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TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

Revenue DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 614, Revenue. Press.
B.P. No. Mis.

Dated 24th April 1878. 197 .

Not to be folded or roughly handled

614/1

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

24th April 1878, No. 614.

Read the following paper :—

No. 227. Proceedings of the Court of Wards, dated 9th March 1878, No. 628.

Read the following papers :—

From W. WILSON, Esq., Collector of the Kistna District. to C. A. GAILTON, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Court of Wards, dated Masulipatam, 25th January 1878, No. 57 :—

In Proceedings, Miscellaneous No. 14,393, dated 18th October 1877, the Board directed the submission of detailed proposals for the management of the Nuzvid estate, which on the death of the late Zemindar was, under the orders of Government, No. 3,088, dated 9th idem, taken under the Court of Wards.

2. All that should be known* has not yet been got, but the information now available is sufficient to enable me to address the Board.

3. When the Zemindar died on the 19th July 1877, there was deposited in the "Toshakhana" the following property, coin, bullion, and securities :—

	Rs.
1. Approximate value of plate and jewelry and bullion	8,429
2. Coin and Currency Notes	2,53,796
3. Promissory Notes of the Government of India	45,000
4. Receipt for an investment at Arbuthnot's	20,000
5. Several bonds of an approximate value of	36,751

Copy of Temporary Deputy Collector's letter will follow.

Between the date of the Zemindar's death and the 3rd December 1877, when Temporary Deputy Collector K. Subbarayudu Garu, under the orders of the Collector, took charge of the estate for the Court of Wards, the cash receipts were Rupees 1,55,012, and cash disbursements Rupees 1,27,649.

Some of the monies disbursed in this interval had not been accounted for; they were recovered and credited to the estate.

On the 28th December 1877, when the Deputy Collector sealed up the Treasury at Nuzvid, there were deposited therein the following property, coin, bullion, and securities :—

	Rs.
1. Approximate value of plate, jewelry and bullion..	9,177
2. Coin and Currency notes	2,93,902
3. Promissory Notes of the Government of India	50,000
4. Receipt for an investment at Arbuthnot's	20,000
5. Several bonds of an approximate value of	20,424

the value of which at the market prices of the day is about Rupees 3,93,503.

Since the 1st January 1878, there have been received in the treasury here Rupees 96,000 collections on account of rent, &c., due to the estate. The credit cash balance of the estate at this moment is therefore some Rupees 4,89,503.

4. From an account furnished by the late Zemindar's Manager it appears that from 1st July 1876 to 30th June 1877, that is, for the year immediately preceding the Zemindar's death, the gross revenue of the estate was Rupees 6,95,862-10-11 the expenditure Rupees 4,12,940-7-6, and the credit balance Rupees 2,82,922-3-5.

* For instance—

1. A list of the debts due to and from the estate has not yet been furnished.
2. There is no complete account of the grain in store.
3. There is no account of outstanding arrears.
4. There is no account of public works under construction or repair.

This, however, is an approximation only: the accounts of the estate do not appear to have been kept with sufficient exactness to make any thing better than an approximation possible.

Of the receipts, Rupees 5,33,324-11-1 were credited to the current rent of land: Rupees 1,33,313-5-9 to arrears, and Rs. 29,224-10-1 to collections on bonds. There

Dating from Fasli 1240 to Fasli 1285.

has been no time to draw up similar statements for any of the years prior to 1876-77.

5. The beriz of the current year 1877-78 is Rupees 5,50,806-15-3. The gross receipts from the home farms is estimated on an average of five years and at the commutation price of Rupees 30 to the candy, at Rupees 85,456-13-3.

The gross income of the current year is therefore estimated to be Rupees 6,36,263-12-6.

For the purposes of this report the gross income of the estate may be taken to be Rupees 6,00,000 a year.

Excluding the value of grain in store, the value of horses, elephants, camels, and live-stock of all kinds and the value of all other personal property whatever the financial condition of the estate may be briefly summed up to be—

RS.	
50,000	in the funds;
40,424	lying at interest;
3,03,079	cash in hand including bullion;
and a yearly rent-roll of 6,00,000	

6. Deducting from the annual income, Rupees 1,41,886-14-7, the amount payable to Government, there remains some 4½ lakhs from which are to be provided the funds for the management of the estate and the maintenance of the family.

	RS.	A.	P.
Peishcush	99,155	7	3
Water-rate	19,100	0	0
Road-cess	13,631	7	4
Quit-rent, &c.	10,000	0	0
Total ...	1,41,886	14	7

These two points will be noticed in their order, but before considering any scheme for the future it will be well to glance at the arrangements that existed during the life-time of the late Zemindar.

7. The business qualities of Rajah Narayya Apparow were of a high order.

When the estate came into his hands on the death of his father in the end of 1868, it was heavily encumbered.

When he died it was clear with a handsome balance to its credit.

EXISTING ARRANGEMENTS—(*a*). *Public Establishments.*—The estate was divided into three taluqs—Vuyyur, Nunnastalam, and Gollapalli—each of which was administered by a Tahsildar.

The Zemindar at Nuzvid controlled the whole with the aid of a Manager and subordinate staff of officers.

In the year preceding the Zemindar's death the cost of the Huzur establishment was Rupees 11,620-3-0, and of the taluq establishments Rupees 17,939-8-0.

A survey establishment and a staff of Vakils for various duties connected with the estate were maintained at a cost of Rupees 1,038 and 3,696, respectively.

The cost of what may be called the public establishments of the estate was therefore, in 1876-77, Rupees 34,293-11-0.

(*b*.) *Private Establishments.*—The private establishments were—

(1.) Domestic.
(2.) Out-door.

(1.) *Domestic.*—In the former was included the expenditure not only on account of domestics properly so-called but for such persons as storekeepers, guards, pundits, astrologers, logicians, schoolmasters, doctors, coachmen, tailors, carpenters, smiths, bearers, lascars, and shikaries.

The total cost of these *domestics* for the year was Rupees 42,172, of which Rupees 22,384 were paid in cash, while Rupees 19,788 represent the commuted value of wages paid in grain.

(2.) *Out-door.*—Under this head were embraced—

1.—The establishments in charge of the outlying forts and choultries, the cost of which was Rupees 1,743-6-0.

2.—The establishments for the management and working of the home farms These cost Rupees 41,480-7-10, of which Rupees 5,076 represent supervision and Rupees 36,404-7-10 the commuted value of the grain wages paid to permanent farm servants and temporary laborers. There are forty-seven of these farms situated in as many villages. Their total extent is Acres 3,000·97 dry, Acres 5,747·39 wet, and Acres 158·40 Zarib or garden, or Acres 8,906·76 in all.

3.—The establishments entertained for the management of the sixteen topes. and gardens belonging to the estate.

	RS.	A.	P.
* Cash payment ..	5,402	15	0
Grain do. ...	156	13	0
	5,559	12	0

These cost Rupees 6,288-12-0, of which Rupees 729 represent the money cost of supervision and Rupees 5,559-12-0* the gardeners' wages.

4.—The cost of the establishments entertained to look after the horses, elephants, camels, cattle, &c., at Nuzvid.

This amounted to Rupees 6,549-7-0.

The establishments of the estate, public and private, therefore cost for the year Rupees 1,32,527-11-10. The miscellaneous expenditure of the estate amounted to Rupees 2,80[illegible]12-11-8, the most noticeable items of which were—

	RS.	A.	P.
1. Kitchen	18,609	14	0
2. Cost of feeding the horses, elephants, camels, cattle, &c., at Nuzvid	27,612	0	0
3. Repairs to tanks and choultries	19,765	15	3
4. Grain purchased	18,666	10	1
5. Merahs and fees paid to officials	22,672	11	4
6. Fees to Pleaders, &c	10,127	0	0
7. Amount expended on the "Galigopuram" (Temple Steeple) at Agiripalli now in course of construction.	16,575	11	9
8. Purchase of cloths...	11,589	4	2

No attempt appears to have been made to keep the public or *quasi*-public expenses of the estate separate and apart from expenditure which was purely private.

8. PROPOSALS.—(*i*) *Management of the Estate.*—The public establishments now existing cost, as has been shown, Rupees 34,293-11-0.

Establishment.	Existing.			Proposed.
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.
1. Huzur	11,620	3	0	9,132
2. Taluq	17,939	8	0	21,840
3. Survey	1,038	0	0	1,128
4. Vakils	3,696	0	0	864
Total ...	34,293	11	0	32,964

These the Temporary Deputy Collector who was deputed to take charge of the estate and to prepare a scheme for its management proposes to replace by establishments costing Rs. 32,964 as shown in the margin.

The main feature of the Deputy Collector's scheme is reduction of the number and increase of the pay of the officers employed.

In the Huzur the present Manager on Rupees 150 is to be replaced by a Manager on Rupees 350.

In the taluqs the salaries of the Tahsildars is raised from Rupees 40 and Rupees 75 to Rupees 100 and 150.

Both in the Huzur and in the taluqs the clerks are fewer but their pay is higher.

The result on the whole is a reduction of Rupees 2,488-3-0 in the Huzur establishment and an increase of Rupees 3,900-8-0 in that of the taluqs.

The survey establishment would cost Rupees 90 more than before, and the Vakils whom it is proposed to reduce from 9 to 3, Rupees 2,832 less. The avowed object of these changes is "to secure efficiency."

This is equivalent to saying that the existing establishments are inefficient and must be replaced by new men. It would be ridiculous to increase the pay of efficient men for no other reason than that the estate has been taken under the Court of Wards.

The proposals of the Deputy Collector involve a revolution therefore—the whole sale replacement of the officers selected and appointed by the late Zemindar by others to be obtained from—where?

The applications which I have received for employment supply the answer.

Superannuated pensioners of Government and present incumbents of Government offices have expressed their readiness to place their services at my disposal for employment in the estate for a consideration.

I am unable to concur in the opinion that is implied in the Deputy Collector's proposals.

The late Zemindar "managed his estate with care and liberality" (Board's Proceedings, No. 3,718, dated 10th August 1877).

With the agency which he employed he in the course of a few years extricated it from its financial encumbrances and made it thoroughly solvent. It is absurd to suppose that a man of so much business talent would employ inefficient officers.

The services of those officers were obtained for much lower salaries than the Deputy Collector proposes for the men by whom it is intended to replace them.

These new men must be either Government pensioners or present incumbents of Government offices.

The former would be glad of anything that would increase their pensions, the latter expect higher pay in order to provide for their contributions to their pension fund.

I can give no encouragement to their hopes or aspirations.

I consider that in an estate managed as Nuzvid has been as little change as possible should be made in the public establishments, and that when made they should be made as provided in the regulation by the Manager, subject to the control of the Collector and the Court of Wards.

9. In this office No. 2,616, dated 17th November 1877, Temporary Deputy Collector K. Subbarayudu Garu was nominated Manager.

The nomination was distasteful to some of the members of the family, and especially to the Rani, the mother of the minor Zemindar.

The Court for this reason considered it of doubtful propriety and at the same time expressed the opinion that I, who as Collector, would be responsible for the management of the estate should have a voice in the matter.

Before taking over charge I requested Mr. Leman to make such arrangements for the management of the estate as he considered to be best.

I thought that his long and recent experience of the district and its affairs would be a better guide to the selection of a Manager than my comparative ignorance.

If therefore the nomination of K. Subbarayudu Garu had been agreeable to the Rani and the family I could not possibly have objected to it.

As it is, the appointment is not in my opinion desirable, nor is it any longer wished for by K. Subbarayadu himself, who has, till the present time, been merely in charge under the orders of the Collector for the Court of Wards.

