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# MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 61

Press  
Mis.

Dated 13<sup>th</sup> January 1879.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.  
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

13th January 1879, No. 61.

Read the following papers:—

No. 166. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 25th July 1877, No. 3,456.

Read the following papers:—

From W. S. FOSTER, Esq., Collector of the Godavari District, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Cocanada, 26th April 1877, No. 13.

I HAVE the honor to forward the papers entered in the margin with reference to the G. O., No. 1,452, dated 11th October 1876. These papers relate to

1. Copy of letter from C. J. Lyall, Esq., dated 25th May 1875, No. 429, with its enclosures.
2. Petition, No. 335 of 1876, from Rajah Venkatadri Appa Row.
3. Petition, No. 1,087 of 1876, from do.
4. Do. No. 1,717 of 1875, from Rajah Suredi Venkata Ramachendriah.
5. Petition, No. 431 of 1876, from do.
6. Do. No. 796 of 1876, from do.
7. Do. dated 4th August 1875, with two printed enclosures from do.

petitions from the superior proprietor of Bhadrachalam and the inferior proprietor of Rekapalli.

2. Both petitioners complain of the settlement made by Captain Glassford, late Deputy Commissioner of Seroncha, after the Upper Godavari District was given by the Nizam to the British Government.

3. According to this settlement, the Ranee of Bhadrachalam was recognized as the superior proprietor of both taluks, while there were certain inferior proprietors who were to pay "Malikana" to the superior proprietor, but were otherwise to be independent of her.

4. The taluks of Rekapalli and Bhadrachalam belong partly to the inferior proprietor, and some villages are under the direct management of the superior proprietor.

5. The settlement provided that the proprietors should receive rent for land from the cultivators in their villages; those villages which paid less than 10 Rupees yearly rent (all these are situated in the jungle) were taken by Government; waste land equal to double the area cultivated in each village was allowed to the proprietor, and the rest, including all the jungle, was decided to be the property of Government; the Abkari revenue came under Government, the peishcush was raised, and the amount of rent payable by each village was limited.

6. The petitioners pray that their peishcush may be reduced, that the jungle villages may be given back to them, and that they may be allowed to take the duties derivable from the jungles and miscellaneous revenues.

7. The late superior proprietor, the Ranee of Bhadrachalam, was allowed during her life-time a reduction of Rupees 4,428 on account of the jungles being no longer left in her enjoyment.

8. The Zemindari of Bhadrachalam formed part of the Palavanchi estate in Hyderabad; the whole estate paid a peishcush of Rupees 68,341 (Hyderabad currency). The late Ranee succeeded her son, and there has been considerable doubt as to the conditions on which the Ranee was allowed to succeed.

9. A kaulnamah was granted to Eshwa Row in A.D. 1853-59. Eshwa Row died and Narasamma (the late Ranee) succeeded in 1859, and in 1860 the Bhadrachalam and Rekapalli Taluks were transferred to the British Government. "For a period of about a year subsequent to the cession in November 1860, the Ranee

appears to have been allowed to hold the Bhadrachalam and Rekapalli Taluks at a jumma of Rs. 8,000, which was the amount remitted to her by the Nizam at the cession on the lump sum payable on account of the whole Palavanchi estate. This arrangement, however, was never intended to last, and in December 1861 a summary settlement of the two taluks was effected; "a regular settlement was sanctioned in Government letter, No. 105, of the 4th May 1863, and completed and approved in 1868."

10. Now I suppose I may assume that on the cession of these taluks to the British Government that Government was bound to maintain the proprietors and others in the rights and privileges that had been granted to them by the Nizam's Government. But I do not think Government were bound to give more than had actually been given then; they were not bound to give what it was only in contemplation to give. It seems to have been the practice formerly to grant a fresh sanad to each successive holder of the estate, but this is a matter of no importance; at the time of the cession no sanad had been granted to the late Ranees. She could not succeed under the authority of the kaulnamah granted to Eshwa Row, for that granted the Zemindari to him and *his issue*. The late Ranees was his mother. It is true that before the cession, and soon after her assuming charge of the Zemindari, she wrote a petition, to which a reply was sent by the Nizam's Government to the effect that, though her grandson might succeed her, they must necessarily interfere if proper arrangements are not made to pay off the debt. It may be that this amounts to a recognition by the Nizam's Government of the right of the Ranees to the estate and of her grandson's right to succeed her; but I cannot think that it does. I think it might possibly tend to show that the Nizam's Government recognized the Ranees as the possessor of the estate; but I cannot think it shows that the Nizam's Government had granted the succession of the estate to her grandson; this view is confirmed by the Rubkar of the Secretary to the Minister, Revenue Department, No. 379, of 28th May 1871, where it is said that after Eshwa Row's death the lease was annulled; and that now the Government cannot grant a perpetual lease.

11. It appears that this paper from the Secretary to the Minister has not been quite correctly copied; but it does not seem very clear what correction ought to be made, but I think we may say for certain that in the Rubkar it was distinctly stated that the lease was annulled, and the Government could not now grant a perpetual lease. I cannot agree with the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Godavari District, in his letter to the Commissioner, Nagpore Division, of 29th June 1875, No. 759, when he says that it is admitted that the estate was confirmed to the Ranees on all the "conditions" under which it was held by her son Seetaram Chundar; one of the "conditions" was that the estate was to be held in perpetuity. I should hardly say this was one of the "conditions" under which the property was held, but rather one of the privileges that was originally conferred with the property; the conditions were the obligation to pay certain rent, &c.; these were unaltered, and the words of the Rubkar also stand good, that the lease was annulled, and the Government cannot now grant a perpetual lease.

12. As remarked in the letter from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India, No. 355-16, dated 3rd February 1874, paragraph 7, "when the last Zemindar died in 1859 he left no formally renewed to his successor." It was not renewed while the Bhadrachalam renewed under a modified form after the taluk came under the Central Provinces Government at the time of the settlement, the effect of which was that the Ranees Forest, Abkari, and Miscellaneous revenues, and that the estate was assessed at full deduction during the life-time of the Ranees of Rupees 18,388 subject to a whole, I do not see that the Ranees had any reason to complain at the time of this settlement.

13. No injustice was done to the Ranees. She had no right to succeed to the estate, but the Central Provinces Government chose to give it to her on modified conditions, and to her successors on different conditions still.

14. I must say I do not quite understand why the Hyderabad Government say they cannot now grant a perpetual lease; they had the power; so I suppose they meant that under certain circumstances then existing they did not think it advisable to do so. The estate was mortgaged to a man named Ramanujam, and it may have been that their refusal to grant a perpetual lease was caused by their wish to change this state of things; but the reason for the refusal seems to me to matter little; the refusal itself shows that they considered they had the power to refuse, and therefore I conclude the Central Provinces Government were not bound to renew the perpetual lease that was formerly granted. The question of the right of the inferior proprietor of Rekapalli Taluk to the jungles and other miscellaneous revenues seems to me more difficult.

15. The late superior proprietor Seetaram Chundar Eshwa Row granted these revenues to the inferior proprietor from generation to generation. He was at the time holding a perpetual lease from the Nizam's Government, and he had an undoubted right to make this grant, and it would certainly hold good against Eshwa Row's successors holding under the sanad granting the estate to him and his issue; but when that sanad lapsed owing to the death of Eshwa Row without issue, would the grant made by Eshwa Row to the inferior proprietor lapse also? The Central Provinces Government assumed that it would, and gave a modified grant similar to that given to the new superior proprietor. I must say that, judging from the papers I have been able to see, I do not think that it should have been taken to have lapsed. The inferior proprietor in his petition, dated 29th July 1875, paragraph 4, says the grant to him by Eshwa Row was confirmed by the Nizam. I do not see this; another permanent putta was granted by Eshwa Row in August 1859, but apparently not by the Nizam. I may, however, remark that when I was speaking to the inferior proprietor about the jungles, he told me that when he held the forests he was not allowed to cut Teak at his own will; but I was unable to obtain from him the exact restrictions that were formerly imposed upon him. One of the restrictions I gathered from him was that he was only to cut it for certain months in the year. I have been unable to find anything on record about this. I therefore consider that this inferior proprietor, notwithstanding the terms of the kaulnamah, did not actually obtain the unrestricted right to the forests in his estate; very possibly, therefore, Captain Glassford had fuller information on this point than I have been able to obtain which led him to an opinion different to that at which I have arrived without it; but whatever his information may have been, it is very unlikely to have been derived from any documents; the restrictions imposed could hardly have been more than verbal agreements, as they are altogether opposed to the sanads. I am therefore inclined to believe these restrictions to be of little importance.

16. I will now go on to the other point in the petitions: they say the assessment is too high. I must say I think it is. In my letter to Board of Revenue, No. 161, dated 2nd June 1874,\* I gave what figures I had been able to find. \* See G.O., No. 1,101, 28th August 1874, R.D. These gave the receipts of the proprietors, and the payments they were required to make by the settlement. I have not asked the proprietors again for a statement of their receipts, because one year is so little different from another that we may reckon the receipts of one as nearly the same of those of another. The returns given me by the proprietors I said I could not vouch for; but at the same time I certainly had every reason to believe them correct, and I still do believe them to be so. I could have no more confidence in another set of accounts made out for this year, and therefore I thought it unadvisable to worry them by asking for further returns. The accounts of the Rekapalli Taluk I can depend on, because that taluk is under my management by a decree of the Deputy Commissioner. The accounts of the other proprietors show just the same state of things as is shown by the Rekapalli accounts, and I therefore think they may be accepted.

17. This year, when I was settling the Rekapalli Taluk, the inferior proprietor asked that the taluk might be placed under his management; he said he could let the lands out for more than I could; when I came to inquire more particularly I found he only expected to be able to obtain 100 Rupees more rent, and most of that was doubtful; he said he had found a man who would give 25 Rupees more for one village than I had let it out for; but why he had not applied when I was actually settling the village I do not know. I do not think he would have really been able to increase his receipts by even this sum of Rs. 25; his own most sanguine expectations would not go beyond Rs. 100. He would have to pay far more than Rs. 100 if he had the management in his own hands; he now has to pay nothing for it; so he would only incur a loss by the transfer, and this would not be fair to his creditors.

18. I enclose a statement showing the receipts and charges of the different sets of proprietors. This also shows that the receipts estimated have not nearly been reached, and that therefore I consider the peishcush has been fixed too high. I think it should have been fixed, as was done in other permanently-settled estates, on the actual collections, not on the estimated collections.

19. I am not in favor of a permanent settlement, but I would like one to last for some time, say thirty years, when it should be revised according to fixed principles on which it should be originally based.

20. The first question in considering the settlement which must be decided is how are the small villages paying less than 10 Rupees rent to be treated? They are all in the jungle, and should, I think, be given up to the proprietors or retained by Government according to what is decided as to the jungles.

21. The next question is, what is to be done with the jungles? I have already said that I consider the Government had a perfect right to assume the jungles from the superior proprietor when the perpetual lease, formerly granted by the Nizam's Government, lapsed through failure of issue to Eshwa Row. I do not think that Government could resume with justice the jungles granted by Eshwa Row to the inferior proprietors. It is certainly advisable that Government should treat the jungles of all the proprietors in the same kind of manner. I would propose that the jungles be given back to the proprietors, but that they should pay some extra peishcush for this. I see little reason for treating the present superior proprietor with liberality; he has a claim only to be treated with justice. He succeeded his mother's mother; his estate is managed by his father, and he does nothing for the estate but draw money from it. I fancy that he has never even visited the Bhadrachalam Taluk. I think that Government should therefore charge more to the superior proprietor for the forests given back to him than to the inferior proprietor.

22. I do not think there is at present much revenue-producing forest under the superior proprietor; most of it is within the limits of the Rekapalli inferior proprietor. There is, however, jungle in almost all the estates capable of producing revenue. If it is decided to give back the forests to the proprietors, if it is possible to find out what have been the receipts from each proprietary, I would propose that the inferior proprietors should pay extra as peishcush two-thirds of the collections from the forests in their estates, and the superior proprietor might pay more, say three-fourths.

23. Supposing then that Government decide to give back the forests, it remains to be seen what the proprietors should pay. I would certainly advise that the distinction between superior and inferior proprietors should be abolished; the Malikana payable by the inferior proprietors should be paid to Government, and be deducted from the superior proprietor's peishcush. The Malikana was fixed generally at 10 per cent. of the jumma of the taluks.

24. I consider it absolutely necessary that the village establishments should be maintained.

25. The contributions to the funds I would be inclined to abolish, and calculate the amount payable for the purposes of these funds on the same principle as Local Fund demands are calculated elsewhere.

26. I think that Abkari should not be given to the proprietors, any more than it is given to the other holders of permanently-settled estates.

27. The way in which I would calculate the peishcush would be as follows:—

|                                                                                                       |            |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Collections (either for a particular year or the average of a number of years, the latter difficult). |            |
| Add Forest Revenue.                                                                                   | Total      |
| Deduct Village Servants' pay.                                                                         |            |
| Malikana (for inferior proprietors).                                                                  | Remainder. |
| Add Malikana (for superior proprietor).                                                               | Total.     |

Two-thirds of this peishcush.

28. The effect of this settlement I will admit would be to reduce the amount now received by Government, and to reduce it very considerably; but I am inclined to think that they have hitherto received too much. It seems to me the exchange of territory was made without sufficient consideration. I believe we gave up the Raichore Doab as a Ryotwari estate, and received the Upper Godavari District as a Zemindari estate. I suppose in justice we are bound to accept it as a Zemindari estate. The proprietor says that we ought not to charge more as peishcush than the Nizam's Government have deducted from the peishcush payable to Hyderabad. This was never settled by treaty, and I cannot see that the Nizam's Government ought to settle it for themselves, though it might be said that the same amount should be deducted from the peishcush payable to one that is added to the other Government. But this at all events should be settled by both Governments.

29. The total result of what I have proposed would be to Government as follows:—

|                                 |                      |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|
|                                 | RS.                  |
| Receipts ... ..                 | 24,815               |
| Add Forest Revenue about ... .. | 18,000               |
|                                 | Total ... 42,815     |
| Deduct Village Servants ... ..  | 4,465                |
|                                 | Remainder ... 38,350 |
| Of this—                        |                      |
| Peishcush ... ..                | 25,566               |
| Proprietor's share ... ..       | 12,784               |

out of which the contribution to the funds are to be paid.

30. At present the peishcush is Rupees 16,894 and Government get all forest revenue, so that the loss to Government would be about Rupees 10,000; but from this would have to be deducted some of the establishment which we at present keep up.

31. Of course, the figures for each separate estate would have to be decided after a regular scrutiny and settlement.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.—Copy of letter from Government of India, dated 25th May 1875, No. 429, with enclosures.

ENCLOSURES Nos. 2 to 7.—Petitions.

(Signed) W. S. FOSTER,  
Collector.

## 6. Mr. Foster recommends—

- (1) that the peishcush be revised and fixed, as usually done in permanently-settled estates, at two-thirds of the actual net collections. He further recommends that it should be revised, say every thirty years, on the fixed principles now to be adopted;
- (2) that the jungle villages should be retained by Government or given up to the proprietors according to what is decided with reference to the jungles themselves;
- (3) that the jungles be given back to the proprietors; the grounds for this recommendation will be noticed hereafter;
- (4) that the distinction between superior and inferior proprietors should be abolished, the Malikana payable by the inferior proprietors being paid to Government and deducted from the superior proprietor's peishcush;
- (5) that the village establishments should be maintained;
- (6) that the contributions to the funds should be abolished, and the amount payable for the purposes of these funds calculated on the same principle as Local Fund demands are calculated elsewhere;
- (7) that Abkari should not be given to the proprietors.

7. The existing settlement appears to have been based on estimated collections which have never been realised, and though a revision will involve a loss to Government, the Board consider that it should be made, and recommend the adoption of all of Mr. Foster's proposals with the exception of No. (3), with reference to which the Board consider that it would be desirable for Government to retain the management of the forests. On a consideration of the facts of which a summary is given in paragraph 3 *supra*, Mr. Foster is of opinion that the superior proprietor can lay no claim whatever to the retention of the forests, and in this opinion the Board fully concur. The question of the right of the inferior proprietor of Rekapalli to the possession of the jungles is discussed in paragraph 15 of Mr. Foster's report, and on the ground that the inferior proprietor obtained the jungles "from generation to generation" from Seetaram Chundar Eshwa Row, who was holding a perpetual lease from the Nizam's Government, Mr. Foster is of opinion that they ought not to have been resumed, and should now be given back; and in paragraph 21 he recommends that the jungles should be given back to the superior proprietor also, as it is advisable that all the jungles should be similarly dealt with.

8. From paragraph 5 of the letter of the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India, dated 3rd February 1874, it would appear that the Government of the Central Provinces were satisfied that there was nothing even in the sanad held by Seetaram Chundar to exempt the estate from the operation of the excess waste rules in force in the Central Provinces; but however that may be, the sanad itself having lapsed, the Board are not prepared to accept as binding every condition contained in a loosely-worded sub-lease which was never confirmed by the Nizam's Government. How the parties themselves may be gathered from the fact that the putta issued by Seetaram Chundar in 1859 revises the conditions of a previous sanad granted "from generation to generation" in 1814, of which a translation is given in the inferior proprietor's petition. Mr. Foster, moreover, does not explain his reasons for holding the Government to be bound by the conditions of the sub-lease as regards the possession of the forests, but free to disregard them as regards Peishcush, Abkari, Moturpha, &c. &c.

9. Under all the circumstances of the case, the Board consider that the Government would be quite justified in retaining possession of the forests resumed under the settlement made by the Government of the Central Provinces. With this one exception a revised settlement should be carried out on the principles recommended by Mr. Foster and enumerated above, and should be conducted by a Special Settlement Officer. If, however, a special officer cannot be spared at present,

a rough interim settlement should be made by Mr. Foster. In determining the actual collections forming the basis of the settlement, attention should be paid to the opinion expressed in paragraph 12 of the letter of the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, dated 3rd February 1874, to the effect that it is possible that the proprietor has not himself received the full amount taken from the ryots.

(True Copies and Extract.)

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

|          |   |   |   |
|----------|---|---|---|
| No. 167. | * | * | * |
|          |   | — |   |
| No. 168. | * | * | * |
|          |   | — |   |
| No. 169. | * | * | * |
|          |   | — |   |
| No. 170. | * | * | * |
|          |   | — |   |

No. 171. ORDER THEREON, 13th January 1879, No. 61.

Miscellaneous.

In considering the questions raised in these papers it is necessary at the outset to form an opinion as to the

nature of the rights of the proprietor of these taluks at the time of their cession by the Nizam in 1860.

2. The Ashwarao family which own the Palavanchi estate, of which Bhadrachalam and Rákapalli are integral parts, is the most ancient in the Northern Circars, and has been a "power" for more than five centuries. In common, however, with other proprietors under Mahomedan rulers they held their estate on no fixed principles, and had no absolute security of position; fresh terms—usually of progressive severity—being exacted on each succession from father to son.

3. In dealing with such proprietors after their estates came under British rule, it has been the practice in this Presidency to proceed on certain well-defined principles.

The assessment has been fixed, and the following sources only of revenue\* viz.,  
\* *Vide* Regulation XXV of 1802, Section 4. Salt Sayer (or Land and Sea custom),  
Abkari, Moturpha (or professional taxes),  
together with Inams, have been excluded from the Zemindar's assets.

For the resumption of these items it was thought sufficient compensation that the peishcush would be moderate and unvariable, and the estate secured to the family for ever.

The proprietor of Bhadrachalam and Rákapalli would ordinarily, no doubt, have been similarly dealt with had these taluks been ceded direct to this Government.

4. Under this view the proprietor would have been permitted to retain and enjoy all sources of income which existed when the estate was held under the Nizam, and which are not opposed to the system of permanent settlement in force in this Presidency. She would thus have retained all the waste land and forests; the Moturpha and Sayer would have been abolished; the Abkari reserved, and the peishcush settled on the usual principles.

5. If the Government of India accept these suggestions, it will be necessary to revise the existing settlement in accordance with them, but it is unnecessary at this stage to discuss the method of calculating the peishcush suggested by the

Collector. The immediate outcome would probably not be very different from the existing state of things but the future prospects of the Proprietor would be greatly improved by the relinquishment to him of the waste and forest land which the settlement by the Central Provinces Officers sequestrated.

The sub-tenures would then be replaced on their original footing.

6. One further remark is required:—At the time of cession, the possessor was the mother of the preceding Zemindar, who had apparently died *sine prole* and leaving no widow, and it has been argued that she was fortunate in securing any terms whatsoever because the sanād granted by the Nizam to her son on his succession was "to him and his issue," and he left no issue.

To this it seems sufficient reply that this lady was in possession, and that where the Nizam's Administration had not enforced an escheat the British Government could hardly have been less generous.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. S. THOMAS,  
Acting Secretary to Government.

*Ch. Secy. to Govt.*  
*13/1/79*  
*10/1/79*

To the Board of Revenue.

Exd. W. H. French and A. F. Goodall.

From,

C. J. Lyall, Esquire

Offg. Under Secretary to the Govt. of India,

Depart. of Rev. Agri. &amp; Commerce,

To

The Chief Commissioner of the  
Central ProvincesDated Simla, the 10<sup>th</sup> October 1878Land Revenue  
and  
Settlement.

Sir,

In forwarding herewith a petition from  
Rajah Venkataray Apparow Bahadoor, Zeminda  
of Bhadrachellum and Rakapilly Taluqs  
Upper Godavari district, I am directed to  
request that you will be good enough to  
return it to the Petitioner for resubmission  
through you, and, if the petition is resubm  
accordingly, to favour the Government of India  
with an expression of your opinion on the  
statements made therein.

I have &amp;c.

Sd/ C. J. Lyall

Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India

Cost. of (1879) Estm.

REVENUE.

THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

Dated January 18th.

To the Secy.

Recd.

To the

G.O., 18th January 1879, No. 61.

JANUARY.

Nos. 166-171.

Claims of the Proprietor of Bhadrachellum and  
Rakapilly in Godavari District.—Passing orders  
with reference to the —, and offering certain  
suggestions in connection with their future  
settlement.

lowed to hold the Badrachellum and which was the amount remitted to her payable on account of the whole Palav. This was never intended to last, and in Decr 2 Taluks was effected under which the was fixed at Rs. 1,800 including Forest regular Settlement was sanctioned in May 1863, and completed and approved. It was determined "that" together with an equal quantity "on condition of her paying to your Government."

\* Moturfa is the same as Pandhri.

"that the sum of Rs. 10,000, be a, Abka the possession and enjoyment of your memorial) should be reverted to your Government, that the whole of the jungle land with the exception of such portion given to your memorial's mother-in-law as well as the villages holding a trifling revenue not exceeding Rs. 10 should be reverted to your Government, and that a remission of Rs. 4.00 should yearly be given to her in lieu of the items reverted to your Government." This arrangement, the petitioner urged the Nizam and also in violation of the British Settlement being thus imposed on the principles on which the Ranee's estate, generally known by it.

5. The first question that appeared was the right of the Ranee to excess wastes. It was then decided that there was nothing in the antecedents of the Badrachellum tenure or in the Sanad exempt it from the operation of the excess waste rules. It is true that the Ranee of Badrachellum did from time to time enjoy rights in their Taluks very similar to the rights enjoyed by landlords who were styled "Zamindars," but the enjoyment of these rights was not continuous, and the Nizam's Government at times took the management of the estate entirely into its own hands. It was impossible therefore to regard the Ranee as holding a Zamindari tenure as understood in the Central Provinces, and on that account she was entitled to exemption from the excess waste rules of the Settlement Department. The Settlement Officer was therefore instructed that proprietary rights should be conferred only in the cultivated land and admissible under the rules. He was to have a margin of culturable waste with the to have been adequately observed in the case of the Badrachellum and Rakapilly Taluks.

6. It had next to be determined on what tenure the Ranee should hold her estate. She claimed to hold on Mukta tenure or at a fixed quit-rent, an excess of the sum remitted to her by the Nizam on account of the cession viz. Rs. 8,000. And it may be noted that the claim to a Mukta tenure in no way interfered with the question of excess waste, for under the rules the waste and forest lands were liable for rent-free tenure. The tenure question was fully considered in the Settlement Department, and decided against the Ranee.

\* Note.—Her name was not included among those submitted to the Government of the Central Provinces.

Taluks at a jama of Rs. 8,000. This arrangement, however, was not intended to last, and in Decr 2 Taluks was effected under which the was fixed at Rs. 1,800 including Forest regular Settlement was sanctioned in May 1863, and completed and approved. It was determined "that" together with an equal quantity "on condition of her paying to your Government." "that the sum of Rs. 10,000, be a, Abka the possession and enjoyment of your memorial) should be reverted to your Government, that the whole of the jungle land with the exception of such portion given to your memorial's mother-in-law as well as the villages holding a trifling revenue not exceeding Rs. 10 should be reverted to your Government, and that a remission of Rs. 4.00 should yearly be given to her in lieu of the items reverted to your Government." This arrangement, the petitioner urged the Nizam and also in violation of the British Settlement being thus imposed on the principles on which the Ranee's estate, generally known by it.

