



Hyderabad government, the service was remitted, and the full rent imposed upon the villages. The Cuddapah nabobs gave the poligar three additional villages, making altogether a kamul rent of cantaray Pags. 3,045, for a peshcush of 895 Pags., which was raised by the Mahrattas in 1756 to C. Pags. 1,148, and continued without alteration till 1776, when Meer Saheb expelled the poligar, who again obtained a temporary possession in 1791, and established himself in 1799 in his inheritance; on which Cummer ul dien imposed a peshcush of C. pags. 2,800, for which I have substituted a variable rent.

No. 52.—MUDDANCHERROO, BUSWANT NAIR.

The ancestors of this family, which is a branch of that of Mallyal (No. 50) having, about the year 1720, attended the nabob of Cuddapah's cutcherry, and given some information which was found useful in settling the revenue of Gorumcondah, obtained three villages of the kamul rent of C. Pags. 739, for peshcush of C. Pags. 150. In 1756, he got two more villages from Gopaul Hurry, the Mahratta manager, making altogether kamul rent cantaroy pagodas 1697, for which he was assessed in a peishcush of cantaroy pagodas 210. No other change occurred till Gorumcondah was reduced by Hyder, when [847] Meer Saheb seized the poligar, threw him into prison, and fed him on equal quantities of flour and salt, till he died. His children remained privately in the country, and as they never excited any disturbances, Sieb Saheb, when he got part of Gorumcondah in jagheer, in 1792 restored the three to his hereditary villages at the former peishcush, but making him, at the same time, serve him personally with 50 peons. In 1799, he got four additional villages from Cummer ul Deen, which, with those he held before, were rated at kamul rent cantaroy pagodas 2,093, for which he stipulated to pay cantaroy pagodas 1,100. I have resumed both the four villages given to him by Cummer ul Deen, and the two he obtained from the Mahrattas, and left him only the three which he held under the government of the Cuddapah Nabob.

No. 53.—KOKIMTI, MULLAPAH NAIR.

The ancestors of this poligar obtained for their services, during the Bijnugger government, an enaum of ten villages, rated at kamul cantaroy pagodas 18,370, with no other burden than that of maintaining 300 peons, the charge of which was however defrayed chiefly by the kaweli russooms they had in the neighbouring districts; the service was remitted about the middle of the 17th century by the Hyderabad government, and peishcush levied of cantaroy pagodas 2,800, which, about 1720, was raised by the Nabob of Cuddapah, to cantaroy pagodas 3,150. The Mahrattas, in 1756, lowered it to cantaroy pagodas 2,800, but raised it in 1765 to cantaroy pagodas 3,430, at which it continued till Meer Saheb having got Gorumcondah in jagheer from Hyder, took the poligar prisoner, and threw him into confinement, where he died. His son, who had escaped, regained possession of his pollam in 1790, and though expelled in 1792, he contrived, by means of his peons, to levy annual contributions till 1799, when he recovered the pollam a second time, and likewise seized two additional villages, the whole of which were rated by Tippoo's standard assessment, at cantaroy pagodas 6,832, for which he stipulated to pay Cummer ul



Deen a peishcush of cantaroy pagodas 4,900; but being continually engaged in hostilities against the jageerdar of Talpool, he was unable to fulfil his engagements. I have resumed the two new villages, and left him the ten which anciently belonged to his family. The Kokimti and Sompilli (No. 38.) families are of the same origin.

No. 54.—MARRELLAH, RAMAH NAIR.

The ancestor of this poligar rented, under the Golcondah kings, a village of kamul cantaroy pagodas 141, for cantaroy Pags. 56, and served with 50 peons. The rent was raised under Aurungzebe to cantaroy pagodas 86. 5. The Cuddapah Nabobs raised it to cantaroy pagodas 175, and discontinued the service. The poligar was expelled in 1774 by Meer Saheb, but returned, and recovered his village in 1791, and, after the peace, remained privately in the country. He took possession of his village again in 1799, and held it of Cummer ul Deen for cantaroy Pags. 445. It is now rented by the potail, and the poligar has a small allowance from the amount for his subsistence.

No. 55.—SHILLIWARPOLLEM, BUSWAPAH NAIR.

The ancestors were kawelgars of Kotkull, under the Bijnugger government; they afterwards obtained a village of kamul rent cantaroy pagodas 1,004, to pay 75 under the Golcondah princes. Aurungzebe gave them the cowle of their village, and imposed a rent of cantaroy Pags. 70. The Cuddapah nabobs raised it to cantaroy Pags. 245, and discontinued the service, and in 1729 resumed the village; but it was restored in 1756 by the Mahrattahs, for a peishcush of cantaroy Pags. 288. The poligar was expelled in 1774; returned in 1791, and, after the peace, remained privately in the country till 1799, when he again rented his village under Cummer ul Deen for cantaroy pagodas 60 from the produce.

No. 56.—YERRAWARPOLLAM, TIMMAPAH NAIR.

Under the rayels of Bijnuggur, the ancestors of this poligar were talliards of Yerrawarpollam; they rented it under the Golcondah kings, at the full kamul rent cantary Pags. 1,135, and they served with 75 peons, for whose maintenance they received an annual allowance of cantary Pags 1,040; Aurungzebe they served with 100 peons, whose annual pay amounted to cantary pagodas 1,300, in part of which the village was assigned. In 1712 the nabob of Cuddapah discontinued their service, and imposed a peishcush of cantary Pags. 473; but in 1740, being employed with 50 peons by the aumildar of Gorumcondah, their peishcush was reduced to cantary Pags. 87. They were expelled in 1774, by Meer Saheb; the poligar returned during the two last Mysore wars, and in 1799 held his village of Cummer ul Deen at a rent of cantary Pags. 552. The potail now rents the village, from the produce of which cantary pagodas 120 are deducted, for the subsistence of the poligar.

No. 57.—MILACHERROO, CHINNAH NAIR.

One of the ancestors was delwery of the poligar of Midimalapa Condah, before Gorumcondah was built, and served with 500 men, and had for himself a jageer, of which Milacherroo was a part. But both the delwery and his master were taken by Kishen, Rayel of Bijnuggur,



and put to death; under the Golcondah kings, a descendant of the delwery served with 100 peons, and Milacherroo, kamul rent pagodas 52, was assigned to him, in part of their pay. Under Aurungzebe, the poligar obtained the village for his personal maintenance, and his peons were paid by the cirkar. The nabob of Cuddapah imposed a peishcush of cantary Pags. 35, which was raised by the Mahrattas to cantary Pags. 52. The poligar was expelled in 1774; returned in 1791, and rented his village privately till 1799, when Cummer ul Deen fixed his rent at cantary pagodas 160. He now receives cantary Pags. 60 from the amount, and the potail rents the villages. [848]

No. 58.—RUNGENGARPOLLAM, PAPY NAIR.

The ancestors in the times of the Golcondah government rented a mujera, or inferior village, for 29 cantary pagodas; under Aurungzebe, they served with 75 peons, for whom they received an annual allowance of cantary pagodas 700, in part of which amount the moza, or superior village, yielding a rent of cantary pagodas 210, was assigned to them. The nabob of Cuddapah discontinued the service, and imposed a peishcush of cantary Pags. 141, which in 1756, was raised by the Mahrattas to cantary Pags. 163. The poligar was expelled in 1774, returned in 1791, and, after the peace, was permitted to hold his village under a fictitious name. In 1799, Cummer ul Deen fixed his rent at cantary pagodas 230. He now receives cantary Pags. from the produce, and the potail rents the village.

No. 59.—YELLAMUNDAH, MULLAPAH NAIR.

The ancestors of the present poligar were made kawelgars of Yellamundah, during Aurungzebe's reign, and rented the village at the full kamul cantary pagodas 42. The rent was raised by the Cuddapah nabob to cantary Pags. 96, and in 1756, by the Mahrattas, to cantary pagodas 148. In 1774 the poligar was expelled by Meer Saheb, but returned in 1791, and, after the peace, continued to hold his village privately, by the connivance of Tippoo's servants. Cummer ul Deen, in 1799, fixed his rent at cantary pagodas 600. He now receives cantary Pags. 72 from the produce, and the potail manages the villages.

No. 60.—GANGUICHENTLAH, MOOSEL NAIR.

This family, during the Bijnuggur government, were kawelgars of the Naugpalla Ghaut under the Golcondah kings; they rented 50 pagodas of land, and served with 22 peons under Aurungzebe; they rented the village of Ganguichentlah kamul cantary pagodas 460, at the full assessment, but paid only cantary pagodas 174, the rest being remitted for the pay of the peons. The Cuddapah nabobs raised the peishcush to cantary pagodas 292, and in 1740 they resumed the village, and discontinued the service; but the village was restored by the Mahrattas in 1756, at the old peishcush cantary pagodas 292. In the early part of Hyder's government, the rent was lowered, on account of the decline of cultivation, to cantary 192. The poligar was expelled in 1775, returned in 1791, and continued privately in the country till 1799, when Cummer ul Deen fixed his rent at cantary pagodas 350. He now receives cantary pagodas 50 from the produce and the potail manages the village.

No. 61.—MADICHERROO, CHINNAPAH NAIR.

The ancestors of this family were anciently duffadars of peons, in the service of the Vimplah poligar, under the Golconda kings; they rented Madicherroo at the full kamul rent cantary pagodas 673, and were appointed kawelgars of the Ghaut, leading from that place to Trippettee. Aurungzebe remitted the rent for the service of 50 men employed in the Ghaut. The Cuddapah nabob imposed a peishcush of pagodas 87, which, till 1774, when the poligar was expelled by Meer Saheb. He returned, and seized his village in 1791, and was allowed, after the peace, to hold it privately by Tippoo's aumildar, but was driven out again in 1799, by Cummer ul Deen. The village is now under the potail, and the poligar receives an allowance of cantary pagodas 72 from the rent.

No. 62.—WOODIAMUNHI.

The ancestor of this poligar served under the Rayels of Bijnuggur with 150 peons, for whose pay he was allowed cantary pagodas 1,560 annually; and he held the village of Woodiamunhi Rayel, rent cantary pagodas 130 in jageer. The village was continued by the Hyderabad kings, for the service of 50 peons; it was resumed under Aurungzebe, and raised to the full rent, after allowing a deduction of 100 rupees to the poligar. It was afterwards made over by the nabob of Cuddapah to Chitweyl zemindar, who expelled the poligar; but again restored him for a rent of cantary pagodas 86: he remitted the rest, on account of his being employed in collecting his kaweli russooms. The rent was raised by the Mahrattahs, in 1757, to cantary pagodas 130; and in 1774, the poligar was expelled by Hyder, returned in 1791, and, after the peace, continued to rent the village privately till 1799, when Cummer ul Deen fixed his peishcush at cantary pagodas 695. He now receives an abatement from the full rent, of cantary Pags. 60 for his maintenance.

No. 63.—YAGAWAMARAPAHGOONTAH.

The ancestors of this poligar held their village, under the Bijnuggur and Hyderabad government, for the service of 100 peons. Aurungzebe resumed the village, and allowed the poligar cantary pagodas 650 for 50 peons. The nabob of Cuddapah remitted the service, and gave back the village for rent cantary pagodas 520. It was resumed, but again restored by the Mahrattahs in 1756. The poligar was expelled by Hyder—he returned in 1791, rented his village under a fictitious name, for nearly the full value, till 1799, when his peishcush was fixed by Cummer ul Deen at cantaroy pagodas 190. He is now allowed a pension of cantaroy pagodas 40 from the rent.

No. 64.—DIGAWAMARAPAHGOONTA.

One Kisinapah Nair, who served the Bijnuggur rayels with 50 peons, received the produce of this village, and cantaroy pagodas 390 for their maintenance. The village was resumed under Aurungzebe, but the peons continued. The Cuddapah Nabob remitted the service, and rented the village to the poligar for cantaroy Pags. 273. The rent was raised, [849] and then lowered, by the Mahrattahs; and the poligar was expelled by Hyder. He returned in 1791; and now receives an allowance of cantary pagodas 36 yearly from the rent.



No. 65.—TALPOOL.

The ancestor of this poligar, who served under the Hydrabad princes with 100 peons, received Talpool in jagheer, and an allowance of cantaroy pags. 350 for their pay. Aurungzebe resumed the village, and gave the poligar a pension of cantaroy pagodas 41. 6. The Nabob of Cuddapah restored the village; but again resumed, and hanged the poligar for robbery in 1729. The village was given up by the Mahrattahs to one of his descendants, for a rent of cantaroy pagodas 65; but was resumed, and the poligar expelled by Hyder. He returned in 1791; and now enjoys an allowance of cantaroy pagodas 72 from the rent.

No. 66.—TALPOOL, MOHABUT KHAN.

Abdul Kuddaas, the predecessor of the present jageerdar, obtained Talpool, assessed at the kamul rent of cantaroy pagodas 40,559 in jagheer in the year 1704, from Aurungzebe, for his service. The family held it free of peishcush till 1756, when falling under the dominion of the Mahrattahs, it was resumed; but in 1765, Meer Saheb, the father of Cumner ul Deen Khan, having been appointed keladar of Gorumcondah, and the province having been assigned to him by the Mahrattas, for the maintenance of a body of troops, he restored the jageerdar for a peishcush of cantaroy pagodas 2,800. It was again resumed and restored by the Mahrattahs in 1770. In 1771 Hyder raised the peishcush to 3,150. In 1773 Meer Saheb expelled the jageerdar, who fled to his relation, the Nabob of Cuddapah. In 1799 Mahabut Khan, his son, by the wife of a puckally, took possession of Talpool, on the fall of Seringapatam; and as all the poligars of Gorumcondah, had at the same time seized their respective districts, Cumner ul Deen, on his arrival in that province, being unable to reduce them, confirmed them in their possessions, on their agreeing to pay him a peishcush; that of Talpool was fixed at cantaroy pagodas 8,050, very little of which was paid. When the country was transferred to the Company, the jageerdar was summoned to the cutcherry, but refused to attend. He sent me word that he would pay the old Mahrattah peishcush cantaroy pagodas 2,800, and no more. General Campbell, in consequence, marched against him, and surprised him in his fort. He is now a prisoner, and must be kept in confinement for life.

No. 67.—KUDDERI, ALLUM KHAN.

Puwerish Khan obtained the jageer of Kudderi, kamul rent cantaroy Pags. 39,228, on the same occasion that Talpool was granted to his relation. The jageer was free till 1756, when it was resumed by the Mahrattas. It was restored in 1764 by Meer Saib, for a peishcush of cantaroy pagodas 2,800; who however resumed it again in 1773. In 1799 Allum Khan, a natural son of the late jageerdar, took possession of Kudderi. Cumner ul Deen fixed his peishcush at 8,050 cantaroy pagodas. He paid nothing to the Company's aumildar the following year; and as he would not come to the cutcherry, to settle his rent, a detachment of peons was sent against him. They surprised the fortified pagoda, in which he had taken post; but he escaped in the confusion, and the jagheer was resumed. Hashun Khan, the brother of Allum Khan, and legitimate son of his father, obtained two villages



from Cummer ul Deen, for a peishcush of cantaroy pagodas 760. I have resumed them, and given him yearly allowance of Cantaroy pagodas 59. 7. 6. which I hope government will confirm.

No. 68.—VIMLAH.

Buswapah Nair, the ancestor, served the Bijnuggur rayels with 600 peons, for the payment of which he obtained Vimlah, and 25 other villages of Poolevendra, assessed at kamul rent cantaroy pagodas 9,796. The Hyderabad princes imposed a peishcush of cantaroy pagodas 1,050, which was raised by Aurungzebe to 2,800 cantaroy pagodas, and the service reduced to 500 peons. The nabob of Cuddapah in 1712, remitted the service, and increased the peishcush to cantaroy pagodas 3,500. In 1752, the poligar having rebelled, Abdul Mijed, the nabob of Cuddapah, made him prisoner; blew him away from a gun; circumcised his son; and resumed his district. In 1756, Vimlah having fallen under the dominion of the Mahrattahs, the son was restored for a peishcush of cantaroy pagodas 3,850; but not paying regularly, he was expelled by Meer Saheb: in 1766 he died an exile, leaving no children. In 1791, when the district fell into the hands of the Nizam; Buswapah Nair, a relation in the 4th remove from the late poligar, was allowed to establish himself in it, but was driven out the following year. He returned in 1794, and took forcible possession of Vimlah, where he paid nominally a peishcush of cantaroy pagodas 4,550; and was succeeded by his son Comar Nair in 1796; who dying without issue, in 1799, his servants set up Vencatputty Nair, an old man and distant relation of the family. As he was regarded as a rebel by the Nizam's officers, and, as I was informed, that he was built* and idiotical, and merely a

* *Orig.*

tool in the hands of the head peons, who gave him only a bare subsistence, I sent for him, with a view of giving him a pension, and resuming the district. His servants, dreading that his personal appearance would lay open their own conduct, prevented him from coming near me, under various pretexs of sickness, unlucky days, &c.; and as, after a delay of four months, there was no probability of their either bringing him to the cutcherry, or consenting to give up the district, Major General Campbell sent a detachment, which surprized the fort of Medipenlah, in which the poligar was, and made him prisoner. He died lately at Gootty, leaving no family. The poligars of Vimlah, favoured by the natural strength of their country, have always been the most remarkable for their turbulence and depredations of any in the Ceded Districts. [850]

No. 69.—LOPUTNUTLAH.

No. 70.—KOMUTNUTLAH.

Are two petty poligars of Gorumcondah, of whom I have obtained no particulars previous to the time of the Cuddapah nabobs, except that they were kawelgars under the Bijnugger government. They have never been engaged in disturbance. The poligar of Loputnutlah is allowed cantaroy pagodas 24, and the poligar of Komutnutlah cantaroy pagodas 12 annually, from the rent of their respective villages.



No. 71.—NANGANGOONTAH: NAGGY NAIR.

This family had no pollam till 1718, when they obtained from the nabob of Cuddapah, kaweli russiaoms, and four villages of the kamul rent of cantaroy pagodas 2,092, for the reduced rent of cantaroy pagodas 907, on account of their desolate state. The assessment ten years afterwards to cantaroy pagodas 1,307, and in 1756 by the Mahrattahs, to cantaroy Pags. 1,476. In 1775 the villages were resumed, and the poligars expelled by Meer Saheb; he received possession in 1791, and continued privately in the district after the peace, receiving part of the profits of the villages, which were rented in the name of potails. In 1799, Cummer ul Deen settled his peishcush at cantaroy pagodas 1,012, which is now converted into rent according to the actual produce.

No. 72.—KALOOPILLI, KUDDUPUTTI NAIR.

Soon after the kamul survey, an ancestor of this family obtained one village in rent, and the kawelli of 34 villages; they paid the full kamul cantaroy pagodas 1,485 for the village, and cantaroy pagodas 535 for the kawelli, making their total rent cantaroy pagodas 2,020. In 1729 they obtained an abatement to cantaroy pagodas 843, for their services against the refractory poligar of Reemlah. In 1756 the Mahrattahs raised the peishcush to C. pags. 928. In 1774 the poligar, with great part of his family, were taken and hanged by Meer Saheb; a son, who escaped, recovered his village during the war in 1791, and after the peace, continued privately in the country. He seized his ancient village again with three others, in 1799, and stipulated to pay Cummer ul Deen for them, a peishcush of C. pags. 2,254. The new villages have since been resumed, and he now has an allowance from the rent of the old one of canteray pags 300.

No. 73.—CHINTELGOONTAHBUNDAB, NARSIM NAIR.

The poligar, and the three following on the list, are of the same origin. They obtained their villages in rent, soon after the kamul survey, under the Golcondah kings. The kamul of Chentagoontah-bundah is C. Pags. 217, and the rent was fixed at C. Pags. 168, which was raised under the Cuddapah government to C. Pags. 224, and in 1756, by the Mahrattas to C. pags. 253. The poligar was expelled by Meer Saheb in 1775, but recovered his village during the war in 1791; was driven out in 1792; returned in 1799, and was assessed by Cummer ul deen at Tippoo's standard rent C. Pags. 1,776. He now rents the village, from the revenue of which, a deduction is allowed of C. Pags. 300 for his maintenance. Though Chenlegoondah bundah has usually been reckoned only one poligarship, yet as it has long been divided into two villages, Chinlagoontah-bundah and Sanipay, held by two different branches of the family, I have let them hold their separate shares, as formerly.

No. 74.—YEDAMUNEYNPOLLIM, MOOSEL NAIR.

This family is a branch of No. 73, and obtained its village at the same time for the full kamul rent of canteroy pagodas 168, which was raised by the Nabob of Cuddapah to canteroy pagodas 223; and in



1756 by the Mahrattas, to Canty. pags. 261. The poligar was expelled by Meer Saheb in 1775, returned in 1791, and seized his own village and another; he continued privately in the country after the peace, and rented his village under a fictitious name; in 1799 he seized both villages, which were continued to him by Cummer ul deen, for Canty. pags. 450. He now rents his original village only, in which a small abatement is allowed for his subsistence.

No. 75.—NELLAMUNEPOLLEM, VENCATPUTTI.

This family is a branch of No. 3, and got its village at the same period, for cantaroy Pags. 99; the kamul is 94. The rent was raised by the nabob of Cuddapah to cantary Pags 128. The poligar was killed by Meer Saheb in 1775, but his son escaped, returned, and seized his village in 1791, rented under a fictitious name after the peace of 1792; and in 1799 his peishcush was fixed at cantary Pags 389 by Cummer ul Deen. He refused to come in last year when I sent for him, because I deprived him, like all the other poligars, of kaweli, and some circar lands, which he had seized and converted into enaums for himself, during the troubles in 1799. He however still attempted to collect the produce, and, as the potails objected to giving it up without authority, he sent a party of peons, who murdered the two potails, and one of the curnums of the villages in which it lay. He fled immediately for refuge to the poligar of Culloor depending on Chittoor, but was surprised and taken by a detachment of peons from Gorumcondah, and is now a prisoner in Gotty. His village has of course been resumed.

No. 76.—MOTGOOTLAH, SOOBAH NAIR.

This family is also a branch of No. 73, and obtained his village at the same period, for cantary Pags. 455; the kamul is Canty. Pags. 494. The nabob of Cuddapah, in consequence [851] of the decrease of cultivation, reduced the rent to cantary Pags. 289, at which rate it continued till Hyder's time, when it was raised to the full standard assessment by Meer Saheb, and was held by the poligar till 1791, when he rebelled; but being forced to conceal himself after the peace next year, he remained privately in the country, and in 1799, recovered his village, and agreed to pay Cummer ul Deen a peishcush of Canty. Pags. 639. He now rents it, with a small deduction for his maintenance.

No. 77.—KAPUGOONAPPILLI, DASSI NAIR.

In 1718 the ancestor of this poligar obtained a village in rent at the full kamul assessment, from the nabob of Cuddapah, with kaweli russooms. The family were never engaged in any disturbances, and have never been dispossessed; but their rent was raised by Hyder to the full standard. I have continued the village to the poligar, with a small deduction in lieu of the kaweli, and of the abatement which he enjoyed under the Sultaun's government, by the connivance of the revenue servants.

No. 78.—JELLELMUNDAH, LINGUM NAIR.

The ancestors under the Golcondah government obtained in rent a village, rated by the kamul survey at cantary pagodas 240, for a peishcush of cantary pagodas 165, which was afterwards raised by the



nabobs of Cuddapah and the Mahrattas, in 1756, to cantary pagodas 233. The poligar was expelled by Hyder in 1775; returned, and took forcible possession of his village, in 1791; was deprived of it after the peace in 1792, but remained privately in the country till 1799, when he again seized it, and also another, and was allowed to hold both by Cummer ul Deen, for a peishcush of cantary pagodas 1,432. I have resumed the new village, and left him the old one, with a reduction from the rent for his subsistence.

No. 79.—MOODIAMPAUR, BOMI NAIR.

The ancestors obtained his village soon after the kamul survey, at the full assessment cantaroy pagodas 168, which was raised by the Nabob of Cuddapah, on granting kaweli to the poligar, to cantaroy pagodas 210, and afterwards by the Mahrattas to 227. He was expelled by Hyder in 1775; seized his village again in 1791; and was obliged to relinquish it the following year. He took possession a second time in 1799, and at the same time, annexed to it a cirkar village, both of which he held under Cummer ul deen, at a peishcush of cantaroy pagodas 2,299. The cirkar village is now resumed, and he holds the other with a small abatement of rent for his maintenance.

No. 80.—RUTTENGHEERY, RAYAPAH NAIR.