The question therefore comes to whom should the managership be entrusted.

10. In this office No. 15, dated 20th August 1877, it was mentioned that the Rani, who was opposed to the assumption of the estate by the Court of Wards, wished to appoint one of the Pleaders of the District Court as Diwan for the management of the estate till the minor Zemindar came of age some four or five years hence.

This proposal was not viewed with favor by Mr. Leman, on the ground that the Rani's nominee had no revenue experience and, as a Pleader, would be interested in protracting litigation.

The Pleader alluded to is Singaraz Venkatasubbarayudu Garu, a Vakil of the High Court and Government Vakil in the District Court of Kistna.

For years he was one of the trusted advisers of the late Zemindar, and he was chief in the conduct of the defence of the suits brought by his brothers for the partition of the estate.

It is he that has hitherto carried on the correspondence with the lawyers engaged to oppose the appeal now pending in the Privy Council.

If he has no "revenue experience," by which is meant that he has never served Government in the Revenue Department, he has what is far more valuable—a thorough and intimate knowledge of the affairs of the estate combined with great talent and capacity for business.

To this day it is the desire of the Rani that he should be appointed. The salary proposed by the Rani is Rupees 500 a month.

That he would accept less is improbable, for his practice must be nearly if not quite equal to that. That he would as a Pleader be interested in protracting litigation to the detriment of the estate is, in my opinion, an unmerited and gratuitous slur upon the character of a man whom I have never known to be other than honorable. The wish of the Rani is in this respect the wish of her son. Nothing can be more desirable than that the wishes of those chiefly interested in the estate should in the brief period of the Court's management be consulted and as far as possible met.

To the other members of the family I cannot concede the right of questioning the desire of the Rani.

Of the late Zemindar's four surviving brothers, three are doing their best to rend the estate asunder by suits at law: one only remained loyal to him and to the estate and he too, since his brother's death, has quarrelled with his widow.

It is my opinion that for the management of an estate under the Court of Wards persons not in the service of Government should, if possible, be employed. I do not look upon an estate under management as a mere means of bettering the condition of Government employés.

I therefore commend to the Court the Rani's wish with my most cordial recommendation that it be acceded to.

The estate can well afford the charge, which is about 1 per cent. of the yearly income.

11. The present office of Manager may be retained under another name—Huzur Sheristadar—an office which will be necessary, as the Manager must often be absent from head-quarters and some one must be responsible for the accounts.

Beyond filling the place occupied by the late Zemindar in the management of the estate, I do not propose at present to make any change in either the Huzur or taluq establishments.

The officers of both were selected and appointed by the late Zemindar, and I think it quite unnecessary to turn out men well versed in the affairs of the estate for new men who would have everything to learn.

The initiative in changes or appointments rests under the regulation with the Manager.

12. In a demi-official, dated 20th December 1877, from the Court, there was communicated to me "the desire of Government that the present management of the home farms should be interfered with as little as possible."

It is my very strong opinion that in everything existing arrangements should be disturbed as little, and that the wishes of the Rani as representing her minor son should be met as far as possible.

The management of the Court of Wards will extend over less than five years.

Violent changes, though the changes may in themselves seem not undesirable, or the introduction of new methods of management are in my opinion to be deprecated.

The estate needs no nursing, and all that is necessary for us to do is to take such measures as will guard against fraud, waste, and dilapidation.

The custom of the estate should as far as possible be followed.

I propose therefore that the present arrangements for the management of the home farms, topes and gardens, choultries and forts, pagodas and live-stock—their establishment and feeding charges—should be continued and kept up as appointed by the late Zemindar.

Why should the home and its arrangements be broken up?

It would be of little use to sell horses, elephants, camels and the like, which the dignity of his house would compel the young Zemindar to buy again when he came of age.

The charges on these accounts, which, when reviewing the arrangements existing while the Zemindar lived, were classed under private expenditure, must, now that the estate is under management, be classed as public or quasi-public expenditure.

The total public and quasi-public charge would therefore be—

	Rs.
Public—	
Huzur Establishment	1,468
Taluq do.	1,495
Survey do.	86
Feeding charges of horses, &c.	2,301
Quasi-public—	
1. Establishments in charge of Forts and Choultries	145
2. Home Farms establishments	3,456
3. Topes and Gardens establishments	524
4. Establishments in charge of horses, &c.	546

Rupees 10,021 a month or Rupees 1,20,252 a year.

I have made no provision for Vakils as I do not consider them necessary. The work they are at present retained for can be done by the post or by other officers of the estate.

13. (2) *Maintenance of the family.*—The late Zemindar left two widows, by the one of whom he had a daughter who is now the wife of the Pittapoor Zemindar.

The other is the mother of the minor Zemindar and his two younger brothers.

Four brothers, a step-mother, and the widow of a brother who predeceased him survive the Zemindar.

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For the maintenance of these different members of the family the Temporary Deputy Collector has proposed the following scale of monthly allowances :—

	Rs.
1. To the minor Zemindar and his two brothers	600
2. To three brothers of the late Zemindar—	
(1) Rangayya Apparow Garu; (2) Simhadri Apparow Garu; and (3) Venkatramayya Apparow Garu, at Rupees 400 each	1,200
3. To four widows at Rupees 200 each—	
(1) Lakshminarasamma, mother of the minor; (2) Venkataramanayya, elder widow of the late Zemindar; (3) Venkataramayya, step-mother of the late Zemindar; and (4) Kanakamma, widow of the predeceased mother of the late Zemindar	800
4. To the minor son of the late Rajah's predeceased brother	200
Total	2,800

* Including—

	Rs.
1. Head Tutor	50
2. Sanscrit Tutor	15
3. Hindustani do.	30
Total	95

For the minor Zemindar and his brothers an establishment* costing Rupees 440-4-0 is provided.

The allowances for the maintenance of the family would thus cost Rupees 3,240-4-0 a month or Rupees 38,883 a year.

To one of the late Zemindar's brothers no allowance has been assigned.

He was the plaintiff in Original Suit No. 17 of 1871, the appeal from the decree of the District and High Courts in which is now pending in the Privy Council.

By marriage he has acquired one of the two shares into which the Mailavaram estate is divided.

The Deputy Collector's proposals for the management of the estate commended themselves but little to me, but his proposals for the maintenance of this ancient and honorable family commend themselves still less.

In the first place the allowances to the minor Zemindar and his brothers are evidently calculated at Rupees 200 a month each, that is, at half what is allowed for each of their uncles.

In the next place the allowance of the minor Zemindar's mother is the same as that of the widow of a brother of the Zemindar, while the minor son of the latter gets an allowance equal to that of each of the Zemindar's sons.

Lastly and chiefly, I cannot concede to any member of the family the right to separate maintenance.

When the late Zemindar died the family was undivided.

His brother Venkatanarasimha Apparow Garu, the plaintiff in Original Suit No. 17 of 1871, alone lived separate and apart.

Two other brothers (1) Simhadri Apparow Garu, and (2) Venkatramayya Apparow Garu, to whom the Deputy Collector proposes to assign allowances of Rupees 400 each, were co-plaintiffs in Original Suit No. 2 of 1873, the object of which was like that of Original Suit No. 17 of 1871 to divide the estate.

Notwithstanding their efforts thus to dismember the estate the late Zemindar maintained these two brothers till he died.

They had no separate allowances however, but were simply maintained as members of the Zemindar's family.

So long as the estate is held, as it has been held to be indivisible, no claim to maintenance can be enforced as a right.

A claim to maintenance is based on the divisibility of the joint and common property of a Hindu family.

When an estate is declared to be indivisible it is *pro tanto* delared to be outside ordinary Hindu Law.

Maintenance being an incident arising out of, and attaching to, the divisibility of Hindu family property may in such a case be conceded of grace, but cannot be demanded as a right.

I do not think therefore that it is either necessary or proper that separate allowances should be provided by the Court of Wards for the various members of the family.

The brothers of the late Zemindar, for whom the Deputy Collector provides allowances, do not, it is true, pull well with the mother of the young Zemindar, and concord between them and her is probably not to be looked for.

That this is ground for providing for them separate allowances I cannot admit.

It is not probable that the divisions in the family will be healed by the coming of age of the young Zemindar.

It is not very probable that he would be willing to acknowledge claims made by his uncles for separate maintenance.

What the Zemindar cannot be expected to do I see no reason for his trustees the Court of Wards doing for him.

Three of the brothers by bringing suits for the partition of the estate have put themselves beyond consideration; by their claim to definite and divided shares in the estate they have denied their title to maintenance.

The fourth brother, Rangayya Apparow Garu, from his loyalty to his brother is entitled to more consideration, but it would not, in my opinion, be proper to provide for him separate maintenance.

I consider that the condition of the family as existing when the Zemindar died should not be altered, and that those members of it who do not consent to abide by the conditions of this family life should shift for themselves.

14. The allowances proposed by the Deputy Collector are miserable pittances utterly unsuited to the family and the estate.

Niggardliness in the allowances of a family like that of Nuzvid would be productive only of evil.

Parsimony on our part would be surely supplemented by the ready purse of the money-lender.

I propose therefore, instead of assiguing to such members of the family as may appear to be entitled to maintenance driblet-allowances that must be always inadequate, to allot a liberal sum for the due and proper maintenance of the family.

This sum should, in my opinion, be not less than Rupees 5,000 a month or Rupees 60,000 a year.

The tenth part of the yearly rent roll is not, in my opinion, an excessive allowance for the maintenance of a noble family.

15. The question then comes to whom should this be paid, in other words who should be the guardian and personal representative of the minor Zemindar.

In this office No. 15, dated 20th August 1877, Rajah Vellanki Jagannadha Row, the maternal grandfather of the minor Zemindar, was nominated guardian.

The Board in their Proceedings, No. 4,346, dated 17th September 1877, took no notice of the nomination.

There can be no doubt that this nomination has excited the jealousy of the minor's paternal uncles, and for this reason I think that his appointment is to be deprecated.

No one, however, can object to the appointment of a mother as guardian to her child if there is nothing against her.

From the Rani's letters to me written with her own hand, I judge her to be a woman of sound sense and discretion and of education far beyond what is common among ladies of her class.

I propose, therefore, that the Rani should be appointed guardian of her sons, and that the allowance for the family be paid to her. She has evidently the best interests of her sons and of the estate at heart.

Her desire is that the estate be well managed and her sons well educated.

16. For the latter purpose it is her wish that a European tutor be appointed on such salary, not exceeding Rupees 500 a month, as the Court of Wards may think proper.

I proposed that the boys should be educated in Madras or in Rajahmundry or Masulipatam, but the Rani and her sons showed such very great reluctance to the proposal that I could not press it.

The education of the boys has been neglected. The minor Zemindar is a very fine lad, but rather soft.

The second boy is reported to be exceedingly bright and clever.

The third is promising.

The healthy influence of an English gentleman superintending their studies would be invaluable.

Should the Court accede to the wishes of the Rani, and her wishes in this respect have my warmest support, I have to request that the tutor to be appointed should be selected in Madras.

17. To sum up taking the income of the estate at Rupees 6,00,000, the proposed charges against it will be for—

	RS.
(1). Management...	1,20,252
(2). Maintenance...	60,000
(3). Education	6,000

or Rupees 1,86,252 a year, leaving a balance for miscellaneous expenditure and investment of Rupees 4,13,748.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From K. SUBBARAYADU, Temporary Deputy Collector, to W. WILSON, Esq., Collector of the Kistna District, dated Nuzvid, 27th December 1878, No. 36.

I HAVE the honor to submit my proposals regarding the management of the Nuzvid Estate.