5. The first question that appeared was the right of the Ranee to excess wastes. It was then decided that there was nothing in the antecedents of the Badrachellum tenure or in the Sanad exempt it from the operation of the excess waste rules. It is true that the Ranee of Badrachellum did from time to time enjoy rights in their Taluks very similar to the rights enjoyed by landlords who were styled "Zamindars," but the enjoyment of these rights was not continuous, and the Nizam's Government at times took the management of the estate entirely into its own hands. It was impossible therefore to regard the Ranee as holding a Zamindari tenure as understood in the Central Provinces, and on that account she was entitled to exemption from the excess waste rules of the Settlement Department. The Settlement Officer was therefore instructed that proprietary rights should be conferred only in the cultivated land and admissible under the rules. He was to have a margin of culturable waste with the to have been adequately observed in the case of the Badrachellum and Rakapilly Taluks.

6. It had next to be determined on what tenure the Ranee should hold her estate. She claimed to hold on Mukta tenure or at a fixed quit-rent, an excess of the sum remitted to her by the Nizam on account of the cession viz. Rs. 8,000. And it may be noted that the claim to a Mukta tenure in no way interfered with the question of excess waste, for under the rules the waste and forest lands were liable for rent-free tenure. The tenure question was fully considered in the Settlement Department, and decided against the Ranee.

\* Note.—Her name was not included among those submitted to the Government of the Central Provinces.

structed to assess the two Taluks at full rates. The assessment so made amounted to Rs. 18,388 including a plots.

7. Prior, however, to the completion of the Settlement, two questions came up for the final orders of the Commissioner—

(1.)—Whether in consideration of the antiquity of the tenure and of the sanad which the Zamindar obtained from the Nizam's Government in 1852, any reduction should be made in the assessment?

(2.)—Whether any reduction on the demand should be made permanently or for a time of the Ranee only, in consideration of the loss of profits which may have been occasioned by the excess waste arrangements and the assumption by Government of the management of the Abkari and miscellaneous revenue?

On the former point it was observed that when the last Zamindar died in 1859, he left no direct descendant and therefore his grant would ordinarily have lapsed unless it was formally renewed to his successor. His mother, the Ranee, however, entered into possession, but at the time of the cession she held no sanad for any part of the estate. It was also observed that the margin of profit left to the Ranee under the new assessment was as large as that conceded by the Nizam's Government in 1852, and considerably larger than that granted by the Nizam's Agent in 1852 A. when the jama payable on the Palavancha estate was fixed at Rs. 70,000, the gross rental was Rs. 84,500 and the jama was Rs. 51,000.

| Assessment of 1859 whole Estate                                         | Gross rental. | Jama.      |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------|
| Regular Settlement assessment for the Badrachellum and Rakapilly Taluks | Rs. 84,500    | Rs. 51,000 |
| Settlement Report, page 62.                                             | 28,146        | 18,388     |

and here the gross rental represents only the amount believed at the time to be enjoyed by the Ranee, the assumed rates being put down by the Settlement Officer at Rs. 35,730. Under these circumstances then a reduction of the assessment was refused.

8. The second question relates partly to a grievance of the Ranee which has not yet been taken up in this report, viz. the loss of Abkari and Miscellaneous revenue. It is sufficient to say that according to usual practice these sources of income were at the summary Settlement taken under direct Government management, the Ranee being allowed compensation by a reduction in her jama. At the regular Settlement, the Chief Commissioner decided that the Ranee should be allowed a reduction of the yearly Government demand to the amount of Rs. 4,428 on account of the diminution of her income by the new arrangements regarding Forest, Abkari and Miscellaneous revenues, but that her successor should pay after her death for the remainder of the term of Settlement the full assessment on the two Taluks of Rs. 1888.

9. Briefly stated the effect of the settlement was this that the Ranee was deprived of the excess wastes of her two Taluks, and of the management of the Forest, Abkari and Miscellaneous revenues, and that the estate was assessed at full rates, the yearly Government demand being fixed at Rs. 18,388, subject to a deduction during the lifetime of the Ranee of Rs. 4,428 per annum.

10. Before leaving para. 2 of the petition "the villages yielding a trifling revenue not to are villages situated in the heart of the F Settlement Report para. 201. in which was reserved possession of them being as tenants with a right of occupancy. Badrachellum Zamindari at the present time now before the Chief Commissioner, but this total number of this class of villages at the reason for reserving them to Government supposed to exercise proprietary right over them much less did anything for their improvement were merely nominal. They sometimes exacted were never in receipt of any rent from them."

11. It is also necessary to explain that although the petitioner has managed the Taluks of Badrachellum and Rakapilly since the Ranees resigned their management, still as far as the Chief Commissioner is informed, it was not to him but to his son Rajah Parthasarody Apparao, a minor, that she transferred her estate. The Chief Commissioner therefore believes that the statement that the transfer was made to the petitioner himself is incorrect.

12. The gist of para. 3 is that the assessment of the estate at the Settlement was excessive, and that in consequence the yearly Government demand cannot be met except with very great difficulty. The Chief Commissioner proposes by a reference to the Settlement Report to consider what truth there is in this allegation.

The figures above quoted in para. 7 throw some light on the Ranees' profits under the regular Settlement. The following figures indicate the extent to which her profits under the summary and regular Settlements severally differ:—

|                   | Former Rental. | Former Jama. | Percentage of profits. | Present Rental. | Present Jama. | Percentage of profits. |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------|------------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------------|
| *Badrachellum ... | 9,496          | 5,618        | 60 0 0                 | 17,715          | 11,448        | 55 0 0                 |
| Rakapilly ...     | 7,037          | 3,532        | 50 0 0                 | 10,431          | 6,417         | 63 0 0                 |
|                   | 16,533         | 9,200        | 55 0 0                 | 28,146          | 17,865        | 59 0 0                 |

The gross rental of Rs. 28,146 it must be remembered, is only the amount of the rents adjusted at the time of the Settlement itself between the Ranees and her tenants; the assumed rent-rates at which it was calculated she should be able to let her lands were as much as Rs. 35,730. Taking the gross rental to be Rs. 28,146 it will be observed that the profits of the Ranees under the regular Settlement fall considerably short of her profits under the summary Settlement. The summary Settlement, however, was professedly nothing more than a rough assessment effecting a temporary arrangement until a regular Settlement could be carried out. The Settlement Officer writes:—"I have given the subject of the profits to proprietors full attention and I am satisfied that the Government demand is in no instance disproportionate to what the receipts warrant."

Para. 62.

"proportionate to what the receipts warrant."

Vide Appendix Table No. XVII.

There is no ground therefore Taluks is at the present time when the actual assessments a ago were found to be Rs. 28,1 Rs. 35,730. On this point the petitioner nor does he attempt to assign any harvests since the Settlement which might be reasonably ascribed, and on account of which he might be entitled to some exceptional consideration from Government. If it be true, as urged by the petitioner, that he only receives Rs. 20,000 annually from the Taluks, then the Chief Commissioner believes that a partial, if not complete explanation lies in the fact that the petitioner, and before him of the Ranees management of the estate has practical agents who have abused their authority under these circumstances, it is certain self received the full amount of the had first to pass through the hands of the Commissioner to have embezzled here observe that any loss which in management of the estate was transferred to his own mismanagement and neglected men of notoriously bad character of Deputy Commissioner had warned him to listen to the advice of the District Commissioner and place matters on a proper footing that not more than Rs. 20,000 is taken the petitioner is persuaded that the statement think that so far from having to be have, for the most part, had to pay mentioned that in 1870, the Ranees much as 25 per cent in excess of the

proposing that the rental of the two 20,000, as urged by the Petitioner. ie of the Settlement a few years the prospect of speedily rising to ner gives no explanation whatever, use such as a succession of bad the alleged decrease of the rental on account of which he might be entitled to some exceptional consideration from Government. If it be true, as urged by the petitioner, that he only receives Rs. 20,000 annually from the Taluks, then the Chief Commissioner believes that a partial, if not complete explanation lies in the fact that the petitioner, and before him of the Ranees management of the estate has practical agents who have abused their authority under these circumstances, it is certain self received the full amount of the had first to pass through the hands of the Commissioner to have embezzled here observe that any loss which in management of the estate was transferred to his own mismanagement and neglected men of notoriously bad character of Deputy Commissioner had warned him to listen to the advice of the District Commissioner and place matters on a proper footing that not more than Rs. 20,000 is taken the petitioner is persuaded that the statement think that so far from having to be have, for the most part, had to pay mentioned that in 1870, the Ranees much as 25 per cent in excess of the

Looking at the figures above quoted which show the assets of the Badrachellum and Rakapilly estate, and if they are by the explicit assurance of the experience of the Upper Godavari district also into account the fact that the Chief Commissioner to be much more probable that if at present there is a real difficulty in meeting the Government demand, the blame rests with the petitioner and not with the Settlement, and it must also be remembered that the Settlement granted a remission upwards of Rs. 4,000 on the Government demand for the lifetime of the Ranees and this amount is still enjoyed by her. Practically speaking, therefore, the Government demand is still upwards of Rs. 4,000 less than the full amount assessed, and that in itself represents a considerable profit.

13. Paras. 4 and 6 of the petition may be considered together. Mention has been already made of the manner in which the questions as to the right of the Ranees to excess waste, and her claim for compensation on account of the transfer to Government management of the Forest, Abkari, and miscellaneous revenue were disposed of, and no other notice of these matters, therefore, appears necessary. Mention has also been made of the grounds on which it was determined that the Ranees' estates should be assessed at full rates and not granted to her at a quit-rent. It remains to say that the fact that the Ni-Zam remitted to her on account of no ground whatever for supposing was the sum apportioned on the ce-

ded parts of the Palavancha estate. separately assessed by the Nizam's Go on the whole of it, and it is impossible as payable on the Badrachellum and I assessed by the Nizam.

erent Talaks of the estate were not nt, but a lump sum was payable what sum would have been fixed ly Taluks had they been separately

14. Para. 5 calls for no particular mark save this that the petition of 1871 referred to in it was in substance as the one now under consideration.

15. Passing to para. 7. the Chief Commissioner would remark that without obtaining a special report from the District Officer on the subject it is impossible to state what proportion the cultivated part of the estate at present bears to the uncultivated. To call for such a report appears to be unnecessary, and the Chief Commissioner thinks that it will suffice to quote here one or two extracts from the Settlement Officer's report in order to show that in making the Settlement full consideration was given, as regards each "Chuk," to the quality of the soil, which for the purposes of assessment was divided into four classes. Of

Page 16. "consists of  
"vari, the soil is of an uniformly  
"unbroken by hills or stony land  
"country here is open and fairly c  
"light, yet the crops are fair; the  
"villages of the Taluk, 73 in num  
"poor, and the cultivators all of th

all in he writes—"the first Chuk situated on the bank of the Godavari, the whole tract is level and Chuk consists of 18 villages, the and though the soil is generally uk consists of the remainder of the ted in the interior where the soil is ace, and only scanty crops are raised."

The Rakapilly Taluk was divided into four Chuks. "The first and second Chuks consist of 22 and 11 villages respectively, and are in every respect so similar to the first and second Chuks of Badrachellam that a detailed description of them is unnecessary." The third Chuk consists of 12 villages, situated in the interior; they are in all essential particulars to the villages of the third Chuk of the Badrachellam Taluk. The fourth Chuk consists of 35 villages, which are situated on the spurs and the valleys of the Eastern Ghats. It has been found necessary to form these villages into a separate Chuk, for the people are if anything more uncivilised than those of the third Chuk. The cultivation is restricted almost entirely to "Dhya" or "Pord" and the crops are very much exposed to the ravages of wild animals."

16. With respect to the rate of assessment, the petitioner is incorrect, as the following figures taken from the Settlement Report show :—

| Appendix 16. |     | Revenue rates per acre. |        | Adjusted rent-rates per acre. |        | Full assumed rent-rates per acre. |        |
|--------------|-----|-------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------------|--------|
|              |     | Rs.                     | As. P. | Rs.                           | As. P. | Rs.                               | As. P. |
| Badrachellum | ... | 0                       | 10 11  | 1                             | 0 6    | 1                                 | 7 1    |
| Rakapilly    | ... | 0                       | 13 3   | 1                             | 2 6    | 1                                 | 8 9    |

And again,—

| Appendix 2.  |         | Assumed rent-rates for the term of Settlement. |      |            |      |            |      |            |     |
|--------------|---------|------------------------------------------------|------|------------|------|------------|------|------------|-----|
|              |         | 1st Class.                                     |      | 2nd Class. |      | 3rd Class. |      | 4th Class. |     |
| Badrachellum | Chuk. 1 | 2                                              | 0 0  | 1          | 8 0  | 1          | 0 0  | 0          | 8 0 |
|              | 2       | 1                                              | 8 0  | 1          | 0 0  | 0          | 12 0 | 0          | 6 0 |
|              | 3       | 0                                              | 12 6 | 0          | 10 0 | 0          | 6 0  | 0          | 4 0 |
| Rakapilly    | 1       | 2                                              | 0 0  | 1          | 8 0  | 1          | 0 0  | 0          | 8 0 |
|              | 2       | 1                                              | 8 0  | 1          | 0 0  | 0          | 12 0 | 0          | 6 0 |
|              | 3       | 1                                              | 0 0  | 0          | 12 0 | 0          | 8 0  | 0          | 4 0 |
|              | 4       | 0                                              | 0 0  | 0          | 10 0 | 0          | 6 0  | 0          | 3 0 |

Thus it is only in the case of land of full rates was as high as Rs. 2 per acre on the worst kind of soil. It will be seen that the rent-rates the estate was calculated to be Rs. 28,146. The assumed rent-rates are an average of actual rentals for each village, and from the assumed rent-rates of each kind of soil in each Chuk.

As the petitioner appears to be inclined to credit to his statement that lands cultivated have been universally treated as cultivated, perhaps have occurred, for an occasional but the Chief Commissioner thinks that by the Settlement Officer for lands therefore, practically unproductive.

17. In para. 8 are summarized the matters clearly set out the matters in respect of which the petitioner is aggrieved and now seeks redress. The reasons for which orders were passed which clashed with the wishes of the Badrachellum, have already been stated. The Chief Commissioner thinks that it is sufficient for him to state that the orders passed previously were well considered, and a new matter is now brought forward to render a revision of those orders advisable. The only ground on which a claim to consideration might be admitted would be that the Settlement really pressed heavily on the Badrachellum estate, but of this there is no proof. There is, it is true, the statement of the petitioner, but his statements are obviously not only exaggerated but inaccurate. Had the condition of the estate been greatly altered since the Settlement by circumstances over which the Ranees or the petitioner had no control, some cause for interference might exist, but this is not even so much as alleged, while at the same time not a word is said of the gross mismanagement of the estate for which, the petitioner, since he has been manager, is entirely responsible.

18. In regard to para. 9 the Chief Commissioner would only remark that the method of arriving at a fair rate of assessment by taking the average collections for five years previous was one of the methods adopted to arrive at a fair knowledge of the actual assets of the estate by a Settlement Officer who from his long residence in the Upper Godavari District should have been peculiarly well fitted to carry out the work of Settlement in a moderate and accurate manner. All the points urged by the petitioner have already been considered and disposed of by the Chief Commissioner, and it is only because he has been unsuccessful before the Local Administration in establishing any real claim to obtain the object he aims at, viz. the cancellation of the Settlement duly sanctioned by Government, that this petition is now presented for consideration by His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

that the assessment at present is as low as 4 annas and 3 annas so that at full assumed rates, at adjusted rent-rates were obtained by striking means previous to the Settlement were deduced the rent-rates

this information in regard to is disinclined to give much credit and left fallow another year is. Here and there this may perhaps in a large Settlement is inevitable, but allowance must have been made to lie idle and for the time being,

of the petition and in it are the petitioner considers himself been mentioned in this report, them were passed in a manner his mother-in-law, the Ranees of the Chief Commissioner therefore his opinion that there is not adequate ground for interference on behalf of the petitioner. The orders passed previously were well considered, and a new matter is now brought forward to render a revision of those orders advisable. The only ground on which a claim to consideration might be admitted would be that the Settlement really pressed heavily on the Badrachellum estate, but of this there is no proof. There is, it is true, the statement of the petitioner, but his statements are obviously not only exaggerated but inaccurate. Had the condition of the estate been greatly altered since the Settlement by circumstances over which the Ranees or the petitioner had no control, some cause for interference might exist, but this is not even so much as alleged, while at the same time not a word is said of the gross mismanagement of the estate for which, the petitioner, since he has been manager, is entirely responsible.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient Servant,

Offg. Secretary.

1874  
DEPT. OF AGRIC., REV. AND COMMERCE.

From  
The Chief Commissioner,  
CENTRAL PROVINCES.

No.  $\frac{355}{16}$

D. 3rd } February. [ enclosure.  
R. } 25 spare copies.

|        |        |
|--------|--------|
| D. No. | Progs. |
| L. No. | No.    |

SUBJECT.

Submits, for orders, a Petition from Raja Venkataradry Apparao, Bahadur, praying that the Taluqs of Bhadrachellum and Rakapilly may be settled on better terms.

of 159

23

From

C. J. Lyall, Esquire,  
Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.  
Department of Revenue,  
Agriculture and Commerce.

The Chief Commissioner of the  
Central Provinces

Calcutta the 21<sup>st</sup> February 1874

and Revenue  
Settlement.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Officiating Secretary's letter of the 3<sup>rd</sup> instant, No.  $\frac{355}{16}$ , forwarding with your remarks thereon, a memorial from Raja Venkataradry Apparao Bahadur, appealing against the terms of the Settlement of the Bhadrachellum and Rakapilly Taluqs in the Upper Godavari District.

2. In reply, I am directed to state that before passing orders on the case His Excellency the Governor General in Council will be glad to be furnished with a copy and translation thereof, of the Sanad of 1858 under which the Salawandi Estate was granted to the

the late Gaminadar Sule Ram Chandra Ashwarao at a quit rent of Rs. 51,000, (equivalent to Rs. 68,000 if Hyderabad currency) and any information showing the terms of the tenure and the nature of the original grant, as also copies and translations of the documents under which the Estate was made over in 1859 to Musammal Zamana Luchmi Chinnamma, the late Chief's mother, and transferred by her to her daughter's son, Rajah Parthasarody Apparao, the minor son of the memorialist, together with the history of these two taluqs previous to the settlement in 1861.

3. I am also to request more particular information as to the terms on which the exchange of territory with the Nizam was effected with especial reference to these two taluqs and the effect of the remission of Rs. 8,000 by the Nizam's Government consequent on the exchange.

I have the honor  
To be, Sir,  
Yours faithfully,  
H. J. Lyall,

Under Secretary to the Government of India

Recd 2/10/71

Chief Commissioner's Office,  
Central Provinces.

No. 2272  
112

From

J. W. Chisholm, Esquire,  
Offg. Secy to the Chief Commissioner,  
Central Provinces.

To

The Secretary to the  
Government of India  
Department of Rev. Agric. & Com.

Dated Nagpur, the 2<sup>d</sup> of July 1871.

Sir,

I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 508, dated 20<sup>th</sup> ultimo, calling attention to previous communications on the subject of the petition of Rajah Venkata-dry Apparao Babodur regarding the settlement of the Badrachellum and Rahapilly Taluqs, and enquiring whether the papers of the case have been transferred to the Government of Madras, and how the matter stands at present.

2. On receipt of your No. 159, dated 21<sup>st</sup> February, in which additional information was called for on certain points noticed in this office letter No. 355/16, dated 3<sup>rd</sup> February,

the

the Deputy Commissioner of the Upper Godavari District was instructed to submit, after the requisite enquiry, a full and detailed report embodying such of the required information as he might be able to obtain, and to furnish copies of the Sanads and documents mentioned in your letter. Two reports dated 6<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> Ultimo, respectively have been received from him, and copies of certain documents relating to the matter in question have been submitted, but the information supplied is far from being complete, and pending the receipt of a further report, no satisfactory or full reply can be given to your communication of the 21<sup>st</sup> February.

3. The Deputy Commissioner is unable to furnish copies of the Sanad under which the Palavancha estate was granted to the last Zamindar Seta Ram Chandra Ashwarao, and of the documents under which it came into the possession of his mother Mussamut - - - - - Samede Lechini Mussumma, and in the absence of these papers it seems improper to move further in the matter. Application has been made however to the Resident at Hyderabad for aid, and it is hoped that copies of the papers

27  
papers may be obtained through him. Still it is feared that some time must elapse before they can be procured, as the petitioner Rajah Venkatadry Apparas is an absentee residing in Ellore, and it may be necessary to communicate with him on the subject. Other information with reference to the Palavancha estate is also awaited from Hyderabad and pending its receipt no final report can be submitted.

4. As soon as all the available information is in his hands the Chief Commissioner proposes to report finally on the Rajah's case, after which the whole of the papers might with the sanction of His Excellency in Council, be transferred to the Madras Government to whom it would fall to give effect to the final orders of the Government of India on the petition which the Rajah has submitted.

5. None of the papers have as yet been transferred to the Government of Madras.

I have &c  
Edw. W. Christopherson  
Officiating Secretary.

FROM

F. C. ANDERSON, ESQUIRE,

PERSONAL ASSISTANT TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

Central Provinces,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

Department of Revenue, Agri. and Commerce.

Dated Nagpur, the 15th March 1875.

SIR,

In reply to your letter No. 159, dated 21st February, 1874 and subsequent reminders, I am now directed by the Chief Commissioner to submit such further information as he has been able to collect in connection with the Memorial of Rajah Venketadry Apparao.

2. In the first place you ask for a copy, with translation, of the Sanad of 1853 under which the Palavancha Estate was granted to the late Zamindar Seeta Ram Chandra Ashwa Rao, and I am to submit a copy of a *Kaulnama*\* relating to the grant, which is the only document on the subject as yet forthcoming. A translation of the *Kaulnama* is also forwarded.

3. Secondly some further information is required regarding the terms of the late Zamindar's tenure and the nature of the original grant, and on these points I am to invite your attention to the *Kaulnama* now submitted, and to paras 41 and 42 and 54 to 65 of the Settlement Report of the Upper Godavari District.

4. Thirdly you ask for copies, with translations, of the documents under which the Palavancha Estate was made over in 1859 to the late Zamindar's mother and transferred by her to her daughter's son Rajah Parthasarody Apparao, the minor son of the petitioner. No copies of the first mentioned documents have yet been procured, and as stated in para. 7 of this office letter No. 355-16, dated 3rd February 1874, it is believed that at the time of the cession the Rani held no Sanad for any part of the estate. On the subject of the transfer of the Estate to the petitioner's minor son, two Persian documents,† with translations, are appended.

5. As regards the history of the Badrachalam and Rakapilly Taluks previous to the Settlement in 1867, I am to say that the only information on the subject of which the Chief Commissioner has knowledge is contained in Chapter II. of the Settlement Report of the Upper Godavari District, to which I am to invite your attention, and as regards the terms on which the exchange of territory with the Nizam was made, the Chief Commissioner desires me to refer you to article 8 of the Supplemental treaty of 1860 with His Highness the Nizam (Aitchison's Treaties Vol. V. page 116). I am also to note with reference to the last para. of your letter under reply that from fresh information received from Hyderabad it appears that since the cession of Bhadrachalam and Rakapilly to the British Government, the Nizam's Government have remitted to the Rani an aggregate annual sum of Hyderabad Rs. 13,549-13-0 (Rs. 10,049 on account of Land Revenue and Rs. 3,500 as compensation for loss of duty on salt) so that the sum formerly stated to be remitted is not the actual amount of remission.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Personal Assistant.

2/10/12 m

31/10/12  
334  
10049  
1537

REGISTER No.

1875

REV., AGRI. AND COMMERCE

From [ ]

The Chief Commissioner,

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

|                  |                      |
|------------------|----------------------|
|                  | No. $\frac{925}{40}$ |
| D. 15th } March. | 6 enclosures.        |
| R. }             | 5 spare copies.      |
| <hr/>            |                      |
| D. No.           | Progs                |
| L. No.           | No.                  |
| <hr/>            |                      |

SUBJECT.

In reply to No. 159, dated 21st February 1874, and subsequent reminders submits further information in connexion with the Memorial of Raja Venketadry Apparao.

A.

TRANSLATION.

Kaulnamah granted to Raja Sitaram Chandar Sawai Ashva Rao Bahadur, dated A. D. 1853-59. 14th Shawal, 1275\* Hijri.

Parganas Hasanabad alias Paloncha and Shankargiri, of Sarkar Khammammet, attached to the Suba of Fakhundabunyad Haidarabad, have been hereby granted to you, on your applying for them, at Rs. 68,341. This amount includes Land Revenue, Sayer, Excise, Muhtarfa, produce of forest and gardens, &c., Zamindari Rusum, expenses of temples and the items of daily allowances; but service grants, Aggrahar of Brahmans and Inams, &c., are excluded from the above.