Heery Huddeyer, the ancestor of this family, was dessay of Tarwar Bejapoor, and served the Bijnuggur rayels with 1,000 peons, for the maintenance of whom, he obtained twelve villages of Chittle-droog in jageer, valued at Soobaroy pagodas 12,500 annual rent. By such records as the family have, and on which I have been obliged to depend for all information respecting their history, till within the last fifty years, it appears that their jagheer was afterwards augmented by several adjacent districts, estimated at a rent of one lac of pagodas, for which they paid 50,000 pagodas peishcush; and then they built the old fort of Sera in the year of Shalwahan 1442. That on the conquest of the country by the Bejapoor kings, they were deprived of their ancient possessions, and received in exchange.

		kamul rent.
Muddugsera ... 32 Mosas	...	Cy. Ps. 6,357 — 6
Ruttengherry ... 119 do.	...	14,291 — 4
Total ...	Canty Pags	20,628 1 4

for the service of 300 men, and peishcush of cantaroy pagodas 4,000. That in Fusly 1020, Muddusera was resumed; the service remitted, and the peishcush fixed at rupees 7,500. That in Fusly 1108, Muddesera was restored, the service fixed at 300 men, and peishcush at rupees 15,000; and that Asoph Jah again resumed Muddugsera, remitted the service, and lowered the peishcush to Rs. 10,000.

In 1741, Marari Row, having reduced Muddugsera, imposed a chout on the poligar of 8,000 rupees. In 1763, Hyder, having taken possession of the Ruttengherry district, raised the peishcush to 15,000 rupees, exclusive of the 8,000 to Morari Row. But the poligar, Rungapah Nair, failing in his payments, was seized with his five sons in 1776, and sent to Seringapatam; a village of cantary pagodas 300



annual rent, was assigned to him for the support of his women. It was continued after his death, and his eldest son Raypah Nair was appointed a *tehsildar* of Cundachar, with a monthly allowance of 15 cantaroy pagodas by Tippoo Sultaun. This son being wounded and taken at the attack of the Sultaun's lines in February 1792, and released, fled to his ancient district of Ruttingherry, of which he obtained a temporary possession; but being driven out at the peace, he retired to Salapoor, where he died without issue. His brothers were all hanged by the Sultaun, as soon as he heard of his escape. The eldest of them left two sons, who escaped on the fall of Seringapatam and have since been supported by their relations. The eldest is only about 16 years of age. He did not venture into the country during the Nizam's government; but he has now returned, in hopes of obtaining a pension.

(Sined) THOMAS MUNRO,
Pl. Collector.
[852]

An Abstract Statement of the Poligars in the Ceded Districts.

Shewing.—The number of the Villages composing their respective POLLAMS, with their full Valuation or Rent, according to the Assessments of the *Kamul* Survey, and of *Tippoo Sultan*;—The amount of Tribute they were to pay, and the number of Horse and Foot they were to furnish by the conditions of their Tenures;—The various changes which have taken place in the extent of their Pollams and nature of their Tenures;—From the period of the *Bijnugger* Government till the year 1800;—And also, The Amount of the Allowances in Land and Money, which they now enjoy; together with its future probable Increase:—*Viz.*

			PAGES.
1.—Under the <i>Bijnugger</i> Rajahs, till about ...	A. D. 1600 ...	383.	
2.—Under the <i>Bejapore</i> and <i>Hyderabad</i> Kings; from ...	1600 to 1690 ...	384.	
3.—Under <i>Aurungzebe</i> and his Successors; from ...	1690 to 1712 ...	385.	
4.—Under the <i>Soobahs</i> of <i>Deccan</i> and <i>Nabobs</i> of <i>Cuddapah</i> ; from ...	1712 to 1750 ...	386.	
5.—Under the <i>Mahrattas</i> , <i>Soobahs</i> of the <i>Deccan</i> , and <i>Nabobs</i> of <i>Cuddapah</i> ; from ...	1750 till 1765 ...	387.	
6.—Under <i>Hyder</i> , The <i>Mahrattas</i> , The <i>Nizam</i> , and <i>Nabobs</i> of <i>Cuddapah</i> ; from ...	1765 to 1782 ...	388.	
7.—Under <i>Tippoo Sultan</i> and the <i>Nizam</i> ; from ...	1782 to 1792 ...	389.	
8.—Under ... Do. ... from ...	1792 to 1799 ...	390.	
9.—Under The <i>Nizam</i> ... in ...	1799 & 1860 ...	391.	
10.—Under The <i>Company's</i> Government; from ...	1800 till 1802 ...	392.	
11.—With a concluding Column of "REMARKS" on each respective Poligar, ...		392.	

NOTE 1.—In Column No. 6. (page 855) the *Kamul* Assessment is in general inserted; but as the *Bijnugger* Rayals, in giving a district in *Jageer*, usually noticed it at its supposed Rent, this Valuation, where it could be discovered, has been exhibited instead of the *Kamul*.

NOTE 2.—Wherever the Columns opposite to a Poligar's name are *blank* from the beginning down to a particular date,—that, for instance, of the *Soobahs* of the *Deccan*, (pp. 860-1)—it shows that the Poligar had not previous to that era, obtained any Territory.—But, where the columns of Villages and Revenue, after being filled up under one race of Princes, are left *blank* under a subsequent one, it denotes that the Pollam had been resumed.

[The Copy of this Table having been drawn out upon several large sheets of paper joined together in one view, and reading horizontally from 4 main columns on the left, to the above mentioned column of "Remarks" on the extreme of the right hand, no other practicable way occurred, than by dividing it into pages, of the above specified Classes; which has been done, by repeating on each left hand page, the aforesaid 4 main or leading columns.] [853]



AN ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF THE POLIGARS IN THE CEDED DISTRICTS.

1.—Under the BIJNUGGER RAJAHS, till about Anno Domini 1660.

DISTRICTS.	DIVISIONS.	NAMES of POLIGAR DISTRICTS.	No. of VILLAGES:			ASSESSMENTS.		Poligars' Annual Pay from Government.	TRIBUTE.			SERVICE.	
			In Enam.	In Rent.	TOTAL.	Rayel Kamul.	Tippoo Sultan's.		Peshcush.	Nuzzar.	TOTAL.	Foot.	Horse.
						Canty. Pags.	Canty. Pags.		Canty. Pags.	Canty. Pags.	Canty. Pags.	No.	No.
		No.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
HARPONHELLY.	KUMPLI HARPONHELLY KOODLEGH BELLARI	1. Annagoondy ... Timmapah Rauze	...	...	...	(See the Note 1, p. 382.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		2. Harponhelly ... Busvapah, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		3. Jerremulla ... Mullikoin, Nair	309	...	309	63,062 5 0	1,06,294 0 14	...	...	...	...	3,000	500
		4. Bellari ... Veeramah	75	35	110	34,504 3 0	54,107 3 11	...	...	...	...	2,000	...
		TOTAL	384	35	419	97,566 8 0	1,60,401 4 8	...	...	...	...	5,000	500
ADONI.	GOOLLYAH	5. Kottoedah ... Chinnamah & Temamah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		6. Kapital ... Seetamah & Chinnamah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		7. Doodecondah ... Permal, Nair	...	5	5	1,127 3 7	1,127 3 7	...	325 0 0	...	325 0 0	200	...
		8. Pundicondah ... Lall Munne	...	3	3	1,035 9 6	1,035 9 6	...	162 5 0	...	162 5 0	100	...
		9. Dewancondah ... Rahman, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	...	8	8	2,163 2 13	2,163 2 13	...	487 5 0	...	487 5 0	300	...
CUMBUM.	DOOPAUD	10. Buswapoor ... Nundikishoo, Nair	...	6	6	5,109 1 8	4,999 9 12	...	...	...	...	273	...
		11. Poolal Chenop ... Jelli Dewaker, Nair	...	6	6	1,493 9 12	2,386 2 12	...	...	...	...	45	...
		12. Bolapilly ... Jelli Busvapah, Nair	...	13	13	4,797 5 12	2,745 6 0	...	...	...	...	132	...
		13. Dornal ... Shashachallapute, Nair	...	18	18	5,699 8 8	1,596 0 0	...	...	...	...	500	...
		14. Rawoor ... Soobah, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		15. Kusaveram ... Bodi Mullanah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		16. Vencadrepoolain ... Bodi Veeranah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		17. Whorlagoontah ... Antapah, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		18. Nillagootlah ... Vencatnarsoo	...	9	9	2,763 6 11	628 1 10	...	...	...	...	200	...
		TOTAL	...	52	52	19,864 2 3	12,316 0 2	...	...	...	...	1,150	...
DISTRICT PRINCIPAL COLLECTOR'S.	HUNDY ANANTAPOOR	19. Hundy Anantpoor ... Siddapah, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		20. Naddamadoddy ... Vencamah, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		21. Rydroog ... Vencatapuddy, Nair	255	...	255	1,75,174 8 1	1,32,102 8 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
		22. Nosum ... Narsim Reddy	...	343	...	...	...	26,100 0 0	...	...	...	2,000	...
		23. Chitweyl ... Comar Vencat. Ragava Rauze	...	343	343	2,55,414 6 2	3,53,436 3 0	...	...	...	...	5,000	700
		24. Owky ... Ramakishen Rauze	12	...	12	10,514 4 0	6,714 1 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
		25. Hunmuntgoond & Narsapoor ackamah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		26. Singaputten & Kalwadah Mujel Mulla Reddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		27. Bodyemanoor ... Boochamah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		28. Tippah Reddy pulli & Audereddy pulli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		29. Mooteal pair	...	...	...	...	...	9,200 0 0	...	...	...	700	...
		30. Worapaur ... Kugput Reddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		31. Oopafloor ... Narsim Reddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		32. Talmurlah ... Konam Rauz	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		33. Pyapilli ... Condul, Nair	...	44	44	23,400 0 0	39,163 1 8	70,000 0 0	...	...	...	10,000	...
		34. Muddehera ... Mallekaurjun, Nair	3	...	3	2,277 6 4	1,357 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
		35. Kummulpaur ... Goorapah, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		36. Ghuttem ... Ragoonat, Nair	70	3	10	19,743 7 8	12,032 4 12	...	...	...	...	500	...
		37. Butlapoor ... Cuddaiputti, Nair	...	5	3	860 6 4	1,895 2 14	...	...	...	...	500	...
		38. Sampilli ... Mullapah, Nair	...	1	5	3,250 0 0	2,546 3 8	...	...	...	...	400	...
		39. Toomulgoondi ... Chinna Cadroputti, Nair	1	1	1	99 5 10	199 3 4	...	50 6 4	...	50 6 4	...	...
		40. Yellootlah ... Veerapah, Nair	...	1	1	15 8 12	320 0 0	...	16 8 12	...	16 8 12	...	...
		41. Kullipundah ... Caddrepah, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		42. Boanmullah ... Vencatadry, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		43. Kootapollen ... Narsim, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		44. Yerragoontapollem ... Cuddriputti, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		45. Madaneynpollem ... Modah, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		46. Maddanpilli ... Vencatapah, Nair	...	16	16	10,125 0 0	17,911 6 13	...	...	...	...	1,000	...
		47. Papy pulli ... Paupah, Nair	...	1	1	342 2 4	770 3 0	3,900 0 0	...	...	...	300	...
		48. Tutt ... Soobah, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		49. Rampicherla ... Veerapah, Nair	...	1	1	455 6 4	2,519 5 10	...	...	...	...	100	...
		50. Mullyal ... Vencataputti, Nair	...	3	3	2,703 0 1	5,028 3 15	...	...	...	...	400	...
		51. Doodipilli ... Bori Mull, Nair	...	4	4	1,911 0 15	3,254 5 12	...	...	...	...	300	...
		52. Munddancheroo ... Busvant, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		53. Kohinti ... Mullapah, Nair	10	...	10	18,370 3 2	6,277 8 3	...	...	...	...	300	...
		54. Marella ... Ramah, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		55. Shillwarpollem ... Buswapah, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		56. Yerravarpollem ... Timmapah, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		57. Milacherroo ... Chinna, Nair	...	1	1	52 6 3	378 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
		58. Rungungarpollem ... Papy, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		59. Yellamundah ... Mullapah, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		60. Ganguchentlah ... Musel, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		61. Madicherroo ... Chinnapah, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		62. Woodyamunki ...	...	1	1	130 0 0	813 3 2	1,560 0 0	...	...	...	150	...
		63. Yegavamarapahgoontah	...	1	1	1,053 3 4	290 1 14	...	...	...	...	100	...
		64. Digvamarapahgoontah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		65. Talpool ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		66. Talpool ... Mohabut Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		67. Kuddri ... Allum Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		68. Yemla ... Vencataputti, Nair	...	26	26	9,796 9 10	12,993 9 4	...	...	...	...	600	...
		69. Loputnulah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		70. Komut Nutlah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		71. Naugengoontah ... Nugi, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		72. Kalloopilli ... Kuddrooputti, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		73. Chintalgontahbundah ... Narsim, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		74. Yadamaneyn Pollem ... Venkatputti, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		75. Nollamuneyn Pollem ... Venkataputti, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		76. Motgootlah ... Soobah, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		77. Kopoggoondapulli ... Dassi, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		78. Jellelmundah ... Singurn, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		79. Moodeampaur ... Bomi, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		80. Ruttengerry ... Rayapah, Nair	...	...	...	1,12,500 0 0	...	...	50,000 0 0	...	50,000 0 0	1,000	...
		TOTAL	302	440	742	6,48,262 4 9	6,00,505 6 14	1,10,660 0 0	50,067 5 0	...	50,067 5	23,350	700
		GRAND TOTAL	682	535	1,221	7,67,856 7 0	7,75,426 3 0	1,10,660 0 0	50,555 0 0	...	50,555 0 0	20,800	1,200

Continued on the next page.



AN ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF THE POLIGARS IN THE CEDED DISTRICTS.

2.—Under the BEJAPORE and HYDERABAD KINGS, from 1600 to 1690.

[Repeated from page 385.]				No. of VILLAGES:			ASSESSMENTS.		Poligars' Annual Pay from Government.	TRIBUTE.			SERVICE.			
DISTRICTS.	DIVISIONS.	NAMES of POLIGAR DISTRICTS.		Old.	New.	TOTAL.	Kamul.	Tippoo Sultan's.		Peshcush.	Nuzzer.	TOTAL.	Foot.	Horse.		
		1.	2.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.		
HARPONNELLY.	KUMPLI HARPONNELLY KODLEGAH BELLARI	No.														
		1.	Annagoondy	Timmapah Rauze		121	121	1,78,725 9 54	1,19,359 3 104							
		2.	Harponnelly	Busvapah, Nair		37	37	15,780 0 0	14,167 1 104		350 0 0		350 0 0	100		
		3.	Jerremulla	Mullikoin, Nair	253		253	41,635 8 7	80,738 5 154		700 0 0		7,000 0 0	2,000	300	
		4.	Bellari	Veeramah	110		110	34,504 3 0	54,107 3 11		1,750 0 9		1,750 0 0	3,000		
		TOTAL		393	158	521	2,70,646 0 124	2,68,372 4 154		9,100 0 0		9,100 0 0	5,100	300		
ADONI.	GOOLLYAH	5.	Kotcondah	Chinnamah & Temamah												
		6.	Kapital	Seetamah & Chinnamah												
		7.	Doodcondah	Permal, Nair	5		5	1,127 3 7	1,127 3 7		325 0 0		325 0 0	200		
		8.	Pundicondah	Lall Munne	3		3	1,035 9 6	1,035 9 6		162 5 0		162 5 0	100		
		9.	Dewancondah	Rahman, Nair		6	6	2,041 4 1	2,041 4 1		812 5 0		812 5 0	100		
		TOTAL		8	6	14	4,204 6 14	4,204 6 14		1,300 0 0		1,300 0 0	400			
CUMBUM.	DOOFAUD	10.	Buswapoor	Nundikishoo, Nair	6		6	3,861 1 12	4,999 9 12					350		
		11.	Poolal Chenoo	Jelli Dewaker, Nair	6		6	1,111 5 0	2,386 2 12					150		
		12.	Bolapilly	Jelli Busvapah, Nair	13		13	3,640 6 0	2,745 6 0					190		
		13.	Dornal	Shashachallapute, Nair	18		18	5,699 8 8	1,596 0 0		1,522 5 0		1,522 5 0	300		
		14.	Rawoor	Soobah, Nair												
		15.	Kusaveram	Bodi Mullanah		7	7	357 1 7	373 8 12		357 1 7		357 1 7			
		16.	Vencadrepoolam	Bodi Veeranah		18	18	4,468 1 0	1,137 5 0		4,468 1 0		4,468 1 0			
		17.	Whorlagootah	Antapah, Nair		7	7	452 2 0	281 8 6					50		
		18.	Nillagootlah	Vencatnatsoo												
				TOTAL		43	32	75	19,590 3 13	13,521 0 0		6,347 7 7		6,347 7 7	1,040	
DISTRICT PRINCIPAL COLLECTOR'S.	HUNDY ANANTAPOOR RY-DROOG NOSUM CHITWEYL KOIL KONTLAH DOOWOOR CAMALAPORE YADKI CHINNUMPITTY HUDJER KURROOR GORUMCONDAH POOLEVENDRA RAYCHOTTY MUDDUGSERAH	19.	Hundy Anantpoor	Siddapah, Nair		66	66	45,772 7 0	46,704 5 134					50		
		20.	Naddamadoddy	Vencamah, Nair		5	5	2,415 0 0	4,030 0 0		3,675 0 0		3,675 0 0			
		21.	Rydroog	Vencatapoddy, Nair	75	152	227	1,27,385 0 0	1,51,090 1 54		19,500 0 0		19,500 0 0	3,000	800	
		22.	Nosum	Narsim Reddy		54	54	10,530 7 4	44,598 0 144		7,800 0 0		7,800 0 0	1,200		
		23.	Chitweyl	Comar Vencat, Ragava Rauze		118	118	51,754 5 7	1,31,861 3 8							
		24.	Owky	Ramakishan Rauze		12	33	40,097 2 0	27,668 2 34					1,800		
		25.	Hunmuntgoond & Narsapoor ackamah			41	41	13,734 4 134	16,269 4 04		2,100 0 0		2,100 0 0	500		
		26.	Singaputten & Kalwadah	Mujel Mulla Reddy		11	11	8,607 5 14	13,822 6 114					300		
		27.	Bodyemanoor	Boochamah		1	1	697 4 0	1,105 0 0					50		
		28.	Tippah Reddypulli & Audereddi pulli			3	3	4,800 0 0	6,173 1 4					300		
		29.	Mootealpur			7	7	4,854 2 0	6,000 0 0			525 0 0	525 0 0	200		
		30.	Worapaur	Kugput Reddy						2,600 0 0				200		
		31.	Oopaloor	Narsim Reddy		1	1	1,217 6 1	1,301 3 0					100		
		32.	Talmurah	Konam Rauz		3	3	1,787 1 10	2,583 9 1							
		33.	Pyapilli	Condul, Nair		44	44	23,400 0 0	39,163 1 8					1,500	100	
		34.	Muddehara	Mulleckaurjun, Nair		3	3	2,277 6 4	1,357 1 0					130		
		35.	Kummulpaur	Goorapah, Nair		1	1	390 0 0	642 4 84					50		
		36.	Ghuttem	Ragonath, Nair		10	10	19,743 7 8	12,032 4 12					500		
		37.	Butlapoor	Cuddaiputti, Nair		3	3	860 6 4	1,895 2 13		210 0 0		210 0 0			
		38.	Sampilli	Mullapah, Nair		5	5	3,250 0 0	2,846 3 8		910 0 0		910 0 0			
		39.	Toomulgoondi	Chinna Cadroputti, Nair		2	2	99 5 10	199 3 44		50 6 4		50 6 4			
		40.	Yellottah	Veerapah, Nair		1	1	459 3 12	520 0 0		16 8 12	442 5 0	459 3 12			
		41.	Kullipundah	Caddrepah, Nair		1	1	1,409 0 10	1,142 4 104		1,409 0 10		1,409 0 10			
		42.	Boanmullah	Vencatadry, Nair		1	1	76 6 2	245 3 14		76 6 2		76 6 2			
		43.	Kootapollem	Narsim, Nair		1	1	135 3 104	1,059 3 15		135 5 104		135 5 104			
		44.	Yerragootapollem	Cuddriputti, Nair		1	1	148 4 7	540 9 0		148 4 7		148 4 7			
		45.	Madaneynpollem	Modah, Nair		1	1	5 9 1	92 5 12		5 9 1		5 9 1			
		46.	Maddanpilli	Vencatapah, Nair		2	2	421 8 12	1,218 7 8			421 8 12	421 8 12			
		47.	Papy pulli	Paupah, Nair		1	1	1,938 6 0	2,065 8 0					200		
		48.	Tutt	Soobah, Nair		1	1	2,439 0 0	2,701 1 8		700 0 0		700 0 0	900		
		49.	Rampicherla	Veerapah, Nair		1	1	455 6 4	2,519 5 10		455 6 4		455 6 4			
		50.	Mullyal	Vencataputti, Nair		3	4	2,883 6 12	6,004 2 1		2,883 6 12		2,883 6 12			
		51.	Doodipilli	Bori Mull, Nair		4	4	1,911 0 15	3,254 5 12		405 0 0		405 0 0			
		52.	Munddancheroo	Busvant, Nair												
		53.	Kohimti	Mullapah, Nair		10	10	18,370 3 2	6,277 8 34		2,800 0 0		2,800 0 0			
		54.	Marela	...										50		
		55.	Shillwarpollem	Busvapah, Nair		1	1	1,004 6 8	999 3 12					75		
		56.	Yerravarpollem	Timmapah, Nair		1	1	1,135 1 0	1,392 1 6	1,040 0 0	1,135 1 0		1,135 1 0	75		
		57.	Milacherroo	Chinna, Nair		1	1	52 6 8	378 9 0	1,200 0 0				100		
		58.	Rungungarpollem	Papy, Nair		Lands	Lands	29 1 0			29 1 0		29 1 0			
		59.	Yellamundah	Mullapah, Nair												
		60.	Ganguichentla	Musel, Nair		Lands	Lands	50 0 0		286 0 0	50 0 0		50 0 0	22		
		61.	Madicherroo	Chinnapah, Nair		1	1	673 4 0	3,310 4 0		673 4 0		673 4 0			
		62.	Woodyamunki			1	1	730 0 0	813 3 2					50		
		63.	Yegavamarapahgoontah			1	1	453 3 4	290 1 14					100		
		64.	Digvamarapahgoontah			1	1	298 7 2	203 9 6	390 0 0				50		
		65.	Talpool			1	1	765 4 14	1,201 0 0	350 0 0				160		
		66.	Talpool	Mohabut Khan												
		67.	Kuddri	Allum Khan												
		68.	Yemla	Vencataputti, Nair		26		26	9,796 9 10	12,993 9 4		1,050 0 0		1,050 0 0	600	
		69.	Loputnutlah													
		70.	Komut Nutlah													
		71.	Naugengoontah	Nagi, Nair												
		72.	Kalloopilli	Kuddrooputti, Nair		1	1	1,485 0 0	1,272 4 0		2,020 2 8		2,020 2 8			
		73.	Chintalgontahbundoh	Narsim, Nair		1	1	217 8 134	1,776 9 2		168 7 8		168 7 8			
		74.	Yadamaneyn Pollem	Venkataputti, Nair		1	1	168 7 8	485 1 8		168 7 8		168 7 8			
		75.	Nollamuneyn Pollem	Venkataputti, Nair		1	1	94 9 4	521 7 0		99 5 10		99 5 10			
		76.	Motgootlah	Soobah, Nair		1	1	494 0 124	885 0 8		455 6 0		455 6 0			
		77.	Kopoogoondapulli	Dassi, Nair												
		78.	Jellelmundah	Singurn, Nair		1	1	249 3 44	976 5 0		165 8 0		165 8 0			
		79.	Moodeampaur	Bomi, Nair		1	1	168 7 8	859 1 0		168 7 8		168 7 8			
		80.	Ruttengerry	Rayapah, Nair		119	119	14,201 0 14	13,384 8 0		2,437 5 0		2,437 5 0			
		TOTAL		205	636	841	4,26,565 2 74	5,81,897 7 74								



AN ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF THE POLIGARS IN THE CEDED DISTRICTS.

3.—Under AURUNGZEBE and his Successors from 1690 to 1712.

[Repeated from page 383.]

