34	Theroomannickum	2304	9	6	3	101	3	1	115	10	6	1	6	a	72	a	a	a	a	2
35	Appakaray	1397	13	2	2	73	a	1	92	5	6	1	5	a	60	a	a	a	a	2
36	Sandypupputty	1660	5	10	2	31	13	7	1	80	11	7	1	6	a	60	a	a	a	1
37	Goospalnuttom	1109	12	11	2	34	4	3	1	63	12	6	1	4	8	54	a	a	a	3
38	Pareacuttalay	1339	5	3	2	42	5	6	1	82	5	11	1	5	a	60	a	a	a	2
39	Adecawraputty	1774	2		2	46	12	10	1	74	14	3	1	6	a	72	a	a	a	2
40	Savoodarputty	3329	2	10	2	152	12	3	1	153	15	6	2	5	a	120	a	a	a	2
41	Aleppalacherry	1653	8		3	50	4	4	1	78	8		1	5	a	60	a	a	a	1
42	Bundam	1227	13	8	1	66	7	1	1	72	2	2	1	5	a	60	a	a	a	2
43	Poonumputty	808	6	9	1	37	8	5	1	48	5	8	1	4	a	48	a	a	a	1
44	Sadapputty	1002	15	6	1	38	1	4	1	51	3	9	3	5	a	60	a	a	a	1
46	Lumpoolapooram	294	11	8	2	19	1	6	1	31	14	13	1	5	a	60	a	a	a	1
		1297	11	2						83	1	10								
45	Leathoorwarputty	615	10	10	1	31	13	5	1	29	9	8	1	3	a	36	a	a	a	2
47	Coonamarunk Cottay	1769	14	9	1	46	15	5	1	53	11	6	1	4	a	54	a	a	a	1
48	Vickramungalom	2149	12	9	1	90	8	8	1	77	8	1	1	6	a	72	a	a	a	1
49	Yaroomaraputty	508	9	7	1	19	1	5	1	25	7	3	1	2	a	24	a	a	a	1
54	Orappanoor	3272	8	6	1	70	7	6	1	96	a	9	2	4	a	96	a	a	a	1
55	Santhengoody	3748	11	3	3	136	12	10	1	152	11	8	3	6	a	144	a	a	a	1
62	Punnycoondoo	1008	1	9	2	50	11		1	50	14	7	3							
		4756	13							203	10	3								
56	Ponnamungalom	1376	12	9	1	35	7	9	1	63	10	2	3	5	a	60	a	a	a	1
59	Pooleyacowndenputty	220	4	1	1	25		11	1	25	7	4	3							
		1597		10						89	1	6								
57	Alaghoosaray	216	12	3	1	25	7	3	1	38	3		3	4	a	48	a	a	a	1
58	Culloor	301	4	5	1	19	1	5	1	25	7	4	3							
		518		8						63	10	4								

No	Village	Average amount of settlement of fine years from 1268 to 1262		No of persons employed	Amount of present	Curram		Rate of pay per month to each annum	Proposed		Amount of present	Cavil		Amount of proposed
		Rs	As P		No	Amount of	No		No	Amount of	No	Amount of	No	Amount of
15	Vengacolum	1174	3 2	2	4 10 9	1	76 5 10	1	4 8	54	u	u	u	u
16	Curmathoor	4192	5 9	1	17 5 6	2	157 2 8	2	5	120	u	u	u	u
17	Sothanauickam	784	4 10	1	17 1 1	1	25 7 7	1	2	24	u	u	u	u
18	Paupaputti	640	3 5	2	25 7 4	1	38 3	1	3	36	u	u	u	u
19	Lyanaacolum	973	12 9	1	25 8	1	15 4 4	1	4	48	u	u	u	u
22	Geropputty	387	12 7	2	25 7 2	1	22 14 8	1	4	48	u	u	u	u
21	Coravagoody	1361	9 4	2	25 7 2	1	38 3	1	4	48	u	u	u	u
23	Aliggoocholam	934	6 10	2	24 4	1	23 1	1	3	8	42	u	u	u
76	Thoommalaputti	1797	3	2	25 8 2	1	76 6	1	6	72	u	u	u	u
24	Maunroth	208	12 4	2	8 7 11	1	15 6 7	1	6	72	u	u	u	u
25	Vannangolum	2005	15 4	2	35 7 7	1	76 8 3	1	5	60	u	u	u	u
26	Thungalacherri	1349	1 1	2	18 6 8	1	31 13	1	3	36	u	u	u	u
27	Caullappenputty	474	15 7	1	50 3 4	1	63 10 2	1	4	8	54	u	u	u
28	Thombaram	1167	12 3	2	76 5 10	1	101 13 1	1	6	72	u	u	u	u
29	Poothoor	2094	13 10	3	31 2	1	31 13	1	3	36	u	u	u	u
30	Nullathaneuputti	840	14 3	1	14 2 4 8	2	128 4 7	2	6	144	u	u	u	u
31	Vaippanroth	6322	15 11	3	31 4 3	1	27 2 3	1	3	36	u	u	u	u
32	Thoombacondoo	874	9 3	1	37 9 10	1	74 15 6	1	5	60	u	u	u	u
33	Liudooputti	2043	4 5	2	101 13 1	1	101 13 6	1	5	60	u	u	u	u
		1410	6 1	2	38 2 11	1	76 5 11	1	4	48	u	u	u	u
		3544	12 2				178 3 5							

