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J. H. M. COX.
Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.

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KURNOOL DISTRICT.*

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J. H. M. COX,

Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.

No. 703
245.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
CUDDAPAH, 23rd August 1875.

From

J. H. M. COX, Esq.,

Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, Cuddapah.

To

C. RUNDALL, Esq.,

Acting Director of Revenue Settlement, Madras.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit herewith proposals for the settlement of Cumbum and Markapur, the last two Taluqs of the Kurnool District, which remain to be disposed of.

2. Both these Taluqs formerly belonged to Cuddapah, and were transferred to Kurnool at the same time as Koilkuntla in 1858. Being quite cut off, as it were, from the rest of the district by the lofty and broad range of the Nallamallas, or Black Hills, they have been formed into a distinct charge under the Head Assistant Collector, whose Head Quarters are at Cumbum.

3. *Demarcation, Classification and Survey.*—Demarcation and Classification operations were commenced by us simultaneously in both Taluqs in January 1866, a combined party being allotted to each under the superintendence of an Assistant Director. Markapur was completed in March 1867 and Cumbum in the

October following. The demarcation was carried out with rough stones of good size ;* all survey station marks, both on Village and Khandam Boundaries, being imbedded in masonry, and the auxiliaries having stones

	Length. Feet.	Breadth. Feet.	Thickness. Inches.
* For Village Boundary			
Stations.....	3	× 1	× 6
For Khandam do. ...	2½	× 1	× 9
For Auxiliaries.....	2½	× 1	× 7
For Field marks.....	2	× ½	× 4

and earthen mounds raised round them. Clearly defined marks were cut on all the Boundary and Khandam stones, both survey stations and auxiliaries, by which they can be easily and readily recognized.

4. The Hill Boundaries which were left undefined by us according to the orders then in force, on account of the work not being required for Revenue purposes, have since been marked out by the survey as ordered by Government. * but this work has only been carried out between Government and Proprietary Villages, and along the Taluq Boundaries except in the main range of the Nallamallas where it was found to be impracticable.

5. The Demarcation Sketches and Accounts of Markapur were handed over to the Survey Department on their applying for them in July 1867, and those for Cumbum in December 1869.

6. The dates on which we were furnished with the first and last area lists of each Taluq are given below :—

	First.	Last.
1. Markapur	 April 1874.	April 1875.
2. Cumbum	 June 1874.	April 1875.

7. *General description of the tract.*—The country treated of comprises the three divisions shown in the Ordnance Map as Cummum, Giddaloor, and Doopaud. The last named forms the present Taluq of Markapur, while the two first have been clubbed together, a few villages of Giddaloor, situated on the other side of the Nallamallas, being transferred to the adjoining Taluq of Nandyal and Sirwell.

8. Ninety-nine villages formerly belonging to Doopaud, and subsequently Markapur, were transferred to Nellore in 1860, and form the present Kanigiri Taluq of that district. They lie altogether detached from the Doopaud Villages, and are also separated from Cummum by the Velligonda* range of hills.

9. The tract forms a long and rather narrow strip of country running nearly due north and south, the upper part having a slight inclination to the north-east. It is about 83 miles long by 35 broad; or, deducting the extensive range of the Nallamallas, which run along the whole of one side, the utmost breadth would not be more than about 24 miles, and in some parts not even 20.

10. The upper Taluq, Markapur, is bounded on the north by the Palnad Taluq of the Kistna District; on the east by Vinukonda in the same district, and the Darsi and Podile Divisions of the Venkatagiri Zemindari in Nellore; on the west by the Nandikotkur Taluq of Kurnool; and on the south by Cumbum. Cumbum extends from this down to the Budwail Taluq of Cuddapah, which borders it on the south. On the east it is bounded by the Podile Division already referred to, and the Kanigiri Taluq of Nellore; while to the west are situated the Nandikotkur, Nandial and Sirwell Taluqs, belonging to Kurnool.

11. *Hills.*—The *Nallamallas* run along the whole length of both the northern and western sides of the tract; and the *Velligondas*, which begin to rise

abreast of Cumbum, form a natural boundary on the eastern side of that Taluq, separating it from Nellore. The above two ranges are the same that continue to run down almost parallel in a southerly direction, forming the valley of the Budwail, Sidhout and Pullampet Taluqs of Cuddapah. There is a great similarity between the above Taluqs and Cumbum, but Markapur is universally admitted to be much poorer than any other Taluq in the neighbourhood.

12. Both the Nallamallas and Velligondas are thickly wooded, especially the former on which the Forest Department have large Reserves, extending from Palapalli Canama (or pass) to the Nandy Canama, and measuring about 20 miles by 15 or 300 square miles. The Deputy Conservator in charge says that this is undoubtedly the richest tract in all the Nallamallas for fine timber trees, chief among which is the Teak. The sandal wood found here he tells me has no scent. "The foot of the hills are about 800 feet above sea level and the peaks range from 2,600 to 3,500 feet. Some parts would do excellently" he adds "for sanitarium if the jungle be cleared back a little." "The feverish months are from July to January—soil very fine and rich in parts with water all the year round."

13. The forests to the north of Bomalapuram, just beyond the Mantralamma Canama or Doranal Pass, are very poor and yield no Revenue to Government.

14. Mr. Boileau informs me that he proposes establishing a Depot at Doranal for the Markapur Taluq, as they have only one now at Cumbum.

15. The following is an abstract of the accounts of the last three official years with which Mr. Boileau has furnished me, showing the amount realized from seignorage, &c., in the two Taluqs under report. Before that, he tells me, the accounts were not properly kept.

Items.	Cumbum Taluq.						Markapur Taluq.					
	1872-73.		1873-74.		1874-75.		1872-73.		1873-74.		1874-75.	
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
Seignorage on Timber, &c.	6,828	1 0	6,654	5 0	...	...	285	0 0	399	10 0	...	...
Sale of Depot Timber	220	14 8	810	6 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. of Confiscated Timber	149	13 7	101	3 9	...	...	206	6 0	285	12 6	...	...
Do. of Fruit	9	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	12	11 0	80	0 0	...	...	411	3 0	1	8 0	...	...
Total	7,220	14 3	7,645	15 8	...	...	902	9 0	686	14 6	...	...

16. The large forest tract of the Nallamallas is very much infested with Tigers which have often been the terror of the neighbourhood and of travellers going through the Nandicanama Pass. It has several times been found necessary to offer a large reward for the destruction of a notorious man-eater, and from a Return furnished to me by the Tahsildar of Cumbum, I find that no less than ninety-three persons are reported to have been killed by Tigers in that Taluq between the years 1866 and 1871, while only one man is said to have fallen a victim in 1872, and none since. In Markapur, only three deaths are reported under the head in 1868. This is evidently a mistake, no proper account apparently having been kept.

17. On the other hand fourteen Tigers are shown as having been killed in the Cumbum Taluq between 1868 and 1874, and one hundred and fifteen in Markapur. In the latter return Cheetahs are included, and the particulars are not given.

18. Besides the two main ranges of the Nallamallas and Velligondas, the Taluqs are in several places intersected by hills of no small size which form in Budwail, Sidhout and Pullampet, numerous minor valleys, in several of which the natural facilities for forming Tanks have been availed of; dams being thrown up between two little hills or stony ridges. The most important of these constructions is the large Tank at Cumbum, about which more will be said hereafter.

19. Most of these small hills are covered with little else but a coarse description of grass, with here and there scrub jungle. The grass is often used for thatch, generally put over Jonna and Sadza stalks, but sometimes employed as itself. The cattle find it difficult to pick up anything worth eating on these hills in the hot weather; nor are there any good grazing grounds on the eastern slopes of the Nallamallas, so that the ryots take their flocks for the most part to the other side of the range, where there is a large stretch of open ground at the foot of the hills—the favorite resort of the cattle breeders of the Nellore District.

20. *Rivers*.—As might be expected in such a hilly locality, the number of streams met with is very great. Many of them though not large enough to be dignified with the name of River, afford a by no means insignificant supply of water, which not only helps to fill the Tanks but is made use of to a large extent by lifting from Doruvu wells, or wells constructed along the banks of the streams in places where the water lodges in deep pools which keep full for some months. This is the only supply that is at all lasting, as the surface water soon drains off; and, as the fall is generally very rapid, the banks of the streams are for the most part steep and rugged. This causes frequent erosion and in some places the courses of the streams have quite changed in consequence within the last few years.

21. The only river of any size is the *Gundlacumma* which takes its rise in the Nallamallas to the west of Cumbum; and, after falling into the Cumbum Tank, continues its course below the said Tank flowing in a north-easterly direction for the most part along the borders of the Markapur Taluq until it reaches the Kistna

District, where it runs due east for a short distance through Vinukonda, and then turns southward into Nellore. It receives in its course all the drainage of the Markapur Taluq, and that of the northern half of Cumbum.

22. The *Ducralair* and *Tigolair*, the one from the north, and the other from the west, also rising in the Nallamallas, intersect the Markapur Taluq and are the two most important tributaries of the Gundlacumma. The *Kandluir* coming down from the extreme north, forms a natural boundary between this Taluq and Vinukonda, and falls into the Gundlacumma at the junction of the three districts of Kurnool, Kishna and Nellore.

23. In Cumbum we have a large stream called the *Jampalair* bringing down the drainage of the Nallamallas to the north-west of the Taluq into the Cumbum Tank; and the *Yennamalair*, flowing northwards from the Velligonda hills, and joining the Gundlacumma a little to the east of Cumbum. There is also the *Sagilair* which rises in the Nallamallas near the Nandicanama Pass receiving the supply of a second *Yennamalair*—the drainage of the more southern slopes of these hills—and pursuing a southerly course into the Budwail Taluq.

24. The above are the only streams which have been treated as Government sources in consultation with the Revenue authorities. Some lands watered from other minor tributaries have hitherto been classed as Wet, but as they are little more than drainage channels and afford but a precarious supply, they will at the Settlement be treated as Dry.

25. *Chief Towns*.—The towns of any size in the Cumbum Taluq, according to the Census Returns, are *Cumbum*, *Akarid*, *Mundlapad* and *Racherla*.

26. Cumbum, as already remarked, is the Head Assistant Collector's station; and an Assistant Superintendent of Police, an Engineer Officer, and a Forester also reside there. It has a Hospital in charge of a Native Apothecary; and besides being the Tahsildar's station, there is also a Moonsiff's Court, the jurisdiction of which extends over both the Taluqs treated of.

27. *Bestavarapapet*, (or *Jummaratpet*), formerly one of the nine* hamlets of Cumbum, is the Head Quarters of the native merchants, who are said to have settled down there to get away from the oppression of the Mahomedans, who were the chief inhabitants of Cumbum itself. The wealth of some of these merchants is said to be great, and they transact business far and wide with the Cuddapah, Bellary, Nellore and Kistna Districts.

- * 1. Bestavarapapet.
 - 2. Somavarapet.
 - 3. Kandulapuram.
 - 4. Hazaratgudem.
 - 5. Kagitalagudem.
 - 6. Chintalapalem.
 - 7. Porumanilla.
 - 8. Daruga.
 - 9. Chinna Cumbum.
- All now formed into separate villages except the 2 last which have been clubbed together under the name of Chinna Cumbum.

28. *Kagitalagudem*, one of the above hamlets derived its name from the manufacture of paper (*Kagitam*) formerly carried on there, but this appears to have been long since discontinued.

29. *Ardavid*, situated about 10 miles to the E. N. E. of Cumbum, may be noticed for the manufacture of glass bangles of the common black kind.

30. The only places worth mentioning in the Markapur Taluq are *Markapur*, *Doopaud* and *Yerrakondapalem*.

31. Markapur is the Head Quarters of the Tahsildar, Doopaud was formerly the seat of a Mussulman Jaghirdar, and there are still the remains of the

old fort. The glory of Yerrakondapalem has quite passed away. It contains a large stone in the middle of the village site, about which there is a superstition to the effect that if any of the Taluq officials should go near it, they would be sure to lose their appointments.