2. *Divisions.*—The estate is composed of four divisions, viz.:—

1. Nuzvid proper.
2. Singagudem.
3. Bhimole.
4. Anumullanka

Nuzvid proper is the ancient Zemindari of Nuzvid, and it pays a peishcush of Rs. 95,467-7-3, water-tax of Rupees 19,100, and road-cess of Rupees 13,198-7-0. It is divided into six parganahs—Vuyyur, Medur, Nunnastalam, Gollapalli, Chatrayi, and Vijayarayi. Vijayarayi is situated in the Ellore Taluq of the Godavery District, Chatrayi in the Tiruvur Division, and the rest in the Nuzvid Division. All these adjoin one another.

3. Singagudem was formerly a village appertaining to the parganah of Vijayarayi. It was granted as a Mokhasa to Kotagiri Konayya subject to the payment of Rupees 138-9-5 per annum for certain service rendered to the Zemindar. For misbehaviour on the part of Mokha-

sadar Kotagiri Lingayya it was resumed by Government in 1805. The jodi was paid by Government up to 1834, when it was permanently assessed and made over to the Zemindar. Its peishcush is Rupees 46 and road-cess Rupees 26-10-8.

4. The Muttas of Bhimole and Anumullanka are in the Yernagudem Taluq of the Godavery District and are far away from the Zemindari. In 1840 Bhimole was purchased by Rajah Sobhanadri Apparow Bahadur from Zallapalli Ramakristnamma and Hanumanla for Rupees 4,832. In 1850 Annumullanka was purchased by the same gentleman from Manyam Venkataratnam for Rupees 2,715. Their peishcush and road-cess are Rupees 3,642 and Rupees 406-5-8 respectively.

5. Lists of villages and their hamlets are enclosed.

6. *Taluqs.*—Vuyyur and Medur from one taluq and the Tahsildar is stationed at Vuyyur. The whole of this taluq is delta and is irrigated by the Puller, New Branch Channel, Ryves' Channel, and Bandar Canal. Nunnastalam is the second taluq and Agiripalli is the Tahsildar's station. A portion of this taluq is delta irrigated by the Ellore Canal. Gollapalli, Chatrayi, and Vijayarayi including Singagudem from the third taluq and the Tahsildar stays at Nuzvid. This is entirely an upland taluq. An officer stationed at Gajjayaram manages the Muttas of Bhimole and Anumullanka. Both of these are upland tracts.

7. I beg to propose that the present taluqs be retained unaltered as their formation appears to be convenient for administrative purposes. Remittances from the villages of the three taluqs may be sent to the Tahsildars, who may make their remittances to the Collector's Treasury in the same manner as Government Tahsildars do. Policemen will be required to guard treasuries and to escort remittances for the three taluqs. At present the officer in charge of Bhimole and Anumullanka collects the revenue, pays the peishcush and road-cess into the treasury of Yernagudem Taluq and remits the surplus to Nuzvid. As these Muttas are isolated tracts, situated at a distance from each other, it is more convenient that each of them should be placed under the supervision of a Revenue Inspector. The village remittances may be sent direct to the Government Taluq of Yernagudem as is done in the case of some estates in the Godavery District, which are under the management of the Court of Wards. After deducting the peishcush and road-cess the surplus may be credited to the estate.

8. *Establishments.*—List of the existing and proposed public establishments are enclosed They may be classed as follows :—

1. Huzur Establishment.
2. Taluq do.
3. Establishment for Home Farms.
4. Do. for Topes.
5. Establishment of Vakils.
6. Survey Establishment.
7. Establishment for Choultries and Forts.
8. Do. for Temples.

(1.) *Huzur Establishment.*—The establishment proposed for the Manager's office is necessary for the proper discharge of duties connected with this large estate. Eighteen Peons on a salary of Rupees 3 each are required to guard the property which may be retained in charge of the Manager. The Peons employed as guards are paid at this rate. Each batch is composed of six Peons. I think it is necessary to employ at least three sets of these men, and I do not propose any increase in their pay as their services are required only for a few hours a day.

(2.) *Taluq Establishment.*—I have increased the salaries of Tahsildars and Taluq Sheristadars, dispensed with Deputy Tahsildars altogether, and decreased the number and increased the salaries of Revenue Inspectors and Peons. These are the most important changes I have introduced. The Tahsildars' and Sheristadars' salaries must be increased to secure the efficiency of public service. I have proposed 150 Rupees for the Tahsildar at Vuyyur. This taluq yields a revenue of Rupees 3,35,385. The Tahsildar of a Government Taluq paying a similar amount gets 200 Rupees. When this is taken into consideration you will be pleased to observe that the amount fixed is as economical as it can possibly be. I have proposed 100 Rupees for the Tahsildars of Nunnastalam and Gollapalli. These taluqs pay Rupees 1,36,348 and 72,964 respectively. Tahsildars of similar Government taluqs get Rupees 150. Sheristadars in Government taluqs get Rupees 60. I have fixed their salaries at Rupees 50. Besides an additional Inspector and his Peon I have given two more Gumastahs and five more Peons for Vuyyur as the immense number of debts due to the estate imposes upon the taluq establishment much extra work. I have divided the taluqs into firkas of convenient size and placed a Revenue Inspector in charge of each. The Revenue Inspectors in charge of Bhimole and Anumullanka may get less than the others as their work will be comparatively less.

(3.) *Establishment for Home Farms.*—Besides the fixed establishment shown in the enclosed list, extra hands, such as coolies and watchmen, are employed at times. The present arrangements need not be disturbed until the end of the current fasli, and the Tahsildars may be entrusted with the supervision of these farms until then. From the next fasli they will have to be rented out by public auction from year to year.

(4.) *Establishment for Topes.*—Topes Nos. 2 and 3 at Nuzvid appear to be in the occupation of Rajah Venkatramayya Apparow Bahadur and Rajah Rangayya Apparow Bahadur respectively. I think that they will have to be left in their possession and the present establishment withdrawn. These gentlemen will have to pay the establishment in future from the allowances that may be paid to them. Tope No. 6 does not require a gardener. The present man is engaged otherwise. The Gumastah at Medur and the Nigabavan at Masulipatam are unnecessary. I have therefore omitted these servants from the list of the proposed establishment.. In some of the topes permanent and temporary coolies are employed. I have converted the grain payments to permanent coolies into salaries and entered them as gardeners. I have omitted the temporary coolies. For the present no more alterations appear to be necessary. Changes may from time to time be made in the numbers and salaries of these servants as experience may demand.

(5.) *Establishment of Vakils.*—At present there are Vakils at various stations. I think that they are necessary only at three places—Bezwada, Gannavaram, and Bandar. The one at Bezwada is required to render service in connection with summary suits, which may from time to time be filed in the Head Assistant Collector's office. I have not altered his present salary. His Peon's pay is however increased a little. The Vakil at Gannavaram is necessary to get Puttas and Muchilikas registered and to attend to the appraisement and sale of property attached under the Rent Recovery Act. The pay of this individual and his Peon are slightly increased. There are four Vakils now at Masulipatam. The services of one of them are required to superintend the tope at Machavaram, to instruct the Vakils in the District Court in connection with the suits against the estate, and to attend miscellaneous work in the Collector's office. His pay is fixed at Rupees 15.

(6.) *Survey Establishment.*—The Vuyyur Taluq alone has been surveyed and mapped. The men on the Survey Establishment are now employed on various dates. They must in future be put on their legitimate work. A few alterations are made in the number and salaries of these servants.

(7.) *Establishments for Choultries and Forts.*—I have fixed a salary instead of payment in rice to the person in this choultry at Nuzvid and have provided for a sweeper. I have reduced the establishment of the forts at Agiripalli and Vuyyur nearly to the strength of that at Gollapalli. The Peons are employed in guarding them and the maid servants in keeping them clean. Further changes may be necessary after inspection.

(8.) *Establishment, &c., of Temples.*—The following statements are enclosed :—

Two lists of existing and proposed establishments to be paid out of the funds of the estate.

One statement showing the expenditure in Fasli 1286 from the funds of the estate on account of festivals, &c.

The existing establishment is slightly revised. Where these servants are paid in rice, money payments in round numbers are substituted. I have omitted one man who is paid about Rupees 20, because his services do not appear to be necessary. The Gumastah and Peons in charge of the quarries will have to be retained until the stones are brought to the temple at Agiripalli, where a steeple is being constructed. The Survey Inspector, who is in charge of the temple and the works connected with it, says that the Maistries cannot be reduced until the work of making certain copper idols is finished, as it is partly done. As the construction of the steeple for which these Maistries have been sent for from the south will be stopped ; their services can be dispensed with as soon as the work in hand is completed, which will take about two months. The establishment on the whole requires revision, which must take place after inspection.

The expense on account of the daily offerings in a few and of the festivals in all the temples is met from the funds of the estate. The expenditure during the last fasli on this account is shown in the above statement.

The amount spent for the daily offerings in several of the temples is borne by their income ; a statement showing the income and expenditure of such temples is not yet furnished to me. The chief of these is the one at Agiripalli, which is endowed with Agraharams and Inams.

9. The following statements showing the private establishments are enclosed :—

1 List of the existing establishments, &c.
1 Do. do. establishment in charge of live stock.
1 List of the proposed establishment for the minor Zemindar and Guardian.
1 Do. do. do. in charge of live stock.
1 Account showing the household expenses for Fasli 1286.
1 Do. do. the expenses for the keep of live stock for Fasli 1286.

10. The establishments for the minor Zemindar and Guardian are proposed with due regard to economy and necessity. The establishment in charge of live stock as now proposed must be considered temporary. As soon as it is determined what animals are to be sold and what are to be left for the use of the late Zemindar's brothers, this establishment will have to be revised.

11. The subjoined statement shows the members of the family. Allowances are proposed to such of them as have a *primâ facie* claim on the estate for their maintenance:—

Names.	Relationship with the late Rajah.	Remarks.	Amount per Mensem.
			Rs.
1. Rajagopala Appa Row	Minor sons of the late Zemindar.	.....	600
2. Ramachendra Appa Row ...			
3. Varadaraja Appa Row... ...			
*4. Rangayya Appa Row			
†5. Venkata Narsimha Appa Row.	Brothers of the late Zemindar.	* During the time of the late Rajah this gentleman's expenses are said to have been borne by him to a greater extent.	400
6. Simhadri Appa Row			400
7. Venkatramayya AppaRow ...		† This gentleman and his family live separately but they get some provisions from the family store. He has some lands in his exclusive possession which are said to have been left for his maintenance by the late Zemindar.	400
8 Boy	Minor son of Venkatadri Appa Row, a deceased brother of do.		
‡9. Venkataramanayya	Widows of the late Rajah ...	.....	200
10. Lakshminarasamma		‡ This lady is now at Kirlampudi in her father's house.	200
11. Venkatramanayya	Step-mother of do.	.....	
12. Venkata Chinnamma	Wife of No. 5.	.....	200
13. Child	Minor son of do.	.....	
14. Children	Minor daughters of do.	This lady with her son is at Narsarowpeta in her father's house.	200
15.	Widow of Venkatadri Appa Row, a deceased brother of the late Rajah.	This girl is at Seniyarappeta in the Ellore Zemindarni's house.	
16. Kanakamma	Minor daughter of No. 4.	This lady is the wife of Pittapore Rajah's son and is at Pittapore.	
17. Girl	Step-sister of the late Rajah ...	This lady is the wife of Pittapore Rajah and is at Pittapore.	
18. Rangamma	Daughter of do.		
19. Subbamma			

12. The following is the list of live stock at Nuzvid :—

52 Horses and ponies.
5 Country ponies.
12 Elephants.
224 Cattle.
10 Camels.
1 Cheeta.
1 Elk.

The average feeding charges in Fasli 1286 amounted to Rupees 1,117 per mensem. This bears no proportion to the present expense. The prices of pulses are dearer now. Straw was collected in villages free of cost. Home farms used to supply this to a great extent. Now all this has to be purchased. The present monthly expense is estimated at Rupees 2,301.

