No 12 A — Alienr:
Alienable No 1 — No:

S. 1

Settlement
Report
of Kurnool Prop.

The appendix of this contains
the Sett. Report of Kurnool Proper
by Mr Morris.

CONTENTS.

APPENDICES.

X723.2144
M63

No. 1259/95.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
MADRAS, 27th October 1863.

From R. E. MASTER, ESQUIRE,
Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement.

To W. HUDLESTON, ESQUIRE,
Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

SIR,

OPENING REMARKS.—1. I have the honor to submit a proposal for the Revenue Settlement of the four taluks of Kurnool proper, taken up by this Department in accordance with the Orders of Government, dated 7th December 1860, No. 2,518, and 6th March 1861, No. 510. A full report drawn up by the late lamented Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, Mr. F. W. Morris, is forwarded with this letter. Appendix A.

2. The operations were commenced in the spring of 1861, and have been pushed on with special reference to the works of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, the great object in view being that the Survey should precede and keep ahead of the new Irrigation in the tracts likely to come under its influence. That this object will be attained, I have every reason to hope, for, as the Government are well aware, the area hitherto supplied with water by the Company is only nominal, and there will be ample time for the issue of orders on the present proposal so as to allow of the new Settlement being introduced from the commencement of the coming Revenue year in all the villages which the Company are likely to irrigate next season. It was at first supposed, as stated by Mr. Morris, in para. 2, that the four taluks of Kurnool proper are the only portions of the Kurnool District to be influenced by the Irrigation Company's works, but it has since been ascertained that a considerable tract in the Koilkuntla taluk, lately transferred from Cuddapah, will be commanded by the Canal, and Settlement operations have been now extended to that taluk under Government Order, dated 3rd ultimo, No. 1,611.

3. As an exceptional case the present report is submitted at once, although the calculations of financial results can only be framed on estimated areas, the attainment of the object alluded to in the last para. not admitting of our waiting till the correct Survey areas are available. The latter however will be furnished before the Settlement is actually introduced, and in the meantime the comparison which has been made in the case of a few villages already surveyed, enables us to judge approximately of the extent to which the Survey areas are likely to differ from those according to the Revenue accounts.

4. Considerable inconvenience having been felt on former occasions in consequence of the Settlement Reports only having been printed, while the Appendices to them were forwarded in manuscript, the Reports, with Appendices complete, have, on the present occasion, been printed,

and though the adoption of this course has somewhat delayed the submission of the papers, the time lost, will probably be more than made up by the increased rapidity with which the Board and Government will be able to dispose of the subject, which they will have before them in a convenient and readable form.

5. In the earlier part of his report Mr. Morris enters at some length into the former history of the Province. The information given, though useful and interesting, requires no comment from me, and I will therefore, after a few brief remarks, at once pass on to the details of the proposed Settlement.

6. General instructions for the guidance of the Deputy Director in his investigations were issued by Mr. Newill before his departure to England early in 1862, and the subsequent proceedings have been conducted in communication with myself. In accordance with the instructions of Government contained in their Order of the 10th May 1862, No. 1,036, the operations have been conducted with a view to the imposition of a consolidated wet Assessment on all lands to be irrigated from the Company's works; but as the same Order directed that the difference between a dry and a consolidated wet Assessment should be paid to the Company, it became necessary to calculate the dry as well as the wet Assessment, and consequently there has been no difficulty in obeying the orders contained in the Proceedings of Government of the 16th June last, No. 1,056, to exhibit the result of applying a separate water rate to the dry Assessment in comparison with the consolidated wet Assessment proposed. The last named order was not issued until Mr. Morris' report was all but finished and its accompanying Statements prepared. This will account for his assumption throughout, that the imposition of a consolidated wet assessment had been finally decided on.

General Description of the Locality.—7. The tract of country now reported upon comprises Kurnool proper, or that portion of the present Kurnool District which formed the late Agency, before the recent additions to it of portions of Cuddapah and Bellary. To the north it abuts on the Nizam's Dominions, from which it is separated by the Tumbudra and Kistna rivers; and on the other sides it is bounded by the new taluks of the district, except at one point on the south where it adjoins Cuddapah. The four taluks, which are according to the Honorable Mr. Pelly's arrangements, are given in the margin, and including the Erramalla and portions of the Nallamalla hills, contain, according to the Revenue accounts, in round numbers 2,800 square miles; of which nearly 1,200 square miles are Government land, three-quarters of that area being actually occupied by the Ryots, and one-quarter unoccupied.

Ramalakota.
Nundikotkur.
Nundial.
Sirwel.

Statistics.—8. Referring to the Statistics of the four taluks, it is found that, according to the last census, the population amounted to 3,32,270, the proportions of Hindus, Mahomedans and Christians being 2,81,438, 49,573 and 1,257 respectively. Excluding the town of Kurnool, itself containing nearly 28,000 persons, the average population per square mile was 143; but in the taluks the number ranges from 192 per square mile in Nundial to 123 in Nundikotkur. The population has nearly doubled in the last 20 years, a fact clearly showing the beneficial effect on the country of the security afforded by British rule, a rule which it has only enjoyed for 24 years.

9. It is remarkable that there should be only seven tiled houses in the whole district, of which number, five are in the town of Kurnool. The houses are generally either flat roofed or thatched. Mr. Morris states that the thatched houses are twelve times as numerous as the flat roofed, but according to the statement which he gives in Appendix D, the number of each is very nearly equal.

10. 2,11,207 persons, or rather more than 63 per cent. of the whole population, are agriculturalists, and of these, 31,814, or rather less than one-seventh, are Ryots holding puttahs direct from Government. The average holding of each Ryot is a little more than 18 acres, the acreage to each plough the same, and the average Assessment paid by each Ryot Rupees 22-8. The Rent roll given in Appendix G shows how large a proportion of the puttahs are under 10 Rupees, and how very few are above 250 Rupees. Mr. Morris, however, falls into an error in para. 36 where he imagines that large numbers of people live on 8 Annas a month. The solution of the apparent mystery by the Collector quoted in the following para. is doubtless the correct one. The men are laborers and the income supposed by Mr. Morris to be their only means of subsistence is in addition to the hire which they receive.

Irrigation.—11. The area under wet cultivation has hitherto been extremely limited, aggregating in Fusly 1270, according to the Revenue accounts, 12,360 acres exclusive of Inams, or 2 per cent. of the dry land. Of this area, 6,591 acres were under tanks, 3,934 acres under wells, and 1,835 acres under channels. The tanks, with the exception of 10 which irrigate more than 300 acres each, are insignificant both as regards size and the area which they command. With respect to future prospects it is impossible to state, with any approach to accuracy, the area which is likely to be watered by the Irrigation Company's works. The Company's Officers are themselves only able to estimate it approximately, no levels having yet been taken beyond Nagatoor in the 43rd mile of the Canal, up to which point the irrigable area is only 10,000 acres. Their estimate gives 1,89,020 acres as the probable irrigable area. Mr. Morris in Appendix L 2 gives it as 4,11,801, and this area he again proposes to increase on account of excess to be found by Survey. In a Statement subsequently received from him, the particulars are given as follows:—

Taluks.	Government occupied land.	Government unoccupied land.	Total Government land.	Inam.	Grand Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ramalakota	1,345	45	1,390	1,316	2,706
Nundikotkur	37,835	14,284	52,169	27,336	75,505
Nundial	39,079	1,042	40,121	27,596	67,717
Sirwel	1,20,354	11,584	1,31,938	91,684	2,23,622
Total......	1,98,663	26,955	2,25,618	1,47,932	3,73,550

Mr. Morris, however, admits that he includes in his estimate the whole area which according to the Map comes under the influence of the Canal, without making any deduction for land, which, from its high level or other causes, cannot receive water. His must therefore be considered a very outside estimate. The Company's Officers are not likely to err on the side of under-estimating the area which they will water, and at the present stage, in the absence of any certain information, I prefer taking their estimate, to that of the Deputy Director.

Classification.—12. The soils have been classified on the principles heretofore adopted and which are so well understood that they need not be repeated. With the exception of a small area classed as permanently improved, the entire soil of the four taluks belongs to the Regar and Red series, the former (including 51 per cent. of pure Regar), comprising nearly 89 per cent. of the whole, and the latter nearly 11 per cent.

The following table gives the particulars for the different taluks:—

Description of Soils.	Ramalakota. Extent.	Ramalakota. Percentage.	Nundikotkur. Extent.	Nundikotkur. Percentage.	Nundial. Extent.	Nundial. Percentage.	Sirwel. Extent.	Sirwel. Percentage.	Total. Extent.	Total. Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Exceptional	559	·16	1,576	·50	816	·35	1,438	·64	4,389	·39
Regar clay	1,72,035	48·34	1,54,707	48·53	1,40,223	60·91	1,11,004	49·64	5,77,969	51·21
Do. Loamy	92,663	26·02	1,07,600	33·75	63,835	27·73	80,345	35·93	3,44,443	30·52
Do. Sandy	39,849	11·20	10,977	3·44	9,876	4·29	19,362	8·66	80,064	7·10
Total	3,04,547	85·56	2,73,284	85·72	2,13,934	92·93	2,10,711	94·23	10,02,476	88·83
Red clay	498	·14	710	·22	291	·13	238	·11	1,737	·15
Do. Loamy	31,320	8·80	27,801	8·72	6,439	2·80	8,174	3·66	73,734	6·53
Do. Sandy	19,002	5·34	15,429	4·84	8,736	3·79	3,061	1·36	46,228	4·10
Total	50,820	14·28	43,940	13·78	15,466	6·72	11,473	5·13	1,21,699	10·78
Grand Total	3,55,926	100·	3,18,800	100·	2,30,216	100·	2,23,622	100·	11,28,564	100·

13. Owing to the marked difference found in the character of the soil in different parts of the District, and especially between the villages situated to the east and west of the Erramalla hills, Mr. Morris proposes, for the reasons explained in para. 51 of his Report, to divide the

villages, so far as the dry rates of Assessment are concerned, into two classes. The villages have been placed in one or other of these two classes with reference to their soils alone, on the principle adopted in the Godavery and Kistna Districts, and advantages of situation, irrigation, &c. have not been taken into consideration at this stage, as was done in Trichinopoly. The following Table shows the area falling under each class and sort of soil in both first and second class villages. The lithographed Plan M 1 of the Appendix shows the division of the villages into classes, and the Plan M 5 which is more in detail, shows the nature of the soil in every village.

Soils. Main Series.	Soils. Sub-divisions and their numbers in the standard Classification.	Soils. Sorts.	Area of land both Government and Inam. 1st Class villages.	Area of land both Government and Inam. 2nd Class villages.	Area of land both Government and Inam. Total.	Percentage.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Permanently improved. ...	II	i	3,556	833	4,389	...
Regar clay..................	Pure. III...	i	46,089	6,533	52,622	5
		ii	2,13,969	55,561	2,69,530	24
		iii	1,50,370	66,756	2,17,126	19
		iv	21,660	17,031	38,691	3
	Total...	....	4,32,088	1,45,881	5,77,969	51
	Loamy. IV.	i	40,771	11,614	52,385	5
		ii	1,10,202	36,672	1,46,874	13
		iii	93,812	51,372	1,45,184	13
	Total...	....	2,44,785	99,658	3,44,443	31
	Sandy, V...	i	8,629	2,970	11,599	1
		ii	16,922	17,796	34,718	3
		iii	16,688	17,059	33,747	3
	Total...	....	42,239	37,825	80,064	7
	Grand Total.	....	7,19,112	2,83,364	10,02,476	89
Red clay..........	Pure. VI...	i	313	89	402	...
		ii	635	700	1,335	...
	Total...	....	948	789	1,737	...
	Loamy. VII	i	9,439	9,178	18,617	2
		ii	28,262	26,855	55,117	5
	Total...	....	37,701	36,033	73,734	7
	Sandy. VIII	i	1,739	2,908	4,647	...
		ii	17,831	23,750	41,581	4
	Total...	....	19,570	26,658	46,228	4
	Grand Total.	....	58,219	63,480	1,21,699	11
Grand Total..	....	....	7,80,887	3,47,677	11,28,564	100

STANDARD CROPS.—14. White Paddy has of course been selected as the staple crop on irrigated lands. Sugar-cane and a few other products, though cultivated to some extent, are clearly exceptional and need not be taken into consideration. As regards the dry crops, it is evident, from the Statement submitted by Mr. Morris, that the cultivation of Jonna largely preponderates, and the adoption of the white species of that grain as the staple for Class II and for the Regar series, is quite correct. Jonna is not cultivated on the Red soils, and Mr. Morris proposes to take Araga as the staple crop for that series. From the Table given at para. 53 of his report, it is gathered that rather a larger area is cultivated with Korra than with Araga, and I was at first inclined to take both those grains as staple crops, but as it has been ascertained that the final result of taking both crops would be as nearly as possible the same as that of taking one, I leave the arrangement unaltered. It is not desirable to take the Cotton crop into consideration, notwithstanding that the area at present cultivated with it is considerable. This is no doubt owing to political causes, and the crop cannot be considered otherwise than a special one.

GRAIN VALUES.—15. In Appendices O, 2 and 3 of Mr. Morris' report are given the results of the actual experiments of produce which have been made by the Officers of the Settlement Department and through the agency of the Revenue authorities. It is not to be expected that the experiments of a single season alone, however numerous and carefully made, can enable us to fix on suitable grain values. No doubt actual experiments of produce made with care by trustworthy persons, are the best possible data from which to ascertain the productive powers of the soil, but for this purpose the experiments must not only be made on an extended scale, and in every variety of soil, but must be repeated over many years, so as to embrace every variety of season. The Tables of experiments now submitted being for one season only, exhibit, as is natural, inconsistencies, such as that the out-turn on inferior land exceeds that on superior, &c., and, moreover, affords no information at all regarding the productive power of some kinds of soils. The extent of irrigated land in the district is so small, that but few opportunities occurred for experiments in wet produce and the bulk of such as have been made were under the Nundial tank, but these, as observed by Mr. Minchin,* can afford no criterion as to what will be the produce of the whole Kundaur valley if brought under irrigation. Under these circumstances, we are compelled to look to other sources of information in fixing the grain values. Those proposed are very much the same as were adopted by Mr. Bayley. There can be no doubt that his investigations were conducted with great care, and the Deputy Director, the Collector and the Board unite in the opinion that no more trustworthy data are procurable. I think they may with safety be adopted. The value of straw has not been included. From the grain values which represent a full crop, a deduction of 25 per cent. has been made to meet ordinary agricultural vicissitudes. The following Table shows the grain values adopted, and those taken in other districts are given for comparison.

* Letter to Board, 21st February 1863, No. 23.

Borad's Proceedings, 21st March 1863, No. 1,720.

Description of Soils.	Class and Sort.		Jonna. South Arcot.	Jonna. Godavery.	Jonna. Masulipatam.	Jonna. Trichinopoly.	Jonna. Kurnool.	Araga. South Arcot.	Araga. Trichinopoly.	Araga. Kurnool.	White Paddy. South Arcot.	White Paddy. Godavery.	White Paddy. Masulipatam.	White Paddy. Trichinopoly.	White Paddy. Kurnool.
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			M. M.	M. M.	M. M.	M. M.	M. M.	M. M.	M. M.	M. M.	M. M.	M. M.	M. M.	M. M.	M. M.
Permanently improved lands...	II	i	432	800	520	480	480	...	...	...	1,080	1,200	1,100	1,080	1,200
Regar Clay...	III	i	384	733	400	312	360	...	672	...	840	1,067	800	840	1,000
		ii	336	533	300	288	280	...	552	...	720	800	600	720	800
		iii	...	334	220	168	200	...	360	...	...	600	480	432	600
		iv	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
Do. Loamy.	IV	i	384	600	300	432	280	648	...	...	960	1,200	1,000	960	1,100
		ii	...	466	220	312	200	600	672	...	840	1,000	800	840	900
		iii	...	267	160	192	120	...	360	...	...	800	600	576	600
Do. Sandy.	V	i	288	...	220	288	200	648	552	...	672	933	640	720	800
		ii	...	...	160	240	120	...	432	...	432	733	480	600	600
		iii	...	...	100	168	80	...	360	...	...	533	360	432	400
Red Clay...	VI	i	...	400	...	240	...	552	432	320	600	933	...	600	800
		ii	...	267	...	192	...	480	360	240	480	733	...	480	600
Do. Loamy.	VII	i	...	334	...	312	...	600	672	240	720	1,067	...	720	600
		ii	...	200	...	240	...	552	432	160	600	800	...	552	450
Do. Gravelly.	VIII	i	...	200	...	240	...	480	432	160	480	800	...	552	450
		ii	...	134	...	168	...	360	360	80	432	667	...	432	300

C

COMMUTATION RATES.—16. The rates adopted by Mr. Bayley, were 50 measures per Rupee for Jonna, and 35 measures per Rupee for Paddy, representing Rupees 64 and Rupees 91-8-0 per garce respectively. Prices have risen very materially since then and are not likely to recede to former averages. For reasons detailed, Mr. Morris proposes to fix his rates at Rupees 105 per garce for Jonna, Rupees 60 for Araga and Rupees 110 for Paddy. In arranging the commutation rates in other Districts; it has been usual, in referring to the old price lists, to strike out of the calculations all years in which the prices might be considered exceptional or famine prices, but, on reference to the Appendix P, it is seen that in Kurnool the highest prices have been those of late years. There can be no doubt, however, that the rise and continuance of high prices has been owing to other causes than famine, and that these years cannot therefore be styled famine years. It would consequently be incorrect to exclude them. In recommending the adoption of the rates now proposed, I am not unmindful of the fact that they are very far below the prices ruling at the present moment, but we cannot fix a rate which is to be maintained for a long series of years, with reference to present prices only, and the recent fall which has taken place in the value of produce throughout South India, warns us not to calculate on the continuance of the exceptionally high rates which have, until lately, prevailed. I consider that in taking rates which are very nearly the averages of all the years for which price lists are forthcoming, we adopt a safe and unobjectionable course. The rates, with the exception of that for Jonna, are higher than those taken in other districts as will be seen from the marginal Statement. Hitherto the operations of the Irrigation and Canal Company have had a tendency to raise prices, Hereafter they may have an opposite effect, but this is too much a matter of conjecture for us to take into consideration or allow for here.

Names of Districts.	White Paddy.		Jonna.		Araga.	
	Per Garce.	Per Harris Cullum.	Per Garce.	Per Harris Culum.	Per Garce.	Per Harris Culum.
South Arcot	71 12 8	0 8 7	116 10 8	0 14 0	51 13 8	0 6 3
Trichinopoly	66 10 8	0 8 0	100 0 0	0 12 0	50 0 0	0 6 0
Salem	75 0 0	0 9 0	87 0 0	0 10 5	56 0 0	0 6 9
Godavery	72 0 0	0 8 8	84 0 0	0 10 1	...	..
Kistna	80 0 0	0 9 7	95 0 0	0 11 5	...	...
	90 0 0	0 10 10	100 0 0	0 12 0	...	...
	95 0 0	0 11 5	110 0 0	0 13 2	...	...
Kurnool	110 0 0	0 13 2	105 0 3	0 12 7	60 0 0	0 7 2

MARKETS, ROADS, &c.—17. Mr. Morris shows that the roads are too few and bad to render exceptional commutation rates advisable in localities which have the advantage of proximity to them. The only market town in the district is Kurnool itself, influencing the surrounding country to but a limited extent. As regards the Canal, I believe it is very doubtful how far it will open up a ready and cheap transit to Madras, or whether it will allow of navigation at all. Under any circumstances the contingency is too purely conjectural to be allowed to influence the commutation rates. I therefore support the Deputy Director's proposal to have one commutation rate for the whole District.

CULTIVATION EXPENSES.—18. The impossibility of ascertaining, w. any degree of accuracy, the real expenses of cultivation has been over and over again admitted, and though I have no doubt that the estimates prepared by Mr. Morris are as near the truth as any estimates can be, they must, at best, be considered as approximate. The straw having been excluded in estimating the grain values, the ordinary cost of feeding the bullocks has been left out of the cultivation expenses, the two items being allowed to balance each other. Mr. Morris has included a small sum for manure in some of the superior sorts of soil, both in dry and wet cultivation, and in the former provision is also made for feeding the cattle in certain cases with grain. Mr. Morris admits that the inclusion of these two items is somewhat irregular, as the calculations throughout are based on the produce resulting from ordinary culture. If, however, it is the universal custom to manure the superior lands and to feed the cattle with gram, cotton seeds, &c., the expenditure on these heads may fairly be taken into account, the more so as, Mr. Bayley's estimates of produce, with which we compare our full grain values, were calculated for manured land. I do not therefore make any alterations in the estimates of cultivation expenses.

ROAD FUND AND FEES TO VILLAGE SERVANTS.—19. In accordance with what he states are the orders of Government, Mr. Morris has added to the demand against the Ryots 8·17 per cent. viz., 1·92 per cent. or 4 pies in the Rupee for the Road Fund, and 6¼ per cent. or 1 anna in the Rupee for fees to Village Servants, and has included these items in his rates. As regards the first item, the Government, in paragraph 12 of their Order of the 19th October 1860, No. 1,906, directed, that in future Settlements, the rates should be formed so as to include two per cent. for the Road fund over and above the proper land Assessment; but this order was not literally carried out in forming the rates which have at different times been since adopted or proposed. The Deputy Directors in submitting their reports on the two portions of the Godavery and on the Masulipatam portion of the Kistna District, requested orders on the point; but Mr. Newill, in forwarding on those reports, stated, that the rates having been fixed according to a maximum scale, the two per cent. cess for Road fund must be considered as having been already included, and he made no further addition on this head. The addition however is clearly in accordance with the orders of Government, and has therefore been made.

20. The course to be adopted as regards the percentage added for Village Fees, is not quite so clear. I am by no means sure that it was the intention of Government, in issuing their Order of the 1st June last, No. 935, that the Village Fee cess should be incorporated with the land Assessment. The 6¼ per cent. there mentioned is alluded to as a maximum, and not as the rate to be invariably levied. The Act on the subject has not yet been passed, but I observe from the Draft Act (Section III) that it is intended that the rate should vary, being fixed from time to time by Government; and further (Section V), that the sum payable by each Ryot on this account is to be distinctly entered in his puttah. These provisions are scarcely compatible with the incorporation of the cess with the land Assessment. As the question is involved in doubt, I leave the arrangement made by Mr. Morris unaltered for the present. If the Government desire the retention of the cess in the rates, it can be retained. If they decide on excluding it, the rates can be without difficulty reduced accordingly.

MONEY RATES.—21. In Appendices R. 1, 2 and 3 of the Deputy Director's report are shown, in detail, the processes by which the money rates are arrived at. From the value of the gross produce reduced by 25 per cent. as mentioned in para. 15, the cultivation expenses are deducted, and the balance represents, as nearly as we are able to ascertain it, the net produce. Mr. Morris is in error in stating that, according to the fixed principles of our Settlement, the Assessment should be half the net produce. That proportion is no where fixed as the amount to be taken, though the rates decided on for other districts, have very frequently approximated to it. It will be observed that Mr. Morris, instead of first forming his rates, and then adding to them the 8·17 per cent. alluded to in the last para., has increased the sum representing half the net produce by 8·17 per cent, and formed his rates from the total sum thus arrived at. This process is not strictly correct, inasmuch as the sum added, is not a percentage on the rates finally decided on, but a percentage on half the net. It must be borne in mind however, that in forming the rates, it is necessary to adjust them more or less arbitrarily in order to get rid of fractions, and if to the rates so adjusted, a percentage is added, the results again come out in fractions, which have a second time to be got rid of, and a double source of error is thus introduced into the calculations. Indeed, in reducing to round numbers the fractional sums resulting from the addition of the percentage to the rates, the percentage added would itself in many cases be again deducted, the rates would remain as they were before, and all lands assessed at such rates would virtually be relieved from the cesses supposed to have been added. not clear

22. The slight deviation which Mr. Morris has made from the correct mode of calculating, is really productive of less error than the double adjustment above alluded to would involve. The following Table has been framed to show one-half and one-third of the net and the proportion of 8·17 per cent. on half the net. It also shows the fractional sums remaining after deducting

½ the amount / No. of acres + 8·17/100 × ½ net / No. of acres. is the [illegible]
½ the net + 8·17/100 × ½ the net / No. of acres is Mr. Morris' method

both are identical the mistake is only in adopting ½ the net and universally the last named proportion from Mr. Morris' rates. These fractional sums must be considered to be the real rates proposed; since the remainder of each rate consists of the addition made on account of the two cesses. The particulars are given for the frist and second class dry rates, as well as for the consolidated wet assessment.

Class.	Sort.	1st Class, Dry. Half Net.	1st Class, Dry. One-third Net.	1st Class, Dry. Road Fund & Fees of Village Servants at 8·17 per cent. on half Net.	1st Class, Dry. Mr. Morris' proposed rates after deducting the sum in column 5.	2nd Class, Dry. Half Net.	2nd Class, Dry. One-third Net.	2nd Class, Dry. Road Fund & Fees of Village Servants at 8·17 per cent. on half Net.	2nd Class, Dry. Mr. Morris' proposed rates after deducting the sum in column 9.	Consolidated Wet Rates. Half Net.	Consolidated Wet Rates. One-third Net.	Consolidated Wet Rates. Road Fund & Fees of Village Servants at 8·17 per cent. on half Net.	Consolidated Wet Rates. Mr. Morris' proposed rates after deducting the sum in column 13.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
II	i	3 4 11	2 3 4	0 4 5	3 3 7	2 15 1	1 15 5	0 4 3	2 11 9	7 8 11	5 0 7	0 10 1	7 5 11
III	i	2 5 8	1 9 2	0 3 2	2 4 10	1 14 4	1 4 3	0 2 6	1 13 6	6 0 8	4 0 5	0 8 1	5 15 11
	ii	1 7 0	0 15 4	0 1 11	1 6 1	1 2 6	0 12 4	0 1 6	1 2 6	5 1 8	3 6 5	0 6 9	5 1 3
	iii	0 15 5	0 10 3	0 1 3	0 14 9	0 12 1	0 8 1	0 1 0	0 11 0	4 2 11	2 12 7	0 5 7	4 2 5
	iv	0 7 10	0 5 3	0 0 8	0 7 4	0 7 10	0 5 3	0 0 8	0 7 4	2 15 2	1 15 5	0 3 11	2 12 1
IV	i	1 7 5	0 15 7	0 1 11	1 6 1	1 3 4	0 12 11	0 1 7	1 2 5	6 8 4	4 7 8	0 8 8	6 7 4
	ii	0 15 0	0 10 0	0 1 3	0 14 9	0 11 11	0 8 0	0 1 0	0 11 0	5 9 8	3 11 9	0 7 5	5 8 7
	iii	0 7 9	0 5 2	0 0 8	0 7 4	0 7 9	0 5 2	0 0 8	0 7 4	4 10 11	3 1 11	0 6 3	4 9 9
V	i	0 15 0	0 10 0	0 1 3	0 14 9	0 11 11	0 8 0	0 1 0	0 11 0	5 11 8	3 13 1	0 7 8	5 8 4
	ii	0 7 9	0 5 2	0 0 8	0 7 4	0 7 9	0 5 2	0 0 8	0 7 4	4 3 11	2 13 3	0 5 8	4 2 4
	iii	0 3 8	0 2 5	0 0 4	0 3 8	0 3 8	0 2 5	0 0 4	0 3 8	2 15 2	1 15 5	0 3 11	2 12 1
VI	i	1 0 1	0 10 9	0 1 4	0 14 8	1 0 1	0 10 9	0 1 4	0 14 8	5 11 8	3 13 1	0 7 8	5 8 4
	ii	0 11 11	0 8 0	0 1 0	0 11 0	0 11 11	0 8 0	0 1 0	0 11 0	4 3 11	2 13 3	0 5 8	4 2 4
VII	i	0 11 11	0 8 0	0 1 0	0 11 0	0 11 11	0 8 0	0 1 0	0 11 0	4 3 11	2 13 3	0 5 8	4 2 4
	ii	0 6 11	0 4 8	0 0 7	0 7 5	0 6 11	0 4 8	0 0 7	0 7 5	3 6 9	2 4 6	0 4 7	3 3 5
VIII	i	0 6 11	0 4 8	0 0 7	0 7 5	0 6 11	0 4 8	0 0 7	0 7 5	3 6 9	2 4 6	0 4 7	3 3 5
	ii	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 3 9	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 3 9	2 7 7	1 10 4	0 3 4	2 4 8

23. On examining the fractional sums in columns 6, 10 and 14, it will be seen that though they are more than one-third of the net, they are all, with the exception of a few in the lowest classes, considerably less than half of it, while even in these exceptional cases they are well under 30 per cent. of the gross. I propose to adopt the rates as they stand with one modification. Mr. Morris would apply his wet rates indiscriminately to the first and second class villages, but as he states distinctly that the soil of the villages placed in the second class is very inferior to that of the first class villages, I think it will be only consistent to apply lower rates to the latter, the more especially as, under a system of combined land and water rates, they will virtually pay lower rates, and I have accordingly reduced the consolidated wet rates for this purpose. The consolidated wet rates will probably not be required at all for the lands to be irrigated from the Company's works, but they may be necessary for such portion of the present wet lands as will not come under their influence.

See Appendix B, 1, 2 and 3.

24. The rates are as follows, and, with reference to the Order of the 16th June, the rates formed by adding to the dry rates a water rate of 4 Rupees, are also given. It will be seen that in the superior soils there is no great difference between the consolidated Assessment and the dry rates plus the water rate, except in the Loamy Regar, the superiority of which, under irrigation, causes the Assessment, under the former system, to exceed the latter; but that in the inferior sorts the consolidated rates are much lower than the two rates combined. These variations are unavoidable with a uniform water rate.

Soils. Main Series.	Soils. Sub-divisions.	Soils. Sorts.	Dry rates per Acre. 1st Class villages. Rs.	A.	Dry rates per Acre. 2nd Class villages. Rs.	A.	Wet rates per Acre. Consolidated rates for 1st Class villages. Rs.	A.	Wet rates per Acre. Consolidated rates for 2nd Class villages. Rs.	A.	Wet rates per Acre. Dry rates + 4 Rupees water rate for 1st Class villages. Rs.	A.	Wet rates per Acre. Dry rates + 4 Rupees water rate for 2nd Class villages. Rs.	A.
Permanently improved.	II	i	3	8	3	0	8	0	7	0	7	8	7	0
Regar … …	Pure. III	i	2	8	2	0	6	8	5	8	6	8	6	0
		ii	1	8	1	4	5	8	4	8	5	8	5	4
		iii	1	0	0	12	4	8	3	8	5	0	4	12
		iv	0	8	0	8	3	0	2	8	4	8	4	8
	Loamy. IV	i	1	8	1	4	7	0	6	0	5	8	5	4
		ii	1	0	0	12	6	0	5	0	5	0	4	12
		iii	0	8	0	8	5	0	4	0	4	8	4	8
	Sandy. V	i	1	0	0	12	6	0	5	0	5	0	4	12
		ii	0	8	0	8	4	8	3	8	4	8	4	8
		iii	0	4	0	4	3	0	2	8	4	4	4	4
Red … …	Pure. VI	i	1	0	1	0	6	0	5	0	5	0	5	0
		ii	0	12	0	12	4	8	3	8	4	12	4	12
	Loamy. VII	i	0	12	0	12	4	8	3	8	4	12	4	12
		ii	0	8	0	8	3	8	3	0	4	8	4	8
	Sandy. VIII	i	0	8	0	8	3	8	3	0	4	8	4	8
		ii	0	4	0	4	2	8	2	8	4	4	4	4

	Dry rates merged.		Consolidated Wet rates merged.		Dry + 4 Rupees water rate merged.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
1	3	8	8	0	7	8
2	3	0	7	0	7	0
3	2	8	6	8	6	8
4	2	0	6	0	6	0
5	1	8	5	8	5	8
6	1	4	5	0	5	4
7	1	0	4	8	5	0
8	0	12	4	0	4	12
9	0	8	3	8	4	8
10	0	4	3	0	4	4
11	...	...	2	8	...	...

25. The following Table compares the rates now proposed for first class villages with those adopted in the Godavery, and proposed in the Kistna and Trichinopoly Districts. It should however be borne in mind that in the case of Kurnool a distinct addition of 8·17 per cent. has been made to the rates on account of the cesses, whereas in the other districts, no such addition was made, though the rates being on a maximum scale were considered to include two per cent. for a Road fund.

Class.	Sort.	Dry rates. Godavery.		Kistna.		Trichinopoly.		Kurnool.		Wet rates. Godavery.		Kistna.		Trichinopoly.		Kurnool.	
		Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
II	i	5	0	3	8	3	4	3	8	7	0	6	0	8	0	8	0
III	i	4	0	2	8	1	12	2	8	6	0	4	8	6	0	6	8
	ii	3	0	2	0	1	4	1	8	5	0	3	8	5	0	5	8
	iii	1	8	1	4	0	6	1	0	3	0	2	8	3	0	4	8
	iv	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0
IV	i	3	0	2	0	2	12	1	8	7	0	5	0	7	0	7	0
	ii	2	4	1	8	1	12	1	0	6	0	4	0	6	0	6	0
	iii	1	0	1	0	0	10	0	8	4	0	3	0	3	8	5	0
V	i	2	4	1	8	1	4	1	0	5	0	3	8	5	0	6	0
	ii	1	12	1	0	0	14	0	8	3	8	2	8	4	8	4	8
	iii	1	0	0	10	0	6	0	4	2	8	2	0	3	0	3	0
VI	i	2	0	1	4	0	14	1	0	5	0	4	8	4	8	6	0
	ii	1	0	0	12	0	10	0	12	4	0	3	8	3	8	4	8
VII	i	1	0	0	12	1	12	0	12	6	8	4	0	6	0	4	8
	ii	0	8	0	8	0	14	0	8	5	0	3	0	4	8	3	8
VIII	i	0	12	0	8	0	14	0	8	5	0	3	0	4	8	3	8
	ii	0	6	0	4	0	6	0	4	3	8	2	8	3	0	2	8

26. I cannot support Mr. Morris' proposal to do away altogether with Class II. The effect would be to make Rupees 2-8 the highest dry rate in the district. Mr. Morris admits that great care has been taken to limit the land placed under the exceptional Class to that which is really permanently improved, and decidedly superior to the ordinary run of land, and Rupees 3-8 cannot be considered a very high maximum rate to be applied to a limited area; moreover I am about to make a recommendation, which if approved, will relieve the greater part of the land which has been so classed from the payment of anything but a dry rate, and there is therefore the less reason for granting any further reduction in the latter.

27. In para. 93 et. seq. Mr. Morris proposes to make a reduction in favor of certain wet lands aggregating 3,787 acres, which are watered by artificial appliances. From Appendices V 1 and 2, it is seen that the whole of this area is under wells, which no doubt are the 1,231 Government wells, alluded to in para. 43. They are called Government wells, but it is not very likely that the old Kurnool Native Government would go to the expense of digging them for the Ryots. In para. 32, Extract Minutes of Consultation, 15th February 1858, No. 191, the Government approved the Board's proposal that all wells should be considered as part and parcel of the land in which they are situated, unless it be proved that they were sunk at Government expense. Unless therefore this proof be forthcoming, the correct course in the present case would appear to be to assess the land as dry. In the absence of the necessary information, I am unable to recommend definitely the adoption of this course, but I propose to make further inquiry, and should the result show that there is no proof of the wells having been sunk at the cost of the State, I recommend that the dry Assessment only be imposed. Should a wet Assessment be imposed, I consider that the application of the consolidated wet rates, reduced by 1 Rupee in each case, will be preferable to the dry rates plus a 3 Rupees water rate as recommended by Mr. Morris. If the lands are assessed as dry, they will pay a total sum of Rupees 11,704; if as wet, Rupees 25,113.

Survey Areas.—28. Finding that in 25 villages for which the Survey Department has been able to furnish areas, there is an average increase over the Revenue areas of rather more than 10 per cent. Mr. Morris estimates the increase to be discovered by the Survey in the district generally at 11 per cent. and proposes to correct his calculations of financial results accordingly, except in irrigated lands where he would add only 5 per cent. The areas of 11 more villages have been furnished since the report was written, making a total of 36 villages, and the average increase on the whole is 10 per cent. as shown in the annexed Statement. So far as the general results are concerned, Mr. Morris' estimate will probably prove correct, but, on reference to the detailed Statement in Appendix T, it is seen that in individual villages the difference found by Survey varies greatly, ranging from a decrease of 28 per cent. to an increase of 46 per cent. In three villages only, out of the 36, however, is there a decrease.

Taluks.	No. of villages.	As per Karnams' accounts. Acres.	Square miles.	As per Survey. Acres.	Square miles.	Increase of Area in square miles.	Per centage.
Ramalakota	31	84,219	132	93,172	146	14	11
Nundikotkur	5	8,989	14	9,954	15	1	7
Total...	36	93,208	146	1,03,126	161	15	10

Financial Results.—29. The following Statement shows the financial results of applying the proposed dry rates to the occupied and waste Government dry land, and the consolidated wet rates to the occupied and waste Government irrigated land in the several taluks. The area to which the rates are applied has been increased for excess expected by Survey, 11 per cent. in the dry, and 5 per cent. in the wet land as proposed in the last para. The second class rates proposed in para. 23, have been applied to the wet land in the second class villages, and in the case of the lands under wells the consolidated rates have been reduced by one Rupee per acre. Should the recommendation made in para. 27 however be adopted, and the well lands be assessed as dry, Rupees 14,264 will have to be deducted from the total of Rupees 87,583 given in column 9.

Taluks.	Occupied.			Waste.			Total.		
	Extent.	Assess-ment.	Average rate per Acre.	Extent.	Assess-ment.	Average rate per Acre.	Extent.	Assess-ment.	Average rate per Acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Acres.	RS.	RS. A. P.	Acres.	RS.	RS. A. P.	Acres.	RS.	RS. A. P.
				Dry.					
Ramalakota...	1,90,756	1,56,632	0 13 2	40,475	20,989	0 8 4	2,31,231	1,77,621	0 12 3
Nundikotkur.	1,66,656	1,80,067	1 1 3	62,624	37,945	0 9 8	2,29,280	2,18,012	0 15 3
Nundial ...	1,32,116	1,57,582	1 3 1	14,188	9,134	0 10 4	1,46,304	1,66,716	1 2 3
Sirwel ...	1,30,249	1,55,601	1 3 1	12,777	9,773	0 12 3	1,43,026	1,65,374	1 2 6
Total...	6,19,777	6,49,882	1 0 9	1,30,064	77,841	0 9 7	7,49,841	7,27,723	0 15 6
				Irrigated.					
Ramalakota...	2,746	14,084	5 2 1	581	2,302	3 15 5	3,327	16,386	4 14 10
Nundikotkur..	4,005	25,370	6 5 4	424	2,654	6 4 2	4,429	28,024	6 5 3
Nundial ...	3,224	20,643	6 6 5	160	955	5 15 6	3,384	21,598	6 6 1
Sirwel ...	3,164	21,128	6 10 10	77	447	5 12 11	3,241	21,575	6 10 6
Total...	13,139	81,225	6 2 11	1,242	6,358	5 1 11	14,381	87,583	6 1 5

30. I have no data on which to estimate the proportion of the present irrigated area which may hereafter be watered from the Company's works, and I cannot, therefore, show separately the effect of applying the consolidated wet rates to the portion which will not, and the dry and wet rates combined, to the portion which will be so watered. To show as desired by Government the effect of applying a water rate to the dry rates in comparison with the consolidated wet Assessment, I must assume that the whole area will come under the influence of the works. The following Statement makes the comparison for the land in occupation, and it will be seen that the difference between the two modes of assessing the present irrigated area is only Rupees 2,704. The water Assessment given in column 5 is calculated at the rate of 4 Rupees on the whole area, including the well lands, for even the latter, if irrigated from the canal, will receive the water direct from it, and will need no allowance on account of artificial appliances.

Taluks.		On the principle of a consolidated wet Assessment.		On the principle of a separate water Assessment.		
		Extent.	Consolidated wet Assessment.	Dry Assessment on area in column 2.	Water Assessment at Rupees 4 on area in column 2.	Total Assessment.
1		2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1	Ramalakota	2,746	14,084	3,705	10,984	14,689
2	Nundikotkur ...	4,005	25,370	8,08	16,020	24,103
3	Nundial	3,224	20,643	6,700	12,896	19,596
4	Sirwel	3,164	21,128	7,477	12,656	20,133
	Total...	13,139	81,225	25,965	52,556	78,521

31. The average rates per acre in the several taluks, both according to the Revenue accounts for Fusly 1270, and according to the new Settlement, are shown in the appended Statement. The particulars are given for both cultivated and waste, and in the case of the wet land, on both systems of Assessment.

Taluks.	Dry.			Irrigated.				
	Average rate per acre on cultivation as per Jamabundy accounts of Fusly 1270.	Do. as per proposed rates on area in occupation.	Do. on waste.	Average rate per acre on cultivation as per Jamabundy accounts of Fusly 1270.	Do. as per proposed consolidated wet rates on area in occupation.	Do. on waste.	Do. as per dry plus water rate of Rupees 4 on area in occupation.	Do. do. on waste.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ramalakota......	0 13 8	0 13 2	0 8 4	5 7 7	5 2 1	3 15 5	5 5 7	4 11 1
Nudikotkur...	1 0 10	1 1 3	0 9 8	6 2 5	6 5 4	6 4 2	6 0 3	5 7 3
Nundial...... ...	1 5 11	1 3 1	0 10 4	9 6 9	6 6 5	5 15 6	6 1 3	5 10 4
Sirwel.........	1 3 6	1 3 1	0 12 3	7 8 10	6 10 10	5 12 11	6 5 10	5 12 1
	1 1 6	1 0 9	0 9 7	7 2 5	6 2 11	5 1 11	5 15 7	5 2 3

32. The area falling under each money rate in each taluk and the Assessment thereon are shown in the annexed Statement.

Money rates. RS	A.	Ramalakota. Extent.	Ramalakota. Assessment.	Nundikotkur. Extent.	Nundikotkur. Assessment	Nundial. Extent.	Nundial. Assessment.	Sirwel. Extent.	Sirwel. Assessment.	Total. Extent.	Total. Assessment.	Percentage of area under each Money rate.
		Acres.	RS.	Acres.	RS.	Acres. Dry.	RS.	Acres.	RS.	Acres.	RS.	Acres.
3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	8	951	2,377	10,618	26,545	12,670	31,675	9,018	22,545	33,257	83,142	5
2	0	3,481	6,962	...	...	1,302	2,604	...	...	4,783	9,566	1
1	8	9,274	13,911	48,760	73,140	40,864	61,296	54,063	81,094	1,52,961	2,29,441	25
1	4	32,643	40,804	...	...	6,294	7,868	...	...	38,937	48,672	6
1	0	19,394	19,394	56,081	56,081	35,680	35,680	38,271	38,271	1,49,426	1,49,426	24
0	12	57,605	43,204	2,802	2,102	8,547	6,410	2,039	1,529	70,993	53,245	12
0	8	52,512	26,256	40,402	20,201	21,438	10,719	21,788	10,894	1,36,140	68,070	22
0	4	14,896	3,724	7,993	1,998	5,321	1,330	5,070	1,268	33,280	8,320	5
...	...	1,90,756	1,56,632	1,66,656	1,80,067	1,32,116	1,57,582	1,30,249	1,55,601	6,19,777	6,49,882	100
						Irrigated.						
8	0	...	...	83	664	161	1,288	59	472	303	2,424	2
7	0	244	1,708	1,927	13,489	1,118	7,826	2,063	14,441	5,352	37,464	41
6	8	...	...	262	1,703	931	6,052	425	2,762	1,618	10,517	12
6	0	715	4,290	804	4,824	404	2,424	329	1,974	2,252	13,512	17
5	8	216	1,188	342	1,881	381	2,096	164	902	1,103	6,067	9
5	0	722	3,610	367	1,835	48	240	48	240	1,185	5,925	9
4	8	196	882	208	936	92	414	72	324	568	2,556	4
4	0	416	1,664	1	4	2	8	...	...	419	1,676	3
3	8	140	490	3	10	75	263	3	10	221	773	2
3	0	32	96	8	24	6	18	1	3	47	141	...
2	2	59	147	...	...	5	13	...	...	64	160	1
2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	8	6	9	...	...	1	1	...	...	7	10	...
...	..	2,746	14,084	4,005	25,370	3,224	20,643	3,164	21,128	13,139	81,225	100

33. The next Statement compares the proposed Settlement, both on the principle of a consolidated, and of a separate wet Assessment, with the Jamabundy beriz of Fusly 1270. In the case of the dry lands, the results, as given by Mr. Morris in para. 102, remain unaltered, the total increase over the old Assessment being Rupees 48,674 or about 8·09 per cent, being very nearly the addition made on account of the Road fund and Village Servants' Fee Fund. Deducting those two cesses, the result of the new Settlement is a decrease of ¾ per cent. In the wet lands, the result of the new Settlement differs slightly from that given by Mr. Morris in para. 104, owing to my modification of the rates for second class villages. The Jamabundy beriz for Fusly 1270 was Rupees 86,891, the proposed Assessment Rupees 81,225 or a decrease of 7 per cent. If however the percentage added on account of the two cesses above named be deducted from the total Assessment, the actual decrease becomes Rupees 12,302 or 14 per cent. For the whole area, both dry and irrigated, the increase over the Jamabundy beriz of Fusly 1270 is 6 per cent. which, however, if the percentage of 8·17 is deducted, is converted into a decrease of 2 per cent. The results, supposing a separate land and water rate to be applied to the irrigated area, are but slightly different.

	Taluks.		As per Jamabundy accounts of Fusly 1270. Extent.	As per Jamabundy accounts of Fusly 1270. Assessment.	As per new Settlement on the principle of a consolidated wet Assessment for irrigated lands. Extent.	As per new Settlement on the principle of a consolidated wet Assessment for irrigated lands. Assessment.	Comparison. Extent Cols. 4 and 2.	Comparison. Assessment Cols. 5 and 3.	Comparison. Percentage.	As per new Settlement on the principle of land + water Assessment for irrigated lands. Assessment.	Comparison. Cols. 3 and 9.	Comparison. Percentage
	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Acres.	RS.	Acres.	RS.	Acres.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1	Ramalakota...	Dry.........	1,68,968	1,44,094	1,90,756	1,56,632	+ 21,788	+ 12,538	9	1,56,632	+ 12,538	9
		Irrigated....	2,569	14,055	2,746	14,084	+ 177	+ 29	...	14,689	+ 634	4
		Total...	1,71,537	1,58,149	1,93,502	1,70,716	+ 21,965	+ 12,567	8	1,71,321	+ 13,172	8
2	Nundikotkur...	Dry.........	1,49,411	1,57,555	1,66,656	1,80,067	+ 17,245	+ 22,512	14	1,80,067	+ 22,512	14
		Irrigated....	3,686	22,666	4,005	25,370	+ 319	+ 2,704	12	24,103	+ 1,437	6
		Total....	1,53,097	1,80,221	1,70,661	2,05,437	+ 17,564	+ 25,216	14	2,04,170	+ 23,949	13
3	Nundial...	Dry.........	1,16,500	1,59,698	1,32,116	1,57,582	+ 15,616	— 2,116	1	1,57,582	— 2,116	1
		Irrigated....	3,020	28,466	3,224	20,643	+ 204	— 7,823	27	19,596	— 8,870	31
		Total....	1,19,520	1,88,164	1,35,340	1,78,225	+ 15,820	— 9,939	5	1,77,178	— 10,986	6
4	Sirwel...	Dry.........	1,15,005	1,39,861	1,30,249	1,55,601	+ 15,244	+ 15,740	11	1,55,601	+ 15,740	11
		Irrigated....	2,874	21,704	3,164	21,128	+ 290	— 576	3	20,133	— 1,571	7
		Total. ...	1,17,879	1,61,565	1,33,413	1,76,729	+ 15,534	+ 15,164	9	1,75,734	+ 14,169	9
	Total.........	Dry.........	5,49,884	6,01,208	6,19,777	6,49,882	+ 69,893	+ 48,674	8	6,49,882	+ 48,674	8
		Irrigated...	12,149	86,891	13,139	81,225	+ 990	— 5,666	7	78,521	— 8,370	9
		Total....	5,62,033	6,88,099	6,32,916	7,31,107	+ 70,883	+ 43,008	6	7,28,403	+ 40,304	6

34. The following Statement compares the proposed Settlement with the average settled demand of the last 20 years in the four taluks of Kurnool proper.

Proposed Settlement on the principle of a consolidated wet Assessment for irrigated lands.	Proposed Settlement on the principle of a separate water Assessment for irrigated lands.	Jamabundy beriz of Fusly 1270.	Average settled demand of the last 20 years from Fusly 1252 to Fusly 1271.	Highest demand during the same period, Fusly 1271.	Lowest demand during the same period, Fusly 1253.
1	2	3	4	5	6
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
7,31,107	7,28,403	6,88,099	6,27,316	69,99,896	4,91,510

35. In paras. 110 to 115, Mr. Morris discusses the mode in which the Irrigation Company's share is to be credited to them, on the assumption that the consolidated wet Assessment has been finally decided on, and suggests that, with the view of getting over the many difficulties which the payment to the Company of a varying rate would involve, the Government should settle with the Company by giving them a fixed rate per acre, notwithstanding that they levy from the Ryots a consolidated wet Assessment. The consolidated wet Assessment will probably not now be imposed under the views expressed by the Secretary of State in his Despatch of the 30th March 1863, No. 9, and again repeated in para. 5 of his Despatch of the 30th May last, No. 27. Indeed its imposition would be clearly incompatible with the terms of Sections 13, 14 and 15 of the Contract made between the Secretary of State in Council and the Company, and dated 3rd June last; but had it been determined on, I believe that the adoption of the identical plan suggested by Mr. Morris, was contemplated by Government. The water rate if adopted for the Government land will also doubtless be applied to Inams. I need not advert to the arguments brought forward in paras. 116 to 124 in favor of a uniform water rate, that plan having been virtually determined on.

SECOND CROP.—36. In para. 125 et seq., Mr. Morris discusses at some length the subject of second crop, and the mode in which it should hereafter be assessed. His remarks however refer exclusively to second crop raised by water to be supplied by the Irrigation Company and having (para. 141 excepted), been written before the receipt of the Order of the 16th June, are in support of the imposition, as a second crop rate, of the difference between the dry and the consolidated wet rates. If a water rate is adopted for the first crop, the same principle will doubtless be applied also to the second crop. The extent to which second crops may hereafter be cultivated under the Canal is, at present, a matter of utter uncertainty, and no estimate can be made of the Revenue that may be derived therefrom. In the Godavery and Kistna Deltas, the Government decided that the charge for water for a second crop, should be the same as that for a first crop, viz., Rupees 3. In their Order of the 24th May 1862, No. 1,150, the Government sanctioned, as a temporary measure, for Kurnool, a water rate of Rupees 3 for each crop, afterwards modified, by the Order of the 18th August 1862, No. 1,751, to Rupees 4 for the first crop, Rupees 2 for the second, or Rupees 5 for both. In his letter, to the Consulting Engineer, of the 21st November 1862, No. 707, the Agent to the Company stated that the Directors agreed to accept, as a temporary measure, a water rate of Rupees 4 for the first crop, and Rupees 2 for the second, or Rupees 5 for both. From the Proceedings of Government, dated 24th March 1863, it is gathered that the Company's Chief Engineer objected to the rate fixed for second crop, which he urged should be Rupees 4 instead of Rupees 2, and also to the consolidated rate of 5 Rupees for both crops. As however both Colonel Cotton and the Consulting Engineer were of opinion that there was no immediate necessity to fix the second crop rate, since no second crops couldbe cultivated till the construction of reservoirs, the very sites of which had not been selected,

the Government postponed the consideration of the question, merely fixing the first crop rate at Rupees 4.

37. In the last Government Order on the subject, dated 7th October 1863, No. 1,835, directing the publication of a notification regarding the water rate, the question of the rate to be imposed for a second crop is still left open. Even now the matter does not press for decision, for as there can be no second crop till the reservoirs are constructed, and as their sites have not yet been fixed on, it is not likely that there can be any second crop cultivation next season. Mr. Morris argues that a water rate for second crop of Rupees 4, will easily be borne and willingly paid by the people; but this, I must say, I greatly doubt. It will amount in most cases to much more than half the total Assessment on the first crop. It may be quite true that it will not pay the Company to supply the water at a lower charge, if they have to maintain extensive reservoirs for the purpose, but it does not follow that it will be worth the Ryot's while to pay it.

38. Mr. Morris has, however, omitted to allude to the mode in which the lands, which now produce two crops and which may not come under the influence of the Company's works, should be treated. From Appendix B B. to his report it is seen that there are at present 3,538 acres so cultivated, but of this area it appears that 2,417 acres are watered by artificial appliances from wells, and will consequently come under the recommendation made by me in para. 27. There will remain then only 1,121 acres to be disposed of. In Trichinopoly, the Board supported Mr. Newill's proposal to add one-third to the single crop rates to obtain a consolidated double crop Assessment for the lands producing two crops under the Cavery irrigation, and to add one-fourth for the same purpose to the single crop rates in the lands under tanks. From para. 44 of Mr. Morris' report, it is seen that the supply from which the second crop land in Kurnool receives its water, is abundant and unfailing, and that the cultivation is most profitably carried on. I may therefore safely propose the imposition on this land, the area of which is extremely limited, of a consolidated rate to be formed by adding one-third to the single crop rates.

AVAILABLE SOURCES FOR EVENTUAL INCREASE OF REVENUE.—39. The following Statement shows the area of waste land which has been demarcated and classified in the several taluks, and the Assessment thereon. The irrigable waste entered, is the area irrigable from present sources, and the effect of applying the consolidated wet rates is given as well as that of adopting the combined land and water rates. The difference between the two, it will be observed, is inappreciable.