32. *Roads.*—The only really made roads in the locality are confined to the Cumbum Taluq; the chief one being that connecting Cumbum with Kurnool through the Nandicanama Pass, so called from the neighbouring temple of Mahanandi, on the Nandial side of the Nallamallas. This is a very important Pass forming the only good communication with Kurnool from this part of the District and places to the east. Its length is about 25 miles, through more or less dense jungle infested with Tigers.

33. From near Tadicherla another line of road branches off from the above, going due south to Porumamilla, in the Budwail Taluq, and forming the communication with Cuddapah which is the nearest point on the line of Railways. In many parts, however, this is little more than a trace.

34. From Cumbum a third road turns eastward towards Ongole, and fourth to the north-east leading to Vinukonda and so on to Guntur.

35. From the last named a trace has been made for a road to be carried along the western side of the Gundlacamma, to run as near as possible in a straight line to Doopaud, with a small branch turning eastward from near Vemulabala to Markapur. North of that the country is very stony and rocky, and the present cart tracks are for the most part always passable, even after the heaviest rain, so that no making of roads seems necessary. The ryots however ask for more improved communication, and want a proper opening made through the Dapalli Canna to the north, to facilitate the passage of carts into the Palnad. There would be some advantage in improving the communication here, if it could be easily effected.

36. Hitherto, the only pretence to anything like a road in the Markapur Taluq, is an old one leading from Doopaud due east along the valley of the Tigras through the Mantralamma Pass, to Atmakur in the Nandikotkur Taluq. This might, with advantage, be improved and kept up, as it forms a direct communication with Kurnool. There is no continuation of this road from Doopaud to Vinukonda as the ordnance map would lead one to suppose.

37. I might mention in passing that the black stone wheels employed for the small carts used in the northern and western part of Markapur, would be enough to destroy any attempt at a made road in a very short time; but they are almost the only kind really serviceable in such a stony locality.

38. There are several minor Passes over both the Nallamallas and Velligonda ranges, which do not call for any particular notice. They are traversible by foot-passengers, and some are also used by the Brinjaries and Yanadies, on their way from the interior to the coast with their droves of cattle to fetch salt.

39. *Markets.*—There are no regular markets anywhere, except at Cumbum. Mr. F. R. H. Sharp, when Head Assistant Collector, tried to establish weekly markets at Markapur and some other places in both Taluqs, but his attempts signally failed.

40. *Climate and Rainfall.*—The climate of Cumbum is much the same as that of the three Taluqs of Budwail, Sidhout and Pullampet, which form the southern part of this long valley, but the more open and bare plains of Markapur with its poor rocky ground cause the temperature of that Taluq to be greater in the hot weather.

41. The whole tract gets the benefit of both the S. W. and N. E. monsoons, the latter being most felt. The subjoined table gives the registered Rain fall for the last 12 years as furnished to me from the Collector's Office at Kurnool, based upon the returns submitted each month to the Board of Revenue. The figures do not agree at all with those entered in the District Gazettes, but the Collector informs me that the ones now given must be considered more correct:—

Taluqs.	Months.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	Total of 12 years 1863-1874.	Yearly average.
Cumbum.	January.....	Return not forthcoming.	...	...	...	...	3.	...	1.20	.53	...	...	...	...	...
	February.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	March.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	April.....	3.60	...	...	...	1.02	4.05	.30	...	...	.35	...	1.35	...	...
	May.....	3	1.50	9	3.70	8	6.06	.85	1	1	1.70	2.30	6.70	...	...
	June.....	...	3.10	1.10	5.08	1.48	8.05	3.67	1.25	1.23	1.55	3.17	2.37	...	...
	July.....	1.80	2.50	6.50	4.60	2.83	2.72	1.35	3.55	5.34	4	1.29	4.41	...	...
	August.....	2.20	2.80	9.10	6.70	3.90	1.22	1	2.39	1	4.36	2.40	.21	...	...
	September.....	8	9	2	5.70	5.30	4.23	2.65	4.82	4.90	2.93	4.38	12.48	...	...
	October.....	13.10	...	5	9	14.98	.60	4.15	5.35	1.60	7.70	12.81	6.20	...	...
	November.....	...	10.20	1.80	1.93	...	.65	2.02	3.02	5.10	3.10	.81	.30	...	...
	December.....	...	not forthcoming	2.90	2.93	1.04	...	4.56	...	...	3.20	...	.26	...	...
	Totals.....	31.70	29.10	37.40	39.64	38.55	30.68	22.61	22.78	21	28.89	27.16	34.37	363.88	30.32
Markapur.	January.....	Return not forthcoming.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.58	.15	...	...	...	...	...
	February.....	...	...	1.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	March.....	...	...	...	...	6.0	...	.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	April.....	3.40	1.0	8	...	1.40	...	1.15	...	...	...	...	2.75	...	...
	May.....	1.40	8.0	3.20	2.0	...	0.3	...	.01	1.26	.66	...	1.67	...	...
	June.....	2.0	4.10	...	...	3.01	7.07	1.73	1.30	.55	3.0	2.80	2.78	...	...
	July.....	2.20	4.80	3.60	3.32	4.55	.80	1.80	2.40	4.89	3.80	2.30	6.36	...	...
	August.....	6.14	7.20	5.90	11.60	8.70	.68	.05	3.70	...	2.62	2.40	1.36	...	...
	September.....	9.0	2.20	3.40	2.20	6.10	7.27	6.59	3.45	6.90	6.71	2.58	10.48	...	...
	October.....	9.77	...	...	8.0	15.54	2.06	1.0	9.60	1.69	5.12	12.81	4.12	...	...
	November.....	...	12.98	1.60	1.48	...	1.37	1.85	1.0	6.81	...	.80	...	...	...
	December.....	...	not forthcoming	...	...	8.0	...	3.55	...	...	2.82	...	...	...	...
	Totals.....	33.91	40.28	27.30	28.60	58.30	25.25	17.77	23.04	22.25	24.13	23.69	29.52	34.91	29.9

	Inches.
Bedwall.....	21-68.
Sidout.....	29-15.
Pullempet.....	25-11.
Kanigiri.....	15-12.

42. I have not been able to discover any special reason for such marked decrease in the rainfall in 1869-70 and 71, than particularly in Cumbum; but comparing the averages with those of the three corresponding Taluqs in Cuddapah, and the adjacent one of Kanigiri in Nellore, this tract seems to be more favored. This is no doubt due to its bordering on the broadest and generally the most lofty part of the whole Nallamalla range.

43. Fever is very prevalent in both Taluqs, and it has lately been so in the Town of Cumbum that it is under consideration whether the place should not be abandoned as a Head Quarters for some more favorable locality. Guinea worm is very common in the southern part of the Cumbum Taluq.

44. *Soil and Geology.*—Mr. King, of the Geological Survey, has kindly furnished me with a sketch giving a description of the Geology of this tract of country, which will be found amongst the appendices that accompany this Report.

45. It would, I think, be superfluous for me to give any extracts from a I will therefore content myself with just quoting his concluding remarks, which are a sort of resume of the whole.

46. "It must be pretty evident, Mr. King observes, that there is here a "poor country, as far as its agricultural prospects are concerned. The greater part "of the country is hilly, where it is of very hard and intractable rocks, and of "the more easily weathered slates, not presenting sufficient holding ground for any "thickness of soil. The hilly region is now thinly covered with jungle, but would "former days doubtless much more extensively overgrown, under which circumstances "weathering influences would be more powerful, soil would be retained "which is at present washed away by rains, which in their turn are also allowed "to disappear to a great extent by evaporation, instead of being stored among the "rocks.

47. "The low country is mostly of poor, cold and thin soils: resulting to "a great extent from the disintegration of slates which are talcose and chloritic in "their constitution, and therefore probably giving a large percentage of magnesia, "which is not a desirable element in soils. This general poverty is however in "some places redeemed by the presence of calcareous matter, either in the form of "kankar, or in the debris from the few limestone bands near Cumbum. The only "really good soils are the Regar, and the proper river alluvium: and these, as has "been shown, are only of local occurrence.

48. "This general barrenness has been met in one part of the country "by storing up water in the extensive, and very picturesque Tank near Cumbum.

49. "There are still other narrow outlets of catchment basins at many "other points in the District, which, when viewed alongside the magnificent work "at Cumbum, may appear very small, but are still possibly of sufficient size to warrant their being banded up in the same way. In the particular area treated of,

"the gaps cut by the tributaries of the same river, flowing in the Markapur country, and of the Doopaud river—all in the same confining ridge of altered sandstones "—might be utilized in this way to a greater extent than is done by the small Tanks "formed at one or two of them.

50. "It is a fact clear, that the prosperity of these Taluqs depends a "very great deal, not on the rocks themselves, but in their physical arrangements. "By the irregularity of the ground, a very large surface of country is exposed for "the collection of water, and for the growth of jungle; while the ridge-locked "form of many of the valleys is such as to offer most favorable opportunities for "storing up the water in reservoirs."

51. The presence of the officers of the Forest Department will, I doubt not, go far to improve the jungle conservancy; and I dare say that the day is not far distant when more will be done to improve, as well as add to, the irrigation works of this tract.

52. *Political History.*—The Political History of these Taluqs is bound up in that of the Cuddapah District, of which a brief sketch was given in my Settlement Report on the Taluqs of Cuddapah, Proddatur, Jammalamadugu and Koilkuntla.

53. To ascertain whether a few more details relating to these Taluqs might not be forthcoming, I wrote to Mr. Gribble, the Acting Sub-Collector, who has lately been engaged in compiling the Manual of the Cuddapah District; but he tells me that he can find nothing of interest amongst all the records he has, and adds that those for "the earlier years have been taken by Mr. Hudleston to "England."

54. From enquiries made on the spot I ascertained that several of the villages formerly belonged to different Polygars; and a village apiece to the Nabob of Cumbum, and Jaghirdar of Cuddapah. The descendants of a few of these are still living, and receive an aggregate pension from Government of Rupees 234-8-1 per mensem as shown below:—

Taluqs.	To what family belonging.	Where residing.	Amount of monthly allowance.		
			RS.	A.	P.
* In lieu of Inams resumed by Government.	Cumbum.	Jallivaru	74	12	4
		Do.	63	0	0
		Kaji of Cumbum	*11	10	8
		Bodavaru	26	0	3
	Markapur.	Ayapparedipalli hamlet of Chappalamadugu	24	4	10
		Venkatadripalem	17	7	1
		Pullalcheruvu	17	4	11
		Yendrapalli			
		Total	234	8	1

55. Further enquiries resulted in my obtaining from the Collector an English translation of an old Telugu Paper which purports to be a History of the Cumbum Tank. It contains some account of the town of Cumbum and its antecedents, from which I extract the following :—

56. The first ruler, or Governor as he is called, that we find spoken of is one Gopanavadiya, who was appointed to the post by the Gajapates of Vatanagar, when they conquered this part of India. As he failed to make any remittance to his Suzeram at Vizianagram for several years, the Rajah sent his General Narendra, with a large army, to collect the arrears of Revenue. On the General's arrival at Cumbum, Gopanavadiya's troops remained neutral, and he shut himself up, with a few faithful followers, in a fort on one of the hills in the middle of the large Tank. Narendra seeing that there was the probability of a protracted siege before the fort could be reduced, and not having the necessary funds to maintain his large army in the interval, conceived the idea of making a breach in the bund not only to cut off the water supply of the whole garrison, but also to facilitate access to their fastness. For this rash act he incurred the vengeance of Heaven; for, it is said, that when marching at the head of his troops he was struck dead, his head being split into a thousand pieces, and on the spot where he fell all his followers helped to throw up a monumental heap of stones, subsequently called Narendra's Mound.