No	Village	Average amount of settlement of fine years from 1268 to 1262		No of persons employed	Amount of present	Curram		Rate of pay per month to each annum	Proposed		Amount of present	Cavil		Amount of proposed
		Rs	As P		No	Amount of	No		No	Amount of	No	Amount of	No	Amount of
16	Yundal	7	13 2	1	u	8	6	u	2	10	12	10	1	1
17		4	14 7	1	u	8	6	u	4	9	4	6	4	1
18		6	10 8	u	u	u	u	u	1	7	12	2	1	1
19		u	u	u	u	u	u	u	1	4	6	5	1	1
20		u	u	u	u	u	u	u	1	17	6	2	1	1
21		u	u	u	u	u	u	u	1	5	8	8	1	u
22		u	u	u	u	u	u	u	1	10	6	8	1	u
23		u	u	u	u	u	u	u	3	36	7	3	2	1
24		6	3 9	1	u	8	6	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
25		u	u	u	u	u	u	u	4	37	6	7	2	1
26		4	3 4	1	u	8	6	u	1	2	8	6	1	u
27		9	u	3	1	u	12	9	u	1	10	13	2	1
28		13	2 8	1	1	u	12	u	1	11	9	2	1	1
29		u	u	u	u	u	u	u	2	14	14	1	1	u
30		46	15 8	2	1	12	42	u	1	49	6	9	2	2
31		u	u	u	u	u	u	u	1	3	4	5	1	u
32		u	u	u	u	u	u	u	2	22	11	11	1	1
33		8	5 4	1	u	12	9	u	2	30	10	u	1	1
34		u	u	u	u	u	u	u	2	18	9	2	1	1

Carnum					Cavel					Jundul			Galy 157	
Present	Proposed		Present	Proposed		Present	Proposed		Present	Proposed		Present	Proposed	
No.	Amount of Loan	Rate of pay per month to each annum	No.	Amount of Loan	Amount per annum at 2 1/2 Rs per month	No.	Amount of Loan	Rate of pay per month to each	Amount per annum	No.	Amount of Loan	Rate of pay per month to each	Amount per annum	
1	7	Rs. Rs. P	8	9	Rs. Rs. P	10	11	Rs. Rs. P	12	13	Rs. Rs. P	14	15	Rs. Rs. P
1	12.11.89					24	211							
1	25.7.5	1	5	60										
1	25.7.3													
1	63.10.4													
1	12.12.6	1	1	80	18									
1	152.12	2	6		144									
1	76.9.7	1	6		72									
1	19.2.2													
1	25.7.1	1	6		72									
1	25.11.2													
1	70.4.5													
1	76.5.9	1	6		72									
1	12.12.3													
1	57.4.4	1	6		72									
1	70.4.7													
1	78.5													
1	50.13.11													
1	250.4	2	5		120									
1	19.1.5													
1	398.4.8													