These Parganas have been granted to you and to your issue on the above quit-rent from the beginning of 1268 Fasl. No remission will be allowed on account of droughts, floods, or destructions caused by disturbances.

This Kaul is granted to you, and you are directed to show kindness to the old and new cultivators, to cultivate the land, to improve the Parganas and to pay the Government demand, through the Talukadar, regularly every year and at the time of every crop, as per instalments detailed below.

The goods of merchants and others, intended for merchandize, which, on its way from the Nizam's to the British territories and *vice versa*, may cross the River Godavari, should be allowed to pass through your jurisdiction, without demanding the duties of Sayer or Rahdari, &c.; you are only allowed to collect Thalbharti, the duty on exports of the produce of your Pargana.

The old and new subjects of the Parganas should be satisfied with, and should be thankful to you for kind treatment. You should by utmost exertions increase the cultivation, the population, and the income of the Parganas. You should be submissive to the Talukadar, and you should keep in repairs the main roads passing through the Parganas, and the temples of Bhadrachalam, &c. You should allow the goods of traffic belonging to merchants and others, export or import, to cross the River Godavari without claiming any duty, besides the duty of Thalbharti on export of the produce of the Parganas.

You should not expect Government to allow you remissions on account of duties, and you should pay Government demand in full, at fixed instalments without bringing forward any excuse of droughts, floods or destruction of crops by disturbances.

The amount of Government demand will neither be increased nor decreased.

Consider this to be a true Kaul.

DETAIL.

|                                              |     |                  |
|----------------------------------------------|-----|------------------|
| Former Jama                                  | ... | Rs. 70,001       |
| Increase on granting the Taluka on quit-rent | ... | 2,340            |
|                                              |     | <hr/>            |
|                                              |     | Total Rs. 72,341 |

|                                            |        |
|--------------------------------------------|--------|
| To be paid to Government through Talukadar | Rs.    |
| 1st instalment by the end of Shaharyur     | 10,000 |
| 2nd " " of Azur                            | 10,000 |
| 3rd " " of Asfandar                        | 10,000 |
| 4th " " of Khurdad                         | 10,000 |
|                                            | <hr/>  |
|                                            | 40,360 |
| Rusum Zamindari                            | ...    |
| Temple expenses at Bhadrachalam            | 19,125 |
| Daily allowances                           | 516    |
|                                            | <hr/>  |
|                                            | 19,641 |
| Temple expenses at Amaranti                | ...    |
| Offerings at the temple of Bhadrachalam    | ...    |
|                                            | <hr/>  |
|                                            | 340    |
|                                            | <hr/>  |
| Total                                      | 68,341 |

33  
B.

TRANSLATION.

GENERAL No. 1496.

Misc. No. 88.

Your petition dated 10th Safar, 1286 Hijri, addressed to this Government *in re* your being severely attacked with small pox, declaring your grandson Pardasardi Appa Rao to be the Mukhtar of moveable and immoveable property, executing a will on Stamp paper in his favour, and soliciting sanction to this, with enclosures.

In accordance with the order of this Government endorsed on the memo drawn by Nawab Mukram-ud-Dowla Bahadur, No. 313, dated 19th Safar, 1286 Hijri, you are informed that although your grandson may succeed you, this Government will necessarily interfere, if proper arrangements are not made to pay off the debt. Dated 21st Safar, 1286 Hijri.

15-3-Y-97-16

B.

*TRANSLATION*

No. 2643.

FROM

NAWAB MUKHTAR-UL-MULK,

To

THE RESIDENT OF HAIDARABAD.

Two letters dated the 1st and the 17th Jamadiul Awal of the current year, Nos. 1481 and 1613 respectively, with 2 enclosures, from the Deputy Commissioner of Upper Godavari, asking for copies of Sanad's bearing on the subject of the transfer of the Taluka &c. of Paloncha made by the Rani of Bhadrachalam in favour of her grandson, (daughter's son) have been received.

A copy of an order on the subject, received from the Revenue Department, is enclosed as requested. Besides this no other Sanad &c. was ever issued. The letters are returned.

Dated 18th August 1874 corresponding with 4th Rajab, 1291 Hijri.

15-3-Y-98-16

N<sup>o</sup> 1084  
43

Chief Commissioner's Office  
Central Provinces.

From,  
Lindsay Neill, Esquire, (3)  
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Chief Commr.,  
Central Provinces.

To  
The Secretary to the  
Government of India,  
Departt. of Rev. Agri. & Comr.

Dated Nagpur, the 25<sup>th</sup> March 1875.

Sir,

In continuation of this office letter N<sup>o</sup> 925/40, dated 15<sup>th</sup> instant, I am directed to submit the accompanying vernacular papers received from the Resident, Hyderabad, in connection with the case of Raja Venketadry Apparao now before the Government of India. A translation of the vernacular papers is also forwarded.

1. Khabulyat from Zemindar Sitaram Chandar Sawai Eswarao Bahadur dated 10<sup>th</sup> Shawal 1276 H.
2. Akkarn from His Highness the Nizams Minister addressed to Rani Luchmi Karsamana, Zamindarin of Paloncha, D. 25<sup>th</sup> Rabi-ul-awal 1277 H.
3. Ditto - S<sup>o</sup> - D. 28<sup>th</sup> Jamadi-us-Sani 1284 H.

I have &c.  
J. Lindsay Neill.  
Offg. Assistant Secretary.  
Enc

(True Copies)

M. Wilson

Registrar,

Department of Revenue,  
Agriculture and Commerce.

No 5  
2/10/11

Sanctified

9  
3

I Raja Sitaram Chander Sawai Ashwaras  
Bahadur - hereby consent, of my own accord, to pay a  
quit rent of Rs 68,841, half of which would amount  
to Rs 34,170-8-0 from the beginning of 1268 Fashi without  
excuse of droughts, floods or destruction caused by dis-  
turbances, for Pargana Hasnabad alias Paloncha  
and Shankargiri of Sarkar Khammammet, attached  
to the Suba of Farkhundabuniyad Haiderabad.  
This amount will include land Revenue, Sayer, Excise,  
Muhitarfa, Produce of Forest and Gardens, &c. (Revenue)  
expenses of temples and the items of daily allow-  
ances, but grants for Village service, Aggrahans  
of Bramhans &c, are excluded from the above and  
hereby promise to pay through the Talukdar -  
the amount of quit rent year after year, before the  
year expires, as per instalments detailed below.

I will exert my utmost to increase the  
cultivation, the income and the population of the  
Pargana, by treating the old and new subjects with  
kindness and by conferring obligations on them. I shall  
see the main roads and the Temples of Bhadra  
Chalam &c, situated in the Pargana, properly  
guarded and that no theft or highway robbery  
is committed, within the boundaries of the Pargana,  
if the property belonging to the Temple or of any  
person

person is robbed, I shall apprehend the offenders with stolen property, shall punish the culprits and make over the property to its owner.

I will not ask Government for remission of Layer and Bahdari duties &c, on account of goods of Merchants &c intended for sale, which on its way from the Nijams to the British territories and vice versa, may cross the river Godavari and I will only receive the duty of Thalbharti, on the articles produced in the Pergana and allow the goods of merchandize of all places and of all merchants, which may cross the river to pass through the boundaries of the Pergana without interruption and I will punctually pay the Government demand, as per fixed instalments without excuse of droughts, floods or destruction by disturbances &c.

In case of my not being able to pay the instalments regularly, the Government will be at liberty to attach the Perganas. I shall not then bring forward any excuse or argument against it.

I therefore write and present these few lines as Kabuliyat and document, that it may be of use at the time of need.

Detail.

Detail.

Former Janna Rs. 70,001-0-0  
Increase on granting the Taluka on quitrent Rs. 2340-0-0  
Total Rs. 72,341-0-0

To be paid to Govt. through Talukdar.

|                                                    |                    |
|----------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 <sup>st</sup> Instalment by the end of Shaharyar | Rs. 10,090.        |
| 2 <sup>d</sup> " " of Azur                         | 10090              |
| 3 <sup>d</sup> " " of Asfandyar                    | 10090              |
| 4 <sup>th</sup> " " of Khurdad                     | <u>10090-4036</u>  |
| Rusumgammindari                                    | 7000               |
| Temple expenses at Bhadrachalam                    | 19125              |
| Daily allowances                                   | 816                |
| Temple expenses at Amaranti                        | 1000               |
| offerings at the temple of Bhadrachal              | 340                |
|                                                    | <u>Total 68341</u> |

Dated 10<sup>th</sup> Shawal 1275. Hijri

Translation  
Copy of order signed and sealed by  
Kawab Mukhtar ul Mulk Bahadur,  
addressed to Rani Lachhmi Karsamma  
Zamindar of Taluka Paloncha, dated 25<sup>th</sup>  
Rabi ul Awwal 1277 Hijri.

In accordance with the order of  
His Highness the Talukas of Bhadrachali  
and Wara Kapalli, situated on the left  
bank of River Godavery, have been  
transferred to the British Government  
and you are requested to make over the  
Talukas to the Officer, who may be  
deputed by the British Government to  
take charge of the Parganas.

As the two Talukas are included in  
the quit rent Settlement of Paloncha ~~see~~,  
you are requested to compare the list of  
collections from both the Taluka, in the  
presence of the Officers deputed by this  
and by the British Government, a  
remission to that extent will be allowed  
in the said quit rent.

By Syedmir,  
Translator,  
20-3-75

Translation

14

Copy of order signed and sealed  
by Nawab Mukhtar ul Mulk -  
Bahadur, to the address of Rani  
Lachmi Karsamma Zamindar,  
Talukdar of Palousha - dated 28<sup>th</sup> Jamadi  
ul Sani 1284 Hijri.

Your Petition dated 10<sup>th</sup> Jamadi  
ul awal 1284 Hijri informing of the  
demand of Ramannjam Mudliar for  
his debt and soliciting permission of  
Government to adopt, has been received.

If you select a child, who could  
be adopted, the Government will grant  
you permission to do so, with a view,  
that arrangements may be made to pay  
off easily the claim of Ramannjam  
Mudliar.

Sy. Syedmir,  
Translator.

20-3-75

N<sup>o</sup> 429.

(1)

From,

C. J. Lyall Esquire

Under Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Dept. of Revenue,

Agriculture and

Commerce.

To,

The Secretary to the Govt. of  
Madras.

Land Revenue  
and  
Settlement.

Simla, dated 28 May 1875.

Sir,

In forwarding herewith  
copy of the correspondence noted in  
the margin,

Petition from Rajal Venkatalay Apparas of 24<sup>th</sup> 11/73.  
(in original returned)

Letter to C. C. Central Prisoners No 878 of 10 Oct/73.

— from — — — — — 355 of 18<sup>th</sup> 7/74.

— to — — — — — 159 of 21 Feb/74.

— from — — — — — 2278 of 18<sup>th</sup> 7/74.

— from — — — — — 225 of 18<sup>th</sup> 7/74.

— from — — — — — 1064 of 25<sup>th</sup> 11/74.

— from — — — — — 43 of 25<sup>th</sup> 11/74.

on the subject  
of a petition  
submitted by  
Raja Venkatalay  
Apparas praying  
that the  
Caluys of  
Bhadra-kellum  
and

Rev 5  
2107

19

and Retapally, which have  
since the petition was presented,  
been transferred from the Central  
Prison to the Madras Presidency,  
might be settled with them  
on more favorable terms, I  
am directed to state that the  
Government of India will be glad  
to be favored with the views  
of the Madras Government, after  
a full consideration of the  
case and any further enquiries  
that may be considered necessary,  
or to which in accordance  
with the principles on which  
similar cases may have  
been disposed of in Madras, the  
petitioner is entitled to assent,  
and, if so to what further  
concessions.

*His Excellency*

*Edw. J. Lyall*  
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India

G. 13 January 1879  
No 61

L. G. M. 3401

Rev. 2/33/79  
Rev. 3/12/79

1087  
9 June  
1879

His Grace the most noble the Governor  
of Fort Saint George  
in Council.

The humble memorial of Raja Venkata  
- dny Apparasa Bahadur Zamindar  
- va - Munsubdar Gierwar Mustafanag-  
- ger va Ellore of the Taluqs of Bhadra-  
- chellam and Rahapully Taluqs in  
Godavary District.

Most respectfully sheweth

That your memorialist has learnt from your Lord-  
- ship's endorsement to his petition stating that the injustice  
has occurred to him in case of Bhadrachellam Taluq,  
that he should herewith, submit the original petitions  
submitted to the Local Authorities or copies of them or the  
answers thereon for your Lordship's kind information.

He (your memorialist) herewith encloses them  
together with the petition sent back by your Lordship,  
as shown below:—

1. Inayat nama issued by the Collector  
of Godavary District on his petition to him.
2. original petitions submitted to the Board  
of Revenue thereon.

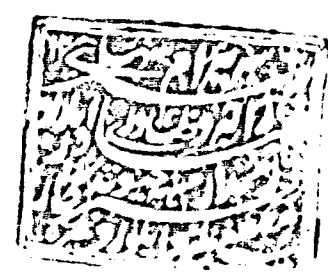
of Revenue thereon.

He (your memorialist) therefore solicits your  
lordship will pardon and support him, by doing jus-  
tice.

London, 5<sup>th</sup> April 1876.

For which act of kind and  
justice, your memorialist, as  
duty bound, will,

(Ever Pray)



*[Faint, illegible handwritten text, possibly a signature or address.]*

ms 1087 of 10.

2.]

Government of Madras.

PETITION DEPARTMENT.

Endorsement on No. 335 of 1876.

అజ్ఞాపనము ప్రకారము: ఆయా ప్రదేశముల ఆధి  
కారమును బోధించునట్టి లేఖ వేరే మధ్య ఆధికారి వు  
న్నచో ముందు ఆయనకును లేఖయిచ్చుకొనినట్లు  
కనపడెదమనందేతప్ప యే విషయమయ్యిందో గవర్నమెం  
టువారు అజ్ఞాపనము - అట్టి ఆధికారము వారి  
చేయి ఆధికారమును యిచ్చుకొనినట్టి అజ్ఞాపనమునా  
వారినకట ఆయనా అట్టి అజ్ఞాపనము ఆ విషయమై  
యేమయినా వివాదులుగాని ముకునులుగాని సాదరు  
చేసివున్నచో ముకు వారినయినా గవర్నమెంటుకు యి  
చ్చుకొనే అజ్ఞాపనము ప్రకారము ప్రకటించబడినది.

(By Order.)

A. Under Secretary to Government.

FORT ST. GEORGE,

30 March 1876.

To

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

OF INDIA IN COUNCIL

FORT WILLIAM.

THE HUMBLE MEMORIAL OF RAJAH VENKATADRY APPA-  
ROW BAHADER ZEMINDAR v a MUNSUEDAR CIRKAR  
MUSTUFANNUGGUR v a ELLORE ETC. OF BADRA-  
CHELLEM AND RAKAPULLY TALUKS IN THE DIS-  
TRICT OF UPPER GODAVARY, CENTRAL PROVIN-  
CES.—

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

1. That the estate of Paulavuncha, consisting of the Purganas of Hus-  
sunbada and Senkaragery, was granted about 500 years ago, in the year 777,  
of Hijiri, corresponding with 1354 A. D., by emperor Timoor, or Badsha of  
Delhi, to your memorialist's ancestor Annappa Aswarow, as a free Jageer sub-  
ject to a condition of service, viz. maintaining an infantry of 500 privates.  
The Jageer was held in an undisputed possession by the memorialist's family  
for four and half centuries, but during the last 50 years, on account of private  
disputes in the family, the estate was placed several times under the direct  
management of the Nizam Government of Hyderabad, and latterly in  
the possession of the late Seetaramachandra Aswarow, during his manage-  
ment, the Nizam Government permanently fixed an annual tribute of 68341 Ru-  
pees to be paid to them on the estate, and, with reference to the usage prevail-  
ed from the beginning, the items of land revenue with all lands of the estate  
including forests, hills etc. as well as the sundry items of revenue i. e.  
Choubena (a duty upon timber hewed in the forests), Sayer, Abkary and Mo-  
tufa, in the estate were allowed to be enjoyed by him. The Nizam Government  
made a settlement and favoured him with a Kubbul. But some years prior to  
that period, the Nizam Government had abolished the service of maintaining  
a contingent consisting of 500 privates and, in lieu thereof, fixed a sum as an  
annual tribute to be paid to them on the estate.

2. While Seetaramachendra Aswarow was enjoying the estate with all kinds  
of revenue of the items aforesaid, he died without issue; and the estate was  
put in possession of his mother Lutchmenursummarow (the mother of the  
memorialist's wife). During her administration, the Nizam, in 1860, ceded  
to your Government, the Taluks of Rakapully and Badrachellem, which form  
part of the estate, and afterwards the authorities on your behalf allowed for  
some time, all kinds of revenue in the Taluks to be enjoyed by your me-  
morialist's mother-in-law as usual and received from her, as Peishcush, the  
sum of 8000 Rs. apportioned by the Nizam Government on account of the Ta-  
luks. But subsequently they (the authorities), without any just cause,  
made a settlement to the effect, that the extent of land actually under  
cultivation, together with an equal quantity of "Jungle" land should be made  
over to her, on condition of her paying to your Government an annual  
Peishcush of 17500 Rupees; that the sundry revenues in the Taluks

i-e Choubena, Abkary, Sayer and Moturfa, (which were under the possession and enjoyment of your memorialist's family from time immemorial) should be reverted to your Government; that the whole of the jungle land with the exception of such portion given to your memorialist's mother-in-law as well as the villages, yielding a trifling revenue not exceeding 10 Rupees, should be reverted to your Government; and that a remission of 4000 Rupees should yearly be given to her in lieu of the items reverted to your Government. This settlement being contrary to that lately made by the Nizam, and also in violation of the usual custom, existing from time immemorial, your memorialist's mother-in-law petitioned to the authorities several times, but they took no notice of them. Having been far advanced in age, transferred, in 1870, to your memorialist, her lawful heir, the whole of her estates called Palavuncha now under the control of the Nizam Government, together with Rakapully and Badrachellem Taluks ceded to your Government, and your memorialist paid to your Government the amount of arrears then due on Taluks and possessed them with the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner of the District of Upper Godavary; from which period, your memorialist has been conducting the administration of these two Taluks, paying the Peishcush to your Government with much difficulty.

3. Your memorialist submits that the annual demand of the two Taluks is 20000 Rupees; of which 19500 (17500 Rupees the amount of Peishcush and 2000 Rupees the amount decided by your Government to be paid to Puttavaries etc, for their Roossooms or Commission) being deducted, there remains only 500 Rupees in your memorialist's favor, which is scarcely sufficient to cover the charges of collection. Besides this, of the above demand of 20000 Rupees a certain sum would be lost, collected, being irrecoverable on account of poverty, death etc, of the Ryots. Your memorialist leaves it to your Excellency to judge, how would it be possible for him to carry on the expenses of his large family and of his domestic establishment, and to maintain his position & Taluks, while there is not the least profit from his Zemindary Taluks. Thinking that the British Government will afford him redress & maintain his long existing privileges, your memorialist is compelled to contract loans for paying the Government dues and is also accustomed to inform all his grievances to the Deputy Commissioner at several times by petitions.—

4. That after the cession to the British of the Rakapully and Badrachellem Taluks; the Nizam Government have, on account of these Taluks, allowed your memorialist's family an annual remission of 8000 Rupees from the aforesaid Peishcush of 68341 Rupees, which existed on the Palavuncha estate, with reference to the permanent Kubbul now in force. Consequently it is just that this amount of Rupees 8000 should be taken annually from your memorialist by your Government as a Peishcush on the two Taluks; and that your memorialist should be allowed to enjoy the land-revenue and the forests as well as the sundry revenues, i-e, Sayer, Moturfa, Abkary and Choubena of the Taluks, with reference to the usual custom, which existed for a long time. Your Excellency will observe that the British authorities, without doing so, have made a fresh settlement; and that their proceedings are quite in opposition to justice and to law.

5. That your memorialist having, on the 23rd April 1871, submitted a petition to the Chief Commissioner of the central provinces at Nagpore, stat-

ing all his grievances, and praying him to afford him redress, who, in reply, forwarded a letter, dated the 28th June 1872, to your memorialist, declining to comply with his request. Your memorialist begs to append herewith a copy of the said letter for your Excellency's kind perusal.

6. Your memorialist begs to bring to your Excellency's kind notice that the Nizam Government have still been preserving Palavuncha estate, from which the Rakapully and Badrachellem Taluks were separated and ceded to your Government, by allowing your memorialist to enjoy, as usual, all of the land revenue with forests, as well as the sundry revenues, i-e, Choubena, Abkary, Sayer and Moturfa, and by annually taking from your memorialist, as Peishcush, the only sum of Rupees 60341, being the remainder after deducting from 68341 Rupees, the settled Peishcush on the whole estate, the sum of 8000 Rupees apportioned on account of the Taluks aforesaid, which fact may be known on an enquiry being made. Consequently it is just for Your Excellency to grant your memorialist the same indulgence in permitting him to enjoy the incomes of similar items from the Rakapully and Badrachellem Taluks, as the Nizam had done for Palavuncha.

7. That before stating his proposals, your memorialist thinks it proper to bring to your notice a brief account of the nature of the Taluks of Rakapully and Badrachellem and of the people inhabiting them, as well as the loss incurred by him, which, he believes, will be taken into your Excellency's kind consideration, when your Excellency will be pleased to adopt a just and proper settlement, abolishing the one hitherto in force.—

A The Taluks are situated in a continuous line on the left banks of the river Godavary; on one side is the, Buster country and its dependencies, and on the other, the Nizam's territories. The entire length of these two Taluks is 75 miles, and the average breadth 12 miles. There are in the two Taluks 237 villages, with 20150 inhabitants.

B Of the total area of land, about 6 per cent is under cultivation, 49 uncultivated, and the remainder 45 unable to be cultivated, being full of hills, rocks, etc. The soil of the land under cultivation is generally poor and not very productive.

C The principal produce is Sama and Tameda (common grains), which form the staple food of the people.—

D Of the entire population, about 30 to 40 per cent are Koyalu or jungle people. Their villages consist of a few huts situated in the interior of the forests. They subsist on wild game, although engaged in cultivation of "Sama" and "Tameda," for their own consumption. Their principal occupation is hewing timber in the jungle and carrying it to the river side for exportation. The rest of the population are Telugues, their villages are situated on the bank of the river. They are of a higher class than the Koyalu. The people of these two classes are entirely uncivilised and illiterate. They would consider a

change as a grievance, abandon their Taluks, and seek shelter either in the Nizam's territories or in the Buser country, where they would obtain lands on cheaper terms for cultivation.

E Lands in these Taluks although plentiful, are hilly and unproductive, the cultivators, being scarce, are in the habit of cultivating a piece of land one year and leaving it fallow the next year, and resort to another piece for cultivation. All the pieces, thus left waste, have been reckoned as lands under cultivation and assessed accordingly under the British settlement. The cultivators only paying rent for lands actually cultivated by them, and the land-holder is held responsible for the difference of assessed tax and that realized from the cultivators and thereby sustain loss.—Moreover the aforesaid lands are, under British settlement, highly assessed, viz. at Rupees 2 per acre, while those of a similar nature, in the districts, of Madras Government, are assessed at a low rate of 3 or 4 Annas per acre. This also causes to your memorialist and his Ryots a great loss; the produce not being remunerative to them.—

8. Your memorialist most respectfully solicits that your Excellency would take the aforesaid circumstances into your Excellency's kind consideration, after ascertaining from the Nizam's Government the accuracy of your memorialist's statement, and be pleased to grant him the following requests.—

First—To fix 8000 Rupees as an annual Peishcush on Rakapully and Badrachellem Taluks, which sum was deducted by the Nizam Government, from the amount of Peishcush on the Palavuncha estate, when they were separated from the estate and ceded to the British Government.

Secondly—To restore your memorialist the whole of the waste and forest lands together with the villages yielding a trifling revenue, not exceeding 10 Rupees, which were reverted to your Government.

Thirdly—To put your memorialist in possession of the four items of sundry revenues, i.e., Abkary, Choubena, Sayer and Moturfa, resumed by your Government, and to refund to him the sum of money realized on them by your Government for the past 12 years, from the time of their resumption, after deducting the charges of collection and also the trifling annual remission granted to your memorialist's mother-in-law. The amount, so collected on these four items, would, according to your memorialist's estimation, be about \*232000 Rupees, as shewn in the marginal abstract, to which you memorialist begs to state has a full right.

| Collections. | Fuslies. |
|--------------|----------|
| Rupees.      |          |
| 2000         | 1271     |
| 10000        | 1272     |
| 20000        | 1273     |
| 30000        | 1274     |
| 30000        | 1275     |
| 30000        | 1276     |
| 30000        | 1277     |
| 30000        | 1278     |
| 20000        | 1279     |
| 10000        | 1280     |
| 10000        | 1281     |
| 10000        | 1282     |

232000.....