57. Many years after, the name of Handi Hanumanayudu is mentioned as Governor of Cumbum. In his day a malarious wind, blowing from the north, carried off in hundreds the inhabitants as well as the cattle of the two Cumbums, and the former panic-stricken deserted the villages, which were then situated close to the Tank bund, and migrated some distance to the eastward, where they formed two new Settlements, and named them respectively Peda and China Cumbum, after their old villages. The former—now known as plain Cumbum—had a mud fort in it, and was situated 36 miles* to the south of Kocherlakota, another strong fortress. Two Sirdars, Kasturi Raganna and Mutupati Chinnaya, were deputed to these two forts.

58. In the year 987 of the Hejira (A. D. 1570), the dominions of Kristnadevarayalu were overrun by the Mahomedans; and Hyder-ul-Mulk, General of the Pasha of Bhaganagpur, was sent to subdue Cumbum and its neighbourhood. This he did after a bloody contest with Kasturi Raganna, in which the latter perished. Hyder-ul-Mulk strengthened Peda Cumbum with another good fort, to which a Killadar was appointed from Golconda. A Jaghir of 44 villages was made over to the Killadar, for the support of himself and his garrison.

59. After a time a new Sirdar, Nekanam Khan, arrived at Cumbum and made Mahomed Ashroff, son of Bijur Beg, Havildar of the new fort. Ashroff was a wise ruler and did much good to the people. He constructed a Mosque in the centre of the fort with the carved pillars and materials of an old ruined Hindu temple, and called it the Jumma Musjid. This musjid was completed in the year

1008 of the Hejira, and had a pillar erected in front of it, bearing a metrical inscription in Persian and Telugu which might be translated as follows :—

“Gopanavadiyalu—Lakshmi prosper him—raised the embankment of the Cumbum Tank, which Narendra, the foe of mankind, cut through and destroyed. Devala Varadarajamma acquired celebrity by a partial restoration of the bank; but Mahomed Ashroff, renowned for the strength of his arms, son of Bijur Beg, completing the repairs that were still wanting with the funds he received from Nekanam Khan, contributed to the immortal glory of his Sovereign.”

60. This musjid does not seem now to be in existence, nor the stone pillar above referred to. The mosque now called Jumma Musjid, situated in the town, is said to have been built by Mir Mahomed Said, in Hejira 1059, while the old ruined musjid in the fort, was constructed by one Mir Nyamad Khan.

61. In process of time the country about Cumbum passed into the possession of Saadut Alla, the Nabob of Arcot; and in his days Cumbum was ruled by Amildars and Foujdars, appointed by the Nabob.

62. After this Cumbum, with Cuddapah, fell into the hands of a Patan Chief named Davood Khan Meean, to whom they were presented as a Jaghir by the Ruler of Golconda. During his time a Reddi, named Chalichalamala, enjoyed the right of collecting two tolls, called Saritesamuki and Manu Kavali, of 5 Modas, or 10 per cent., on the Revenue, as a remuneration for his public services.

63. On the death of Meean Abdool, who succeeded Davood Khan Meean, the authorities, pleased with the diligence of the Reddi, made him Foujdar of Cumbum. He was in power for many years, constructed a new fort half a league to the north of Cumbum, and laid out a new park at a short distance from the Killa; but when, at length, he got sufficiently powerful, he revolted against his Sovereign, and committed depredations on the surrounding villages. The liege lord, on hearing of the ravages perpetrated by his vassal in collision with the Reddis of Pelluru, sent his Sirdar, Galib Khan, with a force consisting partly of Cavalry and partly of Infantry to crush the rebels.

64. Galib Khan, arriving at Cumbum, destroyed the newly built fort; then proceeding to Kocherlakota, he battered down the stone walls of the fort there, and finally, advancing on Pelluru, stormed the fortress, seized the Reddis, Perumallu and Tulasipati, and beheaded them. Order being thus restored, he built a village on the southern bank of the Gundlacumma near the temple of Lakshmi, situated on a hill, a league to the east of Vemulakota in the Markapur Taluq, calling it after himself, Galibkhannuggur. This village does not now exist.

65. During the administration of Masood Meean who reigned at Cuddapah, Sarvar Khan Meean was sent to rule over Cumbum. The latter continued in office for three years, during which he squandered away the State revenues, and never sent a cash to Headquarters. Masood Meean, displeased with this irregularity, ordered Fakir Alli, Jaghirdar of Banaganapalli, to seize Sarvar Khan, and bring him

a prisoner to Cuddapah. Accordingly Fakir Alli moved with his force to Cumbum and after a month's siege succeeded in capturing Sarvar Khan and carrying him to Cuddapah, where he was thrown into a dungeon from which he never came alive.

66. While Masood Meean was thus in the height of power, a horde of 80,000 Mahratta horse, under Bulwunt Row, poured into his dominions, and overrunning Cuddapah and Cumbum, killed Masood and became masters of the country.

67. Bulwunt Row reigned for some years at Cuddapah, and then returned to Poona, passing through Cumbum on his way. After his departure the Mahomedan power was again restored, and Moochi Meeastie and Abdoal Harbi, became successive rulers of Cuddapah.

68. Hyder Alli, in his conquests of Gooty, Cuddapah and Karnool, next took the country and added it to the dominions of Mysore; Ali Kadir Meer Sahib being appointed to rule as Viceroy at Cumbum. While proceeding on an expedition to Mangalagiri, probably to be present at the annual Festival held at the famous Pagoda there, he lost his son which made him retrace his steps to Cumbum, and soon after leave it for Arcot, directing the Killadar whom he left in charge to build a suburb adjoining the tomb of his son, now known as Kotapeta.

69. On the conquest of Mysore, Cumbum passed into the possession of the Nizam, and formed part of his territories until 1800, when it came under British rule and was taken over by Major (afterwards Sir Thomas) Munro who located one of his Collectors, Mr. Greeme, at Cumbum. In 1808 the Head Quarters of the principal European Officer was moved from Cumbum to Sullout; and 10 years later to Cuddapah; an Assistant being stationed at Cumbum, where, after the Troops were withdrawn, a detachment of Ressala or Mounted Police was kept up till about 1866. The old fort was demolished some years before this, and all that now remains of the old buildings is a part of the Jail, now occupied by the Forester of the place, but in a very dilapidated condition.

70. Cumbum has of late years become very feverish, though from what cause is not quite clear, and the question of moving his Head Quarters to some more healthy locality has, I find, been lately mooted by the Head Assistant Collector Mr. Farmer.

71. It only remains for me to say under this head, that the country is largely studded with the remains of old forts built of rough stone; which, although all more or less in ruins, have in many cases, stood the ravages of time wonderfully well considering that each must at some time or other have been partly dismantled. One that I visited at Kottakota, in the south-west corner of the Cumbum Taluq, commands the best position of any I have seen in the open country, being built on a little rocky eminence. It boasts of the remains of a very good ditch, which has been cut, or rather blasted, with no little trouble and care out of the solid rock on which the fort stands. At the top of the highest tower there is still one of the old guns, measuring about 14 or 15 feet long in very good preservation.

72. *Revenue History.*—This, like the Political History of this tract, is mixed up with that of the Ceded Districts, and more particularly Cuddapah, to which, as already explained,* it belonged until the year 1858.

* Vide para. 2.

73. Among the old papers in the Collector's Office here, my Uncovenanted Assistant has found a Mahratta document showing the revenue realised in each of these Taluqs from the time that the country came into the possession of the British in Fusli 1210 (1800-1) to Fusli 1265 (1855-56). This is given in Appendix C, and I subjoin an abstract exhibiting the averages, first on the 8 years during which the Ryotwari system introduced by Sir Thomas Munro was in force, from Fusli 1210 to 1217; then on the Triennial and Decennial leases up to Fusli 1230; and subsequently those on each successive decade after the Ryotwari system was once more resumed.

Fuslis.	Years.	Averages.	
		Cumbum.	Markapur.
		Rs.	Rs.
From Fusli 1210 to 1217, Ryotwari system.	1800 to 1807	1,49,455	1,13,174
Do. 1218 to 1220, Triennial lease....	1808 to 1810	1,57,782	1,19,070
Do. 1221 to 1230, Decennial lease.	1811 to 1820	1,64,520	1,25,227
Do. 1231 to 1240, Ryotwari system.	1821 to 1830	1,34,777	1,10,064
Do. 1241 to 1250, Do.	1831 to 1840	1,20,272	78,448
Do. 1251 to 1260, Do.	1841 to 1850	1,41,410	97,901
Do. 1261 to 1265, Do.	1851 to 1855	1,44,642	99,204

74. From Fusli 1266 to 1272 we have no data showing the full amount of Revenue realised including Teerwajasti and Fasaljasti, but that of the subsequent 10 years taken from the Demand Collection and Balance Statement (Appendix D) is shown below with the average for that period:—

Fuslis.	Years.	Cumbum.	Markapur.
		Rs.	Rs.
1273	1863-64	1,44,156	77,445
1274	1864-65	1,42,429	81,051
1275	1865-66	1,41,841	64,937
1276	1866-67	1,47,244	68,272
1277	1867-68	1,40,783	73,034
1278	1868-69	1,32,893	73,715
1279	1869-70	1,45,879	79,168
1280	1870-71	1,44,916	83,356
1281	1871-72	1,39,728	82,817
1282	1872-73	1,39,328	75,788
Average of 10 years		1,41,920	75,953

have made since Mr. Minchin submitted his report already referred to. I give below the figures of the 6 years from Fusli 1268 to 1273, which he showed in the Statement (No. 2) that accompanied his letter of the 29th August, 1864; and those for the subsequent 9 years up to Fusli 1282, the year on whose accounts our proposals are based.

Fuslis or Years.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
CUMBUM TALUQ.						
1268—1858-59	67,232	60,669	8,787	62,839	75,999	1,23,308
1269—1859-60	70,791	65,329	9,087	65,969	79,878	1,30,889
1270—1860-61	71,724	68,630	8,199	57,704	79,923	1,26,336
1271—1861-62	73,624	65,770	8,829	62,631	82,447	1,28,401
1272—1862-63	70,091	64,596	8,444	61,011	78,535	1,25,607
1273—1863-64	72,882	66,193	8,537	59,992	81,419	1,26,185
1274—1864-65	71,909	66,849	8,789	61,824	80,698	1,28,673
1275—1865-66	74,130	70,800	7,541	56,996	81,671	1,27,896
1276—1866-67	74,420	71,252	7,512	56,411	81,932	1,27,663
1277—1867-68	73,544	70,927	7,497	56,431	81,041	1,27,361
1278—1868-69	73,908	71,222	7,500	56,490	81,408	1,27,712
1279—1869-70	73,983	71,099	7,479	56,251	81,462	1,27,350
1280—1870-71	74,176	71,172	7,416	55,896	81,591	1,27,068
1281—1871-72	72,932	70,231	7,305	55,008	80,297	1,25,239
1282—1872-73	74,153	70,558	7,169	53,944	81,323	1,24,502
MARKAPUR TALUQ.						
1268—1858-59	82,817	51,883	8,465	41,918	91,282	93,801
1269—1859-60	86,669	54,373	9,247	47,679	95,916	1,02,052
1270—1860-61	54,463	32,958	5,014	22,915	59,477	55,873
1271—1861-62	62,313	37,434	5,645	20,371	67,958	63,805
1272—1862-63	66,213	41,068	5,351	24,931	71,504	65,989
1273—1863-64	64,921	41,411	5,814	30,156	70,735	71,567
1274—1864-65	66,406	42,769	6,234	33,447	72,640	76,216
1275—1865-66	66,042	45,681	3,684	25,197	69,726	70,878
1276—1866-67	65,424	45,587	3,677	25,293	69,101	70,880
1277—1867-68	70,784	48,474	3,702	25,572	74,486	74,046
1278—1868-69	72,755	49,172	3,711	25,700	76,466	74,872
1279—1869-70	73,881	49,901	3,784	25,961	77,615	75,862
1280—1870-71	79,131	52,335	3,727	25,845	82,858	78,180
1281—1871-72	79,088	51,861	3,649	25,279	82,737	77,140
1282—1872-73	84,623	54,972	3,606	24,819	88,229	79,791

In the above I have included the Bagayat lands under the head of Wet.