Lundul					Toty				
Present		Proposed			Present		Proposed		
No.	Amount of Loan	Rate of % pay per month to each annum	Amount per annum	No.	Amount of Loan	Rate of % pay per month to each annum	Amount per annum	No.	Amount of Loan
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	R. & P.	R. & P.	R. & P.	R. & P.	R. & P.	R. & P.	R. & P.	R. & P.	R. & P.
1	33 7 8	2	1 4	30	2	59 6 2	4	1 4	60
"	"	"	"	"	1	15 3 10	1	1 4	15
"	"	"	"	"	1	8 3 7	1	" 12	9
1	28 14 4	1	2	24	1	54	11	2	24
"	"	"	"	"	2	28 6 5	2	1 4	30
"	"	"	"	"	2	11 9 2	1	1	12
"	"	"	"	"	1	3 5 8	1	" 12	9
"	"	"	"	"	1	7 6 9	1	1	12
"	"	"	"	"	7	3 13 7	1	1	12
"	"	"	"	"	1	3 11 3	1	1	12
1	61 6 10	2	1 12	42	3	63 3 4	3	1 8	54
1	14 14 5	1	1	12	2	13 13 4	7	1 8	18
"	"	"	"	"	1	4 4 8	1	" 8	6
"	"	"	"	"	2	3 10 8	1	1	12
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
55	822 7 4	56	64	771	137	1488 3 11	110	125 12	1509

No.	Villages	Average amount of settlement of five years from July 1258 to 1262		Nattam		Burmam		Cavil					
		Rs	As P	No	Amount of Rupee	No	Amount of Rupee	No	Amount of Rupee				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs	As P	Rs	As P	Rs	As P	Rs	As P	Rs	As P	Rs	As P
58	Coonathoor	7137	12 9	1	204 3 4	2	183 3 2	2	6 " "	144 " "	1	236 6 9	" " "
59	Cunmoocolum	262	3 8	1	24 4 2	1	21 13 9	1	2 " "	24 " "	1	46 4 6	" " "
60	Cuppaloore	736	15 8	2	38 6 6	1	38 4 7	1	3 8 " "	42 " "	2	29 7 7	" " "
62	Covelungolum	2611	8 9	4	165 11 7	1	76 7 9	1	6 " "	72 " "	"	30 10 7	" " "
63	Thavara cotta	2260	7 7	2	81 4 3	2	76 " 6	2	3 8 " "	84 " "	3	102 13 3	" " "
65	Annapurthy	286	4 3	1	37 2 6		19 3 4				2	36 7 3	" " "
66	Culloofurthy	459	9 7	2	40 1 9		25 7 3				1	26 2 " "	" " "
69	Mailvasanary	461	12 5	2	33 4 1	1	33 1 " "	1	5 " "	60 " "	2	32 13 8	" " "
70	Thaunmy Mullaipurthy	468	15 2	2	50 14 7		31 12 5				1	35 14 11	" " "
		1676	9 5				109 8 " "						
72	Cursapurthy	575	10 10	2	22 9 1	1	38 6 3	1	3 " "	36 " "	1	5 9 8	" " "
73	Mallankennam	4992	10 3	2	151 9 5	1	129 13 8	2	6 " "	144 " "	1	174 4 9	" " "
74	Kundycoondoo	2268	11 8	3	153 " 8	1	76 13 3	1	6 " "	72 " "	2	58 7 1	" " "
75	Caurypurthy	109	6 " "	1	12 10 4		14 1 11				1	14 7 4	" " "
76	Chettrapoo.eyengolum	1030	7 3	2	58 6 11		39 14 9				2	53 13 7	" " "
80	Vettyla mooryenpurthy	169	5 " "	2	15 1 5	1	14 12 1	1	5 " "	60 " "	"	13 4 7	" " "
81	Chinna bodambencolum	52	4 1	1	12 12 8		12 6 11				1	4 6 1	" " "
		1361	6 4				81 3 8						
Total of Teromangalam		133657	7 10	162	5641 8 11	63	4631 12 5	72	339 8 " "	474 " "	156	5057 13 7	" " "