9. Should your Excellency deem it objectionable to comply with the aforesaid requests, your memorialist most respectfully craves your Excellency will be good enough to order that all kinds of lands (cultivable waste and those under cultivation, as well as the forests and hills etc.) together with the villages of trifling revenue, not exceeding 10 Rupees should be restored to your memorialist, that the collections for 5 or 10 years of the Taluks should be averaged and two thirds of the averaged assets be fixed as an annual Peishcush for the Taluks, allowing the remaining one third to be enjoyed by your memorialist, under collection charges and his profit, as is done by the British Government in all Zemindary estates of the Madras Government; and that an equitable and fair compensation be granted to your memorialist, on condition that it may be continued to your memorialist's family for ever, in lieu of the four sundry revenues resumed by your Government.

10. The most philanthropic and sublime sentiments, which Her most gracious Majesty the Queen's Royal Proclamation gave expression to, on the 1st November 1858, on the auspicious occasion of Her Majesty assuming the direct sovereignty of India viz.

"We desire no extension of our present territorial possessions, and while we permit no aggression upon our Dominions or our rights to be attempted with impunity, we shall sanction no encroachment on those of others. We shall respect the rights and dignity and honor of Native Princes as our own; and we desire that they, as well as our own subjects, should enjoy that prosperity and social advancement, which can only be secured by internal peace and good Government", have produced in Her Indian subjects inexpressible joy and the hope of obtaining impartial justice and protection in the enjoyment of their rights under Her prosperous reign. Overjoyed and encouraged by this declaration of Her Majesty and acknowledging your Excellency as the grand medium of exercising justice to Her Majesty's subjects in India, your memorialist, under this assurance, lays his case before your Excellency and most earnestly solicits that your Excellency will sympathize with him in his degraded condition and kindly comply with the requests made by him in this memorial.

For which act of kindness, your memorialist will, as in duty bound,

EVER PRAY.

(Signed) Rajah Venkatadry Apparow Bahadoor  
Zemindar V a Munsubdar.

Madras —  
24<sup>th</sup> September  
1873

(True Copy)  
21/10/1873  
21/10/1873  
21/10/1873

21/10/1873

No. 2510 of 1871 at Hyderabad Chief Commissioner's Office. 12/2  
 12/25/1871  
 From the Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.  
 To Rajah Venkatadry Apparow Bahadar.  
 Sanivarpetta, near Ellore.  
 (Thro. Depy. Commr. upper Godavari Distt.)  
 Dated Nagpur, the 23rd of June 1872.  
 Political  
 Sir,  
 I am directed to reply to your letter to the Chief Commissioner dated 23rd April 1871.

The letter has reference to certain matters connected with the Talooque of Badrachellem, the property of Rajah Parthasarody Apparao, your son, a minor, but which is at present under your management—

First:—You raise certain points connected with the settlement of the Talooque. All these points were duly considered by the chief commissioner and finally disposed of in his decision of 10th March 1869. A copy of this decision was sent to the Ranees of Badrachellem on the 20th of the same month. The matter cannot now be reopened.

Secondly:—You ask that you may be allowed to act on your written orders only without Mukhtarnamahs being given them. You say that, when agents have Mukhtarnamahs, they abuse their powers and spend money as they like without your being able to check them.

I am to point out that though manager of the estate you do not reside on it, you live beyond the jurisdiction of the chief Commissioner Central Provinces. Such being the case it is absolutely necessary that you should have a properly accredited agent at Badrachellem. This agent must be responsible for the proper revenue administration of the Talooque.

Thirdly:—You ask to be furnished with rules for your guidance in Revenue matters. The Deputy Commissioner upper Godavari District will, on your applying to him, be ready to give you all necessary information and advice.

Fourthly:—You request that you may be allowed, without interference, to appoint your own agents.

On this point I am to state that it rests with you, of course to nominate your agents, but the officiating chief Commissioner cannot expect the Deputy Commissioner to accept the services of men of blemished character or mentally incapable of conducting the duty of the large estate entrusted to your care. But, at the same time, you must remember that these

must be men of good character. Such men that the estate of your son will not suffer from their mismanagement and the interests of Government in the Talooque will be properly attended to by them. The officiating Chief Commissioner is not certain that it will be possible to continue to recognize you as manager for the minor, if you reside constantly beyond the limits of his estate in the Central Provinces.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your Most Obedient Servant

(Signed) J. F. Muir.

Officiating Assistant Secretary.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) Rajah Venkatadry Apparow Bahadoor  
 Zemindar V a Munsubdar.

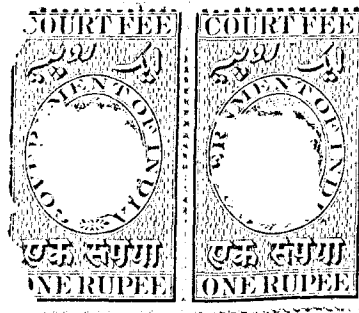
Endorsement on petition No. 2368  
of 1875.

The Board decline to  
entertain any petition on the  
subject as the Pension was  
declared to be for life only  
while the taluk was under  
the Chief Commissioner of the  
Central Provinces.

Revenue Board office } 1034 order 1  
Madras }  
10<sup>th</sup> December 1875 } *W. Trevelyan*  
offg. Addl. Sub Secretary

In No 1087 of 76.

*M.*  
copd V.P.P.



మహాత్మా గాంధీజీ మరణంపై సాక్షాత్తులు  
మౌన వాదనలు చేశారు.

[illegible][illegible]

యావత్తు నన్న పన ద్రి నెది మాంచంబును సెలవి వ్రేలబడు  
 పం యల పుట్టు వెదకెచ్చి హా ప్కలను తను ను నిల్వ బడ్డదిగాని ప్రాంతె గవ  
 కై ముం యు వారు వ యుచే యుంచే విహజు—

అతిశయోక్తి వలన ముందు పద్యములలోని అర్థములు మరల  
 అర్థములు గలవిగా మారుచున్నవి. ఇందువలన ముందు పద్యములలోని  
 అర్థములు మరల అర్థములు గలవిగా మారుచున్నవి. ఇందువలన ముందు పద్యములలోని  
 అర్థములు మరల అర్థములు గలవిగా మారుచున్నవి. ఇందువలన ముందు పద్యములలోని

అనంత తత్త్వమును గాంచునట్లు విన్నవించుకొనుచుండెను  
మొదట

యినది మొదటనుండినియ్యారాదించుకొనుచుండెను సంతోషమును  
మొదటనుండినియ్యారాదించుకొనుచుండెను సంతోషమును  
నవమొదటనుండినియ్యారాదించుకొనుచుండెను సంతోషమును  
చింతించుకొనుచుండెను సంతోషమును

కానియొకటి మొదటనుండినియ్యారాదించుకొనుచుండెను సంతోషమును  
మొదటనుండినియ్యారాదించుకొనుచుండెను సంతోషమును  
యొకటి మొదటనుండినియ్యారాదించుకొనుచుండెను సంతోషమును  
నవమొదటనుండినియ్యారాదించుకొనుచుండెను సంతోషమును  
చింతించుకొనుచుండెను సంతోషమును  
మొదటనుండినియ్యారాదించుకొనుచుండెను సంతోషమును  
యొకటి మొదటనుండినియ్యారాదించుకొనుచుండెను సంతోషమును  
నవమొదటనుండినియ్యారాదించుకొనుచుండెను సంతోషమును  
చింతించుకొనుచుండెను సంతోషమును

మొదటనుండినియ్యారాదించుకొనుచుండెను సంతోషమును  
చింతించుకొనుచుండెను సంతోషమును

ಮಾನ್ಯರಾದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ  
ಮಾನ್ಯರಾದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ



1087 of 1876

For Petition No. 1087 of 1876  
MEMORANDUM. *from Raja Venkata*  
— *Appa Row Bahadur*

REQUESTED for reference ~~the under-mentioned papers~~:-

*One copy of the report of the Settlement of Battachellum and Pakapalli Taluqs in Upper Kodavary district.*

GOVERNMENT OFFICE,  
Public Department,  
21-6-1876.

*R. V. Bahadur*  
Head Clerk.

To  
The Registrar of the *Revenue Dept.*

Petition  
No 1757 of 75

No 1133

761

In the matter of the petitioner's  
prayer for the reduction of the  
Pension his Lordship, we  
are unable to interfere and  
recommend to Govt. The  
enclosures of the petition are  
herewith returned.

Coconada 7<sup>th</sup> July 1875—

(Signed) John Kelsall  
as Subcollector in charge



17/7  
29/7/75  
75  
25

To  
His Excellency the Governor-in-Council  
Fort Saint George  
Madras.

The humble Petition of Raya Surreddi Venkata Ramachendriah garu Talukdar of Rakapilly in the Zemindary of Bhadrachalam in the District of Godavery by his constituted Vakeel R. Balajee Row.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH.

1. That your Petitioner is the present owner of a moiety of Rakupilly Taluq in the Zemindary of Bhadrachalam in the Godavery District.
2. That while the said Zemindary of Badrachellum was under the Government of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad in the Dekkan, the said Taluq of Rakapully was, in Fusily 1225 corresponding to 1814 A. D. granted to Ramiah your petitioner's paternal uncle by Rajah Sri Savai Sitaramachendra Aswaraw Bhadoor Gauroo the then Zemindar of Bhadrachalam under a sunnud the translation of which is set forth below.

A

COULNAMA TO SURREDDI RAMIAH.

"The sunned written and given by Rajastree Rajah Savayee Seetha Ramachendra Asway Raw Bahadoor Garoo.

As in Fusily 1225 the Rajahs owners of the Rakapilly Taluq have become extinct I have become pleased with you and having made you the owner of the Taluqs and have given you the sunned conferring on you the Taluq. It is necessary that you should be pleased you shall from generation to generation enjoy undoubtedly the revenues, Sawyers, the revenues of pasture lands, the duty of timber and Fuel &c. according to the custom prevailing in former time and shall pay annually Rupees 600 to our Circar and shall remain in the Taluq.

Monday 2nd Margaseera Bahoola year Yoova.

I shall allow the privileges as written above therefore I sign.

3. That Your Excellency in Council will observe from a perusal of the above document that the proprietary right to the whole Taluq of Rakapully with the right to collect the revenues from all sources as land revenue, duty on wood and Abkary Mooturfa &c. has been conferred upon your Petitioner's family.

శుభాకర్ రావు వారికి, గౌరవం మరియు సత్కారం.

Received  
by  
Mr. L. L. L.  
for office  
expenses

## B

10

C T

cc 7

19t

(Sign

దక్షిణాంబుల సేవ విధి ప్రతిపాదనా ముద్రలు

said

၁၈

10. Your Petitioner considered that the resolution aforesaid dispensed with the necessity of an appeal as your Petitioner was allowed an opportunity of fresh hearing in the matter by the order mentioned in the preceding para. Accordingly in the year 1867 your Petitioner's Taluq of Rakapilly was surveyed and a fresh settlement of revenue was made by Captain Glosford the Deputy Commissioner, without hearing your petitioner although your Petitioner was very anxious that he ought to be heard on the subject. The said revision instead of being favourable was far more detrimental to your Petitioner's interest and welfare. By the aforesaid revision the annual Peish-cush payable by your Petitioner not only received an accretion of Rupees 500 that is, that it was raised from Rupees 6,000 to 6,500 but he was deprived of several rights and privileges accorded to his family under the documents A and B more particularly mentioned above: that the right of collecting Moturfa-Abkary Revenue, revenue derived from the woods and jungles and the proprietary right and the possessions of no less than 32 villages the Pushcush of which is Rupees 10 and below were taken away from your Petitioner although the documents A and B have expressly given your Petitioner's family right to enjoy all the villages comprising the Taluq of Rakapilly and although on your Petitioner's family the right to collect all the duties have been conferred by the terms of the above documents A and B.

11. In consequence of the above increase in the Peshkush and the loss of no less than 32 villages forming a large slice of the Taluq of Rakapilly and the loss of all the jungles given to your Petitioner's family by documents A and B above mentioned your Petitioner has become unable to collect money sufficient to pay regularly and punctually the annual Peishcush due to Government and your Petitioner was reduced to a degree of poverty which compelled him to quit his native country. Your Petitioner in 1871 applied to Colonel Ashburn the Deputy Commissioner who was then in charge of Rakapilly Taluq. That officer on consideration of all the circumstances of your Petitioner's case was of opinion that the Peishcush which your Petitioner has to pay was very heavy and sent an Enoyetnamah (C set forth below) ordering your Petitioner to represent the matter of your Petitioner's case more fully before him. Before your Petitioner came to the head quarters for representing his case the said Deputy Commissioner was transferred from the division.

Deputy Com-  
missioner upper  
Godavery  
District.

To

Sharafut Panaha Girama Karathu Venkata Ramachendriyah inferior  
proprietor of Rakapully Taluq.

BAPHIYATHU BASHANDU

శ్రీ గిరీశంకర శర్మ

You have for nearly two years been living in a foreign country leaving off the Taluq without managing your estate and without informing of the same to us. We know that the peishcush on your Taluq is very great. We have written to the higher authorities to lessen the peishcush. If you should come and present yourself before us as soon as the order reaches you we shall do you justice but no injustice will occur to you. Although it was informed 2 or 3 times to your mother about your coming to us you have not come. If you even after this order do not come the Taluq will be zufted.

Therefore you should come forthwith after due consideration. If you should come no injustice will be done you.

Upper Godavery District Deputy Commissioner's office Makam Konuvara in

8th August 1871.

(Signed.)

12. In the year 1874 the Zemindary of Budrachalam with Rakapilly was transferred from the Central provinces to the Godavery District in this Presidency.

13. Your Petitioner presented a Petition to Mr. Foster the Collector of Godavery District who after perusing your Petitioner's case was of opinion that your Petitioner is hardly dealt with and ordered that he is unable to give any remedy to your Petitioner.

14. Your Petitioner humbly submits to Your Excellency in Council that your Petitioner is entitled to be restored possession of all the villages a list of which marked D., hereto appended, for, the document B herein before set forth undoubtedly shows that the whole Taluq of Rakapilly was bestowed upon your Petitioner's ancestors by the then Zemindar of Budrachallum who is the absolute owner of the Zemindary within the precincts of which the said Taluq of Rakapilly is situated. The said Document makes provision for the payment by your Petitioner's family a Peishkush annually to him and his heirs of the sum of Rs. 2500-8 and in other respect it gives absolute ownership to the property to your Petitioner and his heir. His Highness the Nizam stepped in and confirmed the title conferred upon your Petitioner's family by the Zemindar of Budrachallum. That your Petitioner and his family have been enjoying the said Taluq of Rakapilly for nearly three quarters of a century under the grants aforesaid. And his undisputed title to the said Taluq of Rakapilly has been acquiesced in by the Nizam's Government.

15. Your Petitioner submits that the taking possession of the 32 villages from your Petitioner is contrary to the assurance of Her Majesty's Government to all her subjects that the substantial right acquired by Her subjects to any land will not be disturbed and that the subject will be allowed to enjoy it undisputedly. That your Petitioner submits that the endorsement of Mr. Foster and Colonel Ashburn shew clearly that your Petitioner has not been properly dealt with. For the above reasons your petitioner

శ్రీ గిరీశంకర శర్మ

submits that the possession of the 32 of the aforesaid villages should be restored to your Petitioner.

16. The second point which your Petitioner begs to bring to Your Excellency's notice is the unjust and unfounded claim set up by the Government to the jungles in the Taluq of Rakapilly. Under the pretences of the above right Captain Glasford the Deputy Commissioner deprived your Petitioner's family of the enjoyment of the jungles. This your Petitioner submits is contrary to the system pursued by the British Government towards all the Zemindars in the District of Godavery and other Districts of this Presidency. Your Excellency will find that the Zemindars of Totapully, of Rumpa, of Kotam of Nadava pully, of Reddy Polavaram and others in the Godavery District of this Presidency and the Zemindar of Bejji and a host of others in the Presidency of Fort William enjoy the privilege of collecting duty on wood grown in the jungles within the precincts of their respective Zemindaries have been accorded to them. Your petitioner cannot dive into the motives of Captain Glassford for depriving your Petitioner of the jungles enjoyed by his family for nearly three quarters of a century under documents A and B your Petitioner therefore humbly begs your Excellency in Council to restore to your petitioner the right to collect duty on timber grown in the jungles within his Taluq which right is now enjoyed by your Excellency's Government notice.

17. The third point that your petitioner begs to bring to the notice of your Excellency is the enhanced peishcush which your petitioner now pays as compared with those paid by him while the territory was subject to the Government of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad in the Dekan. Your Excellency will find that the original Peishcush on the Taluq was only Rupees 600 per annum which was raised to Rupees 5,001 by the Nizam in the year 1859. The above enhancement of the revenue is itself 10 times the original peishcush. Your Petitioner submits that when the Government of the county passed from the Nizam to the English it was understood that the rights of the subjects should be allowed to remain as they were before. Contrary to all the assurances of the British Government that they will not interfere with the rights of the subjects acquired under the former Government and to the understanding of the parties and the Government the peishcush has been raised to an extent that can be scarcely borne by the Petitioner. Your Petitioner in consequences of such unexampled enhancement of the peishcush was compelled to fall in arrears as the rent he collects from the ryots is scarcely enough to pay regularly the Peishcush. The rent derivable from the ryots is Rs. 5457 and the Peishcush he has to pay is Rs. 5126. Thus Your Excellency will find that there is scarcely any margin of profits left to your Petitioner's family, consequently the Petitioner's Taluq was once attached by the British Government and at another time a portion of which namely Nandigam Muttah bearing the peishcush of Rs, 1,370 is sold by the Petitioner. Your Petitioner was compelled to leave the Taluq itself for fear of starvation and disgrace. Moreover the Deputy Commissioner Colonel Ashburn and Mr. Foster the Collector are of opinion that the Peishcush is more than that can be

ଶ୍ରୀ ଗୁରୋଙ୍କ ପଦାରାଧନାର୍ଥେ

reasonably demanded from your Petitioner. For these reasons your Petitioner begs the Government that the Peishcush over the moiety of the Taluq of Rakapilly should be reduced to Rupees 2,500 $\frac{1}{2}$  per annum and that your Petitioner should be made to pay only such portion as can be levied reasonably on the portion in his possession.

18. Your petitioner most humbly begs for the foregoing reasons Your Excellency in Council to order that the 32 villages aforementioned be restored to your petitioner with the revenue thereof from the date on which they were taken possession of by the British Government from your petitioner; that the right to collect duty on wood grown in the jungles ~~written~~ within the precincts of your petitioner's Taluq of Rakapilly accorded to your petitioner under Documents A and B be restored to your petitioner and that the Peishcush payable by your petitioner on the moiety of the Taluq of Rakapully be reduced to 2,500-8-0.

The villages in the Rakapulli Taluq in the possession of the  
Petitioner.

- |                      |                          |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Rakupully         | 20. Rajampettah          |
| 2. Kalthanon         | 21. Seethamma Gommoo     |
| 3. Judicooppa        | 22. Kathagoodam          |
| 4. Mulakapully       | 23. Thatupully           |
| 5. Kollore           | 24. Kothoor              |
| 6. Goondoo goodam    | 25. Boorakanakota        |
| 7. Petha Muttapully  | 26. Gommoo Iyavarigoodam |
| 8. Chinna Muttapully | 27. Somoolagoodam        |
| 9. Annavaram         | 28. Ramaveram            |
| 10. Oommadaveram     | 29. Chuppullay           |
| 11. Venkumpettah     | 30. Mullathota           |
| 12. Noothe Goodam    | 31. Woolloomore          |
| 13. Tharniah Pettah  | 32. Agraram Kodaroo      |
| 14. Lukuanvem        | 33. Mookoonooroo         |
| 15. Mittavadu        | 34. Nurasingapatta       |
| 16. Pondooloor       | 35. Chinthore            |
| 17. Vakithotar       | 36. Pathumpully          |
| 18. Koloothoor       | 37. Koryegooroo          |
| 19. Vooddigoodam     | 38. Kulluroo             |

The villages less to Rupees 10 for Kist Government took possession from Petitioner.

- Petitioner.
- |                      |                         |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Sarivela          | 17. Casooovada          |
| 2. Venkagoodam       | 18. Thakavadu           |
| 3. Bundarogoodam     | 19. Aurookoothodi       |
| 4. Thubhalamanthy    | 20. Atharipaculoo       |
| 5. Mottoogoodam      | 21. Chinnaseethanapully |
| 6. Moolakunvapully   | 22. Goolativada         |
| 7. Thummaroogoodam   | 23. Valoomore           |
| 8. Kanoosoolore      | 24. Tholasipakaloo      |
| 9. Ramalathavipettah | 25. Nalukota            |
| 10. Goorampettah     | 26. Murrimeeri          |
| 11. Thurapulli       | 27. Yanookooroo         |
| 12. Maradoopoodi     | 28. Chappoomamadi       |
| 13. Condapoedi       | 29. Narraiyanapooram    |
| 14. Pedakonda        | 30. Poolibochipuka      |
| 15. Boorogoonada     | 31. Chinthalaravoo      |
| 16. Poolosoomamed    | 32. Vemcolaraye         |

10. 29<sup>th</sup> July 1875  
 ಮಹಾರಾಜರ ಕೃಪೆಗೆ ಪಾತ್ರ  
 ಕೃಷ್ಣಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರ ಕೃಪೆಗೆ  
 ಇವೆಂಬುದು

appoomamadu  
 rraianapooram  
 obibochipuka  
 inthalaravoo  
 meolaraye

Your petitioners as  
 in duty bound shall  
 for ever pray -  
 R Balajee Rao  
 High Court Vakeel

enclosed to. Documents to

his former petition  
praying for revision  
of the settlement lately  
made and for the restoration  
of some villages taken  
possession of by Govt and  
the privilege of collecting  
Revenue on teakwood  
in the Estate.

Prays that Govt will  
take his case into  
kind consideration and  
protect him.

Government of Madras.

1548. 61 Rev  
13-1-79  
REV DEPARTMENT.

Petition No. 431 of 1876.

From Rayasurreddi  
Venkata Ramachandria  
Occupation. Talukdar of  
Village. *Trilgiri* 1901/  
Talook. *Rakapilly* 11/  
District. *Ren 2/4/76*

Dated 15<sup>th</sup> } *Ren 4/4/76*  
Received 21 } *Ren 37/2/76*  
February 1876

Enclosures. 2 in  
S. C. *St. Peter's* *St. Paul's*

ABSTRACT.

States that the Govt  
have not yet favored  
him with an order on

Orig. Rec. P. 7. 2-12-11  
A. 179

To

W. S. FOSTER Esq.,

Acting Collector,

Godavery District.

The humble Petition of ROYA SURREDI  
VENKATA RAMACHENDRIAH GARU,  
Talukdar of Rakapilly in the Zamindary of Bhadrachalam.

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That your humble petitioner most respectfully begs to bring to your honor's notice his poor and distressed state to which he is now reduced and why it befallen him with a sincere hope that your generous honour will be pleased to help and cause him to be restored to his former position.

2. That in fusly 1225 corresponding to 1814 Rajah Sri Savoi Sitarama Chendra Aswarow Bahadoor Gar, Zamindar of Parganas Hasnabad, Shankaragirry, &c., of Cumbham Circar in the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad granted under a Talukdary sannud herewith produced and marked A. Rekapilly Taluq attached to the said Zamindary to your petitioner's elder uncle Ramiah on a favorable rent of Rupees 600 (as a token of respect to the said Zamindar) giving him, petitioner's elder uncle, express liberty as the Zamindar himself has in respect of his Zamindary, to collect all sources of revenue viz., Land Revenue duty, on timber, other wood and bamboos, Abkary Moturfa &c.

3. That as His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad subsequently made a permanent settlement of all sources of revenue of the said Zamindary and enhanced the Peshkush thereof issuing a permanent settlement sannud similar to that of the Sannudi Milkist istimrar granted by the British Government; the Zamindar of the said Parganas or he is commonly called Zamindar of Bhadrachalam likewise raised the Peshkush of your Petitioner's Taluq to Rupees 5,001 and granted him a permanent settlement sannud which is herewith produced and marked B, in the year 1859 with an express condition that the Peshkush on your petitioner's Taluq will never be raised.

4. That your petitioner's younger uncle's son Venkatarama Narsiahgar having claimed division of the Taluq with your Petitioner the Taluq was equally divided between the petitioner and the said Vedkatarama Narsayagar and in that division Marigoodem portion was given to the latter on a Peshkush of Rs. 2,500-8 your petitioner retaining for himself Rekapilly portion on Rs. 2,500-8.

Im 796 1176

5. That your petitioner enjoyed his portion of the Taluq and paid his moiety of the Peshkush regularly up to fusly 1270, when the said Taluq as well as several other Taluqs were made over to the British Government of central provinces.