	Taluks.	On the principle of a consolidated wet Assessment on irrigable lands.						On the principle of water Assessment on irrigable lands.			
		Dry Waste.		Irrigable Waste.		Total.		Dry and Water Assessment on irrigable lands.			Total Dry with land plus water Assessment.
		Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Consolidated wet Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Dry Assessment on irrigable waste.	Water Assessment on irrigable waste.	Total.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Acres.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ramalakota	40,475	20,989	581	2,302	41,055	23,291	405	2,324	2,729	23,718
2	Nundikotkur......	62,624	37,945	424	2,654	63,048	40,599	616	1,696	2,312	40,257
3	Nundial...........	14,188	9,134	160	955	14,349	10,089	259	640	899	10,083
4	Sirwel...............	12,777	9,773	77	447	12,854	10220	135	308	443	10,216
	Total......	1,30,064	77,841	1,242	6,358	1,31,306	84,199	1,415	4,968	6,383	84,224

40. Besides the waste land demarcated and classified in detail, there are extensive patches of waste within the village boundaries which have been marked in large blocks, but have not been classified or assessed. No estimate therefore can be made of the amount of Revenue which may eventually be derived from them. The approximate area of these patches is 70,000 acres. This is exclusive of the area comprised by the Erramalla and Nallamalla hill ranges.

AMOUNT OF WATER RATE TO BE LEVIED ON LANDS IRRIGATED FROM THE COMPANY'S WORKS.—41. As already stated in para. 11, I do not think it will be safe, in the face of the estimate made by the Company's Officers, that they will only be able to irrigate 1,89,020 acres, to accept the figures given by Mr. Morris, and to anticipate that 2,25,618 acres of Government land and 1,47,932 of Inam, total 3,73,550 acres, will pay water rate. There will be no object, therefore, in my showing the effect of applying the consolidated wet rates to the area given by Mr. Morris, and I am unable to apply them to the area given by the Company's Officers, since the classification of the land forming that area is not known. It will suffice, for the present, to state that, supposing the estimate of the area to be watered which has been made by the Company's Officers to be correct, the produce for the first crop at 4 Rupees per acre will be Rupees 7,56,080.

42. The water rate, on the irrigated area, will, under para. 4 of the Order of Government of the 10th May 1862, No. 1,036, be collected by the Government Officers, and, after deducting a reasonable charge for cost of collection, will be credited to the Company. I have not been called upon to express any opinion on the percentage to be so deducted, and the matter will doubtless be arranged by Government in communication with the Board and the Company's Agent. Neither does it appear within my province to touch upon the arrangement to be made with the Company regarding the terms on which such portion of the existing irrigation of the district as may lie in the course of their works, should be made over to them. This subject is, I observe by the Proceedings of Government of the 25th April 1863, No. 712, and 13th June 1863, No. 1,033, still under consideration.

INTRODUCTION OF THE NEW SETTLEMENT.—43. I have stated above, in para. 3, that though the Survey areas are not available for our calculations of results, they will be furnished before the Settlement is actually introduced. During my late visit to Kurnool, I ascertained the following particulars: Up to the end of August, the areas of 36 villages, viz., 31 in Ramalakota, and 5 in Nundikotkur, had been furnished by the Survey Department. The Deputy Superintendent anticipates being able to supply, by the end of January, the areas of 82 more villages in the same taluks, making a total of 118 villages, of which 72 are supposed to be irrigable. The total number of villages in the four taluks is 371, so that by the date above mentioned, the Settlement Department will be in possession of the areas for nearly one-third of the district. This tract will, I hope, embrace all villages which there is any prospect of the Company being able to water next season, and the Settlement may be introduced and explained to the Ryots in it, so as to come into force from the 1st July 1864. I inquired the extent to which areas could be supplied up to the end of January, as I considered that two months would be required for the calculation of the Assessment, the preparation of Asamiwar accounts, and of the extracts therefrom to be issued to the Ryots; and two months more for the Ryots to deliberate on the extent of their future holdings. I was under the impression that the latest date for relinquishing land was the same in Kurnool as in the Godavery, viz., the 31st May. I now find that it is the 15th July. The additional time thus gained will however be little more than sufficient for the distribution to the Ryots of the tickets or extracts above mentioned. For these reasons I request that the orders of Government on the present proposal may be passed in time to be in the hands of the Officer in charge of the Settlement party by the 31st January next.

44. It will be necessary to vest the Officer introducing the Settlement, with discretionary power to impose the new Assessment gradually in cases where the increase is large. I would here remark, however, that the particulars given by Mr. Morris in para. 109, and worked out in detail in Appendix Y, cannot be relied on. They are based on the Revenue areas without allowing for any increase by Survey, and the number of villages and percentages of increase and decrease will be altogether altered when the true areas are known, as will be at once seen on reference to Appendix T.

OPINION OF THE COLLECTOR ON THE PROPOSED SETTLEMENT.—45. Since writing the above I have received a letter (appended) from the Collector of Kurnool, dated the 17th instant, No. 315, containing his views on the proposed Settlement. It will be as satisfactory to the Board and Government as it is to myself, to find that so experienced a Revenue Officer as Mr. Minchin, concurs generally in the proposals which have been made and considers the rates of Assessment, moderate and fair. I may briefly remark on a few of the points touched on in his letter. Mr. Minchin doubts whether the rates proposed for the poorer Red soils may not in some cases prove too high, and Deputy Collector Ragoonadha Row shares this doubt with him. The rates proposed for these soils are not high when compared with those adopted in other districts, as will be seen from the table given at para. 25. It is possible that a portion of the area classed under VII. ii. may be too poor to bear the rate of 8 Annas which has been allotted to it, but at the same time I would observe that, that rate is only 2 Annas higher than the lowest proposed by Mr. Bayley for the Red soils (see Selections No. VIII of 1854, page 22.) Mr. Bayley's rates for the red soils were

Appendix B.

Rupee	1	0	0
"	0	12	0
"	0	8	0
"	0	6	0

The Board will remember that this point was brought forward when the Inam Commissioner proposed to have only two rates for the Red soils in Kurnool, viz., 8 Annas and 4 Annas. In para. 5 of his letter to Government, dated 28th March 1861, No. 529, recorded in their Proceedings of the 9th April following, No. 789, Mr. Newill writes, "I should deprecate "very large tracts of land being assessed at so low a rate as 4 Annas an "acre, which is about the price of two days' labor of one man in the year for the acre. If land "will not bear to be taxed with more than this proportion of the value of an individual's labor "for the whole year, its cultivation can scarcely be profitable and had better be left alone; but "this is not likely to be the case in any extensive tracts. In the general scheme of Assessment "for the Trichinopoly District, so low a rate as 4 Annas will not occur at all." On reference to Appendix U of the Deputy Director's Report, I find that out of an area of 42,351 acres of occupied land which consists of the poorer Red soils, 18,416 acres have been assessed at 4 Annas, and 23,938 acres at 8 Annas. In deference to the opinion expressed by Mr. Minchin, I would propose that the Officer introducing the Settlement be vested with discretion to assess at the lower rate such portion of the last mentioned tract as he may consider on further inquiry, and in communication with the Collector, to be too poor to bear the higher rate. Even supposing the 4 Annas rate to be applied to the whole of that tract, the Revenue to be foregone would not amount to Rupees 6,000.

Commissioner's letter to Government, dated 12th November No. 420.
Proceedings of Govt. 7th December 1860, No. 2,330 and 16th February 1861, No. 375.

46. In para. 17 Mr. Minchin advocates the immediate imposition of the whole of the new Assessment, even in cases where it involves a large increase over the old. As far as equity is concerned there can be no doubt that the whole may be fairly demanded, but, in the Godavery District, it was considered politic to impose the increase gradually where it was large, and the Director and the Board concurred in recommending the adoption of a similar course in the Kistna District.

Director's letter, 12th October 1861, No. 1,517, Para. 32.
Board's Proceedings, 17th October 1862, No. 6,927, Para. 42.

47. I think that in paras. 22 and 23, Mr. Minchin has shown good cause for treating such portion of the existing irrigation, as may not be transferred to the Company, in the same manner as the irrigation under their works. The area affected is limited, the difference between

the effect of applying the consolidated rate or the separate land and water rates is very slight, and the advantages of a uniform system undoubted.

48. The recommendation made above in para. 27 derives great additional force from the remarks in para. 25 of the Collector's letter. Under the positive assurance now given that the wells were constructed at private expense, I trust that the Board will recommend the abandonment at once of all extra charge for water on lands irrigated from them.

49. Mr. Minchin proposes that half the water rate that may hereafter be fixed should be charged on land where the water is raised from rivers or from the Company's canal by artificial appliances. The area so watered from river channels is very small; that to be so watered from the Company's works is at present unknown. In the Godavery three-fourths of the full water rate is levied on land similarly situated, but it was never supposed that the reduction covered the additional expense incurred by the Ryot. I do not object to the half rate now proposed, but, as the question involves the price of the water, it must apparently be settled in accordance with the provisions of the contract deed.

CONCLUSION.—50. I cannot conclude this report without adverting to the very heavy loss which the Government and the Department have sustained in the death of the able Deputy Director, on whose laborious investigations and inquiries the present proposals are based. From his first appointment to the Department in 1860, Mr. Morris threw his whole heart and soul into his work, to which he has ever since devoted himself with untiring energy and zeal, a zeal which he has ever done his best to instil into his subordinates. In him the Government have lost an Officer of high promise, whose place it will indeed be difficult to fill. To show the estimation in which he was held by high and low, I annex, in the margin, a graceful obituary notice by the Collector of Kurnool which appeared in the Government Gazette of that district of the 17th instant.

NOTICE.

It is with deep regret that the Collector announces the death from Cholera, of F. W. Morris, Esq., Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, which mournful event took place in Kurnool on the morning of the 16th October.

His labours for the Settlement of the taluks of Kurnool proper have been completed, and the Ryots of those taluks will obtain the benefit of his assiduous discharge of duty, if the proposals brought forward by him, receive the sanction of the Government. His death is an irreparable loss both for them and the Government he served, and his memory will be affectionately remembered by the people in connection with the important work, which he lived to mature, but not to introduce.

The crowd that followed his remains to their last resting place, was some token of the respect entertained for his memory by all classes in Kurnool.

(Signed) J. I. MINCHIN,
Collector.

17th October 1863.

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

R. E. MASTER,

Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement.

LIST OF APPENDICES.

A. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, Statements showing the Ayacut and extent of land occupied and unoccupied in Kurnool Proper.

B. Statement showing Demand, Collection, Remission and Balance of the Land Revenue in Kurnool Proper from Faslis 1249 to 1271.

C. 1, and 2, Statements showing the "Guttakammi" and "Guttajasti" in Kurnool Proper from Faslis 1252 to 1269.

D. Statement showing the population and the number of houses in Kurnool Proper in Fasli 1271.

E. Do. showing Agricultural Statistics in Kurnool Proper for Fasli 1271.

F. Comparative Statement of Population and Agricultural Statistics for past Faslis.

G. The Rent Roll of Fasli 1271 in Kurnool Proper.

H. Statement showing the seasons of the different crops.

I. Do. showing the extent of cultivation under tanks.

J. Do. showing the Ayacut and cultivation under channels in Fasli 1270 in Kurnool Proper.

K. Do. showing the Ayacut and cultivation under wells for Fasli 1270 in Kurnool Proper.

L. 1, and 2, Map and Statement giving a rough estimate of land irrigable by the Irrigation Company's Canal in Kurnool Proper.

M. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, Maps and Statements showing the area of each class of soil according to the classification in the 1st and 2nd class villages, distinguishing Government and Inam land in Kurnool Proper.

N. Statement showing the extent of different crops cultivated, and their proportion in Fasli 1265.

O. 1, 2, and 3, Do. showing the grain values proposed, and those derived from different sources in Kurnool Proper.

P. Do. showing the commutation prices in Kurnool Proper.

Q. 1, and 2, Statements showing the cultivation expenses on one acre of land in Kurnool Proper.

R. 1, 2, and 3, Statements shewing the gross and net value, half of the net and 30 per cent of the gross on the dry land in the 1st and 2nd class villages.

S. Do. showing the extent of land placed under class II, and the effect of changing it to classes III i and IV i.

T. Comparative Statement of the Survey and Kurnums' areas in Kurnool Proper.

U. Financial results on the dry lands in Kurnool Proper.

V. 1, and 2, Statement showing the Financial results on the wet lands in Kurnool Proper.

W. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, Comparative Statement of the old and new assessment.

X. Statement showing the extent of land under each money rate in Kurnool Proper.

Y. Do. showing the number of villages and the extent of increase and decrease of assessment in them according to proposed rates in Kurnool Proper.

Z. Statement showing the approximate area of certain irrigable portions in Kurnool Proper together with charge of water thereon.

AA. Statement showing the dry rate from which the effect of adding 3 Rupees water-rate, or 2¼ Rupees water-rate may be seen on lands irrigated by artificial appliances.

BB. Do. showing the extent of "Dofasl," or double crop land in Kurnool Proper.

CC. Do. showing the unoccupied area and assessment thereon as per proposed rates and averages in Kurnool Proper.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

A

No. 593/212.

Revenue Settlement Office,
Kurnool District.
Camp Kurnool, *4th July* 1863.

From F. W. MORRIS, Esq.,
Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement,
Kistna and Kurnool Districts,

To R. E. MASTER, Esq.,
Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement, Madsas.

Sir,

1. As the field operations of our Department have been finished in the portion of this District known as Kurnool Proper, I have the honor to submit a report containing proposals for the settlement of this tract of country.

Introductory Remarks.—2. Kurnool Proper is the extent of country which formerly constituted the Kurnool Jaghire and afterwards was formed into an Agency. According to the present arrangement of taluks, it consists of four: Ramalakota, Nundikotkur, Nundial and Sirwel. The present Collectorate of Kurnool consists of these four taluks together with four others, three of which formerly belonged to the Cuddapah District and one to Bellary. The whole of the circumstances of Kurnool Proper, its history, and its present settlement, are totally distinct from the rest of the District, and the four taluks which constitute it, are the only portions of this District which come under the operations of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company. I have therefore, in accordance with your instructions, made a pause at the close of the field work in this portion, and called the parties in at this juncture for the authorized recess. Before we can take the field again, we must receive the orders of Government concerning the next field of operations, and I take advantage of this interval, to submit this report for the settlement of the extent of country already operated on.

3. This District was taken up under the instructions of Government in May 1861, in order that the new Survey Settlement might be ready in time for the claims of Government and of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company to be clearly settled, before the latter commence to demand returns for their water. During the present year, Colonel Cotton, the Chief Engineer of the Company, reports that he will perhaps be able to bring water down the Canal nearly as far as Nagatur and to irrigate about 10,000 acres, if the land is prepared for wet cultivation. Although all possible expedition has been used of late in pushing on the field work in this District, it has been found impossible to get the settlement ready in time for introduction in the ensuing Fasli 1273. The Government have, therefore, decided that the assessment of land now dry, but which may be irrigated by the Company's water in Fasli 1273, shall be the present dry rate *plus* a water rate of 4 Rupees, and, to relieve the minds of persons wishing to commence wet cultivation now from any apprehensions regarding the permanent assessment in future, they have further guaranteed that, whatever the amount of the new assessment may be, persons, availing themselves of the Order of Government in the Revenue Department dated 9th February last, No. 283, to commence cultivation this year shall not be assessed beyond the present dry rate and a 4 Rupees water rate.

4. The present report is submitted with all despatch within a month of the receipt of the last returns of the field work, so that, in accordance with the wish of Government implied in their Order above quoted, the Survey Settlement may be introduced from the commencement of Fasli 1274 (1st July 1864). * I respectfully beg that final orders may be given me as early as possible, so that I may have time to go through the preliminary steps necessary to give effect to the settlement.

* In writing this, however, I forgot that the introduction of the settlement, after the receipt of the Government Orders, does not depend only on my efforts. It cannot of course be carried out until I receive the survey areas, and it is not likely that I shall receive those of the whole District, or even of all the villages irrigable by the Irrigation Company by the 1st of March next, for after that date, there will not be sufficient time to prepare the settlement accounts for villages received for introduction on the 1st July. It is probable, however, that we may be able to settle as many villages as the Company will water next year, before they commence to make any demand for their water. The remaining irrigated villages may be settled the next year, and the District finished in Fasli 1276 (July 1866).

5. With this *resumé* of the present circumstances of this District, I turn to the subject immediately before me.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE LOCALITY.—6. Kurnool Proper is an inland province. It is bounded on the south and west by the Districts of Cuddapah and Bellary, or the taluks lately transferred from those Districts, and the Banganapalli Estate. On the north, it is bounded by the Tumbudra and Kistna rivers, which separate it from the territory of His Highness the Nizam. There are five villages on the north of the Tumbudra which, however, are an exception to this rule, and belong to Kurnool, while three villages to the south belong to the Nizam's territory. In an old report of Mr. Blane, when he was Commissioner after the assumption of the country, dated 12th October 1841, it is stated that it is probable that the five villages to the north of the Tumbudra were given over to Kurnool because they were in immediate vicinity of the fort, which is partly commanded from the opposite bank of the river, and that the three villages were given over to the Nizam in compensation for them, though the latter are very inferior in value. On the east side, Kurnool Proper is bounded by the chain of hills, well known as the Eastern ghauts which separate it from the Cumbum and Markapur taluks (now also belonging to the Kurnool District), and the sea coast. Its extent according to present Revenue accounts, is about 2795·77 square miles. Out of this 636·25 square miles have been excluded from the survey limits and thrown into block with the Erramalla and Nallamalla Hills. The surveyed portion contains 2159·52 square miles, and consists of the following items:—

Vide Appendix A for further particulars.

(1.) 50·50 square miles of Agraharams.
(2.) 892·00 „ of land occupied by Ryots paying assessment to Government.
(3.) 686·46 „ of Inams.
(4.) 294·31 „ of culturable unoccupied land.
{ 184·93 Classified.
{ 109·38 Unclassified.
(5.) 245·92 „ of Poramboke (unculturable.)

GENERAL HISTORY.—7. The general history of the Kurnool Jaghire, before its assumption by the British Government, is well known and has been laid before Government in several reports. I will not therefore dwell long on it here, but I will cursorily pass over it, until we come to the British rule where its history developes itself into one of internal management of the country, the external events and changes (if I may be allowed the expression) being from that time of no importance.

8. The Kurnool Jaghire was conferred in A. D. 1651 by the Mogul Emperor, Aurungzebe, on Khizzer Khan, for military services rendered by him and his ancestors, who are an ancient Affghan family. Khizzer Khan was assassinated by his son, who, usurped the throne. On his death, his two brothers ruled the country conjointly, and on their demise, the son of the younger brother succeeded. This son, Ibrahim Khan by name, re-built and strengthened the fort of Kurnool. The country peaceably descended to his son and then to his grandson. This brings us down to the appearance of the European powers on the stage. In 1750, the grandson, Himmat Bahadur Khan accompanied Nazir Jung in his expedition to the Carnatic. Mozuffer Jung, NazirJung's nephew, better known to the natives by the name of Hidaget Moideen, succeeded his uncle as Subadar, and was a mere puppet in the hands of the French. The discontent of the Nawab Pathans broke out on their return to the Deccan, and in the memorable battle which took place at Rayachoti in 1751, the Subadar was killed by the Nawab of Kurnool, and the latter was cut to pieces by the infuriated soldiery of the former. Joining cause with the Nawab of Cuddapah, and the other Pathan Nawabs against a falling master, he very treacherously turned against Nazir Jung, and the latter was assassinated. The French then set up a Subadar of the Deccan of their own, Salabat Jung, who on his way back to Hyderabad with Bussy to assume the reins of Government, assaulted Kurnool and took it in 1752, massacring the Pathan garrison and many of the inhabitants. Salabat, satisfied with his slaughter during the assault, after a short time gave back the province to Munawar Khan, son of the late Nabob, as a Jaghire for a sum of money, the arrangement being brought about by the prudent management of the Dewan, who had accompanied Himmat Bahadur Khan in his expedition to the Carnatic. Munawar Khan quietly held possession of the country until another enemy appeared in the person of Hyder Ali, who levied a contribution of a lakh of Rupees on him. Munawar Khan, as a feudatory of the Nizam, sided with him and the English, and in 1790 sent a body of horse commanded by his third son Alif Khan to assist the allies in the seige of Seringapatam. He died that year after holding the Jaghire for 40 years, a long tenure in those troublesome times. The country was seized and held by Alif Khan, who took advantage of the absence of his two elder brothers to usurp the Jaghire.

9. On the 12th October 1800, the English concluded the treaty with his Highness the Nizam, in which the large tract of country to the south of the Tumbudra was given over to them, and they became the feudal superiors of Kurnool. Alif Khan was then on the musnud, and he continued to pay his Peshkush of a lakh of Rupees, with great regularity until his death, which occurred in 1815. His second son, called Muzuffer Khan, tried to seize the throne, but the English interfered and installed Munawar Khan, the eldest son and legitimate successor. Munawar Khan died after a mild, and for a Mussulman ruler, benignant reign of nine years. Then came Muzuffer Khan's turn again, and he very nearly gained by fair means, what he tried to acquire by foul nine years before, but he murdered his wife on his journey to take possession of the country, and was imprisoned for life in the Bellary District. The English Government then looked around for a ruler, and their choice fell on one Gulam Russul Khan, a favorite, but illegitimate son of Alif Khan, by a dancing girl. The choice was most unfortunate. He was a man of violent temper and foolish conceit, and there are some doubts about his sanity. Though hated by the people, he was persuaded by parasitical followers, to plot against the English, to whom he owed all his power. Two Commissioners, Colonel Steel and Mr. Blane, were sent up to inquire into his conduct, and he prevaricated in so gross a manner and acted altogether so foolishly that strong suspicions were entertained against him, and his country was taken from him. The foreign troops in his employ, consisting chiefly of Rohillas, made a feeble attempt at resistance, but were speedily subdued. The Nawab was sent prisoner to Trichinopoly, where he was assassinated by one of the victims of his former tyranny.

10. The British Government assumed charge of the country on the 18th of October 1839. It was then placed under a Commissioner until 1843, when an Act was passed forming it into an Agency. It remained a non-regulation province until 1858, when parts of Cuddapah and Bellary were added to it, and it was converted into a Collectorate and put under the ordinary laws of the land.

REVENUE HISTORY.—11. It is impossible to draw out any history of the Revenue management of the country during the time of the Nawabs. There were no laws between the governing and the governed, the taxer and the taxed, except the ruler's own will. The little that we can learn of the internal economy of the country before the immediate rule of the British shows us that the manner of the imposition of the revenue was most arbitrary, and the collection most iniquitous. The whole known history, with the honorable exception of Munawar Khan's rule, is but a series of acts of oppression and violence on the part of the Nawab and passive resistance or flight on the part of the people. Mr. Blane, the Commissioner, on the assumption of the country, constantly mentions these facts, and shows that the population was about one-half in proportion to that of the surrounding Districts. There are, however, now few records of those times extant. The story of their destruction is amusing. The British soldiers who were employed in installing Munawar Khan on the throne, took a fancy to the cloths in which the records were wrapt and pilfered them, throwing the records into inextricable confusion. When Munawar Khan was fairly seated on the throne, he tried to re-arrange them, but finding the trouble too great, he employed all his elephants and camels for some days to throw them into the river. That flowing tide carried down in its bosom the evidence of many a deed of oppression and many a by-gone story of woe! This act of Munawar Khan, the mild, has effectually thrown the cloak of oblivion over the doings of his ancestors. In this oblivion we per force must leave them.

Vide letter of Commissioner 12th October 1841, No. 132, paragraph 17.

Vide letter of Commissioner 12th October 1841, No. 132, paragraph 25.

12. It will be, however, as well to record a few of the acts of the last Nawab to show the state of the country when it was at first assumed. The Revenue administration was in the greatest disorder, and was carried on without any system whatever. No public accounts were kept except by the village Officers, and the amount of remittances was carried straight into the Nawab's Zenanah, that being his only Treasury. The amount to be paid by each village was changed according to the caprice of the Nawab, and he would increase his demand without any ostensible reason. When his demands passed all bounds, the people would fly. Then the Nawab would allure them back with promises, and give them a cowle to re-assure them, but as soon as the crops were ready to be cut, he would seize the produce, breaking through his word without scruple. In Nundial, where there is some valuable wet cultivation under a fine tank, he played the people this trick for two or three years, until at last they threw up the land, leaving the Pariah servants of the village to carry on the cultivation as best they could for the Nawab. In another village, Nunnur, he added 5,000 Rupees to the demand, because a horse of that value, died there. The inhabitants fled, and left the Nawab to continue the cultivation with his own servants and bullocks.

Vide letter from Commissioner of Kurnool, to Chief Secretary to Government, dated 16th December 1839, No. 123, paragraph 41.

13. Such was the condition of the country when it became a British possession, and a more deplorable one can scarcely be conceived. As the state of affairs of the District at first was very unsettled, the Jamabundi of the broken period of Fasli 1249 was made on the same principle as had been followed under the Nawab's Government. The Commissioner describes that principle as a mixture between Ryotwari and Village-settlement, but from the description he gives of it, it appears that it was nominally a Joint Rent, such as prevailed in the late Rajahmundry and Masulipatam Districts, but whilst in those Districts, under the management of the English Government, it gradually developed itself into a Ryotwari system, the Revenue authorities interfering in all of the details of the division of the assessment and making their demand on each individual, in this District, while under the Nawab, the Ryotwari element fell more and more into the back-ground, and the system became a rent to the head men of the village. The individual responsibilities of the Ryots were ascertained, and so far only it resembled a Ryotwari settlement, for the whole village was nominally responsible for the gross demand. The head men, however, were held answerable for the collection, and authority was exercised by them "in distributing the lands, fixing the rate to be paid on them, and lowering and increasing it "according to the means of the Ryots, or on other accounts," and thus they became in reality the renters.

Vide letter from Commissioner of Kurnool, to Chief Secretary to Government, dated 12th October 1841, No. 132, paragraph 3.

14. In Fasli 1250, a Ryotwari settlement was introduced. The individual responsibilities of the Ryots, which were hitherto nominal, became real, and Puttahs were issued to each cultivator according to the amount of land held by him under the renting system, and for the amount of assessment apportioned against him by the head men of the village. The joint stock system was suddenly cut aside and each man became answerable for himself.

15. The effect of this change of system was unexpected but instructive. The country was much impoverished by previous mismanagement, and it so happened that the prices became ruinously low for the cultivator, but the joint responsibility of the community kept up the extent of the cultivation as much as it was possible to keep it up, as it was the only way that the rent of the village could be paid. As soon, however, as this tie was dissolved, and the joint interest broken up, the poorer Ryots were unable to struggle on, and there was no one who would assist them. The richer Ryots looked with complacency on their decline, as it reduced them to the state of day-labourers, whom they hired to cultivate their own lands. The consequence was that although there was very little liberty to the Ryot in those days to contract his holding, the authorities were obliged to allow the relinquishment of much land, and from Fasli 1249 to Fasli 1253, there was a steady decrease in the Revenue.

Vide letter from Commissioner of Kurnool, to Chief Secretary to Government, dated 19th December 1843, No. 43.

16. Such then was the effect of the introduction of the Ryotwari system in Kurnool. But as it is the ground-work of the present assessment, it will be as well to examine more particularly the basis on which it was framed, and whether the taxation thus imposed was just and equitable and easily borne by the country.

17. We may naturally anticipate from the fact of the assessment being imposed according to the rates fixed by the influential men of the village, that it was not fairly apportioned on the different lands, and that they favored themselves, and their friends while they placed on their poorer brethren more than the proper share of the public burden. That this was the case, we have abundant testimony from the old records, but I will only quote one instance where the fact was clearly brought to notice in the Settlement Report for Fasli 1252. "It is true," says Mr. Scott in that report, "that each field has a Teerwah "tacked to it, but it is entirely nominal, for No. 1 "may be assessed at 1 Rupee, and No. 2 next to it, and of the same description, may be rated "at 3 Rupees an acre without any one being able to assign any other reason than that it is so.", Again, "Such is the ascendancy of the Reddies and Curnums, and the subjection of the Ryots "from long established custom, that nothing is easier than for the former to saddle any one "with an undue proportion of highly assessed land, reserving the most lightly rated or the "lands nearest to the village for themselves and those whom they may wish to favor."

Vide letter from Commissioner of Kurnool, to Chief Secretary to Government, dated 25th October 1843, No. 36, paragraphs 11 and 13.

18. The over-taxation of the country at that time when the artificial tie of the renting system was removed, is equally palpable. There were heavy balances of revenue which it was found impossible to recover each year and large remissions were made. Besides this, there is the directly expressed opinion of the Officers who conducted the administration of the country in those days. Mr. Blane, the first Commissioner says, "In a district, many of the villages of which are "assessed at almost a rack rent, and the inhabitants "of which are in consequence so poor, the same regu-"larity of collection cannot be looked for as in the more favored Districts of the Company." Mr. Scott two years later says, "If bad farming, heavy balances year after year, land which "has no saleable value, and a universal struggle to "reduce the size of the farms, are proofs of poverty "or symptoms of over-taxation, then assuredly Kur-"nool can produce abundance of them."

Vide letter from Commissioner of Kurnool, to Chief Secretary to Government, dated 12th October 1841, No. 132, paragraph 7.

Vide letter from Commissioner of Kurnool, to Chief Secretary to Government, dated 19th December 1843, No. 43.

19. To remedy this state of things, almost co-temporaneously with the assumption of the country, was a proposal made by the Government of India for a systematic survey and assessment. Mr. Blane recommended that a survey should be instituted, and as the system of a rough field survey, on the model adopted by Sir Thomas Munro, was greatly in favor in those days, it was immediately sanctioned and carried out in Faslis 1251, 1252, and 1253. Mr. Bayley afterwards expressed his regret that the survey had not been a professional one, and the fact of the old survey being now entirely set aside and a professional one introduced in its stead, shows how accurate was the discernment of that able Revenue Officer. With regard to assessment, Mr. Blane thought that the condition of the country was such that it would be advisable not to have a field assessment at first, but, to give it some relief, he proposed that the villages should be given to the inhabitants on a moderate rent for a term of years. What the object of the survey under these circumstances was, I do not quite see. However, the Government did not support the proposal, and in 1843 Mr. Bayley prepared his elaborate scheme for a field assessment. In the following year, Mr. Scott urged that, as it would be at least three years before the survey assessment could be introduced, and two years before its effects could really be felt, it would be advisable to allow a moderate rent of the villages founded

Vide letter from Commissioner of Kurnool to Chief Secretary to Government, dated 19th December 1843, No. 43.

Vide Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 1st July 1844, paragraph 4.

on the collections of the past ten years, to be introduced as a temporary measure. The Board of Revenue, however, objected to this on the ground that the experience gained under direct management would be very valuable in introducing the Survey Assessment.

20. It is very remarkable that the fact of a proposal for a regular Survey Assessment being made, did more to prevent any important change in the Revenue Administration of the country than any thing else. In almost every Settlement Report for a long course of years, the Agent makes reference to the fact of the unevenness of the assessment and to the want of the survey, which the Board of Revenue acknowledge, but in anticipation of the survey being introduced, they only adopt a temporary measure of relief according to the exigencies of the year. At first the Board were very particular that the remissions granted should only be considered temporary, and they directed the Agent to follow Sir Thomas Munro's plan of writing that it was so upon the Ryots' Puttahs so that there could be no mistake, and the remission granted in one year might not be brought up as a precedent for a similar indulgence in the next. The Agent, however, appears from the very beginning to have made some alteration in the old native rates, but no report of them at first was made to the Board. Gradually, however, the fact came to the Board's notice, and then clear orders were given that such changes were always to be reported to them for their sanction. The changes in the rates, however, were made with great caution, and the Board at first directed that the old rates should still be exhibited in the accounts along with the revised ones. By degrees, however, changes in some of the rates at the time of the Jamabundi came to be recognized as an established proceeding, and formed a regular item to be reported on in the Settlement Report. The changes began by being a reduction only on lands so highly assessed as to be unable to bear it, but in the progress of time, the opposite process was also taken up, and lands given on a very light rent, or on no rent at all, in compensation for other lands too highly assessed, were taxed higher. There seems, however, to have been no regular system on which the increase or decrease in the rates were made, but it was done entirely at the discretion of the Agent. The amount of the rates lowered, however, was always greater that the amount of those raised.

Vide Proceedings of the Board dated 2nd August 1847, paragraph 18.

21. The only general change in the assessment of the District that has been made since the assumption of the country, is the abolition of the high tax on special products, which was carried out all over the Presidency in accordance with the orders of the Court of Directors. The Government were of opinion that the defects in the ordinary assessment, however great, did not form a valid reason for adhering to the existing usage in Kurnool in respect to the treatment of such lands, and that the system was "highly injurious, unjust, and repressive of the industry and energy of the Ryot," and therefore these high rates were abolished from Fasli 1261. This general deduction did not involve the abolition of the distinctive term "Bagayat" as applied to lands. "Garden lands" still continued to pay very high rates, although small changes were made year by year, as I have already described, but the additional assessment, or "Tirvajasti," which was levied on these lands over and above the high garden rates, when sugar-cane, betel, turmeric, and such like valuable crops were grown, was struck off, and the garden rates only were paid for such lands without consideration of the crop grown in the year, that is to say, no addition was made when sugar-cane or betel was grown, but no reduction was made when ordinary crops were cultivated, and the assessment demanded was the very high rates placed by the Native Government on lands which grow ordinary garden products, such as chillies, onions, &c.

22. Another important circumstance in the Revenue history of the District is, that from the year 1843, there has been a large rise in the prices of grain, so that they are now nearly three times as much as they were 20 years ago. I need not dwell on the fact of the great advantage that the cultivator has derived from this circumstance, as it is obvious.

23. The above-noticed circumstances are the only points of any interest in the Revenue history of the last 20 years. But although there have been no very remarkable changes, nor any very salient points of improvement, yet there is no doubt that from Fasli 1253, there has been a steady increase in the prosperity of the District. In Fasli 1249, when we took charge of the country, the Land Revenue amounted to Rupees 6,86,817. On the dissolution of the renting system the next year, the revenue immediately began to fall off, and in Fasli 1253, only four years afterwards, it had sunk down to Rupees 5,49,873, which is a decrease considerably over a lakh. This decrease greatly frightened Mr. Scott, who was then the Agent, and he praised up the renting system and pleaded hard for its restoration, comparing the country to a faggot of sticks which was strong when tied together by such associations as the one he advocated, but weak and breaking to pieces in detail, when such bonds were cut asunder. Most luckily for the country, the Board allured on by the prospect of a survey, refused to listen to his proposals to restore a system which induced a sort of spurious prosperity among the Ryots, but which was unnatural and unhealthy, and opposed to any real advance in the prosperity of the District. Of course, in a country ground down by illegal exactions and disheartened by acts of oppression and violence, the rupture of accustomed ties produced a temporary depression. This was to be expected. But very soon things began to mend, and in the very year in which Mr. Scott was so filled with apprehensions of the decline of the District, an improvement became visible. In four years, the revenue of the District fell off more than a lakh. It took just the same time to recover to that extent and it has continued ever since, notwithstanding a decrease made from time to time in the rates, to increase with almost an uninterrupted flow, and now the revenue is over a lakh of Rupees more than it was when the country came into our hands, and nearly 2½ lakhs more than its lowest ebb. Another mark of an improvement in the circumstances of the country is the fact that temporary remissions were granted in Fasli 1251 to the extent of Rupees 64,866, but since then, although the amount has varied, it has on the whole gradually decreased, and in the last two Faslis it has not been thought necessary to give any remissions at all.

Extracts from Minutes of Consultation dated 7th February 1854, No. 163, paragraph 10.

Vide letter of Agent to Board of Revenue, dated 19th December 1843, No. 43.

24. This happy state of things I attribute, as far as I can gather from a perusal of the old records, to a combination of three circumstances. First, a confidence inspired by a just and regular mode of administration. No longer were the people required to add the value of a horse, to the annual demand on their village, because an animal happened to die there. No longer was the assessment doubled without any assignable cause. No longer were promises broken, crops seized and people driven from their homes. On the contray, their affairs were diligently inquired into every year, and their burdens lightened when palpably heavy. Secondly, relief was given every year, first in the shape of temporary remissions, and secondly in the shape of a permanent reduction in the rates of the assessment. The latter amounted to Rupees 9,565, so that land which was paying Rupees 6,86,817 in Fasli 1249, was paying Rupees 6,77,252 in Fasli 1270. The third cause of prosperity was the increase in the prices. I do not think that the increase in the revenue can be attributed to any one of the three causes separately, but to a combination of all three, which produced a general increase in the prosperity of the District. It is true that the rise in the prices began in Fasli 1254, together with the rise in the revenue, but it will be noticed that when there is sudden decrease in the prices in any particular year, such as Fasli 1266, the revenue does not fluctuate with it. The slight fluctuation in the general increase in the revenue, such as occurred in Faslies 1259 and 1263, appears rather, from the Settlement Reports, to have been occasioned by adverse seasons.

	RS.
Reduction of assessment	65,915
Increase of do.	56,350
	9,565

Vide Appendices B and C for further particulars.

25. The practical conclusion then that, I think, may be drawn from the past revenue history of the District is that the gross amount of the revenue that it now pays is about as much as it can bear, but that there are still a large number of high rates that want lowering, and low rates that require bringing up. It is true that remissions have not been granted of late years, and nevertheless much land highly assessed is still retained by the Ryots, although they have full liberty

to give it up, but this is owing to the unusually high prices, which have been ruling during the last five years. I find that this opinion has been expressed by the Collector in his letter to the Board of Revenue dated 8th August 1860, No. 129, paragraph 20.

26. The main work then to be done under the present settlement is to carry out, at a stroke, that process which has been going on in only a very partial and imperfect manner year by year in the annual settlements, that is to say, to smooth down the great inequalities that now exist in the rates, and to put on each field the assessment that it really can bear. That such has been the actual result, I trust that I shall be able to demonstrate before I conclude my report.

STATISTICS.—27. I may here remark on a deviation that I have made in this report from the usual course adopted in our Settlement reports hitherto. It has been customary under this head and some others, to give in the body of the report Statements, chiefly abstracts of those given in the Appendices, but some nevertheless very large. It appears to me that this arrangement unnecessarily swells the bulk of the report without really adding to its usefulness. I look upon the report as an explanatory paper, intended to embody the most important points of the settlement in a convenient form. For the general reader, this is enough, but for those on whom falls the responsibility of deciding whether the settlement in all its details is suitable or not, something more is required. I have therefore appended as many Statements as appear to me to be wanted to explain fully all particulars regarding the present state of the District and the proposed new settlement, and I have endeavored to give a connected account of only the chief features of the latter in the report. I may, however, have omitted some points of importance and given more than due weight to others, and therefore the Statements themselves must be consulted to obtain an accurate knowledge of the results of the work of our Department. For this reason, I have not given abstracts of them in the body of the report.

28. To illustrate the general condition of the country, the following Statements of statistics are given as Appendices :—

Appendix D. — A Statement showing the population distinguishing Hindus, Mahomedans, and Christians; agriculturists and non-agriculturists; and the number of flat-roofed, tiled, and thatched houses; as at present existing.

Appendix. E. — A Statement of agricultural statistics, as now existing.

Do. F. — A comparative Statement of population and agricultural statistics for past Faslis.

Do. G. — The Rent roll for Fasli 1271.

From these Statements the following particulars are gathered :—

Population.—29. The population of the District, according to the Census taken in the year 1861-62, is 3,32,270 persons. Taking the area according to our accounts, the number of persons to a square mile is 118. If we exclude the town of Kurnool, it is 108, and if we further put out of our calculations, large tracts of unculturable hills and jungles, the number per square mile is increased to 143.

Population compared with that of neighbouring Districts.—30. I have not the statistics of the population, &c. of the neighbouring Districts of Bellary and Cuddapah for the last Census taken in Fasli 1270. As however it will be interesting to compare the condition of this District with its neighbours, I will do so on the accounts of Fasli 1265, the preceding Census. According to that Census, the average number of persons per square mile in Bellary, Kurnool, and Cuddapah was 94, 103 and 116. This shows that the District is in population, as in situation, mid-way between the two adjoining Districts. It is remarkable, however, that Kurnool Proper is much more populous than the taluks lately transferred from these Districts, as the population of them is only 90 per square mile.

Comparison of Population in different taluks.—31. Comparing the four taluks of Kurnool Proper with one another, Nundial is by far the most populous, and Nundikotkur the least, Ramalakota is more or less than Sirwel, according as the town of Kurnool is included or excluded.

Comparison of Population in past years.—32. We may now notice the changes in the population during past years. A Census was taken in Fasli 1249, the very year in which the country was assumed. This was continued every year from Fasli 1252 until 1260, when the annual Census was abolished, and orders were given to make the Returns quinquennially and measures were taken to have them made more correctly. With regard to the first Returns, Mr. Blane said that he did not feel very confident of their correctness, but that they were sufficiently near the truth to show in what a low state the population then was. He attributes this, in a great measure, to the lowness of the assessment, and the security of property in the neighbouring Districts, which had gradually drawn off a number of the people from Kurnool. In Fasli 1252, there was another Census taken, which exhibited a further decrease of about 7,300 persons according to the Returns furnished, but from this period, which I have already pointed out as the turning point in the history of the District, the numbers have continued steadily to increase, and according to the last Census the amount of the population, as compared with that recorded in Fasli 1252, is nearly as 11 to 6. This increase no doubt is to a great extent due to natural causes, but perhaps it is also in some measure due to a contrary state of things to that mentioned by Mr. Blane, that is to say, that equal security in Kurnool to that prevailing in the neighbouring Districts, allured back many who had wandered away from their homes in troublous times. For the last three years, the works of the Irrigation Company have attracted a number of people into the District.

Vide letter to Government, dated 12th October 1841, No. 132, paragraph 17.

The component parts of the Population.—33. The greater portion of the population is, of course, Hindu, but the Mussulman element is very large, as compared with other Districts, especially those on the coast, although I believe the number has lessened of late years. The Mussulmans are 15 per cent. of the whole population. This is owing to the country having so lately come out of the Moghlai rule, when, naturally enough, individuals of that nation were more highly favored than the rest of the community. The Christians are about 38 in every 10,000. They are chiefly Roman Catholics, and the greatest number reside in the Nundial and Sirwel taluks.

Houses.—34. The District is situated just to the west of the Ghauts. On the east or sea coast side of the Ghauts, the Native houses are chiefly thatched, while in the Bellary District, and in the Deccan, the houses are mostly flat-roofed. Those of this District partake of the character of both. In the taluks adjoining the Eastern Ghauts, the thatched houses predominate but in Ramalakota, there are more flat-roofed dwellings. On the whole, the number of thatched houses is twelve times as great as the flat-roofed. The latter certainly have a greater appearance of comfort, but they are not, as far as I can gather, a sign of greater prosperity. With two solitary exceptions, there are no tiled houses in the District. In this respect, the villages here differ from those on the coast where there is a very fair proportion of tiled houses occupied by the more wealthy inhabitants To each house, there are about four souls on the average. This, however, does not represent the average of a man's family, for as soon as a son marries he takes a separate house, and the people generally marry young. This proportion of persons to a house is pretty much the same as that in Bellary.

Agricultural Population.—35. As is usual in India, the number of the cultivating population is much greater than the rest. The proportion of agriculturists in this District, as compared with the rest, including the town of Kurnool, is nearly in the ratio of 7 to 4, the numbers being 2,11,207, and 1,21,063. These numbers include men, women, and children. The actual number of cultivators, that is to say, Ryots holding Puttahs from Government, is 31,814. The number has nearly doubled since Fasli 1252.

Statistics of the Agricultural Population.—36. There are 26,317 individual Puttahs, and 3,175 joint Puttahs in the District. The average assessment paid per man is Rupees 22-8-0. This shows but a very low degree of prosperity. The highest amount paid to Government by one man is Rupees 919-4-3, and the lowest Rupees 0-5-6. The number of Ryots-holding land paying assessment between 500 and 1,000 Rupees is only 22. The number of pauper-holdings is very large, no less than 11,968 persons out of the 26,317 individual Puttahdars, paying under 10 Rupees. The average amount paid by these persons is less than 6 Rupees a year. We profess to take half the net value of the produce, or in other words the cultivator's profit is calculated to be about equal to the amount of assessment he pays to Government. If this has any approach to the truth what a deplorable state of poverty the District is in! The average income of each Ryot is then a little over 2 Rupees a month; and no less than 11,968 men are living on the average of something less than half a Rupee a month! I do not, however, believe that the condition of Kurnool is worse than most of the other Districts, and in this state of things, it is not to be wondered at that the agricultural resources of the country are not very expansive. In such a country, it is not surprising that a new demand, like that which has now arisen for Cotton, should meet with but a feeble response.

37. On this subject, the Collector has favored me with the following remark:—"Small land "holders, I believe, to be the laboring class struggling to rise to the position of landed pro- "prietors. They live by labor, and the profit of their land is so much in excess, or supplemen- "tary. To mourn over small holdings, is to mourn over the best instincts of man, endeavouring "to better his condition and become independent."

Comparison of the Revenue statistics of each taluk.—38. The largest taluk, if we include hills and jungles, is Nundikotkur, and then Nundial. Ramalakota and Sirwel follow in order; but if we exclude hills and jungles, and take either the culturable portion or the cultivation, the order is Ramalakota, Nundikotkur, Nundial and Sirwel. But in the amount of revenue yielded by the different taluks according to the accounts of last Fasli, Nundial stands first, then Nundikotkur, then Sirwel, and last of all Ramalakota. This is in the order of the absolute amount of revenue yielded by each, but in the average rate per acre, Sirwel ranks before Nundikotkur. In this relative value of the taluks, I am of opinion that the present incidence of the assessment, is a pretty correct guide. The soils of Nundial and Sirwel on the whole are pretty well on a par, and then comes Nundikotkur. The soil of Ramalakota is the poorest. The average amount of land held, and the average amount of assessment paid per Ryot in the different taluks is given in the margin.

Taluks.	Average amount: Of land held by each Ryot.		Of Assessment paid by each Ryot.	
	Acres.	Ct.	RS.	A.
Ramalakota..	21	97	20	1
Nundikotkur	22	25	26	0
Nundial..	12	95	20	6
Sirwel	17	62	24	13

Summing up.—39. The sum of the above details is that Ramalakota is the taluk that has the largest extent of culturable land, and is the most extensively cultivated, but has the poorest soil and the poorest Ryots, and pays the smallest amount of revenue on the whole. Nundikotkur is the most thinly populated, but has the richest Ryots. Nundial is the thickest populated, and on the whole produces the most revenue. It also bears the highest average assessment per acre. Sirwel is the smallest taluk, but holds its own in every other respect. In the proposed settlement, the proportions of these particulars are not much disturbed.

AGRICULTURE.—40. There is nothing very remarkable about the crops grown in this District. Hitherto the cultivation has for the most part been dry, and the principal product is Jonna or Great Millet (Sorghum Vulgare. Pers.) which has two varieties called "Tella" (white), "Patsa" (yellow). The latter goes by the name of "Pedda" (great) Jonna on the coast. The white Jonna is a superior variety which is not known on the coast, while an inferior kind called "Gidda" (short) Jonna, common beyond the Ghauts, does not grow here. The other crops are pretty much the same as grown in other Districts. In Guntur, Varige (Panicum Mileaceum. Willd.) is a common crop, while here Araga (Panicum Frumentaceum. Roxb.) in a great measure takes its place. The cultivation of valuable products such as Cotton, Indigo, Sugar-cane and Betel is not extensive, and the amount of the two former varies very much in different years according to the season. Cotton is chiefly grown in the rich valley of the Kunder, the portion of the District which, for the most part, comes under the influence of the Irrigation Company's Canal. I may as well notice also that Indigo, which, in the Kistna District is mostly sown in sandy soil, is here grown on Regada or black Cotton soil.

41. The method of dry cultivation is pretty much the same as carried out elsewhere. The wet cultivation commences rather earlier than in the Coast Districts, owing to the monsoon being in advance. There are three methods used in this District in the cultivation of paddy. The first is sowing the seed in the ordinary manner. The second is first steeping the seed in water and keeping it tied up moistened until it begins to germinate and then sowing it. The third is the method of transplanting. The second method is by far the most common. A second crop of paddy is generally raised where the water is sufficient. All the garden products are irrigated in this District, and often two or three crops are obtained.

Vide Appendix H for further particulars regarding the seasons of the different crops.

Vide letter to Government, dated 12th October 1841, No. 132, paragraph 12.

42. Mr. Blane notices on the assumption of the country that there was a striking contrast between the system of husbandry in the Ceded Districts and Kurnool. "In the former," he says, "the "fields are kept in the best order, and free from weeds and the destructive nutt grass, while in "the latter the use of the large plough is by no means general, and little pains appear to be taken "to clear the lands or to render them more productive by manuring, hoeing, or other agricultural "operations." There appears now to be quite a different state of things. The contrast no longer exists. The fields are carefully weeded, and the use of the large plough drawn by six bullocks is quite common.

IRRIGATION. *Present state.*—43. The present state of the irrigation of this District consists of 152 tanks, 57 channels, and 1,231 Government wells. These numbers, however, must not be taken as a criterion of the extent of the irrigation, as most of the tanks and wells command a very small extent of land. There are only 10 tanks that can irrigate more than 300 acres and as many as 73, under which the utmost extent of irrigable land is less than 50 acres. Of the ten large tanks that I have above-mentioned, 7 are in Nundikotkur, 2 in Nundial, and 1 in Sirwel. It must, however, be remembered that the fineness of a tank does not consist in only its water-spread, and the extent of land it commands, for we must also take into consideration the quantity of its supply of water, and the quality of the land cultivated. Only one of the Nundikotkur tanks can give water for a second crop, and that to a very small extent. The number of tanks that can supply water for a second crop, unfailingly, is four, of which two, viz., Nundial and Kadamalla Kalwa, are in the Nundial taluk, and two, Veldurti and Sudapalli, are in Ramalakota. The finest tank in the District in a Revenue point of view is Nundial, which derives its supply from springs in the Nallamalla hills.

Vide Appendix I.

44. A little more than half of the channels are springs, known in the vernacular by the name of "Boogga." These "Booggas" are perpetual springs, and wet cultivation under them is most profitably carried on on account of the supply being both abundant and unfailing. The lands under them are for the most part entered in the accounts as "double crop lands," and the second crop assessment is demanded without any inquiry as to whether a second crop is actually raised or not. A great deal of the high assessment that they now pay will disappear under the new settlement, as it will be impossible to keep up such very high rates in a general scheme of settlement. The principal springs are Kalwa and Mahanandi. The remaining channels are of a miscellaneous description, some being hill streams, and others deriving their supply from the Hindri, Madduler, Bavanasi, Kunder and minor hill streams, sometimes with a dam, or small anicut, and sometimes without one.

Vide Appendix J.

45. There are a great number of wells, but very little land is watered by each, the average being rather more than 4 acres. The cultivation under this source of irrigation is chiefly garden crops.

Vide Appendix K.

46. The amount of wet cultivation in Fasli 1270, exclusive of Inams, was 6,591 acres under tanks, 3,934 acres under wells, and 1,835 acres under channels; total 12,360 acres, which is about 2 per cent. of the dry.

Future prospects.—47. A great change in the state of irrigation is, however, in store for the District. A magnificent scheme is rapidly being carried out, by which a great deal of the country will receive the benefits of regular irrigation. At the village of Sunkesala, about 17 miles higher up the Tumbudra than the Town of Kurnool, that is to say, about 13 miles after that river enters the District, the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company have constructed an anicut. This anicut turns the water of the river down the main channel, which, owing to the formation of the country, is obliged to run quite close to the river, crossing the Hindri at Kurnool by a fine aqueduct, and then continuing its course eastward until it nears the Bavanasi, where it is turned and passed through the water-shed by a large cutting near the village of Mittakandala. As soon as the canal is through this cutting, it commands the great part of the rich valley of the Kunder, between the Nallamalla and Erramalla Hills.

48. The exact extent of land to be watered by the Company's Canal is not as yet known, as the levels have not been taken beyond Nagatur, but the probable area, as estimated by the Chief Engineer, as far as the junction of the Kunder and Vakiler at the southern extremity of the District, is as follows:—

Section.	Description.	Approximate number of acres to be irrigated.
		Acres.
1st	From Sunkesala to Hindri.	2,270
2nd	From the Hindri to west boundary of Suttanpur,	2,440
3rd	From the west boundary of Suttanpur to Nagatur.	5,310
4th } 5th }	From the Nagatur tank to cut at Mittakandala.	30,000
6th	From cut at Mittakandala to Jutur.	40,000
7th	From Jutur to Nundial tank.	9,000
8th	From Nundial tank.	1,00,000
	Total.	1,89,020

or nearly 2 lakhs of acres, which is about equal to one-fifth of the extent of land at present occupied in the District including Inams. As Appendix L. 1 is given the copy of a map furnished me by the Chief Engineer showing the general contour of the extent of land to be irrigated. Following the limits of this map as nearly as they can be traced, and including the whole of the Sirwel taluk (which is not given in the map) but which will probably come entirely under the influence of the canal, the area according to our accounts is about 4,11,801 acres which is more than double Colonel Cotton's estimate. It is probable however, that Colonel Cotton has made large deductions for land which owing to its high level or other causes, may not be irrigated although lying within the line of country that he expects to be commanded by the canal. I have not been able to make any such deduction owing to an entire absence of data of any kind to go upon. The survey will moreover increase the number of acres, probably 11 per cent. above that exhibited in our accounts, so that 4½ lakhs of acres may be taken as the outside estimate of the irrigable portion of the District. The exact capabilities of the irrigation scheme, however, cannot be ascertained until the whole of the survey has been completed, and the contour line of the flow of the water has been ascertained.

Vide Appendix L 2.

General description of soils.—49. Before passing on to the more important points of the settlement, it may perhaps be useful to say a few words regarding the general features of the country and the soils which occur. Although the Tumbudra and Kistna run along its northern border and some smaller streams, such as the Hindri and the Kunder, traverse it in various parts, there is very little alluvial deposit in Kurnool Proper, owing to the rapidity of the current of those streams, and Class I, which forms such an important class in our classification in the Coast Districts, has not been used at all here, but in the few places where the land has been sufficiently enriched by a certain quantity of alluvial deposit, the circumstance has been taken into account by placing the field a sort higher than it would otherwise have been classified. Being an inland District, the sandy series (Classes XII, XIII and XIV) is also not known, and the white or cretaceous series (Classes IX., X. and XI.) is also absent. The only kinds of soil therefore, that occur are, 1st. Class II., or land artificially improved by man; 2nd, the Regada or black Cotton series (Classes III., IV. and V.); and 3rd the red series, (or Classes VI., VII. and VIII.) of our technical Classification table.