[Repeated from page 383.]			No. of VILLAGES:			ASSESSMENTS.		Poligars' Annual Pay from Government.	TRIBUTE.			SERVICE.	
DISTRICTS.	DIVISIONS.	NAMES of POLIGAR DISTRICTS.	Old.	New.	Total.	Kamul. Canty. Pags.	Tippoo Sultan's. Canty. Pags.	Canty. Pags.	Peshcush. Canty. Pags.	Nuzzer. Canty. Pags.	TOTAL. Canty. Pags.	Foot. No.	Horse. No.
		1. 2.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.
HARPONHELLY.	KUMPLI HARPONHELLY KODLEGAR BELLARI	1. Annagoondy ... Timmapah Rauze ...	114	...	114	1,56,285 8 15½	1,01,403 9 4½	...	...	...	...	...	...
		2. Harponhelly ... Busvapah, Nair ...	37	423	460	2,70,869 6 8	1,83,966 5 8½	...	4,200 0 0	...	4,200 0 0	...	...
		3. Jerremulla ... Mullikoin, Nair ...	230	...	230	37,115 0 15	73,559 1 6½	...	17,500 0 0	...	17,500 0 0	1,000	...
		4. Bellari ... Veeramah ...	75	...	75	27,748 9 8	43,958 3 15	...	3,500 0 0	...	3,500 0 0	2,500	...
		TOTAL	450	423	879	4,92,019 5 14½	4,02,888 0 3	...	25,200 0 0	...	25,200 0 0	3,500	...
ADONI.	GOOLLYAH	5. Kotcondah ... Chinnamah & Temamah ...	...	41	41	10,223 0 6	10,223 0 6	...	8,775 0 0	...	8,775 0 0	300	...
		6. Kapitral ... Seetamah & Chinnamah ...	...	24	24	5,220 3 2	5,220 3 2	...	4,550 0 0	...	4,550 0 0	200	...
		7. Doodecondah ... Permal, Nair ...	5	...	5	1,127 3 7	1,127 3 7	...	325 0 0	...	325 0 0	200	...
		8. Pundicondah ... Lall Munne ...	3	...	3	1,035 9 6	1,035 9 6	...	162 5 0	...	162 5 0	100	...
		9. Dewancondah ... Rahman, Nair ...	6	...	6	2,041 4 1	2,041 4 1	...	812 5 0	...	812 5 0	100	...
		TOTAL	14	65	79	19,648 0 6	19,648 0 6	...	14,625 0 0	...	14,625 0 0	900	...
CUMBUM.	DOOPAUD	10. Buswapoor ... Nundikishoo, Nair ...	6	...	6	3,861 1 12	4,999 9 12	...	1,330 0 0	...	1,330 0 0	150	...
		11. Poolal Chenoo ... Jelli Dewaker, Nair ...	6	...	6	1,111 5 0	2,386 2 12	...	225 0 0	...	225 0 0	50	...
		12. Bolapilly ... Jelli Busvapah, Nair ...	13	...	13	3,640 6 0	2,745 6 0	...	720 0 0	...	720 0 0	100	...
		13. Dornal ... Shashachallapute, Nair ...	18	...	18	5,699 8 8	1,596 0 0	...	2,100 0 0	...	2,100 0 0	300	...
		14. Rawoor ... Soobah, Nair ...	...	13	13	3,127 1 8	1,206 1 6	...	3,127 1 8	...	3,127 1 8	...	...
		15. Kusaveram ... Bodi Mullanah ...	7	...	7	357 1 7	373 8 3	...	65 0 0	...	65 0 0	50	...
		16. Vencadrepoolam ... Bodi Veeranah ...	18	...	18	4,468 1 0	1,137 5 0	...	650 0 0	...	650 0 0	300	...
		17. Whorlagoontah ... Antapah, Nair ...	7	...	7	452 0 2	281 8 6	...	...	...	...	50	...
		18. Nillagootlah ... Vencatnarsoo ...	9	...	9	2,763 6 11	628 1 10	...	325 0 0	...	325 0 0	100	...
		TOTAL	84	13	97	25,481 2 0	15,355 3 1	...	8,542 1 8	...	8,542 1 8	1,100	...
HUNDY ANANTAPOOR	RY-DROOG ... NOSUM ... CHITWEYL ...	19. Hundy Anantpoor ... Siddapah, Nair ...	65	...	65	43,760 0 0	46,325 9 9½	...	11,200 0 0	...	11,200 0 0	1,200	150
		20. Naddamadoddy ... Vencamah, Nair ...	5	...	5	2,415 0 0	4,000 0 0	...	1,050 0 0	...	1,050 0 0	...	...
		21. Rydroog ... Vencatapuddy, Nair ...	227	190	417	2,48,717 0 0	2,14,914 4 6½	...	72,000 0 0	...	72,000 0 0	...	...
		22. Nosum ... Narsim Reddy ...	22	31	53	26,706 5 8	44,316 2 14½	...	1,229 8 12	...	1,229 8 12	2,600	...
KOIL KONTLAH	CHITWEYL ... OWKY ... HUNMUTGOOND & NARSAPUR ACKAMAH ... SINGAPUTTEN & KALWADAH MUJEL MULLA REDDY ...	23. Chitweyl ... Comar Vencat. Ragava Rauze ...	116	2	118	51,937 8 7	1,35,752 4 4	...	21,000 0 0	...	21,000 0 0	2,830	...
		24. Owky ... Ramakishen Rauze ...	45	1	46	40,779 7 0	27,756 2 9	...	7,000 0 0	...	7,000 0 0	1,000	...
		25. Hunmutgoond & Narsapur Ackamah ...	41	...	41	13,734 4 13½	16,269 4 1	...	4,550 0 0	...	4,550 0 0	500	...
		26. Singaputten & Kalwadah Mujel Mulla Reddy ...	11	...	11	8,607 5 14	13,822 6 11½	...	2,336 9 8	...	2,336 9 8	500	...
DOOWOOR	CAMALAPORE YADKI ... CHINNUMPITTY ... HUDJER KURROOR ...	27. Bodyemanoor ... Boochamah ...	1	4	5	4,662 4 0	5,070 0 0	...	1,837 5 0	...	1,837 5 0	300	...
		28. Tippah Reddy pulli & Andereddy pulli ...	3	...	3	4,800 0 0	6,173 1 4	...	1,040 8 0	...	1,040 8 0	150	...
		29. Mooteal pair ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		30. Worapaur ... Kugput Reddy ...	...	...	...	10,907 6 8	...	1,554 8 0	5,850 0 0	...	5,850 0 0	200	...
GORUMCONDAH	YADKI ... CHINNUMPITTY ... HUDJER KURROOR ... MUDDEHERA ...	31. Oopaloor ... Narsim Reddy ...	1	...	1	1,217 6 1	1,301 3 0	...	350 0 0	...	350 0 0	100	...
		32. Talmurlah ... Konam Rauz ...	1	...	1	1,358 5 0	1,954 3 9½	...	...	...	...	100	...
		33. Pyapilli ... Condul, Nair ...	44	...	44	23,400 0 0	39,163 1 8	...	7,000 0 0	...	7,000 0 0	800	...
		34. Muddehera ... Mullekaurjun, Nair ...	3	7	10	17,505 7 15½	18,046 1 9½	...	3,150 0 0	...	3,150 0 0	300	...
POOLEVENDRA	YADKI ... CHINNUMPITTY ... HUDJER KURROOR ... MUDDEHERA ...	35. Kummulpaur ... Goorapah, Nair ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		36. Ghuttem ... Ragoonat, Nair ...	10	...	10	19,743 7 8	12,032 4 12	...	...	...	...	500	...
		37. Butlapoor ... Cuddaiputti, Nair ...	3	...	3	860 6 4	1,805 2 1½	...	210 0 0	...	210 0 0	...	...
		38. Sampilli ... Mullapah, Nair ...	5	...	5	3,250 0 0	2,846 3 8	...	910 0 0	...	910 0 0	...	...
RAYCHOTTY	YADKI ... CHINNUMPITTY ... HUDJER KURROOR ... MUDDEHERA ...	39. Toomulgoondi ... Chinna Cadroputti, Nair ...	2	...	2	99 5 10	199 3 4½	...	50 6 4	...	50 6 4	...	...
		40. Yellootlah ... Veerapah, Nair ...	1	...	1	459 3 12	520 0 0	...	16 8 12	442 5 0	459 3 12	...	...
		41. Kullipundah ... Caddrepah, Nair ...	1	...	1	1,409 0 10	1,142 4 10½	...	1,409 0 10	...	1,409 0 10	...	...
		42. Boanmullah ... Vencatadry, Nair ...	1	...	1	26 6 2	243 3 14	...	76 6 2	...	76 6 2	...	...
MUDDUGSERAH	YADKI ... CHINNUMPITTY ... HUDJER KURROOR ... MUDDEHERA ...	43. Kootapollem ... Narsim, Nair ...	1	...	1	135 6 10½	1,059 3 15	...	135 5 10½	...	135 5 10½	...	...
		44. Yerragoontapollem ... Cuddriputti, Nair ...	1	...	1	148 4 7	540 9 0	...	148 4 7	...	148 4 7	...	...
		45. Madaneynpollem ... Modah, Nair ...	1	...	1	5 9 1	92 5 2	...	5 9 1	...	5 9 1	...	...
		46. Maddanpalli ... Vencatapah, Nair ...	2	...	2	421 8 12	1,218 7 8	...	421 8 12	...	421 8 12	...	...
RAYCHOTTY	YADKI ... CHINNUMPITTY ... HUDJER KURROOR ... MUDDEHERA ...	47. Papy pulli ... Paupah, Nair ...	1	...	1	342 2 4	770 3 0	...	385 0 0	...	385 0 0	...	...
		48. Tutt ... Soobah, Nair ...	1	Mejure.	1	201 1 2½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		49. Rampicherla ... Veerapah, Nair ...	1	...	1	455 6 4	2,519 5 10	...	455 6 4	...	455 6 4	...	...
		50. Muliyal ... Vencataputti, Nair ...	4	...	4	2,883 6 12	6,004 2 1	...	2,883 6 12	...	2,883 6 12	...	...
RAYCHOTTY	YADKI ... CHINNUMPITTY ... HUDJER KURROOR ... MUDDEHERA ...	51. Doodipilli ... Bori Mull, Nair ...	4	...	4	1,911 15 0	3,254 5 12	...	405 0 0	...	405 0 0	...	...
		52. Munddancheroo ... Busvant, Nair ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		53. Kohimti ... Mullapah, Nair ...	10	...	10	18,370 3 2	6,277 8 3½	...	2,800 0 0	...	2,800 0 0	...	...
		54. Marella ... Ramah, Nair ...	1	...	1	141 8 0	1,196 5 12	...	87 5 0	...	87 5 0	50	...
RAYCHOTTY	YADKI ... CHINNUMPITTY ... HUDJER KURROOR ... MUDDEHERA ...	55. Shiltwarpollem ... Busvapah, Nair ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	70 0 0	...	70 0 0	75	...
		56. Yerravarpollem ... Timmapah, Nair ...	1	...	1	1,135 1 0	1,392 1 6	1,300 0 0	1,135 1 0	...	1,135 1 0	100	...
		57. Milacherroo ... Chinna, Nair ...	1	...	1	52 6 8	378 9 0	1,102 3 8	...	...	...	100	...
		58. Rungungarpollem ... Papy, Nair ...	...	1	1	210 6 0	309 5 10	700 0 0	...	...	...	75	...
RAYCHOTTY	YADKI ... CHINNUMPITTY ... HUDJER KURROOR ... MUDDEHERA ...	59. Yellamundah ... Mullapah, Nair ...	...	1	1	42 9 0	947 4 0	...	42 9 0	...	42 9 0	...	...
		60. Ganguchentlah ... Musel, Nair ...	...	1	1	460 9 0	536 2 8	...	174 9 0	...	174 9 0	22	...
		61. Madicherroo ... Chinnapah, Nair ...	1	...	1	673 4 0	3,310 4 0	...	...	...	...	50	...
		62. Woodyamunki ...	1	...	1	730 0 0	813 3 2	...	695 0 0	...	695 0 0	...	...
RAYCHOTTY	YADKI ... CHINNUMPITTY ... HUDJER KURROOR ... MUDDEHERA ...	63. Yegavamarapahgoontah ...	...	...	...	...	...	650 0 0	...	...	...	50	...
		64. Digvamarapahgoontah ...	...	...	...	...	...	520 0 0	...	...	...	50	...
		65. Talpool ...	...	...	...	...	...	41 6 0	...	...	...	...	...
		66. Talpool ... Mohabut Khan ...	...	29	29	40,559 5 0	10,442 9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
RAYCHOTTY	YADKI ... CHINNUMPITTY ... HUDJER KURROOR ... MUDDEHERA ...	67. Kuddri ... Allum Khan ...	...	32	32	39,228 7 8	9,740 8 5	...	...	...



APPENDIX TO FIFTH REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE
AN ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF THE POLIGARS IN THE CEDED DISTRICTS.
4.—Under the SOOBAHS of DECCAN; and NABOBS of CUDDAPAH; from 1712 to 1750.

[Repeated from page 83.]						No. of VILLAGES:			ASSESSMENTS.		Poligars' Annual Pay from Government.	TRIBUTE.			SERVICE.	
DISTRICTS.		DIVISIONS.		NAMES of POLIGAR DISTRICTS.		Old.	New.	TOTAL.	Kamul.	Tippoo Sultan's.		Peshcush.	Nuzzer.	TOTAL.	Foot.	Horse.



AN ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF THE POLIGARS IN THE CEDED DISTRICTS.

5.—Under the MAHRATTAS, SOOBAHS of the DECCAN, and NABOBS of CUDDAPAH; from 1750 till 1765.

[Repeated from page 353.]

[Repeated from page 383.]			No. of VILLAGES:			ASSESSMENTS.		Poligars' Annual Pay from Government.	TRIBUTE.			SERVICE.	
DISTRICTS.	DIVISIONS.	NAMES of POLIGAR DISTRICTS.	Old.	New.	TOTAL.	Kamul.	Tippoo Sultan's.		Peshcush.	Nuzzer.	TOTAL.	Foot.	Horse.
			47.	48.	49.	50.	51.	52.	53.	54.	55.	56.	57.
HARPOHHELLY.	KUMPLI HARPOHHELLY KODLEGAR BELLARI	1. Annagoondy ... Timmapah Rauze	78	...	78	1,53,234 2 15 1	90,823 4 5 1	...	7,000 0 0	...	7,000 0 0	...	...
		2. Harponhelly ... Busvapah, Nair	457	92	549	2,78,350 7 0 0	2,17,390 4 6 1	...	22,908 4 1	...	22,908 4 1	...	...
		3. Jerremulla ... Mullikoin, Nair	135	...	135	7,344 3 12	22,064 6 11 1	...	700 0 0	700 0 0	1,400 0 0	500	...
		4. Bellari ... Veeramah	75	...	75	27,748 9 8	43,958 3 15	...	13,000 0 0	...	13,000 0 0	...	...
		TOTAL	745	92	837	4,66,678 3 3 1	3,74,260 9 7	...	43,608 4 1	700 0 0	44,308 4 1	500	...
ADONI.	GOOLLYAH	5. Kotcondah ... Chinnamah & Temamah	41	...	41	10,223 0 6	10,223 0 6	...	8,775 0 0	...	8,775 0 0	300	...
		6. Kapitral ... Seetamah & Chinnamah	24	...	24	5,220 3 2	5,220 3 2	...	4,550 0 0	...	4,550 0 0	200	...
		7. Dooodecondah ... Permal, Nair	5	...	5	1,127 3 7	1,127 3 7	...	845 3 4	178 7 8	1,024 0 12	...	...
		8. Pundicondah ... Lali Munne	3	...	3	1,035 9 6	1,035 9 6	...	227 8 4	73 1 4	300 9 8	...	...
		9. Dewancondah ... Rahman, Nair	5	...	5	1,858 5 15	1,858 5 15	...	1,527 5 0	...	1,527 5 0	...	...
		TOTAL	78	...	78	19,465 2 4	19,465 2 4	...	15,025 6 8	251 8 12	17,177 5 4	500	...
CUMBUM.	DOOPAUD	10. Buswapoor ... Nundikishoo, Nair	6	...	6	3,861 1 12	4,999 9 12	...	1,400 0 0	...	1,400 0 0	...	...
		11. Poolal Chenoo ... Jelli Dewaker, Nair	55	...	55	4,706 8 12	10,066 0 6	...	1,435 0 0	420 0 0	1,855 0 0	...	...
		12. Bolapilly ... Jelli Busvapah, Nair	14	...	14	3,791 4 12	2,773 4 12	...	1,407 0 0	343 0 0	1,750 0 0	...	...
		13. Dornal ... Shashachallapute, Nair	56	...	56	13,992 0 10	3,892 0 11	...	2,782 5 0	2,275 0 0	5,057 5 0	...	...
		14. Rawoor ... Soobah, Nair	13	...	13	3,127 1 8	1,206 1 6	...	803 9 3	...	803 9 3	...	...
		15. Kusaveram ... Bodi Mullanah	7	...	7	357 1 7	373 8 3	...	267 6 11	22 5 0	300 1 11	...	...
		16. Vencadrepoolam ... Bodi Veeranah	18	...	18	4,468 1 0	1,137 5 0	...	1,137 5 0	260 0 0	1,397 5 0	...	...
		17. Whorlagootah ... Antapah, Nair	7	...	7	452 2 0	281 8 6	...	162 5 0	20 9 0	183 4 0	...	...
		18. Nillagootlah ... Vencatnarsoo	9	...	9	2,763 6 11	628 1 10	...	413 2 12	130 0 0	543 2 12	...	...
		TOTAL	185	...	185	37,519 6 10	25,359 0 2	...	6,809 3 10	3,481 4 0	13,290 7 10	...	...
HUNDY ANANTAPOOR	RY-DROOG NOSUM CHITWEYL	19. Hundy Anantpoor ... Siddapah, Nair	65	...	65	43,760 0 0	46,325 9 9 1	...	8,050 0 0	...	8,050 0 0	...	...
		20. Naddamadoddy ... Vencamah, Nair	5	...	5	2,415 0 0	4,000 0 0	...	1,050 0 0	1,050 0 0	2,100 0 0	...	...
		21. Rydroog ... Vencatpuddy, Nair	383	...	383	2,34,795 7 8	1,99,756 8 9	...	69,000 0 0	1,750 0 0	69,000 0 0	...	...
		22. Nosum ... Narsim Reddy	44	...	44	28,343 6 5	39,507 2 3 1	...	28,000 0 0	5,950 0 0	29,750 0 0	...	...
		23. Chitweyl ... Comar Vencat Ragava Rauze	119	...	119	56,075 8 10	1,38,581 2 10	...	31,500 0 0	1,750 0 0	37,450 0 0	...	...
		24. Owky ... Ramakishen Rauze	41	...	41	39,573 3 0	21,559 8 13	...	14,000 0 0	1,575 0 0	15,750 0 0	...	...
KOIL KONTLAH	DOOWOOR	25. Hunnuntgoond & Narsapoor ackamah ...	41	...	41	13,734 4 13 1	16,269 4 1 1	...	8,050 0 0	1,575 0 0	9,625 0 0	...	...
		26. Singaputten & Kalwadah Mujel Mulla Reddy	11	...	11	8,607 5 14	13,822 6 11 1	...	7,000 9 0	2,100 0 0	9,100 0 0	...	...
		27. Bodyemanoor ... Boochamah	1	...	1	697 4 0	1,105 0 0	...	350 0 0	...	350 0 0	...	...
		28. Tippah Reddy pulli & Audereddy pulli	3	...	3	4,800 0 0	6,173 1 4	...	2,301 9 8	...	2,301 9 8	...	...
		29. Mooteal pair ...	7	...	7	4,854 2 0	6,000 0 0	...	2,800 0 0	1,050 0 0	3,850 0 0	...	...
		30. Worapaur ... Kugput Reddy	7	...	7	6,703 3 5 1	9,278 4 7	...	2,800 0 0	1,050 0 0	3,850 0 0	...	...
CAMALAPORE YADKI	CHINNUMPITTY HUDJER KURROOR	31. Oopaloor ... Narsim Reddy	1	...	1	1,217 6 1	1,301 3 0	...	595 0 0	105 0 0	700 0 0	...	...
		32. Talmurah ... Konam Rauz	1	...	1	1,358 5 0	1,954 3 9 1	...	1,050 0 0	...	1,050 0 0	...	...
		33. Pyapilli ... Condul, Nair	37	...	37	18,453 4 4	31,720 1 10 1	...	3,500 0 0	700 0 0	4,200 0 0	...	...
		34. Muddehera ... Mullekaarjun, Nair	9	...	9	15,361 9 15 1	17,767 9 10 1	...	12,025 0 0	...	12,025 0 0	...	...
		35. Kummulpaur ... Goorapah, Nair	1	...	1	390 0 0	642 4 8 1	...	537 5 0	...	537 5 0	...	...
		36. Ghuttem ... Ragoonat, Nair	11	...	11	22,924 6 14	18,635 4 6	...	7,700 0 0	373 2 12	8,073 2 12	...	...
		37. Butlapoor ... Cuddaputti, Nair	4	4	8	5,597 1 11 1	6,380 9 2 1	...	2,450 0 0	...	2,450 0 0	...	...
		38. Sampilli ... Mullapah, Nair	5	...	5	3,250 0 0	2,846 3 8	...	1,575 0 0	...	1,575 0 0	...	...
		39. Toomulgoondi ... Chinna Cadroputti, Nair	4	2	6	1,470 7 13 1	2,477 0 8	...	1,437 0 5 1	...	1,437 0 5 1	...	...
		40. Yellootlah ... Veerapah, Nair	1	...	1	459 3 12	520 0 0	...	459 3 12	...	459 3 12	...	...
		41. Kullipundah ... Caddrepah, Nair	1	...	1	1,409 0 10	1,142 4 10 1	...	759 3 12	...	759 3 12	...	...
		42. Boanmullah ... Vencadady, Nair	1	...	1	76 6 2	245 3 14	...	101 2 8	...	101 2 8	...	...
		43. Kootapollem ... Narsim, Nair	1	...	1	135 5 10 1	1,059 3 15	...	182 9 10 1	...	182 9 10 1	...	...
		44. Yerragootapollem ... Cuddriputti, Nair	1	...	1	148 4 7	540 9 0	...	148 4 7	...	148 4 7	...	...
		45. Madaneynopollem ... Modah, Nair	1	...	1	5 9 1	92 5 2	...	5 9 1	...	5 9 1	...	...
		46. Maddanpalli ... Vencatpah, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		47. Papy pulli ... Paupah, Nair	1	...	1	342 2 4	770 3 0	...	420 0 0	...	420 0 0	...	...
		48. Tutt ... Soobah, Nair	1 Mejure.	...	1 Mejure.	201 1 2 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		49. Rampicherla ... Veerapah, Nair	1	...	1	455 6 4	2,519 5 10	...	805 6 4	...	805 6 4	...	...
		50. Mullyal ... Vencatputti, Nair	4	...	4	2,883 6 12	6,004 2 1	...	2,883 6 12	...	2,883 6 12	...	...
GORUMCONDAH		51. Doodipilli ... Bori Mull, Nair	7	...	7	3,045 8 14 1	4,917 7 7	...	1,148 7 8	...	1,148 7 8	...	...
		52. Munddancheroo ... Busvant, Nair	3	2	5	1,097 5 0	1,632 1 6 1	...	210 0 0	...	210 0 0	...	...
		53. Kohinti ... Mullapah, Nair	10	...	10	18,370 3 2	6,277 8 3 1	...	3,430 0 0	...	3,430 0 0	...	...
		54. Marella ... Ramah, Nair	1	...	1	141 8 0	1,190 5 12	...	175 0 0	...	175 0 0	...	...
		55. Shillwarpollam ... Busvapah, Nair	1	...	1	1,004 6 8	999 3 12	...	245 0 0	43 7 8	288 7 8	...	...
		56. Yerravarpollem ... Timmapah, Nair	1	...	1	1,135 1 0	1,392 1 6	...	87 5 0	...	87 5 0	50	...
		57. Milacherroo ... Chinna, Nair	1	...	1	52 6 8	378 9 0	...	35 4 6	17 5 0	52 9 6	...	...
		58. Rungungarpollem ... Papy, Nair	1	...	1	210 6 0	309 5 10	...	141 7 8	21 8 12	163 6 4	...	...
		59. Yellamundah ... Mullapah, Nair	1	...	1	42 9 0	947 4 0	...	96 2 8	53 5 0	148 7 8	...	...
		60. Ganguchentlah ... Musel, Nair	1	...	1	460 9 0	536 2 8	...	292 3 0	...	292 3 0	...	...
		61. Madicherroo ... Chinnapah, Nair	1	...	1	673 4 0	3,310 4 0	...	87 5 0	...	87 5 0	50	...
		62. Woodyamunki ...	1	...	1	730 0 0	813 3 2	...	130 0 0	...	130 0 0	...	...
		63. Yegavamarapahgoontah ...	1	...	1	453 3 4	290 1 14	...	520 0 0	...	520 0 0		

Continued on the next page.



AN ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF THE POLIGARS IN THE CEDED DISTRICTS.

6.—Under HYDER, the MAHRATTAHS, the NIZAM, and NABOBS of CUDDAPAH; from 1765 to 1782.