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Village

No
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Average No amount of settlement from 5 years from 1258 to 1262		Nattam		Lauram		Cravil	
		Present	Proposed	Present	Proposed	Present	Proposed
		Amount of No. of Lauram	Amount of No. of Lauram	Rate of pay per month to each annum	Amount of No. of Lauram	Rate of pay per month to each annum	Amount of No. of Lauram
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
23	Hocallancherry	7561	10 11 3	231	14 10 2	178	13 10 2
24	Paycolum	1579	10 2 3	68	11 1 1	79	8 10 1
25	Odapputty	1319	7 4 2	79	12 1 1	51	11 1 1
26	Cullycuddy	9588	5 2 4	203	6 1 3	203	9 1 4
27	Sittoor	2490	1 11 2	84	12 3 1	84	15 9 1
28	Thennamanellore	821	13 11 2	75	8 7 1	79	9 8 1
29	Canoy pooram	135	12 5 1	18	15 1 1	19	3 8 1
30	Mungalam	458	15 2 2	214	15 6 1	127	3 10 2
31	Theehgoody	1956	11 1 2	99	6 6 1	79	6 10 1
32	Ondypoolpaicknoor	3875	6 4 4	127	4 8 1	111	4 6 2
33	Moodakum	2209	12 3 1	108	13 2 1	74	4 5 2
34	Audanoor	346	7 8 2	20	13 5 1	31	9 3 1
38	Govindanellore	1006	2 1 2	63	11 9 1	34	10 11 1
35	Solaurputty	1352	9 8 2	151	13 1 1	77	2 10 1
36	Thengolum	1874	10 10 2	102	11 11 1	63	10 5 1
37	Thowlycheuday	1171	15 11 3	41	2 11 1	38	2 2 1
39	Paurapputty	714	14 9 2	25	12 7 1	27	11 1 2
40	Moora ghandary	360	7 9 2	59	13 9 1	20	2 8 1
41	Vyoor	241	4 5 1	75	14 1 1	76	13 8 1
42	Tharaley	1594	4 3 3	115	2 8 2	107	10 3 2
43	Thengampaday	3517	4 8 3	127	7 9 1	119	14 1 2
44	Royapolliem	5173	1 1 1	38	3 4 1	25	11 8 1
46	Lalappapillia nutton	433	5 1 1	38	2 11 1	39	6 8 1
		612	2 4 4				
		1045	7 5 5				

Gundul		Toty	
Present	Proposed	Present	Proposed
Amount of No. of Lauram	Rate of pay per month to each annum	Amount of No. of Lauram	Rate of pay per month to each annum
No.	No.	No.	No.
Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
15	84 2 10	5	1 4 75
16	12 0 10	1	1 12
17	15 8 1	1	1 14
18	68 10 4	2	55 9 1
19	36 2 1	2	1 4 30
20	12 4	1	1 12
21	13 9	4	1 8 72
22	28 8 5	1	1 8 18
23	23 3	1	1 8 18
24	55 9 1	8	12 72
25	24 15 2	1	1 8 18
26	7 6 3	1	1 12
27	3 9	1	1 8 6
28	20 14 6	2	1 24
29	10 4 5	1	1 12
30	29 2 2	2	1 4 30
31	63 5 1	2	2 48
32	7 13 3	1	1 12 9
33	7 7 11	1	1 12 9
34	13 13 7	1	1 4 15
35	9 7 10	1	1 8 18
36	9 7 9	1	1 12
37	4 2 1	1	1 8 6
38	16 3 2	1	1 4 15
39	28 12 9	2	1 4 30
40	3 5 6	1	2 24
41	1 12 9	1	1 12 9
42	22 13 7	1	1 8 18

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Zeroomangalam Taluk in the District of Madurai.