Vide Plan M. 1, and Appendices M. 2, 3 and 4,

50. Through the middle of Kurnool Proper runs a detached offshoot of the Eastern Ghauts, known as the Erramalla Hills. To the east of these hills, that is to say, between them and the Nallamallas, or the main chain of the Ghauts, is the rich valley of the Kunder. In this valley exists the finest Regada in the District, and it lies in almost one unbroken expanse of country. The sub-soil is of the same composition as the upper or immediately active soil, so that there is a rich fund stored up for some future day, when agriculture may become sufficiently profitable to enable the Ryot to cultivate "high," and the exhaustion of the upper soil will necessitate a search after a means of renewal, which can only be efficiently obtained by deep ploughing. But to the west of the Erramallas, in the Ramalakota taluk and in parts of Nundial, the soil and the depth of the sub-jacent rocks are very various. The whole country is very much poorer than on the other side of the hills, and the red soil prevails to a greater degree, and the rocks are sometimes so near the surface that the land is hardly cultivable.

Classes of Villages.—51. It is this marked difference in the character of different parts of the country that has led me to divide the villages into two classes; those to the north and east of the Erramalla hills being put in the first class, and those on the hills, and to the west of them composing the second class. There is only one exception to this general division in a group of good villages situated in the north-west corner of the Ramalakota taluk. It is true that our Classification table ought to provide for differences of soil. And so it does for all marked differences within a limited extent of country, but it is impossible to provide for minor differences which occur in a large tract without multiplying the classes and sorts of the Classification table, and increasing the difficulty of applying it to the soils. Such minor differences in different taluks, we have hitherto met, and I believe efficaciously, by placing the villages in different classes. In this instance, I have only made a difference in the higher sorts of the Regada in the rates, &c., of the two classes of villages, as I believe that the lower soils are correctly classified. A reference to the best kind of Regada, where the difference in my rates is most marked, will best explain my meaning. III, i, in the Nundial or Sirwel taluk will, as I hope hereafter to show, easily bear a rate of 2½ Rupees, but III, i, in Ramalakota will not. I cannot, however, put the latter under III. ii, and then apply the Nundial rates, as 1½ Rupees is going to the other extreme and is too low. I propose, therefore, by making most of the Ramalakota villages into another class, to give to III, i, in that taluk, the rate of 2 Rupees, which I think it can bear. This, however, only applies to dry rates. My wet rates, I think, are moderate, and can be easily borne all over the country.

The line of division between the first and second class of villages will be seen in the Map, Appendix M 1, and the names of the villages in Appendices A 2, 3, 4, and 5.

Standard Crops.—52. The first subject to be decided among our settlement processes is what crops we shall adopt as standard or representative crops. With regard to wet cultivation, there is no difficulty. White Paddy* in all its numerous varieties is the staple irrigated crop. Sugar-cane and some garden products are also irrigated, but they bear so small a proportion to paddy that there can be no doubt about the propriety of making the latter the standard crop for wet cultivation.

53. The only point therefore to be considered is the standard for unirrigated cultivation. The following Statement exhibits the proportionate quantity of each kind of dry crop grown in Kurnool Proper in Fasli 1265. Later accounts cannot be obtained :—

Vide Appendix N.

Telugu name.	English name.	Botanical name.	Ramala-kota.	Nundi-kotkur.	Nun-dial.	Sirwel.	Total.
			Per Ct.	Per Ct.	Per Ct.	Per Ct.	Per Ct.
1. Tella (Jonna)	White (Great Millet)	Sorghum Vulgare... (Pers.)	36·42	43·96	43·12	33·82	38·63
2. Patsa (Jonna)	Yellow (Great Millet)		32·8	14.49	16·17	8·13	19·21
3. Korra ...	Italian Millet...	Panicum Italicum (Linn.)	6·5	17·88	7·67	4·72	8·4
4. Araga ...	....	Panicum Frumentaceum. (Roxb.)	2·4	5·31	5·22	14·11	6·43
5. Pratti ...	Cotton... ...	Gossypium Indicum.(Lam.)	4·74	4·20	11·27	28·44	12·29
6. Nili ...	Indigo... ...	Indigofera Tinctoria. (Linn.)	0·4	0·38	1·47	1·76	0·89
7. Ulavalu ..	Horse-gram ...	Dolichos Uniflorus..(Lam.)	3·18	5·22	5·9	4·46	4·30
8. Other crops.	....	....	15·45	8·53	9·99	4·56	10·21
			100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

54. From this table it will be seen that Jonna in its two varieties is by far the most extensively cultivated crop, and next to it come Korra, Araga and Cotton. The other crops are grown in such insignificant quantities that we may omit them altogether from our calculations. Jonna is chiefly grown on the black soils, and I propose to take it as the staple crop for Classes II., III., IV., and V. of our scale of Classification.

55. I observe that Mr. Bayley takes *Yellow* Jowary (the Hindustani name for the "Great Millet") as the standard crop. He gives his reasons for doing so in paragraph 57 of his Report as follows :—" 1st, because it is the most general crop of the country, used as food by all classes " of men and cattle, and produce is usually spoken of in this grain; 2ndly, because it is the " only crop that is sown on all kinds of land, and therefore my data of actual measurement of " out-turn was in most cases taken in Jowary; 3rdly, whilst other grains have fluctuated " greatly in their relative prices, Jowary has always kept a near proportion to the average of " the rest."

56. Mr. Bayley's reasons are to a certain extent true of Jonna generally, without making any distinction regarding the species, but most certainly it is not correct regarding Yellow Jonna in particular, for it will be seen from the above Statement, that the white species is more extensively cultivated in every taluk, and on the whole the extent of its cultivation is more than twice that of the Yellow. I find that in the past Jamabundi Reports the prices of both the kinds have been given until the last three years when the distinction has been dropt. On examining, however, the detail accounts in the Collector's Office, I see that prices given for " Jonna" for Faslis 1270 and 1271 are for " White Jonna," so that I think that there can be no doubt about the propriety of taking the most abundant species as the standard for our calculations.

* Throughout this report the word "Paddy" will be used to signify generally " White Paddy," or any of the *irrigated* species of the cereal. " Black Paddy," which is the usual name of the unirrigated species, is so little grown in this District that it need not be alluded to.

57. Korra and Araga, although the extent of their cultivation on the whole District is very much more limited than that of Jonna, are the crops usually grown on " Lal" or red soil. Major Drury in his " Useful plants of India" (page 338) describes Korra as " requiring a dry light soil," but he does not mention the kindred plant Araga. I propose, however, to take the latter as the standard for our calculations for Classes VI., VII. and VIII. as it is more exclusively cultivated on the red soils than Korra, and hence will be, a fairer standard. On the whole, the extent of Korra is rather the greater, but the general profits from the two crops are much the same, so that it is not of much consequence which we take. The cultivation of Cotton, as given in the Statement, bears an appreciable proportion as compared with the rest of the cultivation, and also of late years this crop, owing to the demand for Cotton at Home, has greatly increased, but Cotton is (so to speak) a special product, and it would be hard to take it in any way as the standard by which we should calculate the general assessment of the District.

Grain values.—58. Having settled the standard crops, the next point is to determine the grain value of each on the different classes and sorts of soil according to our Classification table.

59. I was directed to give my attention to this subject a year ago, and on my visit to this District in March last year, I forwarded you a table of grain values. These grain values met with your approval, and they are the same as are contained in the following table with a very trifling modification which you will notice. The table, above alluded to, contained grain values for Jonna and Paddy only. As I have taken " Araga" as the standard for " Lal" or red soils the values of this grain are now added.

Table of Grain values.

Description of Soil.			Jonna.		Araga.	Paddy.
Class.		Sort.	1st Class of villages.	2nd Class of villages.		
			M. M.	M. M.	M. M.	M. M.
* II	Superior improved land........................		480	440	...	1,200
III	Regada........................	1. Superior......	360	320	...	1,000
		2. Ordinary. ...	280	240	..	800
		3. Inferior	200	180	...	600
		4. Very inferior.	120	120	...	400
IV	Mixed Regada or Masab...	1. Superior....	280	240	...	1,100
		2. Ordinary. ...	200	180	...	900
		3. Inferior... ...	120	120	...	600
V	Sandy or Gravelly Masab.	1. Superior... ...	200	180	...	800
		2. Ordinary.....	120	120	...	600
		3. Inferior... ...	80	80	...	400
VI	Clay Lal........................	1. Superior......	...	...	320	800
		2. Inferior... ...	...	...	240	600
VII	Mixed Lal......	1. Superior.... .	...	...	240	600
		2. Inferior... ...	...	...	160	450
VIII	Sandy or Gravelly Lal.......	1. Superior	...	...	160	450
		2. Inferior......	...	...	80	300

* Alluvial soils are placed under Class I. None occur in Kurnool—Vide paragraph 49.

60. In Appendix O. 1, I give a Statement showing, in juxta-position, the grain values I propose, and those derived from various different sources, such as experiments of produce made by the Revenue authorities and our Department.

Vide also Appendices O. 2 and 3.

Mr. Bayley's proposed Grain values, &c.

Mr. B[illegible] —This Statement is not very full owing to a lack of information under this head, but it is gven so that my grain values may be compared with the best resources forthcoming.

61. With regard to the grain values for Paddy, we are in an anomalous position. The existing Paddy cultivation is limited, and hence the produce commands a good price. It is under tanks, springs, &c., and is carried on in a few choice spots. We have in our present settlement to prepare for a large extension of wet cultivation, which moreover will be under a different source of irrigation and over all kinds of soils. We are therefore met by a difficulty in the very outset of our proceedings in calculating the value of irrigated crops. The experiments made by our Department have not been very numerous, but the Collector is of opinion that the Statements of produce contained in Mr. Bayley's printed report on his proposed settlement of Kurnool, are quite as correct as would be the results of any further experiments, and in this the Board of Revenue agree with him. It will be noticed that Mr. Bayley's estimates have been, to a great extent, my guide in the grain values that I now propose. I believe that I shall be able to show by the rates that result from them that they are very moderate.

COMMUTATION PRICES.—62. The next process is to determine the price at which we shall commute the produce of each crop into money.

63. Mr. Bayley assumes 50 measures per Rupee as the commutation price for dry grain, that is, for Yellow Jonna, and 35 measures per Rupee for Paddy.

64. I observe that Mr. Bayley adopts the Asiatic mode of expressing the price, that is to say, he makes the Rupee the unvarying standard, but I shall adhere to the European mode of taking a measure as the standard, as has been done in all the Settlement Reports of our Department hitherto, and I shall give the price *per garce* in Rupees. Mr. Bayley's measures are Madras measures containing 100 cubic inches struck. When I mention the word "measure" I mean the same. A garce contains 3,200 Madras measures.

65. In my report on the Masulipatam portion of the Kistna District, in calculating the average price of grain for past years, I struck out, according to Mr. Newill's instructions, all years in which the prices exceeded 150 Rupees per garce in Jonna, and 120 Rupees in Paddy, considering them as famine or exceptional years. In attempting, however, to do the same in this District, I obtained such unsatisfactory results that I have been obliged to abandon any such design. For instance, in taking the above prices as maxima, and striking out all years when the prices are above those amounts, I obtained the absurd conclusion that the last four years in Jonna, and the last ten (excepting Fasli 1266) in Paddy, have been famine years. Such of course has not been the case, for the increase in the price of late years has been owing to a very different cause from failure in the crops. I have therefore drawn my averages from the Price lists unmutilated. These Price lists are contained in Appendix P. I may as well mention here once for all that although I have given the prices both for the whole year and for the Ryots' selling months, the averages of the latter have been my guide in my calculations. As White Jonna is cut in March, Araga in October, and Paddy in January, I have taken April and May, November and December, and February and March, as the Ryots' selling months of those grains respectively.

66. According to the European mode of expressing the price, 64 Rupees per garce is Mr. Bayley's commutation price for Jonna. Mr. Bayley appears to have got the prices as they existed at that time (the middle of 1842), and compared them with those of Bellary and Cuddapah. The result was an average price of about 83 Rupees per garce ($38\frac{3}{4}$ measures per Rupee), but for reasons which he states (Vide paragraphs 74 to 77 of his Report) he believed that average too high and took 64 Rupees per garce as his standard. Taking an average of the prices of the Ryots' selling months for the first four Faslis since the assumption of the country according to the accounts, as we now have them and which it appears were not in Mr. Bayley's possession, the result is 63 Rupees, and for the whole year 64 Rupees, which shows how accurately Mr. Bayley hit upon the correct amount. But Mr. Bayley notices in paragraph 74 of his report, that the grain in his days was very cheap, and from an examination of the account of the prices, it will be found that the price has never been so low since. The average off the first four years, as I have already stated, was 63 Rupees, that of the next 20 years is 112 Rupees, and taking the average of all 24 years, it is 107 Rupees. I propose therefore to take 105 Rupees as the commutation price for Jonna.

67. The average price of Araga for the last 24 years is 63 Rupees. I shall not be far wrong then, I hope, if I assume 60 Rupees as our standard. This crop was not considered by Mr. Bayley a staple crop.

68. Mr. Bayley's commutation price for Paddy was about $91\frac{1}{2}$ Rupees per garce (35 measures per Rupee). What kind of Paddy he took does not appear, but it devolves on us to decide what sort we shall take. In the price lists I find three kinds entered but described simply as "superior," "ordinary," and "inferior." The last we may assume to be the grain usually raised as a second crop, and as the subject of taxing the second crop will be treated of separately, we may omit the price of the "inferior" paddy from our calculations. I propose then to take the average price of the other two sorts, which, for all the Faslis that we can obtain the prices, is $112\frac{1}{2}$ Rupees. This too is an increase since Mr. Bayley's days, but there is no doubt that whatever fluctuations may occur, the price of paddy, and indeed of any of the other grains, will never return to the low prices of twenty years ago, and I am dealing most moderately in taking the average of the past twenty-four years, instead of the present prices. The amount that I propose to adopt as the commutation price of paddy is 110 Rupees.

69. A question here arises whether we should take into account in any way the influence of the Irrigation and Canal Company's operations on the prices of the District generally. I think not. It is most difficult to calculate that influence, and rather dangerous to speculate on future contingencies. My own opinion is, that although the present prices will go down, they will never fall below the average we have taken. It is true that there will be a change in the proportion of the crops that will be grown in future, and that the cultivation of Jonna will decrease, and it and other dry grains will give way to Paddy. But then it is probable that the demand for the grains will change in proportion and many of the people will leave off eating Jonna and take to eating rice, whilst the surplus produce of rice, for no doubt that an acre cultivated with Paddy will feed more people than an acre cultivated with Jonna, and hence with the spread of irrigated cultivation, will arise a larger supply of food, and this surplus, I think, will find its way down the canal, and the export trade will keep the prices from falling very low in spite of the increased supply grown. However, be this as it may, it appears to me to be better not to speculate with theories, but to take the average prices of past years as far as they are attainable as our standard although there has been a steady increase of late years.

70. MARKETS, ROADS, CANALS, &c.—It is far more practical to consider whether we ought not to take different commutation prices for different parts of the District, where the prices may vary from any such causes as proximity to markets or to communications by land or water or the absence of such advantages. Mr. Bayley in the 92nd and 93rd paragraphs of his report makes the following very appropriate remarks on this head :—

71. "In England, we know that to rent land with reference merely to what it produces would "be utterly erroneous, since the proximity to, or distance from roads, railways, markets, large "towns, canals, harbours, &c., will alter the original (if it may be so called) value, several hun- "dreds per cent.

72. "But this is not the case to any extent in this part of India at present. Proximity to "roads is of no great consequence when the roads themselves are such as they are now, and there "is seldom more than one town in each District of such importance as to render the general "value of land near it greater."

73. These remarks, though penned 20 years ago are equally applicable now. The roads are of course improved since Mr. Bayley's days, but still they are in my opinion not such as would justify a departure from the normal rates of the District on account of proximity to them. There is only one town in the District which has a market worth naming, and that is Kurnool itself.

But its influence is comparatively limited, and in a large scheme like the present, I feel very disinclined to propose a small local deviation from the general rates. To raise the assessment to the next higher rate would, in my opinion, be too much even for the lands adjoining the town, and any other proposal would be only increasing the number of the rates for a very small object. Mr. Bayley does not exactly propose that the influence of the Kurnool market should be taken into consideration in fixing the assessment, much less does he propose any definite method by which that influence might be calculated, but in a foot note he simply states that, "it will be a subsequent point for consideration whether the land in the villages near the town of Kurnool should not have an increased rate."

74. So also there is a magnificent canal "in prospectu" which will open up a ready and cheap mode of transit to Madras, but, for the same reasons as I have given above in the case of the Kurnool market, I do not think it advisable to make different grades in the assessment on its account. Mr. Newill also has not agreed with you in your proposal of making grades on account of proximity to canals in the Godavery delta, but he founded his objections on somewhat different grounds to what I have put forward. One objection, however, which he used is of more force in this District than in the Godavery. I allude to the arrangement that would be necessary in consequence of the present progressive state of the hydraulic works. It would be necessary to make a scale of deductions on account of imperfect canals and the circumstances of each village would be liable to alter each year, and it would be impossible for us to make our settlement once for all. As Mr. Newill states, "this unsettled state of things would be injurious and leave openings for fraud."

75. Independently however of the difficulty of making satisfactory arrangements in our settlement for the difference of the value of land on account of proximity to markets, roads, canals, &c., there appears to me to be a wider and more important objection. Our settlement is a *land* settlement. But if we take into consideration the value of produce when exported by a certain canal or to a certain market, it partakes strongly of the nature of an impost or toll on the export of the produce. Considering then the difficulties of taking the price of grain in every village and the complications it would cause in our accounts, I have taken one general commutation price for the whole District. But I have been careful to be most moderate in the amount that I have taken, and I have endeavoured, as far as possible, to take the Ryots' selling price. My proposed rates will, therefore, be an assessment made in proportion to the intrinsic value of the produce, and any increase on this on account of proximity to markets or canals will, in my opinion, be a downright discouragement to trade and a check to a Ryot's enterprize. Besides this, the Irrigation and Canal Company will probably fix tolls for the transit of goods, and thus, if we take the advantages of proximity to the canal in consideration, it will be adding impost upon impost and will most effectually dishearten a commerce as yet unbegun. I propose, therefore, to leave such advantages out of our consideration altogether.

CULTIVATION EXPENSES.—76. In Appendices Q. 1 and 2, I give detail accounts showing how I calculate the cultivation expenses. In their Proceedings of 17th of October last, No. 6,927, paragraph 34, the Board of Revenue bring forward very forcibly the following objection against our system of calculating the cultivation expenses :—"They note one fact which is opposed to all "experience, viz., that the cost of cultivation is shown to be highest in the best classes of soil, and "falls as the quantity (quality) of the soil recedes from that point ; whereas all experience goes to "show that the poorer the soil, the greater the expense for seed and labour, and in many cases the "greater the wear and tear of implements to produce an average crop." I have not however as yet received any instructions to alter our system of calculating the cultivation expenses and therefore I have made no changes in this present report. I would however notice that as far as my experience goes, it appears to me that to produce the same out-turn on bad soil as on good, it would be necessary of course to cultivate the bad soil more highly, that is, more expensively, but since we take our calculations of the out-turn of the different soils to be greater or less according to the superiority or inferiority of their productive powers, there seems to be no necessity for increasing the cultivation expenses on the poorer soils, but on the contrary in some items, we may decrease them. In estimating the different items in my present accounts, I have not entered them according to my own judgment only, but according to our standing rules, Punchayets of Ryots have been assembled at different parts of the District, and I have endeavoured to arrive at the truth by obtaining their opinions on the matter. As might be expected, all the Punchayets do not agree concerning many particulars, and I have been obliged to exercise my own judgment in reconciling their different statements, but all agree that the expense for poorer soils, the Red soil for instance, is less than that for good soil, such as the Regada or black Cotton. In making my calculations therefore for the stiff Clay soil (Class III), I have supposed a finer and stronger pair of bullocks necessary than for Masab, and I have accordingly entered the price for a pair of bullocks at a smaller amount under Masab, and still smaller under the Red soil. There are also several other minor items, such as that under the head of labor in reaping, threshing, &c., in which I have diminished the price in proportion to the amount of the out-turn of produce. On the other hand, I have supposed the wear and tear of the implements to be greater in the Red soils which are usually strong and gravelly. There are certain other items which I have entered, but about the propriety of the step I am doubtful. I have included certain charges for manuring the ground, and feeding the cattle with grain during the ploughing season. I am aware that the Ryots are not far wrong in stating that it has grown into almost a universal custom of late years to manure the superior lands in this District, and to feed their cattle with gram, cotton seeds, &c. But the out-turn of produce that I have given for the different soils are the grain values of the land in the ordinary state of culture, and not that which it would give when improved by the Ryots' industry, and the question is whether in the highest classes, land moderately manured may not be considered in an ordinary state of culture, when the habit of manuring to a certain extent is rather prevalent, more especially as many of the experiments of produce have probably been made on fields to some degree artificially improved. At all events, I have decided the question in favor of the Ryot, by adding these two items of manuring and feeding his cattle with grain during the ploughing season, to his cultivating expenses, and thus decreasing the demand against him, as I am anxious that the rates I propose should be considered as moderate as possible. I have, however, noticed the point for your consideration. The value of the straw and the general cost of feeding the cattle have been set off against each other, and do not appear in the accounts.

DEDUCTIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL RISKS.—77. As in the upland taluks of the Kistna District, I have made a deduction of one-fourth from the gross value to allow for agricultural risks such as blight, drought, excessive rain, &c., and also for ridges in the fields too small to be deducted in the survey areas.

ROAD FUND AND FEES TO VILLAGE SERVANTS.—78. In accordance with the orders of Government I have added 1·92 per cent or 4 Pies in the Rupee for the Road Fund, and 6¼ per cent or 1 Anna in the Rupee for Fees to village servants to our demand against the Ryot, and the rates that I propose include these two items.

MONEY RATES.—79. The preceding points are all the settlement processes that are required to enable us to calculate the money rates. These calculations are given in detail in Appendices R 1, 2 and 3 and they are as follow. To each Class and Sort of soil, as entered in our Classification Table, I have applied the grain values of the standard crops that I have proposed to take, according to the amounts given in paragraph 59 of the report. These grain values represent the out-turn per acre. I have converted them into money at the commutation prices that I have already discussed. From this gross value, I have deducted one-fourth for agricultural risks, for the reasons I have already stated, and the cultivation expenses. This gives us the net value per acre. According to the fixed principles of our settlement, the rate per acre of the assessment should be half of this amount. Half the net values therefore are given, and for the sake of comparison 30 per cent of the gross is entered also. These two amounts are generally supposed to be equal. They are nearly so in the better soils, but in the inferior soils, half the net value is less than 30 per cent of the gross, as the cultivation expenses are much greater in proportion to the out-turn. To half the net value, as thus found, I have added 8·17 per cent as I have explained above (paragraph 78) for the Road Fund and Fees to village servants. The results thus obtained should be our money rates, but to avoid small fractions of a Rupee, I have taken the next lower quarter Rupee except at the very bottom of our scale (V iii and VIII ii) when the rate is a quarter of a Rupee. The money rates thus formed are as follow :—

Series.	Class.	Sort.	Dry.				Wet.		Water rate formed by deducting dry rates from the wet.			
			1st class of villages.		2nd class of villages.				1st class of villages.		2nd class of villages.	
			RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.
Garden.	II	i	3	8	3	0	8	0	4	8	5	0
Black Cotton.	III	i	2	8	2	0	6	8	4	0	4	8
		ii	1	8	1	4	5	8	4	0	4	4
		iii	1	0	0	12	4	8	3	8	3	12
		iv	0	8	0	8	3	0	2	8	2	8
	IV	i	1	8	1	4	7	0	5	8	5	12
		ii	1	0	0	12	6	0	5	0	5	4
		iii	0	8	0	8	5	0	4	8	4	8
	V	i	1	0	0	12	6	0	5	0	5	4
		ii	0	8	0	8	4	8	4	0	4	0
		iii	0	4	0	4	3	0	2	12	2	12
Red.	VI	i	1	0	1	0	6	0	5	0	5	0
		ii	0	12	0	12	4	8	3	12	3	12
	VII	i	0	12	0	12	4	8	3	12	3	12
		ii	0	8	0	8	3	8	3	0	3	0
	VIII	i	0	8	0	8	3	8	3	0	3	0
		ii	0	4	0	4	2	8	2	4	2	4

80. I should however here mention that the dry rates 3½ and 3 Rupees, for II i are merely nominal, as all the land under that class of soil is cultivated with garden crops, which are irrigated in this District. They are given merely to show how much may be considered as the charge for water which will be credited to the Irrigation Company when the land is watered from their canal. Merging similar values together and omitting the technicalities of our Classification Table and the two nominal rates above mentioned, we have eight dry rates and ten wet rates, as noted below :—

No.	Dry.		Wet.	
	RS.	A.	RS.	A.
1	2	8	8	0
2	2	0	7	0
3	1	8	6	8
4	1	4	6	0
5	1	0	5	8
6	0	12	5	0
7	0	8	4	8
8	0	4	3	8
9	0	0	3	0
10	0	0	2	8

81. The best and most practical test of the suitableness of my proposed rates is their financial result, both as regards the incidence of the assessment and the general amount produced by their applications. I will, however, briefly compare them with those already proposed for the Masulipatam* portion of the Kistna District, which is the nearest District to this that has come under our operations. Let us then first take the dry rates. Those that I propose for the 1st class of villages here are nearly equal to those of the 2nd class in the Kistna District, which compose the greater part of the Delta taluks, and the 2nd class rates in this District are nearly equal to the upland rates of Masulipatam which, taking a general view of the soils of the two Districts, we might expect to be the case. The only difference is that the rate for the best Regada in the 1st class Kurnool villages is 8 Annas more than in the 2nd class villages in the Kistna District, while the few last rates are lower. This difference, I think, I am able fully to defend. By Mr. Newill allowing me to add an extra sort to the clay Regada class (III), I have been able to put less under the very best sort, and hence the land that has fallen under this sort, is, for the most part, land that has hitherto paid the exorbitant rates so often mentioned as existing in the District and the 2½ Rupees rate that I propose, instead of being too high will be hailed as a welcome relief. In the lower classes of land, on the contrary, there will be, on the whole, an increase in the assessment, and much land will fall under these classes which has been hitherto held on almost nominal rates. My desire therefore has been to make these rates as moderate as possible. In the 2nd class villages, the rates are the same as in the corresponding villages in Masulipatam, except that the two highest in the Regada are a quarter of a Rupee higher, which, I believe for similar reasons to those that I have given for the 1st class villages, they will easily bear.

* Vide Table of rates that accompanied Officiating Director's Proceedings dated 10th January 1863, No. 35-8.

82. It is difficult to compare the wet rates here with those proposed for Masulipatam, as the Government have ordered consolidated wet rates for this District, while those in Masulipatam were formed by a water rate of 3 Rupees added to the dry rates. But if we compare my rates for this District with the consolidated wet rates proposed by you in your letter to the Board of Revenue dated 24th September 1862, No. 1,254-72, we shall find that they are about equal to those you have entered for the 1st class villages instead of the 2nd. It must, however, be remembered that wet cultivation in this District is, and probably will continue to be, more valuable than on the coast, as shown by the prices. The reduction on the present rates will be great, as I will show hereafter, and while taking care that we do not over-tax the cultivator, we must also under the circumstances of this District, see that we do not under-rate the claims of the Irrigation Company.

PROPOSED ABOLITION OF CLASS II. *Artificially improved soils.*—83. Before leaving this subject, however, there is a proposition that I wish to make, which is a deviation from the course that we have hitherto followed in our settlement. The Board of Revenue, when reviewing our proposals for the Masulipatam portion of the Kistna District, in their Proceedings of the 17th October 1862, No. 6,927, make the following remarks :—" The Board must, however, observe on " this point that to fix the assessment, with reference to a special product instead of on the ordinary " staple product of the District, is opposed to the whole principle of the settlement, and that although " in individual cases the course may be justified by peculiar circumstances, and may not result in " over-assessment, the tendency of it undoubtedly is to tax unequally the industry of the cultivator, " or the enterprise of the land-lord. This tendency needs to be carefully guarded against, and no " where more so than in the case of the " permanently improved" class of lands, with regard to which " the Board have noticed, on more than one occasion, a disposition, on the part of the Settlement " Officers when applying the rates, to include on the so-called exceptional class lands, which " properly were liable to a much lower rate of assessment. It should ever be borne in mind that " special products generally are evidence of high farming and argue the necessity of a change of " crops, while to base the assessment on the value of the exceptional crop, is to preclude the possi- " bility of such change without almost certain loss to the cultivator."

84. From the above remarks, it is evident that the Board disapprove of taxing " permanently improved lands" at a higher rate on account of their increased fertility from artificial means which

must be applied by the labor and at the expense of the cultivator. The Board have not stated the case quite accurately in saying that we have fixed the assessment on these lands with reference to special products. We have taken, as in other lands, the staple product, but we have assumed a special out-turn which would not be yielded by the ordinary lands. The principle however is the same, as we have increased our demand on those lands, not on account of any naturally inherent fertility, but on account of improvement made by the cultivator. I propose therefore that Class II be abolished, and that the land be placed under the best sort of that class of land under which it would naturally come, if we did not take into consideration artificial improvements.

85. I must, however, mention that independently of my present proposition, I have given particular attention to the classification of the lands that have come under Class II and I have taken care, as far as possible, that none but those that can really bear the assessment given in my Table of Rates have been so classified. I have given strict orders to the classifiers that they were to banish from their minds all their pre-conceived notions about garden lands, and that the fields are not to be put under Class II only because crops, usually known as garden crops, are grown on them, or because they are entered as "Bagayat" in the present Revenue accounts, or because they are situated near the village site or favorably near a tank or well, but that they were to examine the soil carefully, and if, independent of any or all of the reasons above given, they found it to be really "permanently improved," and decidedly superior to the ordinary run of land, then only they were to place it under this exceptional class of soil. That this has been done may be inferred from the fact that in the present accounts, 3,862 acres are entered as "Bagayat," while our classification accounts show that only 3,100 acres of that land* come under Class II. The average assessment also of the present "Bagayat" land is Rupees 8-1-11, and our average assessment of land Class II, is Rupees 8 without *another* deduction which I shall hereafter propose when water is raised by artificial contrivances. Therefore, although I have only placed the best of the "Bagayat" lands under Class II, nevertheless the proposed average assessment of the selected portion is less than the old average. It is not, therefore, that I am afraid of over-assessment that I make the present proposal, but it appears to me to be a sound principle, and one that has already received the sanction of authority, that the industry of the cultivator should not be taxed.

86. If then my proposal for the abolition of Class II should be sanctioned, I have ascertained that the 3,401 acres under that class will be changed into 2,055 acres under III. i, and 1,346 acres under IV. i, and the financial result will be a reduction of Rupees 4,428-8-0. I shall not prepare my general financial results of this settlement in accordance with this proposal as it is a deviation from what we have usually done, but if the proposal be approved, the amount above given will have to be deducted from the sums that I have given as the result of the new settlement rates. I must also notice that as 2,854 acres of this exceptional class of soil are watered by artificial appliances, they will be benefited by another proposal for a reduction in the rates under such circumstances which I will touch upon after comparing my rates with Mr. Bayley's.

Vide Appendix S.

A COMPARISON OF MR. BAYLEY'S RATES WITH THOSE NOW PROPOSED.—87. Mr. Bayley's report has generally been looked upon as an able and elaborate scheme for the settlement of this District, and as it was set aside only that the District might be taken up in the present general settlement on a uniform plan with the other Districts of the Presidency, I think that it will be as well to compare my proposals with those suggested by so acknowledged an authority and to point out clearly in what points the two schemes differ.

* The whole area entered in our classification accounts under Class II is 3,401 acres, but 301 acres of this are entered in the present Revenue accounts as "Wet." The reason for it not being entered as "Bagayat" is not apparent, but it is probable that it has been converted into gardens of late years, and the change has not been entered in the Revenue accounts, although the assessment is just as high as the "Bagayat" lands, and the nature of the soil the same. The extent of land that should be entered as "Bagayat" instead of "Wet" is not known, and therefore I make my comparison on the extent that is entered as "Bagayat," which is known.

First with regard to the Dry Rates.—88. Mr. Bayley has divided the soils into 16 different sorts, while we have in this District 17, as will be seen in the table at paragraph 79. He then starts in his settlement processes, as we do, by taking certain grain values for each different kind of soil. I have already noticed the amounts of the grain values under that head of my Report, and I will only here remark that the amounts that he takes, and that we propose for a *full* crop are very nearly the same. Mr. Bayley, however, draws out his calculations on an *average* crop under *common* tillage which he considers to be three-fourths of a full crop on Regada and best Massab land, three-fifths, on other Massab, and half on Lal (Vide paragraph 56 of his Report.) We have a somewhat similar process. We make a deduction of one-fourth for agricultural risks (Vide paragraph 77 of this report.) Mr. Bayley then takes 64 Rupees per garce as his commutation price, while I take 105 Rupees. He then takes half the *gross* value of the produce, as the Government demand, while according to my instructions, I take half of the *net* value, which on an average is somewhat less than 30 per cent. of the gross. The general result is that Mr. Bayley's primary Teerwah, as he calls it, and the 1st Class rates, I propose, are very nearly the same except in the first few of the higher sorts of soil, where my rates are rather lower. My 2nd Class rates are altogether lower. Mr. Bayley, however, goes on to propose an increase in his primary Teerwah according to different grades of distances from the village by which plan he increases his highest rate from 4 Rupees to 7 Rupees, and, as will be seen in the Statement given at page 26 of his report, he multiplies the number of his rates, and makes them about 74 in a village, and talks, in paragraph 99, of a future addition to the number by a diminution in the Teerwahs on certain lands. Setting aside this plan of increasing the assessment, I think that there is no doubt of the liberality of Mr. Bayley's rates and *a fortiori* of mine.

89. I may here remark in passing that the subject of placing the lands under different grades on account of their distance from the village site was discussed in paragraphs 151 to 154 of my Report on the Masulipatam portion of the Kistna District. I there strongly advocated that no such arrangement should be made, and my views were supported by Mr. Newill, and no objection was raised by the Board of Revenue. It will not be necessary, therefore, for me to allude further to the subject here.

Next as regards Wet Rates.—90. Mr. Bayley adopted a different system in proposing an assessment for irrigated lands to what he did for dry lands. He starts with pretty much the same grain values as we do, but, considering them as the amount of the *full* crop in a good season and well manured, he makes two-thirds of the full crop to represent the outturn of an unmanured field, and three-fourths of that an average crop, or, in other words, he considers "the assessment for an *average crop* under *common tillage* would be (three-fourths "of two-thirds or) half a full crop in a good season on manured land." We only make a deduction of one-fourth as in the case of dry land for agricultural risks. In the commutation price we take rather a larger amount, and when we come to the last process, Mr. Bayley again takes 50 per cent. of the value of the gross produce while we take half of the net. The general result is that Mr. Bayley has eight primary Teerwahs from Rupees 10 to 2, while we have nine rates from 8 Rupees to 2½. Mr. Bayley, however, evidently thought that the District could bear still higher rates, and by, increasing the "primary Teerwah" for proximity to the village site, brings his highest rate up to 15 Rupees.

91. From the above remarks it will be seen that although Mr. Bayley takes 50 per cent. of the gross produce as the Government share, while we take somewhat less than 30, yet in some other items he has been more liberal than we are, and on the whole (if we set aside his scheme for gradations according to proximity to the village site) our rates are pretty nearly the same, except that my rates in the higher lands are rather more moderate, and this at a time when the price is much higher than Mr. Bayley ever anticipated, and without any immediate prospect of a decrease.

92. Mr. Bayley's authority therefore so far as it goes, tends entirely to support my present proposals, and shows them to be moderate. If my suggestion to do away with the distinction of "garden land" is adopted, the 8 Rupees rate will disappear, leaving 7 Rupees in the wet, and 2½ Rupees

in the dry as my highest rates, the former being less than three-fourths of Mr. Bayley's highest wet primary Teerwah (10 Rupees) and less than half of his highest rate (15 Rupees), if his gradations according to the proximity to the villages are taken into consideration. In dry rates the proportionate difference is still greater.

Exception in the wet rates in favour of cultivation by artificial appliances.—93. The only exception that I would propose in the normal rates of the District, is in favor of wet cultivation carried on by artificial appliances such as "Kapilas."* The distinction of garden lands under wells will under the new settlement entirely disappear. If lands are watered from private wells, or any other source made at the owner's own expense, the land will be charged with dry assessment only, but if watered from a supply furnished at Government cost or belonging to Government from time immemorial, with wet assessment. In the latter case only, if the owner has to go to the trouble and expense of raising the water by artificial contrivances, I propose a modification in the usual wet rates.

94. As in the case of wet rates generally, so also in this case, my own private opinion is in favor of a water rate added to the dry assessment. But with regard to the wet rates generally, the Government have ordered consolidated rates, but no express orders have been given regarding wet cultivation by artificial appliances, and I would propose on the consideration that such cultivation is carried on in detached patches over the country, that a water rate be applied as the simplest plan of assessing such land.

95. If a water rate be applied, I propose that the amount shall be 3 Rupees an acre. Both in the Godavery and Kistna Districts, three-fourths of the normal water rate has been applied to land irrigated by water artificially raised, and if 4 Rupees be considered as equivalent to the normal water rate of this District, as I will presently show when treating of the share of the wet assessment which will fall to the Irrigation Company, 3 Rupees will be the amount of the reduced water rate on lands watered by "Kapilas."

96. If on the other hand the Government shall still be of opinion that all wet lands of every kind shall have a consolidated assessment, I propose that 1 Rupee be deducted from the normal wet rates that I have already proposed, and that the rates so reduced be applied to artificially watered land.

97. The financial result of this proposal is as follows:—There are 3,787 acres in this District watered by artificial means. If the full wet assessment is charged on them, it will amount to Rupees 28,492-8-0. If my first proposal be accepted and we charge the land with a dry rate, and a water rate of 3 Rupees, the result will be Rupees 22,508, or a reduction of Rupees 5,984-8-0; but if the second proposal of deducting a Rupee per acre from the normal rates be adopted, the amount will be Rupees 24,705-8-0, or a loss of Rupees 3,787. The second amount will be entered in my general financial results, and if no deduction at all is allowed, Rupees 5,984-8-0 must be added to those results, but if a reduction of a Rupee per acre is accepted, Rupees 3,787 must be added.

Survey Areas.—98. Before entering upon the subject of the financial results, I must first notice that my calculations are made on the areas according to the present Revenue accounts, and as it is probable that they are not accurate, it will be as well to consider what change we may expect from the accurate areas of the professional survey. The circumstances of this District are exceptional, and according to the Government orders, I submit my report without waiting for the true areas, but as they will have an important influence on the financial results, it will be as well to see what that effect probably will be.

99. I have already noticed that a rough survey was carried out in this District on the model devised by Sir Thomas Munro, in Faslis 1251, 1252 and 1253. Its method and result are thus described by Mr. Bayley at the conclusion of his Report:—" The measurers (they cannot be "called Surveyors) run their chain along the boundaries of the field, which generally is a four-" sided one, or if not it is considered so, and compute the contents as rectangular figures, generally " from measurement of two sides only, so there is double error. The former being constant " 'in excess' though in some degree compensated by a general inclination to enter the amount of a " field rather below what they believe it to be. I have been careful to survey some fields myself " wherever I went by a more rigid method, and this has put all the measurers on their guard, for " I invariably fined them when the error was above 10 per cent. and dismissed them if it occurred " often. I believe that there is not above 10 per cent. error in any one field, or above 5 per cent. " in the cultivable land of any one village."

* The well known contrivance of raising water from a well by means of a leathern bucket drawn by bullocks running down an incline

100. I have, however, received from the Survey the areas of 23 villages in the Ramalakota taluk and two in Nundikotkur. As far as I can judge, they are average villages, and there is no circumstance to lead me to think that the amount of error found in them is exceptional. But the increase in the occupied Government Inam land in them is 10·145 per cent., as will be seen from Appendix T, which is larger than what Mr. Bayley anticipated. In the villages which border on the Nallamallas, the increase will be much greater, as pointed out by Mr. Minchin in his letter to the Board of Revenue dated 8th August 1860, No. 129, in consequence of "the great amount " of jungle and almost conjecturally in the waste land since reclaimed, which was entered in the " original survey." On the whole, therefore, I think that we may safely take 11 per cent. as the increase that will be discovered by the survey, and make our calculations on those data. I will give my financial results both on the present Revenue areas, and on the areas as increased by the professional survey.

Financial Results.—101. There is nothing now to prevent my alluding to the financial results of the proposed settlement. I must preface my remarks under this head by pointing out the different way in which my proposals will affect the dry and wet assessment. There are no particular changes in the circumstances of the dry assessment, and as I have endeavoured to show in my account of the Revenue history, I believe that the present assessment is not, on the whole, too heavy, and that there is no necessity for an increase or decrease. The wet lands on the contrary, and the garden lands which are included under that head, are now paying very high and exceptional rates in some places, and although they can afford to pay such rates when the wet cultivation is so very limited as to make the produce very valuable, they cannot do so when the wet cultivation becomes more extended. The Government must, therefore, be prepared to forego these high rates in a scheme like the present, when the settlement is prepared for a general spread of irrigation for which there is a definite and immediate prospect. I will therefore exhibit the financial results under these two heads quite separately.

Vide Appendices U and W.

102. The total dry assessment then according to my proposed rates applied to the occupied area of Government land in Fasli 1270, on the present Revenue areas is 5,85,479 Rupees, which increased 11 per cent. on account of the expected increase in survey areas, is 6,49,88-, Rupees. The old assessment on the same area is 6,01,208 Rupees. This gives an increase of 48,674 Rupees, which is about 8·09 per cent.

103. This increase, however, is thus accounted for. In my rates, I have included 1·92 per cent. for Road Fund, and $6\frac{1}{4}$ for Fees to village servants, or 8·17 per cent on the whole. This, however, is not quite a new demand. Kurnool paid in Fasli 1269 "Russums," or village Fees to the amount of 16,692 Rupees. It is proposed by Legislative enactment to increase this amount to 8·17 per cent., and for this I am directed to prepare. I have done so therefore, and this increase is chiefly due to this cause. If then we strike 8·17 per cent., which will go to those Funds and not to Government, off the amount of the financial result according to our rates, the amount will be reduced to 5,96,787 Rupees, which is a decrease of 4,421 Rupees, or ·73 per cent., a decrease so small that it deserves no further notice.

Vide Appendices V and W.

104. In the wet assessment, we shall find that the application of my proposed rates on the occupied area of Government land in Fasli 1270 gives a result of 77,984 Rupees. It is probable so great an increase will not be found in the irrigated area as in the unirrigated, for the cultivation being so much more valuable, it has been more carefully looked after, and the lands have more or less been measured every year. I think, therefore, that all that we have to allow for is the irregular system of measurement mentioned by Mr. Bayley which I have already noticed, and if we take his estimate of 5 per cent., it will be ample. Increasing then the area to that extent, our assessment on it will be 81,883 Rupees, of which 8·17 per cent., or 6,690 Rupees will have to be credited to the Road and village Fee Funds, leaving 75,193 Rupees as the Government assessment. The old assessment is 86,891 Rupees so that our financial result exhibits a decrease of 11,698 Rupees, or 13·46 per cent. The Government will be prepared for this sacrifice for the reasons I have already stated, but any further decrease I believe to be unnecessary.

105. When we look also at the incidence of the assessment, I believe that the result is equally satisfactory. Taking a general view of the District, the portion of the Nundial taluk, lying to the east of the Erramalla hills is the richest portion. Sirwel taluk comes next, and is not much inferior. It contains a greater quantity of "Masab" or mixed Regada in proportion. Nundikotkur taluk ranks next, and the Ramalakota is decidedly the poorest taluk of this portion of the District. If we look then at the average dry rates of our assessment, we shall find the average rate on the first class villages of Nundial, which is the portion that I have mentioned as lying to the east of the Erramallas, is Rupees 1-5-5. The average dry rate in Sirwel is Rupees 1-3-6, and that in the whole of Nundial is exactly the same. In Nundikotkur, it is Rupees 1-1-3, and in the first class villages of Ramalakota, which is a small selected group of superior villages, as compared with the rest of that taluk, Rupees 1-0-8. The average of the whole of Ramalakota taluk is Rupees 0-13-2. If we take only the second class villages in Ramalakota, the average is brought down to Rupees 0-12-3, and in the second class or hilly villages of Nundial, it is Rupees 0-11-10. On the whole of Kurnool Proper the dry average is Rupees 1-0-9 per acre. These averages are struck on the present cultivated area. If we take the average on unoccupied land, we shall find it much lower. This, however, we might expect as the best land, will naturally be taken up first. As far as I can judge, these averages seem pretty fair.

Vide Appendices W. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

106. Comparing our dry assessment with that at present existing on the present areas, there is a decrease in Nundial and Ramalakota, and an increase in Nundikotkur and Sirwel, but if we increase the areas 11 per cent., which is the increase we expect from the survey, there is a large increase in each of the taluks of Ramalakota, Nundikotkur and Sirwel, but still a decrease in Nundial. The fact is however, that the greater part of this increase is due to the 8·17 per cent, for the Road and village Fee Funds, which is intended to be added to the present assessment, and that there is a great decrease in Nundial owing to some high rates being knocked off. The largest increase is in Nundikotkur, and is due to a great extent to land of late years reclaimed from jungle being hitherto given on almost nominal assessment. On the introduction of the new settlement, the increased assessment on these lands may, if it is thought proper, be imposed by degrees. The general tendency of our settlement is no doubt a levelling of the rates. This is to be expected where high rates have been abolished, but the general assessment kept up, at its former amount. I have, however, as I have already mentioned (paragraph 81) endeavored to keep the low rates as low as possible, and increased the higher rates in the first class villages; and, on the whole, I believe that the increase has been distributed over so large a quantity of land that it can be borne without pressure.

107. In the wet assessment, this point appears still more prominently. Examining the averages they seem very fair. In Ramalakota it is Rupees 5-12-2, in Nundikotkur Rupees 6-2-9, in Sirwel Rupees 6-7-6, in Nundial Rupees 6-7-7. The taluks have, therefore, been assessed in proprotion to their known relative qualities. But when we come to look at the actual result, we have a great decrease in the richest taluk, Nundial, a smaller decrease in Sirwel, an increase in Nundikotkur, and a greater increase in Ramalakota. If I were to make the rates so that the assessment would come down to that now paid in Ramalakota, there would be an unnecessary loss of Revenue in Nundial, and if, on the other hand, I were to bring up the rates so that there might be no decrease in Nundial, the result would be the ruin of Ramalakota. I might have put the villages of the different taluks into different Classes, but I believe this to be quite unnecessary. The wet lands have been carefully classified according to the quality of the soil, as the averages above given do in some measure indicate, and I believe that the present assessment in Ramalakota and Nundikotkur is too low, while that in Nundial and Sirwel is too high. I have not, however, by any means taken medium rates. On the whole, as I have already shown, there will be a great decrease in the wet assessment, although the extent of the cultivation is small, and if Ramalakota and Nundikotkur have not come in for a share in this decrease, it is only because they have hitherto enjoyed such favorable rates.

108. The total wet average on the present cultivation is Rupees 6-3-8. It must, however, be remembered that the present cultivation is on the best land, and this average will be greatly reduced when wet cultivation becomes more general, for, as I will hereafter show, the average water rate is about 4 Rupees, and the average dry assessment, I have already shown, is Rupees 1-0-9, so that on the whole District the average wet assessment would be about 5 Rupees, which must be considered moderate.

Vide Appendix X for the extent of land under each money rate.

IMPOSITION OF ASSESSMENT.—109. Such then are the financial results of the proposed settlement, and I will now show the effect upon the villages of the District, with a view of getting instructions whether the whole assessment should be imposed at once or gradually.

There is an increase of between	75 & 100	per cent. in	2	villages.
,, ,,	51 & 75	,,	14	,,
,, ,,	26 & 50	,,	43	,,
,, ,,	11 & 25	,,	53	,,
,, ,,	10 & under	,,	62	,,
		Total...	174	,,

There is a decrease of between	51 & 75	per cent. in	9	villages.
,, ,,	26 & 50	,,	52	,,
,, ,,	11 & 25	,,	80	,,
,, ,,	10 & under	,,	55	,,
		Total...	196	,,

For further particulars, vide Appendix Y.

Thus it will appear that there is an increase in 174 villages of different degrees, and a decrease in 196. In the latter, there will of course be no difficulty about introducing the settlement; but in the former there may be, and I would request that discretionary power may be given to the Officer introducing the settlement to impose the increase by degrees in successive years, as has been done in the case of the Godavery and Kistna Districts.

THE SHARE OF THE WET ASSESSMENT TO BE CREDITED TO THE IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.—110. Having now given the result of my proposals for the dry and wet assessment of the District so far as the Government are directly concerned, I turn to the subject of the share that is to be credited to the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company.

111. The Government have declared in paragraph 3 of their Proceedings of the 10th of May 1862, No. 1,036, Revenue Department, that in their opinion "the consolidated Nunjah assess-

"ment, as proposed by the Board of Revenue, would be by far the fairest mode of dealing "with the question as between the Company and the Ryots; and that as between the "Company and Government the difference between the Nunjah and Punjah assessment "should be the measure of the amount credited to the Company." I sincerely wish to keep within the strict limits of my duty, and not to agitate any question which the Government has once settled. But it appears to me that there is a slight inadvertence in the use of the word "Company" in the first sentence above quoted. It is evident that the consolidated wet assessment is a dealing between the *Government* and the Ryot, with which the Company are not allowed to have a share. In the very next paragraph of the Proceedings I refer to, the orders are that "the collection of the assessment will be left to the Government, "whose officers must, as now, be the judges of the nature and extent of the remission required; "and a reasonable charge for collection will be placed to the debit of the Company." Thus the Government refused to yield any portion of their imperial rights, and allow no one to come between them as recipients of the taxes on the tax-payers. The Company are allowed to look to the distribution of the water and to the extent it is used, but their demand of payment is made, not on the Ryot, but on the Government. I look then on the mode of the demand of the Government on the Ryot as settled by the above order. It is to be a consolidated wet assessment. In obedience to that order I have submitted proposals for consolidated wet rates.

112. I next turn to the second part of the subject, viz., the manner in which the Company are to be paid for their water. This point does not seem to be settled, except that the Government have declared that the measure of the amount is to be the difference between the Nunjah and Punjah assessment. The Chief Engineer of the Company is very desirous for a uniform water rate, and that its amount should be 4 Rupees an acre. He argues strongly on this point, and contends that 4 Rupees is a sufficiently moderate demand for water per acre, and from his returns he fixes that amount as the value of his water. The Board of Revenue, however, object to a fixed water rate on the land, because its action is not equal or fair, as it does not press in proportion to the irrigable properties of the soil, and the best land gets off too easily, while the worst land is too highly assessed. I would, however, suggest a plan that would please all parties. I propose that the land be given out to the Ryot by the Government on a consolidated wet assessment, but that the Government settle with the Company by giving them a fixed water rate of so much per acre. The amount of this water rate I will discuss afterwards, but will first mention what appears to me to be the advantages of the plan I propose. The Board of Revenue in paragraph 18 of their Proceedings of the 28th March 1862, No. 2,069, say, that "the system (of consolidated Nunjah assessment) is not so simple as that of a separate "water rate, but it is far more exact and fair in its operation, and will produce more satisfactory "results." The compromise that I propose will have the exactness and fairness of the consolidated assessment as far as the Ryot and Government are concerned, and the simplicity of the separate water rate system in settling the Company's accounts afterwards. The Irrigation Company is a private Commercial Company, and is established for the purpose of realizing returns from capital laid out, and like every other trading Company in the world is anxious to sell its commodity at a uniform rate, without inquiring into the circumstances of the purchaser, or the different degrees of profit that the commodity can be turned to, except so far as to ascertain its market value. If, however, the Government declare that the value of the water shall vary according to the irrigable property of the land to which it is applied, the Company have a right to inquire into the manner in which those irrigable properties have been ascertained; have a right to challenge the classification and assessment of every acre that has come under our operations; have a right to dispute every decision of the Revenue authorities regarding remission; and, in fact, have a right to interfere with every proceeding of the public officers as co-partners with Government in their imperial privileges. The only other alternative is that they must have no rights at all, not even that accorded to the humblest trader, of selling his goods at his own price; but must receive whatever amount the Government Revenue Officers declare to be their due without murmur.

113. So confident do I feel that when the subject comes to be considered by the higher authorities, not merely as a temporary expedient, but as a permanent settlement of the rights of the Company, they will take this same view of the subject, that I have not hesitated to express freely my opinion on the case. Assuming then that the authorities will favor my proposition, I will now allude to the amount of the water rate. The exact limit of country that will be irrigated by the Canal is not known except as far as Nagatur. The irrigated portion up to that village has been ascertained by levels, and it includes about 10,020 acres according to Colonel Cotton's accounts, but according to the Curnum's accounts it contains 8,939 acres of cultivable land. This extent is rather too limited to form any general conclusions for the whole District, and therefore I have also chosen two other large tracts of land which, from their position, there can be no doubt about their being under the influence of the Canal, although the contour of the level of the water-spread has not yet been ascertained. One of these pieces is the continuation of the strip of land from Nagatur bounded by the Canal, the Bavanasi, Tumbudra, and Kistna rivers, and the other is the tongue of land running between the Canal and the Kunder after the Canal emerges from the deep cutting near Nuttakandala, and commences to command the Nundial valley. The northern boundary of the latter piece is fixed by estimate.

Vide Appendix Z.