[Repeated from page 383.]			No. of VILLAGES:			ASSESSMENTS.		Poligars' Annual Pay from Government.	TRIBUTE.			SERVICE.	
DISTRICTS.	DIVISIONS.	NAMES of POLIGAR DISTRICTS.	Old.	New.	TOTAL.	Kamul.	Tippoo Sultan's.		Peshcush.	Nuzzer.	TOTAL.	Foot.	Horse.
			58.	59.	60.	61.	62.	63.	64.	65.	66.	67.	68.
HARPONHALLY.	KUMPLI HARPONHALLY KODLEGAR BELLARI	1. Annagoondy ... Timmapah Rauze ...	78	...	78	1,53,234 2 15 1/2	90,823 4 5 1/2	...	12,000 0 0	...	12,000 0 0	...	...
		2. Harponhelly ... Busvapah, Nair ...	549	3	552	2,80,726 6 14	2,19,298 8 7 1/2	...	72,000 0 0	...	72,000 0 0	...	...
		3. Jerremulla ... Mullikoin, Nair ...	135	...	135	7,344 3 12	22,064 6 11 1/2	...	1,875 0 0	625 0 0	2,500 0 0	...	...
		4. Bellari ... Veeramah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	762	3	765	4,41,305 3 9 1/2	3,32,186 9 9	...	85,875 0 0	625 0 0	86,500 0 0	...	...
ADONI.	GOOLLYAH	5. Kotcondah ... Chinnamah & Temamah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		6. Kapitral ... Seetamah & Chinnamah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		7. Doodcondah ... Permal, Nair ...	5	...	5	1,127 3 7	1,127 3 7	...	845 3 4	178 7 8	1,024 0 12	...	...
		8. Pundicondah ... Lal Munne ...	3	...	3	1,035 9 6	1,035 9 6	...	227 8 4	73 1 4	300 9 8	...	...
		TOTAL	8	...	8	2,163 2 13	2,163 2 13	...	1,073 1 8	251 8 12	1,325 0 4	...	...
CUNNUM.	DOOPAUD	10. Buswapoor ... Nundikishoo, Nair ...	6	...	6	3,861 1 12	4,999 9 12	...	2,100 0 0	...	2,100 0 0	...	...
		11. Poolal Chenoo ... Jelli Dewaker, Nair ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		12. Bolapilly ... Jelli Busvapah, Nair ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		13. Dornal ... Shashachallapute, Nair ...	56	...	56	13,992 0 10	3,892 11 0	...	3,892 0 11	...	3,892 0 11	...	...
		14. Rawoor ... Soobah, Nair ...	13	...	13	3,127 1 8	1,206 1 6	...	1,206 1 6	...	1,206 1 6	...	...
		15. Kusaveram ... Bodi Mullanah ...	7	...	7	357 1 7	373 8 3	...	373 8 3	...	373 8 3	...	...
		16. Vencadrepoolam ... Bodi Veeranah ...	18	...	18	4,408 1 0	1,137 5 0	...	1,137 5 0	...	1,137 5 0	...	...
		17. Whorlagootah ... Antapah, Nair ...	7	...	7	452 2 0	281 8 6	...	281 8 6	...	281 8 6	...	...
		18. Nillagootlah ... Vencatnarsoo ...	9	...	9	2,763 6 11	628 1 10	...	628 1 10	...	628 1 10	...	...
				TOTAL	116	...	116	29,021 3 2	12,519 5 0	...	9,619 5 4	...	9,619 5 4
DISTRICT PRINCIPAL COLLECTOR'S.	HUNDY ANANTAPOOR	19. Hundy Anantpoor ... Siddapah, Nair ...	65	...	65	43,760 0 0	40,325 9 9 1/2	...	21,000 0 0	2,625 0 0	23,625 0 0	...	...
		20. Naddamadoddy ... Vencamah, Nair ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		21. Rydroog ... Vencatapuddy, Nair ...	383	...	383	2,34,795 7 8	1,99,756 8 9	...	50,000 0 0	...	50,000 0 0	...	...
		22. Nosum ... Narsim Reddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CHITWEYL	23. Chitweyl ... Comar Vencat. Ragava Rauze ...	116	...	116	50,662 5 7	1,30,769 3 8	...	31,500 0 0	5,950 0 0	37,450 0 0	...	...
		24. Owky ... Ramakishen Rauze ...	29	...	29	24,256 3 8 1/2	16,879 3 7 1/2	...	10,500 0 0	...	10,500 0 0	...	...
		25. Hunmuntgoond & Narsapoor ackamah ...	41	...	41	13,734 4 13 1/2	16,269 4 0 1/2	...	8,400 0 0	1,125 0 0	9,525 0 0	...	...
		26. Singaputten & Kalwadah Mujel Mulla Reddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	KOIL KONTLAH	27. Bodyemangoor ... Boochamah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		28. Tippah Reddypulli & Andereddi pulli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		29. Mootealpaar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		30. Worapaur ... Kugput Reddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CAMALAPORE	31. Oopaloor ... Narsim Reddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		32. Talmurlah ... Konam Rauz ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		33. Pyapilli ... Condul, Nair ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		34. Muddehera ... Mulleckaurjun, Nair ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500 0 0	...	...	...	...
	CHINNUMPITTY	35. Kummulpaur ... Goorapah, Nair ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		36. Ghuttem ... Ragonath, Nair ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		37. Butlapoor ... Cuddaiputti, Nair ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		38. Sampilli ... Mullapah, Nair ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	HUDJER KURROOR	39. Toomulgoondi ... Chinna Cadroputti, Nair ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		40. Yellotlah ... Veerapah, Nair ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		41. Kullipundah ... Caddrepah, Nair ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		42. Boanmullah ... Vencatadry, Nair ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GORUMCONDAH	43. Kootapollem ... Narsim, Nair ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		44. Yerragoontapollem ... Cuddriputti, Nair ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		45. Madaneynpollem ... Modah, Nair ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		46. Maddanpilli ... Vencatapah, Nair ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	POOLEVENDRA	47. Papy pulli... Paupah, Nair ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		48. Tutt ... Soobah, Nair ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		49. Rampicherla ... Veerapah, Nair ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		50. Mullyal ... Vencataputti, Nair ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	RAYCHOTTY	51. Doodipilli... Bori Mull, Nair ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		52. Munddancheroo ... Busvant, Nair ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		53. Kohimti ... Mullapah, Nair ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		54. Marella ... Ramah, Nair ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	MUDDUGSERAH	55. Shillwarpollem ... Busvapah, Nair ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		56. Yerravarpollem ... Timmapah, Nair...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		57. Milacherroo ... Chinna, Nair ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		58. Rungungarpollem ... Papy, Nair ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	RAYCHOTTY	59. Yellamundah ... Mullapah, Nair ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		60. Ganguichentla ... Musel, Nair ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		61. Madicherroo ... Chinnapah, Nair...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		62. Woodyamunki ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	RAYCHOTTY	63. Yegavamarapahgoontah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		64. Digvamarapahgoontah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		65. Talpool ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		66. Talpool ... Mohabut Khan ...	29	...	29	40,559 5 0	10,442 9 2	...	3,150 0 0	...	3,150 0 0	...	...
	RAYCHOTTY	67. Kuddri ... Allum Khan ...	32	...	32	39,228 7 8	9,740 8 5	...	2,800 0 0	...	2,800 0 0	...	...
		68. Yemla ... Vencataputti, Nair ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		69. Loputnutlah ...	1	...	1	140 4 0	184 9 8 1/2	...	169 0 0	...	169 0 0	...	...
		70. Komut Nutlah ...	1	...	1	326 5 7	64 5 15	...	59 8 0	...	59 8 0	...	...
	RAYCHOTTY	71. Naugengootah ... Nagi, Nair ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		72. Kalloopilli ... Kuddrooputti, Nair ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		73. Chintalgontahbundoh... Narsim, Nair ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		74. Yadamaneyn Pollem ... Venkatputti, Nair ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	RAYCHOTTY	75. Nollamaneyn Pollem ... Venkataputti, Nair ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		76. Motgootlah ... Soobah, Nair ...	1	...	1	494 0 12 1/2	885 0 5	...	885 8 0	...	885 8 0	...	...
		77. Kopogoonadapulli ... Dassi, Nair ...	1	...	1	346 9 8	683 4 12	...	683 4 12	...	683 4 12	...	...
		78. Jellelmundah ... Singurn, Nair ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	RAYCHOTTY	79. Moodeampaur ... Bomi, Nair ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		80. Ruttengerry ... Rayapah, Nair ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			TOTAL	700	1	701	4,49,003 8 8 1/2	4,34,257 0 14	500 0 0	1,30,197 3 4	9,800 0 0	1,39,997 3 4	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL	1,586	4	1,590	9,22,153 8 0 1/2	7,81,126 8 4	500 0 0	2,26,765 0 0	10,676 8 12	2,37,441 8 12	...	...



AN ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF THE POLIGARS IN THE CEDED DISTRICTS.

7.—Under TIPPOO SULTAN and the NIZAM; from 1782 to 1792.

[Repeated from page 383.]			No. of VILLAGES:			ASSESSMENTS.		Poligars' Annual Pay from Government.	TRIBUTE.			SERVICE.			
DISTRICTS.	DIVISIONS.	NAMES of POLIGAR DISTRICTS.	Old.	New.	TOTAL.	Kamul.	Tippoo Sultan's.		Peshcush.	Nuzzer.	TOTAL.	Foot.	Horse.		
			69.	70.	71.	72.	73.	74.	75.	76.	77.	78.	79.		
HARPOHHELLY.	KUMPLI HARPOHHELLY KOODLEGH BELLARI	1. Annagoondy ... Timmapah Rauze	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		2. Harponhelly ... Busvapah, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		3. Jerremulla ... Mullikoin, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		4. Bellari ... Veeramah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ADONI.	GOOLLYAH	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		5. Kotcondah ... Chinnamah & Temamah	41	...	41	10,223 0 6	10,223 0 6	...	13,000 0 0	...	13,000 0 0	...	...
		6. Kapitral ... Seetamah & Chinnamah	24	...	24	5,220 3 2	5,220 3 2	...	6,500 0 0	...	6,500 0 0	...	...
		7. Doodcondah ... Permal, Nair	5	...	5	1,127 3 7	1,127 3 7	...	845 3 4	178 7 8	1,024 0 12	...	...
		8. Pundicondah ... Lall Munne	3	...	3	1,035 9 6	1,035 9 6	...	227 8 4	73 1 4	300 9 8	...	...
CUMBUM.	DOOPAUD	9. Dewancondah ... Rahman, Nair	5	...	5	1,858 5 15	1,858 5 15	...	1,527 5 0	...	1,527 5 0	...	...
		TOTAL	78	...	78	19,405 2 4	19,405 2 4	...	22,100 6 8	251 8 12	22,352 5 4	...	...
		10. Buswapoor ... Nundikishoo, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		11. Poolal Chenoo ... Jelli Dewaker, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		12. Bolapilly ... Jelli Busvapah, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		13. Dornal ... Shashachallapute, Nair	56	...	56	13,992 0 10	3,892 0 11	...	3,892 0 11	...	3,892 0 11	...	...
		14. Rawoor ... Soobah, Nair	13	...	13	3,127 1 8	1,206 1 6	...	1,206 1 6	...	1,206 1 6	...	...
		15. Kusaveram ... Bodi Mullanah	7	...	7	357 1 7	373 8 3	...	373 8 3	...	373 8 3	...	...
		16. Vencadrepoolam ... Bodi Veeranah	18	...	18	4,408 1 0	1,137 5 0	...	1,137 5 0	...	1,137 5 0	...	...
		17. Whorlagootah ... Antapah, Nair	7	...	7	452 2 0	281 8 6	...	281 8 6	...	281 8 6	...	...
DISTRICT PRINCIPAL COLLECTOR'S.	HUNDY ANANTAPOOR RY-DROOG NOSUM CHITWEYL KOIL KONTLAH DOOWOOR CAMALAPORE YADKI CHINNUMPITTY HUDJER KURROOR GORUMCONDAH POOLEVENDRA RAYCHOTTY MUDDUGSERAH	18. Nillagootah ... Vencatnarsoo	9	...	9	2,703 6 11	628 1 10	...	628 1 10	...	628 1 10	...	...
		TOTAL	110	...	110	25,160 1 6	7,519 5 4	...	7,519 5 4	...	7,519 5 4	...	...
		19. Hundy Anantpoor ... Siddapah, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		20. Naddamadoddy ... Vencamah, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		21. Rydroog ... Vencatapuddy, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		22. Nosum ... Narsim Reddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		23. Chitweyl ... Comar Vencat. Ragava Rauze	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		24. Owky ... Remakishen Rauze	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		25. Hunmuntgoond & Narsapoor ackamah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		26. Singaputen & Kalwadah Mujel Mulla Reddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		27. Bodyemanoor ... Boochamah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		28. Tippah Reddy pulli & Audereddy pulli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		29. Mooteal pair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		30. Worapaur ... Kugput Reddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		31. Oopaloor ... Narsim Reddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		32. Talmurah ... Konam Rauz	1	...	1	1,358 5 0	1,954 3 94	...	1,954 3 94	...	1,954 3 94	...	...
		33. Pyapilli ... Condul, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		34. Muddehera ... Mullekaurejun, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		35. Kummulpaur ... Goorapah, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		36. Ghuttem ... Ragoonar, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		37. Butlapoor ... Cuddaiputti, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		38. Sampilli ... Mullapah, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		39. Toomulgoondi ... Chinna Cadroputti, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		40. Yellootlah ... Veerapah, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		41. Kullipundah ... Caddrepah, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		42. Boanmullah ... Vencatadry, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		43. Kootapollem ... Narsim, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		44. Yerragoontapollem ... Cuddriputti, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		45. Madaneynpollem ... Modah, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		46. Maddanpili ... Vencatapah, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		47. Papy pulli ... Paupah, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		48. Tutt ... Soobah, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		49. Rampicherla ... Veerapah, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		50. Mulliyal ... Vencataputti, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		51. Doodipilli ... Bori Mull, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		52. Munddancheroo ... Busvant, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		53. Kohimti ... Mullapah, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		54. Marella ... Ramah, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		55. Shillwarpollem ... Busvapah, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		56. Yerravarpollem ... Timmapah, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		57. Milacherroo ... Chinna, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		58. Rungungarpollem ... Papy, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		59. Yellamundah ... Mullapah, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		60. Ganguchentlah ... Musel, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		61. Madicherroo ... Chinnapah, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		62. Woodyamunki	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		63. Yegavamarapahgoontah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		64. Digvamarapahgoontah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		65. Talpool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		66. Talpool ... Mohabut Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		67. Kuddri ... Allum Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		68. Yemla ... Vencataputti, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		69. Loputnutlah	1	...	1	140 4 0	184 9 84	...	169 0 0	...	169 0 0	...	...
		70. Komut Nutlah	1	...	1	326 5 7	64 5 15	...	59 8 0	...	59 8 0	...	...
		71. Naugengoonah ... Nagi, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		72. Kalloopilli ... Kuddrooputti, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		73. Chintalgontahbundah ... Narsim, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		74. Yadamaneyn Pollem ... Venkatputti, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		75. Nollamuneyn Pollem ... Venkataputti, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		76. Motgootlah ... Soobah, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		77. Kopoogoondapulli ... Dassi, Nair	1	...	1	346 9 8	683 4 12	...	683 4 12	...	683 4 12	...	...
		78. Jellemundah ... Singurn, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		79. Moodeampaur ... Bori, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		80. Ruttengerry ... Rayapah, Nair	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL			5	...	5	2,172 3 15	3,187 8 124	...	2,866 6 54	...	2,866 6 54	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL			193	...	193	46,797 7 9	30,172 1 44	...	32,426 8 14	251 8 12	32,738 6 134	...	...



AN ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF THE POLIGARS IN THE CEDED DISTRICTS.

8.—Under TIPPOO SULTAN and the NIZAM; from 1792 to 1799.

[Repeated from page 383.]			No. of VILLAGES:			ASSESSMENTS.		Poligars' Annual Pay from Government.	TRIBUTE.			SERVICE.		
DISTRICTS.	DIVISIONS.	NAMES of POLIGAR DISTRICTS.	Old.	New.	TOTAL.	Kamul.	Tippoo Sultan's.		Peshcush.	Nuzzer.	TOTAL.	Foot.	Horse.	
			80.	81.	82.	83.	84.	85.	86.	87.	88.	89.	90.	
HARPONHELLY.	KUMPLI HARPONHELLY KODLEGAR BELLARI	1. Annagoondy ... Timmapah Rauze	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		2. Harponhelly ... Busvapah, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		3. Jerremulla ... Mullikoin, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		4. Bellari ... Veeramah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ABONI.	GOOLLYAH	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		5. Kotecondah ... Chinnamah & Temamah	...	1	1	865 6 4	365 6 4	720 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
		6. Kapital ... Seetamah & Chinnamah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		7. Dodecondah ... Permal, Nair	5	...	5	1,127 3 7	1,127 3 7	...	845 3 4	178 7 8	1,024 0 12	...	...	...
CUMBUM.	DOOPAUD	8. Pandicondah ... Lall Munne	3	...	3	1,035 9 6	1,035 9 6	...	227 8 4	73 1 4	300 9 8	...	...
		9. Dewancondah ... Rahman, Nair	5	...	5	1,858 5 15	1,853 5 15	...	1,527 5 0	...	1,527 5 0	...	...	...
		TOTAL	13	1	14	4,887 5 0	4,387 5 0	720 0 0	2,600 6 8	251 8 12	2,852 5 4	...	...	...
		10. Buswapoor ... Nundikishoo, Nair	6	...	6	3,861 1 12	4,999 9 12	...	2,100 0 0	...	2,100 0 0	...	...	...
DISTRICT PRINCIPAL COLLECTOR'S.	HUNDY ANANTAPOOR	11. Poolal Chenoo ... Jelli Dewaker, Nair	55	16	71	8,473 7 0	17,833 6 12	...	2,997 8 0	1,040 0 0	4,037 8 0	...	...
		12. Bolapilly ... Jelli Busvapah, Nair	14	11	25	5,769 8 0	7,042 0 0	...	1,905 8 0	780 0 0	2,685 8 0	...	...
		13. Dornal ... Shashachallapute, Nair	56	5	61	16,598 7 4	4,785 8 4	...	3,013 7 4	975 0 0	3,988 7 4	...	...
		14. Rawoor ... Soobah, Nair	13	...	13	3,127 1 8	1,206 1 6	...	803 9 3	...	808 9 3	...	...
DISTRICT PRINCIPAL COLLECTOR'S.	RY-DROOG	15. Kusaveram ... Bodi Mullanah	7	1	8	396 7 15	386 8 2	...	267 1 12	65 0 0	332 1 12	...	...
		16. Vencadrepoolam ... Bodi Veeramah	18	...	18	4,408 1 0	1,137 5 0	...	754 8 0	260 0 0	1,014 8 0	...	...
		17. Whorlagootah ... Antapah, Nair	7	...	7	452 2 0	281 6 6	...	162 5 0	20 9 0	183 4 0	...	...
		18. Nillagootah ... Vencatnarsoo	9	...	9	2,763 6 11	628 1 10	...	412 2 11	65 0 0	478 2 11	...	...
DISTRICT PRINCIPAL COLLECTOR'S.	NOSUM	TOTAL	185	33	218	45,916 1 4	38,301 9 4	...	12,418 9 14	3,205 9 0	15,624 8 14	...	...
		19. Hundy Anantpoor ... Siddapah, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		20. Naddamadoddy ... Vencamah, Nair	5	...	5	2,415 0 0	4,000 0 0	...	2,645 2 2	...	2,645 2 2	...	...	...
		21. Rydroog ... Vencatpuddy, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DISTRICT PRINCIPAL COLLECTOR'S.	CHITWEYL	22. Nosum ... Narsim Reddy	43	...	43	26,205 1 5	37,960 3 7 1/2	...	28,875 0 0	1,968 7 8	30,843 7 8	...	...
		23. Chitweyl ... Comar Vencat. Ragava Rauze	116	...	116	50,662 5 7	1,30,769 3 8	...	14,000 0 0	17,500 0 0	31,500 0 0	...	...
		24. Owky ... Ramakishen Rauze	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		25. Hunmuntgoond & Narsapoor ackamah	41	...	41	13,734 4 13 1/2	16,269 4 0 1/2	...	10,850 0 0	...	10,850 0 0	...	...	...
DISTRICT PRINCIPAL COLLECTOR'S.	KOIL KONTLAH	26. Singaputten & Kalwadah Mujel Mulla Reddy	10	...	10	8,342 5 14	12,763 9 3 1/2	...	7,000 0 0	...	7,000 0 0	...	...
		27. Bodyemanoor ... Boochamah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		28. Tippah Reddypulli & Audereddi pulli	3	...	3	4,800 0 0	6,173 1 4	...	1,140 1 0	...	1,140 1 0	...	...	...
		29. Mootealpaur ...	7	...	7	4,854 2 0	6,000 0 0	...	1,400 0 0	350 0 0	1,750 0 0	...	...	...
DISTRICT PRINCIPAL COLLECTOR'S.	CAMALAPORE	30. Worapaur ... Kugput Reddy	7	...	7	6,703 3 5 1/2	9,278 4 7	...	3,500 0 0	...	3,500 0 0	...	...
		31. Oopaloor ... Narsim Reddy	1	2	3	2,517 6 1	2,711 2 0	...	1,400 0 0	...	1,400 0 0	...	...	...
		32. Talmurlah ... Konam Raaz	1	...	1	1,358 5 0	1,954 3 9 1/2	...	1,750 0 0	175 0 0	1,925 0 0	...	...	...
		33. Pyapilli ... Condul, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DISTRICT PRINCIPAL COLLECTOR'S.	CHINNUMPITTY	34. Muddehera ... Mulleckaunjun, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		35. Kummulpaur ... Goorapah, Nair	1	...	1	390 0 0	642 4 8 1/2	...	47 2 8	...	47 2 8	...	...	...
		36. Ghuttem ... Ragonath, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		37. Butlapoor ... Cuddaiputti, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DISTRICT PRINCIPAL COLLECTOR'S.	HUDJER KURROOR	38. Sampilli ... Mullapah, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		39. Toomulgoondi ... Chinna Cadroputti, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		40. Yellotlah ... Veerapah, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		41. Kullipundah ... Caddrepah, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DISTRICT PRINCIPAL COLLECTOR'S.	GORUMCONDAH	42. Boanmullah ... Vencatadry, Nair	1	...	1	76 6 2	245 3 14	...	245 3 14	...	245 3 14	...	...
		43. Kootapollem ... Narsim, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		44. Yerragoontapollem ... Cuddriputti, Nair	1	...	1	148 4 7	540 9 0	...	253 1 4	...	253 1 4	...	...	...
		45. Madaneyapollem ... Modah, Nair	1	...	1	5 9 1	92 5 2	...	92 5 12	...	92 5 12	...	...	...
DISTRICT PRINCIPAL COLLECTOR'S.	RAYCHOTTY	46. Maddanpalli ... Vencatapah, Nair	2	...	2	421 8 12	1,218 7 8	...	253 1 4	...	253 1 4	...	...
		47. Papy pulli... Paupah, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		48. Tutt ... Soobah, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		49. Rampicheria ... Veerapah, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DISTRICT PRINCIPAL COLLECTOR'S.	MUDDUGSERAH	50. Mullyal ... Vencataputti, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		51. Doodipilli... Bori Mull, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		52. Munddancheroo ... Basvant, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		53. Kohimti ... Mullapah, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DISTRICT PRINCIPAL COLLECTOR'S.	POOLEVENDRA	54. Marella ... Ramah, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		55. Shilwarpollem ... Busvapah, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		56. Yerravarttem ... Timmapah, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		57. Milacherroo ... Chinna, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DISTRICT PRINCIPAL COLLECTOR'S.	RAYCHOTTY	58. Rungungarpollem ... Papy, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		59. Yellamundah ... Mullapah, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		60. Ganguchentla ... Musel, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		61. Madicherroo ... Chinnapah, Nair	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DISTRICT PRINCIPAL COLLECTOR'S.	RAYCHOTTY	62. Woodyamunki ...	1	...	1	730 0 0	813 3 2	...	813 3 2	...	813 3 2	...	...
		63. Yegavamarapahgoontah ...	1	...	1	453 3 4	290 1 14	...	290 1 14	...	290 1 14	...	...	...
		64. Digvamarapahgoontah ...	1	...	1	238 7 2	203 9 6	...	171 3 12	...	171 3 14	...	...	...
		65. Talpool ...	1	...	1	765 4 14	1,201 0 0	...	1,201 0 0	...	1,201 0 0	...	...	...
DISTRICT PRINCIPAL COLLECTOR'S.	RAYCHOTTY	66. Talpool ... Mohabut Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		67. Kuddri ... Allum Khaz	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		68. Yemla ... Vencataputti, Nair	26	...	26	9,796 9 10	12,993 9 4	...	3,500 0 0	1,050 0 0	4,550 0 0	...	...	...
		69. Loputnulah ...	1	...	1	140 4 0	184 9 8 1/2	...	184 9 8 1/2	...	184 9 8	...	...	...
DISTRICT PRINCIPAL COLLECTOR'S.	RAYCHOTTY	70. Komut Nutlah ...	1	...	1	326 5 7	64 5 15	...	64 5 15	...	64 5 15	...	...
		71. Naugengoontah ... Nagi, Nair	4	...	4	2,092 5 0	2,874 2 13	...	2,874 2 13	...	2,874 2 13	...	...	...
		72. Kallooppilli ... Kuddrooputti, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		73. Chintalgontahbundoh... Narsim, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DISTRICT PRINCIPAL COLLECTOR'S.	RAYCHOTTY	74. Yadamaneyn Pollem ... Venkatputti, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		75. Nollamuneyn Pollem ... Venkataputti, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		76. Motgootlah ... Soobah, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		77. Kopooogoondapulli ... Dassi, Nair	1	...	1	346 9 8	633 4 12	...	683 4 12	...	683 4 12	...	...	...
DISTRICT PRINCIPAL COLLECTOR'S.	RAYCHOTTY	78. Jellelmundah ... Singurn, Nair	1	...	1	249 3 4 1/2	976 5 0	...	976 5 0	...	976 5 0	...	...
		79. Moodeampaur ... Bomi, Nair	1	...	1	168 7 8	859 1 0	...	859 1 0	...	859 1 0	...	...	...
		80. Ruttengerry ... Rayapah, Nair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	279	3	281	1,37,945 1 13 1/2	2,51,765 4 3 1/2	...	85,070 4 14 1/2	21,043 7 8	1,06,114 2 6 1/2	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL			477	36	513	1,88,248 8 1 1/2	2,94,454 8 7 1/2	720 0 0	1,00,000 1 4 1/2	24,501 5 4	1,24,501 6 8 1/2	...	...