87. As explained by Mr. Minchin in para. 5 of his letter, the comparison as far as regards Markapur, can only be made from Fusli 1270 on account of the entries for the 2 previous years including the 99 villages transferred to Nellore.

88. The difference in the figures between Fuslis 1274 and 1275 is owing to the transfer of the old well lands from Bagayat to Dry in the latter year.

89. The result of the comparison is to show, that, though Cumbum has rather gone backward, there has been a decided advance in Markapur. It is evident therefore that there is a good deal requiring to be done to bring about the improvement that is desired in both Taluqs and this it is hoped the present settlement will tend to effect.

90. A glance at the figures in the Statement giving the Demand Collections and Balances during the last 10 years (Appendix D) will show, that in Cumbum especially, collections continue to be made with difficulty; and large permanent Remissions on Ryot's waste, &c., are still observable in both Taluqs.

91. From the following table, exhibiting the number and range of the rates under each of the heads of Dry, Wet and Teerwajasti, it will be seen that the confusion in them is nearly, if not quite, as great as it was when Mr. Minchin wrote. I have merged the several rates under Regada, Massab and Lal, whereas he gave them separately.

Taluqs.	Dry.			Wet.			TEERWAJASTI.		
	No. of rates.	Mini-mum.	Maxi-mum.	No. of rates.	Mini-mum.	Maxi-mum.	No. of rates.	Mini-mum.	Maxi-mum.
		AS. P. RS.	A. P.		AS. P. RS.	A. P.		AS. P. RS.	A. P.
Cumbum	233	1 2 9	8 3	215	5 0 21	2 4	161	11 8 16	10 8
Markapur	83	1 2 3	11 6	84	11 8 20	6 3	110	10 0 10	0 0

92. The Teerwajasti rates shown above were not mentioned by Mr. Minchin, and of course they tend only to make matters more complicated, for the poor ryot, who is thus quite at the mercy of the Curnam, who can easily confuse him and just charge him what he likes.

93. These "Teerwajasti" rates are levied on garden lands under Tanks, termed in the accounts "Poonasa" when Paddy, Sugar-cane, Betel leaf, Turmeric and other regular wet crops are grown on them, their only legitimate crops being Raggi, Sadza, Indigo, Onions, or other garden produce requiring but a limited supply of water.

94. It has also been customary here to charge "Fasajasti" on lands registered as "Dofasal" (double crop), when they grow certain 2nd crops on them and in Mundlapad and Giddalur, a special double crop rate of Rupees 10-6-6 is levied on lands under the channels from the Saggilair and Yennanadair, when they are cultivated with wet crops.

95. All these anomalies will disappear in the settlement, and some of the undermentioned "Special Remissions" will also be absorbed.

(1.) *Teerwa Cummi*—Remissions on wet lands under ruined Tanks cultivated with Dry crops; also lands on high level irrigated by buling and lands left waste on account of high assessment. This will disappear in the settlement, as, in the case of the first named the lands will be transferred to Dry in our Revision of wet ayacuts, and the 2 others will be duly allowed for in fixing the settlement demand.

(2.) *Dasabandham allowances*.—These relate to lands under both Tanks and Channels and will have to be continued as in other parts of the Ceded Districts at the same rate as hitherto, as long as the Dasabandhamdars carry out the necessary repairs for these works; but I understand that in several places they are being given up.

(3.) *Kattugutta*. } Land granted on easy terms in consideration of
(4.) *Makata Cowl*. } the holders having reclaimed it from Forest or dug wells or formed Tanks at their own cost. These remissions must now cease as it can never have been intended that they should be continued in perpetuity, and the holders must long since have realised a fair return on the capital they laid out.

(5.) *Sheri*. } Deductions made from certain lands held by pen-
(6.) *Sagavatu*. } sioned Paligars, &c., and their relatives in the Markapur Taluq according to the terms of their Sunnuds. These will have to be continued as long as the lands remain in the hands of the heirs of the said Paligars.

(7.) *Nisab Rayati*.—Allowances made on certain Patta lands held by village servants in consideration of the Service Inams granted them being of small extent. This will have to be continued.

96. The particulars of the area under each of the above heads, with assessment and remissions granted in Fusli 1282, are given in the subjoined Statement.

Taluqs.	Items.	Area.	REVENUE ASSESSMENT.		
			Gross Assessment.	Remissions granted.	Net amount collected.
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Cumbum	Teerwa Cummi	174	1,249	714	535
	Dasabandham	21	82	15	67
	Kattugutta	544	1,444	835	609
	Makata Cowl	6	94	35	59
	Total	745	2,869	1,599	1,270
2 Markapur	Teerwa Cummi	128	778	345	433
	Dasabandham	323	1,492	294	1,198
	Kattugutta	314	588	366	222
	Sagavatu	262	439	212	227
	Sheri	127	196	49	147
	Nisab Rayati	288	1,620	810	810
	Total	1,442	5,113	2,076	3,037
	Grand Total	2,187	7,982	3,675	4,307

97. Before quitting this subject I must just mention that no less than 943 acres of Service, and 392 of Batavarti Inam land, in the Cumbum Taluq, have been relinquished by the holders within the last few years; owing chiefly to the high rates fixed upon them, though these are generally lower than those on the Government lands adjoining. Many cases of these high rates still exist.

98. *Number of Villages and Area*.—The number of Government villages, and Agraharams, in each Taluq, with their respective area, is given in the subjoined Statement.

Taluqs.	GOVERNMENT.		PROPRIETARY.		TOTAL.		
	Villages.	Area.	Villages.	Area.	Villages.	Area.	
	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	
Cumbum	*72	3,69,157	*37	35,142	109	4,04,299	* Originally 71 and 38.
Markapur	†69	5,02,792	29	34,567	98	5,37,359	† Originally 67.
Total	141	8,71,949	66	69,709	207	9,41,658	

99. In the Cumbum Taluq, one Government village (Daraga), has been amalgamated with another, (China Cumbum); and one Agraharam (Avalur Papayapalle), resumed in 1866, was incorporated with the Government village of Idamakallu; while two hamlets, (Kondapeta and Kajipuram), which were quite detached from their Khasbahs, have been constituted separate villages; and similarly two hamlets in Markapur, (Duvvali and Razupalem), have been formed into distinct villages.

100. The above areas are according to the old Revenue accounts. The areas as per Survey will be spoken of further on.

101. *Area excluded from Survey.*—The unsurveyed area in these Taluqs is very great, owing to the large extent of Hills and Jungle, which was excluded from our demarcation operations. The figures given below, show what was the extent of land under occupation in the excluded area in Fusli 1282; and I have also entered, in a separate column the particulars of the occupied area originally left undemarcated. The former by no means represents, the same lands as that appearing under the latter head, but chiefly new cultivation.

Taluqs.	GOVERNMENT LANDS AS PER ACCOUNTS OF FUSLI 1282.				Inams.	Total.	Cultivation excluded from Survey at the time of Demarcation.
	Occupation.	Waste.	Poramboke.	Total.			
	Aeres.	Aeres.	Aeres.	Aeres.	Aeres.	Aeres.	Aeres.
Cumbum	1,899	1,07,416	4,076	1,12,382	4,171	1,17,553	1,938
Markapur	3,689	1,68,424	5,111	1,77,224	5,429	1,80,653	1,616
Total.....	5,579	2,75,840	9,187	2,90,606	7,600	2,98,208	3,554

102. Although a large area* of waste land was laid out by us in each Taluq for future occupation, in localities chosen by the ryots themselves, they have not been satisfied with keeping to these demarcated fields, but have taken up land just where they pleased. This has obliged us, as in the Taluqs lately settled in the Kistna and Cuddapah Districts, to undertake, at the request of the Revenue authorities, the demarcation of these newly cultivated lands.

103. This work has lately been taken in hand and will have to be continued up to the time of settlement; so that we may, as much as possible, demarcate all such land for which Pattas have been issued by the Revenue authorities up to the date of our closing settlement operations. I say, as much as possible, as, in some instances, these lands, like those excluded from Survey at the time of demarcation, (shown in the last column of the above Statement), are situated at a distance from the other cultivation, and cannot be well connected with our work. Such fields, lying often in the middle of jungle, are only cultivated for 2 or 3 years, and then abandoned for fresh clearings.

104. *Proportion of Government and Inam land.*—The next Statement gives the details of Government land, Inams, and Porambokes, within the demarcated area; with the proportion of Government land under occupation, and of Inam to Government land.

Taluqs.	GOVERNMENT LAND.			Inams.	Agrahams.	Porambokes.	Total Demarcated Area.	PERCENTAGES.	
	Occupied.	Waste.	Total.					of Cols. 2 and 4.	of Cols. 5 and 4.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Aeres.	Aeres.	Aeres.	Aeres.	Aeres.	Aeres.	Aeres.	Aeres.	Aeres.
Cumbum	77,869	24,778	1,02,647	75,725	35,142	73,232	2,86,746	76	74
Markapur	78,930	68,089	1,47,019	66,556	34,567	1,08,564	3,56,706	54	45
Total.....	1,56,799	92,867	2,49,666	1,42,281	69,709	1,81,796	6,43,452	63	57

105. The percentage of Inam land in Cumbum, is very large, being nearly equal to the occupied Government area; while in Markapur, it is very little less. A glance at the village details, which may be gathered from Appendices E 1 and 2, will show that, in some villages, the extent of Inam holding predominates; but where this is the case, it will generally be found that the old assessment was very high; and it is no doubt often to compensate for this, that these large grants were made. The benefit, however, was not so great as would at first sight appear, as the Jodi assessment fixed on the Inams, in many villages, is undoubtedly high, as explained in a previous para. (97).

106. *Survey areas.*—As already stated, the Survey areas have been fully received for both Taluqs, and the village details exhibiting the increases and decreases on the former areas, both in occupation and waste, and on the whole, as well as on Inams, are given in Appendices F 1 and 2. In the following abstract, taken from the above Statements, I have added the figures for Dry, Wet, and Poramboke.

Taluqs.	Items.	OCCUPIED.			WASTE.			Total occupied and Waste.	Inams.	Poramboke.	Total Area of Government Villages.
		Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.				
Cumbum	As per Revenue accounts.	70,843	7,626	77,869	23,794	984	24,778	1,02,647	75,725	73,232	2,51,604
	As per Survey.	78,208	7,563	85,771	21,609	917	22,526	1,08,297	80,131	62,023	2,50,451
	Difference.	+7,365	-63	+7,902	-2,185	-67	-2,252	+5,650	+4,406	-11,209	-1,153
	Percentages.	+10.40	-0.83	+10.15	-9.13	-6.81	-9.09	+5.50	+5.82	-15.31	-0.46
Markapur	As per Revenue accounts.	78,930	4,969	83,899	67,424	665	68,089	1,47,019	66,556	1,08,564	3,22,139
	As per Survey.	83,788	5,561	89,349	62,776	622	63,398	1,52,747	73,653	1,00,902	3,27,302
	Difference.	+4,858	+592	+5,450	-4,648	-43	-4,691	+5,728	+7,097	-7,662	+5,163
	Percentages.	+6.15	+11.91	+6.50	-6.89	-6.47	-6.87	+3.89	+10.66	-7.00	+1.60

107. The results come nearer to those met with in the 28 villages in Sidhout, which Major Stuart gave in his Report on the three southern Taluqs, than that found in the more open country about Cuddapah, before reported on by me.

108. It will be observed that there is a decrease on the Waste, against an increase on the occupied area; showing that the ryots must, as usual, have encroached on the former, and no doubt on the Poramboke too. Considering the large decrease under the head of Poramboke, with a considerable increase on the other hand in the Inams, I think I am justified in saying, that the Inamdars must, in like manner, have added to their holdings also.