114. In Appendix Z is given a detail account showing the difference between the dry and wet assessment on the three above-mentioned portions of land. Excluding Inams, it will be observed that the average water rate on the Government occupied land is just 4 Rupees; on the unoccupied land, it is Rupees 3-13-11; and on the whole Rupees 3-15-8. Thus it will be seen that the average water rate on an area of 84,059 acres is only 4 Pice less than the rate of 4 Rupees, which I propose to be given to the Company, if the waste is taken into consideration, but on the occupied land, it is exactly my proposed water rate. The decrease of 4 Pice per acre amounts to Rupees 2,001 on the whole, which would be the loss accruing to Government on this arrangement, if all the waste was brought under wet cultivation. But not only would this supposed extensive cultivation give extra Revenue to Government in the shape of dry rates, but it is probable that this loss will be more than made up lower down the Kunder valley in the Sirwel taluk, and in the other parts of the Nundial taluk itself, as rather more "Masab" soil occurs there than in that portion of the Nundial taluk, that I have now taken in my calculations and the water rates, or the difference between the dry and wet rates, is greatest on the "Masab" soils.

115. *Water rate on Inams.*—I would here call attention to the subject of fixing a water rate on Inam lands which may be irrigated newly by the Company's Canal. As the Government lands will have to pay different rates varying according to the classification of the soil, I suppose that the fairest way will be to treat the Inams in the same manner, and this can be done in this District, as the soils of the Inams have been classified equally with the Government land by our Department. I would only notice that our classification, in very many instances, differs from that of the Inam Commission, not only in the table of soils and rates, but also in the mode of their application, for while the Inam Commission have fixed the classes on the fields in office from information given by the Curnums and villagers, we have done so by actual inspection of the lands by persons trained for the purpose. This, it appears to me, creates a difficulty which would only be satisfactorily solved by having a uniform water rate of 4 Rupees which will leave the dry rate already settled by the Inam Commission undisturbed, and this course I beg leave strongly to recommend.

116. *After remarks.*—Since writing the above remarks I have received your Proceedings of the 17th ultimo, No. $\frac{744}{204}$, communicating the Proceedings of the Government dated 16th idem, No. 1,056, and directing me, in accordance with the orders therein contained, to prepare and submit Statements showing the effect of applying a separate water rate to the dry assessment, compared with the consolidated wet assessment. These Statements are given as Appendix A A

If we take the area that was under irrigated cultivation in Fasli 1270, the following will be the result of applying my consolidated wet rates, and water rates of 4 Rupees and 3 Rupees as compared with the present assessment.

(1.) The present assessment on the irrigated area of Fasli 1270 Rs. 86,891.

(2.) The assessment according to my consolidated rates on the same area increased 5 per cent to make allowance for increase expected by the survey for reasons given in paragraph 108 with 8·17 per cent to be credited to Road and village Fee Funds, deducted. (Vide Appendix A A.) ,, 75,193, or a decrease of 13·46 per cent.

(3.) The assessment according to my dry rates and a separate uniform water rate of 4 Rupees on the same augmented area with the same deduction of 8·17 per cent. ,, 72,106, or a decrease of 17·02 per cent.

(4.) Do. do. with a water rate of 3 Rupees... ... ,, 60,041, or a decrease of 30·90 per cent.

117. In the second and third heads, lands irrigated by artificial appliances have been charged with a water rate of 3 Rupees as explained in paragraph 101 of this report, and in the fourth, such land has been charged with a water rate of $2\frac{1}{4}$ Rupees, which is a deduction made in the same proportion on the full water rate, and is the same amount charged under similar circumstances in my report on the Masulipatam portion of the Kistna District.

118. The above-mentioned results are those upon existing wet cultivation. But it is far more important to see the effect upon land that will be irrigated by the Company's Canal as the extent is so much larger. I have already compared the result of my consolidated wet rates with that of a 4 Rupee water rate on three portions of the country which from their position there is little doubt will come under the influence of the Canal, and I have shown that the 4 Rupees rate applied on the area as given by the present Revenue accounts, shows an increase of 2,001 Rupees over the consolidated rates, and that even this small increase would probably disappear if we took more land in the Sirwel taluk. A 3 Rupees water rate will of course exhibit a great decrease. The result of the three different modes of assessing the wet land as applied to the above portions of the country which are assumed to be irrigable, and which are given in the present Revenue accounts as 84,059 acres, if cultivated, would be as follows :—

		RS.
Vide Appendix Z.	The difference between the dry rates and consolidated rates	... 3,34,235
	The water cess at 4 Rupees an acre ...	... 3,36,236
	Do. at 3 Rupees an acre ...	... 2,52,177

I suppose that as this Revenue will be credited to the Irrigation Company 8·17 per cent will not be deducted and carried to the account of the Road and village Fee Funds.

119. After what I have already said, it is hardly necessary for me to state that I recommend a separate water rate, and that its amount should be 4 Rupees. Until I was just on the point of closing this report, I was under the impression that consolidated wet rates were decided on, and I did not refer again to the question. As, however, the Proceedings of the Government of the 16th ultimo, No. 1,056, which I have just received has again thrown open this point to discussion, I trust that I may be allowed to give my reasons for advocating a separate uniform water rate.

120. It is true that soils have irrigable properties, that is to say, that they are benefited in various degrees by the application of water, and therefore it is equitable to charge the Ryots for the water in proportion to the benefit they receive from it. But this is the only argument in favor of a consolidated wet assessment, the object of which is to get a varying water rate. But let us weigh this argument against others which arise out of the circumstances of the case.

121. The force of the argument is that the varying rate is just towards the cultivator. But I am sure that if the Ryot could have a voice in the matter he would give his vote in favor of the uniform rate. Under consolidated rates it is impossible to make generally known the assessment of every field. It throws the whole advantage of the knowledge of the assessment of each field into the hands of the Curnum. The Ryot cannot beforehand make his calculations whether it will be profitable for him to undertake irrigated cultivation in this spot or that. He must get his information through the Curnum, and that functionary is not likely to dispense his favors very freely and cheaply. Besides the Ryot so long as he has to get his information of the assessment through the Curnum and Tahsildar, will never believe that they are not able to fix the amount of the assessment at their discretion, and alter it at their pleasure each year. They believe that those authorities can always show when it is convenient that some mistake or other was made in fixing the assessment. This ignorance of the charge to be made on each field and the uncertainty attending it, will be a great discouragement to the spread of a newly introduced cultivation. A general order from Government fixing a uniform rate which even the Collector could not alter, would give a stability, a solidity to the settlement which would be attended with the greatest advantages. It might even entice an outlay of European capital and energy, for the costs and profits may be calculated beforehand, and truly a magnificent field here is open to enterprise if it could be only more generally known.

122. Thus, so far as the Ryot is concerned, I believe that the uniform rate would be most popular. About the Company there is no doubt, as it is what they have definitely asked for, and I have already submitted that whatever may be done towards the Ryot, it seems reasonable that the Company should be allowed to ask a fixed price for the commodity they sell, and this course will obviate any disagreement that might occur between them and the Revenue Officers.

123. Lastly, all the Revenue Officers of the District whose opinion would have any weight on the subject, I believe, favor this view. The arrangement would enable them to administer the Revenues with an ease and equity, which would far more than compensate for the comparatively heavy taxation of a small quantity of inferior land which perhaps never will be taken up under irrigation, considering the large extent of superior land capable of being cultivated to the advantage of the people and the State.

124. I trust, therefore, on account of the natural interest that I take in the success of the Settlement in which I am so immediately connected, that you and the Board of Revenue will be pleased to recommend, and the Government to adopt, the course that I so strongly advocate.

Second Crop.—125. The next point to be decided is the assessment which shall be charged on the second crop in Paddy cultivation.

126. This question is an important one, not on account of the present extent of second crop cultivation, for that is very limited, but on account of the prospect of a very large extension of this cultivation hereafter when the works of the Irrigation and Canal Company are completed. The works for the irrigation of the first and second crops are quite distinct in their nature. Those for the first crop are only those which are necessary to divert the water from its natural course in the monsoon, and to spread it over the country; but for the second crop, it is necessary to have extensive reservoirs to store up the water during the monsoon, and then to discharge it down the supplying channels when the natural source of supply has failed. By the first crop irrigation, therefore, is meant only irrigation during the monsoon when there is a natural supply of water; and by the second crop irrigation, irrigation for all the rest of the year with stored water. Such at least is the definition of the two supplies as given me by the Chief Engineer of the Irrigation Company, and it is of importance to notice that the "second crop" irrigation does not only mean the supply of water while the second crop of Paddy is on the ground, but the supply for all the rest of the year when the natural supply has ceased; for, in the case of such crops as Sugar-cane, Betel, and other garden products, the water is often wanted when the second crop of Paddy is not on the ground. With this explanation of the way in which I understand the expressions "first" and "second" crop, in making my proposals I shall retain the use of those terms as they are convenient.

127. The rates that I propose for the second crop are those derived from the difference between the dry and wet rates, and are given at the end of paragraph 79 of this report. The following are the grounds of this proposal.

128. In the Godavery and Kistna deltas where the assessment for irrigated lands consists of a dry assessment and a water cess of 3 Rupees, the second crop is charged at the rate of 3 Rupees, or the sum equivalent to the water cess for the first crop. Where consolidated assessments have hitherto prevailed the usual custom has been to charge the second crop with half of the consolidated rate. This is noticed by Government in their Proceedings of the 22nd of September 1860, No. 1,690, where they point out that an assessment of 1½ Rupees recommended by the Board was too low. In their Proceedings of 9th April 1861, No. 795, the Government again do not agree to the Board's proposal of a 2 Rupees rate for the second crop, and express their opinion in paragraph 10 that "even charging "the full rate of 3 Rupees for the second crop, the whole charge on the land will be "extremely moderate." In the face of this express declaration of the opinion of Government regarding the amount of the assessment to be imposed on the second crop, it is impossible for me to propose any lower amount.

129. The circumstances however of this District are very different from those of the Godavery and Kistna Districts. In the first place, the wet assessment here, at all events so far as the cultivators are concerned, is to be consolidated and not separate land and water tax and secondly the land is watered by a Commercial Company and not by the Government.

130. The first of these two circumstances enables the Government to levy a higher rate because the land is charged according to its irrigable properties. Of course when there is a uniform water rate, the amount must be very moderate, or else it will press so heavily on the poorer soils so as to prevent their being cultivated. When however the land is assessed in proportion to the advantages it derives from water, a higher average rate can be obtained without any undue pressure on the cultivators. If then a uniform rate of 3 Rupees is declared to be a moderate cess in the Godavery Deltas, an average rate of more than 3 Rupees, when the assessment is distributed according to the powers of the soil, can easily be borne in this District.

131. In the next place, the land is watered by a private Company. The Government can afford to tax the cultivator for the water without taking into consideration the per-centage of returns on the capital laid out. But a private Company cannot unless they have made up their minds, under the peculiar circumstances of their connection with Government, to remain satisfied with the 5 per cent guaranteed to them by Government, and seek for no further extension of profits. As Colonel Cotton remarks, "the Government receives indirect returns in a "thousand ways which the Company will not, the Company's dues being quite irrespective of "national sources of Revenue." The Government can not only afford to lay out money on works only partly remunerative, but on roads, schools, and other works, which are wholly unremunerative, as far as direct Revenue is concerned. The question then of returns is an important consideration in deciding the Company's dues on the second crop, and here I may remark that it appears to me that the whole of the returns of the second crop belong to the Company, since, without their works, it could not be grown except of course where tanks already exist.

132. As far as I understand the principle of assessing a second crop it is this. Under ordinary circumstances the undeviating rule of Revenue administration is that the land is assessed and not the crop and provided the crop grown does not cost the Government any additional outlay, the cultivator may grow whatever crops he likes, and as many as he likes without any interference on the part of Government or their servants. But in growing a second irrigated crop, the cultivator requires more water and puts the Government, or, as it is in this District, the Company to an extra expense. To re-imburse this charge, an extra cess is levied on the second crop, and the measure of the cess it appears to me should be to a great degree the amount of the outlay in supplying water all the year round.

133. The usual amount charged for the second crop is half of the whole of the consolidated assessment of the first crop. The exact value of the second crop I have never seen calculated, but it is beyond dispute inferior to the first crop, and not only inferior in the quantity of produce, but it is an inferior kind of Paddy grown. But while admitting this fact, the Government in paragraph 7 of their Proceedings of the 22nd September 1860, No. 10,690, clearly show the inadvisability of too lightly assessing it. "The second objection" (namely, the inferiority of the crop) "they remark is no doubt true as a fact, but even the second crop of an acre of land "is probably worth at least 10 or 12 Rupees. The exhaustion of the soil is also true in many "cases. But this is for the owner to consider. A Rupee or two less to pay, would not make "it worth his while to deteriorate his land, nor would it be wise on the part of Government to "hold out such an inducement."

134. But as I have just said, it does not appear to me to be correct in principle to charge the second crop according to the value of its produce, but at the rate that the water costs to supply. To illustrate my meaning the more forcibly, I may say that the Government might as well pass a law to force the merchant to sell seed cheaper for the second crop or for inferior lands because of the inferiority of their out-turn as to order the Company to charge 1 Rupee or 2 Rupees per acre for the second crop, when the Chief Engineer of the Company states that to obtain a fair remuneration for the outlay of works to supply water all the year round, a rate of 4 Rupees must be levied.

135. In this question the amount of the cultivators' profits does not appear to me to enter, except that it is obviously to the advantage of the Irrigation Company not to charge more than the cultivators can afford to pay, or else second crop cultivation will become unknown in the District. In the land tax generally, the Government endeavour to fix their demand in proportion to the profits of the cultivator, but in the second crop cess, the object of the assessment is different, and unless the cultivator can afford to pay a fair remunerative price for the water, it is better for all parties that the extra works to store the water beyond the period of the monsoon, should not be undertaken. I believe, however, that the Ryot would be able to pay for the second crop, the difference between my Nunjah and Punjah rates, and as this is the cost of the water for the first crop, and Colonel Cotton states that the second crop will cost the same, I propose that that difference be the cess for the second crop.

136. The average assessment then for the second crop will be, as I have already shown in the case of the first crop, Rupees 3-15-8, and as for the first crop so now I propose, for the reasons that I have already mentioned, that 4 Rupees per acre be given to the Irrigation Company, irrespective of the kind of land irrigated, as asked for by Colonel Cotton.

137. I will endeavour to compare the financial results of my proposal with the present assessment on existing second crop cultivation. I have however a difficulty in doing this as most of the second crops are charged with "Fasljasti" or extra cess, and although I can discover from the present Revenue accounts the amount of the "Fasljasti," I cannot find the exact area on which it is levied, and hence I cannot apply the new rates. There are however 3,538 acres of land on which a second crop is raised which is entered in the present Revenue accounts as "Dofasl" or double crop land. This land pays an assessment of Rupees 36,132, but there it does not appear how much of this assessment is charged to the first crop, and how much to the second. However taking the old Revenue rule of charging the second crop with half the assessment of the first, I propose to consider 12,044 Rupees as the second crop assessment on the abovementioned 3,538 acres. But of these 3,538 acres, 2,417 acres are watered by artificial appliances, and to these, as in the first crop, I propose to apply a reduced rate of 3 Rupees. They now pay, according to my calculations, Rupees 6,612 for the second crop grown on them, and if we charge them with a 3 Rupee rate, the assessment will be Rupees 7,251. But this point is not an important one as the extent of land having a second crop irrigated with water raised by artificial appliances will continue to be very limited. All second crop that will be watered by the Company's Canal, will be of such a level as to allow the water to flow over it without the trouble and expense of raising. The extent of land which raises a second crop without artificial appliances, as far as I

Vide Appendix B B.

can get accounts, is only 1,121 acres. The amount of assessment paid for that second crop, calculating it at half of the amount paid for the first crop, is Rupees 5,432. I cannot apply the difference of my dry and wet rates to this area as I do not know the classification, but if we apply a 4 Rupees water rate the result will be Rupees 4,484, so that my proposals will leave the cultivators better off than they are now. The extent of land on which these conclusions are drawn is very limited, but I have mentioned the point to show that, as far as the comparison between present charge for second crop and my proposals can be obtained, it tends to prove the proposals to be moderate.

138. It should also be remembered that it is not compulsory on the Ryot to take water for the second crop, and there is no hardship whatever in charging any cess however high for it, for the profits of the second crop may be looked on as entirely an unexpected increase of the Ryot's income, and if he finds that it does not pay him, he can relinquish it. This relinquishment will not take away his only means of livelihood as would be the case if we were to over assess his land in the first instance. The second crop, as indeed the whole of the wet cultivation in the greater part of this District, is a new source of wealth to him, of which his father and grandfather never dreamt of. The amount of the wet assessment therefore does not involve the principle of justice or injustice towards the Ryots, but it is simply a question of policy what amount would be best levied for the success of the Company. So if any doubts should arise that the amounts I propose for the water both for the first and second crops may be too high, I would futher urge as a reason for giving my rates a trial, that if it shall be found hereafter to be true economy to reduce the rates, such a step can be taken with satisfaction to the people and increased popularity to the Company, but on the other hand if too light rates are imposed in the first instance during this present settlement, it will be impossible to increase them afterwards.

139. My reasons then for proposing that the difference between my Nunjah and Punjah rates be charged on the second crop may be summed up as follows :—(1.) That the amount charged on the second crop should be that which gives a fair return for the water supplied and the trouble of supplying it, and this amount is represented by the difference of the Nunjah and Punjah rates; and (2), that the average assessment of those differential rates is about 4 Rupees an acre, which is the amount that the Chief Engineer estimates the value of the water; (3), that in the Government Deltas on the coast where there is a uniform water rate, it amounts to 3 Rupees and is considered moderate, and therefore there can be no doubt that when the water rate is placed on the land in proportion to its irrigable properties, an average rate of 4 Rupees is also moderate; (4), that as the second crop in the Government deltas is charged at the same rate as the water rate of the first crop, the second in this District may be charged with the difference between the dry and wet rate of the first crop; (5), that the amount now paid for second crops shows the rates I propose to be moderate; and (6) lastly, that if the rates I propose prove too high they can afterwards be lowered, but that if pitched too low in the first instance they cannot be raised.

140. On looking back to the Proceedings of the Government, Revenue Department, dated the 22nd September 1860, No. 1,090, paragraph 6, I observed that three of the reasons I here put forward, namely, 1st, 2nd and 4th, are there clearly enunciated. When discussing the amount of assessment to be charged on the second crop in the Godavery and Kistna Deltas, the Government remark, "The supply of water for second crop in these Deltas "must be very limited without special means taken to provide it, and the means will "be the construction of very extensive reservoirs up the river. The cost of such works "will properly be chargeable to the second crop, for they will be necessary for that only. "But the light charge (*i. e.*, 1 Rupee or 1½ Rupees) proposed to be made for the water would "hardly pay for the necessary works, and so by lessening or taking away the inducement to construct them, might prevent their being made. A higher charge than that proposed by the "Board seems therefore necessary and proper. The principle of a water rate seems to require "that the rate should be the same for both the first and second crop, and 3 Rupees an acre "would probably not be high as the entire charge on the second crop." The principle here enunciated will evidently remain the same whether 3 Rupees an acre or 4 Rupees an acre are required to cover the cost of the storing reservoirs, and for the other reasons I have already stated, while wishing to stamp my proposals in every respect with the mark of moderation, I do not think it necessary, in justice to the Company, to propose any thing less than an average assessment of about 4 Rupees an acre for the second crop.

After remarks.—141. I must here also remark, that when I had written my views on this subject thus far, I received the Proceedings of the Government dated the 16th ultimo, No. 1,056, which I referred to in the preceding subject of this report. With the liberty given me by the Order of Government contained in these Proceedings, I beg to recommend a uniform rate of 4 Rupees to be charged for the second crop in preference to a varying rate formed by the difference between my dry and wet rates. All my previous arguments will stand unaltered except where I mentioned the land being watered according to irrigable properties as one of my reasons. That argument being swept away, however, does not alter my opinion regarding the amount to be charged for the second crop, while the reasons given under the previous head of this report for my preferring a uniform rate to a varying rate, are as equally applicable in the case of the second crop as in that of the first.

Unoccupied land.—142. The two great ranges of hills with a fringe of jungle at their foot, have been excluded in accordance with your orders, from the survey limits. Our demarcation only touches on one side of the Nallamallas, but the Erramallas are demarcated on three sides, the rest of the range stretching into the Koilkuntla taluk. A portion of the latter range towards the north is disconnected from the main chain by the demarcation of a village situated amid the hills and a line runs along the Ghaut. Besides these, there are some smaller detached hills demarcated in blocks, and extensive patches of waste within the village boundaries formed into large Khandams. The extent of unoccupied land demarcated in detail is 1,18,358 acres, which is a little more than a fifth of the extent of the occupied land. Of this 1,183 acres are irrigable by the sources of irrigation that at present exist. According to our accounts this waste should bear an assessment of Rupees 76,518. The average assessment of the dry land is Rupees 0-9-7, and of the wet Rupees 5-6-6. As might be expected these averages are less than those on the occupied land.

Vide Appendix C C.

Concluding remarks.—143. There remains nothing further for me to add except that I have shown my proposals for the settlement to the Collector, and I have his permission to state that on the whole they meet with his concurrence. I will give him a copy of the report, so that he may make any further remarks on it that he may think proper, and this course will enable him to lay his opinion the earlier before the Board. I have to acknowledge his kindness in allowing me freely to consult with him on all occasions, and in giving me advice and information when I required them. I have also to acknowledge the valuable assistance I have received from my Assistant, Mr. Cox, in working up all the details of the settlement into a suitable form. Impressed with the necessity of submitting this report quickly, I have written it with as little delay as possible, and I trust that any defects that may appear on a closer examination, may be pardoned.

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

F. W. MORRIS,
Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.

A 1.—STATEMENT *showing the extent of Land occupied and unoccupied in Kurnool Proper.*

Taluks.	Ayacut.			Unsurveyed portion.			Surveyed portion.			Deduct. Poramboke.			Deduct. Inams.			Deduct. Government waste.			Deduct. Khandam demarcated in blocks.			Deduct. Total.			Remaining occupied land.		
	Acres.	Square miles.		Acres.	Square miles.		Acres.	Square miles.		Acres.	Square miles.		Acres.	Square miles.		Acres.	Square miles.		Acres.	Square miles.		Acres.	Square miles.		Acres.	Square miles	
1	2	3		4	5		6	7		8	9		10	11		12	13		14	15		16	17		18	19	
		M.	C.		M.	C.		M.	C.		M.	C.		M.	C.		M.	C.		M.	C.		M.	C.		M.	C.
1. Ramalakota... ...	4,26,765	666	82	13,205	20	63	4,13,560	646	19	52,585	82	16	1,44,442	225	69	37,017	57	84	5,049	7	89	2,39,093	373	58	1,74,467	272	61
2. Nundikotkur... ...	5,51,597	861	87	1,57,007	245	33	3,94,590	616	54	29,282	45	75	1,08,023	168	78	56,822	88	78	46,508	72	67	2,40,635	375	98	1,53,955	240	56
3. Nundial.	4,68,845	732	57	1,87,619	293	15	2,81,226	439	42	45,874	71	68	95,186	148	73	12,935	20	21	5,136	8	2	1,59,131	248	64	1,22,095	190	78
4. Sirwel...	3,09,767	484	1	43,183	67	47	2,66,584	416	54	29,650	46	33	91,684	143	26	11,584	18	10	13,312	20	80	1,46,230	228	49	1,20,354	188	5
Total...	17,56,974	2,745	27	4,01,014	626	58	13,55,960	2,118	69	1,57,391	245	92	4,39,335	686	46	1,18,358	184	93	70,005	109	38	7,85,089	1,226	69	5,70,871	892	0
Belmukta Agraharams. †...	32,317	50	50	6,192	9	67	26,125	48	83	...	...	..	26,125	40	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,125	40	83	...	...	...
Grand Total...	17,89,291	2,795	77	4,07,206	636	25	13,82,085	2,159	52	1,57,391	245	92	4,65,460	727	29	1,18,358	184	93	70,005	109	38	8,11,214	1,267	52	5,70,871	892	0

CAMP KURNOOL, 4th July 1863.

F. W. MORRIS,
Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.

A 2.—STATEMENT *showing the Classes of Villages and Land occupied and unoccupied in* Ramalakota *taluk, in Kurnool Proper.*

Classes of villages.		Names of villages.	Tanks in good order. Government.	Tanks in good order. Private.	Total area of villages.	Deduct. Thrown in unsurveyed portion.	Deduct. Poramboke.	Deduct. Inams.	Balance.	Occupied land as per accounts of Fasli 1270. Dry.	Occupied land as per accounts of Fasli 1270. Garden land.	Occupied land as per accounts of Fasli 1270. Wet including dry converted into wet.	Occupied land as per accounts of Fasli 1270. Total.	Waste.	Demand of Fasli 1270. Jeroyati Sist.	Demand of Fasli 1270. Ready money.	Demand of Fasli 1270. Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
			No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	As.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1st Class.	58	Gudur...	3	...	12,677	...	987	4,331	7,359	5,450	23	100	5,573	1,786	4,524 1,772	768	7,064
	59	Regadakhanapuram...	...	...	2,772	...	47	693	2,032	1,963	...	...	1,963	69	2,009	2	2,011
	61	Gudipad...	...	...	2,670	...	22	851	1,797	1,797	...	...	1,797	...	935	13	948
	62	Mallapuram...	...	...	2,056	...	101	808	1,147	1,013	..	...	1,013	134	1,299	28	1,327
	63	Munagala...	1	...	2,591	...	176	1,070	1,345	1,234	1	...	1,235	110	892	17	909
	65	Zulakallu...	2	...	1,211	...	57	459	695	609	...	18	627	68	2,049	63	2,112
	66	Isanugondla...	...	...	5,243	...	95	2,353	2,795	2,459	...	...	2,459	336	3,460	13	3,473
	69	Remata...	...	...	6,615	...	155	2,773	3,687	3,532	14	13	3,559	128	5,134	525	5,659
	70	Vulatsala...	...	...	9,216	...	379	3,462	5,375	4,920	...	...	4,920	455	6,218	20	6,238
	77	Parla...	...	...	8,273	...	232	3,102	4,939	4,807	2	...	4,809	130	3,412	262	3,674
	98	Polakallu...	...	...	7,263	...	68	3,141	4,054	3,420	55	11	3,486	568	1,142	146	1,288
	100	Gundrevula...	...	...	5,027	...	93	2,355	2,579	1,785	...	18	1,803	776	1,040	31	1,071
	101	Palkudoddi...	1	...	2,926	...	39	1,428	1,459	927	...	9	936	523			
		Total...	7	...	68,540	...	2,451	26,826	39,263	33,916	95	169	34,180	5,083	33,886	1,888	35,774
2nd Class.	1	Ramalakota...	...	...	2,855	150	818	1,113	774	746	20	...	766	8	930	97	1,027
	2	Pendekallu...	...	...	1,880	...	445	403	1,032	970	...	...	970	62	1,253	27	1,280
	3	Sarabharajapuram...	2	...	2,498	174	462	776	1,086	949	...	35	984	102	952	143	1,095
	4	Narsapuram...	1	...	3,761	...	770	1,294	1,697	1,576	11	65	1,652	45	1,535	97	1,632
	5	Narlapuram...	...	...	2,915	...	228	927	1,760	1,714	...	12	1,726	34	943	77	1,020
	6	Allugunda Mallepalli...	..	...	3,916	53	427	1,519	1,917	1,709	...	...	1,709	208	1,376	227	1,603
	7	Gulivindakonda...	2	...	5,481	1,108	305	2,079	1,989	1,693	1	79	1,773	216	2,502	324	2,826
	8	Yaparlapad...	...	...	2,308	...	843	492	973	863	...	...	863	110	794	28	822
	9	Pullagummi...	...	...	1,197	...	429	383	385	369	...	...	369	16	1,062	54	1,116
	10	Kalugotla...	...	...	6,991	1,186	1,628	1,508	2,669	2,599	...	...	2,599	70	2,963	348	3,311
	11	Bukkapuram...	...	...	2,089	...	770	578	741	724	...	...	724	17	861	73	934
	12	Embaye...	...	...	3,536	...	524	1,113	1,899	1,843	2	26	1,871	28	2,892	129	3,021
	13	Veldurti...	1	...	10,943	...	4,097	2,188	4,658	3,435	2	194	3,631	1,027	4,104	337	4,441
	14	Lanjabanda...	4	...	5,961	700	648	1,667	2,946	2,509	2	32	2,543	403	1,718	121	1,839
	15	Sudapalle...	3	...	6,827	...	1,215	2,190	3,422	2,158	8	136	2,302	1,120	2,507	160	2,667
	16	Govardhanagiri...	1	...	6,255	1,945	245	1,434	2,631	2,023	2	56	2,081	550	1,924	192	2,116
	17	Cherukulapad...	...	...	2,503	...	239	868	1,396	1,183	2	31	1,216	180	888	72	960
	18	Jogaruchedu...	...	...	5,939	...	851	1,650	3,438	2,371	10	56	2,437	1,001	1,636	130	1,766
	19	Tallagogulapad...	...	...	2,751	...	108	1,103	1,540	1,347	56	5	1,408	132	756	53	809
	20	Konganapad...	...	...	2,968	...	198	890	1,880	1,714	1	7	1,722	158	1,447	35	1,482
	21	Nayakallu...	...	...	3,114	...	43	944	2,127	1,760	...	...	1,760	367	1,584	69	1,653
	22	Mallapuram...	...	...	1,753	...	158	457	1,138	960	...	...	960	178	1,172	20	1,192
	23	Dronachalam...	...	...	7,152	...	1,849	2,420	2,883	2,543	6	58	2,607	276	1,945	132	2,077
	24	Malakapuram...	...	...	5,701	...	1,803	1,763	2,135	1,787	22	2	1,811	324	1,650	128	1,778
	25	Kottachernu...	1	...	4,714	314	1,104	1,895	1,401	770	..	11	781	620	1,200	118	1,318
	26	Vungaralagundla...	...	...	5,590	...	1,382	1,999	2,209	1,565	10	3	1,578	631	807	52	859
	27	Vepadinne...	1	..	5,903	...	969	1,723	3,211	2,405	...	85	2,490	721	776	70	846
	28	Chittiala...	...	...	7,201	1,100	478	3,150	2,473	1,314	...	94	1,408	1,065	856	93	949
	29	Vaikatapuram...	3	...	7,506	200	1,488	2,418	3,400	2,531	25	65	2,621	779	1,218	72	1,290
	30	Kambhalapad...	...	..	8,016	600	537	3,326	3,553	1,908	5	41	1,954	1,599	1,130	132	1,262
	31	Yarakalachernu...	..	...	4,277	...	417	1,468	2,392	1,795	...	25	1,820	572	707	83	790
	32	Amakatad...	2	...	9,340	...	821	2,650	5,869	2,400	7	64	2,471	3,398	1,154	102	1,256
	33	Jagadurti...	1	...	3,710	...	388	1,306	2,016	1,270	2	26	1,298	718	477	66	543
	34	Vudumalapad...	1	...	2,860	...	733	987	1,140	831	...	28	859	281	711	32	743
	35	Kamuganikuntla...	...	...	4,783	200	41	1,227	3,315	2,230	14	...	2,244	1,071	967	58	1,025
	36	Bogolu...	1	...	4,716	249	624	1,164	2,679	2,001	...	37	2,038	641	1,037	68	1,105
	37	Gorantla...	1	..	7,460	288	347	2,627	4,198	3,445	...	62	3,507	691	1,793	242	2,035
	38	Kristagiri...	1	...	7,038	1,395	129	2,249	3,265	2,508	14	37	2,559	706	1,243	238	1,481
	39	Potukallu...	...	...	8,537	...	337	2,481	5,719	3,819	15	9	3,843	1,876	1,765	109	1,874
	40	Erradoddi...	..	...	4,154	...	84	1,342	2,728	1,712	...	...	1,712	1,016	759	58	817
	41	Laddagiri...	...	...	7,586	...	729	1,967	4,890	3,243	37	83	3,363	1,527	2,660	176	2,836
	42	Amadaguntla...	...	...	2,746	...	66	895	1,785	1,741	...	...	1,741	44	1,567	76	1,643
	43	Anugonda...	...	...	3,827	...	27	1,354	2,446	2,383	...	...	2,383	63	2,063	72	2,135
	44	Pusulur...	...	...	3,237	...	608	1,011	1,618	1,596	...	...	1,596	22	1,598	88	1,686

A. 2.—Statement *showing the Classes of Villages and Land occupied and unoccupied in* Ramalakota *taluk, in Kurnool Proper.(Continued.)*

Class of villages.		Names of villages.	Tanks in good order. Government.	Tanks in good order. Private.	Total area of villages.	Deduct. Thrown in unsurveyed portion.	Deduct. Poramboke.	Inams.	Balance.	Occupied land as per accounts of Fasli 1270. Dry.	Garden land.	Wet including dry converted into wet.	Total.	Waste.	Demand of Fasli 1270. Jeroyati Sist.	Ready money.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
			No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	As.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	RS.	RS.	RS.
2nd Classes.	45	Bastipad...	...	1	5,221	150	740	2,156	2,175	1,819	7	...	1,826	349	1,747	122	1,869
	46	Nannur...	...	...	9,929	185	1,704	4,689	3,351	3,095	32	2	3,129	222	4,772	1,136	5,908
	47	Boddunanipalli..	...	...	3,194	1,518	35	736	905	866	5	16	887	18	1,289		
	48	Loddipalli...	...	...	1,955	...	536	506	913	826	...	...	826	87	1,178	523	4,402
	49	Tadakanapalli..	1	...	2,627	...	774	649	1,204	1,124	...	42	1,166	38	1,412		
	50	Midinemula...	...	...	3,546	...	1,361	1,339	846	830	...	...	830	16	1,135	149	1,284
	51	Uppalapad...	...	...	5,690	...	3,578	1,186	926	875	...	29	904	22	1,568	131	1,699
	52	Uyyalavada...	...	...	6,463	...	2,925	1,613	1,925	1,696	...	...	1,696	229	2,020	402	2,422
	53	China Tekur...	...	...	2,250	...	459	863	928	777	...	46	823	105	954	309	1,263
	54	Peda Tekur...	...	...	2,402	...	177	973	1,252	1,176	...	...	1,176	76	1,248	78	1,326
	55	Dinnadenarapad...	...	...	4,427	1,562	891	619	1,355	1,217	...	10	1,227	128	1,070	42	1,112
	56	Bandi Tandrapad...	1	...	2,701	...	799	766	1,136	1,024	...	52	1,076	60	1,027	184	1,211
	57	Pulacharla...	...	...	3,371	...	629	1,460	1,282	1,244	...	...	1,244	38	1,845	208	2,053
	60	Brahmanadoddi...	...	...	7,034	...	1,529	1,586	3,919	2,611	4	34	2,649	1,270	1,212	...	1,212
	64	Ponnakallu...	...	...	1,820	...	159	532	1,129	842	1	4	847	282	580	48	628
	67	Manneguntа...	1	...	3,447	...	324	1,508	1,615	960	...	18	978	637	393	10	403
	68	Pelakurti...	...	...	7,143	...	269	2,511	4,363	2,995	3	16	3,014	1,349	3,062	109	3,171
	71	Tulajapuram Basavapuram...	...	...	4,055	...	280	1,669	2,106	1,999	4	...	2,003	103	1,944	196	2,140
	72	Gopala Singavaram...	...	...	3,541	..	775	1,224	1,542	1,526	...	...	1,526	16	1,635	136	1,771
	73	Edurur...	..	...	1,842	..	563	609	670	640	...	...	640	30	758	6	764
	74	Konatalapad...	...	...	2,920	...	411	1,190	1,319	1,141	4	...	1,145	174	996	12	1,008
2nd Class.	75	Sunkesula...	...	...	1,212	...	135	566	511	434	3	8	445	66	645	3	648
	76	Kottakota...	...	...	3,299	...	116	1,354	1,829	1,043	12	47	1,102	727	1,419	19	1,438
	78	Markapuram..	...	...	2,162	...	163	801	1,198	1,198	...	...	1,198	...	931	2	933
	79	Neranada Gokulapad...	...	...	2,420	...	146	953	1,321	1,294	...	...	1,294	27	2,014	122	2,136
	80	Budidapad...	...	...	1,907	...	69	458	1,380	1,380	...	...	1,380	...	1,580	58	1,638
	81	Penchikalapad...	...	...	1,733	...	19	600	1,114	1,114	...	...	1,114	...	1,263	70	1,333
	82	Kurana Nagalapuram...	...	..	1,934	...	161	814	959	894	...	28	922	37	1,172	96	1,268
	83	Nidudur...	...	...	2,368	...	517	690	1,161	1,160	...	...	1,160	1	851	94	945
	84	Kallur...	...	...	8,649	...	1,063	3,761	3,825	3,593	68	...	3,661	164	2,800	355	3,155
	85	Gondiparla...	...	...	1,703	...	145	643	915	803	31	...	834	81	782	506	1,288
	86	Denawada...	...	...	1,253	..	429	313	511	507	...	...	507	4	731	41	772
	87	Joharapuram...	...	...	2,120	...	806	587	727	668	...	...	668	59	530	35	565
	88	Dupad Hasadupuram...	...	...	1,914	128	50	574	1,162	1,077	...	18	1,095	67	903	73	976
	89	Lanjapolur...	...	...	7,820	...	509	2,888	4,423	4,200	9	23	4,232	191	3,731	229	3,960
	90	Pandipad...	...	...	1,200	...	68	565	567	555	10	...	565	2	578	42	620
	91	Pedapad...	...	...	1,801	...	59	682	1,060	1,010	...	...	1,010	50	1,156	67	1,223
	92	Munagalapad...	...	...	2,093	...	327	894	872	872	...	...	872	...	766	73	839
	93	Mamidalapad...	...	...	1,782	...	395	692	695	671	...	...	671	24	617	82	699
	94	Etavala Tandrapad...	...	...	1,235	...	46	660	529	496	...	...	496	33	840	44	884
	95	Panchalingala...	...	...	3,799	...	404	1,552	1,843	1,794	4	...	1,798	45	1,555	448	2,003
	96	Salakapuram..	...	...	1,884	...	40	635	1,209	1,209	...	...	1,209	...	1,142	86	1,228
	97	Kurnool...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	99	Kondapuram...	...	...	3,864	...	186	1,552	2,126	1,669	3	20	1,692	434	1,307	12	1,319
		Total...	29	1	358,225	13,205	55,183	117,616	172,221	137,936	474	1,877	140,287	31,934	123,040	11,436	134,476
		Grand Total...	36	1	426,765	13,205	57,634	144,442	211,484	171,852	569	2,046	174,467	37,017	156,926	13,324	170,250

Camp Kurnool, 4th July 1863.

F. W. MORRIS,
Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.

A, 3.—STATEMENT *showing the Classes of Villages and Land occupied and unoccupied in* Nundikotkur *taluk, Kurnool Proper*

Classes of villages.	Names of villages.	Tanks in good order. Government.	Tanks in good order. Private.	Total area of villages.	Deduct. Thrown in unsurveyed portion.	Deduct. Poramboke.	Deduct. Inams.	Balance.	Occupied land as per accounts of Fasli 1270. Dry.	Occupied land as per accounts of Fasli 1270. Garden land.	Occupied land as per accounts of Fasli 1270. Wet including dry converted into wet.	Occupied land as per accounts of Fasli 1270. Total.	Waste.	Total.	Demand of Fasli 1270. Jeroyati Sist.	Demand of Fasli 1270. Ready money.	Demand of Fasli 1270. Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1st Class.	1 Nundikotkur.	...	...	5,037	...	135	2,053	2,849	2,542	45	...	2,587	262	2,849	3,675	506	4,181
	2 Mallela.	...	...	2,801	...	766	783	1,252	1,115	4	...	1,119	133	1,252	1,516	99	1,615
	3 Maddikatla.	...	...	1,955	...	573	484	898	645	11	...	656	242	898	722	80	802
	4 Allur.	...	...	2,522	...	910	893	719	655	8	...	663	56	719	1,879	180	2,059
	5 Puduru.	...	...	2,644	1,225	533	465	421	413	8	...	421	...	421	573	21	594
	6 Vaddamanu.	1	...	5,466	...	540	2,252	2,674	2,541	62	...	2,603	71	2,674	5,214	511	5,725
	7 Rudravaram.	...	...	3,003	...	307	940	1,756	1,590	2	54	1,646	110	1,756	2,377	57	2,434
	9 Bramhanakotakur.	...	...	3,796	...	204	1,416	2,176	2,010	...	...	2,010	166	2,176	3,710	297	4,007
	8 Damakotla.	1	...	3,471	...	80	1,553	1,838	1,636	62	...	1,698	140	1,838	2,818	525	3,343
	10 Bollavaram.	...	...	2,230	...	53	978	1,199	1,150	24	...	1,174	25	1,199	1,266	103	1,369
	11 Nagalute.	...	...	1,633	...	199	609	825	631	15	...	646	179	825	1,365	40	1,405
	12 Masapata.	...	...	1,828	...	204	568	1,056	938	1	...	939	117	1,056	1,675	59	1,734
	13 Diguvapadu.	...	...	1,464	...	22	561	881	849	...	...	849	32	881	2,103	67	2,170
	14 Karnamadakala.	...	...	5,281	2,518	751	982	1,030	988	...	14	1,002	28	1,030	1,869	187	2,056
	15 Gadidamulla.	...	...	4,360	323	68	2,228	1,741	1,709	2	6	1,717	24	1,741	3,725	498	4,223
	16 Ketavaram.	...	...	1,383	273	29	491	590	529	...	...	529	61	590	810	89	899
	17 Pasupula.	...	...	1,779	...	173	716	890	712	45	39	796	94	890	956	52	1,008
	18 Konidedu.	...	...	884	...	35	388	461	454	...	...	454	7	461	2,327	52	2,379
	19 Pagidala.	...	...	5,281	...	967	1,616	2,698	2,025	61	...	2,086	612	2,698	3,070	236	3,306
	20 Lakshmapuram.	...	...	4,521	...	1,078	891	2,552	1,694	21	...	1,715	837	2,552	1,233	49	1,282
	21 Pratakota.	...	...	6,901	...	1,306	1,675	3,920	2,690	53	...	2,743	1,177	3,920	4,602	251	4,853
	22 Biravolu.	...	...	2,093	...	43	809	1,241	1,162	16	...	1,178	63	1,241	1,956	170	2,126
	23 Siddeswaram.	...	...	4,291	135	81	726	3,349	1,778	6	...	1,784	1,565	3,349	1,471	72	1,543
	24 Vellala.	...	...	2,421	...	477	957	987	843	...	...	843	144	987	2,775	362	3,137
	25 Virapuram.	...	...	874	...	225	323	326	298	...	...	298	28	326	988	32	715
	26 Moravakonda.	1	...	4,408	...	1,075	995	2,338	1,883	...	...	1,883	455	2,338	1,219	46	1,265
	27 Bijanavemula.	...	...	2,139	...	415	587	1,137	717	...	71	788	349	1,137	1,420	122	1,542
	28 Satanikota	...	...	2,898	...	1,008	751	1,139	966	12	...	978	161	1,139	897	137	1,034
	29 Muchumari	...	...	4,980	...	343	1,465	3,172	2,305	9	...	2,314	858	3,172	2,917	268	3,185
	30 Palamarri	...	...	1,204	...	54	350	800	674	12	...	686	114	800	924	36	960
	31 Nagatur	...	3	4,161	...	462	1,294	2,405	2,022	60	...	2,082	323	2,405	2,516	340	2,856
	32 Mundlam	...	...	6,288	...	181	1,379	4,728	3,061	35	...	3,096	1,632	4,728	2,757	208	2,965
	33 Tungidencha	...	...	3,884	...	1,312	700	1,872	1,173	...	...	1,173	699	1,872	1,007	70	1,077
	34 Tatipadu	...	...	2,235	...	347	877	1,011	858	8	...	866	145	1,011	2,340	300	2,640
	35 Jalasamudra Bollavaram	...	...	2,558	...	962	787	809	663	9	...	672	137	809	638	80	718
	36 Parumunihala	...	...	13,556	...	716	2,767	10,073	5,621	19	...	5,640	4,433	10,073	6,325	735	7,060
	37 Timmapuram	...	...	2,307	...	51	603	1,653	1,150	...	...	1,150	503	1,653	1,302	87	1,389
	38 Rollapadu	...	...	4,385	...	65	749	3,571	1,512	8	...	1,520	2,051	3,571	700	62	762
	39 Talamudipi	...	...	7,208	...	169	2,339	4,700	4,417	27	...	4,444	256	4,700	4,415	215	4,630
	40 Jalakanur	...	...	3,963	...	120	903	2,940	1,916	12	...	1,928	1,012	2,940	1,906	82	1,988
	41 Cherukucherla	...	...	3,298	...	48	1,606	1,644	1,532	10	...	1,542	102	1,644	1,809	459	2,268
	42 Bhirapuram	...	...	2,310	...	34	925	1,351	1,000	3	...	1,003	348	1,351	837	142	979
	43 Ipanagundla	...	...	3,849	...	49	1,629	2,171	1,787	8	...	1,795	376	2,171	2,198	328	2,526
	44 Midaturu	...	...	8,707	...	186	3,728	4,793	4,422	15	...	4,437	356	4,793	5,507	610	6,117
	45 Sunkesula	...	...	3,462	...	79	922	2,461	1,770	...	...	1,770	691	2,461	1,274	163	1,437
	46 Chintalapalli	...	...	3,687	...	389	789	2,509	2,087	...	...	2,087	422	2,509	966	79	1,045
	47 Devanur	...	...	3,265	...	119	1,041	2,105	1,848	28	...	1,876	229	2,105	2,080	169	2,249
	48 Chavatakur	...	...	3,986	...	73	1,354	2,559	2,434	22	...	2,456	103	2,559	2,771	165	2,936
	49 Bupadubhunnuru	...	...	4,308	...	227	1,094	2,987	1,805	10	...	1,815	1,172	2,987	1,917	179	2,096
	50 Kadamuru	...	...	2,957	...	64	835	2,058	2,047	...	...	2,047	11	2,058	3,176	147	3,323
	51 Taratur	...	...	5,763	...	226	1,697	3,840	3,067	14	...	3,081	759	3,840	2,745	343	3,088
	52 Lingapuram	...	...	1,035	...	22	279	734	475	...	...	475	259	734	1,178	61	1,239
	53 Atmakur	...	1	10,102	...	1,746	3,444	4,912	3,762	42	11	3,815	1,097	4,912	4,133	541	4,674
	54 Iskala	...	...	2,217	...	83	624	1,510	1,238	52	17	1,307	203	1,510	2,180	266	2,446
	55 Dudiyala	...	...	6,905	...	129	1,864	4,912	2,718	54	...	2,772	2,140	4,912	2,849	275	3,124
	56 Nandikunta	...	...	2,915	...	88	1,295	1,532	1,268	...	84	1,352	180	1,532	2,297	396	2,693
	57 Guvalakunta	...	2	3,002	...	705	667	1,630	1,056	...	184	1,240	390	1,630	1,512	170	1,682
	58 Kurukunda	...	3	27,461	21,250	1,668	1,495	3,048	1,675	4	436	2,115	933	3,048	3,447	544	3,991
	59 Ramapuram	...	3	2,729	109	479	972	1,169	658	...	311	969	200	1,169	1,567	241	1,808
	60 Indireswaram	...	1	36,861	32,624	1,602	1,307	1,328	643	...	98	741	587	1,328	654	164	818
	61 Siddipalli	...	3	6,052	263	2,892	1,179	1,718	1,273	...	98	1,371	347	1,718	1,067	110	1,177
	62 Nallakalva	...	...	6,425	...	3,852	594	1,979	1,713	8	...	1,721	258	1,979	1,354	56	1,410
	63 Pinnapuram	...	1	3,211	...	1,634	605	972	664	...	...	664	308	972	454	44	498
	64 Siddapuram	...	2	71,162	71,162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	304	474
	65 Velapanur	...	...	6,971	...	838	2,326	3,807	3,663	20	...	3,683	124	3,807	5,193	474	5,667
	66 Abdulapuram	...	...	2,217	...	96	979	1,142	676	4	...	680	462	1,142	1,745	172	1,917
	67 Velugodu	...	6	51,542	17,566	24,522	2,545	6,909	4,897	34	254	5,185	1,724	6,909	4,358	291	4,649
	68 Boyarevula	...	1	6,519	2,791	656	800	2,272	1,293	6	36	1,335	937	2,272	1,353	97	1,450
	69 Motakur	...	1	5,115	...	1,186	1,351	2,578	1,894	3	175	2,072	506	2,578	2,668	296	2,964
	70 Guntakundala	...	...	1,979	...	76	530	1,373	951	14	...	965	408	1,373	802	45	847
	71 Maddur	...	...	4,166	...	439	1,514	2,213	1,540	48	...	1,588	625	2,213	1,581	259	1,840

A. 3.—STATEMENT *showing the Classes of Villages and Land occupied and unoccupied in* Nundikotkur *taluk, Kurnool Proper.—(Continued.)*

Classes of villages.	Names of villages.	Tanks in good order.		Total area of villages.	Deduct.			Balance.	Occupied land as per accounts of Fasli 1270.				Waste.	Total.	Demand of Fasli 1270.		
		Government.	Private.		Thrown in un-surveyed portion.	Poramboke.	Inams.		Dry.	Garden land.	Wet including dry converted into wet.	Total.			Jeroyati Sist.	Ready money.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		No.	No.	Area.	Area.	Area.	Area.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1st Class.	72 Vanala	...	...	5,730	......	210	1,887	3,633	3,062	10	...	3,072	561	3,633	1,917	219	2,136
	73 Regadaguduru ...	...	...	2,651	......	68	1,337	1,246	831	7	...	838	408	1,246	2,006	217	2,223
	74 Korrapoluru.. ...	...	...	3,497	......	1,012	1,078	1,407	1,066	15	...	1,081	326	1,407	1,013	51	1,064
	75 Alaganuru	...	...	4,702	......	114	1,188	3,400	1,037	15	...	1,052	2,348	3,400	954	52	1,006
	76 Tarigoppula	...	...	5,969	......	1,224	1,402	3,343	1,894	3	...	1,897	1,446	3,343	3,142	466	3,608
	77 Chavatakur Bannur.	1	...	2,616	260	188	959	1,209	1,187	5	6	1,198	11	1,209	1,478	142	1,620
	78 Tummalur	...	...	1,095	......	56	454	585	499	4	...	503	82	585	1,125	100	1,225
	79 Jutur.	...	...	6,260	......	394	2,042	3,824	1,748	10	...	1,758	2,066	3,824	1,414	207	1,621
	80 Rudravaramchelimella .	...	...	3,147	......	132	786	2,229	1,327	27	...	1,354	875	2,229	1,190	90	1,280
	81 Mittakandala ...	...	...	5,495	......	472	1,493	3,530	2,520	11	...	2,531	999	3,530	1,684	142	1,826
	82 Tudicherla	...	...	4,085	......	216	1,248	2,621	1,164	13	...	1,177	1,444	2,621	743	77	820
	83 Pamulapadu	...	...	5,276	......	2,137	1,217	1,922	1,445	20	...	1,465	457	1,922	1,430	141	1,571
	84 Vempenta	...	...	4,891	......	434	1,563	2,894	1,199	24	...	1,223	1,671	2,894	937	166	1,103
	85 Bhanumukkala ...	...	...	5,676	......	2,148	1,039	2,489	1,473	20	...	1,493	996	2,489	992	124	1,116
	86 Mosalimadugu ...	1	...	3,906	466	663	890	1,887	975	11	225	1,211	676	1,887	1,726	390	2,116
	87 Gummadapuram ...	1	...	2,979	......	218	807	1,954	1,305	...	24	1,329	625	1,954	698	42	740
	88 Yerramatam. ...	...	...	6,029	......	265	979	4,785	2,323	38	...	2,361	2,424	4,785	1,256	93	1,349
	89 Ganapavaram. ...	...	...	2,825	......	94	1,187	1,544	1,297	3	...	1,300	244	1,544	2,310	163	2,473
	90 Edurupadu... ...	...	...	4,157	......	632	1,073	2,452	1,161	31	...	1,192	1,260	2,452	824	63	887
	91 Kokkiremba. ...	...	...	5,214	......	1,262	1,176	2,776	1,794	26	...	1,820	956	2,776	1,475	172	1,647
	92 Gokavaram... ...	1	...	3,401	......	1,206	561	1,634	1,203	...	14	1,217	417	1,634	949	30	979
	93 Sivapuram	1	...	3,178	827	80	417	1,854	1,055	...	98	1,153	701	1,854	869	93	962
	94 Kottapalli	3	...	5,110	......	1,287	1,315	2,508	2,032	...	210	2,242	266	2,508	1,831	521	2,352
	95 Virabadradurgam ...	...	...	5,437	5,215	32	32	158	153	...	...	153	5	158	199	9	208
	Total...	39	...	551,597	157,007	75,790	108,023	210,777	150,141	1,349	2,465	153,955	56,822	210,777	183,657	18,743	202,400

CAMP KURNOOL,
4th July 1863.