13. I have called upon the Manager to send me the following statements :—

(1.) Statement showing the debts due to and by the estate.
(2.) Do. do. the outstanding arrears.
(3.) Do. do. the particulars of public works under construction or repair.
(4.) Do. do. the receipts and charges of the last five faslis if procurable, or of one fasli, and of the period since the death of the late Zemindar. Only a portion of the last of these returns has been received.

14. The annexed abstract shows the approximate income and the particulars of the existing and proposed expenses.

Receipts or Charges.	Public or Private.	Particulars.	As existing. Per Mensem.	As existing. Per Annum.	As proposed. Per Mensem.	As proposed. Per Annum.	Difference. Per Mensem.	Difference. Per Annum.
	.....	.....	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 6,78,687 4 0	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 6,78,637 4 0	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. ...
Income for Fasli 1286.								
Charges... ...	Public Establishment.	1. Huzur	968 5 7	11,620 3 0	761 0 0	9,132 0 0	— 207 5 7	— 2,488 3 0
		2. Talugs	1,494 15 4	17,939 8 0	1,820 0 0	21,840 0 0	+ 325 0 8	+ 3,900 8 0
		3. Home Farms	2,753 7 8	33,029 12 0	2,761 7 8	33,137 12 0	+ 9 0 0	+ 108 0 0
		4. Topes	511 9 0	6,138 13 0	338 8 0	4,062 0 0	— 173 1 0	— 2,076 13 0
		5. Vakils	308 0 0	3,696 0 0	73 0 0	864 0 0	— 236 0 0	— 2,832 0 0
		6. Survey	86 8 0	1,038 0 0	94 0 0	1,128 0 0	+ 7 8 0	+ 90 0 0
		7. Choultries and Forts	145 4 6	1,743 6 0	91 0 0	1,093 0 0	— 54 4 6	— 555 6 0
		8. Pagodas	1,627 0 8	19,524 8 0	1,593 3 6	19,105 13 0	— 34 14 3	— 418 11 0
		Total ...	7,894 2 9	94,730 1 0	7,538 3 1	90,457 9 0	— 356 0 8	— 4,272 8 0
	Private Establishment.	1. Minor's and Guardian's establishment	3,536 13 4	42,432 0 0	440 4 0	5,283 0 0	— 3,096 9 4	— 37,039 0 0
		2. Establishment for live stock	545 12 7	6,549 7 0	403 0 0	4,836 0 0	— 142 12 7	— 1,713 7 0
		Total ...	4,073 9 11	48,871 7 0	843 4 0	10,119 0 0	— 3,229 5 11	— 38,752 7 0
		3. Allowances...	1,550 13 2	18,609 14 0	2,500 0 0	33,000 0 0	+ 1,249 2 0	+ 14,990 2 9
		4. Feeding charges for live stock ...	2,301 0 0	27,612 0 0	2,301 0 0	27,612 0 0	...	...
		Total ...	3,851 13 2	46,221 14 0	5,101 0 0	61,212 0 0	+ 1,249 2 10	+ 14,990 2 0
	Total Private ...		7,924 7 1	95,903 5 0	5,944 4 0	71,331 0 0	— 1,980 3 1	— 23,763 5 0
	Total Private and Public ...		15,818 9 10	1,89,823 6 0	13,482 5 1	1,61,788 9 0	— 2,336 3 9	—28,034 13 0
		Peishcush	...	99,155 7 3	...	99,155 7 3	...	...
		Road-cess	...	13,631 7 4	...	13,631 7 4	...	...
		Water-tax	...	19,100 0 0	...	19,100 0 0	...	...
		Quit-rent, Road-cess, and Water-tax on Inams ...	...	10,000 0 0	...	10,000 0 0	...	...
		Total ...	...	1,41,886 14 7	...	1,41,886 14 7	...	...
		Total Charges ...	15,818 9 10	3,31,710 4 7	13,482 5 1	3,03,675 7 7	— 2,336 3 9	—28,034 13 0
		Remainder ...	...	3,46,926 15 5	...	3,74,961 12 5	...	+ 28,034 13 0

* The Manager has not yet given the exact amount paid to Government on this account.

15. The income of Fasli 1286 cannot be taken as a guide because it includes the arrears of previous faslis which were collected to a great extent. Paddy, tobacco, &c., from the home farms were partly sold and partly consumed. Only the value of the quantities sold was credited in the accounts. From the next fasli these farms will cease. Rupees 6,00,000 may be taken as the approximate income per annum.

16. As the establishment on home farms will be reduced there will be a saving of Rupees 33,029 per annum. I have not included the charge for Police guards referred to in paragraph 7 as it must be ascertained in communication with the Superintendent of Police. At present the sum to be spent for the establishment and feeding charges of live stock comes to Rupees 32,448 per annum. If two-thirds of this can be reduced the annual expenditure will then be Rupees 2,38,023 + 10,816 = 2,48,839. The charge for Police guards taken into account, the total expenditure per annum may be brought within Rupees 2,60,000. Leaving Rupees 40,000 for sums which may remain uncollected, and for any other expenses which may eventually be found necessary, there will be a net income of Rupees 3,00,000 per annum.

In conclusion, I beg to bring to your favorable consideration the case of certain blind and lame persons who are supported by the Zemindar. Certain annual payments are made to the temples at Sriperumbudur, Srirangam, Mangalagiri, and Narsarowpeta. Some of these payments are of long duration and are supported by puttas issued by the late Zemindar. If you think that such allowances can be continued, I shall report the cases after inquiry. I have not included the above charges in my proposals as I doubt whether the Court of Wards will allow them.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) D. PURUSHOTTAMAYA,
Deputy Collector.

From W. WILSON, Esq., Collector of the Kistna District, to C. A. GALTON, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Court of Wards, dated Masulipatam, 23rd February 1878, No. 79.

WITH reference to the correspondence noted in the margin, I have the honor to inform you that the Rani of Nuzvid has nominated her father Rajah Vellanki Jagannadha Row as guardian of her son, the minor Zemindar of Nuzvid.

Letter to Court, No. 57, 25th January 1878.
Telegram from Court, 14th February 1878.

2. This nomination I have the honor to submit for the approval of the Court.

WITH the first of the letters above recorded, the Collector of the Kistna District submits detailed proposals for the management of the Nuzvid Estate lately taken under the charge of the Court of Wards.

2. When the estate came into the hands of the late Zemindar in 1868 it was heavily encumbered, but his management was so successful that the balance to credit is now estimated by Mr. Wilson at Rupees 3,93,503 exclusive of the value of personal property of all kinds. The yearly rent-roll is roughly taken at Rupees 6,00,000, from which nearly a lakh and-a-half has to be deducted on account of the Government dues, leaving 4½ lakhs for the management of the estate and the maintenance of the family.

3. Having thus indicated the amount of the funds available, Mr. Wilson proceeds to submit his proposals for the management of the estate and the education of the Minor. His letter is wise and considerate and his recommendations generally are highly approved. The scheme drawn up by the Temporary Deputy Collector in charge need not be considered here in detail as it involves a complete revolution in the administration of the estate, while the Court fully concur in the opinion expressed by Mr. Wilson that in everything existing arrangements should be disturbed as little as possible during the short period that the Zemindari will be under their charge. It is also most desirable, especially under the circumstances represented in paragraph 14 of the Collector's letter, that due consideration should be given to the wishes of the Rani as representing her minor son, and her nomination, supported by Mr. Wilson, of Lingaraz Venkatasubbarayudu Garu as Manager is accepted accordingly.

4. To the Manager the Collector would give a salary of Rupees 500 per mensem, and would retain the present Manager in the position of Huzur Sheristadar on the pay now drawn by him, making no further changes for the present in either the Huzur

or Taluq establishments, and maintaining the home farms at their existing footing. These proposals have the full approval of the Court.

5. The arrangements to be made for the maintenance of the family have now to be considered.

The Court do not share Mr. Wilson's apprehensions regarding the grant of separate maintenance allowances to the brothers of the late Rajah, and doubt whether trouble is likely to be avoided by forcing them to live as members of the household or get nothing at all. Revised proposals should be submitted when the new Manager has entered upon his duties. It may be possible to effect an amicable settlement and stop litigation.

6. The Court concur in considering that Rupees 5,000 a-month would not be an excessive allowance for the maintenance of the family, and they will endeavor to secure the services of a European tutor for the Minor on a salary not exceeding Rupees 500 *per mensem*. It will also be necessary to provide a residence for the tutor. Mr. Wilson will select a site and have plans and estimates for a bungalow prepared for submission.

7. On the 14th instant, the Court telegraphed to the Collector that the appointment of the Rani as guardian was inadmissible under Section 9, Clause 4, of the Act, and suggested that the Rani should be asked to nominate some one in her confidence to take up the post. In the second of the letters above recorded, Mr. Wilson reports that the Rani has nominated her father Rajah Vellanki Jagannadha Row as guardian, and submits the nomination for the approval of the Court. Vellanki Jagannadha Row was nominated as guardian by Mr. Leman in his letter, dated 20th August 1877, No. 15, and in alluding to this nomination in paragraph 14 of his letter of the 25th January, Mr. Wilson remarks that the appointment is to be deprecated as having excited the jealousy of the Minor's paternal uncles, and proposes the Rani instead. Had the appointment of the Rani been otherwise admissible, the Court would gladly have accepted it as the one least likely to disturb the harmony of the family; but under all the circumstances, they consider that Vellanki Jagannadha Row is the most suitable guardian that can be found, and they resolve to appoint him accordingly.

Taking the annual rent-roll of the estate at Rupees 6,00,000, the annual expenditure under the arrangements above approved may be classed as under:—

	Rs.
Government dues	1,41,887
Management	1,20,252
Maintenance	60,000
Education	6,000
Miscellaneous Expenditure and Investment	2,71,861
Total ...	6,00,000

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) J. STURROCK,
Acting Sub-Secretary.

No. 228. ORDER THEREON, 24th April 1878, No. 614.

Miscellaneous.

HIS GRACE the Governor in Council concurs generally in the Court's approval of the arrangements which they have sanctioned for the management of the affairs of the Nuzvid Zemindari, and considers that the course which they have adopted is judicious.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Court of Wards.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

Govt. of (1878) [illegible]

REVENUE.

To

THE COURT OF WARDS.

Dated April 24th.

Read.

G.O., 24th April 1878, No. 614.

APRIL.

Nos. 227-228.

Nuzvid Zemindari, Kistna District.—Concerning generally in the Court's approval of the arrangements sanctioned for the management of the estate of —, and considering that the course adopted is judicious.

No. 628.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT OF WARDS, dated 9th March 1878.

Read the following papers:—

From W. WILSON, Esq., Collector of the Kistna District, to C. A. GALTON, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Court of Wards, dated Masulipatam, 25th January 1878, No. 57:—

IN Proceedings, Miscellaneous No. 14,393, dated 18th October 1877, the Board directed the submission of detailed proposals for the management of the Nuzvid estate, which on the death of the late Zemindar was, under the orders of Government, No. 3,088, dated 9th idem, taken under the Court of Wards.

* For instance—

1. A list of the debts due to and from the estate has not yet been furnished.
2. There is no complete account of the grain in store.
3. There is no account of outstanding arrears.
4. There is no account of public works under construction or repair.