109. *Population and Agricultural Statistics.*—The annexed Statement gives the particulars of the population in each Taluq, according to the last three Quinquennial Returns; the number, and proportion of Agriculturists, and Non-Agriculturists; and the average Population per square mile.

Taluqs.	Fasli.	Area in square miles.		HINDUS.		MAHOMEDANS.		CHRISTIANS.		TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.		AVERAGE OF POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE.	
		Including Hills and Jungles.	Excluding Hills and Jungles.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.	Percentage of Agriculturalists.	On each square mile.
Cumbum	1271	632	389	46,394	42,574	5,062	4,445	...	...	51,456	47,019	61,271	37,292	38.47	62
	1276	632	389	50,029	47,892	5,610	5,285	222	219	55,861	53,376	65,307	22,339	1,023	79
	1281	632	389	55,973	54,355	6,247	5,705	358	339	62,478	60,638	61,869	61,366	1,273	80
Markapur	1271	840	503	34,889	32,511	1,819	1,585	...	...	36,708	34,100	39,036	31,778	70.31	60
	1276	840	503	38,054	36,239	2,051	1,814	1	...	40,110	38,159	58,450	19,867	79.70	75
	1281	840	503	43,921	42,692	2,298	2,208	649	600	46,866	45,690	59,987	33,378	82.36	65

110. It is difficult to understand, why there should have been such an increase in the number of agriculturists, and corresponding falling off in non-agriculturists, in Fasli 1276. It must be due to some mistake in making out the returns for that year. Similarly, I do not think the figures entered for agriculturists and non-agriculturists in Cumbum, in Fasli 1281, can be correct; for there is every reason to believe, that there, as elsewhere, the former are in the majority, unless, of course, women and children are classed under the latter head; in which case the proportion would no doubt be much greater the other way. Perhaps more correct figures may be forthcoming from the Census Office in Madras.

111. As might be expected, the poor Taluq of Markapur is but thinly populated: after excluding the large area of hills and jungle, however, the proportion of souls to the square mile is not amiss. It is satisfactory to note, that in both Taluqs, there is a steady increase in the population.

112. The next Statement gives the number of Puttadars, and Pattas, with other agricultural statistics, for the same three periods.

Taluk.	Fasli.	No. of PUTTADARS.			No. of PATTAS.			CATTLE.			OCCUPIED LAND.		Average of each Puttadar's holding.		Average Assessment paid by each Talukdar.			Average Area to each plough.	
		Resident.	Non-resident.	Total.	Individual.	Joint.	Total.	No. of Ploughs.	Ploughing.	Milch.	Sheep and Goats.	Acres.							
													1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Markapur Cumbum	1271	35,478	12,800	3,568	16,458	11,152	1,696	12,845	8,387	17,835	18,877	19,180	62,447	1,51,230	6.42	11	12	5	9.83
	1276	1,09,237	11,105	3,247	14,352	11,618	2,129	13,747	8,498	17,501	18,137	19,297	51,932	1,47,244	5.96	10	11	5	9.64
	1281	1,23,136	11,823	4,321	16,144	10,913	2,894	13,807	7,538	15,076	22,128	24,371	50,237	1,30,738	5.81	10	1	11	10.24
	1271	70,811	5,973	2,720	8,693	7,107	323	7,030	6,955	13,971	20,426	17,823	67,958	71,008	8.57	9	5	6	9.75
	1276	78,268	7,931	1,920	9,851	7,582	1,474	9,056	6,151	12,302	17,989	34,214	69,101	68,272	7.63	7	8	7	11.23
1281	92,365	8,164	2,818	10,982	7,612	2,647	10,159	7,438	14,875	21,618	50,354	82,737	62,847	8.14	8	2	5	10.37	

113. I am afraid the above figures do not speak much in favour of the prosperity of the ryots in Cumbum, but this is to be attributed to the great mortality among the cattle, felt more particularly in that Taluq. It will be remembered that Mr. Thacker paid a special visit to this locality, to see what could be done to stop the cattle disease, which was so rife there. They still suffer a good deal in this respect.

114. The average size of the holdings being larger in Markapur, is what might be looked for, where the soil is poorer. The average assessment paid by each Pattadar is less than in Cumbum.

115. The cattle here are of small size, and the ryots always purchase bullocks for heavy work from the breeders in the Nellore District. It is customary, in many places, to yoke two, and even three, pairs of bullocks to a cart, especially where those with solid stone wheels are used—in the more hilly and rocky localities.

116. Large numbers of sheep and goats, bred here, are brought up by the Mussulman butchers, and taken to Kurnool, &c., for sale.

117. I ought perhaps, in passing, to refer to the hill tribes, called "Chentsus," who abound in this neighbourhood. They inhabit the Nallamallas, and live chiefly upon the products of the jungles. They barter honey and different fruits for grain; and some of them earn a livelihood, by guarding the crops and cattle of the ryots near their haunts.

118. *Rent Roll.*—The following is the Rent Roll for Faslis 1271, 1276 and 1281.

Talugs.	Faslis	INDIVIDUAL PATTAS														Total.			
		Below 10 Rupees.		From 10 to 30 Rupees.		From 30 to 50 Rupees.		From 50 to 100 Rupees.		From 100 to 250 Rupees.		From 250 to 500 Rupees.		Total.		No.	Assessment.	No.	Assessment.
		No.	Assessment.	No.	Assessment.	No.	Assessment.	No.	Assessment.	No.	Assessment.	No.	Assessment.	No.	Assessment.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1 Cumbum.	1271	7,112	26,184	3,079	52,950	696	25,976	236	15,121	23	3,441	1	275	11,453	154,533	1,002	11,000	11,000	1,000
	1276	7,543	27,468	3,177	56,559	675	24,624	194	12,386	29	3,516			11,618	1,31,162	2,472	12,000	12,000	1,000
	1281	7,314	25,011	2,818	47,532	596	21,525	160	10,002	25	979			10,913	1,37,549	2,494	12,000	12,000	1,000
2 Markapur.	1271	5,027	21,021	1,737	27,323	225	9,005	95	6,132	10	1,236			7,147	65,047	823	8,781	7,939	71,000
	1276	5,574	21,884	1,463	24,225	197	7,340	42	2,515	6	793			7,393	54,637	1,071	11,000	9,000	60,000
	1281	5,046	22,726	1,036	24,947	241	6,435	35	5,143	4	463			7,612	61,716	1,047	11,000	10,100	60,000

The proportion of Joint Pattas has been increasing, and is as much as one-fourth in Markapur, and nearly one-fifth in Cumbum.

119. There has been a falling off in the number of the Pattas above 100 Rupees. Subjoined is the percentage of the holdings below 10 and 30 Rupees, and the average assessment under each.

Talugs.	PERCENTAGE OF PATTAS.		AVERAGE ASSESSMENT.					
	Below 10 Rupees.	Below 30 Rupees.	Below 10 Rupees.			Below 30 Rupees.		
			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1 Cumbum	67	93	3	6	9	7	2	6
2 Markapur	74	96	4	0	5	6	8	9
Total	70	94	3	10	11	6	14	5

120. From these figures, it will be seen that, two-thirds of the holdings in Cumbum average less than Rs. 3-8, and three-fourths in Markapur about Rs. 4. It must not however be supposed, that these petty Pattadars have no other means of subsistence. They work more or less also for the well-to-do ryots, fell wood, and carry the same for sale. The women too assist their husbands in bringing grass and firewood from the neighbouring hills. Weaving is likewise carried on, in most villages though not to any great extent.

121. The condition of the people cannot be said to be much, if at all, better than it was in 1864; when Mr. Minchin, in writing to the Board of Revenue, characterized the ryots as "being largely in the hands of the village Soucars."

122. *Classification of Soils.*—The subjoined Table exhibits the distribution of the soils in this tract, according to the classes and sorts laid down in the Departmental Rules.

Series.	Description of soils.	Class and sort.	CUMBUM.		MARKAPUR.		TOTAL.	
			Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Exceptional.	Permanently improved land.	II 1	2,482	...	...	...	2,482	...
		2	130	...	...	...	130	...
		Total...	2,612	1.39	...	...	2,612	0.63
	Clayey	III 1	7,433	...	548	...	7,981	...
		2	9,235	...	290	...	9,525	...
		3	8,618	...	1,257	...	9,875	...
		4	4,587	...	2,506	...	7,183	...
		IV 1	6,418	...	5,391	...	9,809	...
		2	5,680	...	6,260	...	11,940	...
Black Cotton Regur.	Loamy	3	2,228	...	5,697	...	7,925	...
		V 1	79	...	11	...	90	...
		2	137	...	299	...	436	...
	Sandy	3	990	...	3,251	...	4,241	...
		Total...	45,405	24.10	29,600	10.42	69,005	16.63
	Clayey	VI 1	11,573	...	1,678	...	13,251	...
		2	5,887	...	748	...	6,635	...
		3	3,699	...	41	...	3,740	...
	Loamy	VII 1	29,136	...	17,187	...	46,323	...
		2	34,232	...	99,132	...	1,33,364	...
		3	26,159	...	4,463	...	30,622	...
Red (Lal).	Sandy	VIII 1	4,558	...	3,908	...	8,466	...
		2	10,377	...	72,092	...	82,469	...
		3	14,790	...	3,551	...	18,341	...
	Total...	...	1,40,411	74.51	2,02,800	89.58	3,43,211	82.74
		Grand Total...	1,88,428	100	2,26,400	100	4,14,828	100

123. Classification operations were carried out here with only two sorts under each of the classes in the Red series, in the same way as was done previously in the Kurnool District and in Cuddapah; but when I discussed the subject with Mr. Puckle, he approved of my proposal to add a third sort; and accordingly, when going into the details of the results of applying my proposed settlement rates in each village, I have brought down the poorest soils, where necessary, under these lowest sorts. The modifications were required more in the Cumbum

Taluq, where the grouping of the villages is naturally higher, and the alleviation afforded by a lower sort, and extra rate, very necessary, when we come to deal with the poor lands.

124. The whole of the land rated as permanently improved, appertains to the Wet area of the Cumbum Taluq. It comprises, for the most part, a few fine tracts of really superior, and valuable land under cultivation with Sugar-cane, Betel leaf, Turmeric and other similar crops; and chiefly irrigation under that magnificent source, the Cumbum Tank.

125. It may appear strange that there should be no dry land classed under II 1 or II 2, when Mr. Minchin, in para. 28 of his letter of the 29th August, 1864, No. 145, stated that the old garden lands were highly remunerative, and proposed that a special rate of Rupees 4 in Cumbum and 3 Rs. in Markapur, should be charged on them. The old well lands here, are not of the same exceptional character as those met with in Sidhout and Pullampet, and therefore the same course of treatment cannot be adopted with them, as Major Stuart followed in respect to these Taluqs; but I have made some modifications in their classification, where it seemed requisite, short of putting them under the exceptional series, and I think that this treatment will meet the circumstances of this tract.

126. It will be observed that no less than three-fourths of the soil in Cumbum, and four-fifths of that in Markapur, is red.

127. *Products.*—The different crops grown in these Taluqs, with the area cultivated under each, in Fasli 1282, (1872-73); and their percentages with reference to the whole, are given in the subjoined Statement. The minor crops include *Bengal*, and the different varieties of *Red*, *Green*, and *Black Gram*; (*Kandulu*, *Pesalu* and *Minumulu*); as also *Wheat*, *Gingelly*, and *Caster oil seed* in Dry; and in Wet, *Sugar-cane*, *Betel leaf*, *Turmeric*, &c., *Wheat*, *Bengal Gram*, *Sugar-cane* and *Turmeric*, are only found in the Cumbum Taluq.