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No.	Village	Average amount of settlement of five years from 1258 to 1262 - ad	Nattam Amount of	Curia			Cavil			Gundel			Present			Proposed		
				No.	Amount of	Rate of pay per month to each	No.	Amount of	Rate of pay per month to each	No.	Amount of	Rate of pay per month to each	No.	Amount of	Rate of pay per month to each	No.	Amount of	Rate of pay per month to each
35	Alaghapoory	589 4 4	1	15 7 5	9	12 8 3	1	4 8 0	54 0 0	1	6 9 7	1	8 0 0	1	10 14 3	1	12 0 0	9 0 0
25	Cooravungoolum	574 6 9	1	23 4 7	11	5 7 3	1	4 8 0	54 0 0	1	8 0 0	1	12 0 0	1	10 14 3	1	12 0 0	9 0 0
		1163 11 1			21	2 3												
26	Alinganellore	408 8 4	2	8 11 4	9	3 3	1	3 8 0	42 0 0	1	5 12 2	1	8 0 0	1	6 11 8	1	8 0 0	6 0 0
28	Parea Elundacolum	659 9 2	1	20 3 0	6	11 5				1	0 0 0			1	5 7 1	1	12 0 0	9 0 0
31	Geelakuray	141 11 2	1	15 5 9	1	4 8 0	1	4 8 0	54 0 0	1	0 0 0			1	8 0 0	1	8 0 0	6 0 0
37	Thadacoundenputty	297 2 4	1	11 4 0	1	4 8 0	1	4 8 0	54 0 0	1	0 0 0			1	8 0 0	1	8 0 0	6 0 0
		1098 6 8			6	11 5												
29	Coveloor	154 0 2	1	1 11 7	1	4 8 0	1	4 8 0	48 0 0	1	0 0 0			1	8 0 0	1	8 0 0	6 0 0
32	Kullypalputty	416 5 3	3	44 9 9	1	4 8 0	1	4 8 0	48 0 0	1	0 0 0			1	8 0 0	1	8 0 0	6 0 0
33	Malasimanampatty	183 15 9	1	8 11 7	1	4 8 0	1	4 8 0	48 0 0	1	0 0 0			1	8 0 0	1	8 0 0	6 0 0
		754 5 2			1	4 8 0	1	4 8 0	48 0 0	1	0 0 0			1	8 0 0	1	8 0 0	6 0 0
34	Linna Elundakolum	462 15 7	1	22 14 4	1	4 8 0	1	4 8 0	48 0 0	1	0 0 0			1	8 0 0	1	8 0 0	6 0 0
35	Poodoopatty	138 10 3	1	5 19	1	4 8 0	1	4 8 0	48 0 0	1	0 0 0			1	8 0 0	1	8 0 0	6 0 0
36	Cowundenputty	119 6 9	1	10 4 5	1	4 8 0	1	4 8 0	48 0 0	1	0 0 0			1	8 0 0	1	8 0 0	6 0 0
30	Coottymakypatty	277 12 0	1	12 15 1	1	4 8 0	1	4 8 0	48 0 0	1	0 0 0			1	8 0 0	1	8 0 0	6 0 0
		199 18 7			1	4 8 0	1	4 8 0	48 0 0	1	0 0 0			1	8 0 0	1	8 0 0	6 0 0
39	Covilputty	831 4 4	3	39 5 0	1	4 8 0	1	4 8 0	48 0 0	1	0 0 0			1	8 0 0	1	8 0 0	6 0 0
42	Thetoor	612 4 0	3	101 6 4	1	4 8 0	1	4 8 0	48 0 0	1	0 0 0			1	8 0 0	1	8 0 0	6 0 0
43	Ramacovendenputty	268 13 4	1	31 15 0	1	4 8 0	1	4 8 0	48 0 0	1	0 0 0			1	8 0 0	1	8 0 0	6 0 0
	Total Valiapatty	18944 0 11	65	1115 2 5	22	549 5 7				34	67 0 0	89						
	Grand Total Villages 153	162245 13 4	246	6263 7 1	101	6048 15 11				554	0 0 0	138	2359 10 9					

Village	Average amount of settlements of five years from 1258 to 1262	Nattam No. of person of five years from 1258 to 1262	Curuam		Cavil		Present	Proposed	Present	Proposed	Present	Proposed			
			Amount of	Rate of pay per month to each	Amount of	Rate of pay per month to each									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
7 Moodloowarputty	1373 2 3	1	47 13	31	5	60									
8 Cummyrputty	227 1 6	1	9 1 6	9											
9 Shookumpatty	1600 3 9														
10 Condakamunputty	262 3 10	1	16 1 9	40											
40 Vyaseyputty	76 5 5	1	5 11 4	17	4	48									
	127 5 4	1	8 11 9	7											
10 Andanoor	465 4 7			11											
12 Bondiempatty	298 8 5	1	16 9 6	36											
	508 2 8	1	22 9	11	4	48									
11 Cuttyakaurampatty	806 11 1			14											
13 Maitoopatty	360 7 2	1	17 7 5	26	2	24									
14 Thendannungalum	498 4 3	3	28 13 8	12	5	60									
	1036 11 6	3	63 7 9	31											
15 Kodungyputty	1534 11 9			44											
18 Sharenthangee	553 9 8	2	43 13 9	15	4	48									
	257 3 6	1	26 2 6	23											
16 Paurapatty	810 13 2			38											
17 Eloopacolum	303 7 2	1	12 3 3	9											
20 Vellyompatty	113 8 1	1	4 11 3	5	4	8	54								
19 Pareacolum	345 14 1	2	22 7 2	5											
	598 5 2	1	12	24											
22 Coanapatty	1361 2 6			45	3	8	42								
24 Keelasiimanourputty	469 11 9	1	21 3 7	11	3	8	42								
23 Manyengee	465 5 5	1	16 4 6	16											
27 Cummalapatty	171 13 2	1	5 14 2	6	4	48									
	433 11 1	2	26 4 8	19											
	605 8 3			26											