2. All that should be known* has not yet been got, but the information now available is sufficient to enable me to address the Board.

3. When the Zemindar died on the 19th July 1877, there was deposited in the "Toshakhana" the following property, coin, bullion, and securities:—

	Rs.
1. Approximate value of plate and jewelry and bullion	8,429
2. Coin and Currency Notes	2,53,796
3. Promissory Notes of the Government of India	45,000
4. Receipt for an investment at Arbuthnot's	20,000
5. Several bonds of an approximate value of	36,751

Between the date of the Zemindar's death and the 3rd December 1877, when Temporary Deputy Collector K. Subbarayudu Garu, under the orders of the Collector, took charge of the estate for the Court of Wards, the cash receipts were Rupees 1,55,012, and cash disbursements Rupees 1,27,649.

Copy of Temporary Deputy Collector's letter will follow.

Some of the monies disbursed in this interval had not been accounted for; they were recovered and credited to the estate.

On the 28th December 1877, when the Deputy Collector sealed up the Treasury at Nuzvid, there were deposited therein the following property, coin, bullion, and securities:—

	Rs.
1. Approximate value of plate, jewelry and bullion..	9,177
2. Coin and Currency notes	2,93,902
3. Promissory Notes of the Government of India	50,000
4. Receipt for an investment at Arbuthnot's	20,000
5. Several bonds of an approximate value of	20,424

the value of which at the market prices of the day is about Rupees 3,93,503.

Since the 1st January 1878, there have been received in the treasury here Rupees 96,000 collections on account of rent, &c., due to the estate. The credit cash balance of the estate at this moment is therefore some Rupees 4,89,503.

4. From an account furnished by the late Zemindar's Manager it appears that from 1st July 1876 to 30th June 1877, that is, for the year immediately preceding the Zemindar's death, the gross revenue of the estate was Rupees 6,95,862-10-11, the expenditure Rupees 4,12,940-7-6, and the credit balance Rupees 2,82,922-3-5.

This, however, is an approximation only: the accounts of the estate do not appear to have been kept with sufficient exactness to make any thing better than an approximation possible.

Of the receipts, Rupees 5,33,324-11-1 were credited to the current rent of land: Rupees 1,33,313-5-9 to arrears, and Rs. 29,224-10-1 to collections on bonds. There

† Dating from Fasli 1240 to Fasli 1285.

has been no time to draw up similar statements for any of the years prior to 1876-77.

5. The beriz of the current year 1877-78 is Rupees 5,50,806-15-3. The gross receipts from the home farms is estimated on an average of five years and at the commutation price of Rupees 30 to the candy, at Rupees 85,456-13-3.

The gross income of the current year is therefore estimated to be Rupees 6,36,263-12-6.

For the purposes of this report the gross income of the estate may be taken to be Rupees 6,00,000 a year.

Excluding the value of grain in store, the value of horses, elephants, camels, and live-stock of all kinds and the value of all other personal property whatever the financial condition of the estate may be briefly summed up to be—

RS.	
50,000	in the funds;
40,424	lying at interest;
3,03,079	cash in hand including bullion;
and a yearly rent-roll of 6,00,000	

6. Deducting from the annual income, Rupees 1,41,886-14-7, the amount payable to Government, there remains some 4½ lakhs from which are to be provided the funds for the management of the estate and the maintenance of the family.

	RS.	A.	P.
Peishcush	99,155	7	3
Water-rate	19,100	0	0
Road-cess	13,631	7	4
Quit-rent, &c.	10,000	0	0
Total ...	1,41,886	14	7

These two points will be noticed in their order, but before considering any scheme for the future it will be well to glance at the arrangements that existed during the life-time of the late Zemindar.

7. The business qualities of Rajah Narayya Apparow were of a high order.

When the estate came into his hands on the death of his father in the end of 1868, it was heavily encumbered.

When he died it was clear with a handsome balance to its credit.

EXISTING ARRANGEMENTS—(*a*). *Public Establishments.*—The estate was divided into three taluqs—Vuyyur, Nunnastalam, and Gollapalli—each of which was administered by a Tahsildar.

The Zemindar at Nuzvid controlled the whole with the aid of a Manager and subordinate staff of officers.

In the year preceding the Zemindar's death the cost of the Huzur establishment was Rupees 11,620-3-0, and of the taluq establishments Rupees 17,939-8-0.

A survey establishment and a staff of Vakils for various duties connected with the estate were maintained at a cost of Rupees 1,038 and 3,696, respectively.

The cost of what may be called the public establishments of the estate was therefore, in 1876-77, Rupees 34,293-11-0.

(*b*.) *Private Establishments.*—The private establishments were—

(1.) Domestic.
(2.) Out-door.

(1.) *Domestic.*—In the former was included the expenditure not only on account of domestics properly so-called but for such persons as storekeepers, guards, pundits, astrologers, logicians, schoolmasters, doctors, coachmen, tailors, carpenters, smiths, bearers, lascars, and shikaries.

The total cost of these *domestics* for the year was Rupees 42,172, of which Rupees 22,384 were paid in cash, while Rupees 19,788 represent the commuted value of wages paid in grain.

(2.) *Out-door.*—Under this head were embraced—

1.—The establishments in charge of the outlying forts and choultries, the cost of which was Rupees 1,743-6-0.

2.—The establishments for the management and working of the home farms. These cost Rupees 41,480-7-10, of which Rupees 5,076 represent supervision and Rupees 36,404-7-10 the commuted value of the grain wages paid to permanent farm servants and temporary laborers. There are forty-seven of these farms situated in as many villages. Their total extent is Acres 3,000·97 dry, Acres 5,747·39 wet, and Acres 158·40 Zarib or garden, or Acres 8,906·76 in all.

3.—The establishments entertained for the management of the sixteen topes and gardens belonging to the estate.

	RS.	A.	P.
* Cash payment ..	5,402	15	0
Grain do. ...	156	13	0
	5,559	12	0

These cost Rupees 6,288-12-0, of which Rupees 729 represent the money cost of supervision and Rupees 5,559-12-0* the gardeners' wages.

4.—The cost of the establishments entertained to look after the horses, elephants, camels, cattle, &c., at Nuzvid.

This amounted to Rupees 6,549-7-0.

The establishments of the estate, public and private, therefore cost for the year Rupees 1,32,527-11-10. The miscellaneous expenditure of the estate amounted to Rupees 2,80,412-11-8, the most noticeable items of which were—

	RS.	A.	P.
1. Kitchen	18,609	14	0
2. Cost of feeding the horses, elephants, camels, cattle, &c., at Nuzvid	27,612	0	0
3. Repairs to tanks and choultries	19,765	14	3
4. Grain purchased	18,666	10	1
5. Merahs and fees paid to officials	22,672	11	4
6. Fees to Pleaders, &c	10,127	0	0
7. Amount expended on the "Galigoparam" (Temple Steeple) at Agiripalli now in course of construction.	16,575	11	9
8. Purchase of cloths	11,589	4	2

No attempt appears to have been made to keep the public or *quasi*-public expenses of the estate separate and apart from expenditure which was purely private.

8. PROPOSALS.—(*i*) *Management of the Estate.*—The public establishments now existing cost, as has been shown, Rupees 34,293-11-0.

Establishment.	Existing.			Proposed.
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.
1. Huzur	11,620	3	0	9,132
2. Taluq	17,939	8	0	21,840
3. Survey	1,038	0	0	1,128
4. Vakils	3,696	0	0	864
Total ...	34,293	11	0	32,964

These the Temporary Deputy Collector who was deputed to take charge of the estate and to prepare a scheme for its management proposes to replace by establishments costing Rs. 32,964 as shown in the margin.

The main feature of the Deputy Collector's scheme is reduction of the number and increase of the pay of the officers employed.

In the Huzur the present Manager on Rupees 150 is to be replaced by a Manager on Rupees 350.

In the taluqs the salaries of the Tahsildars is raised from Rupees 40 and Rupees 75 to Rupees 100 and 150.

Both in the Huzur and in the taluqs the clerks are fewer but their pay is higher.

The result on the whole is a reduction of Rupees 2,488-3-0 in the Huzur establishment and an increase of Rupees 3,900-8-0 in that of the taluqs.

The survey establishment would cost Rupees 90 more than before, and the Vakils whom it is proposed to reduce from 9 to 3, Rupees 2,832 less. The avowed object of these changes is "to secure efficiency."

This is equivalent to saying that the existing establishments are inefficient and must be replaced by new men. It would be ridiculous to increase the pay of efficient men for no other reason than that the estate has been taken under the Court of Wards.

The proposals of the Deputy Collector involve a revolution therefore—the wholesale replacement of the officers selected and appointed by the late Zemindar by others to be obtained from—where?

The applications which I have received for employment supply the answer.

Superannuated pensioners of Government and present incumbents of Government offices have expressed their readiness to place their services at my disposal for employment in the estate for a consideration.

I am unable to concur in the opinion that is implied in the Deputy Collector's proposals.

The late Zemindar "managed his estate with care and liberality" (Board's Proceedings, No. 3,718, dated 10th August 1877).

With the agency which he employed he in the course of a few years extricated it from its financial encumbrances and made it thoroughly solvent. It is absurd to suppose that a man of so much business talent would employ inefficient officers.

The services of those officers were obtained for much lower salaries than the Deputy Collector proposes for the men by whom it is intended to replace them.

These new men must be either Government pensioners or present incumbents of Government offices.

The former would be glad of anything that would increase their pensions, the latter expect higher pay in order to provide for their contributions to their pension fund.

I can give no encouragement to their hopes or aspirations.

I consider that in an estate managed as Nuzvid has been as little change as possible should be made in the public establishments, and that when made they should be made as provided in the regulation by the Manager, subject to the control of the Collector and the Court of Wards.

9. In this office No. 2,616, dated 17th November 1877, Temporary Deputy Collector K. Subbarayudu Garu was nominated Manager.

The nomination was distasteful to some of the members of the family, and especially to the Rani, the mother of the minor Zemindar.

The Court for this reason considered it of doubtful propriety and at the same time expressed the opinion that I, who as Collector, would be responsible for the management of the estate should have a voice in the matter.

Before taking over charge I requested Mr. Leman to make such arrangements for the management of the estate as he considered to be best.

I thought that his long and recent experience of the district and its affairs would be a better guide to the selection of a Manager than my comparative ignorance.

If therefore the nomination of K. Subbarayudu Garu had been agreeable to the Rani and the family I could not possibly have objected to it.

As it is, the appointment is not in my opinion desirable, nor is it any longer wished for by K. Subbarayadu himself, who has, till the present time, been merely in charge under the orders of the Collector for the Court of Wards.

The question therefore comes to whom should the managership be entrusted.

10. In this office No. 15, dated 20th August 1877, it was mentioned that the Rani, who was opposed to the assumption of the estate by the Court of Wards, wished to appoint one of the Pleaders of the District Court as Diwan for the management of the estate till the minor Zemindar came of age some four or five years hence.

This proposal was not viewed with favor by Mr. Leman, on the ground that the Rani's nominee had no revenue experience and, as a Pleader, would be interested in protracting litigation.

The Pleader alluded to is Singaraz Venkatasubbarayudu Garu, a Vakil of the High Court and Government Vakil in the District Court of Kistna.

For years he was one of the trusted advisers of the late Zemindar, and he was chief in the conduct of the defence of the suits brought by his brothers for the partition of the estate.

It is he that has hitherto carried on the correspondence with the lawyers engaged to oppose the appeal now pending in the Privy Council.