9.—Under the NIZAM, in 1799—1800.

Continued on the next page.

APPENDIX TO FIFTH REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE
AN ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF THE POLIGARS IN THE CEDED DISTRICTS.
10.—Under the COMPANY'S Government; from 1800 till 1802.

[Repeated from page 383.]				No. of VILLAGES:			ASSESSMENT.			KUDPUDDY, or Military Service Peons.		POLIGARS' Annual ALLOWANCE.			TOTAL Actual Rent, or Amount of Columns 107, 109, & 112.		Possible Increase of Poligars Allowance, at 10 per cent. upon the Excess of the highest Assessment above the present Rent.		TOTAL possible future Allowance of Columns 112 & 114.		REMARKS.
DISTRICTS.	DIVISIONS.	NAMES of POLIGAR DISTRICTS.	Old.	New.	TOTAL.	Canty. Pags.	Canty. Pags.	Canty. Pags.	No.	Estimated Rent of their Enam.	In Enam Lands.	In Money.	TOTAL.	Canty. Pags.	Canty. Pags.	Canty. Pags.	Canty. Pags.	Canty. Pags.	Canty. Pags.		
		1. No.	2.	102.	103.	104.	105.	106.	107.	108.	109.	110.	111.	112.	113.	114.	115.				
HARTONNELLY.	KUMPLI HARONNELLY KODLEGAR BELLARI	1.	Annagoondy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pensioned by Government.
		2.	Harponnelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Holds a Jagheer by order of Government.
		3.	Jeremulla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Resides, but has no authority in the District.
		4.	Bellari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
TOTAL				17	...	17	25,740 0 0	20,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ADONI.	GOOLLYAH	5.	Kotcondah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Reside, but have no authority in the District.
		6.	Kapital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pensioned by order of Government.
		7.	Dodecondah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Manages his District.
		8.	Pundicondah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
TOTAL				8	...	8	2,163 2 13	2,163 2 13	332 7 12	539	2,272 1 7	441 6 14	2,197 5 0	...	1,676 7 13	48 6 4	2,687 8 2	Resides, but has no authority in the District.			
CUNDUM.	DOOPAUD	10.	Buswapoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Expelled.
		11.	Poolal Chenoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
		12.	Bolapilly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	In Confinement.
		13.	Dornal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Manages his District.
		14.	Rawoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
		15.	Kusaveram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
		16.	Vencadrepoolam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
		17.	Whorlagootah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
		18.	Nillagootah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
		TOTAL				81	...	81	20,635 4 15	7,519 5 4	5,419 6 14	655	5,295 4 0	...	1,804 0 0	1,804 0 0	7,355 1 0	1,349 3 0	3,153 5 0		
DISTRICT PRINCIPAL COLLECTORS.	HUNDY ANANTAPOOR RY-DROOG NOSUM CHITWEYL KOIL KONTLAH DOOWOOR CAMALAPORE YADKI CHINNUPITTY HUDJER KURROOR GORUMCONDAH POOLEVENDRA RAYCHOTTY MUDDUGSERAH	19.	Hundy Anantpoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Resides, but has no authority in the District.	
		20.	Naddamadoddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
		21.	Rydroog	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	In Confinement.
		22.	Nosum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
		23.	Chitweyl	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
		24.	Owky	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Resides, but has no authority in the District.
		25.	Hunmuntgoond & Nariapoor aekamah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
		26.	Singaputten & Kalwadah Mujel Mulla Reddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Expelled.
		27.	Bodymanoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Resides, but has no authority in the District.
		28.	Tippah Reddypulli & Andereddi pulli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Expelled.
		29.	Mootealpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Manages his District.
		30.	Worapaur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
		31.	Oopaloor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	In Confinement.
		32.	Talnuriah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Manages his District.
		33.	Pyapilli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Resides, but has no authority.
		34.	Muddehera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
		35.	Kummulpaur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Expelled.
		36.	Ghuttem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Manages his District.
		37.	Butlapoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
		38.	Sampilli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
		39.	Toomulgoondi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
		40.	Yellotah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
		41.	Kullipundah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
		42.	Boanmullah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
		43.	Kootapollem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
		44.	Yerragootapollem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
		45.	Madaneynpoillem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Village managed by the Pottail.
		46.	Maddanpili	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Resides, but has no authority in the District.
		47.	Pappullu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
		48.	Tutt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
		49.	Rampicherla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Manages his District.
		50.	Mullyal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
		51.	Doodipilli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
		52.	Munddancheroo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
		53.	Kohimti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
		54.	Marella	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Resides, but has no authority in the District.
		55.	Shillwarpollem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
		56.	Yerravarpollem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Manages his District.
		57.	Milacherroo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Resides, but has no authority in the District.
		58.	Rungungarpollem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
		59.	Yellamundah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
		60.	Ganguichentla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
		61.	Madicherroo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
		62.	Woodyamunki	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Manages his District.
		63.	Yegavamarapangootah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
		64.	Digvamarapangootah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
		65.	Talpool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
		66.	Talpool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	In Confinement.
		67.	Kuddri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Expelled.
		68.	Yemla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Confined, and since dead.
		69.	Loputnalah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Manages his District.
		70.	Komut Nutlah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
		71.	Naugungootah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
		72.	Kalloopilli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
		73.	Chintalgontahbundah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
		74.	Yadamaneyn Pollem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
		75.	Nollamuneyn Pollem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	In Confinement.
		76.	Motgootah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Manages his District.
		77.	Kopooogoodapulli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
		78.	Jellelmundah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
		79.	Moodeampaur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
		80.	Ruttengerry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Resides, but has no authority in the District.
TOTAL				83	...	83	69,947 9 21	70,110 6 12	34,867 2 14	4,378	25,054 7 15	360 2 8	24,529 7 10	24,800 0 2	53,655 6 8	10,020 2 11	34,919 2 13				
GRAND TOTAL				180	...	180	1,18,186 6 11	90,703 4 13	40,610 7 8	5,572	37,032 3 7	20,841 0 6	34,640 0 2	55,481 0 8	182,687 5 6	17,167 1 15	72,640 1 7				



APPENDIX, No. 27.

REPORTS respecting PERMANENT SETTLEMENT of the
SOUTHERN POLLAMS.

REPORT from Collector of Southern Poligar Peshcush, to the President and Members of the Special Commission, Fort St. George; dated 30 Sept. 1802.

GENTLEMEN,

1. I HAVE now the honour to lay before you, the statements upon which I conceive that the permanent assessment for the zemindary of Ramnad, may be satisfactorily regulated by the Commission. The delay which would inevitably arise, from any endeavour to submit those documents in a more detailed shape, will, I hope, be a sufficient justification of the abstract form in which they now appear before you; and whatever may be additionally required for magauus and villages, shall be furnished with all possible expedition.

2. (No. 1).—The first statement shows the public revenue, under every different head of Nunjeh, Nunjehmel, Punjeh Soornaday-um, and Chank, and Chaya, from the assumption of the country (exclusive of the first broken months), until the end of the last Fusly. No. 2, is a statement of charges hitherto incurred by the Company, which will cease upon the establishment of the permanent assessment. No. 3, is the proposed permanent jumma and kistbundy. No. 4, an allotment of pergunnahs, as pledges for the due payment of the several kists.

3. Although the collections of my own management, are much higher than those which preceded, they do not appear to me entirely a proper basis for the assessment now to be established in perpetuity: I shall therefore compare their average, with the receipts to the Company in former Fuslies, and add such remarks as appear to me to justify this opinion.

	For Fusley.	S.	Pags.	fs.	c.
Collections of the Ramnad Province, exclusive of Sayer and Salt.	1205	...	1,31,207	16	27½
	1206	...	1,33,391	16	15
	1207	...	94,882	33	33
	1208	...	65,127	31	33½
	1209	...	1,52,315	13	44½
	1210	...	1,55,181	28	28
	1211	...	1,85,625	14	14
Revenue of the years preceding Mr. Lushington's Management.	1205	...	1,31,207	18	27
	1206	...	1,33,391	16	15
	1207	...	94,882	33	
	1208	...	65,127	31	33½

		S. Pags. f. c.	
Collections of Mr.			
Lushington ... 1209	...	1,52,315	13 44½
1210	...	1,55,181	28
1211	...	1,85,625	14
Fusley 1209	...	1,52,315	13 44½
Average of the preceding four years	...	1,06,152	14 19
Increase in 1209	...	46,162	41 25½
Fusley 1210	...	1,55,181	28
Average of the four years	...	1,06,152	14 19
Increase in 1210	...	49,029	14 61
Fusley 1211	...	1,85,625	14
Average of the four years	...	1,06,152	14 9
Increase in 1211	...	79,472	41 61
Average of Mr. Lushington's three years		1,64,374	4 41½
Average of the four years preceding	...	1,06,152	14 19
Average increase	...	58,221	32 22½
TOTAL Increase of Mr. Lushington's three years.	{	46,182 41 25½ Fusley 1209. 49,029 13 61 ... 1210. 79,472 41 61 ... 1211.	
Star. Pags.	...	1,74,665	12 67½

5. From this statement, it will appear to the Commission, that the revenues have progressively increased, during the three years in which I have been charged with the [875] management of Ramnad, in the following proportions:—In the first year, 43½ per cent. upon the average of the preceding years; in the second, 46 per cent.; and in the last Fusley, the augmentation, upon the average of former years, rose so high as 64 per cent. making the average increase of my own three years, upon the revenues of former years, more than 54 per cent.

6. As this revenue has been punctually realized, without complaint, it might be presumed that no means had been practised to undermine the growing prosperity of the country; but an evidence, more substantial than this presumption, will be found in the circumstance which I have the satisfaction of stating to you; that the ryots have benefited by the last settlement, in no less a sum than 30,374. 29. 4. star. pags.

7. In 1209, the season was moderately favourable. In 1210, nearly the same. In 1211, the rain fell in due time, and with unusual abundance: considering, however, the extraordinary uncertainty of seasons in Ramnad, two moderate and one favourable year cannot be deemed a proper foundation for a permanent assessment. I have therefore added to them two of Mr. Powney's and one of Mr. Jackson's Fuslies; and I think no circumstance can occur to render a peishcush, fixed, according to the zemindarry principle, upon this foundation,



either burthensome to the Ranee, or oppressive to the inhabitants, protected as they will be, by the judicial courts, in the enjoyment of those rules and rates of assessment by which the revenues have been collected during the last three years. The detail of these rates, has been given in my previous reports, and they are contained in every talook cutcherry. In cases, therefore, where specific pecuniary engagements shall not have superseded the necessity of further enquiry, the previous mamool can be at once distinctly ascertained.

8. The permanent peishcush which, upon these grounds, I have suggested for your consideration, amounts to star. pagodas 94,733, exactly two-thirds of the gross receipts of the province during the six years, from which the average is taken. It is also within a thousand pagodas of the average net revenue derived by the Company, during their whole management of Ramnad. It is more than the net revenue preceding my management, by 33 per cent.; and it exceeds the peishcush paid by the former zemindar, more than 50 per cent. or in the sum of pagodas 33,875. 15, exclusive of salt and sayer, to be retained in the hands of government, or abolished, according to their pleasure.

9. Such are the terms, which the experience that I have acquired of the resources of Ramnad, suggest to me, as equitable and in this consideration, I have attentively weighed the expediency of augmenting the jumma to government, upon the presumption of an increase of revenue, under the system of property and security about to take place; but the enjoyment of advantage, from any improvement in the repair of tanks, &c., is so precarious, in consequence of the extraordinary variation of the seasons in Ramnad, that I should not feel myself justified in recommending any increase upon such uncertain expectations.

10. In Ramnad, there is no class of people possessing any rights of the nature of talookdars, and therefore, in confirming the proprietary right of the Ranee to the lands (with the exception of those alienated, and not paying public revenue), the right of no other individual will be violated. The ryots will of course be firmly maintained and protected by the Judicial court, in their privilege of cultivating the soil, and of receiving their accustomed share.

11. The registers of curnums, are now making out, and shall be immediately forwarded. These are the only revenue officers in Ramnad. Of police, with the exception of cawelgars, there are none; nor indeed any nominal allowance in land, for such an establishment.

12. Notwithstanding the pressure of severe indisposition, and the occurrence of other unavoidable obstructions to my public duties, the opinions now offered to your consideration, might have been submitted at the time I promised; but I waited to have the satisfaction of laying before the Commission, a record of the resources of the country, founded upon actual measurement.—Such a

[No. 5.]

document I am now enabled to submit to them; and I have no doubt it will convey to their minds that conviction, which I myself feel, that the large increase of revenue derived to the Company during the last three years from Ramnad, has been drawn from the fair resources of the country; and that the continuance of the Company's administration in Ramnad, has fully answered

the important objects which led to its introduction ; namely, relief to the people from the tyranny and cruelty of the poligar; and the establishment of a regular government, equally encouraging to the agriculture, manufactures and commerce of the country.—When the land revenue has been delivered to the possession of the Rannee, I would suggest that the allowance to the poligar and his family, be paid by the Company, so long as they collect the customs; and when the sayer is abolished, the province will receive so much advantage, that the Rannee will be fully able to discharge the allowances from her own resources, through the medium of the collector.

SHEVAGUNGA.

13. I have already had the honour of stating to the Commission, that the impossibility of obtaining a knowledge of the revenues of Shevagunga, whilst it was in the possession of the late usurper, rendered a particular and personal communication with the new zemindar indispensable, before I could venture to mention any time as the probable period of my being enabled to furnish the information required by them for the permanent settlement of that country.

14. In order that I might judge how far reliance might be placed on the success of Woya Taver's endeavours, and in the sincerity of his own inclination, and the [876] disposition of his servants to bring forth the real accounts of his country, I required from him an estimate of the revenues of the current year, which, by the statement he then delivered, amounted in the whole to no more than 2,65,829 Shooley chuckrums, or star. pags. 88,609½.

15. The general knowledge which I had obtained, through different channels. of the revenue of Shevagunga, left me no reason to believe that this account nearly approached the truth. I therefore stated to Woya Taver my conviction of its errors; and that the old accounts of the country, if faithfully laid before him, would show the average receipts to be considerably more than the amount of this statement.

16. With the final declaration of Woya Taver, at this interview, you are already acquainted, namely, that he was heartily disposed to bring forth the accounts of the country; that he was sensible of the efforts that would be made to counteract him; of the vigilance that would be necessary to give success to any enquiry; and that the collision of two authorities, would defeat the objects of both; that my letter had encouraged him to look to my advice, as the certain means of relieving him in every difficulty, and of establishing him permanently in that enviable situation, which the proclamation of his Lordship in Council, had promised to him: secured from future distress by a peshcush, which it would be easy for him to pay; and maintained, without fear of interruption, in his possessions, by the unalterable regulations of a just government. With these feelings, he did not hesitate to promise his concurrence in whatever arrangements I might recommend to him, and you might approve; and that even to the temporary transfer of the country, he should be satisfied to agree, trusting that it would be done in such a manner as to show, that the Company had not withdrawn their favour from him.



17. Being clearly of opinion, that Woya Taver's means of enquiry were not at that time, adequate to expose to my view a satisfactory account of the real resources of the country, within any reasonable period; but that an investigation, embarrassed by this collision of authorities and interests, would not only prove abortive, but disorder the current management of the country, in every step of its progress; I submitted to the consideration of the Commission, the expediency of the temporary transfer of power in Shevagunga, or the interposition of their authority for the appointment of some person who might be approved by the zemindar, and be duly qualified to promote the objects of the enquiry.

18. My own opinion decidedly inclined to the transfer, as the only measure adequate to remove all present difficulties and future doubts; and if you concurred in the expediency of it, I suggested the propriety of tempering the assignment with the feelings of the zemindar, and with the policy which placed him in possession of the country, by issuing, under his lordship's authority, such proclamation as might leave no doubt upon any mind, in respect to the temporary object of the transfer.

19. The Commission were pleased, in reply to this letter, to express their confidence in the success of my endeavours to obtain information sufficient to enable them to settle the permanent assessment of the zemindarry of Shevagunga on principles of moderation and justice, and relieve them from the necessity of having recourse to a measure, which, though sanctioned by the zemindar's concurrence, might create impressions unfavourable to our government, and to the introduction of the system of permanency and security, about to be established.

20. Aware of the extreme delicacy of every question involving the remotest reference to the public faith; and feeling very forcibly, the flattering confidence thus reposed in me by the Commission; I should be most seriously concerned to disappoint it. Hitherto, the increasing pressure of other duties, and a declining state of health, have absolutely precluded a personal examination of the villages and accounts of Shevagunga; but I have bestowed every leisure moment to the correction of all the general statements and information received at various times, since I became collector; and I shall now briefly explain the opinion which I have formed upon the amount of settlement to be made for this zemindarry.

21. The Commission are aware, that the country now called Shevagunga, was originally a part of the Ramnad Raj; that Curta Taver, the Rajah of Ramnad, having divided the whole of his possessions into fifths, gave to Shasavurna Taver two-fifths, reserving three-fifths for himself.—The knowledge of this transaction, combined with the accurate information since obtained of the actual value of Ramnad, forms a ground for judging of the resources of Shevagunga. There are, however, other collateral circumstances, which require to be examined. A very general impression prevails in these countries, that Shasavurna Taver (who, in comparison with Curta Taver, was a man of considerable personal address) contrived to practise unfair means for his own advantage, with the sumperdies, who regulated the division:

But this design of Shasavurna Taver, is understood to have extended to the capability of the portion he obtained, for future improvement, not to the actual past value of the rauj, which was too well known to Curta Taver and his ministers, to render any collusion practicable. But on the other hand, are to be remembered the many advantages Ramnad has, since that time, received, in consequence of its maritime situation, from the progressive increase of its external commerce, and the permanent establishment of a large public investment of cloth, which consuming the whole of its manufactures, maintains a considerable capital circulating in the country. Shevagunga participates but in a small degree, in these advantages; and hence the sale of its produce possesses not the same certainty and advantages, as Ramnad. In judging, also of the future value of Shevagunga, allowance must be made for material diminution of demand for its grain, in consequence of the greater abundance in the neighbouring villages of Madura, arising from the change of government. [877]

22. Taking therefore into consideration these disadvantages, and maturely considering the statement which I have now the honour to lay before you, of the actual collections and resources of Shevagunga in the last year, as compiled by me from the zemindar's own accounts; I am inclined to recommend the sum of 75,000 star. pagodas, as a proper annual jumma for Shevagunga.

23. The Commission will observe, that it considerably exceeds two-thirds of the peshcush I have submitted for Ramand; and I am inclined to think that an actual investigation and measurement of the lands, might not, after much anxiety and inquietude, be attended with a better result; but if the Commission should judge this information to be too general for a permanent settlement, I would recommend a lease of five or ten years; in which time, there will be ample leisure for enquiry and correction.

24. In the latter case, a proper establishment of servants from the collector, should be in constant attendance at the zemindar's cutcherry, to report to the collector, the progress of cultivation and collection, during this period of experiment. But after attentively weighing all the advantages of a permanent settlement; the motives of intrigue and alarm, and the causes of disorder which it lays at rest; the new springs of general improvement and happiness which it opens; I am inclined to recommend this sum, as a permanent jumma for Shevagunga, liable to no future change. This proposed settlement is 25,000 star pagodas above the annual receipts from Shevagunga, since it came under the Company's management, or an increase in the annual revenue to be derived therefrom, of fifty per cent.

TINEVELLY POLLAMS.

* To the Board of Rev.

5 May	1799.
20 Aug.	—
13 Sept.	—
18 Do	—
27 Do	—
8 Oct.	—
9 Do	—

25. The several reports which I have submitted to his Lordship in Council, through the Board of Revenue, as noted in the margin,* describe so particularly the whole course of that reform, which has been happily effected amongst the poligars of Tinnevely, that it is now unnecessary to enlarge upon the subject.



27 Nov. 1799.
3 Jan. 1800.
22 Do. —
31 Do. —
1 May. —
7 July. —
7 Oct. —
18 Oct. —
29 Dec. —
5 Feb. 1801.
12 Do. —
31 March —
2 April —
29 May —
20 June —
28 Do. —
15 July —
8 Aug. —
23 Oct. —
26 Do. —
29 Do. —
11 Nov. —
13 Dec. —
24 Do. —
6 Jan. 1802.
23 Do. —
28 May —

26. In my Report to the Board of Revenue of the 31st Jan. 1800, preparatory to an increase of the peshcush of the Tinnevelly poligars, I submitted to them the best accounts which I had been able to procure, of the resources of the pollams. These statements were obtained principally from the canangoes of Tinnevelly, and were corrected by my own enquiries. The suspicion with which I had been accustomed to regard the documents of a canongoe's office, and especially of one, subject to the controul and irregularity of a Mussulman government, would have led me, at any period, to place no great reliance on accounts received through such a channel; but at that time, I was the less inclined to put much faith in the statements delivered, knowing that the fouzdar of Tinnevelly was latterly averse to the canangoes affording any information from his office; and that I could afterwards obtain none but what appeared confused and mutilated. In submitting the statements previously received from the

canongoe, I therefore remarked, that I could not pledge myself for their particular accuracy, although, from the frequent enquiries I had made to amend their errors, I considered them sufficiently correct for regulating the increase of peshcush then to be established. These statements embraced as well the amount of the cawel privileges of the poligars, then to be assumed, as the resources of their own villages, and an additional column showed in what degree the latter ought, in my judgment, to be then additionally assessed; to these, I annexed such short remarks as the particular circumstances of each poligar seemed to require.

27. The settlement recommended upon these accounts, received the approbation of government. By what means, the principal poligars endeavoured to obtain a diminution of it, and by what arguments, it was attempted to reconcile them to a measure, upon which the hope of that reform, so long desired in their conduct, was principally built, are known to the Commission. That their acceptance, though reluctant, was sincere, will have been demonstrated, by my progressive reports, for nearly three years, and by the circumstance, which I have the satisfaction of stating, that the increased jumma of the two last years, was completely collected in the course of them.

28. Always holding in my remembrance, their former irregular payment of a very inadequate tribute, and the diminution of their means, by the rigid assumption of the desha cawel, I had scarcely hoped for the complete reform I have witnessed: but it is an act of justice due to the Tinnevelly poligars, on this important occasion of fixing in perpetuity the foundations of their future happiness, to bring fully to the notice of the Commission, that every principal poligar, since the establishment of the increased assessment, has been faithful to his allegiance, and punctual in his public payments: nor can it be justly concluded, that their obedience has arisen solely from the terror of military power; or their punctuality, from any superabounding



resources. The period which has elapsed since the commencement of the reform, has not been wanting in temptations to turbulence; whilst the statements I have now the honour of laying before you, convey the best evidence procurable by any other process than that of actual measurement, of the extent of their revenues;—they show that the means of the poligars, were generally computed by the canongoe, with accuracy; and that the result of my former general enquiries, were nearly correct.

29. That the canongoe's information should approach the truth (except in the particular points of error explained in the statements), will appear as extraordinary to the Commission, as it did at first, to me: but the extreme accuracy of his estimate of their cawel privileges, the real extent of which, were ascertained by me, beyond all doubt, together with the result of my enquiries in those pollams, which were surrendered to me for that purpose, show the fact. It may indeed be accounted for, by remembering that the pollams were chiefly usurpations, of no very ancient date, from the circar lands; that the whole of them had come, at different periods, under the management of the fouzgars, who knew perfectly well their resources; and that they were disposed rather to exaggerate than to conceal, the extent of [878] their encroachments and violences, in order to account for failures and disappointment in the circar lands.

30. In some instances, it will accordingly be seen, that the canongoe's estimate exceeded the present actual resources of the pollams, particularly that of Shevagherry, in consequence of a much higher valuation having been placed upon the grain, than it can ever produce. Shevagherry itself, abounds with nunjeh cultivation, and is encompassed with some of the most fertile of the circar lands. The valuation which I put upon the grain of those lands, in my jumma bundy of the last year, was ten fanams, and some part of it, still remains on hand. It is very evident therefore, that if the paddy of Shevagherry were to be valued in perpetuity, at 15 fanams per cottah, the ends of the permanent settlement would be defeated, by the failure of the poligar, and the oppression of the people. In the few instances where

this error has been made in the canongoe's statement, I have therefore corrected it; and with those exceptions, as explained particularly in my remarks, I have recommended the present increased jumma, as a permanent assessment of their lands, in the conviction, that it is equitable and moderate.

31. The nature of the permanent settlement, and of the system of law and security, by which it is to be enjoyed by themselves, and handed down to their posterity, has been repeatedly explained to the poligars; and they now await with anxious solicitude, the confirmation of a blessing, which is to soften to them the remembrance of former sacrifices. The local information indispensably necessary to pronounce upon this important question, will, I trust, be found in the accompanying statement; and other details of less importance, shall immediately follow.