F. W. MORRIS,
Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.

A 4.—STATEMENT *showing the Classes of Villages and Land occupied and unoccupied in* Nundial *taluk in Kurnool Proper.*

Classes of villages.	Names of villages.	Tanks in good order.		Total area of village.	Deduct			Balance.	Occupied land as per accounts of Fasli 1270.				Waste.	Total.	Demand of Fasli 1270.		
		Government.	Private.		Thrown in un-surveyed portion.	Poramboke.	Inams.		Dry.	Garden land.	Wet including dry converted into wet.	Total.			Jeroyati Sist.	Ready money.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		No.	No	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1st Class.	1 Nundial...............	2	...	11,146	...	1,365	4,138	5,643	4,989	47	495	5,531	112	5,643	13,940	2,427	16,367
	2 Kottala...	...	...	1,182	...	75	135	972	938	...	...	938	34	972	1,202	32	1,234
	3 Billalapuram...	...	...	568	...	69	102	397	346	...	14	360	37	397	640	13	653
	4 Nunipalli...	...	...	2,981	...	109	1,005	1,867	1,827	...	...	1,827	40	1,867	2,159	209	2,368
	5 Bhimavaram...	...	..	2,274	...	81	849	1,314	1,325	...	...	1,325	19	1,344	2,043	202	2,245
	6 Vudamalapuram......	...	...	2,595	...	180	976	1,439	1,394	...	...	1,394	45	1,439	3,002	387	3,389
	7 Rayamalapuram......	...	...	1,185	...	131	377	677	639	...	...	639	38	677	948	79	1,027
	8 Pulimaddi...	...	...	3,054	...	293	1,300	1,461	1,458	3	...	1,461	...	1,461	2,019	292	2,311
	9 Poluru...	...	...	3,647	...	45	1,056	2,546	2,499	25	...	2,524	22	2,546	5,047	317	5,364
	10 Munagala...	...	...	789	...	21	290	478	434	3	...	437	41	478	1,208	58	1,266
	11 Bandiatmakur... ...	1	...	4,036	...	296	1,597	2,143	2,062	...	80	2,142	1	2,143	4,633	432	5,065
	12 Ramapuram...	3	...	6,943	4,623	365	812	1,143	967	...	47	1,014	129	1,143	777	30	807
	13 Kakanur......	...	...	1,751	...	181	630	940	934	...	...	934	6	940	1,330	214	1,544
	14 Yerragunta...........	...	...	2,505	...	77	876	1,552	1,551	...	...	1,551	1	1,552	2,333	238	2,571
	15 Karimaddula	...	...	4,208	...	98	1,466	2,644	2,614	...	...	2,614	30	2,644	2,803	381	3,184
	16 Paramatur	...	...	1,911	...	60	747	1,104	1,096	...	...	1,096	8	1,104	2,112	146	2,258
	17 Santajutur	2	...	2,234	...	166	682	1,386	1,287	...	96	1,383	3	1,386	2,116	82	2,198
	18 Peddadevalapuram...	1	...	1,711	...	245	585	881	611	...	60	671	210	881	959	124	1,083
	19 Bhojanam	...	...	2,955	...	414	1,075	1,466	1,360	...	...	1,360	106	1,466	1,445	196	2,041
	20 Pesaravay	...	...	3,418	...	72	1,221	2,125	2,108	...	...	2,108	15	2,125	2,736	246	2,982
	21 Narayanapuram	1	...	10,563	7,927	730	755	1,151	702	...	129	831	320	1,151	1,982	46	2,028
	22 Ghalichenniahpaliam	17	...	24,155	20,864	652	822	1,817	1,283	...	187	1,470	347	1,417	2,327	83	2,410
	23 Iranapadu	...	...	5,808	1,359	204	1,019	3,226	2,814	...	...	2,814	412	3,226	1,376	46	1,422
	24 Paranapalli	...	...	2,937	...	212	737	1,988	1,979	...	...	1,979	9	1,988	1,815	172	1,987

A 4.—STATEMENT *showing the Classes of Villages and Land occupied and unoccupied in* Nundial *taluk in Kurnool Proper.*—(*Continued.*)

Classes of villages.	Names of villages.	Tanks in good order. Government.	Tanks in good order. Private.	Total area of villages.	Deduct: Thrown in unsurveyed portion.	Deduct: Poramboke.	Deduct: Inams.	Balance.	Occupied land as per account of Fasli 1270. Dry.	Occupied land as per account of Fasli 1270. Garden land.	Occupied land as per account of Fasli 1270. Wet including dry converted into wet.	Occupied land as per account of Fasli 1270. Total.	Waste.	Total.	Demand of Fasli 1270. Jeroyati Sist.	Demand of Fasli 1270. Ready money.	Demand of Fasli 1270. Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1st Class.	25 Gopavaram	...	...	3,686	1,219	51	1,093	1,323	1,097	...	...	1,097	226	1,323	1,785	178	1,963
	26 Nandipalli	...	...	2,622	...	135	954	1,533	1,513	...	2	1,515	18	1,533	1,631	118	1,749
	27 Ayalur	2	..	3,706	...	264	1,863	1,579	1,499	8	33	1,540	39	1,579	3,139	546	3,685
	28 Masidapuram	...	...	1,920	...	68	551	1,301	1,246	4	...	1,250	51	1,301	1,564	65	1,629
	29 Tambalapalli	1	..	1,701	...	41	797	863	754	1	62	817	46	863	828	147	975
	30 Bukkapuram	...	...	5,416	1,093	75	1,322	2,926	1,740	...	33	1,773	1,153	2,926	955	68	1,023
	31 Bollavaram	..	...	1,995	...	76	869	1,050	1,012	20	...	1,032	18	1,050	980	43	1,023
	32 Ayyavarikodur	1	...	2,436	...	158	1,005	1,273	1,193	9	55	1,257	16	1,273	2,075	226	2,301
	33 Biyapakodur	1	...	1,813	...	137	519	1,157	1,045	1	66	1,112	45	1,157	1,135	78	1,213
	34 Kadamalakalva	1	...	4,191	...	1,072	1,023	2,096	1,389	....	112	1,501	595	2,096	2,050	205	2,255
	35 Gajulapalli	...	...	5,141	1,438	515	1,172	1,916	1,572	3	72	1,647	269	1,916	1,550	265	1,815
	36 Basavapuram	2	...	51,751	50,808	31	411	501	297	...	42	339	162	501	573	46	619
	37 Timmapuram	...	...	3,479	1,953	403	280	843	597	1	99	697	146	843	1,950	23	1,973
	38 Kanala	1	...	6,372	...	971	1,979	3,422	3,105	6	116	3,227	195	3,422	6,355	633	6,988
	39 Chabolu	...	...	2,153	...	72	1,031	1,050	1,047	...	...	1,047	3	1,050	2,134	183	2,317
	40 Mijanala	...	...	2,664	...	41	1,111	1,512	1,509	3	...	1,512	...	1,512	3,386	433	3,819
	41 Guntanala	...	...	1,279	...	34	493	752	732	11	...	743	9	752	1,844	204	2,048
	42 Gaggatur	...	...	1,145	...	56	431	658	615	12	...	627	31	658	1,010	124	1,134
	43 Pusalur	...	...	1,897	...	58	1,074	765	757	...	..	757	8	765	1,088	250	1,338
	44 Togarachedu	...	...	3,103	...	447	1,138	1,518	1,488	7	...	1,495	23	1,518	4,091	441	4,532
	45 Chapirevula	...	...	2,245	...	128	785	1,332	1,319	1	...	1,320	12	1,332	1,781	263	2,044
	46 Paniem	5	...	27,392	16,860	566	6,612	3,354	3,182	59	56	3,297	57	3,354	6,583	926	7,509
	47 Chilakala	1	...	2,446	...	374	628	1,444	1,131	...	60	1,191	253	1,444	1,508	241	1,749
	48 Kondajutur	...	...	2,799	1,139	74	833	748	594	3	120	717	31	748	2,320	304	2,624
	49 Balapanur	...	...	2,620	1	61	1,472	1,087	1,037	...	...	1,037	50	1,087	2,733	302	3,035
1st Class.	50 Kowlur	...	...	1,774	...	81	809	884	846	27	...	873	11	884	2,754	235	2,989
	51 Naravada	...	...	1,763	...	67	808	888	858	9	...	867	21	888	2,246	217	2,463
	52 Bhupanapadu	...	...	2,035	...	27	1,038	970	956	...	...	956	14	970	2,703	305	3,008
	53 Madur	...	...	3,100	...	145	1,410	1,545	1,532	...	...	1,532	13	1,545	4,153	434	4,587
	54 Bramhanapalli	...	...	700	...	48	334	318	313	...	...	313	5	318	1,091	143	1,234
	55 Anapur	...	...	2,832	...	150	1,152	1,530	1,498	...	...	1,498	32	1,530	3,603	642	4,245
	56 Kotur	...	...	1,100	...	40	336	724	701	...	...	701	23	724	1,168	61	1,229
	57 Gonavaram	...	...	2,006	...	84	1,106	816	666	20	41	727	89	816	1,544	242	1,786
	58 Palakolanu	1	...	11,989	10,178	599	599	613	440	...	2	442	171	613	659	102	761
	59 Konatalapadu	...	...	1,205	...	175	608	422	399	...	...	399	23	422	1,193	179	1,372
	60 Gadivemula	...	...	2,399	...	581	930	888	819	15	...	834	54	888	2,207	158	2,365
	61 Bilakalagudur	...	...	3,613	...	726	1,338	1,549	1,371	21	...	1,392	157	1,549	1,982	151	2,133
	62 Budanur	...	...	2,333	...	371	1,006	956	857	6	...	863	93	956	1,408	99	1,507
	63 Chindakur	...	...	10,811	7,256	27	1,470	2,058	1,913	...	...	1,913	145	2,058	2,083	171	2,254
	64 Gadigirevula	1	...	3,863	..	590	912	2,361	2,204	3	9	2,216	145	2,361	2,283	136	2,419
	65 Tirripadu	...	...	1,740	...	100	927	713	698	3	...	701	12	713	1,569	175	1,744
	66 Koratamaddi	...	...	2,374	...	169	1,032	1,173	1,134	...	...	1,134	39	1,173	1,542	321	1,863
	67 Durvesi	...	...	2,205	467	196	600	942	939	...	1	940	2	942	2,435	173	2,608
	68 Gorakallu	3	...	7,754	5,121	288	1,195	1,150	994	26	123	1,143	7	1,150	3,143	302	3,445
	69 Guttapadu	...	...	2,231	...	275	848	1,108	1,041	13	...	1,054	54	1,108	964	125	1,089
	70 Voravakallu	...	...	5,019	...	1,805	1,675	1,539	1,407	28	...	1,435	104	1,539	3,014	313	3,327
	Total	47	...	3,23,274	1,32,305	18,593	72,836	99,540	90,295	398	2,190	92,883	6,657	99,540	1,60,144	17,448	1,77,592
2nd Class.	71 Golagunta	...	...	1,002	423	93	213	273	263	...	...	263	10	273	545	16	561
	72 Rangapuram	...	...	8,678	1,109	2,160	2,672	2,737	2,457	37	36	2,530	207	2,737	3,344	598	3,942
	73 Ambapuram	...	...	2,225	795	309	348	773	713	...	6	719	54	773	700	19	719
	74 Kottapalli	...	...	9,507	4,332	1,117	651	3,407	2,481	...	...	2,481	926	3,407	1,173	29	1,202
	75 Kolumalapalli	...	...	18,319	4,808	9,933	1,134	2,435	2,221	14	...	2,235	200	2,435	1,674	144	1,818
	76 Muddavaram	...	...	5,536	1,444	2,015	681	1,396	1,326	...	...	1,326	70	1,396	1,002	45	1,047
	77 Alamur	2	...	3,124	676	619	812	1,017	848	22	73	943	74	1,017	1,486	262	1,748
	78 Tammirajupalli	...	...	4,339	2,095	543	637	1,064	936	18	...	954	110	1,064	547	60	607
	79 Komaravolu	...	...	3,638	248	1,719	816	855	813	25	...	838	17	855	1,014	117	1,131
	80 Bugganapalli	...	...	40,010	30,203	5,859	1,316	2,632	2,014	10	...	2,024	608	2,632	1,145	124	1,269
	81 Muddanurkalva	...	...	4,935	237	882	1,942	1,874	1,407	59	89	1,555	319	1,874	5,105	903	6,008
	82 Husainpuram	...	...	3,902	...	464	1,249	2,189	1,909	...	...	1,909	280	2,189	1,815	180	1,995
	83 Konidedu	...	...	1,466	117	81	627	641	572	...	3	575	66	641	874	121	995
	84 Gani	...	...	10,925	2,401	3,179	1,728	3,617	2,644	...	...	2,644	973	3,617	2,764	242	3,006
	85 Munchalakotta	...	...	701	...	22	320	359	339	3	...	342	17	359	859	28	887
	86 Tippayapalli	...	...	1,891	...	62	802	1,027	860	...	...	860	167	1,027	693	39	732

A 4.—Statement *showing the Classes of Villages and Land occupied and unoccupied in* Nundial *taluk in Kurnool Proper.*—(*Continued.*)

Classes of villages.		Names of villages.	Tanks in good order. Government.	Private.	Total area of villages.	Deduct: Thrown in unsurveyed portion.	Poramboke.	Inams.	Balance.	Occupied land as per accounts of Fasli 1270. Dry.	Garden land.	Wet including dry converted into wet.	Total.	Waste.	Total.	Demand of Fasli 1270. Jeroyati Sist.	Ready money.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
			No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	RS.	RS.	RS.
2nd Class.	87	Sekunala..............	...	...	6,687	582	342	1,378	4,387	2,671	...	4	2,675	1,712	4,387	1,973	160	2,133
	88	Bramhanapalli	...	...	2,805	991	288	520	1,006	602	...	40	642	364	1,006	768	42	810
	89	Somayajulapalli	...	...	1,645	120	59	714	752	726	5	...	731	21	752	888	46	934
	90	Chennakkapalli	...	...	5,726	2,700	996	704	1,326	1,256	4	14	1,274	52	1,326	1,509	101	1,610
	91	Beturucherla	...	...	8,515	2,033	1,675	3,086	1,723	1,671	20	1	1,692	31	1,723	3,069	813	3,882
		Total......	3	...	1,45,571	55,314	32,417	22,350	35,490	28,729	217	266	29,212	6,278	35,490	32,947	4,089	37,036
		Grand Total...	50	...	4,68,845	1,87,619	51,010	95,186	1,35,030	1,19,024	615	2,456	1,22,095	12,935	1,35,030	1,93,091	21,537	2,14,628

Camp Kurnool, 4th July 1863.

F. W. MORRIS,
Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.

A 5.—Statement *showing the Classes of Villages and Land occupied and unoccupied in* Sirwel *taluk in Kurnool Proper.*

Classes of villages.		Names of villages.	Tanks in good order. Government.	Private.	Total area of villages.	Deduct. Thrown in unsurveyed portion.	Poramboke.	Inams.	Balance.	Ryots, holding as per accounts of Fasli 1270. Dry.	Garden land.	Wet including dry converted into wet.	Total.	Waste.	Demand of Fasli 1270. Jeroyati Sist.	Ready money.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
			No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1st Class.	1	Sirwel...	1	...	11,039	...	905	3,350	6,784	6,070	5	83	6,158	626	2,945	525	3,470
	2	Yerragudinne... ...	3	...	3,760	...	235	1,340	2,185	1,891	6	115	2,012	173	1,869	238	2,107
	3	Chilakalur...	...	...	2,239	...	118	4,008	1,113	1,038	...	...	1,038	75	1,061	199	1,260
	4	Bathulur... ...	...	...	5,302	...	176	2,364	2,762	2,747	...	...	2,747	15	2,653	370	3,023
	5	Chinnakumbalur... ...	4	...	4,563	...	463	1,320	2,780	2,393	17	162	2,572	208	3,392	323	3,715
	6	Chennur... ...	1	...	6,113	...	265	2,058	3,790	3,544	...	22	3,566	224	2,350	154	2,504
	7	Gungavaram	1	...	1,570	...	48	490	1,032	930	...	28	958	74	785	61	846
	8	Boyalakunta... ...	1	...	4,553	...	796	1,559	2,198	1,769	...	41	1,810	388	1,784	290	2,074
	9	Peddakumbalur.. ...	1	...	8,173	470	3,956	1,722	2,025	1,389	...	39	1,428	597	1,461	95	1,556
	10	Yellavottula... ...	2	...	3,150	...	271	1,383	1,496	1,246	...	25	1,271	225	1,516	187	1,703
	11	Chundlur...	1	...	3,432	...	254	1,371	1,807	1,381	4	12	1,397	410	668	83	751
	12	Mundalur... ...	...	...	2,252	...	235	787	1,230	1,144	8	...	1,152	78	1,642	205	1,847
	13	Peruru...	3	...	3,593	...	473	1,432	1,688	1,440	...	200	1,640	48	1,931	281	2,212
	14	Zillella... ...	...	...	4,402	...	104	1,249	3,049	3,008	29	...	3,037	12	2,558	277	2,835
	15	Nagulvaram... ...	...	...	1,986	...	47	738	1,201	1,070	8	16	1,094	107	1,080	84	1,164
	16	Biravolu...	1	...	2,240	...	488	599	1,153	480	...	23	503	650	591	14	605
	17	Pasarapadu...	...	...	1,658	...	48	688	922	916	5	...	921	1	2,068	217	2,285
	18	Govindapalli... ...	...	...	2,450	...	64	531	1,855	1,787	14	...	1,801	54	1,306	33	1,339
	19	Kaminenipalli	...	...	1,542	...	49	351	1,142	1,111	16	...	1,127	15	799	18	817
	20	Dibagunta	...	...	2,553	...	105	883	1,565	1,502	9	...	1,511	54	1,507	161	1,668
	21	Sambavaram	...	...	1,347	...	50	491	806	773	...	...	773	33	845	68	913

M

A 5.—Statement *showing the Classes of Villages and Land occupied and unoccupied in* Sirwel *taluk in Kurnool Proper.*—(*Continued.*)

Classes of villages.	Names of villages.	Tanks in good order.		Total area of villages.	Deduct.			Balance.	Ryots, holding as per accounts of Fasli 1270.				Waste.	Demand of Fasli 1270.		
		Government.	Private.		Thrown in unsurveyed portion.	Poramboke.	Inams.		Dry.	Garden land.	Wet including dry converted into wet.	Total.		Jeroyati Sist.	Ready money.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1st Class.	22 Kanalapalli	...	...	1,368	...	69	544	755	728	17	...	745	10	863	89	952
	23 Mullapachintakunta...	...	...	2,095	...	39	767	1,289	1,287	2	...	1,289	...	2,296	103	2,399
	24 Julapalli...	...	...	981	...	25	357	599	584	...	...	584	15	1,286	102	1,388
	25 Gosupadu	...	...	3,279	...	121	946	2,212	2,210	...	...	2,210	2	3,748	211	3,959
	26 Vuntivelagala... ...	...	...	1,738	...	29	779	930	928	...	...	928	2	2,125	194	2,319
	27 Yallur...	...	...	6,050	...	183	2,259	3,608	3,532	14	...	3,546	62	6,229	664	6,893
	28 Tellapuri...	...	...	2,520	...	55	953	1,512	1,508	...	...	1,508	4	2,403	311	2,714
	29 Rayapadu	...	...	873	...	62	390	421	401	4	...	405	16	956	221	1,177
	30 Kullur...	...	...	600	...	22	145	433	433	...	...	433	...	1,180	69	1,249
	31 Kotapadu	...	...	1,922	...	36	716	1,170	1,114	50	...	1,164	6	1,279	92	1,371
	32 Ginepalli...	...	...	1,660	...	66	862	732	725	7	...	732	...	1,141	181	1,322
	33 Murtikistnapuram ...	...	...	1,576	...	36	731	809	807	...	...	807	2	1,782	89	1,871
	34 Yerragunta...	...	...	3,807	...	75	1,546	2,186	2,116	27	2	2,145	41	1,787	201	1,988
	35 Nullagatla	...	...	3,801	...	203	1,734	1,864	1,859	4	...	1,863	1	2,907	514	3,421
	36 Gopalapuram	...	...	629	...	7	228	394	390	...	...	390	4	667	20	687
	37 Gumparamanidinne...	...	...	3,517	...	122	1,358	2,037	2,010	5	...	2,015	22	2,579	294	2,873
	38 Vanikendinne... ...	...	...	1,245	...	15	689	541	532	4	...	536	5	583	105	688
	39 Streerungapuram ...	3	1	5,555	3,121	413	1,054	967	661	...	32	693	274	1,053	202	1,255
	40 Kotakonda...	1	...	11,415	8,487	465	834	1,629	1,035	...	23	1,058	371	1,220	21	1,241
	41 Mahadevapuram ...	...	...	3,039	181	1,070	724	1,064	944	...	...	944	120	883	25	910
	42 Rudravaram	3	...	5,070	1,359	835	1,587	1,289	747	16	193	956	333	3,425	715	4,140
	33 Kondamayapalli ...	...	...	1,115	164	102	369	480	271	3	160	434	46	1,906	208	2,114
	44 Velagalapalli	1	...	3,355	320	1,052	863	1,120	874	...	33	907	213	379	90	469
	45 Chagalamarri... ...	1	...	3,545	...	204	1,596	1,745	1,482	119	85	1,686	59	5,727	342	6,069
	46 Settivedu...	...	...	5,724	336	179	1,861	3,158	2,405	68	...	2,473	685	1,847	156	2,003
	47 Pedavangali	1	...	1,564	...	111	738	715	689	9	...	698	17	1,136	176	1,312
1st Class.	48 Chinnavangali	...	...	1,134	...	119	434	581	542	12	2	556	25	1,670	121	1,791
	49 Kullur...	...	...	2,678	...	167	1,153	1,358	1,307	28	...	1,335	23	2,987	248	3,235
	50 Dadanala...	...	...	1,209	...	49	474	686	683	...	...	683	3	1,347	126	1,473
	51 Mallivemula... ...	...	...	2,412	...	131	1,051	1,230	1,146	13	...	1,159	71	1,809	459	2,268
	52 Rajoli	...	...	2,485	...	29	1,026	1,430	1,366	...	...	1,366	64	2,196	297	2,493
	53 Gotlur	...	...	2,537	...	253	904	1,380	1,350	18	...	1,368	12	1,921	322	2,243
	54 Kalugotlapalli... ...	...	...	1,544	...	171	520	853	712	41	2	755	98	1,445	105	1,550
	55 Nilumpadu... ...	...	...	1,705	...	55	680	970	883	75	...	958	12	2,427	80	2,507
	56 Maddur...	...	...	3,271	...	105	1,464	1,702	1,635	8	...	1,643	59	1,908	437	2,345
	57 Bramhanapalli ...	...	...	586	...	3	82	501	482	19	...	501	...	938	11	949
	58 Todendlapalli	...	...	2,410	...	180	869	1,361	1,318	...	...	1,318	43	770	36	806
	59 Kotakundakur ...	1	...	6,935	...	656	2,846	3,433	3,001	56	...	3,057	376	3,733	695	4,428
	60 Palasagaram	...	...	568	...	62	189	257	207	21	...	228	29	573	50	623
	61 Chinnabodanam ...	...	...	3,114	...	152	1,300	1,662	1,576	10	...	1,586	76	1,311	188	1,499
	62 Ramatirtakrushnapuram..	...	...	4,339	...	1,659	1,217	1,463	1,217	54	...	1,271	192	1,446	96	1,542
	63 Peddapodanam... ...	...	...	3,737	...	131	1,756	1,849	1,760	3	...	1,763	86	2,712	36	3,108
	64 Rampalli	...	...	1,186	...	28	382	776	711	49	...	760	16	1,160	55	1,215
	65 Chintakommadine ...	...	...	2,123	...	64	901	1,158	1,082	32	...	1,114	44	1,547	182	1,729
	66 Patakandakur ...	...	...	3,410	...	236	785	2,389	2,354	29	...	2,383	6	2,492	230	2,722
	67 Lingundinne	...	...	1,305	...	24	443	838	229	8	...	837	1	1,816	70	1,886
	68 Padakandla... ...	...	...	3,175	...	134	1,300	1,744	1,504	68	...	1,572	169	3,195	498	3,693
	69 Allagadda...	...	...	2,494	...	79	893	1,522	1,411	39	...	1,450	72	1,354	111	1,465
	70 Devarayapuram ...	...	...	2,111	...	61	583	1,467	1,467	...	...	1,467	...	2,593	132	2,725
	71 Chintakunta	1	...	6,768	...	164	1,737	4,867	4,833	16	17	4,866	1	8,403	617	9,020
	72 Gubakundam ...	...	...	2,938	...	158	1,300	1,480	1,471	4	...	1,475	5	2,273	220	2,493
	73 Muttalur...	...	...	4,495	...	120	1,788	2,587	2,394	37	11	2,442	145	3,187	264	3,451
	74 Vobalumpalli... ...	...	...	2,433	...	271	762	1,400	1,290	19	...	1,309	91	2,657	294	2,951
	75 Alamur...	1	...	1,269	4,685	1,995	2,218	3,171	2,499	4	148	2,651	520	3,020	395	3,415
	76 Narasapuram... ...	...	...	7,434	2,725	665	1,831	2,213	1,529	3	13	1,545	668	2,010	134	2,144
	77 Nagulavaram... ...	1	...	996	...	50	370	576	554	4	...	558	18	715	90	805
	78 Talalingundinne ...	1	...	16,613	11,619	2,937	805	1,252	780	7	77	864	388	1,119	82	1,201
	79 Ahobalam...	1	...	9,185	4,795	2,969	945	476	330	...	4	334	142	197	49	246
	80 Mittapalli	1	...	6,773	...	5,160	524	1,089	969	22	36	1,027	62	1,532	73	1,605
	81 Yadavada...	1	...	6,148	...	2,760	1,482	1,906	1,683	10	60	1,753	153	2,154	526	2,680
	82 Goriganur	...	...	4,193	1,523	845	984	841	537	31	2	570	271	743	123	866
	83 Duntlavanipenta... ...	...	...	5,947	2,552	1,642	1,264	489	349	38	...	387	102	992	191	1,183
	84 Mutiyalapadu... ...	1	...	6,758	162	2,150	2,875	1,571	735	...	96	831	740	2,203	519	2,722
	85 Bachepalli... ...	...	...	4,650	494	1,782	1,203	1,171	944	3	...	947	224	933	155	1,088
		38	1	3,09,767	43,183	42,962	91,684	1,31,938	1,17,341	1,251	1,762	1,20,354	11,584	1,61,688	17,955	1,79,643

Camp Kurnool, 4th July 1863.

F. W. MORRIS, *Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.*

B. STATEMENT *showing the Demand, Collection, Remission and Balance of the Land Revenue in Kurnool Proper, from Faslis* 1249 *to* 1271.

No.	Faslis.	Demand including Jodi, &c.	Collection.	Remission.	Balance.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	
1	1249	7,17,382	6,86,817	30,565	...	
2	1250	7,17,527	6,73,266	44,261	...	
3	1251	7,05,338	6,40,472	64,866	...	
4	1252	6,70,450	6,06,183	64,267	...	
5	1253	5,75,180	5,49,873	25,307	...	
6	1254	6,26,853	6,14,711	12,142	...	
7	1255	6,27,563	6,23,873	3,690	...	
8	1256	6,73,941	6,71,115	2,826	...	
9	1257	6,92,423	6,90,753	1,670	...	
10	1258	7,14,854	7,08,040	6,814	...	
11	1259	6,95,493	6,80,854	14,639	...	"Disastrous season."
12	1260	7,22,882	7,12,645	10,237	...	
13	1261	7,31,740	7,23,978	7,742	...	
14	1262	7,28,436	7,20,700	7,736	...	
15	1263	6,39,490	6,32,025	7,465	...	"Great drought."
16	1264	7,20,550	7,17,524	3,026	...	
17	1265	7,17,138	7,15,078	2,060	...	
18	1266	7,46,223	7,44,857	1,366	...	
19	1267	7,30,930	7,30,305	625	...	
20	1268	7,46,844	7,46,340	502	2	
21	1269	7,80,236	7,79,892	327	17	
22	1270	7,75,670	7,75,076	...	594	
23	1271	7,91,464	7,90,876	...	588	

CAMP KURNOOL, 4th July 1863.

F. W. MORRIS,
Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.

C. 1.—STATEMENT *showing the "Guttakammi" or reduction in the rates of Assessment in Kurnool Proper, from Faslis* 1252 *to* 1269.

Faslis.	Dry.	Garden land.	Wet.	Dry converted into wet.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1252	4,955	1,293	1,405	...	7,653
1253	1,686	192	2,107	...	3,985
1254	2,505	309	922	12	3,748
1255	1,287	171	1,303	45	2,806
1256	510	538	844	...	1,892
1257	427	57	715	21	1,220
1258	562	7	622	30	1,221
1259	457	177	663	6	1,303
1260	551	153	657	38	1,399
1261	265	29	9	...	303
1262	964	144	89	34	1,213
Total...	16,851	3,070	9,336	186	29,443
1263	253	632	1,524	10	2,419
1264	2,369	323	1,159	54	3,905
1265	2,330	714	161	52	3,257
1266	1,901	119	381	27	2,428
1267	7,005	351	4,282	130	11,768
1268	4,877	189	515	130	5,711
1269	6,018	503	455	8	6,984
Total...	24,753	2,831	8,477	411	36,472
Grand Total...	41,604	5,901	17,813	597	65,915

CAMP KURNOOL, 4th July 1863.

F. W. MORRIS,
Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.

C 2.—STATEMENT *showing the "Guttajasti," or increase in the rates of Assessment in Kurnool Proper from Faslis* 1252 *to* 1269.

Faslis.	Dry.	Garden Land.	Wet.	Dry converted into wet.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1252... ...	8,000	563	1,539	...	10,102
1253... ...	1,087	459	643	...	2,189
1254... ...	2,691	185	870	61	3,807
1255... ...	5,236	254	1,396	16	6,902
1256... ...	1,021	46	848	...	1,915
1257... ...	1,881	91	738	24	2,734
1258... ...	3,744	138	3,336	7	7,225
1259... ...	2,810	188	1,113	12	4,123
1260... ...	504	326	581	33	1,444
1261... ...	452	78	130	102	762
1262... ...	397	17	52	32	498
Total......	27,823	2,345	11,246	287	41,701
1263... ...	1,319	258	173	83	1,833
1264... ...	352	27	45	33	457
1265... ...	1,475	67	127	37	1,706
1266... ...	1,213	225	1,125	150	2,713
1267... ...	839	153	248	96	1,336
1268... ...	1,656	332	1,361	272	3,621
1269... ...	2,834	34	115	...	2,983
Total......	9,688	1,096	8,194	671	14,649
Grand Total......	37,511	3,441	14,440	958	56,350

CAMP KURNOOL, 4th July 1863.

F. W. MORRIS,
Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.

D.—STATEMENT *showing the population distinguishing Hindus, Mahomedans and Christians, Agriculturists and Non-Agriculturists, and the number of flat-roofed, tiled, and thatched houses as existing in Fasli* 1271.

No.	Taluk.	Square miles.		Population.				Average number of persons per square mile.	Details of Column 7.		Houses.			
				Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Total.		Agriculturists.	Non Agriculturists.	Flat-roofed.	Tiled.	Thatched.	Total.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Miles.	Cts.											
1	Ramalakota	646	19	78,334	7,967	21	86,322	133	62,196	24,126	13,441	...	5,230	18,671
2	Nandikotkur	616	54	65,503	10,149	22	75,674	123	54,337	21,337	8.960	...	9,334	18,294
3	Nundial	439	42	73,513	10,151	732	84,398	192	54,550	29,848	8,320	1	13,392	21,713
4	Sirwel	416	54	51,613	6,082	332	58,027	139	39,326	18,701	3,237	1	11,864	15,102
	Total	2,118	69	2,68,963	34,349	1,107	3,04,421	143	2,10,409	94,012	33,958	2	39,820	73,780
	Town of Kurnool	......	...	12,475	15,224	150	27,849	...	798	27,051	5,567	5	138	5,710
	Grand Total	2,118	69	2,81,438	49,573	1,257	3,32,270	157	2,11,207	1,21,063	39,525	7	39,958	79,490

CAMP KURNOOL, 4th July 1863.

F. W. MORRIS,
Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.

E.—STATEMENT *showing Agricultural Statistics in Kurnool Proper, for Fasli* 1271.

Taluks.	Number of Ryots including residents and non-residents.	Number of Puttahs.		Number of Ploughs.	Cattle.				Cultivation in Fasli 1270.		Average holding of each Ryot.		Average sist paid by each Ryot.		Average acres per each plough.	
		Individual.	Joint.		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.	Sheep and Goats.	Acres.	Sist.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		13		14	
											A.	C.	RS.	A.	A.	C.
1. Ramalakota	8,131	6,601	777	8,931	17,862	5,267	8,310	23,913	1,78,620	1,63,244	21	97	20	1	20	4
2. Nandikotkur	7,212	6,533	669	9,958	19,916	3,606	7,623	20,283	1,60,481	1,87,404	22	25	26	0	16	12
3. Nandial	9,653	7,123	971	7,145	15,586	5,516	10,999	19,161	1,24,961	1,96,792	12	95	20	6	17	49
4. Sirwel	6,818	6,060	758	5,306	11,058	1,988	7,132	4,304	1,20,102	1,69,095	17	62	24	13	22	63
Total	31,844	26,317	3,175	31,320	64,422	16,377	34,064	67,661	5,84,164	7,16,535	18	34	22	8	18	65

CAMP KURNOOL, 4th July 1863.

F. W. MORRIS, *Deupty Director of Revenue Seltetment.*

F.—Comparative Statement *of Population and Agricultural Statistics for past Faslis.*

Faslis.	Population.	Ryots. Resident.	Ryots. Non-Residents.	Ryots. Total.	Puttahs. Individual.	Puttahs. Joint.	Puttahs. Total.	Ploughs.	Cattle. Ploughing. Bullocks and Buffaloes.	Cattle. Milch. Cows.	Cattle. Milch. Buffaloes.	Sheep and Goats.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1249	1,95,144	11,453	5,185	16,638	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
1250	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
1251	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
1252	1,87,844	11,897	4,219	16,116	12,017	4,285	16,302	14,481	45,727	19,103	48,182	1,31,001
1253	1,88,255	11,725	3,601	15,326	11,568	3,511	15,079	13,643½	42,956	18,101	45,094	1,18,118
1254	1,88,452	13,696	3,820	17,516	13,696	3,820	17,516	14,902	45,864	19,992	46,862	1,19,775
1255	1,88,697	14,216	3,896	18,112	14,243	3,896	18,139	16,154	46,764	20,021	46,396	1,18,951
1256	2,23,581	14,826	4,154	18,980	14,826	4,154	18,980	16,527½	58,713	25,373	57,546	1,25,232
1257	2,37,682	15,595	4,320	19,915	15,595	4,320	19,915	18,347	64,348	28,868	64,064	1,55,598
1258	2,41,632	16,441	4,553	20,994	16,441	4,553	20,994	19,925	65,979	28,937	65,224	1,81,599
1259	2,43,968	16,963	4,712	21,675	16,963	4,712	21,635	23,297½	63,805	29,498	66,329	1,70,872
1260	2,73,190	16,881	4,860	21,741	16,881	4,860	21,741	20,989	48,444	22,206	39,359	56,648
1261	2,73,190	16,504	6,889	23,393	16,504	5,398	21,902	22,036	48,444	22,206	39,359	56,648
1262	2,73,190	......	......	......	......	......	22,253	......	48,444	22,206	39,359	56,648
1263	2,73,190	......	......	......	......	......	22,309	......	48,444	22,206	39,359	56,648
1264	2,73,190	......	......	......	......	......	22,406	......	48,444	22,206	39,359	56,648
1265	2,87,726	19,740	4,709	24,449	21,022	1,124	22,146	28,759	77,980	32,255	75,591	1,61,392
1266	2,87,726	22,628	5,378	28,006	23,306	1,720	25,026	27,439½	77,980	32,090	74,765	1,61,102
1267	2,87,726	22,628	5,378	28,006	23,306	1,720	25,026	27,439½	77,980	32,090	74,765	1,61,102
1268	2,87,726	22,628	5,378	28,006	23,306	1,720	25,026	27,439½	77,980	32,090	74,765	1,61,102
1269	2,87,726	22,628	5,378	28,006	23,306	1,720	25,026	27,439½	77,980	32,090	74,765	1,61,102
1270	2,87,726	22,628	5,378	28,006	23,306	1,720	25,026	27,439½	77,980	32,090	74,765	1,61,102
1271	3,32,270	25,271	6,543	31,814	26,317	3,175	29,492	31,340	64,422	16,377	34,064	67,661

Camp Kurnool, 4th July 1863.

F. W. MORRIS, *Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.*

G.

Rent Roll of Fasli 1271, Kurnool Proper.

	Taluks.	Below 10 Rupees. Number of Puttahs.	Below 10 Rupees. Sist.	Above Rupees 10, and below Rupees 30. Number of Puttahs.	Above Rupees 10, and below Rupees 30. Sist.	Above Rupees 30, and below Rupees 50. Number of Puttahs.	Above Rupees 30, and below Rupees 50. Sist.	Above Rupees 50, and below Rupees 100. Number of Puttahs.	Above Rupees 50, and below Rupees 100. Sist.	Above Rupees 100, and below Rupees 250. Number of Puttahs.	Above Rupees 100, and below Rupees 250. Sist.	Above Rupees 250, and below Rupees 500. Number of Puttahs.	Above Rupees 250, and below Rupees 500. Sist.	Above Rupees 500, and below Rupees 1,000. Number of Puttahs.	Above Rupees 500, and below Rupees 1,000. Sist.	Total single Puttahs. Number of Puttahs.	Total single Puttahs. Sist.	Joint Puttahs. Number of Puttahs.	Joint Puttahs. Sist.	Total. Number of Puttahs.	Total. Sist.
		Number of Ryots paying																			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
1	Ramalakota...	3,142	17,685	2,248	40,794	627	25,082	395	27,942	150	23,056	33	10,766	6	4,394	6,601	1,49,719	777	19,579	7,378	1,69,298
2	Nandikotkur.	2,828	16,924	2,058	36,124	750	28,219	553	38,020	296	44,305	39	12,882	9	6,131	6,533	1,82,605	669	15,594	7,202	1,98,199
3	Nandial... ...	3,467	14,661	2,116	37,402	685	26,313	553	38,298	253	37,156	45	14,899	4	2,258	7,123	1,70,987	971	23,016	8,094	1,94,003
4	Sirwel... ...	2,531	20,270	2,092	36,515	759	26,644	439	29,727	195	27,849	41	14,229	3	1,553	6,060	1,56,787	758	20,102	6,818	1,76,889
	Total...	11,968	69,540	8,514	1,50,835	2,821	1,06,258	1,940	1,33,987	894	1,32,366	158	52,776	22	14,336	26,317	6,60,098	3,175	78,291	29,492	7,38,389

Camp Kurnool, 4th July 1863.

F. W. MORRIS,

Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.

H.

STATEMENT *showing the Seasons of the different Crops*

Dry or wet.	Crop.	Name of crop.	Ploughing season.		Sowing season.		Reaping season.		Thrashing season.	
			Telugu months.	English months.	Telugu months.	English months.	Telugu months.	English months.	Telugu months.	English months.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dry.	Punasa.	Suzza.	Chaitra.	April.	Ashadha.	July.	Aswija.	October.	Kartika.	November.
		Yellow Jonna.	do.	do.	Jesta.	June.	do.	do.	do.	do.
		Korra.	do.	do.	Ashadha.	July.	do.	do.	do.	do.
		Ragi.	Vaisakha.	May.	Jesta.	June.	Kartika.	November.	Margasira.	December.
		Araga.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Aswija.	October.	Kartika.	November.
		Jingely-oil seed.	Chaitra.	April	Ashadha.	July.	Margasira.	December.	Pushia.	January.
		Kusamalu.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Pushia.	January.	do.	do.
		Indigo.	Chaitra and Vaisakha.	April and May.	Jesta.	June.	Bhadrapada.	September.	Bhadrapada.	September.
		Cotton.	do.	do.	Sravana.	August.	Paluguna.	March.	Paluguna.	March.
		White Jonna.	Vaisakha.	May.	Bhadrapada and Aswija.	September and October.	do.	do.	Chaitra.	April.
		do.	do.	do.	Bhadrapada.	September.	Pushia.	January.	Magha.	February.
		Black paddy.	do.	do.	Jesta.	June.	Kartika.	November.	Margasira.	December.
		Linseed.	Sravana.	August.	Aswija.	October.	Magha and Pushia.	February and January.	Chaitra and Mugha.	April and February.
		Horsegram.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Magha.	February.	Paluguna.	March.
		Kandulu.	Vaisakha.	May.	Jesta.	June.	do.	do.	do.	do.
		Pesalu.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Margasira and Pushia.	December and January.	Pushia and Magha.	January and February.
		Alachandulu.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Margasira.	December.	Pushia.	January.
		Castor oil seed.	Chaitra and Vaisakha.	April and May.	Jesta.	do.	Pushia and Magha.	January and February.	Paluguna.	March.
		Anumula.	Chaitra.	April.	do.	do.	Pushia.	January.	Magha.	February.
		Ragi.	Badrapada.	September.	Aswija.	October.	do.	do.	do.	do.
		Bengal gram.	Chaitra and Vaisakha.	April and May.	Aswija.	do.	Magha.	February.	Paluguna.	March.
Bagayat..	....	Ragi.	Jesta and Bhadrapada.	June and September.	Ashadha and Aswija.	July and October.	Kartika and Magha.	November and February.	Margasira and Paluguna.	December and March.
		Maize.	Chaitra and Vaisakha.	April and May.	Vaisakha.	May.	Bhadrapada.	September.	Aswija.	October.
		Onion.	Bhadrapada.	September.	Aswija.	October.	Paluguna.	March.	Paluguna and Chaitra.	March and April.
		Garlic.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
		Chillies.	Jesta.	June.	Ashadha.	July.	Kartika and Margasira.	November and December.	Margasira.	December.
		Tobacco.	do.	do.	Sravana.	August.	Jesta.	January.	Magha.	February.
		Sweet Potatoes	Sravana and Bhadrapada.	August and September.	Bhadrapada and Aswija.	September and October.	Magha and Paluguna.	February and March.	Magha and Phaluguna.	February and March.
Wet......	....	White paddy.	Ashadha.	July.	Sravana.	August.	Margasira and Pushia.	December and January.	Pushia.	January.
		do.	Jesta.	June.	Ashadha.	July.	Margasira.	December.	do.	do.
		Mokka paddy.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Kartika.	November.	Margasira.	December.
		Sanna Budama.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
		Pedda Budama.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
	2nd Crop...	Summer Budama.	Pushia.	January.	Pushia.	January.	Vaisakha.	May.	Jesta.	June.
		Paddy.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Chaitra.	April.	Vaisakha.	May.
		Sugar-cane.	Chaitra.	April.	Jesta.	June.	Magha.	February.	Magha.	February.
		Saffron.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Phaluguna.	March.

CAMP KURNOOL, }
4th July 1863. }

F. W. MORRIS,
Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.

I.

STATEMENT *showing the extent of Cultivation under Tanks.*

	Taluks.	Ayacut. No. of Tanks.	Ayacut. Government land.	Ayacut. Sist.	Ayacut. Inam land.	Ayacut. Total land.	Cultivation of Fasli 1270. Government land.	Cultivation of Fasli 1270. Sist.	Cultivation of Fasli 1270. Fasiljasti.	Cultivation of Fasli 1270. Inam land.	Cultivation of Fasli 1270. Total land.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		No.	A. C.	RS. A. P.	A. C.	A. C.	A. C.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	A. C.	A. C.
	Tanks having an Ayacut (including Inams) below 25 Acres.										
1	Ramalakota	12	107 75	417 12 5	35 88	143 83	82 55	356 10 5	... ...	28 0	110 55
2	Nandikotkur	10	94 34	463 4 2	25 46	119 80	86 92	455 15 2	... ...	12 16	99 8
3	Nandial	18	179 2	744 14 2	62 91	241 93	144 85	581 9 4	... ...	53 17	198 2
4	Sirwel	2	29 0	216 0 9	20 0	49 0	29 0	216 0 0	... ...	16 0	45 0
	Total	42	410 31	1,941 14 9	144 25	554 56	343 32	1,610 2 11	... ...	109 33	452 65
	From 25 to 50 Acres.										
1	Ramalakota	6	117 5	845 1 11	107 3	224 8	104 10	815 1 11	86 0 0	48 72	152 82
2	Nandikotkur	8	261 88	871 3 0	24 21	286 9	201 13	833 0 7	... ...	19 15	220 28
3	Nandial	9	227 81	1,317 9 8	108 21	336 2	118 3	1,241 2 7	... ...	99 7	217 10
4	Sirwel	8	171 0	1,264 0 0	111 0	282 0	169 0	1,264 0 0	... ...	104 0	273 0
	Total	31	777 74	4,297 14 7	350 45	1,128 19	592 26	4,153 5 1	86 0 0	270 94	863 20
	From 50 to 75 Acres.										
1	Ramalakota	9	273 30	2,184 11 7	259 65	532 95	244 50	1,741 12 1	... ...	115 2	359 52
2	Nandikotkur	3	154 82	360 4 11	34 60	189 42	99 82	260 4 11	... ...	31 67	131 49
3	Nandial	2	67 42	357 7 9	81 36	148 78	65 95	350 15 4	... ...	81 36	147 31
4	Sirwel	7	257 0	2,296 0 0	218 0	475 0	246 0	2,226 0 0	... ...	211 0	457 0
	Total	21	752 54	5,198 8 3	593 61	1,346 15	656 27	4,579 0 4	... ...	439 5	1,095 32
	From 75 to 100 Acres.										
1	Ramalakota	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
2	Nandikotkur	3	170 14	1,137 3 2	99 1	269 15	110 46	792 14 0	... ...	72 87	183 33
3	Nandial	4	216 21	730 14 6	109 45	325 66	178 98	692 10 8	... ...	87 97	266 95
4	Sirwel	1	46 0	98 0 0	45 0	91 0	25 0	83 0 0	... ...	41 0	66 0
	Total	8	432 35	1,966 1 8	253 46	685 81	314 44	1,568 8 8	... ...	201 84	516 28
	From 100 to 200 Acres.										
1	Ramalakota	6	452 92	2,008 9 4	352 0	804 92	299 82	1,946 10 4	... ...	210 0	509 82
2	Nandikotkur	4	417 82	1,281 7 9	208 64	626 46	239 77	1,094 1 9	... ...	180 11	419 88
3	Nandial	12	881 88	7,661 15 8	891 16	1,773 4	787 88	6,908 4 7	112 8 4	841 84	1,629 72
4	Sirwel	4	224 0	1,778 0 0	382 3	606 0	186 0	1,688 0 0	... ...	277 0	463 0
	Total	26	1,976 62	12,730 0 9	1,833 80	3,810 42	1,513 47	11,637 0 8	112 8 4	1,508 95	3,022 42
	From 200 to 300 Acres.										
1	Ramalakota	2	275 0	2,727 0 0	210 0	485 0	242 0	2,725 0 0	1,377 0 0	196 0	438 0
2	Nandikotkur	4	728 20	1,641 6 2	281 54	1,009 74	351 3	1,402 14 1	... ...	240 96	591 99
3	Nandial	2	206 46	2,764 8 5	219 80	426 26	205 55	2,755 1 5	... ...	218 30	423 85
4	Sirwel	6	763 0	6,511 0 0	717 0	1,480 0	639 0	6,143 0 0	114 0 0	648 0	1,287 0
	Total	14	1,972 66	13,643 14 7	1,428 34	3,401 0	1,437 58	13,025 15 6	1,491 0 0	1,303 26	2,740 84
	From 300 to 400 Acres.										
1	Ramalakota	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
2	Nandikotkur	2	448 43	1,952 4 1	379 4	827 47	403 31	1,890 7 6	... ...	377 20	780 51
3	Nandial	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
4	Sirwel	1	101 0	1,862 0 0	220 0	321 0	99 0	1,814 0 0	17 0 0	220 0	319 0
	Total	3	549 43	3,814 4 1	599 4	1,148 47	502 31	3,704 7 6	17 0 0	597 20	1,099 51
	From 400 to 500 Acres.										
1	Ramalakota	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
2	Nandikotkur	3	734 49	1,643 12 11	492 94	1,227 43	281 78	1,441 12 2	... ...	288 6	569 84
3	Nandial	2	554 93	6,597 2 7	344 31	899 24	550 17	6,593 15 6	2,637 4 3	338 70	888 87
4	Sirwel	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Total	5	1,289 42	8,240 15 6	837 25	2,126 67	831 95	8,035 11 8	2,637 4 3	626 76	1,458 71

Statement showing the extent of Cultivation under Tanks.—(Continued.)

	Taluks.	Ayacut. No. of Tanks.	Ayacut. Government land.	Ayacut. Sist.	Ayacut. Inam land.	Ayacut. Total land.	Cultivation of Fasli 1270. Government land.	Cultivation of Fasli 1270. Sist.	Cultivation of Fasli 1270. Fasiljasti.	Cultivation of Fasli 1270. Inam land.	Cultivation of Fasli 1270. Total land.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		No.	A. C.	RS. A. P.	A. C.	A. C.	A. C.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	A. C.	A. C.
	From 500 to 600 Acres.										
1	Ramalakota	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
2	Nandikotkur	1	332 11	1,591 3 5	253 92	586 3	157 46	1,270 13 5	62 12 3	240 83	398 29
3	Nandial	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
4	Sirwel	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Total	1	332 11	1,591 3 5	253 92	586 3	157 46	1,270 13 5	62 12 3	240 83	398 29
	From 600 to 700 Acres.										
1	Ramalakota	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
2	Nandikotkur	1	380 11	2,579 10 11	274 55	654 66	241 52	2,106 9 6	... ...	264 30	505 82
3	Nandial	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
4	Sirwel	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Total	1	380 11	2,579 10 11	274 55	654 66	241 52	2,106 9 6	... ...	264 30	505 82
	Total.										
1	Ramalakota	35	1,226 22	8,183 3 3	964 56	2,190 78	972 97	7,585 2 9	1,463 0 0	597 74	1,570 71
2	Nandikotkur	39	3,722 34	13,521 12 6	2,073 91	5,796 25	2,173 20	11,548 13 1	62 12 3	1,727 31	3,900 51
3	Nandial	49	2,333 73	20,174 8 9	1,817 20	4,150 93	2,051 41	19,123 11 5	2,749 12 7	1,720 41	3,771 82
4	Sirwel	29	1,591 0	14,025 0 0	1,713 0	3,304 0	1,393 0	13,434 0 0	131 0 0	1,517 0	2,910 0
	Grand Total	152	8,873 29	55,904 8 6	6,568 67	15,441 96	6,590 58	51,691 11 3	4,406 8 10	5,562 46	12,153 4

CAMP KURNOOL, 4th July 1863.

F. W. MORRIS,
Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.

J.

STATEMENT *showing the Ayacut and Cultivation under Channels in Fasli* 1270, *in Kurnool Proper.*

	Taluks.	Number of villages.	Number of channels, &c.	Ayacut. Government. Land.	Ayacut. Government. Sist.	Ayacut. Inam. Land.	Ayacut. Total. Land.	Ayacut. Total. Sist.	Cultivation. Government. Land.	Cultivation. Government. Sist.	Cultivation. Inam. Land.	Cultivation. Total. Land.	Cultivation. Total. Sist.	Fasiljasti.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				A. C.	RS. A. P.	A. C.	A. C.	RS. A. P.	A. C.	RS. A. P.	A. C.	A. C.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1.	Ramalakota	16	19	739 44	4,693 6 3	356 28	1,095 72	4,693 6 3	633 33	4,204 9 5	267 37	900 70	4,804 9 5	371 11 7
2.	Nandikotkur.	10	10	232 72	1,749 10 1	104 59	337 31	1,749 10 1	202 35	1,686 10 3	95 61	297 96	1,686 10 3	... ...
3.	Nandial	21	22	819 36	9,361 7 6	423 30	1,242 66	9,361 7 6	740 68	8,726 9 9	380 98	1,121 66	8,726 9 9	829 13 5
4.	Sirwel	6	6	307 72	3,747 12 6	240 35	548 7	3,747 12 6	258 49	3,174 0 4	224 21	482 70	3,174 0 4	... ...
	Total	53	57	2,099 24	19,552 4 4	1,124 52	3,223 76	19,552 4 4	1,834 85	17,791 13 9	968 17	2,803 2	17,791 13 9	1,201 9 0

CAMP KURNOOL, 4th July 1863.

F. W. MORRIS,
Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.

K.

STATEMENT *showing the Ayakut and Cultivation under Wells, for Fasli 1270, in Kurnool Proper.*

	Taluks.	Number of villages.	Number of wells.	Ayacut. Government. Land.	Ayacut. Government. Sist.	Ayacut. Inam. Land.	Ayacut. Total. Land.	Ayacut. Total. Sist.	Cultivation. Government. Land.	Cultivation. Government. Sist.	Cultivation. Inam. Land.	Cultivation. Total. Land.	Cultivation. Total. Sist.	Fasil-jasti.	Wells without cultivation. Number of wells.	Wells without cultivation. Extent of land.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		No.	No.	A. C.	RS. A. P.	A. C.	C. A.	RS. A. P.	A. C.	RS. A. P.	A. C.	A. C.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	No.	A. C.
1.	Ramalakota.	58	266	1,060 2	4,255 6 7	207 77	1,267 79	4,255 6 7	832 49	3,533 0 10	138 42	970 91	3,533 0 10	209 12 6	7	23 21
2.	Nandikotkur.	70	459	1,381 25	10,474 10 1	467 17	1,848 42	10,474 10 1	1,346 21	10,183 11 1	453 78	1,799 99	10,183 11 1	9 11 3	7	10 59
3.	Nandial...	37	187	507 35	3,425 12 10	148 29	655 64	3,425 12 10	453 22	3,066 6 0	147 7	600 29	3,066 6 0	...	3	0 43
4.	Sirwel...	60	319	1,386 50	12,343 14 6	344 87	1,731 37	12,343 14 6	1,302 97	11,732 5 2	333 4	1,636 1	11,732 5 2	...	...	...
	Total...	225	1,231	4,335 12	30,499 12 0	1,168 10	5,503 22	30,499 12 0	3,934 89	28,515 7 1	1,072 31	5,007 20	28,515 7 1	219 7 9	17	34 23

CAMP KURNOOL, 4th July 1863.

F. W. MORRIS,
Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.

L 1.

MAP *showing the general contour of the extent of land in Kurnool Proper to be irrigated by the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's Works as far as Nundial.*
(Stitched at the end.)

L 2.