If he has no "revenue experience," by which is meant that he has never served Government in the Revenue Department, he has what is far more valuable—a thorough and intimate knowledge of the affairs of the estate combined with great talent and capacity for business.

To this day it is the desire of the Rani that he should be appointed. The salary proposed by the Rani is Rupees 500 a month.

That he would accept less is improbable, for his practice must be nearly if not quite equal to that. That he would as a Pleader be interested in protracting litigation to the detriment of the estate is, in my opinion, an unmerited and gratuitous slur upon the character of a man whom I have never known to be other than honorable. The wish of the Rani is in this respect the wish of her son. Nothing can be more desirable than that the wishes of those chiefly interested in the estate should in the brief period of the Court's management be consulted and as far as possible met.

To the other members of the family I cannot concede the right of questioning the desire of the Rani.

Of the late Zemindar's four surviving brothers, three are doing their best to rend the estate asunder by suits at law: one only remained loyal to him and to the estate and he too, since his brother's death, has quarrelled with his widow.

It is my opinion that for the management of an estate under the Court of Wards persons not in the service of Government should, if possible, be employed. I do not look upon an estate under management as a mere means of bettering the condition of Government employés.

I therefore commend to the Court the Rani's wish with my most cordial recommendation that it be acceded to.

The estate can well afford the charge, which is about 1 per cent. of the yearly income.

11. The present office of Manager may be retained under another name—Huzur Sheristadar—an office which will be necessary, as the Manager must often be absent from head-quarters and some one must be responsible for the accounts.

Beyond filling the place occupied by the late Zemindar in the management of the estate, I do not propose at present to make any change in either the Huzur or taluq establishments.

The officers of both were selected and appointed by the late Zemindar, and I think it quite unnecessary to turn out men well versed in the affairs of the estate for new men who would have everything to learn.

The initiative in changes or appointments rests under the regulation with the Manager.

12. In a demi-official, dated 20th December 1877, from the Court, there was communicated to me "the desire of Government that the present management of the home farms should be interfered with as little as possible."

It is my very strong opinion that in everything existing arrangements should be disturbed as little, and that the wishes of the Rani as representing her minor son should be met as far as possible.

The management of the Court of Wards will extend over less than five years.

Violent changes, though the changes may in themselves seem not undesirable, or the introduction of new methods of management are in my opinion to be deprecated.

The estate needs no nursing, and all that is necessary for us to do is to take such measures as will guard against fraud, waste, and dilapidation.

The custom of the estate should as far as possible be followed.

I propose therefore that the present arrangements for the management of the home farms, topes and gardens, choultries and forts, pagodas and live-stock—their establishment and feeding charges—should be continued and kept up as appointed by the late Zemindar.

Why should the home and its arrangements be broken up?

It would be of little use to sell horses, elephants, camels and the like, which the dignity of his house would compel the young Zemindar to buy again when he came of age.

The charges on these accounts, which, when reviewing the arrangements existing while the Zemindar lived, were classed under private expenditure, must, now that the estate is under management, be classed as public or quasi-public expenditure.

The total public and quasi-public charge would therefore be—

	Rs.
Public—	
Huzur Establishment	1,468
Taluq do.	1,495
Survey do.	86
Feeding charges of horses, &c.	2,301
Quasi-public—	
1. Establishments in charge of Forts and Choultries	145
2. Home Farms establishments	3,456
3. Topes and Gardens establishments	524
4. Establishments in charge of horses, &c.	546

Rupees 10,021 a month or Rupees 1,20,252 a year.

I have made no provision for Vakils as I do not consider them necessary. The work they are at present retained for can be done by the post or by other officers of the estate.

13. (2) *Maintenance of the family.*—The late Zemindar left two widows, by the one of whom he had a daughter who is now the wife of the Pittapoor Zemindar.

The other is the mother of the minor Zemindar and his two younger brothers.

Four brothers, a step-mother, and the widow of a brother who predeceased him survive the Zemindar.

For the maintenance of these different members of the family the Temporary Deputy Collector has proposed the following scale of monthly allowances :—

	Rs.
1. To the minor Zemindar and his two brothers	600
2. To three brothers of the late Zemindar— (1) Rangayya Apparow Garu; (2) Simhadri Apparow Garu; and (3) Venkatramayya Apparow Garu, at Rupees 400 each	1,200
3. To four widows at Rupees 200 each— (1) Lakshmimarasamma, mother of the minor; (2) Venkataramanayya, elder widow of the late Zemindar; (3) Venkataramayya, step-mother of the late Zemindar; and (4) Kanakamma, widow of the predeceased brother of the late Zemindar	800
4. To the minor son of the late Rajah's predeceased brother	200
Total	2,800

*Including—

	Rs.
1. Head Tutor	50
2. Sanscrit Tutor	15
3. Hindustani do.	30
Total	95

For the minor Zemindar and his brothers an establishment* costing Rupees 440-4-0 is provided.

The allowances for the maintenance of the family would thus cost Rupees 3,240-4-0 a month or Rupees 38,883 a year.

To one of the late Zemindar's brothers no allowance has been assigned.

He was the plaintiff in Original Suit No. 17 of 1871, the appeal from the decree of the District and High Courts in which is now pending in the Privy Council.

By marriage he has acquired one of the two shares into which the Mailavaram estate is divided.

The Deputy Collector's proposals for the management of the estate commended themselves but little to me, but his proposals for the maintenance of this ancient and honorable family commend themselves still less.

In the first place the allowances to the minor Zemindar and his brothers are evidently calculated at Rupees 200 a month each, that is, at half what is allowed for each of their uncles.

In the next place the allowance of the minor Zemindar's mother is the same as that of the widow of a brother of the Zemindar, while the minor son of the latter gets an allowance equal to that of each of the Zemindar's sons.

Lastly and chiefly, I cannot concede to any member of the family the right to separate maintenance.

When the late Zemindar died the family was undivided.

His brother Venkatanarasimha Apparow Garu, the plaintiff in Original Suit No. 17 of 1871, alone lived separate and apart.

Two other brothers (1) Simhadri Apparow Garu, and (2) Venkatramayya Apparow Garu, to whom the Deputy Collector proposes to assign allowances of Rupees 400 each, were co-plaintiffs in Original Suit No. 2 of 1873, the object of which was like that of Original Suit No. 17 of 1871 to divide the estate.

Notwithstanding their efforts thus to dismember the estate the late Zemindar maintained these two brothers till he died.

They had no separate allowances however, but were simply maintained as members of the Zemindar's family.

So long as the estate is held, as it has been held to be indivisible, no claim to maintenance can be enforced as a right.

A claim to maintenance is based on the divisibility of the joint and common property of a Hindu family.

When an estate is declared to be indivisible it is *pro tanto* declared to be outside ordinary Hindu Law.

Maintenance being an incident arising out of, and attaching to, the divisibility of Hindu family property may in such a case be conceded of grace, but cannot be demanded as a right.

I do not think therefore that it is either necessary or proper that separate allowances should be provided by the Court of Wards for the various members of the family.

The brothers of the late Zemindar, for whom the Deputy Collector provides allowances, do not, it is true, pull well with the mother of the young Zemindar, and concord between them and her is probably not to be looked for.

That this is ground for providing for them separate allowances I cannot admit.

It is not probable that the divisions in the family will be healed by the coming of age of the young Zemindar.

It is not very probable that he would be willing to acknowledge claims made by his uncles for separate maintenance.

What the Zemindar cannot be expected to do I see no reason for his trustees the Court of Wards doing for him.

Three of the brothers by bringing suits for the partition of the estate have put themselves beyond consideration; by their claim to definite and divided shares in the estate they have denied their title to maintenance.

The fourth brother, Rangayya Apparow Garu, from his loyalty to his brother is entitled to more consideration, but it would not, in my opinion, be proper to provide for him separate maintenance.

I consider that the condition of the family as existing when the Zemindar died should not be altered, and that those members of it who do not consent to abide by the conditions of this family life should shift for themselves.

14. The allowances proposed by the Deputy Collector are miserable pittances utterly unsuited to the family and the estate.

Niggardliness in the allowances of a family like that of Nuzvid would be productive only of evil.

Parsimony on our part would be surely supplemented by the ready purse of the money-lender.

I propose therefore, instead of assigning to such members of the family as may appear to be entitled to maintenance driblet-allowances that must be always inadequate, to allot a liberal sum for the due and proper maintenance of the family.

This sum should, in my opinion, be not less than Rupees 5,000 a month or Rupees 60,000 a year.

The tenth part of the yearly rent roll is not, in my opinion, an excessive allowance for the maintenance of a noble family.

15. The question then comes to whom should this be paid, in other words who should be the guardian and personal representative of the minor Zemindar.

In this office No. 15, dated 20th August 1877, Rajah Vellanki Jagannadha Row, the maternal grandfather of the minor Zemindar, was nominated guardian.

The Board in their Proceedings, No. 4,346, dated 17th September 1877, took no notice of the nomination.

There can be no doubt that this nomination has excited the jealousy of the minor's paternal uncles, and for this reason I think that his appointment is to be deprecated.

No one, however, can object to the appointment of a mother as guardian to her child if there is nothing against her.

From the Rani's letters to me written with her own hand, I judge her to be a woman of sound sense and discretion and of education far beyond what is common among ladies of her class.

I propose, therefore, that the Rani should be appointed guardian of her sons, and that the allowance for the family be paid to her. She has evidently the best interests of her sons and of the estate at heart.

Her desire is that the estate be well managed and her sons well educated.

16. For the latter purpose it is her wish that a European tutor be appointed on such salary, not exceeding Rupees 500 a month, as the Court of Wards may think proper.

I proposed that the boys should be educated in Madras or in Rajahmundry or Masulipatam, but the Rani and her sons showed such very great reluctance to the proposal that I could not press it.

The education of the boys has been neglected. The minor Zemindar is a very fine lad, but rather soft.

The second boy is reported to be exceedingly bright and clever.

The third is promising.

The healthy influence of an English gentleman superintending their studies would be invaluable.

Should the Court accede to the wishes of the Rani, and her wishes in this respect have my warmest support, I have to request that the tutor to be appointed should be selected in Madras.

17. To sum up taking the income of the estate at Rupees 6,00,000, the proposed charges against it will be for—

	Rs.
(1). Management	1,20,252
(2). Maintenance	60,000
(3). Education	6,000

or Rupees 1,86,252 a year, leaving a balance for miscellaneous expenditure and investment of Rupees 4,13,748.

Enclosure No. 1.

From K. SUBBARAYADU, Temporary Deputy Collector, to W. WILSON, Esq., Collector of the Kistna District, dated Nuzvid, 27th December 1878, No. 56.

I have the honor to submit my proposals regarding the management of the Nuzvid Estate.

2. *Divisions.*—The estate is composed of four divisions, viz.:—

1. Nuzvid proper.
2. Singagudem.
3. Bhimole.
4. Atmakuriamka

Nuzvid proper is the ancient Zemindari of Nuzvid, and it pays a peishcush of Rs. 95,467-7-3 water-tax of Rupees 19,100, and road-cess of Rupees 13,156-7-9. It is divided into six pergunahs—Vuyyur, Medur, Nunnasialam, Gollapalli, Chatrayi, and Vijayarayi. Vijayarayi is situated in the Ellore Taluq of the Godavery District, Chatrayi in the Tiruvur Division, and the rest in the Nuzvid Division. All these adjoin one another.