6. That Captain Glassford the Deputy Commissioner of Sironcha arbitrarily raised the Peshkush of your petitioner's portion of the Taluq from Rupees 2,500-8 to Rupees 6,000 in fusly 1271 corresponding to 1861-1862, leaving your petitioner undisturbed in the collection of revenue of all sources above mentioned and your petitioner notwithstanding he had no profit from the Taluq paid the enhanced Peshkush regularly with a hope of obtaining redress from the higher authorities in course of time.

7. That in the year 1867 your Petitioner's Taluq was surveyed and a fresh settlement of revenue was made and in that settlement not only the Peshkush of your petitioner's portion of the Taluq was again raised from Rupees 6,000 to Rupees 6,500 but also your petitioner was deprived of the liberty of collecting revenue by duty on timber, other wood and bamboos, Abkary and Moturfa, and of proprietary right and possession of 32 villages the rent of each of which was then paying annually less than 10 Rupees, reserving the same to Government.

8. That by the loss of the said sources of revenue and of the 32 villages (a list of which is herewith produced and marked C) from his estate and by the enormous amount of Peshkush imposed on his estate became so poor that he was unable to pay the Peshkush regularly and in 1869, his Taluq consequently fell into arrears of Peshkush and was attached by the Deputy Commissioner of Upper Godevry at the instance of the Zamindar of Bhadrachalam; and when your petitioner's Taluq was about to be sold, he disposed of a part of it namely Nandigam Muta bearing a moiety of the Peshkush of Rupees 1,370 and odd by private sale and paid the sale proceeds towards the arrears and got the estate released from attachment.

9. That for the same reason your petitioner's Taluq again fell into arrears in 1870 and was attached; and your petitioner was, by want of income from his estate for the above reasons, not only to pay the Peshkush but also to meet the expenses of his respectable family and to maintain the private or family establishments as well as that of the estate and was compelled to leave the Taluq as it was (under attachment) and seek abode in another country.

10. That in the meantime your petitioner often addressed to the Deputy Commissioner about his distressed state in 1871 and the then Deputy Commissioner Colonel Ashburn observing that the Peshkush on your petitioner's Taluq is too heavy and your petitioner is subjected to great difficulty was pleased to write your petitioner an Inayetnama which is also herewith produced and marked D desiring your petitioner to appear before him and promising to procure justice to your petitioner but that owing to the misfortune of your petitioner that gentleman was transferred to another District before your petitioner could have an interview with him.

11. That your petitioner with all his best got his estate released again in

1872 but it was again a third time attached in 1873 in execution of decree for arrears of Peshkush in favour of the Zamindar of Bhadrachalam and still continues to be under your honor's management under that attachment.

12. That His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad originally granted the Zamindar of Bhadrachalam to which your petitioner's Taluq is attached, with express liberty of collecting the duty on timber, other wood and bamboos, and Abkary &c., and the permanent settlement made by that ruling power was so made on all the sources of revenue including the above said duty &c.

13. That the Zamindar of Bhadrachalam enjoys the privilege of collecting duty on timber &c. in a portion of his Zamindary which continues to be under the Government of Hyderabad.

14. That the Zamindar of Bejji Taluq under the control of the Deputy Commissioner of Sironcha who likewise pays Peshkush to the British Government has the privilege of collecting duty on timber &c. growing in his Zamindary.

15. That the Zamindars of Polavaram Rampa, Totapily, and Malakacherla &c. and the Zamindars of Kottam Jaggampeta, Nadanapilly &c. of this district enjoy the privilege of collecting duty on timber, other wood and bamboos &c. and on firewood growing in their respective jungles.

16. That your petitioner humbly states that most part of his Taluq comprises wood jungle and the duty on timber &c. forms a principal source of revenue of his Taluq (the cultivable land therein being very small) and that source covers a great portion of the Peshkush.

17. That your petitioner's family enjoyed the Taluq (including the 32 Villages above referred to) with all the above said liberties for more than 50 years—until a year after the Taluq was made over to British Government.

18. That as your petitioner's Taluq is at present under your honor's management your honor will, observe that the Peshkush on your petitioner's Taluq is awfully large, the Peshkush being Rs. 5127 while the collection therefrom is Rupees 5,457 for fusly 1283 and Rupees 5,717 for fusly 1284—and that your petitioner of a respectable family would not be able with such a small income (the difference between the collection and the Peshkush) to maintain the dignity of his family as well as his private and public establishments.

19. That the benevolent British Government of this Presidency was pleased to grant permanent sunnuds to Zamindars allowing them to pay one-third of average net collections to Government as Peshkush and to take the remaining two-thirds for their own benefits and for the expenses of management.

20. And in consideration of the original grant of the Taluq including the wood jungle and 32 villages above adverted to, with liberty to collect all sources of Revenue, to your petitioner's family, long undisturbed enjoyment of the same, the poor and distressed state of your petitioner and respectability of his family. Your

petitioner very earnestly craves your generous honor will be pleased to recommend to the honorable Government.

1. To reduce the Peshkush on your petitioner's Taluq to Rupees 2,500-8 the original amount assessed or to one-third of the annual average collection.
2. To restore to your petitioner the privilege of collecting duty on timber, other wood, bamboos &c. growing in the jungles of the Taluq to which your petitioner has a right.
3. To restore to your petitioner's possession of the 32 villages which form part of his estate and which were taken away from your petitioner.

For which act of benevolence your humble petitioner as in duty bound

SHALL EVER PRAY.

(Signed) S. VENKATARAMA CHENDRIAH,

Taluqdar of Rekapilly.

3rd April 1875.

Seal of the  
Collector of  
Godavery.

No. 1,133.

In the matter of the prayer of the petitioner to diminish the Peshkush &c. payable by him on the Taluqs we cannot take up the matter and recommend about it to Government. The petition and its enclosures are herewith returned.

Cocanada,  
7th July 1875.

Assistant Collector in Charge.

To

His Excellency

The GOVERNOR in Council,

Fort Saint George,

MADRAS.

The humble Petition of Raya Surreddi Venkata Ramachendriah Gar, Talukdar of Rakapilly in the Zamin-dary of Bhadrachalam, in the Dis-trict of Godavery by his constitut-ed Vakeel R. Balajee Row.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

1. That your Petitioner is the present owner of a moiety of Rekapilly Taluq in the Zemindary of Bhadrachalam in the Godavery District.

2. That while the said Zemindary of Bhadrachalam was under the Govern-ment of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad in the Deccan. The said Taluq of Rakapilly was, in Fusly 1225 corresponding to 1814 A. D. granted to Ramiah your petitioner's paternal uncle by Rajah Sri Savai Sitaramachendra Aswaraw Bahadoor Gar, the then Zemindar of Bhadrachalam under a sunnud the translation of which is set forth below.

COULNAMA TO SURREDDI RAMIAH.

The sunnud written and given by Rajastree Rajah Savayee Seetha Ramachen-dra Asway Row Bahadoor Gar.

As in fusly 1225 the Rajahs owners of the Rekapilly Taluq have become ex-tinct, I have become pleased with you and having made you the owner of the Taluqs and have given you the sunnud conferring on you the Taluq. It is necessary that you should be pleased you shall from generation to generation enjoy undoubtedly the revenues, sawyers, the revenues of pasture lands, the duty of timber and fuel &c. according to the custom prevailing in former time and shall pay annually Ru-pees 600 to our Circar and shall remain in the Taluq.

Monday, 2nd Margaseera Bahoola year Yoova.

I shall allow the privileges as written above therefore I sign.

*See R-796-1176*

3. That your Excellency in Council will observe from a perusal of the above document that the proprietary right to the whole Taluq of Rekapilly with the right to collect the revenues from all sources as land revenue duty on wood and Abkarry Moturfa &c. has been conferred upon your Petitioner's family.

4. In the year 1859 A. D., the Nizam as the Lord Paramount confirmed the said grant under A to your petitioner's ancestors by issuing a document or sunnud B set forth below. By the said document it is evident that the Nizam's as the power paramount has granted the permanent right of collecting all the revenues therein enumerated on condition of your petitioner's ancestors and their heirs paying a permanent kist of Rupees 5,001 annually to his Government.

## B

Sreerama. Putta executed and granted on the 7th decreasing moon of the month of sravana year Sidhadri, to Raya Surreddi Venkatramchendrayya Gar, Taluqdar of the Taluq of Rekapilly, by Rajasri Savai Rajah Damera Sitaramachendra Aswarow Gar, Bahadur Zemindar and Mansabdar of the Pargans, of Hassanabad, Shankaragiri &c. in the Circar of Kambham. In this fusly 1269 as I have granted as requested by you a permanent Putta for your Taluq of Rekapilly aforesaid for (the permanent assessment of) Rupees 5,001 (five thousands and one only) including all revenue sayar, Abkary, Moturfa revenue on all gardens, wells, Bavulu (wells having steps to get in) tanks, Desamukursums, annual Desapandia exclusive of rusums and Agraharam and Maniums, &c., you should pay the said sum annually according to the Kistees (instalments). Placing credence upon this permanent Putta being the new and old ryots to cordially improve the Taluq to the highest degree and pay the said amount of assessment to the Circar. (Over and except this assessment even a pie will never be demanded of you) you need not demand sayar (duty) on any goods imported into your Taluq by any trader from the country appertaining to the company (British Government) and on any goods exported by any trader from your Taluq to the country belonging to the Company (British Government) by means of caveeas or by boats you should allow timber of any sort sent from the upper Taluqs by any trader pass on the Godavery, you may take annually according to the former custom of taking by you the duty termed Sthalabharti (all sorts of jungle in the Taluq) on teak marjati, bamboo &c. which grow in your Taluq.

The annual assessment is Rupees 5,501.

The amount of remission granted to you for disallowing duty on goods, &c. of traders passing through your Taluq and which ought to be deducted from the above sum is 500 Rupees and you should pay annually the balance Rupees 5,001 (five thousands and one.)

19th August 1859.

(Signed) RAJAH SEETARAMACHENDRA SAVAI ASAWROW BAHADUR GAR.

5. That your Petitioner's junior uncle's son Venkatarama Narasiah garu claim a division of the Taluq of Rakapilly with your petitioner and that the same was

divided equally between the said Venkatarama Narasiah garu and your Petitioner. By the said family arrangement between the said Vencatarama Narasiahgaru and the petitioner it was arranged that the annual Pushkush of Rupees 5001 payable by your petitioner's family to the Government should be shared equally by them: that is the said Vencatarama Narasiahgaru should, in consideration of the enjoyment of the privilege accorded to your petitioner's family under the sunnuds A and B set forth above over a moiety of the Taluq of Rakapilly come to his possession enjoyment under the family arrangement aforesaid, should pay to the Government the sum of Rupees 2500½ being a moiety of the whole assessment of Rupees 5,001 and that your petitioner should likewise enjoy the other moiety of the Rakapilly Taluq and should annually pay Rupees 2,500½ to the Government being the other moiety of the assessment payable by your petitioner's family.

6. In pursuance of the said family arrangement more particularly set forth in the above para, your petitioner came in possession and enjoyment of the moiety of the Taluq of Rakapilly and paid his quota of the revenue to the Government up to the Fusli 1270 corresponding to the year 1860 A. D.

7. That when under an arrangement between the Government of His Highness the Nizam and the British Government the territories comprising the Taluq of Rakapilly and others were added to the British Government by the Nizam's Government. The British Government placed the newly added territory under the Government of the Commissioner of the central provinces. The chief Commissioner of Nagpore placed the said newly added territory under the Government of Captain Glasford the Deputy Commissioner of Seroncha in the central provinces. The said Captain Glasford in Fusly 1271 corresponding to the years 1861 and 1862 arbitrarily raised Peshkush of your petitioner's portion of the Taluq that is a moiety of the Taluq of Rakapilly from Rupees 2,500-8-0 to Rupees 6,000 annually confirming the grant of His Highness the Nizam under document B in all other respects.

8. It is evident to your Excellency in Council that when in the fusly 1270 corresponding to 1860 the said Territory was ceded to the British dominions the rights and obligations of all the Zemindars, Taluqdars, ryots were not changed and that they were understood to be the same as those that were while the territories were under the Nizam's Government.

9. That up to the year 1867 the newly enhanced annual assessment of Rupees 6,000 was paid regularly by your petitioner notwithstanding that he considered that the Commissioner ought not to have raised the assessment as above from Rupees 2,500-8 to Rupees 6,000 per annum and that he felt very great difficulty and annoyance in paying the same. While your petitioner was concerting measures and plans to prefer an appeal to the higher authorities against the order of Captain Glasford enhancing the annual Peshkush of the moiety of the Taluq of Rekapilly in the possessions of your petitioner from Rupees 2,500-8 to Rupees 6,000 it was resolved by Captain Glasford that the moiety of the Taluq of Rekapilly should be surveyed and the assessment to be revised.

10. Your petitioner considered that the resolution aforesaid dispensed with

the necessity of an appeal as your petitioner was allowed an opportunity of fresh hearing in the matter by the order mentioned in the preceding para. Accordingly in the year 1867 your petitioner's Taluq of Rekapilly was surveyed and a fresh settlement of revenue was made by Captain Glosford, the Deputy Commissioner, without hearing your petitioner although your petitioner was very anxious that he ought to be heard on the subject. The said revision instead of being favourable was far more detrimental to your petitioner's interest and welfare. By the aforesaid revision the annual Peshkush payable by your petitioner not only received an accretion of Rupees 500 that is, that it was raised from Rupees 6,000 to Rupees 6,500 but he was deprived of several rights and privileges accorded to his family under the documents A and B more particularly mentioned above: that the right of collecting Moturfa Abkary Revenue, revenue derived from the woods and jungles and the proprietary right and the possessions of no less than 32 villages the Peshkush of which is Rupees 10 and below were taken away from your Petitioner although the documents A and B have expressly given your Petitioner's family right to enjoy all the villages comprising the Taluk of Rakapilly and although on your Petitioner's family the right to collect all the duties have been conferred by the terms of the above documents A and B.

11. In consequence of the above increase in the Peshkush and the loss of no less than 32 villages forming a large slice of the Taluq of Rakapilly and the loss of all the jungles given to your Petitioner's family by documents A and B above mentioned your Petitioner has become unable to collect money sufficient to pay regularly and punctually the annual Peshkush due to Government and your Petitioner was reduced to a degree of poverty which compelled him to quit his native country. Your petitioner in 1871 applied to Colonel Ashburn the Deputy Commissioner who was then in charge of Rekapilly Taluq, the officer on consideration of all the circumstances of your petitioner's case was of opinion that the Peshkush which your petitioner has to pay was very heavy and sent an Enoyetnamah (C set forth below) ordering your petitioner to represent the matter of your petitioner's case more fully before him. Before your petitioner came to the head quarters for representing his case the said Deputy Commissioner was transferred from the division.

Deputy  
Commissioner  
Godavery  
District

C

To Sharafut Panaha Girama Karathu Venkata Ramachendriah, inferior proprietor of Rekapilly Taluq.

BAPHIYATHU BASHANDU.

You have for nearly two years been living in a foreign country leaving off the Taluq without managing your estate and without informing of the same to us. We know that the Peshkush on your Taluq is very great. We have written to the higher authorities to lessen the Peshkush. If you should come and present yourself before us as soon as the order reaches you we shall do you justice but no injustice will occur to you. Although it was informed 2 or 3 times to your mother about your coming to us you have not come. If you even after this order do not come the Taluq will be zufted.

Therefore you should come forthwith after due consideration. If you should come no injustice will be done you.

Upper Godavery District Deputy Commissioner's office Makam Konuveram.

8th August 1871.

(Signed.)

12. In the year 1874 the Zemindary of Badrachalam with Rekapilly was transferred from the Central Provinces to the Godavery District in this Presidency.

13. Your petitioner presented a petition to Mr. Foster, the Collector of Godavery District, who after perusing your petitioner's case was of opinion that your petitioner is hardly dealt with and ordered that he is unable to give any remedy to your petitioner.

14. Your petitioner humbly submits to your Excellency in Council that your petitioner is entitled to be restored possession of all the villages a list of which marked D, hereto appended, for, the document B hereinbefore set forth undoubtedly shows that the whole Taluq of Rekapilly was bestowed upon your petitioner's ancestors by the then Zamindar of Badrachallam who is the absolute owner of the Zemindary within the precincts of which the said Taluq of Rekapilly is situated. The said Document makes provision for the payment by your petitioner's family a Peshkush annually to him and his heirs of the sum of Rupees 2,500-8 and in other respect it gives absolute ownership to the property to your petitioner and his heir. His Highness the Nizam stepped in and confirmed the title conferred upon your petitioner's family by the Zemindar of Badrachallam. That your petitioner and his family have been enjoying the said Taluq of Rekapilly for nearly three quarters of a century under the grants aforesaid. And his undisputed title to the said Taluq of Rekapilly has been acquiesced in by the Nizam's Government.

15. Your petitioner submits that the taking possession of the 32 villages from your petitioner is contrary to the assurance of Her Majesty's Government to all her subjects that the substantial right acquired by Her subjects to any land will not be disturbed and that the subject will be allowed to enjoy it undisputably. That your petitioner submits that the endorsement of Mr. Foster and Colonel Ashburn shew clearly that your petitioner has not been properly dealt with. For the above reasons your petitioner submits that the possession of the 32 of the aforesaid villages should be restored to your petitioner.

16. The second point which your petitioner begs to bring to your Excellency's notice is the unjust and unfounded claim set up by the Government to the jungles in the Taluq of Rekapilly. Under the pretences of the above right Captain Glasford the Deputy Commissioner deprived your petitioner's family of the enjoyment of the jungles. This your petitioner submits is contrary to the system pursued by the British Government toward all the Zemindars in the District of Godavery and other Districts of this Presidency. Your Excellency will find that the Zemindars of Totapully, of Rumpa, of Kotam, of Nadavapully, of Reddy Polavaram and others in the Godavery District of this Presidency and the Zemindar of Bejji and a host of others in the Presidency of Fort William enjoy the privilege of collecting duty on wood grown in the jungles within the precincts of their respective Zemindari have been accorded to them. Your petitioner cannot dive into the motives of Captain Glasford for depriving your petitioner of the jungles enjoyed by his family for nearly three quarters of a century under documents A and B, your petitioner therefore humbly begs your Excellency in Council to restore to your petitioner the right to collect duty on timber grown in the jungles within his Taluq which right is now enjoyed by your Excellency's Government notice.

17. The third point that your petitioner begs to bring to the notice of your Excellency is the enhanced Peshkush which your petitioner now pays as compared with those paid by him while the territory was subject to the Government of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad in the Deccan. Your Excellency will find that the original Peshkush on the Taluq was only Rupees 600 per annum was raised to Rupees 5,901 by the Nizam in the year 1859. The above enhancement of the revenue is itself 10 times the original Peshkush. Your petitioner submits that when the Government of the county passed from the Nizam to the English it was understood that the rights of the subjects should be allowed to remain as they were before. Contrary to all the assurances of the British Government that they will not interfere with the rights of the subjects acquired under the former Government and to the understanding of the parties and the Government the Peshkush has been raised to an extent that can be scarcely borne by the petitioner. Your petitioner in consequences of such unexampled enhancement of the Peshkush was compelled to fall in arrears as the rent he collects from the ryots is scarcely enough to pay regularly the Peshkush. The rent derivable from the rights is Rs. 5,457 and the Peshkush he has to pay is Rs. 5,126. Thus your Excellency will find that there is scarcely any margin of profits left to your petitioner's family, consequently the portion of which namely Nandigam Muttah bearing the Peshkush of Rupees 1,370 is sold by the Petitioner. Your petitioner was compelled to leave the Taluq itself for fear of starvation and disgrace. Moreover the Deputy Commissioner Colonel Ashburn and Mr. Foster the Collector are of opinion that the Peshkush is more than that can be reasonably demanded from your petitioner. For these reasons your petitioner begs the Government that the Peshkush over the moiety of the Taluq of Rekapilly should be reduced to Rupees 2,500½ per annum and that your petitioner should be made to pay only such portion as can be levied reasonably on the portion in his possession.

18. Your petitioner most humbly begs for the foregoing reasons your Excel-

lency in Council to order that the 32 villages aforementioned be restored to your petitioner with the revenue thereof from the date on which they were taken possession of by the British Government from your petitioner; that the right to collect duty on wood grown in the jungles within the precincts of your petitioner's Taluq of Rekapilly accorded to your petitioner under Documents A and B be restored to your petitioner and that the Peshkush payable by your petitioner on the moiety of the Taluq of Rekapilly be reduced to 2,500-8.

## D.

The villages in the Bekapilly Taluq in the possession of the petitioner.

|                     |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Rakapilly         | 20 Rajampettah           |
| 2 Kalthanon         | 21 Seethamma Gommoo      |
| 3 Judicooppa        | 22 Kathagoodam           |
| 4 Mulakapully       | 23 Thatupully            |
| 5 Kollore           | 24 Kothoor               |
| 6 Goondoo goodam    | 25 Boorakanakota         |
| 7 Petha Muttapully  | 26 Gominoo Iyavarigoodam |
| 8 Chinna Muttapully | 27 Somoolagoodam         |
| 9 Annavaram         | 28 Ramaveram             |
| 10 Oommadaveram     | 29 Chuppullay            |
| 11 Venkumpettah     | 30 Mullathota            |
| 12 Noothe Goodam    | 31 Woolloomore           |
| 13 Thamiah Pettah   | 32 Agraram Kodaroo       |
| 14 Lukuanvem        | 33 Mookoonooroo          |
| 15 Mittavadu        | 34 Nurasingapatta        |
| 16 Pondooloor       | 35 Chinthore             |
| 17 Vakithotar       | 36 Pathumpully           |
| 18 Koloothoor       | 37 Koryegooroo           |
| 19 Vooddigoodam     | 38 Kulluroo              |

The villages less to Rupees 10 for Kist to Government took possession from Petitioner.

|                     |                        |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Sarivela          | 17 Casooovada          |
| 2 Venkagoodam       | 18 Thakavadu           |
| 3 Bundarogoodam     | 19 Aurookoothodi       |
| 4 Thubhalamanthy    | 20 Atharipaculoo       |
| 5 Mottoogoodam      | 21 Chinnaseethanapully |
| 6 Moolakunvapully   | 22 Goollativada        |
| 7 Thummarogoodam    | 23 Valoomore           |
| 8 Kaneosoolore      | 24 Tholasipakaloo      |
| 9 Ramalathavipettah | 25 Nalukota            |
| 10 Goorrampettah    | 26 Murrimeeri          |
| 11 Thurapulli       | 27 Yanookooroo         |
| 12 Maradoopoodi     | 28 Chappoomamadi       |
| 13 Condapoodi       | 29 Narraianapooram     |
| 14 Pedakonda        | 30 Poolibochipuka      |
| 15 Boorogoonada     | 31 Chinthalaravoo      |
| 16 Pooloosoomamedi  | 32 Vemoolaraye         |

29th July 1875.

(Signed.) R. BALAJEE ROA,

High Court Vakeel.

796  
28  
3/4/76  
To

His Grace

The GOVERNOR in Council,

Fort Saint George,

57  
97  
MADRAS.

Humble Memorial of Raya Surreddi

Venkata Ramachendriah, Taluk-

dar of Rakapilly.

MOST HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That your humble Memorialist has sent lately <sup>three Petitions</sup> to the Government praying for revision of the settlement of Revenue made lately on his Rekapilly Estate and for restoration of some villages of the Estate taken possession of by the Government and of privilege of collecting Revenue on Teakwood &c. in the Estate. Copy of the said petition is herein enclosed.

That your humble Memorialist has not as yet been favored with an order.

That your humble Petitioner humbly solicits your Graceship to take your petitioner's poor helpless case into kind consideration and protect the respectable family of your petitioner.

For which act of kindness I shall ever pray.

28<sup>th</sup> March 1876

శ్రీ రామచంద్రాచార్యుల వారికి  
రామచంద్రాచార్యుల వారికి

territory was added to the British possessions and placed under the Commission of the Central Provinces, that the Dy Commissioner arbitrarily raised the Peshkash on the portion of the Taluk enjoyed by him to Rs 6000, that he was paying the said sum till 1867 when a survey was made and the Peshkash raised to Rs 6500; that he was moreover deprived of several rights and privileges enjoyed by his family under Sumnadd marte As B herewith submitted, that owing to the said increase in the Peshkash and the loss of 32 villages and jungles he was reduced to poverty and was obliged to leave the country; that Mr. Ashburn ordered him to come to the head quarters and represent his case, but that officer was transferred before his arrival - that in 1874 the Taluk having been transferred to the Godan district, he presented a petition to the collector who understood that he is unable to redress his grievance. Prays that the 32 villages referred to may be restored to him with moine profits, that he may be allowed to cut timber on wood and that the Peshkash be reduced to Rs 2500-0-0.