STATEMENT *giving a rough estimate of Land irrigable by the Irrigation Company's Canal in Kurnool Proper.*

Divisions.	Irrigable land situated between the Canal and the Tumbudra and Bavanasi on one side, and the Canal and Kunder on the other side. Number of villages.	Government land. Acres	Government land. Cent.	Inam land. Acres.	Inam land. Cent.	Total. Acres.	Total. Cent.	Irrigable land situated beyond those limits. Number of villages.	Government land. Acres.	Government land. Cent.	Inam land. Acres.	Inam land. Cent.	Total. Acres.	Total. Cent.	Total. Number of villages.	Government land. Acres.	Government land. Cent.	Inam land. Acres.	Inam land. Cent.	Total. Acres.	Total. Cent.
From Sunkesala to Nagatur....	16	5,112	0	3,827	0	8,939	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	5,112	0	3,827	0	8,939	0
From Nagatur to Mittakandala....	20	24,779	2	14,217	79	38,996	81	6	19,556	69	7,730	30	27,286	99	26	44,335	71	21,948	9	66,283	80
From Mittakandala to Nandial Tank.	37	54,168	4	31,128	98	85,297	2	2	8,624	22	2,338	99	10,963	21	39	62,792	26	33,467	97	96,260	23
Total...	73	84,059	6	49,173	77	1,33,232	83	8	28,180	91	10,069	29	38,250	20	81	1,12,239	97	59,243	6	1,71,483	3
From Nandial Tank to the limits of that taluk	10	9,622	1	7,074	14	16,696	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	9,622	1	7,074	14	16,696	15
Total...	83	93,681	7	56,247	91	1,49,928	98	8	28,180	91	10,069	29	38,250	20	91	1,21,861	98	66,317	20	1,88,179	18
In the Sirwel taluk.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	1,31,938	0	91,684	0	2,23,622	0
Grand Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	176	2,53,799	98	1,58,001	20	4,11,801	18

CAMP KURNOOL, 4th July 1863.

F. W. MORRIS,
Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.

M 1.

Sketch Map *of Kurnool Proper showing in outline the Classes of villages.*

(Stitched at the end.)

M 2.

Statement *showing the area of each Class of Soil according to the Classification in the 1st Class villages distinguishing Government and Inam land in Kurnool Proper.*

Class.	Sort.	Ramalakota.		Nandikotkur.		Nandial.		Sirwel.		Total.	
		Seri.	Inam.	Seri.	Inam.	Seri.	Inam.	Seri.	Inam.	Seri.	Inam.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
II.	i...	64	14	1,279	297	383	81	1,192	246	2,918	638
III.	i...	881	11	10,150	3,576	12,647	6,684	8,659	3,481	32,337	13,752
	ii...	7,938	3,662	40,335	32,604	32,804	26,014	41,658	28,954	1,22,735	91,234
	iii...	16,359	12,603	32,529	24,251	21,715	16,935	14,762	11,218	85,365	65,005
	iv...	2,100	1,607	7,694	3,568	2 385	2,034	1,298	974	13,477	8,183
	Total..	27,278	17,883	90,708	63,999	69,551	51,665	66,377	44,627	2,53,914	1,78,174
IV.	i...	705	243	6,807	5,117	5,738	5,655	9,116	7,390	22,366	18,405
	ii...	2,111	1,909	29,628	15,827	11,591	9,278	21,560	18,298	64,890	45,312
	iii...	3,600	3,690	38,647	11,574	8,401	3,919	15,058	8,923	65,706	28,106
	Total..	6,416	5,842	75,082	32,518	25,730	8,852	45,731	34,611	1,52,962	91,823
V.	i...	49	28	1,282	637	1,120	1,321	2,341	1,851	4,792	3,837
	ii...	1,243	1,551	2,342	543	1,731	579	4,944	3,989	10,260	6,662
	iii...	3,041	748	5,712	461	434	55	4,323	1,914	13,510	3,178
	Total..	4,333	2,327	9,336	1,641	3,285	1,955	11,608	7,754	28,562	13,677
VI.	i...	......	......	91	164	......	......	14	44	105	208
	ii...	......	......	227	228	......	......	48	132	275	360
	Total..	......	......	318	392	......	......	62	176	380	568
VII.	i...	57	37	3,092	1,664	44	33	2,394	2,118	5,587	3,852
	ii...	502	419	18,083	4,962	392	242	2,604	1,058	21,581	6,681
	Total..	559	456	21,175	6,626	436	275	4,998	3,176	27,168	10,533
VIII.	i...	......	......	315	118	......	......	892	414	1,207	532
	ii...	613	304	12,564	2,432	155	8	1,075	680	14,407	3,424
	Total..	613	304	12,879	2,550	155	8	1,967	1,094	15,614	3,956
Grand Total..		39,263	26,826	2,10,777	1,08,023	99,540	72,836	1,31,938	91,684	4,81,518	2,99,369

Camp Kurnool,
4th July 1863.

F. W. MORRIS,
Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.

M 3.

Statement *showing the area of each Class of Soil according to the Classification in the 2nd Class villages distinguishing Government and Inam land in Kurnool Proper.*

Class.	Sort.	Ramalakota.		Nandial.		Total.	
		Seri.	Inam.	Seri.	Inam.	Seri.	Inam.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
II.	i...	334	147	233	119	567	266
III.	i...	3,389	1,214	1,293	637	4,682	1,851
	ii...	25,744	20,043	4,687	5,087	30,431	25,130
	iii...	35,036	25,474	3,020	3,226	38,056	28,700
	iv...	9,487	6,487	660	397	10,147	6,884
	Total...	73,656	53,218	9,660	9,347	83,316	62,565
IV.	i...	6,374	3,442	1,131	667	7,505	4,109
	ii...	16,822	13,982	3,358	2,510	20,180	16,492
	iii...	23,539	16,246	8,012	3,575	31,551	19,821
	Total...	46,735	33,670	12,5 1	7,652	59,236	40,422
V.	i...	1,474	855	342	299	1,816	1,154
	ii...	9,728	6,650	832	586	10,560	7,236
	iii...	10,053	4,429	1,902	675	11,955	5,104
	Total...	21,255	11,934	3,076	1,560	24,331	13,494
VI.	i...	7	7	30	45	37	52
	ii...	335	149	164	52	499	201
	Total...	342	156	194	97	536	253
VII.	i...	4,184	2,826	1,465	703	5,649	3,529
	ii...	13,576	9,719	2,715	845	16,291	10,564
	Total...	17,760	12,545	4,180	1,548	21,940	14,093
VIII.	i...	1,240	734	625	309	1,865	1,043
	ii...	10,899	5,212	5,021	2,618	15,920	7,830
	Total...	12,139	5,946	5,646	2,927	17,785	8,873
Grand Total...		1,72,221	1,17,616	35,490	22,350	2,07,711	1,39,966

Camp Kurnool, 4th July 1863.

F. W. MORRIS,
Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.

M 4.

ABSTRACT *of the Statements M. 2 and 3.*

Series.	Ramalakota. Area.	Ramalakota. Per centage.	Nandikotkur. Area.	Nandikotkur. Per centage.	Nandial. Area.	Nandial. Per centage.	Sirwel. Area.	Sirwel. Per centage.	Total. Area.	Total. Per centage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Permanently improved Garden land......	559	...	1,576	...	816	...	1,438	1	4,389	3
Regar......................................	1,72,035	48	1,54,707	50	1,40,223	61	1,11,004	50	5,77,969	49
Mixed and Sandy Regar..................	1,32,512	37	1,18,577	37	73,711	32	99,707	44	4,24,507	37
Lal..	50,820	15	43,940	13	15,466	7	11,473	5	1,21,699	11
Grand Total......	3,55,926	100	3,18,800	100	2,30,216	100	2,23,622	100	11,28,564	100

CAMP KURNOOL, 4th July 1863.

F. W. MORRIS,
Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.

M 5.

SKETCH MAP *of Kurnool Proper showing the description of Soil according to the Classification.*

(Stitched at the end.)

N

STATEMENT *showing the extent of different Crops cultivated and their proportion in Fasli 1265 in Kurnool Proper.*

Crops.	Ramalakota. Extent of land.	Ramalakota. Per centage. A.	Ramalakota. Per centage. C.	Nandikotkur. Extent of land.	Nandikotkur. Per centage. A.	Nandikotkur. Per centage. C.	Nandial. Extent of land.	Nandial. Per centage. A.	Nandial. Per centage. C.	Sirwel. Extent of land.	Sirwel. Per centage. A.	Sirwel. Per centage. C.	Total. Extent of land.	Total. Per centage. A.	Total. Per centage. C.
1	2	3		4	5		6	7		8	9		10	11	
	Acres.			Acres.			Acres.			Acres.			Acres.		
White Jonna...	51,521	36	42	30,221	43	96	44,206	43	12	36,127	33	82	1,62,055	38	63
Yellow do....	45,389	32	8	9,950	14	49	16,576	16	17	8,685	8	13	80,600	19	21
Korra	8,548	6	5	12,277	17	88	7,860	7	67	5,043	4	72	33,728	8	4
Araga...	2,884	2	4	3,672	5	34	5,352	5	22	15,073	14	11	26,981	6	43
Cotton...	6,726	4	74	2,880	4	20	11,557	11	27	30,373	28	44	51,536	12	29
Indigo...	66	0	4	262	0	38	1,505	1	47	1,873	1	73	3,707	0	89
Horsegram...	4,488	3	18	3,587	5	22	5,224	5	9	4,768	4	46	18,066	4	30
Total.	1,19,622	84	55	62,829	91	47	92,280	90	1	1,01,942	95	44	3,76,673	89	79
Other crops...... ...	21,860	15	45	5,855	8	53	10,238	9	99	4,869	4	56	42,822	10	21
Grand Total...	1,41,482	100	0	68,684	100	0	1,02,518	100	0	1,06,811	100	0	4,19,495	100	0

CAMP KURNOOL, 4th July 1863.

F. W. MORRIS,
Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.

STATEMENT *showing the Grain values proposed and those derived from different sources in Kurnool Proper.*

Description of Soils.	Class and Sort.	Estimated dry produce per acre. Jonna. As per Tahsildar.	As per Villagers.	As per Kyles made in Mr. Bayley's time.	As per Settlement Officers.	Proposed by Mr. Bayley.	As per Table first proposed by Deputy Director.	Now proposed.	Araga. As per Tahsildar.	As per Villagers.	As per Kyles made in Mr. Bayley's time.	As per Settlement Officers.	Proposed by Mr. Bayley.	As per Table first proposed by Deputy Director.	Now proposed.	Estimated wet produce per acre. As per Tahsildar.	As per Villagers.	As per Kyles made in Mr. Bayley's time.	As per Settlement Officers.	Proposed by Mr. Bayley.	As per Table first proposed by Deputy Director.	Now proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
		M. M.	M. M.	M. M.	M. M.	M. M.	M. M.	M. M.	M. M.	M. M.	M. M	M. M.	M. M.	M. M.	M. M.	M. M.	M. M.	M. M.	M. M.	M. M.	M. M.	M. M.
Improved Garden land	II i	...	...	...	244	450	480	480	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	669	...	1,200	1,200
Regada, very best with vandal	III i	342	360	226	180	360	360	360	...	...	...	...			...	630	1,200	760	1,156	1,200	1,000	1,000
Good	ii	280	280	132	134	330	280	280	...	...	...	210			...	600	800	652	782	1,000	800	800
Inferior	iii	900	200	62	97	200	200	200	...	...	...	...			...	900	600	324	...	800	600	600
Very inferior	iv	240	160	...	...	{150 / 100}	120	120	...	...	...	...			...	720	...	...	...	600	400	400
Masub, Good	IV i	}		{212	229	270	280	280	...	...	...	255			...	...	...	...	814	800	1,100	1,100
Ordinary	... ii	{229	...	172	111	200	200	200	...	...	...	158			...	...	...	...	474	700	900	900
Bad	... iii	283}	...	65	116	{150 / 80}	120	120	285	240	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	400	700	600
Sandy Masub, Good	V i	...	...	...	183	200	200	200	...	...	...	...	None.	None.	...	...	...	...	...	{300 / 200}	900	800
Ordinary	ii	...	...	...	..	{150 / 80}	120	120	...	...	...	240			...	...	...	..	...	...	700	600
Bad	iii	...	...	...	...	{60 / 50}	60	80	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	400	400
Lal, Good	VI i	...	...	183	...	200	280	...	...	...	...	...			320	...	...	...	...	...	800	800
Bad	ii	...	...	70	...	{120 / 120}	200	...	285	240	...	...			240	...	...	...	...	...	600	600
Do. Loamy. Good	VII i	288	...	70	156	100	...	...	...	...	...	256			240	...	...	...	...	...	400	600
Bad	ii	...	...	...	110	80	120	...	285	240	...	94			160	...	...	...	...	...	240	450
Do. Sandy. Good	VIII i	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...			160	...	...	...	...	...	...	450
Bad	ii	...	...	...	...	50	60	...	...	...	...	...			80	...	...	...	...	...	...	300

REMARK.—In the 2nd Class villages the following reductions have been made in the Grain values as given for the 1st Class villages :—

II. i. 480 to 440
III. i. 360 to 320
ii. 280 to 240
iii. 200 to 180
IV. i. 280 to 240
ii. 200 to 180
VI. i. 200 to 180

F. W. MORRIS,
Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.

STATEMENT *of Kyles made on one acre of Land by the Officers of the Kurnool Revenue Settlement Department.*

Dry.

Number.	Taluks.	Class and Sort.	Jonna. Good. No. of Kyles.	Jonna. Good. Average measures per acre.	Jonna. Middling. No. of Kyles.	Jonna. Middling. Average measures per acre.	Jonna. Total. No. of Kyles.	Jonna. Total. Average measures per acre.	Jonna. Bad. No. of Kyles.	Jonna. Bad. Average measures per acre.	Karra. Good. No. of Kyles.	Karra. Good. Average measures per acre.	Karra. Middling. No. of Kyles.	Karra. Middling. Average measures per acre.	Karra. Total. No. of Kyles.	Karra. Total. Average measures per acre.	Karra. Bad. No. of Kyles.	Karra. Bad. Average measures per acre.	Araga. Good. No. of Kyles.	Araga. Good. Average measures per acre.	Araga. Midding. No. of Kyles.	Araga. Midding. Average measures per acre.	Araga. Total. No. of Kyles.	Araga. Total. Average measures per acre.	Araga. Bad. No. of Kyles.	Araga. Bad. Average measures per acre.	Paddy. Middling. No. of Kyles.	Paddy. Middling. Average measures per acre.	Ragi. Good. No. of Kyles.	Ragi. Good. Average measures per acre.	Sujja. Good. No. of Kyles.	Sujja. Good. Average measures per acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
1	Ramalakota taluk...	II i	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		III i	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		ii	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	95¼	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		iii	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		IV i	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Nandikotkur taluk.	IV ii	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	43½	2	43½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		iii	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	30	1	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	39	3	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Nandial taluk... ...	II i	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		III i	1	238	3	132½	4	159	...	...	1	240	1	128	2	184	1	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	510¾	1	220
		ii	5	187	18	130¾	23	143	2	64	3	177	...	...	3	177	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		iii	2	123½	...	...	2	123½	...	...	...	...	1	160	1	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		IV i	2	261½	2	216½	4	239	...	...	...	...	1	80	1	80	1	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		ii	...	...	5	111	5	111	...	...	2	130	1	168	3	99½	1	56¾	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		iii	...	...	2	138	2	138	1	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		V i	1	183	...	...	1	183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		ii	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	74¼	...	...	2	74¼	1	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		VII i	2	156	1	110	3	140½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		ii	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	113	1	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	13	187½	31	133	44	140	3	66½	8	147½	5	130	13	140½	5	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	510¾	1	220
4	Sirwel taluk...... ...	II i	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	504	...	...	...	...
		III i	1	240	4	197½	5	206	...	...	2	122	1	88	3	110½	...	...	...	...	1	220	1	220	1	200	...	...	...	...	...	...
		ii	...	...	1	336	1	336	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	59½	1	520	1	152	2	336	1	92	...	...	...	...	...	...
		IV i	1	280	1	206	2	243	1	160	3	213	3	120½	6	168½	1	104	3	208	4	121½	7	158½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		ii	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	66	3	139½	5	82¼	2	54	1	240	...	...	1	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		V i	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		ii	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	173	1	173	...	...	1	256	...	...	1	256	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		VII i	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	108	1	108	1	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
		ii	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	48	1	48	1	42	...	...	1	184	1	184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		VIII ii	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	2	260	6	222	8	231½	1	160	7	145	9	106¾	16	120¼	5	62¾	6	273¼	8	143¾	14	199½	3	124	1	504	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total...	...	15	197¼	37	176	52	161¾	13	90	15	146¼	17	101½	32	122½	10	58	6	273¼	8	143¾	14	199½	3	124	1	504	1	510¾	1	220

CAMP KURNOOL, 4th July 1863.

Statement of Kyles made on one acre of land by the

Officers of the Kurnool Revenue Settlement Department.—(Continued.)

Number.	Taluks.	Class and Sort.		Dry.				Wet.							
				Wheat.				Paddy.							
				Middling.		Bad.		Good.		Middling.		Total.		Bad.	
				No. of Kyles.	Average measures per acre.	No. of Kyles.	Average measures per acre.	No. of Kyles.	Average measures per acre.	No. of Kyles.	Average measures per acre.	No. of Kyles.	Average measures per acre.	No. of Kyles.	Average measures per acre.
				34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
1	Ramalakotta taluk...	II	i	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		III	i	1	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			ii	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			iii	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		IV	i	...	...	..	...	4	1,352½	1	1,130½	5	1,308	...	...
	Total...	...	...	1	144	...	...	4	1,352½	1	1,130½	5	1,308	...	...
2	Nandikotkur taluk.	IV	ii	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			iii	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Nandial taluk......	II	i	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		III	i	...	...	1	60	13	1,271	7	994	20	1,574	...	...
			ii	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	773½	6	773½	...	...
			iii	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		IV	i	...	...	...	...	4	803¾	5	890½	9	852	...	...
			ii	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	936	1	936	...	...
			iii	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
		V	i	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			ii	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		VII	i	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			ii	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	...	1	60	17	1,161	19	894	36	1,020	...	...
7	Sirwel taluk........	II	i	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		III	i	...	...	...	...	4	1,080	...	...	4	1,080	...	...
			ii	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		IV	i	...	...	...	...	7	787½	6	611½	13	706¼	1	360
			ii	...	...	...	...	1	320	1	480	2	400	1	160
		V	i	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			ii	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		VII	i	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			ii	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		VIII	ii	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	816¾	7	592¾	19	773	2	260
	Grand Total...	...	...	1	144	1	60	33	1,070	27	825	60	959½	3	405

Number.	Taluks.	Class and Sort.		Wet.		Bagayat.										
				Ragi.		Paddy.				Korra.		Jonna.		Ragi.		Remarks.
				Good.		Middling.		Bad.		Good.		Middling.		Middling.		
				No. of Kyles.	Average measures per acre.	No. of Kyles.	Average measures per acre.	No. of Kyles.	Average measures per acre.	No. of Kyles.	Average measures per acre.	No. of Kyles.	Average measures per acre.	No. of Kyles.	Average measures per acre.	
				46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
1	Ramalakotta taluk...	II	i	...	...	...	...	1	706	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		III	i	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			ii	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			iii	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		IV	i	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	706	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Nandikotkur taluk.	IV	ii	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			iii	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Nandial taluk......	II	i	...	...	1	692	...	..	1	204	1	244	...	...	
		III	i	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			ii	1	695	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			iii	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		IV	i	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			ii	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			iii	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		V	i	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			ii	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		VII	i	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			ii	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total...	...	...	1	695	1	692	...	...	1	204	1	244	...	...	
7	Sirwel taluk........	II	i	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	200	
		III	i	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			ii	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		IV	i	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			ii	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		V	i	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			ii	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		VII	i	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			ii	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		VIII	ii	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	200	
	Grand Total...	...	...	1	695	1	692	1	706	1	204	1	244	2	200	Total Kyles 198.

Camp Kurnool, 4th July 1863.

F. W. MORRIS,

Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.

O 3.

STATEMENT *showing the number of Kyles made by the Revenue Officers in Kurnool Proper.*

Class and Sort.	Dry.																		Bagayat.		Wet.		Remarks.
	Jonna.						Korra.				Ragi.		Bengal gram.				Wheat.		Paddy.		Paddy.		
	Good.		Middling.		Bad.		Good.		Bad.		Middling.		Middling.		Bad.		Good.		Bad.		Good.		
	No. of Kyles.	Average per acre.	No. of Kyles.	Average per acre.	No. of Kyles.	Average per acre.	No. of Kyles.	Average per acre.	No. of Kyles.	Average per acre.	No. of Kyles.	Average per acre.	No. of Kyles.	Average per acre.	No. of Kyles.	Average per acre.	No. of Kyles.	Average per acre.	No. of Kyles.	Average per acre.	No. of Kyles.	Average per acre.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
		M. M.		M. M.		M. M.		M. M.		M. M.		M. M.		M. M.		M. M.		M. M.		M. M.		M. M.	
III. i	2	120	12	136½	...	...	1	173	...	...	1	118	1	118	1	43	1	94½	...	...	2	626½	No. of Kyles 68.
ii	6	116	9	108¼	...	...	...	...	1	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
iii	3	60	4	29	1	60	2	50	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
IV. i	3	226½	5	110½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	706	6	1446⅓	
ii	2	101½	2	107½	1	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total...	16	...	32	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	8	...	

CAMP KURNOOL, 4th July 1863.

F. W. MORRIS,
Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.

P.

STATEMENT *showing the Commutation prices in Kurnool District.*

Faslis.	DRY GRAIN. For 1 Garce of 3,200 Madras Measures.						WET GRAIN. For 1 Garce of 3,200 Madras Measures.					
	Yellow Jonna		White Jonna.		Araga.		1st Sort.		2nd Sort.		3rd Sort.	
	Average per whole year.	Average price of selling months, Nov. and Dec.	Average per whole year.	Average price of selling months, April and May.	Average per whole year.	Average price of selling months, Nov. and Dec.	Average per whole year.	Average price of selling months, Feb. and March.	Average per whole year.	Average price of selling months, Feb. and March.	Average per whole year.	Average price of selling months, Feb. and March.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1249.........	95	64	95	...	56	40	121	...	103	...	85	...
1250.........	60	51	60	...	41	25	114	80	73	76	53	66
1251.........	52	51	52	69	35	31	105	96	66	79	53	66
1252.........	48	43	48	58	34	30	90	66	72	65	72	56
Total...	255	209	255	127	166	126	430	242	314	220	263	188
Average...	64	52	64	63	41	31	107	81	79	73	66	62
1253.........	...	51	...	48	...	35	...	86	...	80	...	61
1254.........	61	65	62	63	38	43	106	*130	86	99	...	70
1255.........	109	101	115	113	82	78	*137	*149	115	*138	...	107
1256.........	95	93	101	110	56	54	115	127	97	111	...	91
1257.........	79	74	91	99	48	46	105	115	93	108	...	89
1258.........	69	69	79	74	43	45	102	102	91	90	79	77
1259.........	82	64	94	73	46	42	97	93	83	79	69	69
1260.........	77	71	89	87	47	46	92	81	97	70	68	62
1261.........	74	67	83	82	46	46	85	85	73	72	65	68
1262.........	80	73	86	95	47	44	81	81	73	71	..	64
1263.........	*173	*179	*177	*192	*101	*101	125	*131	118	*125	108	*117
1264.........	*151	129	*172	144	97	96	*145	*146	*130	*129	*121	*122
1265.........	*159	*168	*169	134	*102	*108	*156	*162	*132	*141	*124	*131
1266.........	84	70	89	86	56	53	113	105	94	89	91	78
1267.........	103	92	110	107	60	59	*138	*145	117	*127	105	108
1268.........	118	83	141	112	78	57	*158	*168	*139	*139	...	*124
1269.........	...	147	*175	*178	97	98	*162	*164	*149	*154	...	*132
1270.........	...	143	*166	*170	*108	*110	*163	*172	*143	*156	...	*132
1271.........	...	128	146	*162	*100	*110	*148	*159	*139	*145	...	*142
Total...	1,514	1,867	2,145	2,129	1,252	1,271	2,231	2,402	1,969	2,123	830	1,844
Average including Famine prices	101	98	119	112	69	67	124	126	109	112	91	97
Average excluding do....	86	89	99	95	60	56	102	97	94	87	83	78
Grand Total...	1,769	2,076	2,400	2,256	1,418	1,397	2,661	2,644	2,283	2,343	1,093	2,032
Average of all Faslis...	93	90	109	107	65	63	121	120	103	105	84	92
Total excluding Famine prices...	1,286	1,729	1,541	1,554	1,007	968	1,454	1,117	1,451	1,089	848	1,132
Average...	80	82	91	91	56	51	104	93	90	84	77	75

NOTE—Figures marked thus * are Famine or high prices.

CAMP KURNOOL, 4th July 1863.

F. W. MORRIS,
Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.

Q 1.

STATEMENT *showing the cultivation expenses in one acre of Dry land in Kurnool Proper.*

Class of villages.	Class.	Sort.	Value of bullocks.	Value of agricultural implements.	Wages of servants.	Cost of seed.	Price of labor.	Value of manure.	Grain for bullocks during the ploughing season.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1st Class.	II	i	0 9 7	0 9 11	0 14 5	0 1 4	1 15 3	0 3 2	0 8 8	5 3 1
	III	i	0 9 7	0 9 11	0 14 5	0 1 4	1 3 3	0 3 2	0 8 8	4 2 4
		ii	0 9 7	0 9 11	0 14 5	0 1 4	1 1 3	0 3 2	0 8 8	4 0 4
		iii	0 9 7	0 9 11	0 9 7	0 1 4	0 10 0	0 3 2	0 4 4	2 15 11
		iv	0 9 7	0 8 4	0 7 2	0 1 4	0 5 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 15 6
	IV	i	0 7 2	0 9 11	0 14 5	0 1 4	1 3 3	0 3 2	0 8 8	3 15 11
		ii	0 7 2	0 8 4	0 14 5	0 1 4	0 10 0	0 3 2	0 4 4	3 0 9
		iii	0 7 2	0 8 4	0 9 7	0 1 4	0 5 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 15 9
	V	i	0 7 2	0 8 4	0 14 5	0 1 4	0 10 0	0 3 2	0 4 4	3 0 9
		ii	0 7 2	0 8 4	0 9 7	0 1 4	0 5 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 15 9
		iii	0 7 2	0 8 4	0 4 9	0 1 4	0 2 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 8 2
	VI	i	0 8 0	0 7 10	0 12 0	0 2 5	0 9 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	2 7 10
		ii	0 8 0	0 7 10	0 8 0	0 2 5	0 3 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 14 1
	VII	i	0 8 0	0 7 10	0 8 0	0 2 5	0 3 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 14 1
		ii	0 8 0	0 7 10	0 0 0	0 2 5	0 3 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 6 1
	VIII	i	0 8 0	0 7 10	0 0 0	0 2 5	0 3 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 6 1
		ii	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 0 0	0 1 5	0 2 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 12 0
2nd Class.	II	i	0 9 7	0 9 11	1 3 2	0 1 4	1 10 3	0 3 2	0 8 8	4 14 1
	III	i	0 9 7	0 9 11	0 14 5	0 1 4	1 3 3	0 3 2	0 8 8	4 2 4
		ii	0 9 7	0 8 4	0 14 5	0 1 4	1 0 5	0 3 2	0 4 4	3 9 7
		iii	0 9 7	0 8 4	0 14 5	0 1 4	0 12 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	2 14 4
		iv	0 9 7	0 8 4	0 7 2	0 1 4	0 5 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 15 6
	IV	i	0 7 2	0 8 4	0 14 5	0 1 4	1 1 1	0 3 2	0 4 4	3 7 10
		ii	0 7 2	0 8 4	0 14 5	0 1 4	0 12 2	0 3 2	0 0 0	2 14 7
		iii	0 7 2	0 8 4	0 9 7	0 1 4	0 5 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 15 9
	V	i	0 7 2	0 8 4	0 14 5	0 1 4	0 12 2	0 3 2	0 0 0	2 14 7
		ii	0 7 2	0 8 4	0 9 7	0 1 4	0 5 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 15 9
		iii	0 7 2	0 8 4	0 4 9	0 1 4	0 2 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 8 2
	VI	i	0 8 0	0 7 10	0 12 0	0 2 5	0 9 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	2 7 10
		ii	0 8 0	0 7 10	0 8 0	0 2 5	0 3 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 14 1
	VII	i	0 8 0	0 7 10	0 8 0	0 2 5	0 5 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 14 1
		ii	0 8 0	0 7 10	0 0 0	0 2 5	0 5 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 6 1
	VIII	i	0 8 0	0 7 10	0 0 0	0 2 5	0 3 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 6 1
		ii	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 0 0	0 1 5	0 2 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 12 0

CAMP KURNOOL, 4th July 1863.

F. W. MORRIS,
Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.

Q 2.

STATEMENT *showing the Cultivation expenses in one acre of Wet land in Kurnool Proper.*

Class.	Sort.	Value of Buffaloes.	Value of Agricultural implements.	Pay of servants.	Value of seed.	Hire for reaping and thrashing, &c.	Value of manure.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
II	i	1 10 8	0 8 0	4 8 0	0 12 0	5 6 6	3 0 0	15 13 2
III	i	1 10 8	0 8 0	4 8 0	0 12 0	5 4 6	1 0 0	13 11 2
	ii	1 10 8	0 8 0	4 8 0	0 12 0	3 0 0	0 0 0	10 6 8
	iii	1 10 8	0 8 0	3 0 0	0 12 0	1 3 0	0 0 0	7 1 8
	iv	1 10 8	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 0 0	4 6 8
IV	i	1 10 8	0 8 0	4 8 0	0 12 0	5 6 6	2 8 0	15 5 2
	ii	1 10 8	0 8 0	4 8 0	0 12 0	4 9 3	0 0 0	11 15 11
	iii	1 10 8	0 8 0	2 4 0	0 12 0	0 15 0	0 0 0	6 1 8
V	i	1 10 8	0 8 0	3 0 0	0 12 0	3 4 0	0 0 0	9 2 8
	ii	1 10 8	0 8 0	2 4 0	0 12 0	1 13 0	0 0 0	6 15 8
	iii	1 10 8	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 0 0	4 6 8
VI	i	1 10 8	0 8 0	3 0 0	0 12 0	3 4 0	0 0 0	9 2 8
	ii	1 10 8	0 8 0	2 4 0	0 12 0	1 13 0	0 0 0	6 15 8
VII	i	1 10 8	0 8 0	2 4 0	0 12 0	1 13 0	0 0 0	6 15 8
	ii	1 10 8	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 1 6	0 0 0	4 12 2
VIII	i	1 10 8	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 1 6	0 0 0	4 12 2
	ii	1 10 8	0 8 0	0 0 0	0 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2 12 8

CAMP KURNOOL, 4th July 1863.

F. W. MORRIS,
Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.

R 1.

STATEMENT *showing the gross and net value, half of the net and 30 per cent. of the gross on the Dry land in the 1st Class villages in Kurnool Proper.*

Class.	Sort.	Crops.	Out-turn per Acre.	Value per Garce of 3,200 Madras Measures.	Value of the out-turn.	Deduct ¼th on account of agricultural risks.	Remaining gross value.	Deduct expenses for cultivation.	Net value.	Half of the net value.	Add on account of Road Fund and Fees to village servants at 8·17 per cent.	Total of Columns 11 and 12.	30 per cent. of the gross value.	Proposed rates.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			M. M.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
II	i	Jonna.	480	105	15 12 0	3 15 0	11 13 0	5 3 1	6 9 6	3 4 11	0 4 5	3 9 4	3 8 9	3 8 0
III	i		360		11 13 0	2 15 3	8 13 9	4 2 4	4 11 5	2 5 8	0 3 2	2 8 10	2 10 6	2 8 0
	ii		280		9 3 0	2 4 9	6 14 3	4 0 4	2 13 11	1 7 0	0 1 11	1 8 11	2 1 5	1 8 0
	iii		200		6 9 0	1 10 3	4 14 9	2 15 11	1 14 10	0 15 5	0 1 3	1 0 8	1 7 7	1 0 0
	iv		120		3 15 0	0 15 9	2 15 3	1 15 6	0 15 9	0 7 10	0 0 8	0 8 6	0 14 3	0 8 0
IV	i		280		9 3 0	2 4 9	6 14 3	3 15 11	2 14 8	1 7 4	0 1 11	1 9 4	2 1 5	1 8 0
	ii		200		6 9 0	1 10 3	4 14 9	3 0 9	1 14 0	0 15 0	0 1 3	1 0 3	1 7 7	1 0 0
	iii		120		3 15 0	0 15 9	2 15 3	1 15 9	0 15 6	0 7 9	0 0 8	0 8 5	0 14 3	0 8 0
V	i		200		6 9 0	1 10 3	4 14 9	3 0 9	1 14 0	0 15 0	0 1 3	1 0 3	1 7 7	1 0 0
	ii		120		3 15 0	0 15 9	2 15 3	1 15 9	0 15 6	0 7 9	0 0 8	0 8 5	0 14 3	0 8 0
	iii		80		2 10 0	0 10 6	1 15 6	1 8 2	0 7 4	0 3 8	0 0 4	0 4 0	0 9 6	0 4 0
VI	i	Araga.	320	60	6 0 0	1 8 0	4 8 0	2 7 10	2 0 2	1 0 1	0 1 4	1 1 5	1 5 7	1 0 0
	ii		240		4 8 0	1 2 0	3 6 0	1 14 1	1 7 11	0 11 11	0 1 0	0 12 11	1 0 3	0 12 0
VII	i		240		4 8 0	1 2 0	3 6 0	1 14 1	1 7 11	0 11 11	0 1 0	0 12 11	1 0 3	0 12 0
	ii		160		3 0 0	0 12 0	2 4 0	1 6 1	0 13 11	0 6 11	0 0 7	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 8 0
VIII	i		160		3 0 0	0 12 0	2 4 0	1 6 1	0 13 11	0 6 11	0 0 7	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 8 0
	ii		80		1 8 0	0 6 0	1 2 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 0 3	0 3 3	0 5 5	0 4 0

CAMP KURNOOL, 4th July 1863.

F. W. MORRIS,
Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.

R. 2.

STATEMENT *showing the gross and net value, half of the net and 30 per cent. of the gross on the Dry land in the 2nd Class villages in Kurnool Proper.*

Class.	Sort.	Crops.	Out-turn per acre.	Value per Garce of 3,200 Madras Measures.	Value of the out-turn.	Deduct ¼th on account of agricultural risks.	Remaining gross value.	Deduct expenses for cultivation.	Net value.	Half of the net value.	Add on account of Road Fund and Fees to village servants at Rupees 8·17 per cent.	Total of Columns 11 and 12.	30 per cent. of the gross value.	Proposed rates.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			M. M.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
II	i	Jonna.	440	105	14 7 0	3 9 9	10 12 3	4 14 1	5 14 2	2 15 1	0 4 3	3 3 4	3 3 8	3 0 0
III	i		320		10 8 0	2 9 0	7 15 0	4 2 4	3 12 8	1 14 4	0 2 6	2 0 10	2 6 1	2 0 0
	ii		240		7 14 0	1 15 6	5 14 6	3 9 7	2 4 11	1 2 6	0 1 6	1 4 0	1 12 4	1 4 0
	iii		180		5 14 0	1 7 6	4 6 6	2 14 4	1 8 2	0 12 1	0 1 0	0 13 1	1 5 1	0 12 0
	iv		120		3 15 0	0 15 9	2 15 3	1 15 9	0 15 9	0 7 10	0 0 8	0 8 6	0 14 3	0 8 0
IV	i		240		7 14 0	1 15 6	5 14 6	3 7 10	2 6 8	1 3 4	0 1 7	1 4 11	1 12 4	1 4 0
	ii		180		5 14 0	1 7 6	4 6 6	2 14 7	1 7 11	0 11 11	0 1 0	0 12 11	1 5 1	0 12 0
	iii		120		3 15 0	0 15 9	2 15 3	1 15 9	0 15 6	0 7 9	0 0 8	0 8 5	0 14 3	0 8 0
V	i		180		5 14 0	1 7 6	4 6 6	2 14 7	1 7 11	0 11 11	0 1 0	0 12 11	1 5 1	0 12 0
	ii		120		3 15 0	0 15 0	2 15 3	1 15 9	0 15 6	0 7 9	0 0 8	0 8 5	0 14 3	0 8 0
	iii		80		2 10 0	0 10 6	1 15 6	1 8 2	0 7 4	0 3 8	0 0 4	0 4 0	0 9 6	0 4 0
VI	i	Araga.	320	60	6 0 0	1 8 0	4 8 0	2 7 10	2 0 2	1 0 1	0 1 4	1 1 5	1 5 7	1 0 0
	ii		240		4 8 0	1 2 0	3 6 0	1 14 1	1 7 11	0 11 11	0 1 0	0 12 11	1 0 3	0 12 0
VII	i		240		4 8 0	1 2 0	3 6 0	1 14 1	1 7 11	0 11 11	0 1 0	0 12 11	1 0 3	0 12 0
	ii		160		3 0 0	0 12 0	2 4 0	1 6 1	0 13 11	0 6 11	0 0 7	0 7 6	0 10 9	0 8 0
VIII	i		160		3 0 0	0 12 0	2 4 0	1 6 1	0 13 11	0 6 11	0 0 7	0 7 6	0 10 9	0 8 0
	ii		80		1 8 0	0 6 0	1 2 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 0 3	0 3 3	0 5 5	0 4 0

CAMP KURNOOL, 4th July 1863.

F. W. MORRIS,
Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.

R 3.

STATEMENT *showing the gross and net value, half of the net, and 30 per cent. of the gross on the Wet land in Kurnool Proper.*

Class.	Sort.	Crop.	Out-turn per acre.	Value per Garce of 3,200 Madras Measures.	Value of the out-turn.			Deduct ¼th on account of agri-cultural risks.			Remaining gross value.			Deduct expenses for cultivation.			Net value.			Half of the net value.			Add on account of Road Fund and Fees to village servants Rs. 8·17 per cent.			Total of Columns, 11 and 12.			30 per cent. of gross value.			Proposed rates.		
1		2	3	4	5			6			7			8			9			10			11			12			13			14		
			M. M.		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
II	i	While Paddy.	1,200	110	41	4	0	10	5	0	30	15	0	15	13	2	15	1	10	7	8	11	0	10	1	8	3	0	9	4	6	8	0	0
III	i		1,000		34	6	0	8	9	6	25	12	6	13	11	2	12	1	4	6	0	8	0	8	1	6	8	9	7	11	8	6	8	0
	ii		800		27	8	0	6	14	0	20	10	0	10	6	8	10	3	4	5	1	8	0	6	9	5	8	5	6	3	0	5	8	0
	iii		600		20	10	0	5	2	6	15	7	6	7	1	8	8	5	10	4	2	11	0	5	7	4	8	6	4	10	2	4	8	0
	iv		400		13	12	0	3	7	0	10	5	0	4	6	8	5	14	4	2	15	2	0	3	11	3	3	1	3	1	6	3	0	0
IV	i		1,100		37	13	0	9	7	3	28	5	9	15	5	2	13	7	0	6	8	4	0	8	8	7	1	0	8	7	11	7	0	0
	ii		900		30	15	0	7	11	9	23	3	3	11	15	11	11	3	4	5	9	8	0	7	5	6	1	1	6	15	14	6	0	0
	iii		600		20	10	0	5	2	6	15	7	6	6	1	8	9	5	10	4	10	11	0	6	3	5	1	2	4	10	2	5	0	0
V	i		800		27	8	0	6	14	0	20	10	0	9	2	8	11	7	4	5	11	8	0	7	8	6	3	4	6	3	0	6	0	0
	ii		600		20	10	0	5	2	6	15	7	6	6	15	8	8	7	10	4	3	11	0	5	8	4	9	7	4	10	2	4	8	0
	iii		400		13	12	0	3	7	0	10	5	0	4	6	8	5	14	4	2	15	2	0	3	11	3	3	1	3	1	6	3	0	0
VI	i		800		27	8	0	6	14	0	20	10	0	9	2	8	11	7	4	5	11	8	0	7	8	6	3	4	6	3	0	6	0	0
	ii		600		20	10	0	5	2	6	15	7	6	6	15	8	8	7	10	4	3	11	0	5	8	4	9	7	4	10	2	4	8	0
VII	i		600		20	10	0	5	2	6	15	[illegible]	6	6	15	8	8	7	10	4	3	11	0	5	8	4	9	7	4	10	2	4	8	0
	ii		450		15	7	6	3	13	10	11	9	8	4	12	2	6	13	6	3	6	9	0	4	7	3	11	4	3	7	8	3	8	0
VIII	i		450		15	7	6	3	13	10	11	9	8	4	12	2	6	13	6	3	6	9	0	4	7	3	11	4	3	7	8	3	8	0
	ii		300		10	5	0	2	9	3	7	11	9	2	12	8	4	15	1	2	7	7	0	3	4	2	10	11	2	5	3	2	8	0

CAMP KURNOOL, 4th July 1863.

F. W. MORRIS,
Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.

S.

STATEMENT *showing the extent of land placed under Class* II, *and the effect of changing it to Class* III i *and* IV i.

Taluks.	Sources of Irrigation.	Bagayat.			Wet.			Total.		
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	Total.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Total.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ramalakota......	Under wells...	64	144	208	...	16	16	64	160	224
	Do. other sources of Irrigation... ...	...	70	70	...	98	98	...	168	168
	Total...	64	214	278	...	114	114	64	328	392
Nandikotkur. ...	Under wells...	1,141	...	1,141	12	...	12	1,153	...	1,153
	Do. other sources of Irrigation... ...	11	...	11	68	...	68	79	...	79
	Total...	1,152	...	1,152	80	...	80	1,232	...	1,232
Nandial...	Under wells...	217	134	351	...	...	...	217	134	351
	Do. other sources of Irrigation... ...	120	69	189	32	23	55	152	92	244
	Total...	337	203	540	32	23	55	369	226	595
Sirwel...	Under wells...	1,118	...	1,118	8	...	8	1,126	...	1,126
	Do. other sources of Irrigation... ...	12	...	12	44	...	44	56	...	56
	Total...	1,130	...	1,130	52	...	52	1,182	...	1,182
Total...	Under wells...	2,540	278	2,818	20	16	36	2,560	294	2,854
	Do. other sources of Irrigation... ...	143	139	282	144	121	265	287	260	547
	Grand Total...	2,683	417	3,100	164	137	301	2,847	554	3,401

Statement showing the extent of land placed under

Taluks.	Sources of Irrigation.	Assessment. On Garden land.		Assessment. On Wet land.		Assessment. Total.		Description of Column No. 11. Fit to go under III. i.	Description of Column No. 11. Fit to go under IV. i.
		12		13		14		15	16
Ramalakota........	Under wells...	1,664	0	128	0	1,792	0	12	212
	Do. other sources of Irrigation........	560	0	784	0	1,344	0	39	129
	Total..	2,224	0	912	0	3,136	0	51	341
Nandikotkur..	Under wells...	9,128	0	96	0	9,224	0	726	427
	Do. other sources of Irrigation	88	0	544	0	632	0	65	14
	Total...	9,216	0	640	0	9,856	0	791	441
Nandial...	Under wells	2,808	0	0	0	2,808	0	289	62
	Do. other sources of Irrigation........	1,512	0	440	0	1,952	0	183	61
	Total...	4,320	0	440	0	4,760	0	472	123
Sirwel...	Under wells...	8,944	0	64	0	9,008	0	738	388
	Do. other sources of Irrigation.........	96	0	352	0	448	0	3	53
	Total...	9,040	0	416	0	9,456	0	741	441
Total......	Under wells...	22,544	0	288	0	22,832	0	1,765	1,089
	Do. other sources of Irrigation... ...	2,256	0	2,120	0	4,376	0	290	257
	Grand Total...	24,800	0	2,408	0	27,208	0	2,055	1,346

Camp Kurnool, 4*th July* 1863.

Class II, *and the effect of changing it to Class* III i *and* IV i.—*(Continued.)*

Assessment according to wet rates.						3 Rupees water rate and dry rate on land under wells and consolidated wet rate on land under other sources.						Details of Column 15.		Details of Column 16.	
At Rs. 6-8-0 per acre of III. i.		At Rupees 7 per acre of IV. i.		Total.		Assessment on Bagayat.		Wet assessment.		Total.		1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
17		18		19		20		21		22		23	24	25	26
78	0	1,484	0	1,562	0	1,280	0	96	0	1,376	0	7	5	58	154
253	8	903	0	1,156	8	560	0	781	0	1,344	0	...	39	...	129
331	8	2,387	0	2,718	8	1,840	0	880	4	2,720	0				
4,719	0	2,989	0	7,708	0	7,416	8	78	0	7,494	8	726	...	427	...
422	8	98	0	520	8	88	0	541	0	632	0	65	...	14	...
5,141	8	3,087	0	8,228	8	7,504	8	622	0	8,126	8				
1,878	8	434	0	2,312	8	2,214	8	0	0	2,214	8	204	85	13	49
1,189	8	427	0	1,616	8	1,512	0	440	0	1,952	0	92	91	61	...
3,068	0	861	0	3,929	0	3,726	8	440	0	4,166	8				
4,797	0	2,716	0	7,513	0	7,267	0	52	0	7,319	0	738	...	388	...
19	8	371	0	390	8	96	0	352	0	448	0	3	...	53	...
4,816	8	3,087	0	7,903	8	7,363	0	404	0	7,767	0				
11,472	8	7,623	0	19,095	8	18,178	0	226	0	18,404	0	1,675	90	886	203
1,885	0	1,799	0	3,684	0	2,256	0	2,120	0	4,376	0	160	130	128	129
13,357	8	9,422	0	22,779	8	20,434	0	2,346	0	22,780	0	1,835	220	1,014	332

F. W. MORRIS,

Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.

V.

T.

Comparative Statement of the Survey and Kurnums' areas in Kurnool Proper.

Villages.	Occupied Seri land including Inams. Kurnums' areas.	Survey areas.	Increase.	Decrease.	Per centage.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1 Gogulapadu	2,512	2,475	...	37	1	
2 Basavapuram...	3,671	4,083	409	...	11	
3 Yedururu...	1,218	1,721	473	...	38	
4 Konatalapadu...	2,335	2,674	339	...	15	
5 Sunkesula...	1,028	1,112	81	...	13	
6 Kottakota...	2,455	3,038	583	...	24	
7 Markapuram...	2,000	2,218	218	...	11	
8 Budidepadu...	1,838	2,299	461	...	25	
9 Nidujuru...	1,850	2,107	557	...	30	
10 Kallur..	7,382	7,204	...	178	15	
11 Gondiparala...	1,479	1,999	520	...	35	
12 Devamada...	819	1,197	378	...	46	Ramalakota Taluk.
13 Jaharapuram...	1,255	899	...	356	28	
14 Pandipadu...	1,130	1,326	196	...	19	
15 Munagalapadu...	1,822	2,081	262	...	11	
16 Mamidalapadu...	1,374	1,621	247	...	12	
17 Tandrapadu...	1,156	1,388	232	...	21	
18 Punchalingala...	3,349	3,658	309	..	9	
19 Salakapuram...	1,844	1,989	145	...	8	
20 Penchakalapadu...	1,714	1,770	56	...	3	
21 Parala...	7,911	8,388	477	...	6	
22 Remada...	6,332	6,821	489	...	8	
23 Kurabanagalapuram...	1,736	1,897	161	...	9	
24 Maddigatta...	1,139	1,231	92	...	8	Nandikotkur Taluk.
25 Mallila...	1,901	2,001	100	...	5	
Total...	61,283	67,500	6,788	571	10·145	

CAMP KURNOOL,
4th July 1863.

F. W. MORRIS,
Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.

U.

FINANCIAL *results on the Dry lands in Kurnool Proper.*

Class and Sort.		Rate per Acre.		1st Class Villages. Area. Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Total.	Assessment. On occupied land.		On unoccupied land.		Total.		Average per acre on occupied land.		
1		2		3	4	5	6		7		8		9		
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	P.
III	i	2	8	29,961	610	30,571	74,902	8	1,525	0	76,427	8	...	...	...
	ii	1	8	1,19,558	2,444	1,22,002	1,79,337	0	3,666	0	1,83,003	0	..	...	...
	iii	1	0	79,465	5,666	85,131	79,465	0	5,666	0	85,131	0	...	...	...
	iv	0	8	9,489	3,974	13,463	4,744	8	1,987	0	6,731	8	...	...	...
				2,38,473	12,694	2,51,167	3,38,449	0	12,844	0	3,51,2[illegible]3	0	1	6	1
IV	i	1	8	18,245	1,546	19,791	27,367	8	2,319	0	29,686	8	...	...	...
	ii	1	0	51,626	12,078	63,704	51,626	0	12,078	0	63,704	0	...	...	...
	iii	0	8	42,435	22,745	65,180	21,217	8	11,372	8	32,590	0	...	...	...
V	i	1	0	3,386	1,100	4,486	3,386	0	1,100	0	4,486	0	...	...	...
	ii	0	8	6,735	3,415	10,150	3,367	8	1,707	8	5,075	0	...	...	...
	iii	0	4	6,402	7,108	13,510	1,600	8	1,777	0	3,377	8	..	...	...
				1,28,829	47,992	1,76,821	1,08,565	0	30,354	0	1,38,919	0	0	13	6
VI	i	1	0	105	...	105	105	0	...	..	105	0	...	...	...
	ii	0	12	218	57	275	163	8	42	12	206	4	...	...	...
VII	i	0	12	4,245	1,342	5,587	3,183	12	1,006	8	4,190	4	...	...	...
	ii	0	8	11,516	10,065	21,581	5,758	0	5,032	8	10,790	8	...	...	...
VIII	i	0	8	942	265	1,207	471	0	132	8	603	8	...	..	...
	ii	0	4	7,365	7,042	14,407	1,841	4	1,760	8	3,601	12	...	...	...
				24,391	18,771	43,162	11,522	8	7,974	12	19,497	4	0	7	7
Grand Total...				3,91,693	79,457	4,71,150	4,58,536	8	51,172	12	5,09,709	4	1	2	10

Class and Sort.		Rate per Acre.		2nd Class Villages. Area. Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Total.	Assessment. On occupied land.		On unoccupied land.		Total.		Average per Acre on occupied land.		
		10		11	12	13	14		15		16		17		
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	P.
III	i	2	0	4,309	48	4,357	8,618	0	96	0	8,714	0	...	...	...
	ii	1	4	28,743	1,470	30,213	35,928	12	1,837	8	37,766	4	...	...	...
	iii	0	12	34,980	2,872	37,852	26,235	0	2,154	0	28,389	0	...	...	...
	iv	0	8	8,371	1,796	10,147	4,185	8	888	0	5,073	8	...	...	...
				76,403	6,166	82,569	74,967	4	4,975	8	79,942	12	0	15	8
IV	i	1	4	6,335	538	6,873	7,918	12	672	8	8,591	4	...	...	...
	ii	0	12	17,472	1,928	19,400	13,104	0	1,446	0	14,550	0	...	...	...
	iii	0	8	20,728	10,423	31,151	10,364	0	5,211	8	15,575	8	...	...	...
V	i	0	12	1,542	219	1,761	1,156	8	164	4	1,320	12	...	...	...
	ii	0	8	8,463	2,043	10,506	4,231	8	1,021	8	5,253	0	...	...	...
	iii	0	4	5,163	6,746	11,909	1,290	12	1,686	8	2,977	4	...	...	...
				59,703	21,897	81,600	38,065	8	10,202	4	48,267	12	0	10	8
VI	i	1	0	37	...	37	37	0	...		37	0	...	...	...
	ii	0	12	457	42	499	342	12	31	8	374	4	...	...	...
VII	i	0	12	5,044	605	5,649	3,783	0	453	12	4,236	12	...	...	...
	ii	0	8	12,422	3,835	16,257	6,211	0	1,917	8	8,128	8	...	...	...
VIII	i	0	8	1,548	317	1,865	774	0	158	8	932	8	...	...	...
	ii	0	4	11,051	4856	15,907	2,762	12	1,214	0	3,976	12	...	...	...
				30,559	9,655	40,214	13,910	8	3,775	4	17,685	12	0	7	3
Grand Total...				1,66,665	37,718	2,04,383	1,26,943	4	18,953	0	1,45,896	4	0	10	2

CAMP KURNOOL, *4th July* 1863.

Class and Sort.		Total. Area. Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Total.	Assessment. On occupied land.		On unoccupied land.		Total.		Average per acre on occupied land.			Average per acre on unoccupied land.		
		18	19	20	21		22		23		24			25		
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
III	i	34,270	658	34,928	83,520	8	1,621	0	85,141	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	ii	1,48,301	3,914	1,52,215	2,15,265	12	5,503	8	2,20,769	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	iii	1,14,445	8,538	1,22,983	1,05,700	0	7,820	0	1,13,520	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	iv	17,860	5,750	23,610	8,930	0	2,875	0	11,805	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
		3,14,876	18,860	3,33,736	4,13,416	4	17,819	8	4,31,235	12	1	5	1	0	15	2
IV	i	24,580	2,084	26,664	35,286	4	2,991	8	38,277	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	ii	69,098	14,006	83,104	64,730	0	13,524	0	78,254	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	iii	63,163	33,168	96,331	31,581	8	16,584	0	48,165	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
V	i	4,928	1,319	6,247	4,542	8	1,264	4	5,806	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	ii	15,198	5,458	20,656	7,599	0	2,729	0	10,328	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	iii	11,565	13,851	25,419	2,891	4	3,463	8	6,354	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1,88,532	69,889	2,58,421	1,46,630	8	40,556	4	1,87,186	12	0	11	5	0	9	3
VI	i	142	...	142	142	0	...	...	142	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	ii	675	99	774	506	4	74	4	580	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII	i	9,289	1,947	11,236	6,996	12	1,460	4	8,427	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	ii	23,938	13,900	37,838	11,969	0	6,950	0	18,919	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII	i	2,490	582	3,072	1,245	0	291	0	1,536	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	ii	18,416	11,898	30,314	4,604	0	2,974	8	7,578	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
		54,950	28,426	83,376	25,433	0	11,750	0	37,183	0	0	7	5	0	6	7
Grand Total...		5,58,358	1,17,175	6,75,533	5,85,479	12	70,125	12	6,55,605	8	1	0	9	0	9	7

F. W. MORRIS,

Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement

V 1.

FINANCIAL *results on the Wet lands in the Kurnool Proper.*

1st Class Villages.