3. Singagudem was formerly a village appertaining to the pergunah of Vijayarayi. It was granted as a Mokhasa to Kotagiri Konayya subject to the payment of Rupees 138-8-3 per annum for certain service rendered to the Zemindar. For misbehaviour on the part of Mokha-

sadar Kotagiri Lingayya it was resumed by Government in 1805. The jodi was paid by Government up to 1834, when it was permanently assessed and made over to the Zemindar. Its peishcush is Rupees 46 and road-cess Rupees 26-10-8.

4. The Muttas of Bhimole and Anumullanka are in the Yernagudem Taluq of the Godavery District and are far away from the Zemindari. In 1840 Bhimole was purchased by Rajah Sobhanadri Apparow Bahadur from Zallapalli Ramakristnamma and Hanumanla for Rupees 4,832. In 1850 Annumullanka was purchased by the same gentleman from Manyam Venkataratnam for Rupees 2,715. Their peishcush and road-cess are Rupees 3,642 and Rupees 406-5-8 respectively.

5. Lists of villages and their hamlets are enclosed.

6. *Taluqs.*—Vuyyur and Medur from one taluq and the Tahsildar is stationed at Vuyyur. The whole of this taluq is delta and is irrigated by the Puller, New Branch Channel, Eyves' Channel, and Bandar Canal. Nunnastalam is the second taluq and Agiripalli is the Tahsildar's station. A portion of this taluq is delta irrigated by the Ellore Canal. Gollapalli, Chatrayi, and Vijayarayi including Singagudem from the third taluq and the Tahsildar stays at Nuzvid. This is entirely an upland taluq. An officer stationed at Gajjavaram manages the Muttas of Bhimole and Anumullanka. Both of these are upland tracts.

7. I beg to propose that the present taluqs be retained unaltered as their formation appears to be convenient for administrative purposes. Remittances from the villages of the three taluqs may be sent to the Tahsildars, who may make their remittances to the Collector's Treasury in the same manner as Government Tahsildars do. Policemen will be required to guard treasuries and to escort remittances for the three taluqs. At present the officer in charge of Bhimole and Anumullanka collects the revenue, pays the peishcush and road-cess into the treasury of Yernagudem Taluq and remits the surplus to Nuzvid. As these Muttas are isolated tracts, situated at a distance from each other, it is more convenient that each of them should be placed under the supervision of a Revenue Inspector. The village remittances may be sent direct to the Government Taluq of Yernagudem as is done in the case of some estates in the Godavery District, which are under the management of the Court of Wards. After deducting the peishcush and road-cess the surplus may be credited to the estate.

8. *Establishments.*—List of the existing and proposed public establishments are enclosed They may be classed as follows:—

1. Huzur Establishment.
2. Taluq do.
3. Establishment for Home Farms.
4. Do. for Topes.
5. Establishment of Vakils.
6. Survey Establishment.
7. Establishment for Choultries and Forts.
8. Do. for Temples.

(1.) *Huzur Establishment.*—The establishment proposed for the Manager's office is necessary for the proper discharge of duties connected with this large estate. Eighteen Peons on a salary of Rupees 3 each are required to guard the property which may be retained in charge of the Manager. The Peons employed as guards are paid at this rate. Each batch is composed of six Peons. I think it is necessary to employ at least three sets of these men, and I do not propose any increase in their pay as their services are required only for a few hours a day.

(2.) *Taluq Establishment.*—I have increased the salaries of Tahsildars and Taluq Sheristadars, dispensed with Deputy Tahsildars altogether, and decreased the number and increased the salaries of Revenue Inspectors and Peons. These are the most important changes I have introduced. The Tahsildars' and Sheristadars' salaries must be increased to secure the efficiency of public service. I have proposed 150 Rupees for the Tahsildar at Vuyyur. This taluq yields a revenue of Rupees 3,35,385. The Tahsildar of a Government Taluq paying a similar amount gets 200 Rupees. When this is taken into consideration you will be pleased to observe that the amount fixed is as economical as it can possibly be. I have proposed 100 Rupees for the Tahsildars of Nunnastalam and Gollapalli. These taluqs pay Rupees 1,36,348 and 72,964 respectively. Tahsildars of similar Government taluqs get Rupees 150. Sheristadars in Government taluqs get Rupees 60. I have fixed their salaries at Rupees 50. Besides an additional Inspector and his Peon I have given two more Gumastahs and five more Peons for Vuyyur as the immense number of debts due to the estate imposes upon the taluq establishment much extra work. I have divided the taluqs into firkas of convenient size and placed a Revenue Inspector in charge of each. The Revenue Inspectors in charge of Bhimole and Anumullanka may get less than the others as their work will be comparatively less.

(3.) *Establishment for Home Farms.*—Besides the fixed establishment shown in the enclosed list, extra hands, such as coolies and watchmen, are employed at times. The present arrangements need not be disturbed until the end of the current fasli, and the Tahsildars may be entrusted with the supervision of these farms until then. From the next fasli they will have to be rented out by public auction from year to year.

(4.) *Establishment for Topes.*—Topes Nos. 2 and 3 at Nuzvid appear to be in the occupation of Rajah Venkatramayya Apparow Bahadur and Rajah Rangayya Apparow Bahadur respectively. I think that they will have to be left in their possession and the present establishment withdrawn. These gentlemen will have to pay the establishment in future from the allowances that may be paid to them. Tope No. 6 does not require a gardener. The present man is engaged otherwise. The Gumastah at Medur and the Nigahavan at Masulipatam are unnecessary. I have therefore omitted these servants from the list of the proposed establishment. In some of the topes permanent and temporary coolies are employed. I have converted the grain payments to permanent coolies into salaries and entered them as gardeners. I have omitted the temporary coolies. For the present no more alterations appear to be necessary. Changes may from time to time be made in the numbers and salaries of these servants as experience may demand.

(5.) *Establishment of Vakils.*—At present there are Vakils at various stations. I think that they are necessary only at three places—Bezwada, Gannavaram, and Bandar. The one at Bezwada is required to render service in connection with summary suits, which may from time to time be filed in the Head Assistant Collector's office. I have not altered his present salary. His Peon's pay is however increased a little. The Vakil at Gannavaram is necessary to get Puttas and Muchilikas registered and to attend to the appraisement and sale of property attached under the Rent Recovery Act. The pay of this individual and his Peon are slightly increased. There are four Vakils now at Masulipatam. The services of one of them are required to superintend the tope at Machavaram, to instruct the Vakils in the District Court in connection with the suits against the estate, and to attend miscellaneous work in the Collector's office. His pay is fixed at Rupees 15.

(6.) *Survey Establishment.*—The Vuyyur Taluq alone has been surveyed and mapped. The men on the Survey Establishment are now employed on various dates. They must in future be put on their legitimate work. A few alterations are made in the number and salaries of these servants.

(7.) *Establishments for Choultries and Forts.*—I have fixed a salary instead of payment in rice to the person in this choultry at Nuzvid and have provided for a sweeper. I have reduced the establishment of the forts at Agiripalli and Vuyyur nearly to the strength of that at Gollapalli. The Peons are employed in guarding them and the maid servants in keeping them clean. Further changes may be necessary after inspection.

(8.) *Establishment, &c., of Temples.*—The following statements are enclosed:—

Two lists of existing and proposed establishments to be paid out of the funds of the estate.

One statement showing the expenditure in Fasli 1286 from the funds of the estate on account of festivals, &c.

The existing establishment is slightly revised. Where these servants are paid in rice, money payments in round numbers are substituted. I have omitted one man who is paid about Rupees 20, because his services do not appear to be necessary. The Gumastah and Peons in charge of the quarries will have to be retained until the stones are brought to the temple at Agiripalli, where a steeple is being constructed. The Survey Inspector, who is in charge of the temple and the works connected with it, says that the Maistries cannot be reduced until the work of making certain copper idols is finished, as it is partly done. As the construction of the steeple for which these Maistries have been sent for from the south will be stopped; their services can be dispensed with as soon as the work in hand is completed, which will take about two months. The establishment on the whole requires revision, which must take place after inspection.

The expense on account of the daily offerings in a few and of the festivals in all the temples is met from the funds of the estate. The expenditure during the last fasli on this account is shown in the above statement.

The amount spent for the daily offerings in several of the temples is borne by their income; a statement showing the income and expenditure of such temples is not yet furnished to me. The chief of these is the one at Agiripalli, which is endowed with Agraharams and Inams.

9. The following statements showing the private establishments are enclosed:—

1 List of the existing establishments, &c.
1 Do. do. establishment in charge of live stock.
1 List of the proposed establishment for the minor Zemindar and Guardian.
1 Do. do. do. in charge of live stock.
1 Account showing the household expenses for Fasli 1286.
1 Do. do. the expenses for the keep of live stock for Fasli 1286.

10. The establishments for the minor Zemindar and Guardian are proposed with due regard to economy and necessity. The establishment in charge of live stock as now proposed must be considered temporary. As soon as it is determined what animals are to be sold and what are to be left for the use of the late Zemindar's brothers, this establishment will have to be revised.

11. The subjoined statement shows the members of the family. Allowances are proposed to such of them as have a *primâ facie* claim on the estate for their maintenance :—

Names.	Relationship with the late Rajah.	Remarks.	Amount per Mensem.
			Rs.
1. Rajagopala Appa Row	Minor sons of the late Zemindar.	.....	600
2. Ramachendra Appa Row ...			
3. Varadaraja Appa Row			
*4. Rangayya Appa Row			
†5. Venkata Narsimha Appa Row.	Brothers of the late Zemindar.	* During the time of the late Rajah this gentleman's expenses are said to have been borne by him to a greater extent.	400
6. Simhadri Appa Row			400
7. Venkatramayya AppaRow ...		† This gentleman and his family live separately but they get some provisions from the family store. He has some lands in his exclusive possession which are said to have been left for his maintenance by the late Zemindar.	400
8 Boy	Minor son of Venkatadri Appa Row, a deceased brother of do	.....	
‡9. Venkataramanayya	Widows of the late Rajah ...	.....	200
10. Lakshminarasamma		‡ This lady is now at Kirlampudi in her father's house.	200
11. Venkatramanayya	Step-mother of do.	.....	
12. Venkata Chinnamma	Wife of No. 5.	.....	200
13. Child	Minor son of do.	This lady with her son is at Narsarowpeta in her father's house.	
14. } Children	Widow of Venkatadri Appa Row, a deceased brother of the late Rajah.	This girl is at Senivarappeta in the Ellore Zemindarni's house.	200
15. }	Minor daughter of No. 4.	This lady is the wife of Pittapore Rajah's son and is at Pittapore.	
16 Kanakamma	Step-sister of the late Rajah ...	This lady is the wife of Pittapore Rajah and is at Pittapore.	
17. Girl	Daughter of do.		
18. Rangamma			
19. Subbamma			

12. The following is the list of live stock at Nuzvid :—

52 Horses and ponies.
5 Country ponies.
12 Elephants.
224 Cattle.
10 Camels.
1 Cheeta.
1 Elk.

The average feeding charges in Fasli 1286 amounted to Rupees 1,117 per mensem. This bears no proportion to the present expense. The prices of pulses are dearer now. Straw was collected in villages free of cost. Home farms used to supply this to a great extent. Now all this has to be purchased. The present monthly expense is estimated at Rupees 2,301.

13. I have called upon the Manager to send me the following statements :—

(1.) Statement showing the debts due to and by the estate.
(2.) Do. do. the outstanding arrears.
(3.) Do. do. the particulars of public works under construction or repair.
(4.) Do. do. the receipts and charges of the last five faslis if procurable, or of one fasli, and of the period since the death of the late Zemindar. Only a portion of the last of these returns has been received.