Village	Average amount of settlements of five years from 1258 to 1262	Nattam No. of person	Amount of	Curuam		Cavil		Present	Proposed	Present	Proposed	Present	Proposed
				No. of	Rate of pay per month to each	No. of	Rate of pay per month to each						
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	12	9	4	35 14 7	1	1 3	18						
1	8	6	1	3 7	1	8	6						
			2	7 15 9	1	12	9						
1	8	6	1	2 12 4	1	8	6						
1	8	6	1	7 4 3	1	8	6						
			2	15 1 5	1	8	6						
			1	11 3 1	1	12	9						
1	8	6	1	13 13 1	1	12	9						
1	12	9	2	23 9 8	1	1 4	15						
1	12	9	1	16 2 2	1	1 4	15						
1	12	9	2	8 5 7	1	12	9						
1	8	6	2	20 13 8	1	12	9						
			2	6 5 1	1	8	6						
			1	2 13 4	1	8	6						
			1	2 15 6	1	12	9						
			1	7 9 2	1	1	12						
1	8	6	2	5 6 3	1	8	6						
1	8	6	1	12 4 4	1	8	9						
1	8	6	1	9 7 3	1	8	6						
1	8	6	1	19 9 5	1	8	9						

Attorney

Burnside

Cavil

Landal

John 99

Amount of Loan

Present

Proposed

Present

Proposed

Present

Proposed

Present

Proposed

No.	Amount of Loan	No.	Rate of pay per month to each annum	Amount per annum	No.	Amount of Loan	No.	Amount per annum at 2 1/2 Rs per month	No.	Amount of Loan	No.	Rate of pay per month to each	Amount per annum	No.	Amount of Loan	No.	Rate of pay per month to each	Amount per annum
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
1	80 1 2	1	6 " "	72 " "	2	20 1 4			1	4 1 4	1	1 4 " "	15 " "	1	10 9 10	1	2 " "	25 " "
1	101 13 8	1	5 " "	60 " "	1	17 6 4			1	4 1 7	1	1 4 " "	15 " "	2	13 2 " "	1	1 4 " "	15 " "
1	57 8 " "	1	4 8 " "	54 " "	2	14 6 2 2			1	8 1 8	1	1 2 " "	9 " "	1	7 10 6	1	1 " "	12 " "
1	89 0 2	1	5 " "	60 " "	2	10 9 3 11			1	4 1 8	1	1 " "	12 " "	1	9 " "	1	1 4 " "	15 " "
1	63 10 3	1	4 " "	48 " "	1	25 2 2				3 1 8	1	1 2 " "	9 " "	1	7 10 11	1	1 " "	12 " "
1	25 15 2	1	3 8 " "	42 " "	1	18 1 11			1	6 5 3	1	1 " "	12 " "	1	2 3 11	1	1 " "	12 " "
1	62 12 1	1	4 " "	48 " "	1	10 7 " "			1	7 1 8	1	1 4 " "	15 " "	1	4 5 8	1	1 4 " "	15 " "
1	116 5 4	2	4 8 " "	108 " "		" " "			1	14 1 11	1	1 4 " "	15 " "	1	6 6 2	1	1 4 " "	15 " "
1	76 13 2	1	6 " "	72 " "	1	14 5 1 " "			1	10 1 10	1	1 4 " "	15 " "	1	6 10 10	1	1 4 " "	15 " "
1	109 15 3	1	5 " "	60 " "	2	17 11 " "			1	2 7 " "	1	1 4 " "	15 " "	1	2 14 10	1	1 4 " "	15 " "
1	84 2 8	1	5 " "	60 " "	4	17 3 1 1			1	11 1 3		" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
1	6 5 10	1	2 " "	24 " "	" " "	" " "			" " "	" " "		" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
1	5 9 10	1	2 " "	24 " "	" " "	" " "			" " "	" " "		" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
	11 15 8													1	2 5 10	1	1 8 " "	18 " "
1	60 8 5	1	4 8 " "	54 " "	" " "	" " "			" " "	" " "		" " "	6 " "	1	6 10 8	1	" 12 " "	9 " "
2	39 15 11	1	4 " "	48 " "	2	12 11 8			1	3 9 3	1	" " "	225 " "	30	193 12 " "	29	" " "	441 " "
28	2182 5 5	30	" " "	1794 " "	34	1206 " 3			16	11 8 2	17	1 " "	12 " "	2	14 15 6	1	1 4 " "	15 " "
1	4 14 11	1	4 8 " "	54 " "	" " "	" " "			2	7 1 6		" " "	" " "	1	5 13 " "	1	" 8 " "	6 " "
1	8 2 10	1	4 8 " "	54 " "	" " "	" " "			" " "	" " "		" " "	" " "	3	20 5 1	1	1 4 " "	15 " "
	13 1 9				" " "	" " "			" " "	" " "		" " "	8 " "	1	5 " 1	1	" 8 " "	6 " "
1	19 11 4	1	4 " "	48 " "	" " "	" " "			1	1 5 7	1	" 8 " "	8 " "	1	5 " 1	1	" 8 " "	6 " "
1	16 1 7	1	4 " "	48 " "	" " "	" " "			1	1 5 1	1	" 12 " "	9 " "	1	20 10 5	1	1 8 " "	18 " "
	35 12 11				" " "	" " "			1	5 3 1	1	" " "	" " "	1	4 5 4	1	" 8 " "	6 " "
1	17 5 10	1	6 " "	72 " "	" " "	" " "			1	5 3 1	1	" 8 " "	6 " "	1	5 13 5	1	" 8 " "	6 " "
1	12 10 8	1	6 " "	72 " "	" " "	" " "			" " "	" " "		" " "	" " "	1	5 13 5	1	" 8 " "	6 " "
	11 " 8				" " "	" " "			1	4 1 8		" " "	" " "					
	41 1 2																	