32. The foregoing remarks and statement, regard the principal pollams of Etiapoor, Shevagherry, Wootmally, Chokumputty and



Peryoor, and the lesser pollams of Talavencottah, Cadumboor, Parvally, Gollaputty, Yarlomedday and Alagapoory : it remains for me, therefore, to offer some explanations upon the small pollams surrendered to my own management, by the poligars of Nadavacoorchy, Maniachy, Soorunday, Chennelgoody, Mailmunde, Autengherry, Sandyoor, Woorcaud, Singumputty, Manarcottah, and Avadeypoor, in the conviction, which they professed to feel, of being unable to pay the increased peshcush.

33. The natural aversion of every poligar, to the transfer of his estate to other hands, and the readiness of these poligars to submit their pollams to any scrutiny I might desire, certainly suggested, at the time, that their professions of deficient means, had a just foundation. With two or three exceptions, experience has shown this presumption to have been warranted, but not to such an extent as might have been expected. The value of the seven first pollams, according to the estimate forwarded on the 30th January 1800, amounted to 22,700 C. C. : their resources, as taken on the spot, have amounted to 22,171 C. C. There are, however, particular local considerations explained in my remarks upon these several pollams, which induce me to be of opinion, that the aggregate of the permanent settlement of them, should fall very little below the increased peshcush formerly recommended; and I have no doubt that the poligars will be able to pay the jumma proposed, with ease to themselves, and justice to the inhabitants under them.

34. In the remarks annexed to the statements, which accompanied my Report to the Board of Revenue of the 30th January 1800, I mentioned, that by "the assumption of the desha cawel, the resources "of the poligars of Woorcaud and Singumputty, were completely "taken away." In that estimate of the revenues of these poligars, the two villages of their own names, which they have enjoyed at a certain rent, subject to an indefinite nuzzer, were not included; but in the consideration of their length of possession (about sixty years) and of their total want of other subsistence, since the resumption of the cawel, I have now proposed the acknowledgment of their claims to the enjoyment of these villages, upon the full principle of zemindarry assessment. If you should approve of this arrangement, I would recommend that the accounts of the villages, for the time they have been under assumption, be adjusted upon this principle; namely, two-thirds of the gross revenue to the Company, and one to the poligars, by whom the expenses of management must also be borne.

AVADIAPOOR.

35. When the desha cawel of the pollams was generally assumed in January 1800, two hamlets in the possession of the poligar of Avadiapoor, named Pureyacolum and Ammanacolum, were also assumed as usurpations from the circar. Their ayakut, or reputed measurement in nunjeh, is 50 cottahs verapaud, from which 25 cottahs, and 117 measures and a half of seed ground, were cultivated in 1800,—deduct, for enaums, six cottahs and 27 measures of verapaud, and from the produce of the remainder, 19 cottahs and 90½ measures; the mailwarum came to 166 cottahs, and 40½ measures, or 249 chus and 3½ fanams; and 198 chus. for Punjeh and Soornadayam, and the aggregate birez of the two hamlets may be calculated at 447 C. C. 7¼ fanams.

36. The final resumption of these hamlets, has always been most earnestly deprecated by the poligar, as the ancient possession of his family; and as they have remained in their enjoyment for nearly sixty years, this length of occupancy, added to the unexceptionable character of Poopley Tawer; the smallness of his pollam, consisting of only three villages; the former affluence of his family, and his own present depression; incline me to recommend that these two hamlets of Paraykolum and Annankolum be confirmed to him. [879] The total jumma of his lands, may then be stated at ... star. pagodas 2,117 18 10

Deduct ten per cent. therefrom, for expenses of management ... 211 31 17

Remaining net Jumma ... 1,905 28 73

Two-thirds thereof, as a permanent peshcush, would be 1,270 19 22

The former peshcush, was ... 680 7 0

37. Thus the application of the zemindarry principle of assessment, upon the Teerwa of 1209, Fusly, would augment the peshcush payable by the poligar nearly one hundred per cent.; but in consideration of the great change in the price of grain since that period, and the little capacity of this pollam for improvement, I beg leave to recommend, that the permanent jumma of this pollam be fixed at 1,000 star. pagodas, which the poligar will be able to pay with facility.

MANARCOTTAH.

38. The constant irregularity of this poligar in the payment of his peshcush, and the estimates formed of the value of his resources, led to a suspicion that far too great a portion of them had been dissipated in his pleasures.—His early age, (23)—his repeated promises of better conduct, and especially, the examples exhibited to him of the destructive consequences of profligacy and disobedience, called for forbearance in the early part of the reform; but his continued failure in his payments, and uniform assurances of deficient means, accompanied by the tender of his lands for examination, led to that investigation of the resources of Manarcottah, which I have now the honour of presenting to the Commission.

39. The value of Manarcottah, according to the estimate transmitted on the 31st January 1800, was star. pagodas 3,333. 14 fanams. This statement was founded upon the canongoe's accounts, and approached very nearly to the truth: but some of the resources included in this pollam by the canongoe, have been since carried back to the pollam of Colarputty, from whence they were forcibly wrested by the father of the present poligar, some years ago.

40. This deduction being made, and regard being also had to the difference in the price of grain, and the decayed state of the tanks, I cannot now estimate the jumma of Manarcottah, exclusive of enaums, at a higher sum than ... star. pagodas 2,480 30 27

Deducting from this sum, ten per cent. for expenses of management ... 248 3 2

Remaining net Jumma ... 2,232 27 25

Two-thirds of this sum ... 1,488 18 16



41. The original peshcush of this pollam, was so high as star. pagodas 1,411. 4. 53; and although the variation of seasons, and the delay and difficulty of the poligar in making good this payment, might suggest the inexpediency of any increase; yet when I compare the capabilities of this pollam with that of Avadiapore, and advert to the large tracts of waste dry grain land, which may be brought into cultivation, by the exertions of the poligar; I felt no disposition to recommend a greater relaxation from the zemindarry principle of assessment than the deduction already made of ten per cent. from the gross jumma.

42. If the Commission shall adopt this proposition, in fixing the permanent settlement, it will be necessary that the poligar be particularly warned against the hope of future indulgence, in order to impress fully upon his mind, that a prudent management of his estate, can alone prevent its ultimate transfer into more provident hands.—This conviction will, I trust, stimulate his attention, and thereby secure to him the happy possession of his pollam.

SHATOOR.

43. The Commission are aware that the office of the Board of Revenue, contains a very able report of the resources of this pollam. The estimate which Mr. Harris formed of the value of these lands, was so high as C. C. 14,726; and it was an early object with me, after my appointment, to institute such enquiries as should enable me to pass an opinion upon Mr. Harris's Report, which had been so materially impeached by my predecessor.

44. The inclosed abstract from Mr. Harris's estimate, will show to the Commission, the grounds of that valuation, and of that which I offer, as more applicable to the present actual condition of the pollam, under the complete change of circumstances which has since happened, and which must be the basis of every estimate formed of the value of any country.

45. In Mr. Harris's estimate of the value of Shatoor, the extent of ground capable of cultivation, is accurately stated; but allowance does not appear to me to have been made, in sufficient degree, for variation of season, and the infirm condition of men and cattle. The produce of the seed sown, is justly stated; the price of each cottah, is formed upon the solid test of the ten years preceding the formation of Mr. Harris's estimate; and would be a very proper rate, if the produce continued as it had heretofore been, and the means of sale had remained the same; but both have undergone material alteration, and especially the latter. When the produce of grain is increased, the price of a given quantity must fall, in proportion to that increase: 13 fanams per cottah having been the rate of sale, for the years upon which Mr. Harris's estimate is formed, is an incontrovertible reason why it should be reduced, under the increased cultivation which has since arisen, from the repair to tanks: but this is a cause of reduction in the value of the Shatoor grain, not entitled to so much consideration, as the complete change of circumstances, which has since taken place, in regard to the means of sale.

46. The system of monopoly, which had prevailed for so many years, in the sale of grain in the circar villages bordering upon Shatoor, did not allow

Mr. Harris to judge what would be the price when the market should be completely opened, and the cultivation largely increased, as well in the pollam as in the circar lands. It was a case which was not required, nor was it possible, for him to investigate; but when it fell to my lot to form a general arrangement [880] for renting the whole of the Tinnevely province, this difficulty was immediately forced upon my consideration. Such of the records of the former government, as had then come under my examination, did not afford me any information upon which I could rely, of the relative fertility of the lands; and the system of embargo upon the sale of grain, left me no correct means of judging what would be its price when the market should be opened, and the cultivation increased. To ascertain these essential points to every rent, it became indispensable to reap the car crop by aumany, in order that the information thereby obtained of the quality of the lands, and value of their produce, might be applied with just consideration to the condition of the ryots, in forming a rent at a more advanced period of the year. With this knowledge, the price of grain which I fixed upon the produce of the talook of Shevelpatore, encompassing the pollam of Shatoor, as well as Shevagherry, on every side, was ten fanams per cottah, and some part of it, remains unsold to the present time. It is therefore very evident, that an estimate of the resources of Shatoor, which should value the grain at 13 fanams per cottah, "must, as in the case of Shevagherry, defeat the "salutary objects of a permanent settlement, by leading to the ruin of the "poligar and the oppression of the people."

47. Adverting, indeed, to the very large proportionate quantity of nunjeh produced in Shatoor, beyond the consumption of its own inhabitants;—considering, also, that their means of subsistence are generally drawn from the punjeh lands, and the production of the hills; and reflecting upon the difficulty of disposing of the produce of Shatoor, in the villages of Shevelpatore, of which I had a personal knowledge, in the last year; I am inclined to make some deduction from the price of grain in Shevelpatore, in order that something may remain to defray the charges of bullock-hire from Shatoor into the Company's villages. Upon an average, one fanam per cottah appears to me, to be a just deduction; and Mr. Harris's estimate, admitting its accuracy in every other particular, will appear as in the statement.

48. These allowances being made, I would recommend to the Commission, that two-thirds of this estimate, after deducting ten per cent. for expenses, be taken as the permanent settlement for the pollam, in the conviction that it will be found equitable and moderate.

SAPATOOR.

49. In submitting to the Commission, the measures which appear to me most expedient for the permanent settlement of the lands of this pollam, it may be useful to take a short retrospect of its past management.

50. In the Fusley 1205, Mr. Powney represented to the Board of Revenue, the misconduct of Cawnia Naigue, poligar of Sapatoor, for withholding his tribute, and other irregularities; and was instructed to dispossess the poligar of his pollam, and retain it under his own immediate management. In consequence of this resolution, Cawnia Naigue established himself in the neighbouring mountains, and completely intimidating the inhabitants of the pollam and the public servants in charge of it, distracted the management and participated in its revenues.

51. Such was the state of this country, when I received charge of it, in 1799; and as it was obvious that the surrender or seizure of the poligar, was indispensable to the security of a future revenue from the pollam, and the return of tranquillity to its long harrassed inhabitants. I took an early occasion



of requesting the instructions of government, which of the two I should attempt to accomplish, and by what means. At that period, I had reason to believe that Cawnia Naigue would resign himself to the mercy of government, if he were assured of personal protection, and a small subsistence: but such a compromise, after the commission of so many enormities, and after the public resentment had been so frequently declared against him, might, I apprehended, shake that opinion of the force and energy of government, which, in these countries, it should ever be the primary object to maintain. Upon this principle, I was of the opinion that no overtures to a reconciliation with Cawnia Naigue ought to be made, or received, nor any of his family be put in possession; for the restoration of the pollam, after the circumstances which had occurred, would be solely imputed to inability of maintaining it.

52. Upon these grounds, I recommended the offer of a reward for his person, which was approved; and in July 1800, I had the satisfaction of seizing him.—Charges were subsequently given against the prisoner, before the board of officers appointed by his Lordship in Council to try him; and in the month of October 1800, he was condemned, and capitally punished.—From that period, the pollam has remained in tranquillity, and its management has been comparatively advantageous; but many of the principal inhabitants, who fled into other countries during former distractions, from the equal terror of the poligar's vengeance, if they did not submit to it, or of public punishment, if they conciliated it, feel no particular attachment to return; and hence the lands of that pollam, cannot expect to regain that high state of cultivation which they enjoyed under Cawnia Naigue's father, whose good qualities were as well known, as the vices of the son.

53. Adverting to the examples which have been exhibited to the poligers in general, during the last two years, I have no longer that fear which I formerly professed, lest the acknowledgment of any part of the poligar's family, should be imputed to erroneous motives; and considering the singular unhealthiness of the lands of that pollam, its mountainous situation, its peculiar disadvantages for aumane management, and the dispersion of many of the principal inhabitants, who as much respect the memory of Cawnia Naigue's father, as they execrate that of the late poligar himself; I am of opinion that the re-establishment of the pollam upon a zemindarry tenure, has become an expedient measure. *

54. The father of the late Cawnia Naigue, had three wives, by each of whom he had one son; the eldest, Cawnia Naigue, has been executed; the second, Warra Cawnia [881] Naigue, is about twenty years old, and enjoys a pension from the Company; the third, Taddy Cawnia Naigue, is about 18 years old.

55. Warra Cawnia Naigue enjoying the right of primogeniture, and having separated his interest, at an early period, from the late rebel, has the preferable claim to the favour of government; and if the reasons I have stated, shall appear to render his appointment expedient, I would recommend, in consideration of the great extent of uncultivated land in the pollam, that two-thirds of the gross revenues received by the Company during their management of it, a long period of destruction and failure, be assessed as a permanent tribute.

56. The cawel and sayer of this pollam, constituted very near half of its value, as you will observe from the accompanying statements; and as both will remain in the hands of government, the young poligar cannot be misled, by any overgrown resources, to improper thoughts of his dependent condition.

57. The sum which, upon this principle, would be payable by the poligar of Sapatoor, as a permanent jumma, amounts to star. pagodas 2,582;

and I have no doubt the young poligar, who is likely to succeed in bringing back some of the old inhabitants, would be able to pay it, with facility.

THE SIX SEQUESTERED POLLAMS OF TINNEVELLY.

58. When the Tinnevelly poligars were transferred to the Company, an hope was entertained that, by establishing a moderate peshcush, and by the exercise of just measures towards them, their obedience and services would be secured to the state. The rebellious conduct of some, and the licentious habits of all, soon led to a very different expectation; and in the system adopted, to prevent future insurrection, it was not judged expedient to make any exceptions.

59. The increase of peshcush, the deprivation of cawel, the interdiction against the future use of those implements which had been so long regarded by the poligars with such fond attachment, were extended to all; and the arguments by which it was attempted to reconcile the poligars to these privations, were by none more strenuously combated, than by the poligar of Etiapoor; upon the ground of that fidelity which he had ever testified towards the Company;—but the mortification he suffered, in being treated with the suspicion of a disaffected tributary, had no influence upon his public conduct; for he paid the increase of peshcush with punctuality, and gave no cause for a single complaint against him.

60. Such was the conduct he had observed, prior to the rebellion of Panjalumcouchy and Shevagunga. During the progress of it, he conducted himself with uniform attachment, manifesting, upon every occasion, a sincere desire to aid the efforts of our troops, to the utmost of his power. Besides the assistance derived from this poligar, in the reduction of the rebels, his example had the most happy influence upon the other poligars; and adverting to the justice and policy of rendering the situation of a tributary, who, had thus conducted himself, eligible and easy, I proposed to the Board of Revenue, that this poligar should receive some lasting mark of the Company's approbation.

61. I was the more disposed to this opinion, by the pains which had been taken by the rebellious Murdoos, to impress the poligars of these countries, with an apprehension that the assurance I had so repeatedly given them, of the fixed determination of government, to maintain them in all their just rights and privileges, were mere professions, depending upon our convenience and power; and which, in consequence of the large resumptions that had been made from them during the last two years, they had a temptation to adopt. The reward of those who had conducted themselves with fidelity, would, I observed, counteract this impression, and tend to establish another, more beneficial to the existing state of affairs, and more favourable to the permanent interests of the Company.

62. From these considerations, I took the liberty of submitting the propriety of transferring to the poligar of Etiapoor, upon a reasonable jumma, the lands of Panjalumcouchy immediately bordering upon Etiapoor; and from similar motives, I recommended the grant of the two southern magauas to the poligar of Maniachy, and those of Candulgoody and Colatoor, to the poligar of Mailmundeh.

63. This plan of dividing the lands of the rebellious poligars, amongst those who had manifested attachment and allegiance, during the troubles in the southern provinces, was recommended by the board of revenue, and approved by government. The board, however, were of opinion, that the country would have sufficiently recovered, after a period of three years, to admit of a permanent increase of about one-sixth in the jumma at first proposed to be settled for these lands; and in compliance with these instructions the magauas were tendered to, and received by, the poligars, upon these



terms. I however very soon discovered, that they really regarded the arrangement, not as one of benefit to themselves, in remuneration of the services they had performed, but as a measure of expediency, suited to the convenience of the Company.

64. If I thought that these impressions proceeded from an avaricious disposition in these poligars, or an arrogant estimate of the services they had rendered, no person would be less disposed than myself to countenance them. But I have seen the havoc occasioned by the sword, and by the devastation of contending bodies in arms, throughout these villages; and I know, also, that many of the inhabitants who settled themselves to their satisfaction in the circar lands at that period, are never likely to return to their original villages. Hence a much longer period than three years must elapse, before the lands proposed to be given up to the poligars of Etiapoor, Mailmundeh and Maniachy, can regain their former value. [882]

65. The two principal objects of the transfer I recommended, were, that the poligars in general, might have an instance constantly to refer to, of the disposition of the Company to reward fidelity and service; and that the condition of those who had these claims upon us, might be enviable and happy. The jumma, which in my judgment, will secure these important views, exceeds the peshcush formerly received from the poligars of these pollams, no less than 105 per cent., exclusive of cawel resumptions; and I beg leave to recommend it to the Commission, for their adoption.

66. In my first plan for the division of the magauns of Panjalum-courchy, I proposed the transfer of Poondiumpotoor to the poligar of Maniachy, and of Carcoorchy, to the poligar of Etiapoor: but having ascertained that several of the villages of Carcoorchy are closely intermixed with those of Maniachy, I apprehend that the management of them by the poligar of Etiapoor, might become a source of future discontent and litigation. I beg therefore to suggest, that Carcoorchy be given up in perpetuity, to the poligar of Maniachy, and that Poodiumpotoor, which is mixed with the lands of Etiapoor, be transferred in lieu thereof, to the poligar of that pollam. As the two poligars have no particular objection to this transfer, I have assigned them accordingly, and have made the necessary alterations in the accompanying statement, for the permanent settlement of those lands, which will, I hope, receive the approbation of the Commission.

67. In the three sequestered pollams of Naglepore, Yellarumpunny and Colarputty, the proportion of dry grain lands is very large, and the improvements of which the tanks are capable, not very considerable. The produce and capability of the lands, have been correctly ascertained, during the three years of the Company's management; and the teerwa and terbuddy, shown in the accompanying statements in abstract, will afford to the Commission, the detailed information relating thereto.

68. From the gross jumma realized by the Company, I have made a deduction of 25 per cent., and recommended, that the residue be declared the permanent assessment upon these lands. Such a statement will produce to the Company, per cent. above the peshcush formerly paid by the poligars; and it provides for the ease and happiness of the cultivators of the soil, which should be the paramount consideration of a permanent settlement; but in order that this deduction from the gross jumma, may reach those whom it is intended to relieve, I beg particularly

to recommend, that the rates of tax upon the dry grain lands, which I originally recommended for Colatoor, in my Report of the 29th December 1800, may be adopted throughout these pollams; namely, for every kire of punjeh land, being a square of 145 yards,

of Kershul.	Veppul.	Puttul.	Shewul.
land.	K. F.	K. F.	K. F.
C. 3. 2.	2. 3.	I. 9.	I. I.

The establishment of these rates, will diffuse comfort through every cottage in those pollams, and will not discourage the principal natives from purchasing the villages, for the expectation of bringing large tracts of excellent, though uncultivated land, into fertility; together with the proposed deduction from the gross jumma, will make these lands, a desirable acquisition to many of the better conditioned inhabitants. In the accompanying statements, I have divided them into such portions, as appear to me to conform with the original instructions for the sale of the havelly lands; and I recommend, that offers for the purchase of these lots be invited accordingly.

COLLUMCONDUM.

69. By the assumption of the cawel, this poligar's means of subsistence were brought within such narrow limits, that it became necessary to relinquish the small tribute previously received from him; and his Lordship was also pleased, in consideration of his poverty and numerous family, to confer upon him four small tanks, and the little spots of nunjeh watered from them, free of rent, as a means of living. A sunnud will, therefore, be necessary for his enjoyment of these lands in perpetuity, and his name is inserted in the list of poligars, for this purpose.

CONCLUSION.

70. In closing my Report upon this important subject, it can scarcely be necessary to urge, as the motive of any apparent prolixity, my anxiety to satisfy the Commission upon every doubtful point. Indeed I now only desist, in the belief, that nothing material for their information has been omitted. The subject is indeed of so much consequence, and so important has been the share allotted to me, in eradicating those accumulated evils which distracted the poligar countries at the time I received charge of them, that the detail of it, might be swelled to any extent. I shall, however, conclude it for the present, by declaring, and I do so with that confidence which an eventful superintendence of the Company's interests in those districts, for nearly four years, is calculated to inspire, that nothing appears to me to be now wanting to consolidate the foundations of internal order and peace, but the establishment of the settlement herein recommended, the abolition of the customs and the regulation of the police. By the energy and justice of government, the rebellious have been subdued; the oppressed have been upheld and exalted; the obedient have been liberally rewarded; and the extinction of a divided authority, has restored the fairest province of the Carnatic, from an acknowledged state of anarchy and confusion, to a state of subordination and prosperity. To this complete revolution of affairs, the Company owe the solid and permanent advantages of the settlement now recommended,



of which the extent is shown distinctly in the accompanying statement ; and I trust that his Lordship in Council may consider them so ample, as not to deny himself the happiness of abolishing the extraordinary contrivances by which the customs are now collected, to the inconceivable distress of the people ; and of appropriating the cawel receipts to a vigorous [888] system of police, upon which all the promised success of a permanent settlement in Tinnevely must finally depend.

I have the honour to be, with great respect.

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

Tinnevely, 30th Sept. 1802.

S. R. LUSHINGTON,

Collector of Tinnevely and the Marawars.

REPORT from SPECIAL COMMISSION to the
Governor in Council, Fort St. George ;
dated 5 April 1803.

My LORD,

Para. 1.—THE extensive enquiries which have been instituted, and the information which has in consequence been submitted to the Honourable Court of Directors, and to your Lordship in Council, relative to the government and condition of the poligar countries, render superfluous the intrusion on your Lordship's time, of any elaborate discussion from us, with respect to the principles of the poligar tenure, or with regard to the most advisable mode of improving that part of the British possessions in the Peninsula.

2. The inconvenience arising to the government of the Carnatic, from the indefinite and oppressive exercise of the power of the nabobs of Arcot over the poligars, and from the occasional resistance opposed by those feudatories to the authority of the state, during periods of public calamity, having rendered the interference of the British government requisite to suppress so fruitful a source of violence and distraction ; it was provided by the treaty of 1792, concluded with late nabob Mahomed Ally, that the poligars dependent on the soubahdarry of Arcot, should be transferred to the exclusive authority of the British government.

3. The terms and conditions under which this arrangement was effected, proved to be incompatible with the objects of the policy on which it was founded. The poligars retained, as it was natural for them to retain, a strong desire to continue the exercise of military and independent power. The substitution of a lenient and equal government, for the irregular and arbitrary violence of the Mahomedan administration, offered a feeble inducement to the poligars to abandon the habits of their feudal institution. The exact adherence to treaty, on the part of the British government, left to the poligars the possession of their principalities, on the conditional payment of a tribute utterly



disproportionate to the extent of their resources. The means of a superabundant wealth, which, under the government of the nabobs of Arcot, had enabled the poligars to appease the resentment of the Mahomedan power, and to expiate rebellion against the state, by satisfying the rapacity of local officers, became, under the British administration, the source of personal aggrandizement and ambition to the poligars. The limits of prudence, and the degrees of difference in the change of circumstances, were indistinctly perceived under such flattering encouragement of those inflammatory passions; and the poligars of the south, exhibited a practical example of the insufficient restraint imposed on the appetites of men, by the claims of gratitude, or by the hope of contentment in the enjoyment of limited good. The poligars rebelled against the authority of the Company, as they had rebelled against that of the nabob of Arcot; and the diminution of the appointed force of the provinces, became the signal of revolt, under the moderate demand of the ordinary peshcush, as well as under the capricious enforcement of a claim, regulated by power alone.