Class.	Sort.	Rate per acre. (2) RS.	AS.	Under Wells. Area. Occupied. (3) Acres.	Unoccupied. (4) Acres.	Total. (5) Acres.	Assessment. Occupied. (6) RS. A.	Unoccupied. (7) RS. A.	Total (8) RS. A.	Average per acre on occupied land. (9) RS. A. P.
II.	i	6	8	2,560	57	2,617	16,640 0	370 8	17,010 8	... ...
III.	i	5	8	196	4	200	1,078 0	22 0	1,100 0	... .
	ii	4	8	66	19	85	297 0	85 8	382 8	... ...
	iii	4	0	22	4	26	88 0	16 0	104 0	... ...
	iv	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
				284	27	311	1,463 0	123 8	1,586 8	5 2 3
IV.	i	4	8	75	11	86	337 8	49 8	387 0	... ...
	ii	4	0	60	3	63	240 0	12 0	252 0	... ...
	iii	3	8	16	65	81	56 0	227 8	283 8	... ...
V.	i	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
	ii	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... .
	iii	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
				151	79	230	633 8	289 0	922 8	4 3 1
Grand Total.				2,995	163	3,158	18,736 8	783 0	19,519 8	6 4 1

Class.	Sort.	Under Tanks, &c. Rate per acre. (10) RS. A.	Area. Occupied. (11) Acres.	Unoccupied. (12) Acres.	Total. (13) Acres.	Assessment. Occupied. (14) RS. A.	Unoccupied. (15) RS. A.	Total. (16) RS. A.	Average per acre on occupied land. (17) RS. A. P.	Total. Area. Occupied. (18) Acres.	Unoccupied. (19) Acres.	Total. (20) Acres.	Assessment. Occupied. (21) RS. A.	Unoccupied. (22) RS. A.	Total. (23) RS. A.	Average per acre on occupied land. (24) RS. A. P.
II.	i	8 0	287	14	301	2,296 0	112 0	2,408 0	... ...	2,847	71	2,918	18,936 0	482 8	19,418 8	... ...
III.	i	6 8	1,543	23	1,566	10,029 8	149 8	10,179 0	... ...	1,739	27	1,766	11,107 8	171 8	11,279 0	... ...
	ii	5 8	588	60	648	3,234 0	330 0	3,564 0	... ...	654	79	733	3,531 0	415 8	3,946 8	... ...
	iii	4 8	184	24	208	828 0	108 0	936 0	... ...	206	28	234	916 0	124 0	1,040 0	... ...
	iv	3 0	11	3	14	33 0	9 0	42 0	... ...	11	3	14	33 0	9 0	42 0	... ...
		...	2,326	110	2,436	14,124 8	596 8	14,721 0	6 1 2	2,610	137	2,747	15,587 8	720 0	16,307 8	5 15 7
IV.	i	7 0	2,279	208	2,487	15,953 0	1,456 0	17,409 0	... ...	2,354	219	2,573	16,290 8	1,505 8	17,796 0	... ...
	ii	6 0	1,026	99	1,125	6,156 0	594 0	6,750 0	.. ..	1,086	102	1,188	6,396 0	606 0	7,002 0	... ...
	iii	5 0	403	42	445	2,015 0	210 0	2,225 0	... ...	419	107	526	2,071 0	437 8	2,508 8	... ...
V.	i	6 0	249	33	282	1,494 0	198 0	1,692 0	... ...	249	33	282	1,494 0	198 0	1,692 0	... ...
	ii	4 8	114	20	134	513 0	90 0	603 0	... ...	114	20	134	513 0	90 0	603 0	... ...
	iii	...	...	...	...	... ...	... ...	...	... .	...	...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
		...	4,071	402	4,473	26,131 0	2,548 0	28,679 0	6 6 9	4,222	481	4,703	26,764 8	2,837 0	29,601 8	6 5 5
Grand Total.		...	6,684	526	7,210	42,551 8	3,256 8	45,808 0	6 5 10	9,679	689	10,368	61,288 0	4,039 8	65,327 8	6 5 4

CAMP KURNOOL, 4th July 1863.

F. W. MORRIS,
Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.

V 2.

FINANCIAL results on the Wet lands in the Kurnool Proper.
2nd Class Villages.

Class.	Sort.	Rate per Acre.	Under Wells. Area. Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Total.	Assessment. Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Total.	Average per acre on occupied land.	Under Tanks, &c. Rate per Acre.	Area. Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		RS. A.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
II	i	6 0	294	6	300	1,764 0	36 0	1,800 0	6 0 0	8 0	260	7	267
III	i	5 0	51	...	51	270 0	... ...	270 0	... ...	6 8	266	5	271
	ii	4 4	65	5	70	276 4	21 4	297 8	... ...	5 8	121	27	148
	iii	3 12	44	17	61	165 0	63 12	228 12	... ...	4 8	94	49	143
	iv	... ..	...	...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... .	... ...	...	...	...
			163	22	185	711 4	85 0	796 4	4 5 10	... ...	481	81	562
IV	i	4 4	107	11	118	454 12	46 12	501 8	... .	7 0	500	14	514
	ii	3 12	145	18	163	543 12	67 8	611 4	... ...	6 0	546	70	616
	iii	3 8	34	25	59	119 0	87 8	206 8	... ...	5 0	202	139	341
V	i	3 12	36	...	36	135 0	0 0	135 0	... ...	6 0	13	6	19
	ii	3 8	6	...	6	21 0	0 0	21 0	... ...	4 8	29	16	45
	iii	3 4	7	21	28	22 12	68 4	91 0	... ...	3 0	11	10	21
			335	75	410	1,296 4	270 0	1,566 4	3 13 11	... ...	1,301	255	1,556
VII	i	... ...	...	...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	.. ..	... ...	...	...	...
	ii	... ...	...	...	...	... ...	... ..	... ...	... ...	3 8	...	34	34
VIII	ii	... ...	...	...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	.. ..	2 8	...	14	14
			..	...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... .	... ...	...	48	48
Total 2nd Class Villages......			792	103	895	3,771 8	391 0	4,162 8	4 12 2	... ...	2,012	39[illegible]	2,433
Total 1st Class Villages (vide previous Statements.)			2,995	163	3,158	18,736 8	783 0	19,519 8	6 4 1	... ...	6,684	526	7,210
Grand Total..			3,787	266	4,053	22,508 0	1,174 0	23,682 0	.. ..	... ..	8,726	917	9,64[illegible]

Class.	Sort.	Under Tanks, &c. Assessment. Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Total.	Average per acre on occupied land.	Total. Area. Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Total.	Assessment. Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Total.	Average per acre on occupied land.
1		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
		RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A. P.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A. P.
II	i	2,080 0	56 0	2,136 0	8 0 0	554	13	567	3,844 0	92 0	3,936 0	6 15 0
III	i	1,729 0	32 8	1,761 8	... ...	320	5	325	1,999 0	32 8	2,031 8	... ...
	ii	665 8	148 8	814 0	... ...	186	32	218	941 12	169 12	1,111 8	... ...
	iii	423 0	220 8	643 8	... ...	138	66	204	588 0	284 4	872 4	... ...
	iv	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
		2,817 8	401 8	3,219 0	5 13 9	614	103	747	3,5[illegible]8 12	486 8	4,015 4	5 7 8
IV	i	3,500 0	98 0	3,598 0	... ...	607	25	632	3,954 12	144 12	4,099 8	... ...
	ii	3,276 0	420 0	3,696 0	... ...	691	88	779	3,819 12	487 8	4,307 4	... ...
	iii	1,010 0	695 0	1,705 0	... ...	236	164	400	1,129 0	782 8	1,911 8	... ...
V	i	78 0	36 0	114 0	... ...	49	6	55	213 0	36 0	249 0	... ...
	ii	130 8	72 0	202 8	... ...	35	16	51	151 8	72 0	223 8	... ...
	iii	33 0	30 0	63 0	... ...	18	31	49	55 12	98 4	154 0	... ...
		8,027 8	1,351 0	9,378 8	6 2 9	1,636	330	1,966	9,323 12	1,621 0	10,944 12	5 11 2
VII	i	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
	ii	... ...	119 0	119 0	... ...	...	34	34	... ...	119 0	119 0	... ...
VIII	ii	... ...	35 0	35 0	... ...	...	14	14	... ...	35 0	35 0	... ...
		.. ...	154 0	154 0	... ...	...	48	48	... ...	154 0	154 0	... ...
Total 2nd Class Villages......		12,925 0	1,962 8	14,887 8	6 5 3	2,834	494	3,328	16,696 8	2,353 8	19,050 0	5 14 3
Total 1st Class Villages (vide previous Statements.)		42,551 8	3,256 8	45,808 0	6 5 10	9,679	689	10,368	61,288 0	4,039 8	65,327 8	6 5 3
Grand Total..		55,476 8	5,219 0	60,695 8	6 3 7	12,513	1,183	13,696	77,984 8	6,393 0	84,377 8	6 3 7

CAMP KURNOOL, 4th July 1863.

F. W. MORRIS,
Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.

COMPARATIVE *Statement of the Old and New Assessment.*

Taluks.	Dry. As per Taluk account of Fasli 1270. Land.	Assessment.	Average.	As per present Classification. Land.	Assessment.	Average.	Comparison of Columns 3 and 6. Increase.	Decrease.	Per centage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Acres.	RS.	RS. A. P.	Acres.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS. C.
Ramalakota ...	1,68,968	1,44,094	0 13 8	1,71,852	1,41,110	0 13 2	...	2,984	2 7
Nandikotkur. ...	1,49,411	1,57,555	1 0 10	1,50,141	1,62,223	1 1 3	4,668	...	2 96
Nandial...	1,16,500	1,59,698	1 5 11	1,19,024	1,41,965	1 3 1	...	17,733	11 10
Sirwel...	1,15,005	1,39,861	1 3 6	1,17,341	1,40,181	1 3 1	320	...	0 23
Total...	5,49,884	6,01,208	1 1 6	5,58,358	5,85,479	1 0 9	4,988	20,717	2 62
Add increase at 11 per cent. for Survey... ...	...	...	...	61,419	64,403	...	...	Net. 15,729 ...	...
Total...	...	...	...	6,19,777	6,49,882	...	...	...	...
Deduct for Road Fund and village servants' Fees...	...	...	...	...	53,095	...	...	...	...
Remainder... ...	...	...	...	...	5,96,787	...	...	4,421	0 73

Taluks.	Wet. As per Taluk account of Fasli 1270. Land.	Assessment. As per Taluk account.	Deduct ⅓rd from the Dohasl Taram.	Net.	Average on Columns 11 and 14.	As per present Classification. Land.	Assessment.	Average.	Comparison of Columns 14 and 17. Increase.	Decrease.	Per centage.	Total. As per Taluk account of Fasli 1270. Land.	Assessment.
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	Acres.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	Acres.	RS.	RS. A P.	RS.	RS.	RS. C.	Acres.	RS.
Ramalakota ...	2,569	15,810	1,755	14,055	5 7 7	2,615	15,075	5 12 2	1,020	...	7 26	1,71,537	1,58,149
Nandikotkur. ...	3,686	24,726	2,060	22,666	6 2 5	3,814	23,537	6 2 9	871	...	3 84	1,53,097	1,80,221
Nandial...	3,020	30,966	2,500	28,466	9 6 9	3,071	19,880	6 7 7	...	8,586	30 16	1,19,520	1,88,164
Sirwel...	2,874	27,433	5,729	21,704	7 8 10	3,013	19,492	6 7 6	...	2,212	10 20	1,17,879	1,61,565
Total...	12,149	98,935	12,044	86,891	7 2 5	12,513	77,984	6 3 8	1,891	10,798	10 25	5,62,033	6,88,099
Add increase at 11 per cent. for Survey... ...	...	...	...	...	...	626	3,899	...	...	Net. 8,907 ...	...	...	...
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	13,139	81,883	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deduct for Road Fund and village servants' Fees...	...	...	...	..	...	...	6,690	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remainder... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75,193	...	...	11,698	13 46	...	...

Comparative Statement of the Old and New Assessment.—(Continued.)

Taluks.	Total. As per Classification. Land.	Total. As per Classification. Assessment	Total. Comparison of Columns 23 and 25. Increase.	Total. Comparison of Columns 23 and 25. Decrease.	Total. Comparison of Columns 23 and 25. Per centage.	Average per acre on occupied dry land. Classes of villages.	Average per acre on occupied dry land. Regar.	Average per acre on occupied dry land. Masab.	Average per acre on occupied dry land. Lal.
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
	Acres.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. C.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ramalakota ...	1,74,467	1,56,185	...	1,964	1 25	1st 2nd	1 2 8 0 15 4	0 10 11 0 10 3	0 6 1 0 7 4
Nandikotkur ...	1,53,955	1,85,760	5,531	...	3 7	1st	1 6 1	0 12 11	0 7 3
Nandial...	1,22,095	1,61,845	...	26,319	13 99	1st 2nd	1 7 9 1 2 9	0 15 0 0 10 0	0 8 1 0 7 0
Sirwel...	1,20,354	1,59,673	...	1,892	1 17	1st	1 8 0	0 13 8	0 8 10
Total...	5,70,871	6,63,463	5,531	30,175 Net. 24,636	3 58	1st 2nd	1 6 1 0 15 8	0 13 6 0 10 3	0 7 7 0 7 3
Add increase at 11 per cent. for Survey...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Deduct for Road Fund and village servants' Fees...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...

Camp Kurnool, 4th July 1863.

F. W. MORRIS,

Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement

W 2.

Statement *showing the Classification, Assessment and Averages in the Ramalakota taluk of Kurnool Proper.*

Class of village.	Dry or Wet.	Class.	Sort.	Proposed rate per acre.	Classified Seri land. Occupied area.	Classified Seri land. Unoccupied area.	Classified Seri land. Total.	Amount of Assessment according to the proposed rates. On occupied land.	Amount of Assessment according to the proposed rates. On unoccupied land.	Amount of Assessment according to the proposed rates. Total.	Average Assessment per acre. On occupied land.	Average Assessment per acre. On unoccupied land.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
				RS. A.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1st Class..	Dry......................	III	i	2 8	857	13	870	2,142 8	32 8	2,175 0	... ...	... ...
			ii	1 8	7,671	187	7,858	11,506 8	280 8	11,787 0	... ...	... ...
			iii	1 0	15,629	703	16,332	15,629 0	703 0	16,332 0	... ...	... ...
			iv	0 8	1,575	525	2,099	787 8	262 8	1,050 0	... ...	... ...
			Total...		25,732	1,428	27,160	30,065 8	1,278 8	31,344 0	1 2 8	0 14 9
		IV	i	1 8	684	17	701	1,026 0	25 8	1,051 8	... ...	... ...
			ii	1 0	1,800	228	2,028	1,800 0	228 0	2,028 0	... ...	... ...
			iii	0 8	2,621	905	3,526	1,310 8	452 8	1,763 0	... ...	... ...
		V	i	1 0	36	3	39	36 0	3 0	39 0	... .	... .
			ii	0 8	883	360	1,243	441 8	180 0	621 8	... ...	... ...
			iii	0 4	1,174	1,867	3,041	293 8	466 12	760 4	... ...	... ...
			Total...		7,198	3,380	10,578	4,907 8	1,355 12	6,263 4	0 10 11	0 6 5
		VII	i	0 12	57	...	57	42 12	... ..	42 12	... ...	... ...
			ii	0 8	393	109	502	196 8	54 8	251 0	... ...	... ...
		VIII	ii	0 4	536	77	613	134 0	19 4	153 4	... ...	... ...
			Total......		986	186	1,172	373 4	73 12	447 0	0 6 1	0 6 5
			Total Dry...		33,916	4,994	38,910	35,346 4	2,708 0	38,054 4	1 0 8	0 8 8
	Wet under Tanks and Channels.......	III	ii	5 8	33	...	33	181 8	... ...	181 8	... ...	... ...
			iii	4 8	3	4	7	13 8	18 0	31 8	... ...	... ...
			Total...		36	4	40	195 0	18 0	213 0	5 6 8	4 8 0

Statement showing the Classification, Assessment and Averages in the Ramalakota taluk of Kurnool Proper.

Class of village.	Dry or Wet.	Class.	Sort.	Proposed rate per area.	Classified Seri land. Occupied area.	Unoccupied area.	Total.	Amount of Assessment according to the proposed rates. On occupied land.	On unoccupied land.	Total.	Average Assessment per acre. On occupied land.	On unoccupied land.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
				RS. A.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
	Wet under Tanks and Channels........	IV	ii	6 0	42	...	42	252 0	... ...	252 0	... ...	... ...
			iii	5 0	1	...	1	5 0	... ...	5 0	... ...	... ...
		V	i	6 0	...	10	10	... ...	60 0	60 0	... ...	... ...
			Total...		43	10	53	257 0	60 0	317 0	5 15 8	6 0 0
			Total Wet...		79	14	93	452 0	78 0	530 0	5 11 6	5 9 2
	Wet under Wells... ...	II	i	6 8	64	...	64	416 0	... ...	416 0	... ...	... ...
		III	i	5 8	8	3	11	44 0	16 8	60 8	... ...	... ...
			ii	4 8	37	10	47	166 8	45 0	211 8	... ...	... ...
			iii	4 0	16	4	20	64 0	16 0	80 0	... ...	... ...
		IV	i	4 8	4	...	4	18 0	... ...	18 0	... ...	... ...
			ii	4 0	41	...	41	164 0	... ...	164 0	... ...	... ...
			iii	3 8	15	58	73	52 8	203 0	255 8	... ...	... ...
		V	ii	3 8	...	...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
			Total...		185	75	260	925 0	280 8	1,205 8	5 0 0	3 11 10
			Total Wet...		264	89	353	1,377 0	358 8	1,735 8	5 3 6	4 0 4
	Total Dry and Wet of 1st Class............				34,180	5,083	39,263	36,723 4	3,066 8	39,789 12	1 1 2	0 9 8
2nd Class.	Dry........................	III	i	2 0	3,136	30	3,166	6,272 0	60 0	6,332 0	... ...	... ...
			ii	1 4	24,170	1,398	25,568	30,212 8	1,747 8	31,960 0	... ...	... ...
			iii	0 12	32,342	2,569	34,911	24,256 8	1,926 12	26,183 4	... ...	... ...
			iv	0 8	8,020	1,467	9,487	4,010 0	733 8	4,743 8	... ...	... ...
			Total...		67,668	5,464	73,132	64,751 0	4,467 12	69,218 12	0 15 4	0 13 1
2nd Class.	Dry........................	IV	i	1 4	5,238	534	5,772	6,547 8	667 8	7,215 0	... ...	... ...
		II	ii	0 12	14,289	1,771	16,060	10,716 12	1,328 4	12,045 0	... ...	... ...
			iii	0 8	15,227	7,916	23,143	7,613 8	3,958 0	11,571 8	... ...	... ...
		V	i	0 12	1,206	213	1,419	904 8	159 12	1,064 4	... ...	... ...
			ii	0 8	7,705	1,973	9,678	3,852 8	986 8	4,839 0	... ...	... ...
			iii	0 4	4,190	5,818	10,008	1,047 8	1,454 8	2,502 0	... ...	... ...
			Total...		47,855	18,225	66,080	30,682 4	8,554 8	39,236 12	0 10 3	0 7 6
		VI	i	1 0	7	...	7	7 0	... ...	7 0	... ...	... ...
			ii	0 12	303	32	335	227 4	24 0	251 4	... ...	... ...
		VII	i	0 12	3,699	485	4,184	2,774 4	363 12	3,138 0	... ...	... ...
			ii	0 8	9,911	3,631	13,542	4,955 8	1,815 8	6,771 0	... ...	... ...
		VIII	i	0 8	973	267	1,240	486 8	133 8	620 0	... ...	... ...
			ii	0 4	7,520	3,366	10,886	1,880 0	841 8	2,721 8	... ...	... ...
			Total...		22,413	7,781	30,194	10,330 8	3,178 4	13,508 12	0 7 4	0 6 6
			Total Dry...		1,37,936	31,470	1,69,406	1,05,763 12	16,200 8	1,21,964 4	0 12 3	0 8 3
	Wet under Tanks and Channels........	II	i	8 0	168	...	168	1,344 0	... ...	1,344 0	... ...	... ...
		III	i	6 8	165	4	169	1,072 8	26 0	1,098 8	... ...	... ...
			ii	5 8	93	27	120	511 8	148 8	660 0	... ...	... ...
			iii	4 8	32	37	69	144 0	166 8	310 8	... ...	... ...
		IV	i	7 0	475	13	488	3,325 0	91 0	3,416 0	... ...	... ...
			ii	6 0	530	70	600	3,180 0	420 0	3,600 0	... ...	... ...
			iii	5 0	202	139	341	1,010 0	695 0	1,705 0	... ...	... ...
		V	i	6 0	13	6	19	78 0	36 0	114 0	... ...	... ...
			ii	4 8	29	16	45	130 8	72 0	202 8	... ...	... ...
			iii	3 0	11	10	21	33 0	30 0	63 0	... ...	... ...
		VII	ii	3 8	...	34	34	... ...	119 0	119 0	... ...	... ...
		VIII	ii	2 8	...	14	14	... ...	35 0	35 0	... ...	... ...
			Total...		1,718	370	2,088	10,828 8	1,839 0	12,667 8	6 4 10	4 15 6
	Wet under Wells... ...	II	i	6 0	160	6	166	960 0	36 0	996 0	... ...	... ...
		III	i	5 0	54	...	54	270 0	... ...	270 0	... ...	... ...
			ii	4 4	56	...	56	238 0	... ...	238 0	... ...	... ...
			iii	3 12	43	13	56	161 4	48 12	210 0	... ...	... ...
		IV	i	4 4	103	11	114	4,387 12	46 12	484 8	... ...	... ...
			ii	3 12	143	18	161	536 4	67 8	603 12	... ...	... ...
			iii	3 8	30	25	55	105 0	87 8	192 8	... ...	... ...

Statement showing the Classification, Assessment and Averages in the Ramalakota taluk of Kurnool Proper.

Class of village.	Dry or Wet.	Class.	Sort.	Proposed rate per acre.	Classified Seri land. Occupied area.	Unoccupied area.	Total.	Amount of Assessment according to the proposed rates. On occupied land.	On unoccupied land.	Total.	Average Assessment per acre. On occupied land.	On unoccupied land.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
				RS. A.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
	Wet under Wells... ...	V	i	3 12	36	...	36	135 0	... ...	135 0	... ...	... ...
			ii	3 8	2	...	2	7 0	... ...	7 0	... ...	... ...
			iii	3 4	6	21	27	19 8	68 4	87 12	... ...	... ...
		VII	i	3 12	...	...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
			ii	3 8	...	...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
		VIII	ii	3 4	...	...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
			Total...		633	94	727	2,869 12	354 12	3,224 8	4 8 6	3 12 5
			Total Wet...		2,351	464	2,815	13,698 4	2,193 12	15,892 0	5 13 2	4 11 8
	Total Dry and Wet of 2nd Class...				1,40,287	31,934	1,72,221	1,19,462 0	18,394 4	1,37,856 4	0 13 8	0 9 3
	Particulars of 1st and 2nd Classes.											
	Dry......	Regar......			93,400	6,892	1,00,292	94,816 8	5,746 4	1,00,562 12	1 0 3	0 13 4
		Mixed......			55,053	21,605	76,658	35,589 12	9,910 4	45,500 0	0 10 3	0 7 4
		Lal......			23,399	7,967	31,366	10,703 12	3,252 0	13,955 12	0 7 4	0 6 6
			Total...		1,71,852	36,464	2,08,316	1,41,110 0	18,908 8	1,60,018 8	0 13 2	0 8 4
	Wet......	Under Tanks and Channels......			1,797	384	2,181	11,280 8	1,917 0	13,197 8	6 4 10	4 15 10
		Under wells...			818	169	987	3,794 12	635 4	4,430 0	4 8 6	3 12 2
			Total...		2,615	553	3,168	15,075 4	2,552 4	17,627 8	5 13 2	4 9 10
			Grand Total...		1,74,467	37,017	2,11,484	1,56,185 4	21,460 12	1,77,646 0	0 14 4	0 9 3

CAMP KURNOOL, 4th July 1863.

F. W. MORRIS,
Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.

W. 3.

Statement showing the Classification, Assessment, and Averages in the Nundikotkur taluk of the Kurnool District.

Class of village.	Dry or wet.	Class.	Sort.	Proposed rate per acre.	Classified Seri land. Occupied area.	Unoccupied area.	Total.	Amount of Assessment according to the proposed rates. On occupied land.	On unoccupied land.	Total.	Average Assessment per acre. On occupied land.	On unoccupied land.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
				RS. A.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1st Class.	Dry......	III	i	2 8	9,566	235	9,801	23,915 0	587 8	24,502 8	... ...	... ...
			ii	1 8	38,787	1,304	40,091	58,180 8	1,956 0	60,136 8	... ...	... ...
			iii	1 0	28,984	3,361	32,345	28,984 0	3,361 0	32,345 0	... ...	... ...
			iv	0 8	4,845	2,838	7,683	2,422 8	1,419 0	3,841 8	... ...	... ...
			Total...		84,182	7,738	89,920	1,13,502 0	7,323 8	1,20,825 8	1 6 1	0 15 2
		IV	i	1 8	5,141	776	5,917	7,711 8	1,164 0	8,875 8	... ...	... ...
			ii	1 0	20,764	8,171	28,935	20,764 0	8,171 0	28,935 0	... ...	... ...
			iii	0 8	20,848	17,411	38,259	10,424 0	8,705 8	19,129 8	... ...	... ...
		V	i	1 0	685	459	1,144	685 0	459 0	1,144 0	... ...	... ...
			ii	0 8	1,494	806	2,300	747 0	403 0	1,150 0	... ...	... ...
			iii	0 4	1,214	4,498	5,712	303 8	1,124 8	1,428 0	... ...	... ...
			Total...		50,146	32,121	82,267	40,635 0	20,027 0	60,662 0	0 12 11	0 10 0
		VI	i	1 0	91	...	91	91 0	... ...	91 0	... ...	... ...
			ii	0 12	171	56	227	128 4	42 0	170 4	... ...	... ...
		VII	i	0 12	2,354	738	3,092	1,765 8	553 8	2,319 0	... ...	... ...
			ii	0 8	8,916	9,167	18,083	4,458 0	4,583 8	9,041 8	... ...	... ...
		VIII	i	0 8	295	20	315	147 8	10 0	157 8	... ...	... ...
			ii	0 4	5,986	6,578	12,564	1,496 8	1,644 8	3,141 0	... ...	... ...
			Total...		17,813	16,559	34,372	8,086 12	6,833 8	14,920 4	0 7 3	0 6 7
		Total Dry...			1,50,141	56,418	2,06,559	1,62,223 12	34,184 0	1,96,407 12	1 1 3	0 9 8
	Wet under Wells.	II	i	6 8	1,153	47	1,200	7,494 8	305 8	7,800 0	... ...	... ...
		III	i	5 8	94	...	94	517 0	... ...	517 0	... ...	... ...
			ii	4 8	7	...	7	31 8	... ...	31 8	... ...	... ...
			iii	4 0	3	...	3	12 0	... ...	12 0	... ...	... ...
			Total...		104	...	104	560 8	....	560 8	... ...	... ...

Statement showing the Classification, Assessment, and Average in the Nundikotkur taluk of the Kurnool District. (Continued.)

Class of village.	Dry or wet.	Class.	Sort.	Proposed rate per acre.	Classified Seri land. Occupied area.	Unoccupied area.	Total.	Amount of Assessment according to the proposed rates. On occupied land.	On unoccupied land.	Total.	Average Assessment per acre. On occupied land.	On unoccupied land.
1	2	3	4	5	6	[illegible]	8	9	10	11	12	13
				RS. A.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
	Wet under Wells.	IV	i	4 8	29	11	40	130 8	49 8	180 0	... ...	... ...
			ii	4 0	6	1	7	24 0	4 0	28 0	... ...	... ...
			iii	3 8	1	7	8	3 8	24 8	28 0	... ...	... ...
				Total...	36	19	55	158 0	78 0	236 0	... ...	... ...
		Total under Wells.			1,293	66	1,359	8,213 0	383 8	8,596 8	6 5 7	5 11 0
	Under Tanks and Channels.	II	i	8 0	79	...	79	632 0	....	632 0	... ...	... ...
		III	i	6 8	250	5	255	1,625 0	32 8	1,657 8	... ...	... ...
			ii	5 8	232	5	237	1,276 0	27 8	1,303 8	... ...	... ...
			iii	4 8	167	14	181	751 8	63 0	814 8	... ...	... ...
			iv	3 0	8	3	11	24 0	9 0	33 0	... ...	... ...
				Total...	657	27	684	3,676 8	132 0	3,808 8	... ...	... ...
		IV	i	7 0	683	167	850	4,781 0	1,169 0	5,950 0	... ...	... ...
			ii	6 0	615	71	686	3,690 0	426 0	4,116 0	... ...	... ...
			iii	5 0	343	37	380	1,715 0	185 0	1,900 0	... ...	... ...
				Total...	1,641	275	1,916	10,186 0	1,780 0	11,966 0	... ...	... ...
		V	i	6 0	121	17	138	726 0	102 0	828 0	... ...	... ...
			ii	4 8	23	19	42	103 8	85 8	189 0	... ...	... ...
				Total...	144	36	180	829 8	187 8	1,017 0	... ...	... ...
	Total under Tanks &c......				2,521	338	2,859	15,324 0	2,099 8	17,423 8	6 1 3	6 2 3
	Total Wet......				3,814	404	4,218	23,537 0	2,483 0	26,020 0	6 2 9	6 1 8
	Grand Total Dry and Wet......				1,53,955	56,822	2,10,777	1,85,760 12	36,667 0	2,22,427 12	... ...	... ...

F. W. MORRIS,
Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.

CAMP KURNOOL, 4th July 1863.

W. 4.

STATEMENT *showing the Classification, Assessment and Averages in the Nundial taluk of the Kurnool District.*

Class of village.	Dry or wet.	Class.	Sort.	Proposed rate per acre.	Classified Seri land. Occupied area.	Unoccupied area.	Total.	Amount of Assessment according to the proposed rates. On occupied land.	On unoccupied land.	Total.	Average Assessment per acre. On occupied land.	On unoccupied land.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
				RS. A.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1st Class.	Dry.......	III	i	2 8	11,414	302	11,716	28,535 0	755 0	29,290 0	... ...	... ...
			ii	1 8	32,063	478	32,541	48,094 8	717 0	48,811 8	... ...	... ...
			iii	1 0	20,859	842	21,701	20,859 0	842 0	21,701 0	... ...	... ...
			iv	0 8	1,987	396	2,383	993 8	198 0	1,191 8	... ...	... ...
				Total...	66,323	2,018	68,341	98,482 0	2,512 0	1,00,994 0	1 7 9	1 3 10
		IV	i	1 8	4,751	187	4,938	7,126 8	280 8	7,407 0	... ...	... ...
			ii	1 0	10,303	1,133	11,436	10,303 0	1,133 0	11,436 0	... ...	... ...
			iii	0 8	6,219	2,154	8,373	3,109 8	1,077 0	4,186 8	... ...	... ...
		V	i	1 0	953	55	1,008	953 0	55 0	1,008 0	... ...	... ...
			ii	0 8	1,059	649	1,708	529 8	324 8	854 0	... ...	... ...
			iii	0 4	255	179	434	63 12	44 12	108 8	... ...	... ...
				Total...	23,540	4,357	27,897	22,085 4	2,914 12	25,000 0	0 15 0	0 8 8
		VII	i	0 12	44	...	44	33 0	...: ...	33 0	... ...	... ...
			ii	0 8	353	39	392	176 8	19 8	196 0	... ...	... ...
		VIII	ii	0 4	35	120	155	8 12	30 0	38 12	... ...	... ...
				Total...	432	159	591	218 4	49 8	267 12	0 8 1	0 6 0
			Total Dry...		90,295	6,534	96,829	1,20,785 8	5,476 4	1,26,261 12	1 5 5	0 13 5

Statement showing the Classification, Assessment and Averages in the Nundial taluk of the Kurnool District. (Continued.)

Class of village.	Dry or wet.	Class.	Sort.	Proposed rate per acre.	Classified Seri land. Occupied area.	Unoccupied area.	Total.	Amount of Assessment according to the proposed rates. On occupied land.	On unoccupied land.	Total.	Average Assessment per acre. On occupied land.	On unoccupied land.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
				RS. A.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
	Wet under Wells....	II	i	6 8	217	2	219	1,410 8	13 0	1,423 8	6 8 0	6 8 0
		III	i	5 8	36	...	36	198 0	... ...	198 0	5 8 0	0 8 0
		IV	i	4 8	5	...	5	22 8	... ...	22 8	4 8 0	... ...
		Total under Wells...			258	2	260	1,631 0	13 0	1,614 0	6 5 2	6 8 0
	Under Tanks and Channels..........	II	i	8 0	152	12	164	1,216 0	96 0	1,312 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
		III	i	6 8	887	8	895	5,765 8	52 0	5,817 8	... ...	... ...
			ii	5 8	226	37	263	1,243 0	203 8	1,446 8	... ...	... ...
			iii	4 8	12	2	14	54 0	9 0	63 0	... ...	... ...
			iv	3 0	2	...	2	6 0	... ...	6 0	... ...	... ...
			Total...		1,127	47	1,174	7,068 8	264 8	7,333 0	6 4 4	5 10 0
		IV	i	7 0	757	36	793	5,220 0	252 0	5,551 0	... ...	... ...
			ii	6 0	139	18	157	834 0	108 0	942 0	... ...	... ...
			iii	5 0	26	2	28	130 0	10 0	140 0	... ...	... ...
		V	i	6 0	82	6	88	492 0	36 0	528 0	... ...	... ...
			ii	4 8	47	...	47	211 8	... ...	211 8	... ...	... ...
			iii	3 0	...	...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
			Total...		1,051	62	1,113	6,966 8	406 0	7,372 8	6 10 0	6 8 9
		Total under Tanks &c.			2,330	121	2,451	15,251 0	766 8	16,017 8	6 8 9	6 5 4
		Total Wet....			2,588	123	2,711	16,882 0	779 8	17,661 8	6 8 4	6 5 4
	Grand Total of 1st Class villages...				92,883	6,657	99,540	1,37,667 8	6,255 12	1,43,923 4	1 7 8	0 15 1
2nd Class.	Dry..................	III	i	2 0	1,173	18	1,191	2,346 0	36 0	2,382 0	... ...	... ...
			ii	1 4	4,573	72	4,645	5,716 4	90 0	5,806 4	... ...	... ...
			iii	0 12	2,638	303	2,941	1,978 8	227 4	2,205 12	... ...	... ...
			iv	0 8	351	309	660	175 8	154 8	330 0	... ...	... ...
			Total...		8,735	702	9,437	10,216 4	507 12	10,724 0	1 2 9	0 11 6
		IV	i	1 4	1,097	4	1,101	1,371 4	5 0	1,376 4	... ...	... ...
			ii	0 12	3,183	157	3,340	2,387 4	117 12	2,504 12	... ...	... ...
			iii	0 8	5,501	2,507	7,998	2,750 8	1,253 8	4,004 0	... ...	... ...
		V	i	0 12	336	6	342	252 0	4 8	256 8	... ...	... ...
			ii	0 8	758	70	828	379 0	35 0	414 0	... ...	... ...
			iii	0 4	973	928	1,901	243 4	232 0	475 4	... ...	... ...
			Total...		11,848	3,672	15,520	7,383 4	1,647 12	9,030 12	0 10 0	0 7 6
		VI	i	1 0	30	...	30	30 0	... ...	30 0	... ...	... ...
			ii	0 12	154	10	164	115 8	7 8	123 0	... ...	... ...
		VII	i	0 12	1,345	120	1,465	1,008 12	90 0	1,098 12	... ...	... ...
			ii	0 8	2,511	204	2,715	1,255 8	102 0	1,357 8	... ...	... ...
		VIII	i	0 8	575	50	625	287 8	25 0	312 8	... ...	... ...
			ii	0 4	3,531	1,490	5,021	882 12	372 8	1,255 4	... ...	... ...
			Total...		8,146	1,874	10,020	3,580 0	597 0	4,177 0	0 7 0	0 5 1
			Total Dry...		28,729	6,248	34,977	21,179 8	2,752 8	23,932 0	0 11 10	0 7 0
	Wet under Wells......	II	i	6 0	134	...	134	804 0	... ...	804 0	6 0 0	... ...
		III	ii	4 4	9	5	14	38 4	21 4	59 8	... ...	... ...
			iii	3 12	1	4	5	3 12	15 0	18 12	... ...	... ...
			Total...		10	9	19	42 0	36 4	78 4	4 3 2	4 0 5
		IV	i	4 4	4	...	4	17 0	... ...	17 0	... ...	... ...
			ii	3 12	2	...	2	7 8	... ...	7 8	... ...	... ...
			iii	3 8	4	...	4	14 0	... ...	14 0	... ...	... ...
		V	i	3 12	...	...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
			ii	3 8	4	...	4	14 0	... ...	14 0	... ...	... ...
			iii	3 4	1	...	1	3 4	... ...	3 4	... ...	... ...
			Total...		15	...	15	55 12	... ...	55 12	3 11 6	... ...
		Total under Wells...			159	9	168	901 12	36 4	938 0	5 10 9	4 0 5

Assessment showing the Classification, Assessment and Averages in the Nundial taluk of the Kurnool District. (*Continued.*)

Class of village.	Dry or wet.	Class.	Sort.	Proposed rate per acre.	Classified Seri land. Occupied area.	Unoccupied area.	Total.	Amount of Assessment according to the proposed rates. On occupied land.	On unoccupied land.	Total.	Average Assessment per acre. On occupied land.	On unoccupied land.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
				RS. A.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
	Wet under Tanks and Channels......	II	i	8 0	92	7	99	736 0	56 0	792 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
		III	i	6 8	101	1	102	656 8	6 8	663 0	... ...	... ...
			ii	5 8	28	...	28	154 0	... ...	154 0	... ...	... ...
			iii	4 8	62	12	74	279 0	54 0	333 0	... ...	... ...
				Total.	191	13	204	1,089 8	60 8	1,150 0	5 11 3	4 10 6
		IV	i	7 0	25	1	26	175 0	7 0	182 0	... ...	... ...
			ii	6 0	16	...	16	96 0	... ...	96 0	... ...	... ...
				Total...	41	1	42	271 0	7 0	278 0	6 9 9	7 0 0
		Total under Tanks &c.			324	21	345	2,096 8	123 8	2,220 0	6 7 6	5 14 1
			Total Wet...		483	30	513	2,998 4	159 12	3,158 0	6 3 4	5 5 4
		Total 2nd Class villages.			29,212	6,278	35,490	24,177 12	2,912 4	27,090 0	0 13 3	0 7 5
Grand Total of 1st and 2nd Classes villages...					1,22,095	12,935	1,35,030	1,61,845 4	9,168 0	1,71,013 4	1 5 3	0 11 5
	Particulars :—Dry ...				1,19,024	12,782	1,31,806	1,41,965 0	8,228 12	1,50,193 12	1 3 1	0 10 3
	Wet...				3,071	153	3,224	19,880 4	939 4	20,819 8	6 7 7	6 2 2

CAMP KURNOOL, 4th July 1863.

F. W. MORRIS,
Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement,

W 5.

STATEMENT *showing the Classification, Assessment and Averages in the Sirwel taluk of the Kurnool District.*

Class of village.	Dry or wet.	Class.	Sort.	Proposed rate per acre.	Classified Seri land. Occupied area.	Unoccupied area.	Total.	Amount of Assessment according to the proposed rates. On occupied land.	On unoccupied land.	Total.	Average Assessment per acre. On occupied land.	On unoccupied land.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
				RS. A.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1st Class.	Dry...........	III	i	2 8	8,124	60	8,184	20,310 0	150 0	20,460 0	... ...	... ...
			ii	1 8	41,037	475	41,512	61,555 8	712 8	62,268 0	... ...	... ...
			iii	1 0	13,993	760	14,753	13,993 0	760 0	14,753 0	... ...	... ...
			iv	0 8	1,082	215	1,297	541 0	107 8	648 8	... ...	... ...
				Total..	64,236	1,510	65,746	96,399 8	1,730 0	98,129 8	1 8 0	1 2 4
		IV	i	1 8	7,669	566	8,235	11,503 8	849 0	12,352 8	... ...	... ...
			ii	1 0	18,759	2,546	21,305	18,759 0	2,546 0	21,305 0	... ...	... ...
			iii	0 8	12,747	2,275	15,022	6,373 8	1,137 8	7,511 0	... ...	... ...
				Total	39,175	5,387	44,562	36,636 0	4,532 8	41,168 8	... ...	... ...
		V	i	1 0	1,712	583	2,295	1,712 0	583 0	2,295 0	... ...	... ...
			ii	0 8	3,299	1,600	4,899	1,649 8	800 0	2,449 8	... ...	... ...
			iii	0 4	3,759	564	4,323	939 12	141 0	1,080 12	... ...	... ...
				Total.	8,770	2,747	11,517	4,301 4	1,524 0	5,825 4	... ...	... ...
	Total of 4th and 5th Classes...				47,945	8,134	56,079	40,937 4	6,056 8	46,993 12	0 13 8	0 11 11

Statement showing the Classification, Assessment and Averages in the Sirvel taluk of the Kurnool District.—(Continued.)

Class of village.	Dry or wet.	Class.	Sort.	Proposed rate per acre.	Classified Seri land. Occupied area.	Classified Seri land. Unoccupied area.	Classified Seri land. Total.	Amount of Assessment according to the proposed rates. On occupied land.	Amount of Assessment according to the proposed rates. On unoccupied land.	Amount of Assessment according to the proposed rates. Total.	Average Assessment per acre. On occupied land.	Average Assessment per acre. On unoccupied land.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
				RS. A.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1st Class.	Dry	VI	i	1 0	14	...	14	14 0	... ...	14 0	... ...	... ...
			ii	0 12	47	1	48	35 4	0 12	36 0	... ...	... ...
				Total.	61	1	62	49 4	0 12	50 0	... ...	... ...
		VII	i	0 12	1,790	604	2,394	1,312 8	453 0	1,795 8	... ...	... ...
			ii	0 8	1,854	750	2,604	927 0	375 0	1,302 0	... ...	... ...
				Total.	3,644	1,354	4,998	2,269 8	828 0	3,097 8	... ...	... ...
		VIII	i	0 8	647	245	892	323 8	122 8	446 0	... ...	... ...
			ii	0 4	808	267	1,075	202 0	66 12	268 12	... ...	... ...
				Total.	1,455	512	1,967	525 8	189 4	714 12	... ...	... ...
	Total of 6th 7th and 8th Classes...				5,160	1,867	7,027	2,844 4	1,018 0	3,862 4	0 8 10	0 8 9
			Total Dry...		1,17,341	11,511	1,28,852	1,40,181 0	8,804 8	1,48,985 8	1 3 1	0 12 3
	Wet under Wells.....	II	i	6 8	1,126	8	1,134	7,319 0	52 0	7,371 0	... ...	... ...
		III	i	5 8	58	1	59	319 0	5 8	324 8	... ...	... ...
			ii	4 8	22	9	31	99 0	40 8	139 8	... ...	... ...
			iii	4 0	3	...	3	12 0	... ...	12 0	... ...	... ...
		IV	i	4 8	37	...	37	166 8	... ...	166 8	... ...	... ...
			ii	4 0	13	2	15	52 0	8 0	60 0	... ...	... ...
			Total under Wells...		1,259	20	1,279	7,967 8	106 0	8,073 8	6 5 0	5 4 9
	Under Tanks and Channels............	II	i	8 0	56	2	58	448 0	16 0	464 0	... ...	... ...
		III	i	6 8	406	10	416	2,639 0	65 0	2,704 0	... ...	... ...
			ii	5 8	97	18	115	533 8	99 0	632 8	... ...	... ...
			iii	4 8	2	4	6	9 0	18 0	27 0	... ...	... ...
			iv	3 0	1	...	1	3 0	... ...	3 0	... ...	... ...
		IV	i	7 0	839	5	844	5,873 0	35 0	5,908 0	... ...	... ...
			ii	6 0	230	10	240	1,380 0	60 0	1,440 0	... ...	... ...
			iii	5 0	33	3	36	165 0	15 0	180 0	... ...	... ...
		V	i	6 0	46	...	46	276 0	... ...	276 0	... ...	... ...
			ii	4 8	44	1	45	198 0	4 8	202 8	... ...	... ...
		VI	ii	4 8	..	...	..	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
		VIII	i	3 8	...	...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Total under Tanks and Channels...				1,754	53	1,807	11,524 8	312 8	11,837 0	6 12 3	5 14 4
			Total Wet......		3,013	73	3,086	19,492 0	418 8	19,910 8	6 7 6	5 11 9
			Total Dry and Wet...		1,20,354	11,584	1,31,938	1,59,673 8	9,223 0	1,68,896 8	... ...	... ...

CAMP KURNOOL, 4th July 1863.

F. W. MORRIS,
Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.

X.

STATEMENT *showing the extent of Land under each money rate in Kurnool Proper.*

Dry or wet.	Money rates.		Class of village.	Class.	Sort.	Total culturable area.		Assessment according to proposed rates.		Remarks.
						Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	RS.	A.				Acres.	Acres.	RS.	RS.	
Dry.	2	8	1st Class......	III	i	29,961	610	74,902	1,525	
	2	0	2nd do.........	III	i	4,309	48	8,618	96	
	1	8	1st do...........	III	ii	1,19,558	2,444	1,79,337	3,666	
				IV	}	18,245	1,546	27,368	2,319	
						1,37,803	3,990	2,06,705	5,985	
	1	4	2nd Class...	III	ii	28,743	1,470	35,929	1,837	
				IV	i	6,335	538	7,918	673	
						35,078	2,008	43,847	2,510	
	1	0	1st Class..................	III	iii	79,465	5,666	79,465	5,666	
			Do......	IV	ii	51,626	12,078	51,626	12,078	
			Do......	V	i	3,386	1,100	3,386	1,100	
			2nd Class...	VI	i	142	...	142	...	
						1,34,619	18,844	1,34,619	18,844	
	0	12	2nd Class...	III	iii	34,280	2,872	26,235	2,154	
				IV	ii	17,472	1,928	13,104	1,446	
				V	i	1,542	219	1,156	164	
			1st and 2nd Classes...	VII	i	9,289	1,947	6,966	1,461	
				VI	ii	675	99	506	75	
						63,958	7,065	47,967	5,300	
	0	8	1st and 2nd Classes. ...	III	iv	17,860	5,750	8,930	2,875	
				IV	iii	63,163	33,168	31,583	16,584	
				V	ii	15,198	5,458	7,599	2,729	
				VII	ii	23,938	13,900	11,969	6,950	
				VIII	i	2,490	582	1,245	291	
						1,22,649	58,858	61,326	29,429	
	0	4	2nd Class...	V	iii	11,565	13,854	2,891	3,464	
				VIII	ii	18,416	11,898	4,604	2,974	
						29,981	25,752	7,495	6,438	
			Total Dry......	...	...	5,58,358	1,17,175	5,85,479	70,125	

Statement showing the extent of Land under each money rate in Kurnool Proper. (Continued.)

Dry or wet.	Money rates.		Class of village.	Class.	Sort.	Total culturable area.		Assessment according to proposed rates.		Remarks.
						Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	RS.	A.				Acres.	Acres.	RS.	RS.	
Wet under Wells.	6	8	1st Class............	II	i	2,560	57	16,640	371	
	6	0	2nd do.	II	i	294	6	1,764	36	
	5	8	1st do.	III	i	196	4	1,078	22	
	5	0	2nd do.......	III	i	54	...	270	...	
	4	8	1st do.	III	ii	66	19	297	85	
				IV	i	75	11	337	50	
						141	30	634	135	
	4	4	2nd Class...	III	ii	65	5	276	22	
				IV	i	107	11	455	46	
						172	16	731	68	
	4	0	1st Class............	III	iii	22	4	88	16	
				IV	ii	60	3	240	12	
						82	7	328	28	
	3	12	2nd Class......	III	iii	44	17	165	64	
				IV	ii	145	18	544	67	
				V	i	36	...	135	...	
						225	35	844	131	
	3	8	1st and 2nd Classes...	IV	iii	50	90	175	315	
			2nd Class..................	V	ii	6	...	21	...	
						56	90	196	315	
	3	4	2nd Class..................	V	iii	7	21	23	68	
			Total under Wells...	...	...	3,787	260	22,508	1,174	

Statement showing the extent of Land under each money rate in Kurnool Proper. (Continued.)

Dry or wet.	Money rates.	Class of village.	Class.	Sort.	Total culturable area. Occupied.	Total culturable area. Unoccupied.	Assessment according to proposed rates. Occupied.	Assessment according to proposed rates. Unoccupied.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	RS. A				Acres.	Acres.	RS.	RS.	
Wet under Tanks and Channels.	8 0	1st and 2nd Classes ...	II	i	547	21	4,376	168	
	7 0	Do. do..........	IV	i	2,779	222	19,153	1,551	
	6 8	1st and 2nd Classes...	III	i	1,809	28	11,758	182	
	6 0	Do. do..........	IV	ii	1,572	169	9,432	1,014	
		Do. do..........	V	i	262	39	1,572	234	
					1,834	208	11,004	1,218	
	5 8	1st and 2nd Classes...	III	ii	709	87	3,899	478	
	5 0	Do. do..........	IV	iii	605	181	3,025	905	
	4 8	Do. do..........	III	iii	278	73	1,251	329	
		Do. do..........	V	ii	143	36	644	162	
					421	109	1,895	491	
	3 8	2nd Class..................	VII	ii	...	34	...	119	
	3 0	1st and 2nd Classes ..	V	iii	11	10	33	30	
		1st Class..................	III	iv	11	3	33	9	
					22	13	66	39	
	2 8	2nd Class......	VIII	ii	...	14	...	35	
		Total under Tanks & Channels.	...	...	8,726	917	55,476	5,219	
		Total Wet	...	...	12,513	1,177	77,984	6,393	
		Grand Total Dry & Wet..	...	...	5,70,871	1,18,352	6,63,463	76,518	

CAMP KURNOOL, 4th July 1863.

F. W. MORRIS,
Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.

Y.

STATEMENT *showing the number of Villages and the extent of increase and decrease of Assessment in them according to the proposed rates in Kurnool Proper.*

Taluks.	Classes of villages.	Increase or Decrease.	Above and below what amount.	Villages.	Assessment on occupied land as per Revenue accounts of Fasli 1270. Total Assessment.	Deduct ⅓rd of the double crop Assessment.	Net assessment.	Assessment according to proposed rates.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ramalakota.	1st Class Villages.	Increase.	Below 10 Rs.	1 Gudur..................	4,748	3	4,745	5,220	475	...	10
				2 Mallapuram..........	935	...	935	946	11	...	1
				3 Munagala..............	1,307	1	1,306	1,310	4	...	1
				4 Remata..................	3,482	23	3,459	3,571	112	...	3
				5 Vultsala......	5,222	...	5,222	5,329	107	...	2
				Total..	15,694	27	15,667	16,376	709	...	4
			10 to 25 Rs.	6 Palakallu......	3,603	98	3,505	4,223	718	...	20
			Above 25 Rs.	7 Regadakanapuram ...	1,772	...	1,772	2,429	657	...	37
				8 Gundrenula......	1,533	11	1,522	1,972	450	..	30
				Total...	3,305	11	3,294	4,401	1,107	...	34
				Total Increase..	22,602	136	22,466	25,000	2,534	...	11
		Decrease.	Below 10 Rs.	1 Julakallu......	892	...	892	867	...	25	3
				2 Tzanugundla	2,084	...	2,084	2,071	...	13	1
				3 Parla....................	6,241	...	6,241	5,893	...	348	6
				Total......	9,217	...	9,217	8,831	...	386	4
			10 to 25 Rs.	4 Gudipad......	2,009	...	2,009	1,754	...	255	13
				5 Palukudodde...	1,334	27	1,307	1,138	...	169	13
				Total...	3,343	27	3,316	2,892	...	424	13
				Total Decrease...	12,560	27	12,533	11,723	..	810	6
				Total 1st Class ..	35,162	163	34,999	36,723	2,534	810	5
	2nd Class Villages.	Increase.	Below 10 Rs.	1 Allagundumallipalli...	1,335	...	1,335	1,440	105	...	8
				2 Konganapad..	1,448	...	1,448	1,484	36	...	3
				3 Malkapuram...........	1,650	107	1,543	1,687	144	...	10
				4 Vungarlagundla... ...	807	...	807	820	13	...	2
				5 Laddagiri......	2,659	...	2,659	2,790	131	...	5
				6 Banditandrapad... ...	1,179	...	1,179	1,202	23	...	2
				7 Kallur.........	2,995	71	2,924	3,189	265	...	9
				8 Dupad Asadupuram...	872	23	849	850	1	..	...
				9 Pandipad......	578	8	570	621	51	...	9
				10 Nalakapuram...	1,143	...	1,143	1,246	103	...	9
				11 Ponnakallu...	581	12	569	611	42	...	7
				12 Pyalakurti...	3,150	38	3,112	3,199	87	...	3
				13 Tulajapuram...	2,015	...	2,015	2,194	179	...	9
				14 Kottakota...............	1,419	137	1,282	1,317	35	...	3
				15 Penchegalapad.	1,264	...	1,264	1,297	33	...	3
				Total ..	23,095	396	22,699	23,947	1,248	...	5

Statement showing the number of Villages and the extent of increase and decrease of Assessment in them according to the proposed rates in Kurnool Proper.—(Continued.)