Crops.	CUMBUM.		MARKAPUR.		TOTAL.	
	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Dry.</i>						
1. Jonna.....	19,131	28	5,000	7	24,140	17
2. Sajja.....	9,587	14	20,821	27	30,408	21
3. Arika.....	5,325	8	6,507	9	11,832	8
4. Variga.....	3,923	6	4,281	6	8,204	6
5. Korra.....	14,137	21	18,959	25	33,096	23
6. Cotton.....	2,633	4	4,241	5	6,874	5
7. Horse Gram.....	9,709	14	11,863	16	21,572	15
8. Minor crops.....	3,920	5	3,951	5	7,871	5
Total.....	68,365	100	75,632	100	1,43,997	100
<i>Wet.</i>						
1. Paddy.....	4,531	47	2,491	34	7,022	41
2. Raggy.....	2,987	31	3,127	42	6,114	36
3. Indigo.....	1,466	15	1,166	15	2,632	15
4. Minor crops.....	691	7	647	9	1,338	8
Total.....	9,675	100	7,431	100	17,106	100

128. From the above figures it will be observed that *Jonna*, *Sajja*, *Korra*, and *Horse Gram*, are the staple crops of the tract in Dry; and *Paddy* and *Raggy* in Wet.

129. There is no export to speak of, all the different grains being consumed on the spot, and much of the cotton made up into cloth for local demand. Indigo is usually disposed of to merchants from the Cuddapah and Bellary Districts, who have agents at Cumbum and other places. The manufacture is carried on chiefly in the merchants' vats, which are met with in different villages, but besides these there are some vats belonging to the more well-to-do ryots. Part of the locally made Sugar is sent to different parts of the Kistna and Nellore Districts.

130. On the other hand the Gurramcondah Sugar, from the Cuddapah District, is much sought after here, and finds a ready sale on account of its superior quality. *Kandulu*, *Pesalu*, *Minumulu*, *Chillies*, *Tobacco*, and *Turmeric*, are among the imports from the eastward.

131. I describe below the different crops grown, and the manner in which they are cultivated here.

132. *Jonna.*—The variety found here is chiefly *Gidda*, (called also *Patsa* and *Pedda*) *Jonna*; *Pala Jonna* being only grown occasionally in garden lands, as a second crop. It is sown in both the Regar and Red soils, but chiefly in the former, which will account for its being found to a less extent in Markapur, where there is a very small proportion of the Black Cotton series. *Kandulu* (Red gram) is sometimes mixed with it.

133. *Sajja.*—This grain, which is largely grown as a Dry crop in about the same soils as *Jonna*, but more extensively in the best red lands, has generally *Kandulu* (Red gram) *Pesalu* (Green gram) and *Gingelly seed* mixed with it, *Zannum* (Hemp), and *Gogoo* (Flax), is also sometimes intermingled in small quantities.

134. The Markapur ryots fix the yield as often greater than *Jonna*, while in Cumbum they say it is about the same. The value as shown by the Taluq price lists is often greater; and, allowing for the other grains mixed with it, I think we may fairly consider it as equal to *Jonna*. It is likewise cultivated under wells, when the yield is of course much larger, and the grain is more prized.

135. *Korra* is the staple crop of the red lands, and is sometimes mixed with Cotton in Black soils. The yield per acre is less than that of either *Jonna* or *Sajja*, and the grain is less valuable.

136. *Arika* and *Variga* occupy the same soils as the above. The former, though a less valuable crop, gives generally a somewhat larger out-turn; so that both may be put on a par with *Korra*.

* Vide Appendices H 1, 2, 3 & 4.

137. *Cotton*.—This is sown along with Korra, as mentioned above; but, in the southern part of the Cumbum Taluq, it is grown by itself. It is generally of an inferior quality. There are usually three pickings.

138. *Horse Gram* is the crop grown in the very poorest soils; wherever Sajja fails the land is ploughed up, and Horse Gram put in as a second crop.

139. *Paddy*.—There are three kinds of Paddy known in Markapur, and a 4th (Chenangi) in Cumbum. They are valued in the following order:—(1) *Sambava* or *Sanna vadlu* (fine Paddy), and (2) *Budama*, both six months' crops; (3) *Vankalu* which comes to maturity in four months; and (4) *Chenangi* reaped generally in about three. The seed is for the most part raised in beds, and the young shoots are transplanted after six weeks; but in a few localities it is sown broad-cast.

140. *Raggy*.—This grain is chiefly cultivated under wells, which water no small portion of the irrigated area of these Taluqs. It also finds a place under the ayacut of minor tanks, or wherever the supply is scanty, as it does not require so much water as Paddy.

141. *Indigo* is grown both in Dry land, as well as in Wet; besides being sometimes cultivated as a garden crop. If in Dry, the yield is only about two average sized bandy-loads; while in Wet there is a second cutting, and, the plant being larger, as many as six and seven cart-loads of the leaf are obtained; but the produce of dry land is considered preferable, as it produces more, and better, coloring matter.

142. *Sugar-cane and Betel leaf Gardens*.—Four months after Paddy has been reaped, the ground is ploughed up, and seeds of the Avisi tree (*agati Grandiflora*) sown in rows, to form a support for the Betel leaf creeper, which is put in after the Avisi plants have got a little start above ground. In the case of Sugar-cane, the soil is more highly manured, and the cuttings are put in about the same length of time after Paddy is off the ground.

143. A Betel garden, as might be expected, is the more valuable of the two; but it requires much more labor, having to be watered every four or five days; while Sugar-cane only has to be flooded once in eight or ten.

144. The Betel leaf creepers are taken down every six months, and the stems turned down into the ground to shoot up again more thickly than before. These gardens have also to be carefully enclosed with a strong fence, to protect them from the wind, which often plays havoc among the tall slender Avisi trees used for the supports. These trees are not allowed to grow above seven or eight feet in height.

145. Both crops come to maturity in about ten months, a Sugar-cane garden lasting from ten to twelve years in good soil; and about four in poor land; while the Betel gardens have to be moved to fresh localities every two years or so.

146. After Betel, Paddy or Sugar-cane is grown; and, after Sugar-cane, either Paddy or Raggy, when the land may be again cultivated with the above crops. The size of these gardens vary from half an acre to two acres.

147. Under the Cumbum Tank irrigation, I am told that Sugar-cane is continued on the same land much too long, and that consequently the plants are poor, and the Sugar manufactured from them inferior, and for the most part of a dark color.

148. The Sugar is manufactured in the same rough and ready way that is adopted by the natives in other Districts. There are no less than five sorts turned out in Cumbum; but in Turimella, Mundlapad, and other places only two the second sort being made from the inferior stalk. I have not been able to ascertain why this Sugar does not come up to the quality of that produced at Gurramcondah. Its inferiority consists in it lacking the granulation of the latter, it absorbs moisture more readily, and often becomes quite like a paste.

149. I annex a Statement showing the area occupied by each of the special products, Cotton, Indigo, and Sugar-cane, during the last eleven years, in these Taluqs, both on Government and Inam lands. Though the cultivation has varied according to demand, there is for the most part a steady and considerable advance under each head.

Taluk	GOVERNMENT LAND												INAMS											
	Indigo				Cotton				Sugar-cane				Indigo				Cotton				Sugar-cane			
	Cumbum		Markapur		Cumbum		Markapur		Cumbum		Markapur		Cumbum		Markapur		Cumbum		Markapur		Cumbum		Markapur	
	Area	Assessment	Area	Assessment	Area	Assessment	Area	Assessment	Area	Assessment	Area	Assessment	Area	Assessment	Area	Assessment	Area	Assessment	Area	Assessment	Area	Assessment	Area	Assessment
	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.
1272	568	5,297			717	624			246	2,789			245	1,985			632	907			106	1,190		
1273	739	6,412			1,948	2,151			189	2,241			251	2,060			1,921	2,875			89	1,067		
1274	292	1,918			2,309	2,668			207	2,201			187	919			1,946	2,823			96	1,144		
1275	460	4,641			3,307	2,227			268	2,964			145	1,620			2,350	2,206			153	1,729		
1276	231	2,078	126	290	2,140	2,128	2,712	1,617	108	1,183			113	841	39	49	1,001	1,062	1,365	935	46	511		
1277	436	3,735	276	429	3,061	2,538	2,666	1,787	243	2,764			104	979	504	700	2,182	2,525	1,571	1,204	88	969		
1278	776	5,432	1,231	847	2,246	2,137	2,889	1,947	189	2,179			207	1,632	141	54	1,578	1,396	1,454	1,087	85	989		
1279	634	2,982	1,208	1,504	2,304	2,552	3,603	2,237	182	2,387			345	1,243	211	262	1,807	2,385	2,577	1,731	64	784		
1280	1,793	7,865	630	1,633	1,971	2,156	3,463	2,173	218	3,521			899	2,882	211	535	1,779	2,559	1,965	1,325	161	1,647		
1281	967	5,129	953	1,227	2,814	2,601	4,036	2,619	477	5,357			680	4,268	216	273	2,704	2,928	2,480	2,017	225	2,495		
1282	1,466	7,444	1,166	1,620	2,633	2,193	4,241	2,794	416	4,574			993	6,172	419	636	2,470	2,599	2,172	1,680	163	1,203		

150. The low assessment on some of the land under Cotton, shows that this crop is often grown on poor soils, mixed, as has been already said,* with Korra. Indigo is chiefly grown on Wet

* Para. 135.

lands and Sugar-cane is essentially a Wet crop.

151. *Irrigation.*—The sources of irrigation existing in these Taluqs are of three descriptions ; viz., (1) Tanks, (2) Channels from Rivers and Hill streams, and (3) Wells. The number in each Taluq is given below :—

Taluqs.	TANKS.				CHANNELS FROM RIVERS AND HILL STREAMS.				WELLS.			
	Government.	Dasabandham.	Private.	Total.	Government.	Dasabandham.	Private.	Total.	Government and Hill.	Dasabandham.	Private.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cumbum.....	40	25	19	84	16	2	2	14	181	4	1,123	1,288
Markapur.....	33	31	65	131	...	...	7	7	235	5	1,577	1,817
Total....	75	56	84	215	10	2	9	21	416	9	2,640	3,165

152. The next Statement gives the area of Government and Inam land under the several Government Sources.

Taluqs.	Sources of Irrigation.	No. of works.	GOVERNMENT LAND.			Inam area.	Total area.
			Occupied area.	Unoccupied area.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cumbum.....	Tanks.....	65	5,846	824	6,670	4,321	10,991
	Channels.....	12	514	54	568	298	866
	Wells.....	185	656	106	772	282	1,054
	Total....	262	7,026	984	8,010	4,831	12,861
Markapur.....	Tanks.....	66	3,808	567	4,375	1,872	6,247
	Wells.....	240	1,161	98	1,259	126	1,385
	Total....	306	4,969	665	5,634	1,998	7,632
	Tanks.....	131	9,654	1,391	11,045	6,193	16,278
Total of both Taluqs.	Channels.....	12	514	54	568	298	866
	Wells.....	425	1,827	204	2,031	358	2,389
	Grand Total....	568	11,995	1,649	13,644	6,849	20,493

153. Lands under ruined Sources, hitherto entered as Wet in the Revenue Accounts, have now been transferred to Dry, and are not included in the above.

154. The following are the proposed changes in the Wet ayacut resulting from the examination on the ground made by this department, with reference to the Revision of Wet ayacuts in these Taluqs.

	Cumbum.	Markapur.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wet ayacut as registered in Revenue Accounts.....	12,861	7,632	20,493
Deduct transferred to Dry.....	1,985	331	2,316
Balance...	10,876	7,301	18,177
Add transferred from Dry to Wet.....	2,180	3,120	5,300
Remaining Wet ayacut.....	13,056	10,421	23,477

155. These proposals have not been submitted for the approval of the Revenue authorities in the usual B. Statements, as Mr. Puckle deemed it unnecessary to go into all these further details now, and thought it better to leave the disposal of the matter till the time of Settlement, when he considered that it would be sufficient to "adopt the Wet area then held on Putta as the ayacut of each particular work." The revision if carried out on his proposals, will vary considerably from that determined by the examinations on the ground, but the accounts based upon the latter, will no doubt be found very useful at this final adjustment of the Wet area.