4. The general history of the poligars, as far as records go back, has been described to your Lordship in Council by the late collector of poligar peshcush, Mr. Lushington, in his letter of the 20th August 1799, and in our Report of the 12th August 1802. These documents also include the traditional origin of the poligar tenure, and of the nature of the service which they were bound to the state. In their Report of the 14th March 1797, the late Board of Revenue described, with great accuracy, the actual condition of the poligars in their relation to the British government under the treaty of 1792; and in a very extensive commentary on that report, the late Right Honourable Governor, Lord Hobart, pointed out to the Honourable Court of Directors, the defects of the engagements contracted with the nabob Mahomed Ally, with respect to the government of the poligar countries. In their dispatches of the 10th June 1795, and 5th June 1799, the Court of Directors have reviewed the principle of those engagements; and have prescribed the means of rendering the poligars useful subjects and obedient tributaries to the British government. For the attainment of these objects, the Honourable Court have uniformly insisted on the absolute suppression of the military power of the poligars; and on the substitution of a pecuniary tribute more proportionate, than the ordinary peshcush, to the resources of the poligar countries, and more adequate to the public demand, for defraying the expenses of general protection and government.

5. The circumstances connected with the rebellion of the poligar of Panjalamcourchy; the general commotion excited in the southern provinces, subsequently to the defection of that chieftain; the punishment of the rebellious chiefs, by the confiscation of their lands; the demolition of the poligar forts; the discontinuance of their military retinues; the consequent augmentation of the public revenue, and the several proclamations published by the authority of your Lordship in Council; are events which serve to mark the progressive approach to that improvement of the administration of poligar affairs, inculcated by the Court of Directors, and enforced by the necessity of providing for the internal tranquillity, and for the efficient exercise of the authority of government over that part of the British territories. We proceed



accordingly to submit to your Lordship in Council, the result of our correspondence with the late collector of poligar peshcush, Mr. Lushington, on the subject [884] of determining the amount of revenue to be permanently assessed on the southern zemindarries and pollams.

RAMNAD.

6. The circumstances which led to the rebellion, and to the subsequent deposition of the Rajah of Ramnad, have been the subject of ample discussion on the records of government. The agreement in consequence concluded with his highness the late nabob of Arcot, for the administration of the affairs of Ramnad, by the means of the Company's officers, having been submitted to the Honourable Court of Directors, the Honourable Court have expressed their sentiments on the subject. The sister of the deposed Rajah Mungul Eshwar Nancheyan, having been formally acknowledged, in conformity to the terms of the above-mentioned agreement, to be the proper successor to the zemindarry, the district of Ramnad has, with the permission and approbation of your Lordship in Council, been transferred to the authority of the Rany, under conditional terms, for the permanent settlement of the revenue; and it now remains for us to submit to the consideration of your Lordship in Council, the grounds on which we propose to fix the future revenue of Ramnad, on a permanent zemindarry tenure.

7. The document furnished by the collector, shows the state of the revenue of Ramnad during the seven years of the British administration. This period of time, includes two years of the management of Mr. Jackson, and three years of the management of Mr. Lushington.—Your Lordship in Council will observe, that during the two first years, the revenue amounted to star. pagodas 1,32,299 on the average; that during the third and fourth year, it sunk so low as star. pagodas 79,704 on the average; and that during the three last years, the revenue has rapidly increased from star. pagodas 65,127. 31. 33½, to star. pagodas 1,85,625. 14; making the average revenue of the three last years' star. pagodas 1,64,374. 4. 4½.—But the collector justly observes, in our opinion, that neither of these periods of time, taken separately, can be considered to afford a proper criterion for the determination of the permanent revenue. For it might be difficult to assign any adequate reason for the extraordinary depression of the revenue, during the third and fourth year of the British administration; while the extraordinary success which has attended the able administration, during the three last years, might lead to dangerous errors, if adopted as the basis of a fixed settlement.—Although, therefore, the revenue has been punctually realized, during the last three years; and although the result of actual measurement in the last, which was the most productive year, has satisfied the collector that the difference between the computed quantities, and measurement on which it produced, has left to the inhabitants a surreptitious advantage, to the extent of pagodas 30,374. 25. 4; we yet concur in the prudence of his opinion with respect to the expediency of qualifying the abundant produce of the last years, by including, in the calculation of a general average, a portion of the less productive seasons.

8. The average gross collections from Ramnad, during the entire period of the British administration, amounts to star. pagodas 1,21,104; from which the average gross disbursement (including the provision of the Rannee) being deducted, the average net revenue has been star. pagodas 95,562.—But considering the extraordinary defalcation of the revenue during the third and fourth year, connected with the circumstances now depending in the Supreme Court, we consider the proposition of the collector to be reasonable, for calculating the average revenue on the produce during two years of Mr.



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Fusly 1205 ...	1,51,207	Powney's management, during one year of Mr.
1206 ...	1,33,391	Jackson's management and during the three years of
1207 ...	94,882	Mr. Lushington's management. The result of this
1208 ...	not taken.	calculation, gives a gross average revenue of star.
1209 ...	1,52,315	pagodas 1,42,101; and we think that the permanent
1210 ...	1,55,181	assessment of Ramnad may, on these grounds, be
1211 ...	1,85,625	fixed with great safety, according to the usual terms
	<hr/>	of zemindarry assessment, in the proportion of two-
	8,52,601	thirds of the gross revenue upon the average of the
Average	1,42,101	above-mentioned six years.—This amount, is some-

thing less than the average net revenue received from the province during the whole management of the Company's officers: and it exceeds the amount peshcush paid by the late zemindar, by the sum of star. pagodas 33,875.—We accordingly recommend that the revenue to be permanently assessed on the province of Ramnad be fixed at the sum of star. pagodas 94,733.

9. Notwithstanding this proposed augmentation of the peshcush formerly paid by the zemindar, we are of opinion that the accounts now submitted to your Lordship in Council, furnish abundant proofs of the revenues of the province being adequate to the permanent assessment, as the period of time for which the average is calculated, has included frequent transitions of authority, and has partaken, to a certain degree, of the effect of the late commotions in the southern provinces. It is further to be observed, that under the new constitution of the government, the zemindar will be entirely relieved from the expense of military sibbendy; and as the allowance granted for the support of the Rany's household, is included in the account of the gross charges deducted previously to the calculation of the net revenue above stated, we can have no doubt that the residue left at the disposal of the zemindar, will always be found consistent with those principles of moderation and security, on which it is the immediate policy of the British Government to provide for the punctual receipt of the territorial revenue and or the comfort of those who pay it.

10. The orders of your Lordship in Council, for the conditional instatement of the Ranny in the possession of the zemindarry, having been carried into effect, we have great pleasure in submitting to your Lordship in Council, the Report of the acting collector, Mr. Parish; and as provision has been made for all the material points of the arrangement, by the written engagement of the Nantcheyar, it only remains for us to recommend that the sunnud of permanent property may be furnished to the acting collector, for the purpose of being substituted for the general cowle under which the zemindarry has been transferred to the Ranny. [885]

11. Your Lordship in Council will have the satisfaction to observe, that your instructions have been carried into effect with great prudence and care by Mr. Parish; and that the adjustment arranged by the acting collector, of the balance of the preceding year, as well as of the account current for the present year, is entirely conformable to our intentions and wishes in this respect.

12. The permanent revenue having been settled, exclusively of the salt revenue, and of the customs, it becomes requisite to provide for the separate administration of those branches of revenue; and we beg leave to recommend that the establishment of servants proposed by the collector, amounting monthly to P. N. pagodas 440. 26. 76, may be confirmed by your Lordship in Council.

13. The collector has recommended that the allowances granted for the support of the deposed poligar and his family, should be defrayed by the

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Company, as long as the customs shall be collected by the British government; but that when the collection of the internal duties shall have been abolished, the expense of supporting the deposed poligar, be transferred to the Ranny, in consideration of the general benefit which the zemindarry may be expected to derive from the discontinuance of the customs.

14. That the zemindarry will receive the supposed advantage, we have great pleasure in believing to be true; and we should have no hesitation in concurring in the recommendation of the collector, if the question was determinable exclusively by pecuniary considerations; but it is of importance, in our judgment, to refrain from any measure calculated to disturb the idea of permanency, which it is desirable that the Ranny, and the people of Ramnad, should be encouraged to attach to the present arrangement. We therefore recommend that the charge of maintaining the deposed poligar and his family, shall continue to be defrayed by the Honourable Company.

SHEVAGUNGA.

15. The circumstances connected with the province of Shevagunga having been recently brought under the consideration of your Lordship in Council, by the usurpation, rebellion and death of Chinna Murdoo; it is unnecessary for us to detain your Lordship in Council, further than to observe that Weya Taver, appointed by your Lordship's Proclamation of the 6th July 1801, to be zemindar of Shevagunga, has been instated in the possession of his zemindarry; and has superintended in his own right, the administration of its affairs, since the suppression of the late commotion. It is sufficiently obvious, that during the time when the province of Shevagunga remained under the controul of the usurper Murdoo, it has not been practicable for the officers of government to obtain that minute information of the revenues and resources, which, in other instances, has enabled us to submit to your Lordship in Council, conclusive grounds of calculation for the permanent settlement of the revenue. Since the establishment of the rightful zemindar Woya Taver, a sufficient period of time has not lapsed, to enable us to compare the accounts of the productive powers of the country, under the effects of different modes of management.

16. Under this impression, the late collector of poligar peshcush was induced to suggest to us, the expediency of negotiating an arrangement with the present zemindar, for the purpose of transferring, during a limited time, the administration of the revenues of Shevagunga to the hands of the Company's officers, with a view to the ascertainment of the value of the province. We have no doubt that the zemindar would have manifested his gratitude and his confidence, by a ready and even by a cheerful acquiescence in such a plan; but we deemed the object to be obtained, utterly disproportionate to the disadvantage which could not fail, in our judgment, to have been produced, by the agitation of the public mind, in the southern provinces, in consequence of the revocation of the zemindar's authority, so formally established, and so recently proclaimed in the province of Shevagunga.

17. The historical points stated by the late collector Mr. Lushington, with respect to the separation of this district from Ramnad, are calculated to throw considerable light on the relative proportion of the value of those provinces. Additional means of comparison may be drawn from the rate of peshcush paid by those zemindaries respectively, at the time when the poligar countries were transferred to the authority of the British government; and if the grounds are accurate on which we have calculated the gross revenues of Ramnad, at star pagodas 1,42,105, on the average produce of six years, much credit appears to be due to the correctness of the accounts furnished by the present zemindar of Shevagunga, for the Fusley year 1211, which state



the gross revenue at star. pagodas 1,25,626, exclusively of sayer and of the salt revenue.

18. Mr. Lushington "having bestowed every leisure moment to the "correction of all the general statements and information received at different "times since he became collector; and having maturely considered the state- "ment of the actual resources and collections in Shevagunga during the last "year," has recommended that the permanent assessment of Shevagunga should be fixed at the annual sum of star. pagodas 75,000,

19. Although the state of the information, which we are enabled to submit to your Lordship in Council, is neither so mature, nor so extensive as we undoubtedly consider to be desirable; yet comparing the inconvenience of further delay, with respect to this zemindarry alone, at the time of arranging the permanent assessment of the other southern poligars, we fear that the diffidence and intrigue to be apprehended during the prosecution of further enquiry, are liable to be attended with more inconvenience to the interest of the zemindar and of the Company, than can be compensated by the probable result of further investigation. We concur therefore in the opinion of the late collector, that to protract the settlement of this zemindarry, is unadvisable; and we think that abundant reason exists, in the comparative and collateral information stated by Mr. Lushington, for believing that the [886] proposed assessment, while it provides for an augmentation of the public revenue to the extent of 50 per cent. on the former peshcush, is entirely compatible with the revenues of the zemindarry. The amount considerably exceeds the proportion of two-thirds of the assessment proposed to be fixed for Ramnad: but the grounds of the disproportion, are satisfactorily explained in the Report of the collector, and confirmed by the relative proportion of the former peshcush; for your Lordship will observe, that the augmentation of the proposed assessment in Ramnad, is from star. pagodas 60,851 to star. pagodas 94,733, which is in the proportion of 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to the former peshcush; and in Shevagunga, the proposed augmentation is from star. pagodas 50,000, to star. pagodas 75,000, which is in the proportion of 50 per cent. to the former peshcush.

20. On these grounds, we have the honour to recommend to your Lordship in Council, that the permanent assessment of Shevagunga may be fixed, and that a sunnud of permanent property may accordingly be prepared, for the purpose of fixing the zemindar, without further doubt or suspense, in he possession of his zemindary.

21. The foregoing assessment is, exclusive of the salt and of the sayer, stated by the late collector, at star. pagodas 7,610; which being added to the permanent assessment, the future revenue from this zemindarry, will amount to star pagodas 82,610, being an augmentation, in the proportion of more than 65 per cent. to the former peshcush.

22. If it should please your Lordship in Council to adopt this recommendation for the permanent assessment of Shevagunga, we shall instruct the acting collector to provide for the separate collection of the customs and salt revenue; and to furnish a kistbundy, for the purpose of being inserted in the sunnud of the zemindar.

TINNEVELLY.

23. The several Reports from Mr. Lushington, the late collector of Poligar Peshcush, submitted to your Lordship in Council (as noted in the margin) described so particularly the whole course of that reform, which has been happily effected among the poligars of Tinnevelly, that it must be superfluous for us to revive the subject.

24. Mr. Lushington's Report of the 31st January 1800, and that which we have now the honour of submitting to your Lordship in Council, with the



documents which accompanied them, contain, in our opinion, ample materials for determining the amount of the revenue to be permanently assessed on the pollams of Tinnevely; and we have the satisfaction of informing your Lordship in Council, that the use of those materials has been considerably improved, and extended, by the personal explanations and suggestions of the collector, since his arrival at the presidency.

25. The statements now furnished by the collector, confirm with sufficient precision, after the experience of three years, the accounts submitted by him in the year 1800, on which the existing settlement of the poligar revenue was founded, with the permission and approbation of your Lordship in Council. On this point, we have particular pleasure in requesting the attention of your Lordship in Council to the sentiments stated in the present Report of the collector:—With respect to the terms of that settlement, Mr. Lushington observes, “that the acceptance of them by the poligars, though reluctant, “was sincere, will have been demonstrated by my progressive Reports for “nearly three years, and by the circumstance which I have the satisfaction of “stating; that the increased jumma of the last two years, was completely “collected in the course of them.”

“Every principal poligar, since the establishment of the increased assessment, has been faithful to his allegiance, and punctual in his public payments: nor can it be justly concluded that their obedience has arisen solely from the terrors of military power, their punctuality, from any superabounding resources. The period which has elapsed since the commencement of this reform, has not been wanting in temptations to turbulence; while the statements convey the best evidence procurable by any other process than that of actual measurement, of the extent of their revenues.”

26. Under these circumstances, we can entertain no doubt that the southern poligars are in a condition to receive the permanent possession of their lands on zemindary tenure; and Mr. Lushington informs us, “that the “nature of the permanent settlement, and of the system of law and security, “by which it is to be enjoyed by themselves, and handed down to their “posterity, has been repeatedly explained to the poligars; and they now “await with anxious solicitude, the confirmation of a blessing, which is to “soften to them the remembrance of former sacrifices.”

27. It only remains therefore for your Lordship in Council to complete the reformation of the poligar administration in the province of Tinnevely, by determining the amount of the permanent assessment; and in proposing that amount to your Lordship in Council, we deem it necessary to explain, that our judgment has been governed by the necessity of resuming from the poligars, the means of supporting military establishment, and by the policy of combining, with that privation, the enjoyment of domestic comfort, and the maintenance of public respectability.

28. Without pursuing, in this place, the detailed calculation arising from this principle, we request to refer your Lordship in Council generally to the materials furnished by Mr. Lushington, and, in a particular manner, to the statement which we have prepared, for the purpose of exhibiting at one view, the operation of that principle in the permanent assessment of the pollams of Tinnevely.

29. The statement shows the valuation of the several pollams, at four different periods of time, with a general average drawn from the whole, which we consider to be a just criterion of the present value of the respective pollams; the amount of the fixed peshcush, as it is stated in the schedule of 1792, appears to have been utterly disproportionate to the computed resources of the poligars: the increase of peshcush, proposed at an early [887] time by Mr. Powney, compared with the amount actually collected by the



late collector and with the amount of the permanent assessment recommended by Mr. Lushington, is elucidated by the centage produced, by those modes of calculation; and the whole forms, in our opinion, a satisfactory foundation for determining the amount which we now propose, with the sanction of your Lordship in Council to establish.

30. The divisions of the general statement, exhibit the several pollams in the different conditions in which they have been placed, during the course of the recent events in the southern provinces. The eleven pollams of Ettiapore, Shevagherry, Wootamally, Chokumputty, Pareyoor, Talavencottah, Cadumboor, Panvaly, Gollaputty, Zailmurreh and Allugapoory, have not been subjected to the immediate management of British officers; the former peshcush paid by those poligars, being compared with their computed resources, appears to have been as low as ten per cent., and in no instance to have exceeded thirty-three per cent. The permanent assessment of those pollams proposed by us, is, with few exceptions, less than the peshcush settled, or the revenue collected by the collectors in the year 1800. That which we recommend for the large pollams, varies, in its proportion to the computed resources, from 54 to 57 per cent.; and that which we recommend for the smaller pollams (the expense of management being, relatively, less in the large than in the small pollams), varies from 41 to 49 per cent. of the computed resources. According to the mode of calculation adopted by us, the permanent assessment of the land revenue, in the eleven pollams above enumerated, amounts to star. pagodas 54,070: the salt revenue and sayer, is computed at star. pagodas 3,388. 37. 29, making the future amount of gross resources from these pollams, star. pagodas 57,458. 37. 29; which sum exceeds the former peshcush, by star. pagodas 32,179. 7. 29.

31. The poligars of Nadavacoorchy, Maniachy, Soorunday, Chinnel-goody Mailmundeh, Autungherry, Sundryoor, Woorcaud, Singumputty, Manarcottah and Avadyapoor, having professed to feel a conviction, that the resources of their pollams were unequal to the payment of the increased peshcush, proposed the surrender of their pollams into the hands of the collector, for the purpose of ascertaining the actual condition of these lands. They were accordingly subjected to the immediate management of the Company's officers; and the information on which we are now enabled to propose the permanent assessment of those lands, may be considered to be the result of a fair experiment.

32. On the result of this actual experiment, with respect to the seven first pollams, it appears that the revenue estimated by the collector, in his Report of the 31st January 1800, exceeded the amount actually produced, by the sum of 529 Cully chuckrums; but the local considerations applicable to those several pollams (for which we request to refer your Lordship in Council to the Reports of the collector,) have induced us to concur in his opinion, that these poligars will be able to discharge the proposed jumma, with ease to themselves, and with justice to the people.

33. The statement proposed by us, exhibits the same points of information with respect to the seven pollams in question, as with regard to the eleven pollams which had not been brought under the immediate management of the Company's officers. The average valuation of those pollams, taken from the valuation of four different periods of time, amounts to star. pagodas 14,234. 9. 20; the former peshcush amounted to star. pagodas 5,260. 18; and the centage of the peshcush to the average valuation, varied from 23 to 50. The information acquired under the immediate management of Mr. Lushington, has enabled him to propose a more equal rate of assessment; and the permanent revenue which we in consequence recommended to be fixed on those seven pollams, bears the proportion of 60 per cent. to their gross resources respectively. The



proposed permanent jumma amounts to star. pagodas 7,210, to which the salt revenue and sayer, amounting to star. pagodas 271. 37. 62, being added, the future revenue from the seven pollams, will be star. pagodas 7,481. 37. 62, which is an increase of the former peshcush, to the extent of star. pagodas 2,221. 19. 62.

34. It appears from the accounts furnished by the collector, that the gross revenue of the small pollams of Woorcaud and Singumputty, amounted under his immediate administration, the former to star. pagodas 5,675. 22, and the latter, to star. pagodas 3,549. 4. The resources of those poligars having been considerably diminished by the resumption of the cawelly, the collector has recommended, that the two villages, which they have possessed during a period of sixty years, subject to a certain rent, and an indefinite nuzzer, should be confirmed to them, on the usual terms of zemindarry tenure. The peshcush of Woorcaud, amounted to star. pagodas 169. 12, which was in the proportion of 2 per cent. to the gross revenue. The permanent jumma, which we propose to assess on the pollam of Woorcaud, amounted to star. pagodas 3,783. 33; and that, we propose to assess on the pollam of Singumputty, amounts to pagodas 2,366; the former, being in the proportion of 65 per cent., and the latter, 66 per cent. to the gross revenues of these pollams, and affording a permanent increase of revenue, comparatively with the former peshcush, to the extent of star. pagodas 5,906.

35. For the reasons stated in the Report of the collector, we concur in his opinion, and accordingly submit to your Lordship in Council, our recommendation, that the two villages of Pareycollam and Ammanacollam, which were resumed with the cawelly lands in the year 1800, but which appear to have long been in the possession of the family of the poligars of Avadiapoor, may be restored to him. In this event, the assessment of his lands on the terwa of Fusly 1209, according to the principle of zemindarry assessment, would amount to star. pagodas 1,270. 19. 22; but in consideration of the local circumstances described by the collector, with regard to the small pollam, we recommend that the permanent assessment be fixed at star. pagodas 1,000, which sum bears the proportion [888] of $47\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to the gross revenue of the pollam, and affords an augmentation, comparatively with the former peshcush, of star. pagodas 320.

36. The lands forcibly wrested from the pollam of Collarputty, by the predecessor of the present poligar of Manarcottah, having been restored to their former possessors, the gross revenue of Manarcottah, has been stated by the collector, on the result of his immediate management, at star. pags. 2,480. 30. 27, of which the peshcush formerly payable by this poligar, amounted to star. pags. 1,411. 4. 53. The mode of assessing the permanent revenue in this pollam, proposed by the collector, appears to us to be entirely reasonable, and we accordingly recommend that an allowance of 10 per cent. being made for the charges of management, the jumma be fixed in the proportion of two-thirds of the remaining gross revenue. According to this plan, the permanent jumma will amount to star pags. 1,488. 18. 16, which bears the proportion of 60 per cent. to the total gross revenue of the pollam; and affords a small augmentation of resource, comparatively with the former peshcush, of star. pags. 77. 13. 43.

37. It is sufficiently known to your Lordship in Council, that the pollam of Shatoor has afforded at different times, a subject of much interesting enquiry. An able and minute Report by Mr. Harris (the present collector of Tanjore) is on record; and the experience since acquired by Mr. Lushington, in his immediate management of that



pollam, has enabled him to state his opinion of the resources, with confidence and accuracy. For the observations of that gentleman on the present state of the pollam, we request to refer your Lordship to the Report.

38. According to Mr. Lushington's present valuation, the gross revenue is stated at star. pags. 5,971; the former peshcush amounted to star. pags. 2,822. 8; the peshcush received during Mr. Lushington's management, amounted to star pags. 3,333. 14. We think the mode proposed by the collector, for the future assessment of the land, to be entirely reasonable, by allowing ten per cent. of the gross revenue for the charge of management, and by fixing the assessment in the proportion of two-thirds of the remaining resources. According to this principle, the future permanent assessment of the Shattoor pollam, will amount to star pags. 3,383; and we recommend that rate, may be confirmed by your Lordship in Council. It is in the proportion of 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to the gross revenue, and affords a permanent increase of resource, comparatively with the former peshcush, to the extent of star. pags. 960. 36.

39. The insurrection of Cawnia Naig; the distraction introduced in consequence, into his pollam of Sapatoor; his subsequent apprehension and capital punishment, are matters fully recorded on the proceedings of the time, and are succinctly recited in the Report of the collector, now submitted to your Lordship in Council. For the reasons stated in the Report, we entirely concur in the opinion of the collector, that it is now advisable to establish this pollam, upon the terms of a zemindarry tenure; and we recommend that Warra Cawnia Naig, the second son and surviving heir of the late respected poligar, be constituted zemindar of Sapatoor.—This measure will, in the judgment of the collector, be extremely acceptable to the people of the pollam, who are stated to have held the late rebel poligar, in as great a degree of detestation, as they respected his father.

40. Although this pollam suffered considerable injury during the rebellion of the late poligar, the collector considers it to be capable of extensive improvement, from the quantity of dry grain land at present uncultivated, and from the return of the inhabitants expelled by the violence of the late poligar. The affairs of the pollam during the immediate management of the collector, have been liable to much perturbation; and an estimate of the produce taken during that period of time, may, we think, be justly considered to exclude the apprehension of an excessive valuation. We concur therefore in the opinion of the collector, that the permanent assessment should be fixed, in the proportion of two-thirds of the gross revenue collected during the immediate management of Mr. Lushington. The gross revenue being stated by the collector at star. pags. 3,875, the permanent assessment, on the principle we have proposed, will in future amount to star. pags. 2,584, which we accordingly recommend, may be confirmed by your Lordship in Council. The sum is less than the former peshcush by star. pagodas 623; but as the cawelly and sayer (which will now remain in the hands of government) formed a large portion of the revenue of the Sapatoor poligar, the amount of the former peshcush was not determinable by the amount of the land revenue.

41. The amount of the sayer and salt revenue to be drawn from the six pollams of Woorcaud, Singumputty, Manarcottah, Avadiapoor, Shatoor, and Sapatoor, amounts to star. pagodas 441. 19. 1, which being added to the permanent jumma to be in future assessed on those pollams, the total gross income will amount to star. pagodas 15,365. 11. 39, which is an increase, comparatively with the former peshcush, to the extent of star pagodas 8,474. 13.