Zemindar of Bhadrachalam under a Sumud and the Nizam's Govt in 1860 confirmed the grant authorizing the petitioners and their heirs to collect all the revenues on condition of their paying annually Rs 5000. That the Talook was equally divided between himself and his uncle's son Venkata Narasiah Gann; that petitioner and the said Narasiah agreed to pay to Govt Rs 2500 cash; that he was paying the sum of Rs 2500 1/2 to the Nizam's Govt till 1860 when this Talook with

in 40.61 Rev  
Government of Madras.  
13

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

Petition No. 1717 of 1875.

From Raya Sureswari Venkata

Rameshchandra

Occupation Talukdar of

Rakapilly

Village. in the Zemindari of

Talook. Bhadrachalam

District. Godavery, through

his father R. Raju Row

Dated 29th July 1875

Received 29th July 1875

Enclosures 7/17

ABSTRACT.

3/17

37/2/55

States that the said

Talook was granted to

his paternal uncle Rama

in the year 1814 by then

submitted a petition to the Collector for the continuance of the allowance but he was informed that it was granted for life only. That he then sent this petition to the Board of Revenue who have not yet passed a decision. That the said allowance was granted in lieu of certain privileges taken by Govt for the support of his mother-in-law as a charitable allowance. That when the allowance is stopped, it is unjust to refrain from restoring the privileges taken by Govt; that the revenue collector in the Talook, being insufficient to cover the Peishkash fixed thereon, he was compelled to pay from the allowance of his mother-in-law. Prays that Govt may remove the difficulty arising from the unjust settlement made by the authorities of the Central Provinces and sanction the continuance to him of the said allowance of Rs 4400 drawn by his late mother-in-law. Br. Pro. of 29/7/75: 1145  
11-6-75: 902

and Governor General  
of India dated 24<sup>th</sup>  
Sept 1873 for inform-  
ation, states that  
during the settlement  
the authorities of the  
Central Provinces deprived  
them of the possession of  
certain privileges, i.e. forest  
and in lieu thereof  
granted his mother-in-law  
an annual allowance  
of Rs 4428; that she  
died on the 12<sup>th</sup> May  
last; that the Collector  
of Godavery discontinued  
the payment of the  
allowance; that he

in 22. 61. 520  
Government of Madras.

REV. DEPARTMENT.

Petition No. 335 of 1876.

From Rajah Venkata  
Apparao Bahadur  
Occupation Zemindar of

Village ~~Rev. 23 37/11~~  
Talook Badrachellum &  
District Ra. Kapulley  
Godavery 2

Dated 3<sup>rd</sup> } Mr 37/37  
Received 7<sup>th</sup> } Feb 1876

Enclosures  
2. 1 July 41/10 2951/11  
ABSTRACT.

Submitting a copy  
of his Memorial to the  
Right Honble the Secretary

assessment <sup>fixed</sup> on his  
estate and for the restoration  
of some villages taken  
possession of by Govt,  
states that he has not  
yet been favored with  
an order.

Pray that Govt may  
take his case into kind  
consideration and protect  
him.

in G.O. 61 Rev  
13-1-77  
Government of Madras.

Rev DEPARTMENT.

Petition No. 796 of 1876.

From Raja Suredi

Venkata Ramachandra

Occupation Talukdar of

Village *Angal* No 3901

Talook *Pakkapilly* 77.

District *Rev. S. S. S.*

Dated 28<sup>th</sup> March 1876

Received 3<sup>rd</sup> April 1876

Enclosures. 2

ABSTRACT.

Referring to his  
three former petitions  
praying for revision of

105

L.P. 1-2 338/76: 1012  
Encl. 7. 11-6-75: 902  
29-7-75: 11145

90.61 Rev  
13-1-79  
Government of Madras.

Petition No. 1087 of 1876.

Occupation Zamindar &  
Member of  
Mistafamugger and  
Village Eklore

Talook *Shayyachellum*

District. *Kakabully,*  
*Godavery.*

Dated 5<sup>th</sup> }  
Received 9<sup>th</sup> } May 1876.

July 1901 Enclosures. 9  
ABSTRACT. 187-1

Referring to the endorse-  
ment of Govt on his  
former petition, submits

No 13

Godfrey Smith  
Collector's Office  
Barnstable 26<sup>th</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> Mo. 1877

3. From W. S. Foster Esquire  
Collector

to the Secretary to  
Government  
Procuree Department  
Port Saint-George

44.

I have the honor

to forward the papers

Copy of letter from C. J. Galligan entered in the margin, with  
dated 20. May 1897 } reference to the Government  
with its enclosures.

2. Petition No. 325 of 1876 from (Kedar B. 1452 dated October 1876. These papers relate

3. Resolution: 12 1887 of 1876 Gen. Co. to petition from the Superior

4. Petition of 1777 of 1875 from  
Raya Surroddi Venkata  
Rama Choudria  
Proprietor of Bhadrachalam  
and the Superior Proprietor  
of Achampally.

5 Petition No. 431 of 1876 }  
from W.C. } 2 Both petitioners complain  
6 Petition No. 776 of 1876 }  
from W.C. } of the Settlement made by  
Captain G. Cassford, late Deputy

7. Petition dated 14<sup>th</sup> August 1875 with 2 printed enclosures after the Upper Godavery from D. C. District was given by the Commissioner of Branches, Nizam to the British Govern-  
ment.

3 According to this letter at

the Rance of Bhadrachalam was recognized as the Superior Proprietor of both Taluqs, while there were certain Inferior Proprietors, who were to pay "malikana" to the Superior Proprietor, but were otherwise to be independent of her.

4 The Taluqs of Nikapatti and Bhadrachalam belong partly to the Superior Proprietor: and some Villages are under the direct management of the Superior Proprietor.

5 The Settlement provided that the Proprietors should receive rent for land from the cultivators in their Villages: those Villages which paid less than ten papes yearly rent (all these are situated in the jungle) were taken by Government: waste land equal to double the area cultivated in each Village was allowed to the Proprietor, and the rest including all the jungle was decided to be the property of Government: the Abkary Revenue came under Government, the Pesheush was raised, and the amount of rent payable by each Village was limited.

6 The Petitioners pray that their Pesheush may be reduced: that the jungle Villages may be given back to them, and that they may be allowed to take the duties derivable from

from the jungles, and miscellaneous revenues. 7 The late Superior Proprietor, the Rani of Bhadrachalam, was allowed during her lifetime a reduction of Rs 4,428 on account of the jungle being no longer left in her possession.

8 The Zaminidary of Bhadrachalam formed part of the Palavandla Estate in Hyderabad: the whole Estate paid a Pesheush of Rs 68,341 (Hyderabad currency). The late Rani succeeded her son, and there has been considerable doubt as to the conditions on which the Rani was allowed to succeed.

9 A Wazirnamah was granted to Ashwar Row in A. D. 1858-59: Ashwar Row died, and Parsamma (the late Rani) succeeded in 1859: and in 1860 the Bhadrachalam and Nikapatti Taluqs were transferred to the British Government. "For a period of about a year subsequent to the cession in November 1860, the Rani appears to have been allowed to hold the Bhadrachalam and Nikapatti Taluqs at a jama of Rs 8000, which was the amount permitted to her by the Nizam at the cession on the lump sum payable on

"an account of the whole Palavancha  
"Estate. This arrangement, however,  
"was never intended to last and in  
"December 1861 a summary settlement  
"of the two Taluqs was effected"

"A regular settlement was sanctioned  
"in Government letter No 105 of the  
"14<sup>th</sup> May 1863, and completed and  
"approved in 1868"

10 I am I suppose I may assume that  
on the cession of these Taluqs to the  
British Government, that Government  
was bound to maintain the Proprietors  
and others in the rights and privileges  
that had been granted to them by the  
Nizam's Government. But I do not  
think Government were bound to give  
more than had actually been given  
them: they were not bound to give what  
it was only in contemplation to give.  
It seems to have been the practice  
formerly to grant a fresh Sannad  
to each successive holder of the estate,  
but this is a matter of no importance:  
at the time of the cession no Sannad  
had been granted to the late Rani:

She could not succeed under the authority  
of the Kaulnamah granted to Ashwar Khan,  
for that granted the Zamindari to him  
and his issue. The late Rani was his  
mother. It is true that before the cession,  
and soon after her assuming charge of the  
Zamindari, she wrote a petition, to which  
a reply was sent by the Nizam's Government,  
to the effect that though her grandson  
might succeed her, they must necessarily  
interfere, if proper arrangements are not  
made to pay off the debt. It may be that  
this amounts to a recognition by the Nizam's  
Government of the right of the Rani to the  
Estate and of her grandson's right to  
succeed her: but I cannot think that  
it does. I think it might possibly tend  
to show that the Nizam's Government  
recognized the Rani as the possessor  
of the Estate: but I cannot think it shows  
that the Nizam's Government had granted  
the succession of the Estate to her grandson:  
this view is confirmed by the Rubkar of the  
Secretary to the Minister, Revenue Department  
No 379 of May 28<sup>th</sup> 1871, where it is said  
that after Ashwar Khan's death, the lease  
was annulled: and that now the Government  
cannot

cannot grant a perpetual lease.

11 It appears that this paper from the Secretary to the Minister has not been quite correctly copied: but it does not seem very clear what correction ought to be made: but I think we may say for certain that in the Dubkar it was distinctly stated that the lease was annulled, and that Government could not now grant a perpetual lease. I cannot agree with the Deputy Commissioner Upper Godavary District in his letter to the Commissioner, at a previous division of June 29<sup>th</sup> 1875 & p. 759, when he says that it is admitted that the estate was confirmed to the Rani on all the "conditions" under which it was held by her son Sitaram Chaudhary. One of the "conditions" was that the estate was to be held in perpetuity. I should hardly say this was one of the "conditions" under which the property was held, but rather one of the privileges that was originally conferred with the property: the conditions were the obligation to pay certain rent &c. these were unaltered, and the words of the Dubkar also stand good, that the lease was annulled, and the Government cannot now grant a perpetual lease.

12 In the

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India &c. 355 stated February 3<sup>rd</sup> 1874 para 7. "when the last Zamindar died in 1859, he left no direct descendant and therefore his grant would ordinarily have lapsed unless it was formally renewed to his successor." It was not renewed while the Bhadrachalam Taluk remained under the Nizam's Government, but we may take it that it was renewed under a modified form after the Taluk came under the Central Provinces Government, at the time of the Settlement, the effect of which was that the Rance was deprived of the excess waste of her too Taluk, and of the management of the Forest, Abkary, and miscellaneous revenues and that the estate was assessed at full rate, the yearly Government demand being fixed at Rs 18,388 subject to a deduction during the life time of the Rance of Rs 4,428 per annum. On the whole I do not see that the Rance had any reason to complain at the time of this Settlement.

13 No injustice was done to the Rani. She had no right to succeed to the estate, but the Central Provinces Government chose

11 chose to give it to her on modified conditions,  
and to her successors on different conditions  
still.

14 I must say I do not quite understand  
why the Hyderabad Government say they  
cannot now grant a perpetual lease:  
they had the power. So I suppose  
they meant that under certain circumstances  
then existing they did not think it  
advisable to do so. The estate was  
mortgaged to a man named Rimanajam:  
and it may have been that their refusal  
to grant a perpetual lease was caused  
by their wish to change this state of  
things: but the reason for the refusal  
seems to me to matter little: the refusal  
itself shows that they considered they  
had the power to refuse, and therefore  
I conclude the Central Provinces  
Government were not bound to renew  
the perpetual lease that was formerly  
granted. The question of the right of the  
Superior Proprietor of Dekapilly taluk  
to the jungles and other miscellaneous  
revenues seems to me more difficult.

15 The late Superior Proprietor Vettaram  
Chandra Achwarow granted it to his successors  
from generation

to generation. He was at the time holding  
a perpetual lease from the Nizam's  
Government, and he had an undoubted  
right to make this grant: and it would  
certainly hold good against Achwarow's  
successors holding under the Nizam  
granting the estate to him and his issue:  
but when that Nizam expired owing to  
the death of Achwarow without issue, —  
would the grant made by Achwarow  
to the Superior Proprietor lapse also?  
The Central Provinces Government assume  
that it would, and gave a modified grant  
similar to that given to the new Superior  
Proprietor: I must say that judging from  
the papers I have been able to see, I  
do not think that it should have been  
taken to have lapsed: The Superior  
Proprietor in his petition dated July 28<sup>th</sup>  
1875 paragraph 4 says the grant to him  
by Achwarow was confirmed by the Nizam:  
I do not see this: another permanent  
pattah was granted by Achwarow in  
August 1859, but apparently not by the  
Nizam. I may, however, remark,  
that when I was speaking to the Superior  
Proprietor about the jungles, he told me  
that when he held the forests, he was not  
allowed to cut fank at his own will: but

but I was unable to obtain from him the exact restrictions that were formerly imposed upon him: one of the restrictions I gathered from him was that he was only to cut it for certain months in the year: I have been unable to find anything on record about this. I therefore consider that this Superior Proprietor, notwithstanding the terms of the Konhaurah, did not actually obtain the unrestricted right to the forests in his estate: very possibly, therefore, Captain Langford had fuller information on this point than I have been able to obtain, which led him to an opinion different to that at which I have arrived without it: but whatever his information may have been, it is very unlikely to have been derived from any documents: the restrictions imposed could hardly have been more than verbal agreements, as they are altogether opposed to the Sunnuds. I am, therefore, inclined to believe these restrictions to be of little importance.

16 I will now go on to the other point

in the relations: they say the assessment

X See Govt order  
No 1101 of 28/3/74  
Revenue Department

is too high. I must say I think it is. In my letter to Board of Revenue. No 161 dated 2<sup>nd</sup> June 1874, I gave what figures I had been able to find. Then gave the receipts of the Proprietors, and the payments they were required to make by the Settlement. I have not asked the Proprietors again for a statement of their receipts, because one year is so little different from another, that we may reckon the receipts of one as nearly the same of those of another. The returns given me by the Proprietors I said I could not vouch for: but at the same time I certainly had every reason to believe them correct, and I still do believe them to be so. I could have no more confidence in another set of accounts made out for this year, and therefore I thought it inadvisable to worry them by asking for further returns. The accounts of the Pichapilly Taluq. I can depend on, because that Taluq is under my management, by a lease of the Deputy Commissioner. The accounts of the other Proprietors show just the same state of things as is shown by the

the Pichapilly accounts, and therefore think they may be accepted.

17 This year when I was settling the Pichapilly Taluq, the Superior Proprietor asked that the Taluq might be placed under his management: he said he could let the lands out for more than I could: when I came to enquire more particularly, I found he only expected to be able to obtain 100 Rs more rent, and most of that was doubtful: he said he had found a man who would give 25 Rs more for one village than I had let it out for: but why he had not applied when I was actually settling the village, I do not know. I do not think he would have really been able to increase his receipts by even this sum of Rs 25: his own most sanguine expectations would not go beyond Rs 100. He would have to pay far more than Rs 100 if he had the management in his own hands: he now has to pay nothing for it: so he would only incur a loss by the transfer, and this would not be fair to his creditors.

I

18 I enclose a statement showing the receipts and charges of the different sets of Proprietors. This also shows that the receipts estimated have not nearly been reached, and that therefore I consider the fresh cash has been fixed too high. I think it should have been fixed, as was done in other permanently settled estates, on the actual collections, not on the estimated collections.

19 I am not in favor of a permanent settlement: but I would like one to last for sometime, say 30 years, when it should be revised according to fixed principles, on which it should be specially based.

20 The first question in considering the settlement which must be decided, is, how are the small villages paying less than 10 Rs rent to be treated? They are all in the jungle, and should, I think, be given up to the Proprietors or retained by Government, according to what is decided as to the jungles.

21 The next question is, what is to be done with the jungles? I have already said that I consider the Government had

had a perfect right to resume the  
jungles from the Superior Proprietor,  
when the perpetual lease, formerly granted  
by the Nizam's Government, lapsed.  
Through failure of issue to Ashwarow,  
I do not think that Government  
could resume with justice the jungles  
granted by Ashwarow to the Superior  
Proprietors. It is certainly advisable  
that Government should treat the  
jungles of all the Proprietors in the  
same kind of manner. I would  
propose that the jungles be given  
back to the Proprietors, but that they  
should pay some extra Peshkash  
for this. I see little reason for  
treating the present Superior Proprietor  
with liberality, he has a claim only  
to be treated with justice. He succeeded  
his mother's mother: his estate is  
managed by his father, and he does  
nothing for the estate but draw money  
from it. I fancy that he has never  
even visited the Bhadrachalam Taluq.  
I think that Government should therefore  
charge more to the Superior Proprietor  
for the forests given back to him  
than to the Superior Proprietor.

22. I do not think there is at present  
much revenue-producing forest under  
the Superior Proprietor: most of it is  
within the limits of the Dekapilly Superior  
Proprietor. There is however jungle in  
almost all the Taluqs capable of producing  
revenue. If it is decided to give back  
the forests to the Proprietors, if it is possible  
to find out what have been the receipts  
from each proprietary, I would propose  
that the Superior Proprietors should pay  
extra as peshkash two thirds of the collections  
from the forests in their estates, and the  
Superior Proprietor might pay more, say  
three fourths.

23. Supposing then that Government  
decide to give back the forests, it  
remains to be seen what the Proprietors  
should pay. I would certainly advise  
that the distinction between Superior and  
Inferior Proprietors should be abolished:  
the Malikhana payable by the Superior  
Proprietors should be paid to Government  
and be deducted from the Superior Pro-  
prietor's Peshkash. The Malikhana was  
fixed generally at 10 per cent of the  
Summa of the Taluqs.

24. I consider it absolutely necessary  
that the Village Establishments should  
be maintained.

25 The contributions to the funds I  
would be inclined to abolish, and calculate the  
amount, payable for the purposes  
of these funds, on the same principle  
as Local Fund Demands are calculated  
elsewhere.

26 I think that Abkary should not be given  
to the Proprietors, any more than it is  
given to the other holders of Permanently  
settled estates.

27 The way in which I would calculate  
the Peshkush would be as follows:

Collections — either for a particular  
year or the average  
of a number of years,  
the latter I prefer.

Add — Forest Revenue

Total —

Deduct Village Servants pay

Malikhana —  
(for Superior Proprietors)

Remainder

Add Malikhana (for  
Superior Proprietors)

Total

Is Rs 10,000 Peshkush.

28 The effect of this settlement I will  
admit would be to reduce the amount  
now received by Government, and to  
reduce it very considerably: but I  
am inclined to think that they have  
hitherto received too much. It seems  
to me the exchange of territory was  
made without sufficient consideration.  
I believe we gave up the Raichore  
Doab as a Ryotwary Estate, and received  
the Upper Godavary District as a  
Geminidary Estate. I suppose in justice  
we are bound to accept it as a  
Geminidary Estate. The Proprietor  
says that we ought not to charge  
more as Peshkush than the Nizam's  
Government have deducted from the  
Peshkush payable to Hyderabad. This  
was never settled by treaty, and I  
cannot see that the Nizam's Govern-  
ment ought to settle it for themselves,  
though it might be said that the same  
amount should be deducted from the  
Peshkush payable to one that is  
added to the other Government.  
But this at all events should be  
settled by both Governments.

29 The total result of what I have  
proposed

proposed would be to Government  
as follows:

|                            |               |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| Receipts - - - -           | R             |
|                            | 24,815        |
| Add Forest Revenue about - | 18,000        |
| Total                      | <u>42,815</u> |
| Deduct Village Servants    | <u>4,465</u>  |
| Remainder -                | <u>38,350</u> |

Of this } Peachush 25,566  
 } Proprietors share 12,784 - out of  
 which the contributions to the funds  
 are to be paid.

30 At present the Peachush is  
 Rs 16,894 and Government get all  
 Forest Revenue so that the loss  
 to Government would be about  
 Rs 10,000: but from this would  
 have to be deducted some of the  
 establishment which we at present  
 keep up.

31 Of course the figures for each  
 separate estate would have to be  
 decided after a regular scrutiny and  
 statement.

I have the honor to be  
 Sir  
 your most obedient servant

W J Foster  
 Collector

Referred to the Board of Revenue for  
remarks.

16

Received 16<sup>th</sup> May 1877  
Entered and Retained 17<sup>th</sup> May 1877

H. B. J. M.  
A. J. Under Secy to Govt.

W. E. Crookes

Secretary

19<sup>th</sup> Jan 1877  
W. E. Crookes

Revenue Department  
No 2334

1877

From the Collector  
of the Godavari  
District

To The Secretary  
to Government  
Revenue Dept  
Fort St George

Dated 25 April  
1877  
No 13  
P. 30 - 40 - 50  
Enc: 8

Referred  
Reporting on  
Petitions presented  
by the Superior  
Proprietor of Badra-  
chellum and the  
Superior Proprietor  
of P. Kapilli, with  
reference to the Govt  
order No 1452 dated  
11<sup>th</sup> October 1876-

127

# Statement showing the receipts and Charges of the Badrachellum and Rekapiilli Estates.

| Names of Estates                             | Amount of Settlement assessment which could be collected by the Proprietors. | Amount actually collected by the Proprietors in 1872-73 | Difference of Columns |            | Charges   |          |           |           |           | Difference of Columns |                                                                                  | Remarks |
|----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
|                                              |                                                                              |                                                         | Govt                  | Malikana   | Village   | Total    | Malikana  | Malikana  | Malikana  | Malikana              | Malikana                                                                         |         |
|                                              |                                                                              |                                                         |                       |            |           |          |           |           |           |                       |                                                                                  |         |
| 1. Rekapiilly Superior Proprietary Estates - | 3106 6 -                                                                     | 6421 7 3                                                | 1684 14 9             | 4728 -     | 434 11 6  | 217 4 -  | 531 6 -   | 5931 5 6  | 7 490 1 9 |                       |                                                                                  |         |
| 2. Bhadrachellam Superior Proprietary -      | 9974 12 -                                                                    | 7551 6 6                                                | 2423 5 6              | 4862 8 -   | 657 3 7   | 263 8 -  | 1362 2 2  | 7645 5 9  | 75 15 3   | X                     | In my letter to Board of the 2nd June 1874 No. 161 was a mistake in this figure. |         |
| 3. Bhadrachellam Superior Proprietary        | 12679 9 -                                                                    | 10839 4 8                                               | 1840 4 4              | 7304 -     | -         | 337 12 - | 2051 11 6 | 9693 7 6  | 1145 15 2 |                       | It arises from the figures not having been correctly added up in the time.       |         |
|                                              | 30,760 11 -                                                                  | 24,812 2                                                | 5,594 8 7             | 16,874 8 - | 1091 15 1 | 813 8 -  | 4463 5 8  | 23270 2 9 | 1541 15 8 |                       |                                                                                  |         |

Superior Proprietors' profit - 1145-13-2

Malikana Bhadrachellam 657 3 7

Rekapiilly 434 11 6

Total profit of Superior Proprietors 2237-12-3

Superior Proprietors' Establishment for managing the village at 1524 - per annum - 1584 - net profit 653-12-3

Godavery District Collector's Office

Goanada 28 April 77.

Compd 135

W. Foster  
Collector

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

MINUTE BY THE HON'BLE D. F. CARMICHAEL.

I AGREE with Sir W. Robinson and Mr. Hudleston that the Zemindar was very inconsiderately treated when this portion of his large estate (the rest of which, being on the right bank of the river, remains with the Nizam) was ceded to our sovereignty, by the Treaty of 1860.

The "Ashwarao" family is the most ancient in the Northern Circars; and has been a power for more than five centuries.

How the Mahomedan Rulers treated their Zemindars is pretty well known—no fixed principles of assessment and no security of position; fresh terms, as extortionate as possible, being made on each succession from father to son.

Our boast is that we have changed all this; we fix the assessment—excluding from it the following articles only of revenue (see Regulation XXV of 1802, Section 4) Salt, Sayar, (or Land and Sea Customs), Abkari, Professional Taxes or Mohturfa, and Inams. For the resumption of these items it was thought sufficient compensation, that the peishcush would be moderate and unvariable, and the estate secured to the family for ever.

The Central Provinces Government, in settling with this Zemindar, went much further—appropriated his forests; and his waste, or great part of it—in short, he soon found that the little finger of the British Settlement Officer was thicker than the loins of Sir Salar Jung.

There is an opening for us to undo all this—to place him in the same position as he would have occupied, if the sovereignty of the estate had been ceded direct to the Madras Government, instead of coming to them after some years' management by the Central Provinces Commission. Most assuredly, had that happened, we should have settled with him on the equitable terms which we accorded to all the neighbouring old Zemindari proprietors of the Northern Circars in 1802. This I would do, now.

I will make one more remark only. When this taluk became British territory, the person we found in, was a woman, the mother of the preceding Zemindar who, it seems, had died *sine prole* and leaving no widow.

It is contended by some of those who have taken part in the discussion, that the British Government were at liberty to make the hardest possible terms with her—in fact that she was fortunate to get any terms whatever—because the Sanad granted by the Nizam to her son on succeeding was "to him and his issue;" and he left no issue. To this the answer is that at all events she was there; that, where a corrupt, rapacious Native Government did not enforce an escheat, we, with our English instincts, could hardly have been less generous; and that our interference with the tenure (as we found it) is not only opposed to all our previous practice in dealing with ancient Zemindaries, but proceeded by enhancements and restrictions in some respects larger and harsher than even a Native Government would have ventured to adopt in the case of a family so renowned and illustrious.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL.