14. The annexed abstract shows the approximate income and the particulars of the existing and proposed expenses.

Receipts or Charges.	Public or Private.	Particulars.	As existing.		As proposed.		Difference.	
			Per Annum.	Per Mensem.	Per Annum.	Per Mensem.	Per Annum.	Per Mensem.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Income for Fasli 1286.		.....	6,76,557 4 0	...	6,76,557 4 0	...	...	...
Charges ...	Public Establishment.	1. Huzur	761 0 0	63 0 0	9,132 0 0	761 0 0	— 2,488 3 0	— 207 5 0
		2. Taluqs	1,820 0 0	151 10 8	21,840 0 0	1,820 0 0	— 2,990 8 0	— 249 0 0
		3. Home Farms	2,761 0 0	230 1 4	33,137 12 0	2,761 0 0	— 108 0 0	— 9 0 0
		4. Topes	915 8 0	76 4 0	4,063 0 0	338 9 0	+ 2,076 12 0	+ 172 12 0
		5. Vakils	72 0 0	6 0 0	864 0 0	72 0 0	— 2,832 0 0	— 236 0 0
		6. Survey	84 0 0	7 0 0	1,128 0 0	94 0 0	— 90 0 0	— 7 8 0
		7. Choultries and Forts ...	99 0 0	8 4 0	1,188 0 0	99 0 0	— 555 0 0	— 46 4 0
		8. Pagodas	1,592 2 6	132 11 3	19,105 13 0	1,592 2 6	— 418 11 0	— 34 14 3
		Total ...	7,538 2 1	628 3 6	90,457 9 0	7,538 2 1	— 4,373 8 0	— 364 7 4
	Private Establishment.	1. Minor's and Guardian's establishment	460 4 0	38 5 4	5,523 0 0	460 4 0	— 3,066 9 4	— 255 9 1
		2. Establishment for live stock	408 0 0	34 0 0	4,896 0 0	256 12 5	— 97,639 0 0	— 142 12 7
		Total ...	848 4 0	70 5 4	10,119 0 0	717 0 0	— 1,718 7 0	— 98 0 3
		3. Allowances	2,800 0 0	233 5 4	33,600 0 0	2,800 0 0	— 85,753 7 0	— 7,144 5 11
		4. Feeding charges for live stock	2,301 0 0	191 12 0	27,612 0 0	3,641 0 0	+ 14,990 2 9	+ 1,249 2 0
		Total ...	5,101 0 0	425 1 4	61,212 0 0	6,441 0 0	+ 11,990 2 0	+ 999 2 10
		Total Private ...	5,944 4 0	495 6 8	71,331 0 0	7,158 0 0	— 23,763 5 0	— 1,980 3 1
		Total Private and Public ...	13,482 6 1	1,123 8 6	1,61,788 9 0	13,696 2 6	— 28,034 13 0	— 2,336 3 9
		Peishcush	...	...	99,155 7 8	...	...	...
		Road-cess	...	...	13,631 7 4	...	...	...
		Water-tax	...	...	19,100 0 0	...	...	...
		Quit-rent, Road-cess, and Water-tax on Inams ...	...	...	10,000 0 0	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	1,41,886 14 7	...	...	...
		Total Charges ...	13,482 6 1	1,123 8 6	3,03,675 7 7	— 25,336 3 9	— 28,034 13 0	— 2,336 3 9
		Remainder ...	...	...	3,74,961 13 5	...	+ 28,034 13 0	...

* The Manager has not yet given the exact amount paid to Government on this account.

15. The income of Fasli 1286 cannot be taken as a guide because it includes the arrears of previous faslis which were collected to a great extent. Paddy, tobacco, &c., from the home farms were partly sold and partly consumed. Only the value of the quantities sold was credited in the accounts. From the next fasli these farms will cease. Rupees 6,00,000 may be taken as the approximate income per annum.

16. As the establishment on home farms will be reduced there will be a saving of Rupees 33,029 per annum. I have not included the charge for Police guards referred to in paragraph 7 as it must be ascertained in communication with the Superintendent of Police. At present the sum to be spent for the establishment and feeding charges of live stock comes to Rupees 32,448 per annum. If two-thirds of this can be reduced the annual expenditure will then be Rupees 2,38,023 + 10,816 = 2,48,839. The charge for Police guards taken into account, the total expenditure per annum may be brought within Rupees 2,60,000. Leaving Rupees 40,000 for sums which may remain uncollected, and for any other expenses which may eventually be found necessary, there will be a net income of Rupees 3,00,000 per annum.

In conclusion, I beg to bring to your favorable consideration the case of certain blind and lame persons who are supported by the Zemindar. Certain annual payments are made to the temples at Sriperumbudur, Srirangam, Mangalagiri, and Narsarowpeta. Some of these payments are of long duration and are supported by puttas issued by the late Zemindar. If you think that such allowances can be continued, I shall report the cases after inquiry. I have not included the above charges in my proposals as I doubt whether the Court of Wards will allow them.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) D. PURUSHOTTAMAYA,
Deputy Collector.

From W. WILSON, Esq., Collector of the Kistna District, to C. A. GALTON, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Court of Wards, dated Masulipatam, 23rd February 1878, No. 79.

With reference to the correspondence noted in the margin, I have the honor to inform you that the Rani of Nuzvid has nominated her father Rajah Vellanki Jagannadha Row as guardian of her son, the minor Zemindar of Nuzvid.

Letter to Court, No. 57, 25th January 1878.
Telegram from Court, 14th February 1878.

2. This nomination I have the honor to submit for the approval of the Court.

With the first of the letters above recorded, the Collector of the Kistna District submits detailed proposals for the management of the Nuzvid Estate lately taken under the charge of the Court of Wards.

2. When the estate came into the hands of the late Zemindar in 1868 it was heavily encumbered, but his management was so successful that the balance to credit is now estimated by Mr. Wilson at Rupees 3,93,503 exclusive of the value of personal property of all kinds. The yearly rent-roll is roughly taken at Rupees 6,00,000, from which nearly a lakh and a half has to be deducted on account of the Government dues, leaving 4½ lakhs for the management of the estate and the maintenance of the family.

3. Having thus indicated the amount of the funds available, Mr. Wilson proceeds to submit his proposals for the management of the estate and the education of the Minor. His letter is wise and considerate and his recommendations generally are highly approved. The scheme drawn up by the Temporary Deputy Collector in charge need not be considered here in detail as it involves a complete revolution in the administration of the estate, while the Court fully concur in the opinion expressed by Mr. Wilson that in everything existing arrangements should be disturbed as little as possible during the short period that the Zemindari will be under their charge. It is also most desirable, especially under the circumstances represented in paragraph 14 of the Collector's letter, that due consideration should be given to the wishes of the Rani as representing her minor son, and her nomination, supported by Mr. Wilson, of Lingaraz Venkatasubbarayudu Garu as Manager is accepted accordingly.

4. To the Manager the Collector would give a salary of Rupees 500 per mensem, and would retain the present Manager in the position of Huzur Sheristadar on the pay now drawn by him, making no further changes for the present in either the Huzur or Taluq establishments, and maintaining the home farms at their existing footing. These proposals have the full approval of the Court.

5. The arrangements to be made for the maintenance of the family have now to be considered.

The Court do not share Mr. Wilson's apprehensions regarding the grant of separate maintenance allowances to the brothers of the late Rajah, and doubt whether trouble is likely to be avoided by forcing them to live as members of the household or get nothing at all. Revised proposals should be submitted when the new Manager has entered upon his duties. It may be possible to effect an amicable settlement and stop litigation.

6. The Court concur in considering that Rupees 5,000 a-month would not be an excessive allowance for the maintenance of the family, and they will endeavor to secure the services of a European tutor for the Minor on a salary not exceeding Rupees 500 *per mensem*. It will also be necessary to provide a residence for the tutor. Mr. Wilson will select a site and have plans and estimates for a bungalow prepared for submission.

7. On the 14th instant, the Court telegraphed to the Collector that the appointment of the Rani as guardian was inadmissible under Section 9, Clause 4, of the Act, and suggested that the Rani should be asked to nominate some one in her confidence to take up the post. In the second of the letters above recorded, Mr. Wilson reports that the Rani has nominated her father Rajah Vellanki Jagannadha Row as guardian, and submits the nomination for the approval of the Court. Vellanki Jagannadha Row was nominated as guardian by Mr. Leman in his letter, dated 20th August 1877, No. 15, and in alluding to this nomination in paragraph 14 of his letter of the 25th January, Mr. Wilson remarks that the appointment is to be deprecated as having excited the jealousy of the Minor's paternal uncles, and proposes the Rani instead. Had the appointment of the Rani been otherwise admissible, the Court would gladly have accepted it as the one least likely to disturb the harmony of the family; but under all the circumstances, they consider that Vellanki Jagannadha Row is the most suitable guardian that can be found, and they resolve to appoint him accordingly.

Taking the annual rent-roll of the estate at Rupees 6,00,000, the annual expenditure under the arrangements above approved may be classed as under:—

	Rs.
Government dues	1,41,887
Management	1,20,252
Maintenance	60,000
Education	6,000
Miscellaneous Expenditure and Investment	2,71,861
Total ...	6,00,000

(True Copies and Extract.)

S. Kunwell
Acting Sub-Secretary.

To the Collector of the Kistna District.
Copy to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Exd. W. H. French, A. Grubert and W. J. Lewis.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 1414

From Board of Revenue

Dated 9th March — 1878.

FOR ORDERS.

Let a/cs be rendered by the Board to whom the Estate reverts to the Govt. - Govt. directed the D.C. Collector to report on the Conduct of the family reside

The Govt. stands not responsible for the district administration of the Estate & Govt. is responsible with their functions - I think it

Revenue Dept.
No. 1414
1878.

Court of Wards,
MADRAS.

Proceedings, 9th March 1878, No.

Copy 18/3/78.

Encl.
Coll. 6/14-22 April 1878

Received 20 March

MARCH.
No. 628.

Nuzvid Estate—lately taken under the charge of the Court of Wards; in Kistna District.—Approving Collector's proposals for the management of the —.

Mr 22/3

Mr Collector & Chairman
C. Court of Wards

For order
CWL

Approving Collector's proposals for the management of the —.

many of these are
only details of
much that one
matter of improve-
ment & work of en-
lightenment &
morals of our Peo-
ple which lies a
improving Pilots
duties &c &c &c

lights & fences
concurrence seems
in the C.S. approval
of the arrang.ts by
have sanctioned
but Govt. do not
limit any such
of detail. all
can within the
for this end
any thing that may
appear to be for
attention. I think
myself that to com-
plete have a distinct
judicious E.H.D.

I enclose copies
of Bill 157

No 1414

FOR ORDERS.

Approving Collector's proposals for the management of the —.

Management of the Nuzvid Estate lately taken under charge of the Court of Wards in this Dist.

G.O. 24 April 78
No 614

L.R. 24 April 78 R 17/4/78

No 614

Revenue Department

Proceedings of the Madras Government
Under date the 24th April 78.

Read the following
Proc: of the Court of Wards
dated 9: March 1878 No 628
approving Collector's proposals
for the management of the
Nuzvid Estate lately taken
under charge of the Court of
Wards in this Dist.

—

His Grace the Governor
in Council concurs generally
in the Court's approval of
the arrangements which they
have sanctioned for the manage
= ment of the affairs of
the Nuzvid Zemindary and
considers that the course
which they have adopted
is

is judicious.

Essel

14 Le Mr Courtois Warden du Mag.

3/40

G.O. 614/28

Management the Negro
Estate lately Taken under
charge of the Court [illegible]
on Kustua St

619/20

GO 24 April 28
Lister

Hon Sec to Govt

Sir

227/8

RC 17/468