42. In consequence of the entire resumption of the cawel, the resources of the poligar of Collumcondun were so much curtailed, that it pleased your Lordship in Council to relinquish the small tribute formerly received from him, and to confer on him a small portion of nunjah land, as the means of supporting himself and his family. The former peshcush paid by him, amounted to star pagodas 203. 8; and we recommend that a deed of permanent property may be granted to him, for the possession of his present lands, at a nominal peshcush.

43. In consequence of the rebellion of the poligars, the six pollams of Panjalamcouchy, Colatore, Cadulgoody, Yellarumpung, Colarputty, and Naglepore, were sequestered, in conformity to the orders of your Lordship in Council. It further pleased your Lordship in Council to direct that the pollams of Panjalamcouchy, Colatore, and Cadulgoody, should be declared to be, for ever forfeited by the families of the late poligars; and that the lands should be divided, for the purpose of conferring a distinguished reward, and a perpetual [889] mark of public favour, on the poligars of Etiapoor, Maniachy, and Mailmundeh, for their particularly good conduct, fidelity, and assistance, during the late rebellion. According to that intention, the lands of Panjalumcouchy, with the exception of two magauns, have been transferred to the poligar of Etiapoor, and incorporated with his zemindarry; the two southern magauns of Panjalumcouchy, have been transferred to the poligar of Maniachy, and the lands of Colatore and Cadulgoody, have been incorporated in the zemindarry of Mailmundeh.

44. The poligars in question, received these proofs of the approbation of government, with the demonstrations of respect due to such a concession; but we apprehend, from the present Report of the collector, that the terms on which it was at that time, proposed to establish the tenure of the transferred lands, were more calculated to impress on the minds of the poligars, the expediency of the arrangement, with respect to the management of these pollams, than to excite those sentiments of gratitude, which ought to be produced by a distinguished mark of public approbation.

45. We consider this result, to be totally repugnant to the views and sentiments of your Lordship in Council, with respect to the distribution of the forfeited lands; and are of opinion that it will be highly conducive to the satisfaction of the public mind, in the southern provinces, and to the confidence of the poligars, in the principles of the permanent settlement, that a portion of the pecuniary advantage to be derived from the confiscation of the rebellious pollams, should be converted into a substantial and honourable reward of allegiance.

46. The convulsions in the rebellious pollams have prevented the collector from completing the information respecting the value of those lands, in the satisfactory mode observed in the other pollams. The



valuation of Panjalamcouchy, is stated by Mr. Lushington for the year 1802, at star pagodas 23,472, of which the former peshcush amounted to star. pagodas 6,208. The increased peshcush recommended by Mr. Powney, amounted to star. pagodas 14,111; and that which is now recommended by Mr. Lushington, in the actual state of the lands of Panjalamcouchy, amounts to star. pagodas 12,185, and bears the proportion of 51 per cent. to the valuation of the gross revenue.

47. The valuation of Colatoor, is stated by the collector for the year 1802, at star. pagodas 1,961, of which the former peshcush amounted to star. pagodas 564. The increased peshcush recommended by Mr. Lushington, in the actual circumstances of the lands of Colatoor, amounts to star. pagodas 1,046, which bears the proportion of 53 per cent. to the valuation of the gross revenues.

48. The valuation of Cadulgoody, for the year 1802, is stated at star. pagodas 4,259, by the collector; the increased peshcush recommended by Mr. Powney, amounted to star. pagodas 2,257; and the assessment recommended by Mr. Lushington, on the actual condition of that pollam, amounts to star. pagodas 2,271, which bears the proportion of 53 per cent. to the gross valuation.

49. The permanent jumma proposed by Mr. Lushington, for the pollams of Panjalamcouchy, Colatoor, and Cadulgoody, will in his judgment, secure the objects intended by the distribution of those lands: but your Lordship in Council will observe, that Mr. Lushington has seen "the havoc occasioned by the sword, and by the devastation of contending bodies in arms throughout those villages; and he knows, also, that many of the inhabitants who settled themselves to their satisfaction in the circar lands at that period, are never likely to return to their original villages."

50. If the object of your Lordship in Council, in distributing the lands of the forfeited pollams, appeared to be limited to the assessment of a reasonable jumma, we should concur in the moderate sum recommended by the collector: but, under the peculiar considerations which attach to the case, we are of opinion, that it is extremely advisable to reduce the assessment to be imposed on the forfeited lands, and to commence the system of permanent revenue in the southern countries, by transmitting to the poligars and to their descendants, a memorable example of public justice, in the punishment of rebellion, contrasted with that of gratuitous generosity, in the reward of fidelity.

51. On these grounds, we recommend that the permanent assessment on the distributed lands of Panjalamcouchy, Colatoor and Cadulgoody, be fixed in the proportion of 30 per cent. to the gross valuation of 1802; and that the assessment of Panjalamcouchy be accordingly settled at star. pagodas 7,042; that of Colatoor, at star. pagodas 589; and that of Cadulgoody, at star. pagodas 1,277.

52. For the reasons stated in the Report of the collector, we recommend, that on the final distribution of the sequestered lands of Panjalamcouchy, the village of Poodiumpatoor be incorporated in the zemindarry of Etiapoor, and the village of Carcoochy, in the zemindarry of Maniachy.

53. If it should please your Lordship in Council to acquiesce in this recommendation, we submit to your judgment, the expediency of



announcing to the poligars of Etiapoor, Manlachy, and Mailmunde, the resolution of your Lordship in Council, to reward their attachment to the British government, in a manner more formal and impressive, than by the ordinary channel of communication through the collector.

54. The salt revenue and sayer derivable from the lands of Panjalamcouchy, Colatoor and Cadulgoody, amount to star pagodas. 716. 14. 69, which being added to the proposed permanent assessment of the revenue, the total resources from these lands, will amount to star. pagodas 9,624. 14. 69, which is an increase, comparatively with the former peshcush, of

55. In the three sequestered pollams of Naglepore, Yellarumpunny, and Colarputty, the produce of the lands appears to have been correctly ascertained, during the three years of the collector's immediate management; and we concur in the rate of assessment which Mr. Lushington has proposed to fix on those lands, as the permanent revenue, by deducting 25 per cent. from the gross valuation. [890]

56. According to the detailed accounts furnished, by the collector the gross valuation of Yellarumpunny, is stated at star pagodas 7,194, of which the former peshcush amounted to star pagodas 3,386, the permanent assessment which we propose to fix on the lands, amount to star. pagodas 5,396; which is an augmentation of resource, to the extent of star. pagodas 2,010, comparatively with the former peshcush.

57. The valuation of Colarputty, states the gross revenue at star pagodas 6,313, of which the former peshcush amounted to star pagodas 4,735, which is an augmentation of public resource, to the extent of star pagodas 1,578, comparatively with the former peshcush.

59. We recommended to your Lordship in Council that the assessment of revenue on the lands of Yellarumpunny, Colarputty, and Naglepore, be permanently fixed, at the rates above mentioned; and that the collector be instructed to advertise the lands for sale by public auction.

60. The amount of sayer and of salt revenue, in the pollams of Yellarumpunny, Colarputty, and Naglepore, is star pagodas 1,152, which being added to the land revenue, the total increase from those lands, will be star. pagodas 5,373.

61. Mr. Lushington's general acquaintance with the state of the revenues under this presidency, and his successful experience in the practical administration of them, during the last four years, in the province of Tinnevely, entitle his opinions to the greatest degree of respect; and as we have had the most satisfactory proof of the zeal with which he has devoted his labour and talents to the public service, we deem it to be our duty to inform your Lordship in Council, that the information submitted to us by that gentleman, has been satisfactorily digested: and that in the opinions which he has suggested for our consideration, he has manifested an intimate knowledge of the principles and operation of the system of permanent revenue.

62. Upon a review of the whole arrangement submitted to your Lordship in Council, we have the honour to observe, that the vigorous measures adopted for the subjugation of the poligars of Tinnevely, Shevagunga, and Ramnad, appears to have been effectual; and that the firmness and perseverance with which those measures have been pursued, have actually produced that change in the state of the provinces, which was indispensably requisite to convert the ferocious and turbulent character of the poligar tenure, into the peaceful and beneficial condition of zemindar. Under the former description, these valuable lands contributed the sum of pagodas 1,68,304, to the purposes of general



government, whilst the maintenance of their armed retainers, instead of contributing to the preservation of internal tranquillity, demanded a constant and vigilant attention to the means of augmenting the regular force stationed in the southern provinces. Under the proposed plan of settling the pollams, the permanent assessment of the lands, which we have proposed, combined with the resumption of the cawelly, which has been already carried into effect, will be attended with an augmentation of the public resources, to the extent of star. pagodas 1,76,378 per annum; while the necessary operation of the change, by directing the attention of the zemindars to the improvement of agriculture and the arts of peace, must daily tend to diminish the former jealousy of their military condition, and to discharge the government from the expense of those armaments, which have been repeatedly attended with heavy disbursements of the public treasury, and with severe loss of its soldiers and subjects. Impressed with these sentiments, it is with peculiar satisfaction that we direct the attention of your Lordship in Council to the concluding declaration, which the superintendence of the southern provinces, during the eventful period of the last four years, has enabled the collector to pronounce with confidence. "That nothing appears to be wanting to consolidate the foundations of internal order and peace, but the establishment of the settlement recommended, the abolition of the customs, and the regulation of the police."

"By the energy and justice of government (the collector proceeds to observe), the rebellious, have been subdued: the oppressed, have been upheld and exalted; the obedient have been liberally rewarded; and the extinction of a divided authority, has restored the fairest province of the Carnatic, from an acknowledged state of anarchy and confusion, to a state of subordination and prosperity."

63. The immediate cause of this beneficial change, is the permanent settlement of the revenue, on which we trust your Lordship will signify your determination, at an early period of time: the abolition of the customs, we have no doubt, will be highly advantageous to the interest of the southern countries; but until the advantages of the intended change shall have been attained, and until sufficient security shall have been established against the exaction of the inland duties in another form, it will be premature, in our judgment, to relinquish so considerable a portion of the public income: And with regard to the establishment of an efficient police, we consider it to be dependent in the institution of the zillah courts; an institution which the southern pollams and zemindarries will, in our judgment, indispensably require, as soon as your Lordship in Council may have fixed the future revenues of those lands on a permanent foundation.

We have the honour to be, with great respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servants,

Fort St. George. }
5th April 1803. }

W. PETRIE.
J. WEBBE.



STATEMENT ENCLOSED IN REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMISSION; DATED 5TH APRIL 1803.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		
Names of the Pollams.	Names of the Poligars.	Number of Villages in each Pollam.	Total of the Pollams, as estimated by Mr. Landon.	Value of Pollams, as estimated by Mr. Powney.	Value of the Pollams, as estimated by Mr. Lushington, on the 31st Jan. 1800.	Value of the Pollams, as estimated by Mr. Lushington, on the 31st Sept. 1802.	Average of Columns 4, 5, 6, and 7.	Difference between Columns 6 and 7.		Amount of Peshcush prior to the Change of the Condition of the Polligars, or prior to Fusly 1209.	Per Centage of Columns 10 to 8.	Encrease of Peshcush recommended by Mr. Powney, but not settled.	Per Centage of Columns 12 to 8.	Peshcush settled by Mr. Lushington, for Fusly 1209.	Per Centage of Col. 14 to 8.	Permanent Juma recommended by Mr. Lushington.	Difference between Col. 14 and 16.		Per Centage of Col. 14 to 7.	Per Centage of Col. 16 to 7.	Permanent Juma proposed by the Commission.	Per Centage of Col. 20 to 7.	Per Centage of Col. 20 to 8.	Add Estimated amount of Revenue to be derived from the resumption of Sayer, Salt, and Abkary.	Total Gross Revenue to be in future derived from the Southern Pollams.	Increase on the Peshcush, payable, prior to Fusly 1209, or Col. 10.	Decrease in the Peshcush, payable prior to Fusly 1909.
								Column 6 more.	Column 6 less.								Col. 14 more.	Col. 14 less.									
The Zemindarry of Ramnad	Sathoputty Rane Mungle Iseverey Nautchyar	2,152	...	...	...	1,42,100 0 0	...	...	...	60,857 30 0	...	...	...	95,562 36 61	...	94,733 0 0	...	...	...	66 18	94,733 0 0	66 10	...	8,000 0 0	1,02,733 0 0	41,875 12 0	...
The Zemindarry of Shevargunga	Mootoo Vizia Ragonada Gawoory Wulla Worria Taver	1,937	...	...	...	1,25,626 0 0	...	...	...	50,000 0 0	...	...	...	75,000 0 0	...	75,000 0 0	...	...	...	59 11	75,000 0 0	59 11	...	7,610 0 0	82,610 0 0	32,610 0 0	...
Unassumed Pollams of Tinnevely.		4,059	...	...	...	2,67,726 0 0	...	...	...	1,10,857 0 0	...	...	...	1,70,562 0 0	...	1,69,733 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,610 0 0	1,85,343 0 0	74,485 12 0	...	
1. Ettiapoor	Ettapah Naick	110	24,147 35 0	24,054 6 0	24,053 32 0	24,166 0 0	24,105 24 20	112 10 0	8,889 24 0	6,208 32 0	25 12	9,313 12 0	38 10	13,888 37 27	57 9	13,000 0 0	...	888 37	57 7	53 12	13,000 0 0	53 12	53 12	833 14 0	13,833 14 0	7,624 24 0	...
2. Shevargerry	Varagona Ramah Vanien	103	28,888 32 0	33,481 12 0	36,666 24 0	27,777 0 0	31,703 24 0	...	42 18 0	6,208 32 0	19 9	16,933 12 0	54 0	16,668 28 0	52 9	16,000 0 0	...	668 28	60 0	57 9	16,000 0 0	57 0	50 7	555 23 27	16,555 23 27	10,346 33 27	...
3. Wootamally	Murdapah Taven	64	15,042 18 0	15,042 18 0	15,000 0 0	15,031 31 40	...	...	...	4,515 20 0	30 0	6,773 12 0	45 1	7,777 32 53	51 11	7,777 0 0	32	...	51 31	51 13	7,777 0 0	51 13	51 1	555 23 27	8,332 23 27	3,847 3 27	...
4. Chocumputty	Vellengapooly Taven	55	15,017 28 0	13,459 11 0	13,888 32 0	13,333 0 0	13,922 19 0	...	555 32 0	3,663 32 0	26 5	7,337 28 0	52 11	7,777 32 53	55 13	7,300 0 0	...	477 32	58 5	54 12	7,300 0 0	54 12	52 7	555 23 27	7,855 23 27	4,186 33 27	...
5. Fareyoor	Tombichy Naick	24	7,777 28 0	7,809 12 0	7,222 8 0	6,666 0 0	7,369 0 0	...	550 0 0	1,851 14 0	25 2	3,702 28 0	50 3	3,888 37 27	52 12	3,500 0 0	...	388 37	58 5	52 8	3,500 0 0	52 8	47 8	555 23 27	4,055 23 27	2,204 9 27	...
6. Talavencottah	Indra Talaven	5	1,823 12 0	1,823 10 0	1,666 24 0	1,777 0 0	1,772 27 40	110 18 0	...	338 24 0	19 0	677 18 0	38 3	555 23 27	31 5	800 0 0	244 19	...	31 3	45 0	800 0 0	45 0	45 2	55 23 27	855 23 27	516 41 27	...
7. Cadumboor	Taddeija Talaven	14	2,755 24 0	2,700 4 0	2,222 8 0	2,666 0 0	2,586 6 0	443 34 0	...	564 16 0	21 13	846 24 0	32 10	833 14 0	32 3	1,100 0 0	266 28	...	31 4	41 4	1,100 0 0	41 4	42 8	55 23 27	1,155 23 27	591 7 27	...
8. Pauvaly	Anvaluppa Naick	14	1,944 16 0	1,944 16 0	1,944 16 0	1,944 0 0	1,944 16 0	...	16 0	649 4 0	33 6	1,135 24 0	56 6	649 4 53	33 6	800 0 0	151 33	...	33 4	41 2	800 0 0	41 2	41 2	55 23 27	55 23 27	206 19 27	...
9. Gollaputty	Gyaluppa Naick	9	2,607 18 0	2,751 17 0	2,222 3 0	1,944 0 0	2,431 44 60	...	278 8 0	564 16 0	25 3	846 24 0	37 13	1,000 0 0	44 11	1,050 0 0	50 0	111 0	57 2	51 7	1,000 0 0	41 2	41 2	55 23 27	1,055 23 27	46 17 27	...
10. Yailmurrah	Yerra Chinnama Naick	20	2,388 32 0	2,388 32 0	1,944 16 0	2,222 0 0	2,230 4 0	277 10 0	...	60 14 0	10 8	225 28 0	39 6	111 4 53	19 7	200 0 0	88 38	...	45 0	45 4	1,050 0 0	45 4	47 0	111 4 53	1,161 4 53	596 30 53	...
11. Allagapoor	Retta Corry Vennien	7	615 12 0	615 12 0	388 32 0	666 0 0	571 20 0	277 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 10	30 0	200 0 0	35 0	35 0	...	200 0 0	139 28 0	...
Assumed Pollams, but not sequestered.		425	1,03,210 3 0	1,06,060 35 0	1,07,263 2 0	98,161 0 0	1,03,675 7 0	1,221 14 0	10,322 22 0	25,279 30 0	...	48,766 32 0	...	54,263 3 26	...	52,527 0 0	802 9	2,535 8	...	52,527 0 0	...	...	3,388 37 29	55,915 37 29	30,636 37 29	...	
12. Nadavacoorchy	Cootalla Taven	11	1,442 0 0	2,038 8 0	1,666 24 0	1,515 0 0	1,665 18 40	...	151 24 0	874 32 0	52 8	874 32 0	52 8	874 37 27	52 7	874 0 0	...	37	57 11	57 11	874 0 0	57 11	52 7	10 0 0	884 0 0	9 10 0	...
13. Maniachy	Chockah Talaven	9	2,651 18 0	2,484 30 0	2,500 0 0	1,515 0 0	2,287 33 0	...	985 0 0	564 16 0	24 10	846 24 0	36 15	564 18 54	24 10	874 0 0	309 24	...	37 1	874 0 0	57 11	38 3	58 25 53	932 25 53	368 9 53	...	
14. Soorundy	Shaulava Taven	7	1,388 32 0	1,558 32 0	1,388 32 0	405 0 0	1,185 13 40	...	983 32 0	282 8 0	23 13	564 6 0	47 9	282 9 27	23 12	200 0 0	82 9	60 10	49 6	200 0 0	49 6	16 14	...	200 0 0	...	82 8 0	
15. Chinnulgoody	Dodappah Naick	6	1,924 6 0	1,896 14 0	1,388 32 0	2,300 0 0	1,892 13 0	971 10 0	...	942 18 0	49 12	942 18 0	49 12	1,111 4 53	38 11	1,300 0 0	188 38	...	47 1	55 1	1,300 0 0	55 1	68 11	12 24 17	1,312 24 17	370 6 17	...
16. Mailmudy	Konjah Naick	9	2,725 0 0	2,725 0 0	1,500 0 0	907 0 0	1,964 10 40	...	593 0 0	564 16 0	28 11	1,128 32 0	57 7	564 18 54	28 11	564 0 0	...	18	62 3	62 2	564 0 0	62 2	28 11	109 40 9	673 40 9	109 24 9	...
17. Adukkery	Peddannah Naick	6	2,400 10 0	2,344 26 0	1,944 1 0	1,670 0 0	2,089 30 20	...	274 1 0	950 20 0	45 14	950 20 0	45 14	950 23 26	45 14	1,000 0 0	40 19	...	57 6	59 14	1,000 0 0	59 14	47 13	24 27 10	1,024 27 10	65 7 10	...
18. Sundeyoor	Gottappah Naick	14	3,333 12 0	3,333 12 0	2,222 8 0	2,125 0 0	3,753 18 40	...	97 8 0	1,072 16 0	38 15	1,608 24 0	58 6	1,388 37 25	50 6	1,000 0 0	288 37	...	65 5	51 12	1,100 0 0	51 12	39 15	56 4 53	1,156 4 53	83 30 53	...
19. Woorcaud	Shattoo Royen	1	5,675 22 0	169 12 0	2 15	254 0 0	4 7	169 14 0	2 15	3,700 0 0	3,531 28	...	2 15	65 3	3>						



APPENDIX, No. 28.

Extract from REPORTS respecting TALLIARY POLICE.

Extract from REPORT of Collector of SOUTHERN POLIGAR
PESHCUSH : dated 1st May 1800.

IN the instructions which I gave to my tehsildars in January last, for the assumption of the *deshacawel* privileges, I purposely made no allusion to the *tallum cawel*, having had no opportunity to gain information on which to found any system for its regulation or collection. The relative duties of these two services, the past and present situation of the persons performing them, would, I knew, be ascertained, at a very early period, from the representations on the spot; and as, upon the system to be adopted, greatly depended the future tranquillity of the province, there could not be a stronger motive for proceeding with great caution, and with a thorough knowledge of the real situation of the several parties to be affected by it;—But as the disorders of the country will daily increase, until some measures be taken for their suppression, I cannot longer delay submitting, for your consideration, the draft of an advertisement, which I purpose to publish, as the foundation of an efficient system of watching service throughout the country.

The power of the poligars has been so completely humbled, that the *tallum cawel* carrahs have no longer any dread of them; and from their interference, I have no apprehension of any serious obstruction to the well ordering* of the watching service; but there are other circumstances, which, if suffered to take their course, would place the province in a greater state of confusion and insecurity of property and life, than it was in the plenitude of the poligar power. I refer to the injuries which the *cawel* carrahs, no longer protected by, or connected with, the poligars, receive from the *circar* servants, by the withholding of their *russooms*, and being made responsible for losses and thefts which have never happened.

Under the pressure of such injuries, it is obvious that men who have arms in their hands; who are well acquainted with all the lurking places in the country; whose line of duty favours nightly excursions, and to whom the hereditary office of protector, as well as their long connection with the poligar, has naturally given a spirit of enterprize and independence, will plunder and rob, rather than starve.

No vigilance, on the part of the Company's servants, exercising the duties of *deshacawel*, can prevent, nor would the whole military force in the province avail, against such secret and extensive depredation. To disarm them, would not be effectual; for a large bamboo with a piece of iron stuck on the top of it, is all sufficient for the purposes of robbery and plunder.

It would be certainly regular, that whatever measures were adopted to restore the *tallum cawel* carrahs to their antient fees and privileges, could be taken in concert with his highness's manager; but the excessive weakness and corruption of the Nabob's administration, compels me to abandon the hope of co-operation. Where the *cawel*



carrah is weak, his just dues (like the just dues of all others in the country, who have not the power of resistance) are taken for the benefit of the circar servants; and where he is strong enough to collect a few vagabonds to plunder the inhabitants, the monigars render his russoom, and participate in the fruits of his depredation.

These and other such acts of tyranny and injustice, have so confounded the proper right and duty of every man, that they are scarcely any longer known even to himself. It is from that reflection, that I have made this advertisement more detailed than may at first appear necessary; but my object has been, to make the people at large understand what duties they have a title to expect from the cawelgar, to soften the animosities subsisting between the inhabitants and the cawelgars, by showing that the past neglect and perversion of those duties, is not attributable entirely to the cawelgars; and to point out to them (for they require every such comfort) the benefits they may expect from the future faithful performance of the watching service.

To effect this object, by restoring the tallum cawel carrah to the intention of its institution, and the enjoyment of the fees and privileges justly due to that service, to executors of the duty; it appears to me indispensable, that the tallum cawel carrahs should in future receive their russooms immediately from my servants, employed in the collection and service of the desha cawel, and be held accountable exclusively to the Company, for their conduct. If this arrangement receives your sanction, I anticipate the greatest benefits to the country from its adoption; and, on the other hand, no conviction is stronger on my mind, than that, so long as the cawel carrahs are liable to receive injuries (such as stated in this letter and its enclosures) from the circar servants, no peace can be expected in the province.

The silence which I have hitherto observed upon the affairs of the forfeited pollams, will not, I trust, expose me to any suspicion of inattention to this important part of my charge. Indeed I hope the diaries I have lately had the honour to submit, of my proceedings in those countries, will show that I have spared no pains to inspire the inhabitants with a confidence in the justice of government, to break the irregular habits of former sharogars and peons, &c. to render their labours, like those of the people, in general profitable to the Company. [895]

Extract from Report of Mr. JOHN HODGSON, on TINNEVELLY;
dated 24th Sept. 1807.

THE security of the persons of travellers and traders, which has followed from the assumption of the *cawelly* from
Tinnevelly. the poligars, from the punishment of the rebellions, and transfer of the country to the authority of the Company; can only be estimated by those who were witnesses of the previous scenes of insecurity, robbery, plunder, and murder.

Extract from REPORT from principal Collector of the CEDED DISTRICTS, dated 20th March 1802.

THE system of *cawelly*, which pretends to make good, stolen property, is a kind of tribute imposed on government by its own feudatories, as the price of forbearing to oppose its authority; for it never
Ceded Districts.