5th October 1878.

1877  
In a letter from the  
Collector of the  
Bengal District  
dated 27th April 1877  
1877  
to the Secretary  
to Government  
Revenue Dept.  
Sir Salar Jung  
Rev. 2534/77  
that Government should  
the rights and  
charges of the  
Bengal District  
Bengal District  
Bengal District

4. 6 No 618 13 Jan'y / 79

183

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

MINUTE BY HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS.

I AGREE that the settlement made was inequitable. That the fair equitable course would have been to have adjusted it according to the course pursued with other neighbouring Zemindars. I cannot, however, say that the course taken by the Central Provinces Government was wrong in law, and it must rest with the Government of India whether they will allow the settlement made to be reopened.

(Signed) BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS.

7th October 1878.

1839  
 Minute  
 35  
 13th April 1839  
 1839

is can be ... of ... at ... here ...

The Zamindar was very inconsiderately  
 treated when his portion of his large estate  
 (the rest of which, being on the right bank of the  
 river, remains with the Nazam) was ceded to  
 our sovereignty by the Treaty of 1860.

The "Sahib" family is the most ancient in the  
 Northern Circars; & has been a power for more than  
 five centuries -

The British treated him as Zamindar & partly  
 well known - no fixed principles of appointment & no security  
 of position; fresh terms, as extortion is as for the  
 time made on each succession from

Our boast is that we have changed all this; we  
 fix the appointment - excluding from it the following articles  
 of revenue (see Reg. XXV, 1821, Sect 4) Salt,  
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 on Mohatarfa, and Fannas. For the resumption of these  
 items it was thought sufficient compensation, that the

prescribed not to moderate & unvariable,  
the estate seemed to be family for ever.

The Central Provinces Govt, in settling with  
Kishanmunda, went much further - appropriated  
his forests; & his waste, or great part of it - in short,  
he soon found that the little Gungun of the Bourboul  
Settlement Officer was sicker than the lions of Len Salafung -

There is an opening for us to undo all this - to place him in the same position as he not have occupied, if the sovereignty of the estate had been ceded direct to the Madras Govt., instead of coming to them after some years management by the Central Provinces Government - Moreover, had that happened, we not have yielded into him on the equitable terms we accorded to all the <sup>neighbouring</sup> Zamindari proprietors of the Northern Circars in 1802 - This I not do, now -

I will make one more remark only. When this taluk became British territory, the person we found in, was a woman, the mother of the preceding Zaminder who, it seems, had died single and leaving no widow.

It is contended by some of those who have taken part in the discussion, that the British Govt. were at liberty to make the hardest possible terms with her - in fact that she was fortunate to get any terms whatever - because the Sanad granted by the Regent to her son, <sup>on succeeding</sup> was to him and his issue; and he left no issue. To this the answer is that at all events she was there; that, where a corrupt, rapacious Native Govt. did not enforce <sup>an exchequer</sup> ~~an exchequer~~, we, with our English instincts, could hardly have been less generous; and that ~~we were~~ <sup>our</sup> interference with the tenure (as we found it) by a ~~relaxation~~ <sup>relaxation</sup> not only opposed to all our previous practices in dealing with ancient Zamindars, but <sup>proceeded</sup> by enhancements & restrictions in some respects larger & harsher than even a Native Govt. <sup>was</sup> ~~not~~ have ventured to adopt in the case of a family so renowned & illustrious.

Oct 5/78.

See this faces remarks  
over

## Capabilities

I agree that the settlement  
made was inequitable—

That the said inequitable  
settlement was made to

have adjusted it according  
to the same principle with

the neighboring Zem-  
indars. I cannot

however say that the same  
principle of the settlement

was wrong in law—  
it was not with the  
settlement made to be reopened.

It seems, had died some noble and being?

CS-10-78  
27-10-78.

L. G. No. 61 of 13 Jan 1879

GO 13 Jan 1879

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

MINUTE BY THE HON'BLE W. HUDLESTON.

The point on which it appears to me that we first have to form an opinion is as to the vested right of the Damera Ashwa Row family in the estate at the time of the transfer of territory from the Nizam to us in 1860.

Paragraphs 41, 42 and 53 to 73 of the little printed volume (report on the Land Revenue Settlement of the Upper Godavari District) give the previous history of the family and estate with all necessary detail, and it appears that in A. D. 1324, the Emperor Timour gave the estate in free Jaghire to Anupu Ashwa Row "the founder of the family who now hold it," and that the late Rani of Bhadrachalam could "trace her ancestors up to Dhinapu Ashwa Row." The present minor proprietor is his daughter's son.

In 1778, the 21st Zemindar (? Jaghirdar) in succession obtained fresh title-deeds from the Nizam—the 19th Zemindar having been put to death and the estate taken under Government management.

In 1809, the 22nd Zemindar adopted a son who became known as Venkatram Ashwa Row and succeeded to the estate after some contention, and between 1811 and 1819 received a lease (? Sanad) of the estate from the Nizam for Rs. 50,000, the Military contingent of 500 men which the family had hitherto been bound to maintain being discontinued. This Venkatram was father, husband and grandfather (maternal) to the Zemindar who died in 1859, just before the cession of territory to the "Rani of B" whom we found in possession, and to the present minor proprietor.

In 1819, owing to contentions and inability of the Zemindar to manage the estate, it was taken under management by the Nizam's Government, certain villages being assigned to the family for maintenance, and so continued till 1844, when the opposite party took forcible possession from the Government officials and obtained a lease of the estate for seven years.

In 1851, this (lessee) Zemindar died and the original branch of the family revived the contention, which in 1852 was decided formally in their favor; on which Venkatram's eldest son, after failing to obtain a lease of the estate, turned out the Government officials and took forcible possession, on which a two years' lease was granted to him; but he very shortly after died, and his brother, Sita Ramachandra Ashwa Row, (2nd son of Venkatram), received a nine years' lease of the estate for Rs. 70,000 yearly, with liability for arrears.

In 1858, being unable to pay both the current and arrears demand, he begged that the estate might be placed under Government management and the estate regranted to him in perpetuity on quitrent. The gross revenue was then stated by him to be Rs. (? H.) 95,000.

The Nizam granted him a Sanad on a quitrent of Rs. 68,341, equal to Government Rs. 51,000.

The "Raulnamah," of which a translation is among the papers received from the Government of India, professes to be granted "to you and your issue," which may be correct, but which may possibly be merely "you and your heirs."

In 1859, Sita Ramachandra died, "and the Nizam's Government acknowledged his mother, the present Rani of Bhadrachalam, as the rightful heir, and vested her with authority to manage the estate—" so says the Settlement Memoir. In Appendix

No. V, dated 21st January 1863, the then Commissioner of Central Provinces (Mr. Temple, now Sir Richard) acknowledges their proprietary right.

Under the circumstances above summarized, I consider that the family is, on the analogy of cases in the Madras Presidency unquestionably entitled to be maintained in possession of the portion of the estate which has been transferred to us by the Nizam, on permanent settlement at an amount proportionate to the assessment and quitrent as settled by the Nizam's Government for the whole estate.

According to the Chief Commissioner's letter of 3rd February 1874, to Government of India, this settlement was as follows:—

Gross Rental.  
Rs. 84,500

Jamma.  
Rs. 51,000

While the settlement of the transferred portion of which the Zemindar complains was—

Gross Rental.  
Rs. 28,146

Jamma.  
Rs. 18,388

the rental in the latter case being the amount believed at the time to be actually enjoyed by the Rani, but the settlement being accomplished by the resumption from the Rani of what the Central Provinces Administration are pleased to call "the excess waste," and also of the Forest, Abkari, Sayer, and Miscellaneous revenue.

The proportion of jamma to gross rental is not very different in the two cases, the Nizam's settlement being however the lightest; but Mr. Foster says the actual rental realized was only Rs. 24,812. He, however, gives the peishcush at Rs. 16,894 (how arrived at I cannot trace), which is again in about the same proportion of 2/3rds of the rental.

It is, however, perhaps unnecessary at this stage to go into this question, the main point raised by the petitioners to Government of India being the unfairness of the resumption of sources of income by the Central Provinces Administration Settlement.

In my opinion all sources of revenue which existed when the estate was held under the Nizam, which are not opposed to our system of administration, should be left to the proprietor and the peishcush settled on the usual principles. I do not see that any claim to compensation for disallowance of items which we do not include in the assessment can be advanced. The cases cited by Sir W. Robinson were totally different. There we compensated for loss of income which we had included in the assessment at the Permanent Settlement.

On this principle, I should restore to the Zemindar all the waste and the forests. I should abolish the Moturpha and Sayer. I should reserve Abkari.

The sub-tenures would be replaced on their original footing. If Government of India accept this view, we should proceed to devise the settlement in accordance with it. I do not know that the immediate outcome would be very different from the existing state of things, but the future prospects of the proprietor would be greatly improved.

2nd October 1878.

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON.

Note.—See paragraphs 64 and 183 of the Settlement Report. From the former paragraph I make out the gross rental to have been Company's Rs. 71,250.

*Proof for Secretary's approval.*

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

MINUTE BY THE HON'BLE SIR W. ROBINSON, K.C.S.I.

169

21. 22. Kumar 1873. 161

*Madachellum & Lakapathij*

*The print on W. it appears  
I was the first to have  
form an opinion as  
to the nature of the  
Dameri Achur. How much  
in the estate at the time of  
the transfer. Writing from  
the Nizam was in 1860.  
Pages 41-42-53-54  
of the little printer whom  
I suppose the land was sold  
of the Hyderabad District  
from the previous history of  
the family estate to the  
all necessary detail. It  
it appears that  
in A.D. 1324. The Emperor  
I know the estate in 1860  
just as to the Nizam's  
of the former of the family*

*Capabilities*



Francis

1838

being unable to pay to the  
the current & various demands he  
began that the relation of the three  
and for the management of the State  
appointed him as Justice on  
Quintus. He gave evidence as  
the State of him in 1860 & 1861

In answer to the letter from a member  
of a Unitarian Ch. B. 5341. 9 June  
1850. 500.

The "Kaukau" of the  
 translation is among the papers  
 sent from the F. O. Express  
 to the Governor "you know it"  
 it may be correct. In his handwriting  
 he says "you know it" &  
 the other papers.

[illegible]

2/

I R. Kumar M.B. to the  
- Jan 20. P. 8. At the end of the  
admission to the society  
right.

Under the circumstances above  
 summarised, I consider  
 that the family is on the whole  
 peaceful in the Madras  
 Pres<sup>y</sup>, unquestionably entitled  
 to be maintained in possession  
 of the portion of the Estate.  
 The late Sir J. P. P. P.  
 the Regent. on his arrival  
 at the Court at an am-  
 bulation to the Court  
 & Sir J. P. P. P. P.  
 the Regent's Court. for the  
 Estate.

according to the Acknowledgment  
dated 23<sup>rd</sup> Nov. 1888 & the  
Statement was as follows:

Gross Rental  
Rs. 84,500

Income  
Rs. 57,000

Rs. 248/2  
Superior 1883.  
of the 1884 Report.  
from the 1884 Report.  
from the 1884 Report.  
from the 1884 Report.

With the letter of the Council  
for the 1884 Report.

Gross Rental  
Rs. 28,740

Income  
Rs. 18,888

The rental in the latter case being  
Rs. 28,740 at the time of the  
actual survey of the land.  
The Government being satisfied  
with the assumption from the land  
of the C. P. Administration  
are pleased to take the excess  
Rs. 28,740 of the Forest  
Abkari. Agre. & Miscell.  
Revenue.

The proportion of income to  
Gross Rental is very different  
in the two cases. The figures  
being given in the  
Report. In the 1884 Report

of the actual rental  
which is Rs. 248/2  
therefore gives the  
Rental at Rs. 18,888  
(as shown at the 1884 Report)  
It is again in about the  
same proportion of  $\frac{2}{3}$  of  
the rental.

It is not perhaps  
unnecessary at this stage  
to point this question -  
the main point being  
the Rs. 28,740 being the  
assumption of the Government  
from the 1884 Report  
C. P. Administration.

In my opinion all sources  
of the 1884 Report  
to be used

RE 3-10-78  
RE 11-10-78 RE 12-10-78 RE 5-10-78 RE 7-10-78

GA 13 Summary 79 Rev. 67

### Capabilities

The order of the Tahsildar, dated 1869, shows that the intention or merely to transfer the two taluks "included in the quitrent settlement of Paloncha &c." with a proportionate share of that quitrent and the collections under it, and this was the effect of the cession during the first year, at least Rs. 8,000 was found to be the proportionate share which the Nizam lost and the British Government gained, and this constituted the first new settlement.

All territorial usurpations—forests and woodland villages, &c.,—by this Government—must be resigned and the integrity of the estate restored to the Zemindar—in the case of Bhadrachalam Taluk—and to his devisees as regards Rekapalli.

As regards the rest of the settlement, other equities may possibly find place. In our Zemindari settlements with the northern Zemindars in the early part of the century, we reserved Abkari and Sayer—whether with or without compensation I do not recollect—but I believe the latter. Moturfa went, I believe, with the estate and compensation was allowed when the tax was abolished in 1860. I should say that in the case compensation for all these would be equitable.

The last question seems to be:—Can we revise, with large enhancement, the land-revenue of an estate which practically came to us with a permanent settlement? I doubt it. But here we might, without serious infringement of precedent, follow practice and resettle on moderate terms with reference to the natural expectations of the former Suzerani and of the transferred subjects. I think the settlement offered by the Zemindar is not unreasonable; though we might revise, as proposed by the local officers, the whole settlement.

P.S.—I don't go into detail of the new settlement, as principles have to be settled.

(Signed) W. ROBINSON.

22nd July 1878.

1878/10/29  
51/157  
95  
These papers show  
that the family and  
territorial history of  
Palavanchi Zamindari  
— of which the Bhadrachalam =  
Chellam & Rekapalli  
(now a sub-infeudation)  
Talugs are integral  
parts — can be traced  
back as far as A.D. 1354

The Estate was  
originally an Imperial  
(Delhi) Military fief  
held on condition of  
Service with a Contingent  
of, it is alleged, 500 men.  
It has descended

in the same family to  
the present day, for altho  
it has passed from  
branch to branch in troublous  
times and has occasionally  
been "managed" for arrears  
and the like, the chain  
of descent, ~~blood & of funds~~  
of lecture has in the  
main survived effectually  
and the present minor  
represents it

At a more recent  
period, military service  
was commuted by the  
Miziam into a money  
tribute or Peshkash.  
To what extent the  
amount may have  
fluctuated in earlier  
times is not shown by  
the papers before me.

But

122/1.0 99 1040  
But the last settlement  
made by the Miziam  
in 1851 with the then head  
of the family Sita Rama  
Chendru Ashwa Row was  
for Rs. 51,000 (68,000 Hyderabad  
Currency) with a permanent  
Mukta - Settlement  
including Land - Revenue,  
Sajj, Excise, Mukta for  
produce of forest gardens  
for (Vide deed). For a  
party in the interest of the  
Special purpose deeds  
(Koulmanah & Cabulah)  
which were probably written in Miziam  
were interchanged in the  
form of a grant of the  
entire Estate to you  
and by your issue on the  
above quit rent from  
the beginning of 1268 Faste  
(1851). The deeds were

signed in 1858/9 but doubtless affirmed a settlement which had subsisted as respects the Zamindar - and possibly his predecessors - prior to its date under that arrangement.

So far as these papers show, the descent & conditions of tenure <sup>were by the Surgram Muzam</sup> continued on the decease of Sethu Ramchandra Ashwari Rao through his mother to her grandchild, and it is not alleged that the settlement of the Muzam's Govt. of 1851 has been traversed as respects any of its conditions so far as the original Surgram is concerned - nor has the political change that took place in 1860 as regards sovereignty

( treaty of 26 December 1860 )  
operated to change the  
descent of the Estate.  
The various settlements  
affecting the portions  
of the Zamindari ceded  
to the British Govt. viz.  
that of 1860 (permissive)  
at Rs. 8000 as per cession,  
of 1861 (Summary) at Rs. 18,000  
on the whole Zamindari,  
as held by Sita Ram  
Chandran Arjun Roy, and  
that of 1868, have been  
made with the proper  
representation of the  
family, who is practically  
now the Petitioner before  
the Govt. of India against  
the last two settlements.  
Both the Zamindars  
that was intended

(Palavaucheri) who  
still was Radschellans  
and his devisee, the  
holder of Rekapalleg  
Tahy, have been recognized  
and their ownership  
accepted. The settlements,  
however, obvious & traverse  
previous conditions and  
previously recognized  
rights; & practically effect  
the confiscation of much  
of the wastes & forests  
appertaining to both  
the properties respectively.

I am not inclined  
to attach any weight  
to the so-called grant  
of 1858-59 to Seta Ramachandran  
Ashwa Rao to him this  
issue  
as regards no 8 1

the "issue" and subsequent  
refusal to revive it to  
the Rana as breach in  
either the legal or equitable  
conditions of the Estate  
or family. The fact  
is that the ancestral  
Estate had existed for  
centuries in the main  
by hereditary descent  
in the family under  
full recognition of the  
Suzerain & probably  
continued to this day.  
The special purposes,  
probably raising money  
to pay a State debt, were  
subverted by the episode  
in the case & was all  
that was intended.

(Palavaucher) who  
and the non-renewal  
- probably because  
negotiations were in  
actually pending at the  
moment - to the mother  
cannot operate to cancel  
or otherwise limit ancient  
Zamindari rights  
continued de facto  
and still existing and  
recognized on all sides,  
now that the Cession of  
Sovereignty to the British  
Govt. has superseded.

I have examined  
the Treaty of 1860 and  
while it does not apparently  
contain provisions to  
protect the rights of  
peacefully transferred subjects

Subjects, it must be  
assumed that neither  
high contracting parties  
intended that by the  
transfer, the subjects of  
either State were to be  
placed in a worse  
position as respects  
private rights by the  
political change.

The order of the Sahib  
of 1860 shows that the  
intention was merely  
to transfer the two Taluqs  
included in the quit  
rent settlement of  
"Paloncha" with a proportionate  
share of that quit rent  
and the collections under  
it, and this was the

(Palavaucheri) who

Effect of the Cassin  
during the 1<sup>st</sup> year  
at least. Rs. 8000 was  
found to be the proportionate  
Share which the Nizam  
lost and the British  
Govt. gained & this  
constituted the first  
new Settlement.

All territorial  
incroachments - forests  
& woodland village &c. by  
the Govt. - must be  
resigned & the integrity  
of the Estate restored  
to the Zamindar - in the  
case of Bhadrachellam  
Taluk - and to his devisee

as regards Rekapully.

59  
105 161  
As regards the rest  
of the Settlement, other  
Equities may possibly  
find place. In our  
Zamindari Settlements  
with the Nizam Zamindars  
in the early part of the  
Century, we reserved  
Abkarry & Sayer - whether  
with or without compen-  
sation I do not recollect.  
but I believe the latter.  
Mokherfa went Shaline  
with the Estate and  
Compensation was  
allowed when the  
tax was abolished  
in 1860. I should say

(Palavancheri) who

that in the case Compensation  
for all these would be  
Equitable.

The last question  
seems to be:— Can we  
revisé, with large  
Enhancement, the  
land revenue of any  
Estate which practically  
came to us with a  
permanent Settlement.  
I doubt it. But here  
we might, without serious  
infringement of precedent,  
follow practice and  
resettle on moderate  
terms with reference  
to the natural expectations  
of the former Suzerain  
and of the transferred  
Subjects.

Subjects. I think the  
Settlement offered by  
the Zamindar is not  
unreasonable, though  
we might revise as  
proposed by the local  
Officers, the whole  
Settlement.

29/7 W. P. P. P.

I don't go into detail  
of the new Settlement as  
principles have etc.  
settled W.

Oct 423 of 1878

Revenue Department

N-474

167

Proceedings of the Madras Government under  
date the 25<sup>th</sup> February 1879

Read the following Proceedings of  
the Board of Revenue dated 4<sup>th</sup>  
January 1878 no. 13.

G.O. 13<sup>th</sup> January 79 No. 1

\*G.O. 12<sup>th</sup> September 1876 no. 1263-N.D.

" 28<sup>th</sup> August 1874 no. 1101 "

" 20<sup>th</sup> " " " 1053 "

" 17<sup>th</sup> June " " 744 "

" 23<sup>rd</sup> January " " 104 "

The foregoing papers  
submitted  
received in compliance with the  
marginally noted orders embody  
the result of exploration of the  
Forests in the Bhadrachalam and  
Rajahmundry Taluk recently trans-  
ferred from the Central Pro-  
vinces, together with proposals  
for their future management.

2. Mr. Boileau's reports contain  
a lucid account of the geographi-  
cal position and the productive  
capabilities

Thank Mr. Boileau's exertions  
well commended.

G.O. No 61 of 13<sup>th</sup> Jan 1879

R.S. 10-78  
R.S. 10-78  
R.S. 10-78  
R.S. 10-78

§. His Grace the Governor  
in Council observes that <sup>this</sup> ~~the~~  
~~acceptance or the~~ <sup>con-</sup>  
~~renewal~~ <sup>tinu-</sup> of these proposals  
is dependent on the final decision  
of the Government of India

65 113 28th  
in regard to the proprietorship  
of these forests, and on that  
primary question this Government  
have already recorded their opi-  
-nion in G. O. dated 13<sup>th</sup> January 1879  
no. 61 Bd, <sup>proposed</sup> in which they ~~have~~ re-  
-cognized the right of the Zemmi-  
-dar of Bhadrachalam in regard  
to the forests of that Taluk and  
that of his devisee as regards  
those in Rekapalli. W. H. C. 11/11/79

[illegible]

"The abolition of  
the G. L. must be  
awakened".

6. The student will appreciate the meaning of the class in.

Mr. Birkham also took a  
admission ticket to the  
park at the first trial.  
The word 'Siccar' used by Mrs.  
Birkham probably indicates the  
Mizian's Gork in some place. The  
British Gorkh have come  
to find out the purpose of the  
trip. He has under the  
impression that there is a  
purpose for coming to the  
park to take him the following  
week to a distance of 100  
miles to the north of the

b. The Government do not see the practicability of the Conservator's proposal in paragraph 10 of his letter where he states "even should the forests be given up by Government, reserves should still be insisted on," nor can they without further proof, accept Mr. Boileau's theory in paragraph 113 of his report in regard to the absolute right of the Crown over <sup>x</sup> land in those tracts.

8.2.79

16. Board of Revenue on 17-2-79 with 7 Secs.  
21. Committee of Enquiry

$\frac{4}{60}$   
"

c. 10: Feb/79 R 17/2/79

Revenue Report

Memo for Orders

Board's Proceedings dated  
25<sup>th</sup> July 1877 N<sup>o</sup> 3546 & enclosures.

The Board of Revenue submit Mr. Foster's report on the Petitions submitted by the Proprietors of Bhadrachalam and Rakapalle to the Govt. of India and this Govt. and referred to the Collector with G.O. dated 11<sup>th</sup> October 1876 N<sup>o</sup> 1452.

2. In the Petition to H.E. the Govt. General Rajah Venkataswami Appa Rao gives a full account of his grievances, and these were considered and reported on at length by the Govt. of the Central Provinces in their letter to the Govt. of India dated

dated 3<sup>rd</sup> February 1874 N<sup>o</sup> 355.

The latter called for further information from the former regarding the nature and character of the title possessed by the Proprietor and on receipt of copies of the documents noted in the margin referred the whole correspondence to this Govt. for their views as to whether in accordance with the principles on which similar cases might have been decided of here, the Petitioner was entitled to any, and if as to what further concessions. The Taluqs were transferred to this Presidency in 1874.

3. The Rakasally proprietor who is subordinate to that of Phasrachallam has also petitioned this Govt. The claims & prayers of both these persons will be considered below.

4. Venkataray Apparao is the father of the real proprietor

1. Translations of Kambanah granted to Rajah Sitarum Chander Samai Acharya Row Bahadur dated 14 Shawal 1275 Hijri / 1858
2. Translation of Order on Petition from the Rames of Phasrachallam. Genl W. H. G. B.
3. Translation of N<sup>o</sup> 2643 letter from the Vizian's office to the Resident
4. Translation of a Kambalah given by Rajah Sitarum Chander agreeing to certain terms which are similar to those in the Kambanah N<sup>o</sup> 1 dated 10 Shawal 1275 Hijri
5. Order to Rames Saththam Narasimam dated 25 Rabiulwal 1277 Hijri
6. Or. N<sup>o</sup> 25 dated 28<sup>th</sup> Samadim Sami 1277 Hijri

\* Vels Letter from Govt. of India dated 25 May 1875 N<sup>o</sup> 4107

429

\* See Translation accompanying Mr. Anderson's letter to the Govt. of India dated 15 March 1875 N<sup>o</sup> 925  
1858/59

proprietor, a minor, and grandson by her daughter of the Rames of Phasrachallam also referred to as Rames Saththam Narasimam who came into the possession of the Estate after the demise of Sitarum Chander Acharya; her son, who had obtained the Kambanah dated 14 Shawal 1275 Hijri from the Vizian's Govt. granting him & his issue the Parganas of Paliconda and Shinkagiri from the beginning of Jado 1268 on condition of paying an annual quit rent of Rs 58,341 Hyderabad lead Currency equal to Govt. Rs 51,000.