93 11

89 0 4

54 5 5

84 13 6

55 13 9

19 1 3

38 8 2

101 12 11

77 8 11

105 13 9

76 6 5

6 14 4

57 2 9

25 7 1

1977 10 7

21 12 4

5 11 4

29 11 6

23 7 2

187 9 11

21 7 8

24 9 9

[illegible]

Cavil

Gundal

July

97

No.	Cavil		Gundal		No.	Cavil		Gundal		No.	Cavil		Gundal		No.	Cavil		Gundal	
	Present	Proposed	Present	Proposed		Present	Proposed	Present	Proposed		Present	Proposed	Present	Proposed		Present	Proposed	Present	Proposed
	Amount of Insur	Amount per annum at 2 1/2 Rs per month	Amount of Insur	Rate of pay per month to each annum		Amount of Insur	Rate of pay per month to each annum	Amount of Insur	Rate of pay per month to each annum		Amount of Insur	Rate of pay per month to each annum	Amount of Insur	Rate of pay per month to each annum		Amount of Insur	Rate of pay per month to each annum	Amount of Insur	Rate of pay per month to each annum
	Rs & P		Rs & P			Rs & P		Rs & P			Rs & P		Rs & P			Rs & P		Rs & P	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	19 8 2			1	7 14 8	1	1	12		5	11	8	18	1	8 3 11	1	1	12	
1	3 8 6									8	2 2			1	9 8 4	1		8	6
2	18 8 6			1	9 8 8	1	1	12			1	1		1	5 2 4	1		8	6
2	20 14 1			2	11 14 6	1	1	14	15	5	11 7	14	15	1	2 15 6	1		8	6
2	18 6 3									7	4 9	1	12	1	2 4 3	1		8	6
1	4 15 5			1	7 10 9	1		12	9	4	12 4	12	9	1	8 9 8	1		12	9
				1	4 13	1		12	9	2	9 4	12	9						
										7	10 4			1	11 12	1		1	12
7	44 2			1	17 1 11	1	2	24						1	7 3	1		8	6
				1	4 7 10	1		8	6										
2	11 13 5			1	9 7 9	1	4	15		2	15 5	8	6	1	9 1 9	1		1	12
										5	1 10	8	6	1	3 1 7	1		8	6
														1	11 11 11	1		12	9
1	13 9													1					
														1	8 5 7	1		1	12
1	1 3									1	6 11			2	7 8 4	1		1	18
														1	7 3 3	1		1	12
1	4 10 1									4	4 4	8	6	1	13 7 5	1		1	15
1	3 10 10									2	15 3			8	4 9	1	2		24
2	9 11 9			1	6 9	1	1	14	15			15		1	8 9 11	1		12	9
1	15 11									20	9 6								
																99	520 2	69	777