156. At the time of the transfer of the old well lands to Dry in Fusli 1275, I find that some under Dasabandham Wells were inadvertently included with them. These have now been included in our proposed transfers from Dry to Wet, and the cases where they occur have been duly brought to the notice of the Collector, with a view to the error being rectified in the Revenue Accounts without waiting till the settlement is introduced.

157. Lands in the water-spread of Tanks, of which there is no small amount in these Taluqs, have also been treated by us as Wet. According to the proposals contained in the Returns sent in by the Classifiers and Head Classifiers who examined the ground the area shown under this head is 2,388 acres in the two Taluqs, but this is liable to correction and will no doubt require modifying when we go into particulars at the time of Settlement.

158. Similarly lands registered now as Dry, and which have been paying Teerwajasti for several years past, have likewise been adjusted under Wet. There is a large extent of this land in Markapur.

159. With the exception of the cases coming under the last paragraph, none of the transfers indicated above have been taken into account in calculating the financial results of the present proposals.

Taluqs.	Kurnam Area.	Survey. Area.
Cumbum.....	1428.61	1513.60
Markapur.....	728.24	874.55
Total.	2156.85	2388.15

160. The Dasabandham allowances for Tanks and Channels in these Taluqs have, in some cases, been granted in money remissions, as explained in para. 95; and will have to be continued hereafter in the same manner.

161. (1) *Tanks*.—By far the largest Tank is the one at Cumbum, which, when full, covers an area of more than 4* square miles, and irrigates no less than 4,370 acres of Government and 1,864 of Inam land—total 6,234 acres in fifteen villages. It has quite a history of its own, which I briefly give below as gathered from the document referred to in para. 57.

* The area demarcated as Tank bed is about 3 square miles but the extent of land cultivated within the water-spread represents upwards of 1,000 acres more.

162. The credit of conceiving the bold idea of forming such a noble reservoir, by throwing a dam across the narrow opening through which rushed the united waters of the Gundlacumma (or Gundicamma), Jampalair, and Nallavagu, is given to the Hindu sage Jamathagni, who is said to have had his hermitage on the banks of the Gundica river, which rises near the Gundla Brahmeswara Peak. He thought that it would form a fine appendage to the temple of Gundla Brahmeswaram, which he had built on one of the hills to the west, and dedicated to Siva.

163. When Gopanavadiya became Governor of Cumbum, he saw the infinite advantage which the people might derive from this Tank, and therefore set to work to enlarge the reservoir by adding to the embankment, and making other improvements, with a view to utilizing the water for purposes of irrigation. This is said to have called forth the indignation of Gundica, who appeared to Gopanavadiya in a dream, in the form of a Naiad, and remonstrated against her waters being thus spent up; the result of which she said, would be that her name would be soon forgotten. She required that two human lives should be sacrificed for her propitiation, and an escape formed, by means of which some of the water, at least, might find an exit; and thus she would be able to continue her course to her lord the Ocean.

164. Two shepherd brothers—named Pedda Cumbadu and Chinna Cumbadu—volunteered their lives for the purpose, on condition that two sluices should be constructed, and called after them; and that two villages should be similarly designated to commemorate their names, as a lasting remembrance of their great devotion in the cause of their country. Accordingly the sluice on the north was called after the elder brother, and that to the south after the younger; and the names of the two neighbouring villages—Sivarayasamudram and Bakkarayasamudram—were changed to Pedda and Chinna Cumbum. These villages were originally opposite the sluices bearing the corresponding names, but some years later they were devastated by a pestilential wind from the north, which caused great mortality both among men and cattle. The inhabitants, panic-stricken, deserted the villages and emigrated some little distance to the east, where they formed the now existing Settlement of Pedda Cumbum and Chinna Cumbum; the former being what is now known by the name of “Cumbum.”

165. At the same time that the above two sluices were built, a proper Calingula was formed at the gap to the north, called Nakkalagandi, where an opening had previously been made to allow for the escape of the surplus water.

166. The two main channels leading from the Pedda and Chinna Cumbadu sluices, still bear the names of Pedda and Chinna Kalava (great and little channels), the one irrigating lands to the north and the other to the south of the Gundlacumma. From these branch off in every direction a perfect net-work of smaller distributing channels.

167. By the above additions the circuit of the Tank was increased to some twelve miles.

168. After this came the wanton act of Narendra—already referred to—when the cutting of the embankment caused the greater part of the water to escape.

169. Nothing seems to have been done to close the breach for a long time—report says 50 years—when one Devalasani Varadarajama, the daughter of the then ruling power at Vizianagur, happening to pass through Cumbum on her way to join her husband at Vizianagram, determined to devote the whole of the large dowry which she carried with her, to the restoration of this magnificent work. Hence, the Tank is still called after her, *Varadarajama Cheruvu*. Owing however to the dishonesty of the parties to whom the work was entrusted, only a portion of the funds were spent for the purpose intended, and the bank was but partially restored.

170. Minor repairs were made at different times, but it was not until the reign of Nekanam Khan that things were brought to a satisfactory termination, as testified to by the inscription on a pillar put up in front of the Jumma Musjid, which was built by him.

171. He is said to have constructed the third sluice near the Calingula, which supplies water at a higher level to the lands to the east of Cumbum and finally unites with the Pedda Kalava.

172. A large upright slab of granite, now standing near the Calingula, bears two Persian inscriptions (one in relief)—dated respectively Hejira 1102 and 1193—both of which ascribe the formation of the above channel to Nawab Ali Raja Khan, and express a hope that the extension of cultivation will result in the people of Cumbum being able to live wholly on Rice instead of Cholum, and that the wealth of the country may become equal to that of Cashmere!

173. A later Telugu inscription on a stone lying in front of one of the small temples on the Tank bund, confirms the story of the partial restoration of the Tank by Varadarajama, and its completion by Mahomed Ashroff; adding that some further repairs were made to the northern sluice in May 1852, under the directions of Major Roberts, Civil Engineer of the 2nd Division.

174. There are two other large slabs with Persian inscriptions upon them, at either extremity of the embankment: but notwithstanding all my endeavours, I was not able to get them deciphered.

175. The only other Tanks of any consequence in the Cumbum Taluk are, the one at Kakarla, a little north of the Cumbum Reservoir; and two at Komaravol: while in Markapur, none but those of Markapur, Dorud, Baddivid, and Yerrakondapalem, deserve any notice. Though the water spread of some others may seem great, they are very shallow, and the area irrigated by them is therefore less than might be expected.

176. (2) *Channels from Rivers and Hill Streams.*—These Channels are all in the Cumbum Taluk, and are supplied from rough stone dams thrown across the Gundlacumma, Jampalair, Sagilair and southern Yannamalai. Besides having ayacuts of their own, some of them also form supply channels to Tanks. These remarks refer to Government sources. The private ones are generally very insignificant, and are not carefully kept up.

177. (3) *Wells.* These are of two kinds, viz. Doruvu wells, which are situated on the banks of rivers or other streams of sufficient importance to be considered Government sources; and Itifak wells, or such as lie within the prescribed limits (10 yards) of any Government sources, whether stream or Tank. All wells situated in the midst of wet cultivation or adjoining wet fields, in such a manner as mainly to derive their supply from the existence of the Government source by percolation, are also included under the head of Itifak, as laid down in Board's Proceedings of 23rd October, 1873, No. 2,169. These wells have a fair supply when there is none elsewhere, and the ryots are obliged to acknowledge that they do manifestly benefit from their proximity to Government irrigation.

178. Doruvu wells on the banks of the Gundlacumma in the Markapur Taluk cost a good deal, on account of the banks being very high, and the ground in many places very false. In consideration of this additional expense, and the great labor attendant on lifting the water to such a height, I have endeavoured to deal leniently with the lands under them by rating them lowly.

179. A much larger number of Doruvu wells existed at one time, but some have been damaged, and several have disappeared entirely, from the erosion of the banks at the places where they stood, while others have been rendered useless by the silting up of the pools in the river bed, from which they used to derive their supply of water. Notwithstanding all these drawbacks, it is a remarkable fact that little or nothing has been done to extend this system of irrigation for which there are many facilities in places where a comparatively small expenditure would suffice. Want of capital is no doubt, from what I could ascertain, the great difficulty; but I am afraid no little blame is to be attributed to the ryots' reluctance to undertake the additional labor that such cultivation involves. I think that, if anything, the cultivators here are more backward in this respect than in most places, and that where they find they can manage to live on with a minimum of trouble they do not care, as a rule, to exert themselves to better their position.

180. All this may be owing a good deal to the hopeless extent to which the ryots are already involved with the money lenders, and to the hard terms the latter demand for further advances. As however Government are now willing to help the ryots with funds, when necessary, under the Land Improvement Act, I trust the day is not far distant when we may hope to see them benefitting by these generous offers, and I venture to express a hope that the relief which the proposed settlement will afford, in adjusting some of the unduly high rates that many of the landholders have hitherto been paying, will stimulate them to greater exertions, and rouse in them a desire to rid themselves as soon as possible of the cruel bondage which they have been under to the money lenders—a bondage which has been detrimental not only to their own happiness, but the prosperity of the country at large.

181. These Doruvu wells, I may remark, are the Kolmotos referred to in N. Gopalakistamma Chetty's report on Markapur. He proposed that the lands under them should be transferred to Dry, but to this Mr. Minchin demurred,* saying that the "use of the Government water is so valuable to the cultivators that even when raised by artificial means it can easily be paid for at the low Wet rates which he proposed."

182. A reduction of 1 Rupee per acre will be made, as in the Budwail, Sidhout and Pullampet Taluqs, on all lands under wells, and those irrigated by baling, to compensate for the expense incurred in lifting the water; and in the case of the former the charge will be a consolidated rate for two crops. The lands irrigated by baling are invariably more favorably situated than those under wells, and do not therefore appear to require the same concession as the latter with reference to remission of second crop assessment.

183. *Tanks handed over to villagers at special rates, and private sources.*—Ruined Tanks have been made over to the ryots in these Taluqs on special rates varying from Rupees 2 to Rs. 3-4-6 per acre. These rates will be continued in our Settlement on the tract originally granted on these terms, and, as has been proposed in Ouddapah, all additional cultivation charged for at the ordinary Dry rates.

184. In our late examination of Wet ayacuts in these Taluqs, I adopted with the Collector's sanction, the following general rules for the treatment of Private Tanks; and think the same might be followed in the case of Private Channels, some of which, though drawing water from a Government Source, have hitherto been only paying Dry assessment

(1) When the Tank did not interfere with any Government source, the land under it was treated as Dry.

(2) When the Tank received its supply from any stream or channel that usually flowed on to a Government work, the land under it was classed as Wet.

185. *Improvement and extension of Irrigation works.*—Captain Taylor, lately Acting District Engineer at Kurnool, when holding a similar appointment

in this District some years ago, commenced a scheme for diverting the water of the Sagilair above Giddalur, and carrying it by a channel northwards, past Timmaparam Agraharam and Racherla, and thus into the stream which flows into the Cumbum Tank; but nothing was done beyond making a few excavations here and there in the neighbourhood of Giddalur.