5. As to the early history of the family of Sitarum Chander, it is on record that the founder received the estate in fee Jagher from the Emperor of Delhi on condition of keeping up a military contingent of 500 for service

as early as A.D. 1824. Within  
the last Century, family  
disensions became rife;  
the officers of the Vizam,  
under whom the estate  
came to be placed, often  
interfered; and frequent  
changes ensued causing  
temporary resumptions or  
varying leases for short  
periods for diverse amounts  
to the members of the  
family. The authority of  
the Vizam himself was  
constantly set at naught  
and the most contradic-  
tory orders were issued,  
at one time upholding  
one branch of the family  
and at another the  
other - according as

the interest of one party

or.

or the other was in the ascen-  
-dant at <sup>71</sup> Court. The  
grandfather of Setaram had  
a life full of vicissitudes and  
was at one time reduced to great  
straits, the estate being taken  
away from him, and a small  
village assigned in lieu of it.  
The Military Contingent appears  
to have been discontinued about  
the beginning of this century; &  
the estate was said to have been  
immediately after leased out  
for Rs 50,000.

6. Setaramchunder at first  
received a nine years lease for  
70,000 Rs with the additional  
obligation of paying up the  
arrears which had accrued  
upto date, but on his represent-  
ing the impossibility of ful-  
filling these terms, the Vizam's  
Govt in view to enable him  
to mortgage his estate, and  
pay up the arrears granted him  
the

The survival of  
1858/9 was confirmatory  
of long existing conditions.  
The estate had been hereditary  
in the family since A.D. 1800  
& the interference of the Mysore  
Government was temporary & casual.  
It was an ancient Military  
chief entitled to the lost lands  
in fact precisely what the Western  
Commandaris Nunkalapiri Aliy  
a Jann did the fell to the  
British - In this case we con-  
sidered the loss of the Military  
Contingent the future Peck  
Road & suppressed the semi-  
military force -

A case of sub-infeudation -  
300 years ago of the Governor  
of Palavinda who I assume  
was the same as the Alon-  
soadellon family - how long  
one-half existed in 18..

11

often interfered: and it is said that on one occasion one Suredy Nursiah obtained from that Govt, a Summa for the Taluq, but was soon after made by the same authority to share it with his brothers. Subsequently however considerable changes were wrought by intrigues among the members of the family; and leases were obtained for varying amounts for the entire Taluq. In 1834 it was fixed at Rs 2001, in 1845 reduced to Rs 1501, and again raised in 1859 by Sektaram Chauder the superior proprietor of Bhadrachalam to Rs 5509; of which Rs 500 were subsequently remitted in consideration of abolition

abolition of all frontier  
duties by the Nizam's  
Government. In 1860  
the Taluk was equally  
divided between the  
lessee of 1859, and his  
nephew; but the latter  
having been subsequently  
convicted of robbing  
his share of the estate,  
known as the Maringudem  
Taluk, lapsed to the  
proprietor of Bhadrachellum; & the claims  
of the Co-sharer to the same  
were rejected by the Central  
Provinces Govt after full  
consideration.

Thus

8. Thus it seems clear  
that the right of the  
present proprietor of the  
Bhakapally Taluk has  
been held to be subordi-  
nate to that of the pro-  
prietor of Bhadrachellum,  
and that although the  
foregoing brief account of  
the history of the Taluk  
shows that the Nizam's  
Government frequently  
interfered in adjusting  
the rights of the claimants  
during factional times,  
there is nothing to show  
that that Government  
ratified the Sunnad  
granted by the

As the necessary & validity of the grant has been (3) the  
centuries & appears of the action  
of the Govt. & have been recognized as alleged in the  
by them from time to time

inferior

inferior proprietor's  
petition; and his  
Claims can be adjudged  
by the terms of the  
lease of 1859 granted by  
Sitaram Chander.

9. Sitaram Chander  
died in 1859: and as  
already <sup>(stated)</sup> stated, his  
mother the Rani of  
Bhadrachellum came  
into possession of the  
whole Palavancha Estate.

Of this Estate, the Taluqs  
of Bhadrachellum and  
Rakapally were ceded to  
the British Government  
in 1860 by the Nizam,  
<sup>it is alleged</sup> who then permitted from  
the entire Jamma of Rs 80000,  
the sum of Rs 8000

The last holder was succeeded, thus  
mother - before the cession & was in  
possession of the cession took place  
and has since, apparently, been  
recognized by the State (British) &  
Rajah Nizam continued the  
recognized Zamindar of the  
Nizam of the Palavancha Estate in  
Hyderabad - Should not the  
conditions of the orig. estate be  
continued in respect to the  
severed & ceded portion?

It was therefore added on a  
deducted value of Rs 8000 &  
year including apparently  
on divisions by the appo-  
inted share of the Cuzco

was a part

77  
Rupees 8000 on account  
of the portion transferred  
to the British Govt.  
The Taluqs were attached  
to the Central provinces  
and for the first year  
after the cession the  
Rani was allowed to  
hold them at a jamma  
of Rs 8000 so permitted  
by the Nizam. This,  
however, appears to have  
been a provisional  
arrangement; for in 1861  
a summary settlement  
was effected under which

the jamma payable by  
the Rani was raised  
to Rupees 18,000 including  
Forest, Abkarry and

\* Vide para 14 of letter from  
Secy Chief Commr Central  
Provinces dated 3 July 1874  
No 355/76 - The land Revenue  
jama was fixed at Rs 9,200  
Vide para 12 of same  
letter

Miscellaneous

Miscellaneous dues

Here formed assets of the  
estate then valued at Rs 1500

A regular settlement

was introduced in 1868

under which the Forests

were taken over by Govt,

including the villages

in the jungle which

paid less than Rs 10

rent; the management

of the Abkarry revenue

was assumed by them;

in the waste land <sup>was</sup>

resumed, save double

the area under Cultiva-

-tion which was left

to the proprietors; the

rent payable by each

village to the proprietors

fixed; and the peshkash

raised to Rs 18388, a

deduction

Culturable Waste - Acres  
Barren Waste - 116,958.

x 467.830

Vide Appendix VIII to Re-  
port on Land Revenue  
Settlement of the Upper  
Godavary District 1868.

In 1868 the Estate was re-  
duced to the Culturable land  
& twice the area of Waste  
with temporary compensa-  
-tion for losses of the Settlement  
all else was resumed

Summary of assessment

no Grakshana provided

deduction of Rs 4428

being made during the

Rani's life time as com-

pensation for the loss

sustained by her in

consequence of the new

arrangements regarding

Forest, Abkarry, and

Miscellaneous revenues.

10. The superior and

inferior proprietors object

to this settlement in toto,

and desire that the

arrangements which

were in existence the

first year after the

Cession of 1860 be revived.

under which the difference

of Rs 8000 between the

gross rent imposed by

the

the Kamlnama of 1858  
for the entire estate  
and that levied on the  
portion retained under  
the Nizam, will become  
payable to govt with  
the right to forest, ab-  
Karry and other revenues  
preserved to the proprietors  
intact.

11. In para 9 of his  
Petition to the Government  
of India, Venkatadri Appa  
Row proposes the following  
alternative arrange-  
ments - viz.

- (1) To make over to him  
all land including  
forest, waste &c.
- (2) To fix the Jamma  
at  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the average  
Collections of the last  
5 or 10 years.

(3) To resume the sundry  
revenues and pay him  
a fair compensation for  
the loss.

12. The Central Provinces  
Government do not con-  
sider that the proprie-  
tor of Bhadrachalam  
has any valid ground  
for consideration beyond  
what has been accorded  
in the Settlement of 1868/69  
as the Sannad granted to  
Sitaram Chinnappa in 1858/59  
became null and void  
at his death, he having  
left no issue; and his  
mother having received  
no fresh Sannad at the  
time of the cession in  
1860. She was however  
apparently allowed to  
continue in possession  
and

and was addressed  
by the Nizam's Govt.  
as "Talukdar of Paloncha  
and Temindar of Taluk  
Paloncha" in the com-  
munications margin-  
ally noted and was  
requested at the time of  
the census to compare the  
lists of Collections in the  
presence of the officers  
deputed by the Nizam  
and the British Govt. in  
view to a remission  
being allowed in the quit  
rent payable by her,  
on account of the trans-  
fer of the 2 Taluqs.

Moreover.

Order of 28 Jumadil Kuni  
1284 Hijri  
-do- of 25 Rabiul awal  
1277 Hijri

Copies enclosed in letter  
from Asst Secy to Chief.  
Commr C.P dated 25 March  
1875 No 1064  
43

Apparently recognized by the Su-  
zerain - As - pending nego-  
ciations for transfer - The  
Sanad was not renewed

Moreover para 65 of  
Captain Glueford's report  
on the settlement of  
the Upper Godavary  
District runs thus -  
"In 1859 very shortly  
after his return from  
Hyderabad, the Temin-  
dar died without  
issue and the Nizam's  
Govt. acknowledged  
his mother, the present  
Dami of Bhadrachalam  
as the rightful heir  
and vested her with  
authority to manage the  
Estate" and in the  
last letter received  
on the subject  
from

from the Hyderabad  
Govt. dated 11 June 1875, printed in G.O. 11 Oct 1876 at #1452  
A.D.

it is stated that the  
Taluk has been con-  
ferred on the Rani under  
the very same conditions  
on which it was held  
by Sivaram Chander.  
This statement conflicts  
however with the Rubat  
Kari N. 379 from the  
same source dated  
28 May 1871 of which  
it is alleged in the same  
letter of 11 June 1875 that  
"no order altering its four-  
foot has been issued."

This Rubatkaris declares  
that after the death of  
Sivaram Chander the per-  
petual lease was annulled,  
and that the Nizam's  
Govt.

This was 10 years after the annu-  
dation of contemporary com-  
munications - was it annulled  
in respect of the main part of  
the estate that remained with  
the Nizam?

85 (133)  
Govt. could not grant  
a permanent cowl  
~~\_\_\_\_\_~~, nor keep  
the Taluka under others  
for a time; and  
that the Govt. had  
it in contemplation  
to adjust the debt them-  
selves and keep the  
Taluka. But the Rubatkar  
goes on to say that  
after adjusting the debt,  
the Taluka will be  
returned to the Zamin-  
dar thus acknowledging  
the Rani's claims as  
the Zaminदार of Bhadrachalam  
and expressing  
the intention of keeping  
the Estate under Govt.  
management.

management temporarily  
until the accumulated  
debt had been cleared off.

13. This view is further  
strengthened by the docu-  
ments nos 2 & 6 specified  
in the margin of para 2  
supra. In no 6 which  
is the earlier of 2 docu-  
ments the Rani was  
written to as follows.

"Your Petition dated  
10 Jamadi ul awal 1284  
Hijri informing of the  
demand of Ramanujam  
Mudaliar for his debt  
and soliciting permission  
of Government to adopt  
has been received. If  
you select a child  
who could be adopted

the

the Government will  
grant you permission  
to do so with a view  
that arrangements may  
be made to pay off easily  
the claims of Ramanujam  
Mudaliar"

and in no 2 she is in-  
formed that although  
her grandson may  
succeed her, the Govern-  
ment will necessarily  
interfere if proper  
arrangements are not  
made to pay off the debt.

14. Thus these papers appear  
to indicate that although  
no fresh Sannad has  
been granted to the  
Rani by the Mysore  
Government

Government, she was  
acknowledged as the  
successor of Gitarani  
Chander and her adopted  
son, the present junior  
proprietor, as her heir;  
the Hyderabad Government  
only desiring to assume  
the management of the  
estate should it con-  
tinue hopelessly en-  
cumbered and in danger  
of falling into the  
hands of the Rani's  
creditor, Ramanujam.

15. Mr Foster takes  
a different view of the  
case. In para 10 to 13 of  
his letter dated 26<sup>th</sup> April  
1877 No 13, he states, after  
discussing the terms  
of

121  
of the documents above  
referred to, that, in his  
opinion, the announcement  
in the Publicari of 28<sup>th</sup>  
May 1871, that after  
Eshwara Rani's death  
the lease was annulled  
and that now the Govern-  
ment cannot grant a  
perpetual lease, is con-  
clusive proof of the  
Nizam's Government  
not sanctioning the  
right of the Rani's  
grandson to succeed  
her. He however states  
in para 14 in commenting  
on the terms "cannot  
now grant a perpetual  
lease". that he supposes  
it

it was meant that  
under certain circum-  
stances then existing,  
the Nizam's Government  
did not think it ad-  
visable to grant a  
perpetual lease; that  
"the estate was mortgaged  
to a man named Rama-  
nujam and it may  
have been that their  
refusal to grant a  
perpetual lease was  
caused by their wish  
to change this state  
of things". Mr. Foster  
goes on to say that the  
reason for the refusal  
seems to matter little;  
the refusal itself

shows

shows that they con-  
sidered that they had  
the power to refuse and  
therefore he concludes  
the Central Provinces  
Government were not  
bound to renew the  
perpetual lease that was  
formerly granted.

16. If it is granted  
that <sup>the</sup> Ram encroached in  
ordinary course to her  
sons state the question  
then arises how far the  
British Government  
are bound to maintain  
her heir in the rights  
and privileges which  
they enjoyed under the  
Nizam's Govt. at the time  
of the cession so far as  
they can be ascertained.  
The

17. The Central Provinces Govt. apparently assumed that they could modify their conditions, & both Mr. Foster and the Board of Revenue consider their action justifiable in the peculiar circumstances of the case.

18. In any case it would seem desirable to ascertain the proportionate share of the Pishunch payable for the two transferred Taluqs, when the transfer of territory was made by the Nizam's Govt. in 1860. It is not clear that the sum of Rs. 8000 represents that share fairly, and the last sentence of para 5 of the letter of the Personal

Assistant

"It appears that since the cession of Bhadrachalam & Raghupilly to the British Govt., the Nizam's Govt. have remitted to the British Govt. an

"an aggregate annual sum of Hyderabad Rs. 13549.13.0  
"(Rs. 10,049 on account of Land Revenue & Rs. 3500 as compensation for loss of duty on salt)  
"so that the sum formerly stated to be remitted is not the actual amount of remission."

N.B. The amount stated would equal about Govt. Rs. 10,125 - if  $1\frac{1}{3}$  Hyderabad Refus go to Govt. Refus

In Land Revenue  
remission equals  
only Rs. 7537.

It has been unaccountably  
compensated and is un-  
available.

Assistant to the Chief Commissioner Central Provinces to the Govt. of India d/15 March 1875  
N<sup>o</sup> 925/40 seems to show that the actual remission granted by the Nizam largely exceeded that amount.

19. The points requiring decision seem to be the following.

(a) Was the Settlement effected by the Central Provinces Govt. a fair one and not likely to impose hardship on the Petitioners, and if not how far is it desirable to revise it?

(b) Was it equitable to restrict the grant of waste land, as was done at the Settlement?

(c) Were the sundry Revenues viz. Forest, Akhar, etc.

elotirifha sea. rightly  
received or should any  
compensation be paid  
in law though?

(d) Were the single villages  
paying less than 10 Rs.  
rightly reserved for the  
State?

20. In regard to the  
Settlement, the Proprietors  
complain that it imposes  
too heavy a demand on  
them. The Central Provinces  
Govt. fully explain the  
nature of the Settlement  
in paras 7, 12, 15 & 16 of their  
letter dated 3<sup>rd</sup> Feb'y 1874  
at p. 355 and maintain that  
no valid cause for com-  
plaint is disclosed. The  
rate of Assessment is low,  
the highest being Rs. 2  
per acre, the lowest Rs. 3  
and average rates 10 Rs. 11 P  
in Bhadrachallum 13 Rs. 3 P  
in Ratnapelly. The per-  
centage

They were not reasonable  
in not compensation -  
certainly not as respects  
moleysa - (predecessor)  
Compensation pure & simple

High Jem for Nat County

Revenue of 1858/59 - 84600. 57000  
Settlement 1868 - 28146. 18388

The Settlement Officer had the  
estimate of the  
collections made by the  
Revenue Officer

centage of proprietors pro-  
fit on the income ac-  
cording to Settlement  
is 53, while that on the  
income fixed by the  
Nizam's Govt. in 1858/59  
was 65, and it is explain-  
ed that the total rental  
on which this calculation  
is based represents the amount  
believed to be enjoyed by  
the Raneer at the time, and  
to be much less than the  
rent assumed by the  
Settlement Dept to be ul-  
timately obtainable or  
Rs. 35370 which it was  
calculated the proprietor  
might eventually realize  
21. The assumed gross  
rental of Rs. 28,146 on  
which Capt. Glacford's  
regular settlement was  
calculated, higher than  
the amount which Mr.  
Forster says was actually  
collected



the former the opportunity  
of realizing high profits  
at existing prices it opens  
the door to great speculation  
on the part of untrustworthy  
agents to absentee proprietors.

23. Orders are therefore  
requested whether a spe-  
cial settlement officer  
should be deputed for  
the purpose or whether  
any interim arrange-  
ment should be made.

24. In regard to the  
treatment of Forests in  
the tract the Board of  
Revenue and the Collr  
differ in opinion; the  
former advocating their  
retention by Govt and  
the latter urging their  
restoration to the Pro-  
prietors. Mr. Foster's argu-  
ment briefly is, that the  
forests in Pakapalli cannot  
be interfered with, they  
having been been duly  
guaranteed

\* Note

The former grant has  
been revoked over & over  
again and the last grant  
was given in 1859 by the  
superior proprietors.

given over in perpetuity  
to the Pakapalli Proprietors.  
- for by the Bhadrachallam  
family, who held at  
the time a permanent  
Sunnud for the entire  
tract; while as regards  
the forests under the  
Bhadrachallam proprietors  
- for himself, a similar  
right cannot exist, in as  
much as the Sunnud granted  
to the family became null  
and void on the death  
of Subramaswunder, but  
he thinks that as it is  
advisable to treat all forests  
alike, they should be made  
over to the proprietors with  
a suitable increase of  
Peshch. On the other  
hand, the Board of  
Revenue urge that,  
should the objections  
made by Mr. Foster  
be upheld, it must  
hold

hold good in the case  
of all other branches of  
Revenue as well as *atturphas*,  
abkany sea sea; and  
they consider that under  
all the circumstances of  
the case the Government  
would be justified in  
retaining possession of  
the forests.

25. The decision here  
must naturally depend  
somewhat upon the views  
which Govt. takes of the  
rights of the proprietors—  
as reserved under the  
Kizani and the extent  
to which they are now  
to be recognized.

26. Neither the Collector  
nor the Board refers to  
the moats land resumed  
by the Govt. of the Central  
Provinces the extent of  
which has been already  
noted. (Vide *passim* supra)

27. The treatment of the  
small jungle villages will  
naturally

naturally follow that  
which may be determined  
on in the case of the  
forests. It should be  
noted that in para 10  
of the letter from the  
Central Provinces Govt.  
dated 3<sup>rd</sup> February 1874  
it is stated that no  
revenue whatever is  
derived from these  
villages by the proprietor  
who has done nothing  
for them unless receiving  
service from the inhabi-  
tants is any favor.

28. The abolition of  
the distinction between  
superior and inferior  
proprietors, and the ar-  
rangement, proposed  
by Mr. Foster, of Govt.  
taking, direct from the  
inferior proprietors the  
malikhanas payable  
by them allowing at the  
same time a corresponding  
deduction

deduction from the Peich-  
- cash of the superior pro-  
- priator, will doubtless  
simplify matters and  
avoid complications, but  
the superior proprietor  
must naturally be op-  
- posed to the inferior  
proprietor being made in-  
- dependant of him. In  
fact his position as the  
"Hemindar" of the entire  
estate would be seriously af-  
- fected if a lesser, of his, is  
raised to the position of a  
proprietor like himself.  
If it is decided that the  
state of things in 1860 should  
be perpetuated, Mr. Foster's  
proposal can hardly be  
carried out.

29. The other proposals      Nos 5, 6 and 7  
of Mr. Foster enumerated  
in para 6 of the Board's  
Proceedings are unobjec-  
- tionable.

Q. M.

Sept 1860

Memorandum  
Chin's of the  
proceedings of the  
S. C. C. and  
the K. P. C.

See also  
the  
proceedings of the  
S. C. C.

C 22-6-78, DC 5-10-78  
DC 3-10-78, R 7-10-78  
DC 4-10-78  
DC 5-10-78

103 New Dept  
15

No 61  
Proceedings of the Madras Government  
Under date the 13 January 1879.

Read the following papers  
from the Collector of Madras  
dated 26<sup>th</sup> April 1879 at No 13.

Proceedings of the Board of  
Revenue dated 25 July 1879 at No 156.

and the following -

In considering the ques-  
tions raised in these papers it  
is necessary at the outset to  
form an opinion as to the  
nature of the rights of the pro-  
prietor of these taluks at the  
time of their cession by the  
Nizam in 1860.

2. The Ashwaras family  
which own the Palavanchi  
estate

estate of which <sup>B</sup>Wadiachalam  
and <sup>B</sup>Pethapalli are integral  
parts is the most ancient  
in the Northern Circars and  
has been a "power" for more  
than five centuries. In com-  
mon <sup>however</sup> with other proprietors  
under Mahomedan rulers  
they held their estate on no  
fixed principles, and had  
<sup>absolute</sup> no security of position, fresh  
terms - usually of progressive  
severity - being <sup>exact</sup> made on each  
succession from father to  
son.

3. In dealing with such  
proprietors after their estates  
came under British rule, it  
has been the practice in  
this Presidency to proceed

on

Vide Reg XXV of 1802 Sec. 4.

Transferred to  
otherwise a map  
is made

1851 (1837)  
on certain well defined prin-  
ciples.

The assessment has been  
fixed, and the following articles  
only of Revenue viz. Salt, Sayer  
(or land and sea custom) Abhari,  
Moturpha (or professional taxes)  
and Lams - have been excluded  
from the Zamindar's assets.

For the resumption of these  
items it was thought sufficient  
compensation that the fresh  
cask would be moderate  
and unvariable and the  
estate secured to the family  
for ever.

The proprietor of Wadiachalam  
and Pethapalli would ordinarily  
no doubt have been similarly  
dealt with had these talukhs  
been ceded direct to the British  
Government.

4. At that time however  
the remark is usual: -  
the possessor was <sup>an</sup> individual  
the mother of the preceding  
Zamindar who had apparently  
died

did "give prole" and leaving  
no widow, and it has been  
argued that <sup>she was for the purpose of securing</sup> any terms might  
have been made with her,  
because the Sanad granted  
by the Nizam to her son  
on his succession was "to  
him and his issue" and  
he left no issue.

To this it seems suf-  
ficient reply that this lady  
was in possession, and that  
where the Nizam's Admin-  
istration had not enforced  
an order the British  
Govt. could hardly have  
been less generous.

Under this view the  
Proprietor would have been  
permitted to retain and  
enjoy

(15)  
enjoy all <sup>sources</sup> of income  
which existed when the estate  
was held under the Nizam  
and which are not opposed  
to the system of permanent  
settlement in force in this  
Presidency. She would thus  
have retained all the waste  
land and forests, the mota-  
pha and sayer would have  
been abolished, the Abkari  
reserved, and the peshkash  
settled on the usual prin-  
ciples.

5. X If the Govt. of India  
accept this <sup>suggestion</sup> it will be  
necessary to revise the ex-  
isting settlement in accord-  
ance with it, but it is un-  
necessary at this stage to  
discuss the method of cal-  
culating the Peshkash suggested  
by

by the collector. The immediate outcome would probably not be very different from the existing state of things but the future prospects of the Proprietor would be greatly improved by the relinquishment to him of

D. The Subtenures would then be replaced on their original footing.

the Waste & Forest Land  
by the settlement by  
the Central Provinces  
Officers superintending

Mr  
Manspach — 114 To the Board of Revenue  
Dec 29 Jan

50  
4

Edith



2-2-7 ✓  
2-9-05 ✓  
3/9/13 ✓  
17/5/16 ✓  
2-36-11 ✓  
1-38-11 ✓

*Acq*

Sold. of (1879) *Journal*

73  
REVENUE.

THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

Dated January 13th.

Printed 25th.

Recd.

G.O., 13th January 1879, No. 61.

Encl.

JANUARY.  
Nos. 166-171.

*Notes of the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue and  
with reference to the District—passing orders  
suggestions in connection with the  
settlement.*