Village

Average
amount
of settlement
of five years
from July
1258 to 1262

Nattam
Number
of persons
employed
of
Luan

Curran
Present
Proposed
Amount
Rate of pay
per month
Amount
per
annum

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs. P.		Rs. P.		Rs. P.		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	
33	Pomunay	2676 14 3	2	69 12 6	1	76 7 5	1	5	60	3
54	Melaguram	143 5 6	1	12 13 1	1	13 11 2	1	1	12	1
27	Looracolum	67 14 1	1	8 8 3	1	8 8 5	1	12	9	1
34	Panayoor	1165 9 6	1	49 7 5	1	63 12 2	1	4 8	54	2
36	Cochaday	2050 15	3	63 10 6	1	76 7	1	5	60	2
38	Poodocolum	511 6 9	2	38 2 7	1	46 14 9	1	3 8	42	2
37	Aurappaliam	742 7 7	2	25 4 8	1	23 9 8	1	3 8	42	2
62	Routpaliam	608 10 6	1	22 4 3	1	26 12 5	1	4 8	54	1
39	Nalypor	1351 2 1				50 6 1				
75	Valanaimel	5455 2 4	2	110 12 10	1	101 14 1	2	5	12	7
		175 8 7	1	19 12 3	1	39 13				
40	Veraloor	5620 10 11				140 14 2				
41	Lagadthutti	1934 1 8	2	69 1 7		63 15 5				
42	Nadoongalum	108 12 3	1	4 7 7		5 4 2				
59	Coondacolum	79 15 4	1	8 6 2	1	6 7 5				
60	Ullapulliam	52 4 7	1	7 2 10		6 0 5	1	6	72	1
58	Cosavaputti	54 15 3	2	2 7 9		2 11 2				
		32	2	14 14 2		20 2 4				
43	Cooderaypothi	255				104 8 11				
51	Panpanoaday	249	1	15 4 3	1	21 3 5	1	3	36	1
		126	1	10 1 4	1	4 6 3				
44	Paravay	376				25 9 8				
20	Vaungolum	2868	2	84 13 9	1	97 8 9	1	6	72	2
		84	1	8 7 6	1	9 1 6	1			
		2953				106 10 3				

[illegible]

Enclosure No. 1. Statement showing the present mean

No.	Villages	Average amount of settlement of five years - from Fushy 1258 to 1262.
1	2	3
		Rs. As. P.
1	Gushah Salumputtaday	1275 4 2
46	Tellacolum	791 9 4
52	Madaacolum	309 11 5
2	Madaacolum	1001 4 9
3	Araucapuram	6078 6 8
4	Iyempapagoody	5091 2 3
28	Aurapalam	2441 3 1
29	Thavaranaindel	10 5 10
	" "	12 5 11
	" "	2463 14 10
5	Chintamany	1512 12 3
16	Cullumbul	235 4 6
6	Vadapalunjee	1748 " 9
7	Thempalunjee	843 4 6
17	Caridypully	713 6 2
	" "	284 4 7
8	Velacherry	1840 15 3
19	Tope Chokanathapooram	4212 9 7
	" "	127 2 1
	" "	4339 11 8
9	Thathavary	478 7 6
10	Sellore	642 10 7
18	Tamarapallam	262 7 6
23	Vadaka Sellore	210 10 5
		1589 4 "

No.	Village	Average amount of settlement of five years from fushy 1258 to 1262
1	2	3
		Rs. As. P.
11	Arrecoody	381 3
12	Pillavaroyentope	567 9
15	Cokolappu	297 4 1
20	Paiupaputh	337 4 5
	" "	1583 6 7
13	Velangoody	1548 3
14	Lamamedacolum	192 8 9
21	A. themput	811 4 9
22	Thovarymaru	3400 11
25	Keolamsingalum	982
24	Poodagoody	687
	" "	1670
60	Vadypailkarray	1139
26	Thelacolum	24
	" "	1163
70	Vaderpooliyengoolam	462
72	Woochenpully	145
73	Thurumapully	116
	" "	730
30	Anooppanady	4241
31	Managberry	650
35	Podoombu	1702
32	Odundacolum	179
	" "	1881