Taluks.	Classes of villages.	Increase or Decrease.	Above and below what amount.	Villages.	Assessment on occupied land as per Revenue accounts of Fasli 1270. Total Assessment.	Deduct ⅓rd of the double crop Assessment.	Net Assessment.	Assessment according to proposed rates.	Increase.	Decrease.	Per centage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ramalakota. (Continued.)	2nd Class Villages. (Continued.)	Increase. (Continued.)	10 to 25 Rs.	16 Narlapuram...	942	25	917	1,125	208	...	23
				17 Veludurti...	3,324	115	3,209	3,973	761	...	24
				18 Lanjabanda...........	1,829	...	1,829	2,090	261	...	14
				19 Sudapalli.............	1,928	...	1,928	2,318	390	...	20
				20 Cherukulapad........	890	...	890	1,086	196	...	22
				21 Togaruchedu...	1,462	...	1,462	1,789	327	...	22
				22 Kawbhalapad...	1,061	22	1,039	1,225	186	...	18
				23 Yerakalacheruvu......	707	23	684	777	93	...	13
				24 Polugatla.............	1,764	14	1,750	2,067	317	...	18
				25 Lanjapolur......	3,744	25	3,719	4,390	671	...	18
				26 Brahamanadoddi. ...	1,211	...	1,211	1,468	257	...	21
				27 Kondapuram...	1,515	42	1,473	1,741	268	...	18
				Total...	20,377	266	20,111	24,019	3,938	...	20
			25 to 50 Rs.	28 Tallagogulapad... ...	757	...	757	1,097	310	...	46
				29 Vepa Duine...........	1,183	...	1,183	1,682	499	...	41
				30 Venketapuram... ...	1,283	21	1,262	1,786	524	...	42
				31 Amakatadu...........	1,245	...	1,245	1,755	510	...	41
				32 Jagadurti...	652	...	652	901	249	...	38
				33 Kamaganigunta. ...	967	7	960	1,309	349	...	37
				34 Bagalu................	1,076	...	1,076	1,463	387	...	36
				35 Goruntla....	1,920	47	1,873	2,562	689	...	37
				36 Krishnagiri......... ..	1,266	7	1,259	1,834	575	...	46
				37 Yerradoddi......	761	...	761	1,068	307	...	40
				38 Mannegunta...	392	3	389	573	184	...	46
				Total..	11,502	85	11,417	16,030	4,613	...	40
			50 to 75 Rs.	39 Chittela...	856	103	753	1,294	541	...	72
				Total Increase...	55,830	850	54,980	65,320	10,340	...	19
		Decrease.	Below 10 Rs.	1 Narasapuram...	1,535	7	1,528	1,507	...	21	1
				2 Govardhanagiri... ...	1,735	...	1,735	1,652	...	83	5
				3 Dronachelem...	1,825	...	1,825	1,724	...	101	6
				4 Amadaguntla...	1,567	...	1,567	1,402	...	165	10
				5 Pusulur...	1,599	...	1,599	1,514	...	85	5
				6 Baslipad......	1,748	49	1,699	1,635	...	64	4
				7 Pedatekur...	1,215	...	1,245	1,218	...	27	2
				8 Dinnedevarapad... ...	1,069	...	1,069	1,055	...	14	1
				9 Joharapuram...	557	...	557	553	...	4	1
				10 Munagalapad...... ...	979	...	979	922	...	57	6
				11 Yedurur...	559	...	559	536	...	23	4
				12 Markapuram...	918	...	918	831	...	87	9
				13 Buchdapad......	1,580	...	1,580	1,482	..	98	6
				14 Kurnactagalapuram..	1,172	...	1,172	1,087	...	85	7
				15 Niduzur......	1,156	...	1,156	1,065	...	91	8
				Total......	19,244	56	19,188	18,183	...	1,005	5

Taluks.	Classes of villages.	Increase or Decrease.	Above and below what amount.	Villages.	Assessment on occupied land as per Revenue accounts of Fasli 1270. Total Assessment.	Deduct ⅓rd of the double crop Assessment.	Net Assessment.	Assessment according to proposed rates.	Increase.	Decrease.	Per centage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ramalakota. (Continued.)	2nd Class Villages. (Continued.)	Decrease. (Continued.)	10 to 25 Rs.	16 Ramalakota...	930	30	900	750	...	150	17
				17 Serabharajapuram....	1,065	...	1,065	947	...	118	11
				18 Vulmendakonda......	2,409	10	2,399	1,936	...	463	19
				19 Yaparlapad	795	...	795	651	...	144	18
				20 Butkapuram..	861	...	861	710	...	151	17
				21 Nayakallu...	1,584	...	1,584	1,335	...	249	16
				22 Vadumalapad...	776	...	776	653	...	123	16
				23 Anugonda...	2,063	4	2,059	1,697	...	362	18
				24 Nannur......	4,902	142	4,760	3,951	...	809	17
				25 Badduvanipalli	1,303	75	1,228	987	...	241	20
				26 Vunnalanada...	2,022	...	2,022	1,501	...	521	25
				27 Chinatekur......	1,213	87	1,126	901	..	225	20
				28 Pulacheruvu...	1,845	...	1,845	1,439	...	406	22
				29 Mamedelapad	616	...	616	527	...	89	14
				30 Gopalasingavaram ...	1,457	...	1,457	1,226	...	231	16
				31 Konatalapad...	873	17	856	748	...	108	13
				32 Sunkesula...	590	36	554	425	...	129	24
				33 Nernadagokulapad...	2,016	...	2,016	1,499	...	517	25
				Total...	27,320	401	26,919	21,883	...	5,036	19
			25 to 50 Rs.	34 Pendekallu......	1,254	...	1,254	654	...	600	48
				35 Koligotla......	2,964	...	2,964	2,014	...	950	32
				36 Emboye	2,891	143	2,748	1,661	...	1,087	39
				37 Chetla Mallapuram...	1,172	...	1,172	775	...	397	33
				38 Kocheherunu...	1,199	7	1,192	664	...	528	44
				39 Loddipalli......	1,178	...	1,178	663	...	515	44
				40 Tadakanapalli........	1,583	...	1,583	1,134	...	449	28
				41 Medenemula...	1,135	...	1,135	751	...	384	34
				42 Wuppalapad...	1,568	130	1,438	930	...	508	36
				43 Gondiparla......	1,168	5	1,163	788	...	375	32
				44 Devamada...	731	...	731	436	...	295	40
				45 Pedapadu..............	1,620	...	1,620	1,165	...	455	28
				46 Yetianala Tandrapad.	841	..	841	502	...	339	40
				47 Panchalingala........	1,982	...	1,982	1,426	...	556	28
				Total ..	21,286	285	21,001	13,563	...	7,438	35
			50 to 75 Rs.	48 Pullagummi...	1,062	...	1,062	513	...	549	52
				Total Decrease...	68,912	742	68,170	54,142	...	14,028	21
				Total 2nd Class...	1,24,742	1,592	1,23,150	1,19,462	10,340	14,028	...
				Net Decrease...	...	...	...	...	...	3,888	3
				Total of 1st and 2nd Classes.	1,59,904	1,755	1,58,149	1,56,185	12,874	14,838	...
				Net Decrease...	...	...	..	...	...	1,964	1

Statement showing the number of Villages and the extent of increase and decrease of Assessment in them according to the proposed rates in Kurnool Proper.—(Continued.)

Taluks.	Classes of villages.	Increase or Decrease.	Above and below what amount.	Villages.	Assessment on occupied land as per Revenue accounts of Fasli 1270. Total Assessment.	Deduct ⅓rd of the double crop Assessment.	Net Assessment.	Assessment according to proposed rates.	Increase.	Decrease.	Per centage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Nandikotkur.	1st Class Villages.	Increase.	Below 10 Rs.	1 Nandikotkur...	3,702	108	3,594	3,595	1	...	..
				2 Panedempad Rudravaram...	2,315	228	2,117	2,169	52	...	1
				3 Bijanavemula	1,525	173	1,352	1,382	30	...	2
				4 Rallapad.............	702	18	684	731	47	...	8
				5 Bharayapuram... ...	837	...	837	899	62	...	7
				6 Vipanagandla........	2,198	...	2,198	2,238	40	...	2
				7 Sunkesula...	1,274	...	1,274	1,349	75	...	6
				8 Tsavutakur........ ...	2,773	...	2,773	2,992	219	...	8
				9 Tsavutakur Bhamnur.	1,478	...	1,478	1,561	86	...	6
				10 Guntakandala...	803	...	803	867	64	...	8
				11 Eskala...	2,184	...	2,184	2,227	43	...	2
				12 Ramapuram...	1,567	...	1,567	2,195	628	...	4
				13 Chetlajutur......	1,406	...	1,406	1,452	46	...	3
				14 Famulapad......	1,417	...	1,417	1,544	127	...	9
				15 Kokkerantsa...	1,475	...	1,475	1,921	446	...	10
				Total...	25,686	527	25,159	27,125	1,966	...	8
			10 to 25 Rs.	16 Maddekatla......	611	28	583	655	72	...	12
				17 Bollanaram......	1,266	71	1,195	1,357	162	...	14
				18 Pagidila...	2,864	253	2,611	2,887	276	...	11
				19 Siddeswaram...	1,376	...	1,376	1,663	287	...	21
				20 Nagatur...	2,242	...	2,242	2,575	333	...	18
				21 Malleru........	2,757	107	2,650	3,154	504	...	19
				22 Talamudipi............	4,415	66	4,349	5,106	757	...	17
				23 Cherukucherla... ...	1,808	...	1,808	2,237	429	...	23
				24 Midatur......	5,507	...	5,507	6,490	983	...	18
				25 Chintapalli	966	...	966	1,168	202	...	21
				26 Devanur.........	2,076	...	2,076	2,404	328	...	16
				27 Modukur...............	2,727	...	2,727	3,242	515	...	19
				28 Millakondala...	1,684	...	1,684	2,097	413	...	24
				29 Atmakur.........	4,133	...	4,133	4,758	625	...	15
				30 Gunnalagunta.........	1,514	...	1,514	1,782	268	...	18
				31 Kurukunda	3,449	...	3,449	4,311	862	...	25
				32 Nallakalwa......	1,354	...	1,354	1,684	330	...	24
				33 Chelewella Radravaram.........	1,178	...	1,178	1,310	132	...	11
				34 Bhanumukkula... ..	988	...	988	1,320	332	..	24
				35 Yedurupad......	821	...	824	1,027	203	...	25
				Total...	43,739	525	43,214	51,227	8,013	...	18
			25 to 50 Rs.	36 Pasupula.........	1,039	122	917	1,265	348	...	38
				37 Lakemapuram... ...	1,151	55	1,096	1,562	466	...	42
				38 Moruvakonda.........	1,214	...	1,214	1,565	351	...	29
				39 Salanikota......	839	...	839	1,131	292	...	35
				40 Tarutur......	2,745	28	2,717	3,644	927	...	34
				41 Maddur...	1,582	...	1,582	2,167	585	...	37

Taluks.	Classes of villages.	Increase or Decrease.	Above and below what amount.	Villages.	Assessment on occupied land as per Revenue accounts of Fasli 1270. Total Assessment.	Deduct ⅓rd of the double crop Assessment.	Net Assessment.	Assessment according to proposed rates.	Increase.	Decrease.	Per centage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Nandikotkur. (Continued.)	1st Class villages. (Continued.)	Increase. (Continued.)	25 to 50 Rs.	42 Tiaducherla...	743	33	710	992	282	...	40
				43 Venipenta...	936	...	936	1,291	355	...	38
				44 Duddela......	2,845	...	2,845	3,710	865	...	30
				45 Musalamadugu... ...	1,726	...	1,726	2,250	524	..	30
				46 Gummadapuram.....	703	...	703	952	249	...	35
				47 Yerracnatham........	1,316	...	1,316	1,828	512	...	38
				48 Gokavaram...	950	...	950	1,252	302	...	32
				49 Sinapuram...	867	...	867	1,218	351	...	40
				50 Kottapalli...	1,831	...	1,831	2,671	840	...	46
				51 Velugodu...	4,374	47	4,327	6,494	2,167	...	50
				52 Pinnapuram...	454	...	454	575	121	...	26
				53 Verabhadradurgam. .	110	...	110	153	43	...	39
				Total...	25,425	285	25,140	34,720	9,580	...	38
			Above 50 Rs.	54 Vanala	1,917	...	1,917	2,985	1,068	...	55
				55 Inderiswaram........	654	...	654	1,093	439	...	67
				56 Siddepalli...	1,042	...	1,042	1,685	643	...	62
				Total...	3,613	...	3,613	5,763	2,150	...	59
				Total Increase...	98,463	1,357	97,126	1,18,835	21,709	...	22
		Decrease.	Below 10 Rs.	1 Mallela.................	1,292	...	1,292	1,168	...	124	10
				2 Pudur.........	537	24	513	460	...	53	10
				3 Karnamadakela.......	1,869	...	1,869	1,480	...	389	3
				4 Biravolu...	1,956	...	1,956	1,775	...	181	9
				5 Mutsuvarri	2,814	...	2,814	2,674	...	140	5
				6 Parumantsala.........	6,325	53	6,272	5,925	...	347	5
				7 Timmapuram...	1,303	...	1,303	1,262	...	41	3
				8 Zalakanur...	1,907	...	1,907	1,860	...	47	2
				9 Kadumur...	3,178	...	3,178	2,928	...	250	8
				10 Velupunur	5,194	...	5,194	5,097	...	97	2
				11 Boyarevula............	1,355	...	1,355	1,339	...	16	...
				12 Korrapolur......	1,017	19	998	942	...	56	6
				13 Alaganur...............	966	47	919	898	...	21	2
				14 Nandikunta	2,345	...	2,345	2,271	...	74	3
				15 Jupad Bhannur......	1,892	...	1,892	1,710	...	182	10
				16 Tummalur...	1,125	...	1,125	780	...	345	4
				Total...	35,075	143	34,932	32,569	...	2,363	7
			10 to 25 Rs.	17 Vadhamanu...........	5,213	175	5,038	4,139	...	899	18
				18 Brahamanakotakur. .	3,710	...	3,710	2,980	...	730	20
				19 Daniagutla...	2,818	269	2,549	2,224	...	325	13
				20 Potakota......	4,602	...	4,602	3,950	...	652	14
				21 Palamari......	924	...	924	772	...	152	16
				22 Virapuram......	683	...	683	524	...	159	23
				23 Tangedentsa	1,006	...	1,006	756	...	250	25

Statement showing the number of Villages, and the extent of increase and decrease of Assessment in them according to the proposed rates in Kurnool Proper.—(Continued.)

Taluks.	Classes of villages.	Increase or Decrease.	Above and below what amount.	Villages.	Assessment on occupied land as per Revenue accounts of Fasli 1270. Total Assessment.	Deduct ⅓rd of the double crop Assessment.	Net Assessment.	Assessment according to proposed rates.	Increase.	Decrease.	Per centage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Nandikotkur. (Continued.)	1st Class villages. (Continued.)	Decrease. (Continued.)			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
			10 to 25 Rs. (Continued.)	24 Jalasamudram Bollavaram	612	...	612	518	...	94	15
				25 Regadagudur	2,006	...	2,006	1,472	...	534	24
				26 Ganapavaram	2,310	...	2,310	1,762	...	548	24
				Total...	23,884	444	23,440	19,097	...	4,343	18
			25 to 50 Rs.	27 Allur	1,859	26	1,833	944	...	889	49
				28 Nagalute	1,365	73	1,292	771	...	521	40
				29 Masapeta	1,728	2	1,726	1,203	...	523	30
				30 Digunapad	2,104	...	2,104	1,429	...	675	32
				31 Gadedemalla	3,720	29	3,691	2,655	...	1,036	29
				32 Ketavaram	730	...	730	502	...	228	31
				33 Yellala	2,775	...	2,775	1,648	...	1,127	41
				34 Talipad	2,341	...	2,341	1,408	...	933	40
				35 Abdullapuram	1,753	...	1,753	1,175	...	578	39
				36 Tarrigoppula	2,979	...	2,979	1,994	...	985	33
				Total...	21,354	130	21,224	13,729	...	7,495	35
			50 to 75 Rs.	37 Konedela	2,327	...	2,327	996	...	1,331	57
				38 Lingapuram	1,178	6	1,172	535	...	637	54
				Total...	3,505	6	3,499	1,531	...	1,968	56
				Total Decrease ..	83,818	723	83,095	66,926	...	16,169	19
				Grand Total...	1,82,281	2,060	1,80,221	1,85,761	21,709	16,169	...
				Net Increase...	...	...	...	...	5,540	...	3
Nandial.	1st Class villages.	Increase.	Below 10 Rs.	1 Nunepalli	2,160	...	2,160	2,227	67	...	3
				2 Patmaddi	2,019	...	2,019	2,055	36	...	2
				3 San Lajbutur	2,116	...	2,116	2,321	205	...	10
				4 Pesaravoiyi	2,736	...	2,736	3,002	266	...	10
				5 Nandipalli	1,631	...	1,631	1,796	165	...	10
				6 Masidupuram	1,564	...	1,564	1,577	13	...	1
				7 Gaggatur	1,010	32	978	987	9	...	1
				8 Kottur	1,168	..	1,168	1,242	74	...	6
				9 Guttapad	964	...	964	1,059	95	...	10
				Total...	15,368	32	15,336	16,266	930	...	6
			10 to 50 Rs.	10 Bhimavaram	2,044	...	2,044	2,481	437	...	21
				11 Kakanur	1,331	...	1,331	1,613	282	...	21
				12 Karimaddula	2,802	...	2,802	3,107	305	...	11
				13 Pedadevalapuram	959	...	959	1,064	105	...	11
				14 Tambalapalli	944	...	944	1,079	135	...	14
				15 Bollavaram	979	...	979	1,168	189	...	20
Nandial. (Continued.)	1st Class villages. (Continued.)	Increase. (Continued.)	10 to 50 Rs.	16 Gajulapalli	1,506	...	1,506	1,860	354	...	24
				17 Chilakala	1,508	...	1,508	1,782	274	..	18
				18 Gadigirevula	2,291	14	2,277	2,624	347	...	15
				Total...	14,364	14	14,350	16,778	2,428	...	17
			50 to 75 Rs.	19 Ervepad	1,359	...	1,359	1,877	518	...	38
				20 Bayyapukodur	1,134	...	1,134	1,619	485	...	44
				Total...	2,493	...	2,493	3,496	1,003	...	40
			Above 75 Rs.	21 Billalapuram	329	...	329	497	168	...	51
				22 Ramapuram	725	...	725	1,234	509	...	70
				23 Parnapalli	1,799	...	1,799	2,755	956	...	53
				24 Bukkapuram	971	...	971	1,592	621	...	64
				Total...	3,824	...	3,824	6,078	2,254	...	59
				Total Increase...	36,049	46	36,003	42,618	6,615	...	18
		Decrease.	Below 10 Rs.	1 Royamalapuram	964	...	964	870	...	94	10
				2 Bojanam	1,746	...	1,746	1,730	...	16	1
				3 Ghalichenniahpaliam	2,681	...	2,681	2,450	...	231	9
				4 Ayyavarikodur	2,071	...	2,071	1,970	...	101	5
				5 Kadamalkalva	1,897	...	1,897	1,878	...	19	1
				6 Pusulur	1,088	...	1,088	1,073	...	15	1
				7 Paniem	6,206	524	5,682	5,313	...	369	7
				8 Chindakur	2,083	...	2,083	2,044	...	39	2
				9 Kortamadde	1,542	...	1,542	1,515	...	27	2
				Total...	20,278	524	19,754	18,843	...	911	5
			10 to 25 Rs.	10 Nandela	11,350	...	11,350	9,298	...	2,052	18
				11 Kottala	1,469	...	1,469	1,158	...	311	21
				12 Vudumalapuram	3,002	...	3,002	2,273	...	729	24
				13 Bandiatmakur	4,530	...	4,530	3,542	...	988	22
				14 Yerraguntla	2,333	...	2,333	2,003	...	330	14
				15 Narayanapuram	1,947	...	1,947	1,561	..	386	20
				16 Gopavaram	1,785	...	1,785	1,350	...	435	24
				17 Ayalur	3,113	...	3,113	2,448	...	665	21
				18 Badwapuram	761	...	761	622	...	139	18
				19 Kanala	6,355	...	6,355	5,628	...	727	11
				20 Chabolu	2,049	...	2,049	1,769	...	280	14
				21 Mitnala	3,386	...	3,386	2,640	...	746	22
				22 Guntanala	1,844	...	1,844	1,441	...	403	22
				23 Tzapirevula	1,781	...	1,781	1,566	...	215	12
				24 Anupur	3,603	...	3,603	3,006	...	597	16
				25 Gonavaram	1,615	...	1,615	1,324	...	291	18
				26 Gorakallu	3,173	110	3,063	2,406	..	657	21

Statement showing the number of Villages, and the extent of increase and decrease of Assessment

Taluks.	Classes of villages.	Increase or Decrease.	Above and below what amount.	Villages.	Assessment on occupied land as per Revenue accounts of Fasli 1270. Total Assessment.	Deduct ⅓rd of the double crop Assessment.	Net Assessment.	Assessment according to proposed rates.	Increase.	Decrease.	Per centage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Nandial. (Continued.)	1st Class villages. (Continued)	Decrease.		27 Palakolanu…… ……	633	…	633	564	…	69	11
				28 Ornakallu…… … …	3,014	88	2,926	2,295	…	631	21
				Total…	57,743	198	57,545	46,891	…	10,651	18
			25 to 50 Rs.	29 Polur …. …… ……	5,047	…	5,047	3,741	…	1,306	26
				30 Munagala… … ……	1,208	…	1,208	795	…	413	34
				31 Paramatur… … ……	2,105	…	2,105	1,561	…	544	26
				32 Timmapuram… ……	1,960	…	1,960	1,310	…	650	33
				33 Togaru Chedu. …….	4,091	…	4,091	2,880	…	1,211	30
				34 Kondajhutur… … …	2,341	…	2,341	1,721	…	620	26
				35 Balapanur…… … …	2,733	…	2,733	1,779	…	954	35
				36 Kavulur……… …	2,845	…	3,845	1,637	…	1,208	39
				37 Neranada… … … . .	2,246	…	2,246	1,336	…	910	41
				38 Bhupanapad… … …	2,705	…	2,705	1,830	…	875	42
				39 Maddur…… … …. .	4,153	…	4,153	2,992	…	1,161	28
				40 Brahmanapalli… …	1,091	…	1,091	770	…	321	30
				41 Gadiginemula………	2,207	45	2,162	1,271	…	891	41
				42 Bilakalagudur………	2,122	121	2,001	1,482	…	519	26
				43 Budanur…… ………	1,408	20	1,388	1,016	…	372	27
				44 Tiripadu…… ………	1,569	10	1,559	959	…	600	38
				45 Durvesi… …… ……	2,425	…	2,425	1,657	…	768	31
				Total…	42,256	196	42,060	28,737	…	13,323	32
			50 to 75 Rs.	46 Konatalapad… … …	1,191	…	1,191	576	…	615	51
				Total Decrease…	1,21,468	918	1,20,550	9,550	…	25,500	21
				Total 1st Class…	1,57,517	964	1,56,553	1,37,068	6,615	25,500	12
				Net Decrease…	…	…	…	…	…	18,885	..
	2nd Class villages.	Increase.	Below 10 Rs.	1 Ambapuram… … …	676	19	657	706	49	…	7
				2 Sekhunala… … ….	1,963	…	1,963	2,064	101	…	5
				Total…	2,639	19	2,620	2,770	150	…	6
			10 to 25 Rs.	3 Tammarazupalli……	548	23	525	607	82	…	15
			25 to 50 Rs.	4 Kottapalli…. … …	1,163	…	1,163	1,556	393	…	34
				Total Increase ..	4,350	42	4,308	4,933	625	…	15
		Decrease.	Below 10 Rs.	1 Kolumalapalli… …	1,673	10	1,663	1,594	…	69	4
				2 Komaravolu… … …	979	68	911	816	…	95	10
				3 Bagganapalli… … …	1,045	5	1,040	963	…	77	7
				4 Husseinpuram… …	1,815	…	1,815	1,786	…	29	1
				5 Brahamanapalli… …	690	…	690	610	…	50	7
				Total…	6,202	83	6,119	5,799	…	320	5

in them according to the proposed rates in Kurnool Proper.—(Continued.)

Taluks.	Classes of villages.	Increase or Decrease.	Above and below what amount.	Villages.	Assessment on occupied land as per Revenue accounts of Fasli 1270. Total Assessment.	Deduct ⅓rd of the double crop Assessment.	Net Assessment.	Assessment according to proposed rates.	Increase.	Decrease.	Per centage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Nandial. (Continued.)	2nd Class villages. (Continued.)	Decrease. (Continued.)	10 to 25 Rs.	6 Alamur… …… ……	1,616	…	1,616	1,271	…	345	21
				7 Konededu…… … …	899	…	899	770	…	129	14
				8 Gani……… … ..	2,777	…	2,777	2,071	…	706	25
				9 Chennakkapalli… …	1,456	…	1,456	1,129	…	327	22
				10 Rangapuram… ……	3,298	256	3,042	2,414	…	598	20
				11 Tippayapalli… … …	692	…	692	513	…	179	25
				Total…	10,738	256	10,482	8,198	…	2,284	21
			25 to 50 Rs.	12 Belam Cherla………	3,003	69	2,934	1,621	…	1,313	44
				13 Maddavaram… … …	953	…	953	652	…	301	32
				Total…	3,956	69	3,887	2,273	…	1,614	41
			50 to 75 Rs.	14 Munchalakotta… …	859	…	859	332	…	527	62
				15 Golagunta… …… …	517	8	509	166	…	343	68
				16 Kalma………………	5,638	1,078	4,560	2,068	…	2,492	55
				17 Somayajulapalli……	887	…	887	408	…	479	54
				Total…	7,901	1,086	6,815	2,974	…	3,841	56
				Total 2nd Class…	33,147	1,536	31,611	24,177	625	8,059	…
				Net Decrease…	…	…	…	…	…	7,434	24
				Total 1st and 2nd Classes…………	1,90,664	2,500	1,88,164	1,61,845	7,240	33,559	…
				Net Decrease…	…	…	…	…	…	26,319	14
Sirwel.	1st Class villages.	Increase.	Below 10 Rs.	1 Chennur…… ………	2,581	…	2,581	2,695	114	…	5
				2 Perur…… …… ……	1,994	…	1,994	2,054	60	…	3
				3 Gosapad…… ………	3,748	…	3,748	3,874	126	…	3
				4 Tellapudi……………	2,403	…	2,403	2,650	247	…	10
				5 Ranipad……… ……	957	11	946	976	30	…	3
				6 Yerraguntla… … …	1,824	189	1,635	1,746	111	…	7
				7 Mahadevapuram. …	1,175	…	1,175	1,221	46	…	4
				8 Mallavemula… … …	1,817	…	1,817	1,977	160	…	9
				9 Gotlur……… ………	1,875	43	1,832	1,901	69	…	5
				10 Brahammanapalli …	938	103	835	866	31	…	4
				11 Kotakandukur… …	3,734	207	3,527	3,599	72	..	2
				12 Rompalli…………	1,231	97	1,134	1,241	107	..	10
				13 Chintakommuduma..	1,555	113	1,442	1,447	5	…	..
				14 Taealingundinne.. …	1,127	14	1,113	1,198	85	…	7
				15 Ahobalam… … ……	195	…	195	213	18	…	1
				16 Godeganur… …… …	1,002	…	1,002	1,010	8	…	1
				Total…	28,156	777	27,379	28,668	1,289	…	5

Statement showing the number of Villages, and the extent of increase and decrease of Assessment in them according to the proposed rates in Kurnool Proper.—(Concluded.)

Taluks.	Classes of villages.	Increase or Decrease.	Above and below what amount.		Villages.	Assessment on occupied land as per Revenue accounts of Fasli 1270. Total Assessment.	Deduct ⅓rd of the double crop Assessment.	Net Assessment.	Assessment according to proposed rates.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
						RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Sirwel. (Continued.)	1st Class villages. (Continued.)	Increase. (Continued.)	10 to 25 Rs.	17	Chilakalur...	1,061	...	1,061	1,296	235	...	22
				18	Boyalaguntla...	1,784	...	1,784	2,173	389	...	22
				19	Pedakhambhalur. ..	1,464	...	1,464	1,621	157	...	11
				20	Nagalavaram...	715	6	709	858	149	...	20
				21	Govindapalli...	1,327	31	1,296	1,454	158	...	12
				22	Kanalapalli............	842	...	842	951	109	...	13
				23	Kolapad	1,280	164	1,116	1,286	170	...	15
				24	Maddur...	1,908	...	1,908	2,147	239	...	12
				25	Nagalavaram...	979	...	979	1,183	201	...	21
				26	Yadanada...	2,154	184	1,970	2,462	492	...	25
					Total...	13,514	385	13,129	15,431	2,302	...	18
			25 to 50 Rs.	27	Sirwel...	3,317	103	8,214	4,447	1,233	...	38
				28	Battalur	2,651	...	2,651	3,626	975	...	37
				29	Kamivenipalli.........	780	26	754	980	226	...	30
				30	Sambhavaram	837	...	837	1,125	288	...	34
				31	Krishnapuram	1,446	134	1,312	1,821	509	...	38
				32	Patakandukur... ...	2,403	55	2,348	3,014	696	...	30
				33	Allagudda......	1,364	81	1,283	1,818	535	...	42
				34	Muttalur................	3,215	126	3,089	3,883	794	...	26
				35	Alamur...	3,062	193	2,869	4,100	1,231	...	40
					Total...	19,075	718	18,357	21,844	6,487	...	35
			50 to 75 Rs.	36	Gangavaram...	785	...	785	1,252	467	...	60
				37	Jillella	2,537	...	2,537	4,141	1,604	...	63
				38	Dabaguntla.......	1,400	51	1,349	2,105	756	...	56
				39	Settivedu..............	1,851	201	1,650	2,818	1,168	..	71
				40	Dadellapalli...	770	...	770	1,209	439	...	57
				41	China Bodanam... ...	1,311	33	1,278	2,109	831	...	65
					Total...	8,654	285	8,369	13,634	5,265	...	63
			Above 75 Rs.	42	Tsandlur........	668	...	668	1,230	562	...	84
				43	Velagalapalli.	380	...	380	699	319	...	84
					Total...	1,048	...	1,048	1,929	881	...	81
					Total Increase...	70,447	2,165	68,282	84,506	16,224	...	24
		Decrease.	Below 10 Rs.	1	Yerragudedinna... ...	1,869	...	1,869	1,737	...	132	7
				2	Mandalur.	1,646	...	1,646	1,532	...	114	7
				3	Mallapachintakunta..	2,296	...	2,296	2,178	...	118	5
				4	Nallagutla......	2,908	6	2,902	2,852	...	50	2
				5	Gunpaduchanadema.	2,579	11	2,568	2,443	...	125	5
				6	Vanikanidema	584	7	577	526	...	51	9
				7	Peda Bodanam... ...	2,712	18	2,694	2,424	...	270	10
					Total...	14,594	42	14,552	13,692	...	860	...
Sirwel. (Continued.)	1st Class villages. (Continued.)	Decrease. (Continued.)	10 to 25 Rs.	8	Chinakambhalur......	3,391	...	3,391	2,958	...	433	13
				9	Yellanattala...	1,516	...	1,516	1,301	...	215	14
				10	Biravolu......	913	...	913	813	...	100	11
				11	Pasarapad.	2,068	...	2,068	1,672	...	396	19
				12	Julipalli......	1,286	...	1,286	1,055	...	231	18
				13	Yallur.......	6,211	45	6,166	5,342	...	824	13
				14	Jinepalli	1,141	..	1,141	1,012	...	129	11
				15	Murti Krishnapuram.	1,801	...	1,801	1,348	...	453	25
				16	Gopalapuram...	667	...	667	523	...	144	22
				17	Kotakonda....	1,630	...	1,630	1,305	...	325	20
				18	Kondachayapalli. ...	2,426	652	1,774	1,333	...	441	25
				19	Chagalamurri...	5,740	759	4,981	3,840	...	1,141	23
				20	Kullur..................	3,011	57	2,954	2,302	...	652	22
				21	Duddanala......	1,347	...	1,347	1,114	...	233	17
				22	Rajoli.........	2,197	...	2,197	1,909	...	288	23
				23	Kaligollapalli...	1,446	88	1,358	1,188	...	170	13
				24	Nyalampad............	2,427	314	2,113	1,785	...	328	15
				25	Palasagaram...	573	45	528	408	...	120	23
				26	Padakalla......	3,276	208	3,068	2,682	...	386	13
				27	Denaroyapurm... ...	2,593	...	2,593	2,194	...	399	16
				28	Chinalakunta...	8,413	50	8,363	7,196	...	1,167	14
				29	Gubaguram	2,272	5	2,267	1,914	...	353	16
				30	Obalampalli...	2,667	53	2,614	2,130	...	484	18
				31	Narsapuram...	2,023	13	2,010	1,766	...	244	12
				32	Mettapalli......	1,581	63	1,518	1,288	...	230	15
					Total...	62,616	2,352	60,264	50,378	...	9,886	16
			25 to 50 Rs.	33	Vuntivelagala.........	2,126	...	2,126	1,528	...	598	28
				34	Kullur........	1,180	...	1,180	815	...	365	31
				35	Streerangapuram	1,421	...	1,421	757	...	664	47
				36	Rudravaram...	4,618	884	3,734	2,398	...	1,336	36
				37	Peda Vangali....... .	1,136	32	1,104	784	...	320	29
				38	China Vangali... ...	1,671	53	1,618	816	...	802	50
				39	Lingam Dinna... ...	1,816	...	1,816	1,316	...	500	28
				40	Duntlavanipenta. ...	1,327	177	1,150	570	...	580	50
				41	Bachapalli.	1,280	24	1,256	729	...	527	42
					Total...	16,575	1,170	15,405	9,713	...	5,692	32
			Above 50 Rs.	42	Muttayalampad... ...	3,062	...	3,062	1,384	...	1,678	55
					Total. .	96,847	3,564	93,283	75,167	...	18,116	20
					Grand Total...	1,67,294	5,729	1,61,565	1,59,673	16,224	18,116	..
					Net Decrease...	...	...	...	...	...	1,892	1

Abstract.

Taluks.	Villages in which there is a decrease in the proposed Assessment.					Villages in which there is an increase in the proposed Assessment.						Grand Total.	Villages bearing no Assessment.	Total.
	50 to 75 Rs.	25 to 50 Rs.	10 to 25 Rs.	Below 10 Rs.	Total.	Below 10 Rs.	10 to 25 Rs.	25 to 50 Rs.	50 to 75 Rs.	Upwards of 75 Rs.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1 Ramalakota...	1	14	20	18	53	20	13	13	1	...	47	100	...	100
2 Nandikotkur...... ...	2	10	10	16	38	15	20	18	3	...	56	94	1	95
3 Nandial......	5	19	25	14	63	11	19	3	4	...	28	91	...	[illegible]
4 Sirwel.	1	9	25	7	42	16	10	9	6	2	43	85	...	[illegible]
Total...	9	52	80	55	196	62	53	43	14	2	174	370	1	371

CAMP KURNOOL, 4th July 1863.

F. W. MORRIS,
Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.

Z.

STATEMENT *showing the approximate Area of certain irrigable portions in Kurnool Proper, together with charge of Water thereon.*

Class and Sort.		The difference between consolidated wet rates and dry rates.		From Sunkesala to Nagatur.								
				Occupied.			Unoccupied.			Total.		
				Area.	Water Cess.		Area.	Water Cess.		Area.	Water Cess.	
1		2		3	4		5	6		7	8	
		RS.	A.	Acres.	RS	A.	Acres.	RS.	A.	Acres.	RS.	A.
II	i	4	8	58	261	0	...	...	...	58	261	0
III	i	4	0	461	1,844	0	1	4	0	462	1,848	0
	ii	4	0	682	2,728	0	4	16	0	686	2,744	0
	iii	3	8	1,327	4,644	8	23	80	8	1,350	4,725	0
	iv	2	8	396	990	0	623	1,557	8	1,019	2,547	8
IV	i	5	8	236	1,298	0	1	5	8	237	1,303	8
	ii	5	0	546	2,730	0	29	145	0	575	2,875	0
	iii	4	8	268	1,206	0	69	310	8	337	1,516	8
V	i	5	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	ii	4	0	50	200	0	2	8	0	52	208	0
	iii	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI	i	5	0	9	45	0	...	...	...	9	45	0
	ii	3	12	4	15	0	2	7	8	6	22	8
VII	i	3	12	77	288	12	...	...	...	77	288	12
	ii	3	0	142	426	0	34	102	0	176	528	0
VIII	i	3	0	16	48	0	...	...	...	16	48	0
	ii	2	4	12	27	0	40	90	0	52	117	0
				4,284	16,751	4	828	2,326	8	5,112	19,077	12
		Inam...		...	..	...	...	...	...	3,827	...	...
		Total...		4,284	16,751	4	828	2,326	8	8,939	19,077	12

Statement showing the approximate Area of certain irrigable portions in Kurnool Proper together with charge of Water thereon.—(Continued.)

Class and Sort.		The difference between consolidated wet rates and dry rates.		From Nagatur to Mittakandala.						From Mittakandala to Nandial tank.	
				Occupied.		Unoccupied.		Total.		Occupied.	
				Area.	Water Cess.	Area.	Water Cess.	Area.	Water Cess	Area.	Water Cess.
				9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		RS.	A.	Acres.	RS. A.	Acres.	RS. A	Acres.	RS. A.	Acres.	RS. A.
II	i	4	8	273	1,228 8	7	31 8	280	1,260 0	246	1,107 0
III	i	4	0	2,028	8,112 0	3	12 0	2,031	8,124 0	4,493	17,972 0
	ii	4	0	5,118	20,472 0	252	1,008 0	5,370	21,480 0	15,152	60,608 0
	iii	3	8	3,225	11,287 8	351	1,228 8	3,576	12,516 0	12,042	42,147 0
	iv	2	8	565	1,412 8	520	1,300 0	1,085	2,712 8	1,361	3,402 8
IV	i	5	8	978	5,379 0	179	984 8	1,157	6,363 8	1,256	6,908 0
	ii	5	0	2,604	13,020 0	1,169	5,845 0	3,773	18,865 0	4,661	23,305 0
	iii	4	8	2,060	9,270 0	2,103	9,463 8	4,163	18,733 8	4,985	22,432 8
V	i	5	0	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	20	100 0
	ii	4	0	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	61	244 0
	iii	2	12	2	5 8	29	79 12	31	85 4	79	217 4
VI	i	5	0	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...
	ii	3	12	7	26 4	...	... ...	7	26 4	12	45 0
VII	i	3	12	504	1,890 0	182	682 8	686	2,572 8	44	165 0
	ii	3	0	1,116	3,348 0	786	2,358 0	1,902	5,706 0	907	2,721 0
VIII	i	3	0	10	30 0	...	... ...	10	30 0	6	18 0
	ii	2	4	121	272 4	587	1,320 12	708	1,593 0	573	1,289 0
				18,611	75,753 8	6,168	24,314 0	24,779	1,00,067 8	45,898	1,82,681 4
		Inam...		..	...	...	...	14,218	...	...	...
		Total...		18,611	75,750 8	6,168	24,314 0	38,997	1,00,067 8	45,898	1,82,681 4

Class and Sort.		From Mittakandala to Nandial tank.				Total.					
		Unoccupied.		Total.		Occupied.		Unoccupied.		Total.	
		Area.	Water Cess.	Area.	Water Cess.	Area.	Water Cess.	Area.	Water Cess.	Area.	Water Cess.
		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
		Acres.	RS. A.	Acres.	RS. A.	Acres.	RS. A.	Acres.	RS. A.	Acres.	RS. A.
II	i	26	117 0	272	1,224 0	577	2,596 8	33	148 8	610	2,745 0
III	i	119	476 0	4,612	18,448 0	6,982	27,928 0	123	492 0	7,105	28,420 0
	ii	334	1,336 0	15,486	61,944 0	20,952	83,808 0	590	2,360 0	21,542	86,168 0
	iii	904	3,164 0	12,946	45,311 0	16,594	58,079 0	1,278	4,473 0	17,872	62,552 0
	iv	490	1,225 0	1,851	4,627 8	2,322	5,805 0	1,633	4,082 8	3,955	9,887 8
IV	i	82	451 0	1,338	7,359 0	2,470	13,585 0	262	1,441 0	2,732	15,026 0
	ii	1,192	5,960 0	5,853	29,265 0	7,811	39,055 0	2,390	11,950 0	10,201	51,005 0
	iii	3,347	15,061 8	8,332	37,494 0	7,313	32,908 8	5,519	24,835 8	12,832	57,744 0
V	i	10	50 0	30	150 0	20	100 0	10	50 0	30	150 0
	ii	37	148 0	98	392 0	111	444 0	39	156 0	150	600 0
	iii	53	145 12	132	363 0	81	2 2212	82	225 8	163	448 4
VI	i	...	... ...	...	... ...	9	45 0	...	... ...	9	45 0
	ii	12	45 0	24	90 0	23	86 4	14	52 8	37	138 12
VII	i	...	... ...	44	165 0	625	2,343 12	182	682 8	807	3,026 4
	ii	660	1,980 0	1,567	4,701 0	2,165	6,495 0	1,480	4,440 0	3,645	10935 0
VIII	i	...	... ...	6	18 0	32	96 0	...	... ...	32	96 0
	ii	1,004	2,259 0	1,577	3,548 4	706	1,588 8	1,631	3,669 12	2,337	5,258 4
		8,270	32,418 4	54,168	2,15,099 12	68,793	2,75,186 4	15,266	59,058 12	84,059	3,34,245 0
Inam...		...	... ...	31,129	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	49,174	... ...
Total...		8,270	32,418 4	85,297	2,15,099 12	68,793	2,75,186 4	15,266	59,058 12	1,33,233	3,34,245 0

Camp Kurnool, 4th July 1863.

F. W. MORRIS,
Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.

ABSTRACT.

Divisions.	Occupied.					Unoccupied.					Total.					Inam Land.	Total Land.
	Area.	Water Cess.	Average.			Area.	Wate Cess.	Average.			Area.	Water Cess.	Average.				
1	2	3	4			5	6	7			8	9	10			11	12
	Acres.	RS.	RS.	A.	P.	Acres.	RS.	RS.	A.	P.	Acres.	RS.	RS.	A.	P.	Acres.	Acres.
From Sunkesala to Nagatur...	4,284	16,751	3	14	7	828	2,327	2	13	0	5,112	19,078	3	11	4	3,827	8,939
From Nagatur to Mittakandala...	18,611	75,754	4	1	2	6,168	24,314	3	15	1	24,779	1,00,068	4	0	7	14,218	38,997
From Mittakandala to Nundial tank..	45,898	1,82,681	3	15	8	8,270	32,418	3	14	9	54,168	2,15,099	3	15	6	31,129	85,297
Total...	68,793	2,75,186	4	0	0	15,266	59,059	3	13	10	84,059	3,34,245	3	15	8	49,174	1,33,233
Amount of Water-rate at 4 Rupees per acre..		2,75,172					61,064					3,36,236					

AA.

STATEMENT *showing the dry rate from which the effect of adding a four Rupees water-rate or three Rupees water-rate may be seen, on lands irrigated by artificial appliances.*

Classes of villages.	Class.	Sort.	Proposed rates.		Total cultivable area and assessment.				Of which wet				Average per acre.					
					Cultivable area.		Dry assessment.		Under wells.		Under other sources.		On occupied.			On unoccupied.		
					Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.						
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			14		
			RS.	A.	Acres.	Acres.	RS.	RS.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1st Class	II	i	3	8	2,847	71	9,964	249	2,560	57	287	14	3	8	0	3	8	0
	III	i	2	8	31,700	637	79,250	1,592	196	4	1,543	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
		ii	1	8	1,20,212	2,523	1,80,318	3,784	66	19	588	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
		iii	1	0	79,671	5,694	79,671	5,694	22	4	184	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
		iv	0	8	9,500	3,977	4,750	1,989	...	...	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
					2,41,083	12,831	3,43,989	13,059	284	27	2,326	110	1	6	10	1	0	3
	IV	i	1	8	20,599	1,765	30,899	2,648	75	11	2,279	208	...	...	...	...	...	...
		ii	1	0	52,712	12,180	52,712	12,180	60	3	1,026	99	...	...	...	...	...	...
		iii	0	8	42,854	22,852	21,427	11,426	16	65	403	42	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V	i	1	0	3,635	1,133	3,635	1,133	...	...	249	33	...	...	...	...	...	...
		ii	0	8	6,849	3,435	3,424	1,718	...	...	114	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
		iii	0	4	6,402	7,108	1,601	1,777	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					1,33,051	48,473	1,13,698	30,882	151	79	4,071	402	0	13	8	0	10	2

Statement showing the dry rate from which the effect of adding a four Rupees water-rate or three Rupees water-rate, &c.—(Concluded.)

Classes of villages.	Class.	Sort.	Proposed rates.		Total cultivable area and assessment.				Of which wet.				Average per acre.					
					Cultivable area.		Dry assessment.		Under wells.		Under other sources.		On occupied.			On unoccupied.		
					Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.						
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			14		
			RS.	A.	Acres.	Acres.	RS.	RS.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1st Class. (Contd.)	VI	i	1	0	105	...	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		ii	0	12	218	27	164	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VII	i	0	12	4,245	1,342	3,184	1,006	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		ii	0	8	11,516	10,065	5,758	5,033	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VIII	i	0	8	942	265	471	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		ii	0	4	7,365	7,042	1,841	1,761	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					24,391	18,771	11,523	7,976	...	...	...	...	0	7	7	0	6	10
	Total 1st Class...				4,01,372	80,146	4,79,174	52,166	2,995	163	6,684	526	1	3	10	0	10	5
2d Class..	II	i	3	0	554	13	1,662	39	294	6	260	7	3	0	0	3	0	0
	III	i	2	0	4,629	53	9,258	106	54	...	266	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
		ii	1	4	28,929	1,502	36,161	1,877	65	5	121	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
		iii	0	12	35,118	2,938	26,339	2,204	44	17	94	49	...	...	...	...	...	...
		iv	0	8	8,371	1,776	4,186	888	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					77,047	6,269	75,944	5,075	163	22	481	81	0	15	9	0	12	11

IV	i	1	4	6,942	563	8,678	704	107	11	500	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	ii	0	12	18,163	2,016	13,622	1,512	145	18	546	70	...	...	...	...	...	...
	iii	0	8	20,964	10,587	10,482	5,293	34	25	202	139	...	...	...	...	...	...
V	i	0	12	1,591	225	1,193	169	36	...	13	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	ii	0	8	8,498	2,059	4,249	1,029	6	...	29	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
	iii	0	4	5,181	6,777	1,295	1,694	7	21	11	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
				61,339	22,227	39,519	10,401	335	75	1,301	255	0	10	4	0	7	6
VI	i	1	0	37	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	ii	0	12	457	42	343	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII	i	0	12	5,044	605	3,783	454	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	ii	0	8	12,442	3,869	6,211	1,935	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII	i	0	8	1,548	317	774	157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	ii	0	4	11,051	4,870	2,763	1,218	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
				30,559	9,703	13,911	3,796	...	...	...	48	0	7	3	0	6	3
Total 2nd Class...				1,69,499	38,212	1,31,036	19,311	792	103	2,042	391	0	12	4	0	8	1
Total 1st and 2nd Class.				5,70,871	1,18,358	6,10,210	71,477	3,787	266	8,726	917	1	1	1	0	9	8

CAMP KURNOOL, *4th July* 1863.

F. W. MORRIS,
Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.

Dry Assessment, Rupees..	2,473	
	At 4 Rupees.	At 3 Rupees.
Water rate-Rupees..	50,552	37,539
Total Rupees..	74,782	62,269
Increase of Survey at 5 per cent., Rupees..	3,739	3,113
Total..	78,521	65,382
Deduct Rusums for Road Fund and Village Servants' fees at 8·17 per cent..	6,415	5,341
	72,106	60,041
Old Assessment for Fasli 1270..	86,891	86,891
Decrease..	14,785	26,850
Percentage..	17·02	30·90

BB.

STATEMENT *showing the extent of "Dofasl," or double crop land in Kurnool Proper.*

Taluks.	No. of Villages.	Bagayat. Area. Acres.	C.	Bagayat. Assessment. RS.	A.	P.	Wet. Area. Acres.	C.	Wet. Assessment. RS.	A.	P.	Total. Area. Acres.	C.	Total. Assessment. RS.	A.	P.	One-third of Column No. 8 for second crop. Acres.	C.
1	2	3		4			5		6			7		8			9	
1. Ramalakota	39	308	34	1,712	0	0	483	60	3,554	0	0	791	94	5,266	0	0	1,755	4
2. Nandikotkur	25	511	43	4,510	0	0	152	17	1,671	0	0	663	60	6,181	0	0	2,060	4
3. Nandial	18	344	17	4,221	14	2	148	52	3,278	14	0	492	69	7,500	12	2	2,500	4
4. Sirwel	44	1,124	2	10,476	1	6	465	39	6,712	7	6	1,589	91	17,188	9	0	5,729	8
Total...	126	2,287	96	20,919	15	8	1,250	18	15,216	5	6	3,538	14	36,136	5	2	12,045	4

CAMP KURNOOL, 4th July 1863.

F. W. MORRIS,
Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.

B

KURNOOL, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
17*th October* 1863.

No. 315.

From J. J. MINCHIN, Esq.,
Collector of Kurnool.

To THE ACTING DIRECTOR OF REVENUE SETTLEMNET,
at Madras.

SIR,

1. Having been favored with a copy of Mr. Morris' report on the Settlement of the four taluks of Kurnool proper, and understanding it to be your wish to have my views on the subject, with the least delay, I proceed to make such general remarks on his proposals, as from my local experience may be useful for its consideration by the authorities.

2. Mr. Morris has most correctly described the real scope of his operations as an equalization of the existing unequal rates, in completion of a process which has in fact been going on to a small extent for the last twenty years.

3. The local administration has for that period endeavored to afford compensation to the holders of land assessed too highly on the assumption of the district, in a few cases by partial lowering of those rates, but more generally by the grant of other lands, resumed Inams, and Government waste, on very favorable terms.

4. The result of this system, assisted in recent years by the favorable conjunction of high prices and good seasons, has developed admirably the agricultural resources of the district, so that the Ryots of Kurnool proper exhibit every evidence of prosperity. The revenue has all years been realised with extraordinary ease and punctuality. With the exception of uncleared jungle, and barren hills, there is little culturable waste, and even the highest assessed land bears a saleable value.

5. The increased value of the land has been strikingly evinced in the recent operation of procuring it for the Irrigation Company; when certain lands procured for the Company on liberal rates of compensation, and sold on behalf of Government as not required for the canal, realised a profit at public auction of more than 85 per cent.

6. As only such land was sold, as the original owner refused to take back at the price originally paid to him as compensation, this example is a striking proof of the high value now attached to the dry lands of the district, which fact, added to the general signs of agricultural prosperity, convince me that this interest has not been depressed by over-taxation, and that the land Revenue, hitherto drawn from the original taluks of Kurnool, is not greater than they can easily bear.

7. I consider that the agriculturists of these taluks require no relief from over-assessment, but simply an equalization of their burdens, and I should have suspected some error in Mr. Morris' Settlement, if the whole worked up from the parts, had shown any falling off from the existing Revenue. The result of an equilibrium, or possible small increase, should the survey areas prove somewhat in excess of what has been calculated, is in my opinion satisfactory and in some degree confirmatory as to the soundness of the rates.

8. I do not purpose a detailed examination of the mode by which Mr. Morris' rates a[re] attained. His general statements of out-turn and expenses of cultivation may be relied [on] while the gradations of each allotted to each of the numerous classifications of soil, appear to to be merely empirical statements compiled to meet the requisitions of the department. In [my] opinion, it is impossible to make a correct calculation of the rent, or net profits per acre more than the first class of any particular sort of soil. The money rate being fixed for that [class] the rates on the lower classes must descend according to some fixed scale, and any attempt to more than this must result in fictitious tables, the same result being attained by 'fudge' at a gre[at] waste of labour.

9. Taking the Black Cotton serie of soils in his two ... of villages, ... range from Rupees 2-8, and Rupees 2 down to Annas 4 per acre, according ... varying scale.

10. I accept Mr. Morris' calculations of the net produce for the first class of soil, in the first class of villages, as substantially correct, and this money rate being thus fixed, the scale, according to which those rates decrease in each class of villages, is a mere matter of convenience, it being more advisable to make a rapid gradation and fewer rates, than to add to the number of the latter in obtaining the advantage of a more gradual fall.

11. I believe that the produce of the first class of soil, in the second class of villages, is correctly assumed by Mr. Morris, as at least one-fifth less than in the villages of the first class. The real difference would, if any thing be greater, as the expenses of cultivation can differ but slightly in the tracts of country comprising the different classes of villages, while the difference of out-turn cannot be less than the above proportion.

12. The difference of fertility, in what would be classed as the same soil, according to the table in the two tracts of country, is unquestionable, and the arrangement of forming separate classes of villages is the simplest mode by which this difference can be fairly proportioned in the Settlement.

13. I have no doubt as to the reasonableness of the higher rates, and that they can be easily borne by the cultivators. These rates will, in almost every case, be a reduction on what is now paid, and will consequently be accepted as a relief; any further lowering of them would, in my opinion, be a needless sacrifice of Revenue. It is only in the lower classifications, especially in the Lal, or ...ies, that I have any doubt about the moderate incidence of the rates.

14. I have consulted with the Deputy Collector Ragoonadha Row, whose experience in valuing land made over to the Irrigation Company, makes his opinion on this subject very reliable. He considers that on the whole the classification is sound, and just; that the high rates are very moderately assessed, and that some land classified at Rupees 1-8, might indeed fall under a higher classification, and be charged Rupees 2; while on the other hand some of the land in the Red series charged with Annas 8, might advantageously be reduced to the lowest rate of Annas 4.

15. This opinion is quite in accordance with my own views. It is doubtful whether the poorer Red soils have any real net return, after paying the full value of the labour employed in their cultivation, and can consequently pay no rent, in the meaning applied to the term by political economists. It can bear an Assessment, because it may suit a peasant proprietor to devote his labour to its cultivation, in preference to using that labour on more remunerative occupations; but the Assessment must be very light, or it would be impossible to realise it with regularity, or under adverse circumstances.

16. I know that Mr. Morris has paid great attention to this point, as he agreed with my views as to the necessity of moderation in the lower rates, on soils hitherto held on a nominal Assessment. Still, as suggested by Deputy Collector Ragoonadha Row, it is the only part of the new Settlement, which may press heavily, and may require slight modification.

17. I am, however, entirely opposed to any gradual imposition of the new Assessment, as ...ggested by Mr. Morris in para. 109. Every precaution must be taken to render the Settlement ...uitable, and then whether its result be an increase of the Revenue, or a relief to the Ryots, ...ere should be no hesitation in carrying out an immediate change. Any weakness in this matter ...uld be unfair to the Government, which must at once accord all proposed reductions; while ...ys of this nature only increase the unpalatableness of disagreeable proceedings, and afford ... for peculation and fraud.