186. I should not think any such addition to the present supply channels to the large Tank were necessary, as already the volume of water that it receives is so great that a very considerable extent of land belonging to the villages of Bogol and Lingapuram, above the Tank, are yearly submerged, the water sometimes coming very nearly up to the sites of both villages. In the late examination made by our men with reference to the proposed revision of Wet ayacuts, no less than 542 acres in Bogol and 322 in Lingapuram have been registered as waterspread belonging to the Cumbum Tank. The greater part of this is immemorial occupation, and will I think have to be treated exceptionally, to such extent as may not practically interfere with the Tank. They are invariably cultivated after the water in the Tank has subsided, and they are the best Dry lands in the neighbourhood. I was anxious while in that neighbourhood to go over the ground with the Head Assistant Collector and Tahsildar in order to settle something about these lands, but they could not manage to spare the time. Mr. Farmer promised to see the place and come to some decision with the Tahsildar as soon as possible, but I have not yet heard that he has done so. I think perhaps the Engineer Department might be consulted in the matter and the subject more fully discussed and satisfactorily disposed of in communication with the Revenue authorities and villagers at time of Settlement.

187. I do not know whether it would be deemed advisable to lower the level of the Calingula as it may be said that the present supply of water is already insufficient to irrigate the whole ayacut under the Tank as there is a large extent of waste. Much might however be done to remedy this state of things by a more careful expenditure of the water. The flow from the sluices does not appear to be properly regulated, and, owing to the want of the necessary shutters to the side channels, the ryots told me they had to stop the water by stuffing straw and bushes with earth into the openings. This is of course quite inadequate to prevent the unnecessary escape of water, and I was often struck with the large stream, which was continually flowing into the Gundlacumma, which receives the drainage of all the lands below the Tank. The minor channels, not to say anything of the three main ones, are not kept in anything like good repair; and it would appear that there is a very insufficient staff to look after the distribution of the water and see that none is wasted.

188. This subject has, I understand, lately engaged the attention of the Revenue and Engineer officers; and while I was at Cumbum last year, Mr. Farmer was preparing a report, with sketches, showing what improvements could be made.

189. The following Statement which I got from the Tahsildar, shows how much of the Government area of 4,370 acres hitherto registered as the ayacut

under the Tank, has been under occupation during the last ten years, and what extent of additional land has been yearly irrigated and charged with Teerwajasti.

Fuslis.	Extent of Ayacut under occupation.	Extent of other land irrigated by the tank and paying Teerwajasti.	Total irrigated area.
1274	3,800	248	4,048
1275	3,766	282	4,048
1276	3,940	262	4,202
1277	3,776	219	3,995
1278	3,666	217	3,883
1279	3,617	246	3,863
1280	3,711	232	3,943
1281	3,633	239	3,872
1282	3,518	243	3,761
1283	3,409	80	3,480

190. According to the ayacut Revision accounts prepared by the Classifiers of this Department, it is only proposed to retain 3,173 acres as the area under this source; but I expect that when the matter is gone into more carefully at the time of Settlement, such extensive modifications will not be found necessary.

191. A much more easy way of increasing the supply of the Cumbum Tank than the cutting of the channel from the Sagilair, referred to in para. 185, if it should be thought that something of the kind is necessary, would be to divert the stream which flows into the Kakarla Tank by the valley to the south, which I understand is quite practicable.

192. N. Gopalakistamma Chetty in his Report already referred* to, mentions several irrigation works which he thought might, with advantage, be carried out in the Markapur Taluq, but only two of these—relating to the improvement of the supply to the Markapur and Dupad Tanks—are referred to by the Engineer officers to show that they are not feasible. The others they evidently considered were either quite impracticable or not worth considering.

193. Another scheme which Mr. Minchin speaks of in para. 27 of his letter of the 29th August, 1864, No. 145, does not seem either to have secured the support of the Engineer Department; but Captain Taylor is very full of an extensive work which he recommended in 1869 should be undertaken near the village of Mumadivaram, in the south-east corner of the Markapur Taluq, where "the Gundlacumma passes through a mountain gorge." It would appear to lie at the spot where the Kandlair, coming down from the north, joins the Gundlacumma; and the drainage area, Captain Taylor says, would be nearly 3,500 square miles.

"A bund here, 600 yards wide and 80 feet high, would give a reservoir 25 miles long and 15 broad." This would immerse a large extent of country, a good part of it possibly land belonging to the Darisi Division of the Venkatagiri Zemindary. "The return," Captain Taylor estimated, "would be probably 30 lacs of Rupees or at least 30 per cent. on outlay." The land to be watered by this immense Tank is all situated in the Vinukonda Taluq of the Kistna District.

194. With such a large surface of hill drainage, and the natural facilities which the configuration of the country here affords for forming numerous tanks of almost any size, it seems a pity that something should not be done to try and store water, even in small quantities, wherever this is possible, especially in a tract where, as explained by Mr. Minchin, "the soil, which under Dry cultivation produces the most scanty crops, is admirably suited for irrigation." The advantages to be derived by an outlay of Government money on such works in a locality like this, is not, I think, to be estimated in the way that the Engineer Department are inclined to look at it, viz., in the light of the percentage that will be forthcoming on the outlay. The indirect benefit that Government would and must derive from the improved condition of the ryots should rather be considered, and I am sure that a judicious expenditure of funds in promoting Wet cultivation will go very far to attract settlers and capitalists. It is, I think, a case more to be taken in hand by the local Revenue officers than by the Engineer Department, and I doubt not but that the former would be able to get the ryots to take an active part in forwarding any projects that might be proposed, by giving their labor *gratis*, for they are, as a rule, too poor to furnish any funds.

195. From what I learnt in different places I fear that the state of affairs has not improved since Gopalakistamma Chetty complained in 1864, that a great many of the Tanks were "in very bad repair." The ryots are also as fond as ever of ploughing up and cultivating large portions of the waterspread. This has of course caused the Tanks to silt up, but in our revision of Wet ayacuts we have transferred all these lands to Wet, with a view to obliging the ryots to relinquish them, in order that they may be transferred to the right head of Poramboke, unless they are willing to pay the higher rate of assessment. With a view not to delay these adjustments till the time of settlement, I have addressed the Collector to see whether he is willing to introduce the changes now, the Head Assistant having expressed himself quite prepared to carry them out if the former approved. This will have the additional advantage of drawing the attention of the ryots to the subject at once, so that they may be better able to appeal early, where necessary, for I have too often found that they are so apathetic that it is not until they are called upon really to pay up the higher wet assessment that they begin to open their eyes to the state of things, and so appeals are continually coming in long after settlement.

196. *Grouping of villages.*—We now come to the important subject of grouping the villages, and these I will speak of under Dry and Wet separately as they have to be treated differently, according to their respective merits under each head.

197. *Dry grouping.*—There is a tract of superior soil in the middle of the Cumbum Taluq situated in 8 villages, and these I propose forming into the first group. Twenty-one villages lying in the valley to the south of Cumbum, and about Cumbum itself, contain very poor soils and have therefore been placed in the third group; while the remaining forty-one form the second group in this Taluq.

198. In Markapur only thirteen villages in the south-east corner of the Taluq, comprising a stretch of fair cotton soil have been classed in the second group; while the bulk of the Taluq has, as might be expected from its poor nature, come under the third and last class. The villages of Gamnepalli, Velagalapaya, Nallagunta, Cherlopalli and some others situated in the narrow valleys to the west of the Taluq have very good soils; but considering that they are difficult of access, are very feverish, and suffer from the ravages of wild animals, I have made no distinction but have classed them also in the lowest group. The villages in the valleys in the Cumbum Taluq running up into the Nallanallas, are much more accessible and do not at all require the same concession.

199. *Wet grouping.*—In wet I have also formed three groups. The first comprises the villages with really good sources of irrigation, viz., channels from the Gundlacumma and Sagilair, and irrigation from the Cumbum Tank except in the case of four villages situated at a distance from the Tank and indifferently supplied. The second applies to ordinary Tanks of fair size; whilst the third includes all the minor sources. Where there is an inferior source in a village as well as a superior one, due allowance has been made by reducing the lands under the former a sort, which is equivalent to rating the lands under that source a group lower.

200. The subjoined table exhibits the grouping both in Dry and Wet in each Taluq; and the position of these groups is shown in the sketches accompanying this Report as Appendices G 1 and 2.

Taluqs.	DRY.					WET.				
	1st Group.	2nd Group.	3rd Group.	Villages containing no Dry.	Total.	1st Group.	2nd Group.	3rd Group.	Villages containing no Wet.	Total.
Cumbum.	8	41	21	2	72	14	41	10	7	72
Markapur.	...	13	56	...	69	...	22	27	20	69
Total...	8	54	77	2	141	14	63	37	27	141

201. Before I leave this subject I should like to mention a circumstance which came to my notice while discussing this part of my proposals with the villagers. It strongly proves the truth of what has been said more than once, that

the ryot can, and will, exert himself to make more out of the soil by industrious husbandry when it becomes absolutely necessary for him to do so to meet a higher rate of assessment that may have been fixed on it.

202. All the villagers, together with the Tahsildar and the Revenue Inspector, maintained that there was one village (Narava) that was far superior to all the others in the Cumbum Taluq, and they thought it ought to be classed higher than any. The ryots of the village itself agreed that the lands were by no means good—the usual cry—but they could not deny that they were in the habit of getting a second dry crop off a great many of their fields, while nowhere else in the Taluq was such a thing known.

203. They pleaded however, that the old assessment was very heavy, and here was the real secret. Some of the lands were rated as high as Rs. 9-8-3 per acre, the average Dry rate on the whole village being more than Rupees 5 the acre; while in the two highest villages adjoining (Kongalaxid and Giddalur) the highest Dry rates were Rupees 4-6-0 and Rupees 5-4-0 respectively, and the averages Rupees 2-4-7 and Rupees 2-1-2. I could see no real difference in the soils of all three villages myself, beyond the higher rated ones being perhaps a little better manured, and the Tahsildar afterwards admitted that he thought they must be all equally good though the villagers maintained that there was a difference, the Narava people for the most part forbearing to give an opinion at all. The Giddalur ryots expressed their willingness to exchange lands with those of Narava; but the latter seemed by no means desirous of giving them up, unless the present high rates were to be continued, in which case they saw no hopes of clearing off their present debts. They were not a little delighted on my assuring them that the Settlement Dry rates would certainly not be anything like so high.

204. There is comparatively very little waste in the village except relinquished Inams which here, as in other places in these Taluqs, have been unduly highly assessed and have therefore been thrown up by the Inamdars.

205. Narava is one of the villages in which the proportion of Inam land is very large, being nearly three times as much as the Government area; but as these lands too are very highly assessed, the average Dry rate on the whole village including Government and Inam land is Rupees 4-10-8 per acre.

206. There is a great deal of truth I think in what has been said about the cultivator or the soil in this country having on the whole a very easy time of it, for while others work for their livelihood all the year round, he, for at least six months if not more,—except where he goes in for much Wet cultivation and gardening—leads an idle life, lounging about the village Choultry and gossiping with his neighbours; and when he is busy cultivating his land it is often done in the most slovenly manner. The slight improvement in this respect which is met with in the Cuddapah ryots has not yet reached the tract of country now reported on.

207. *Standard Crops.*—The following Statement exhibits the percentages of the several crops in each Taluq in Fusli 1282 as taken from the table given in para.

Crops.	PERCENTAGES.		
	Cumbum.	Markapur.	On the whole.
<i>Dry.</i>			
1. Jonna	25	7	17
2. Sajja	14	27	21
3. Araka	8	9	8
4. Variga	6	6	6
5. Korra	21	25	23
6. Cotton	4	5	5
7. Horse Gram	14	16	15
8. Minor Crops	5	5	5
Total... ..	100	100	100
<i>Wet.</i>			
1. Paddy	47	34	41
2. Raggy	31	42	36
3. Indigo	15	15	15
4. Minor Crops	7	9	8
Total... ..	100	100	100

208. *Dry standards.*—In Dry Jonna is the grain most extensively grown in Cumbum; and in Markapur Sajja. Korra and Horse Gram are found to a large extent in both Taluqs. Araka, Variga, Cotton and the minor crops together make up 23 and 25 per cent. in Cumbum and Markapur respectively.

209. Cotton as in all previous Settlements must be classed with the more valuable products, Jonna and Sajja; and Araka and Variga with Korra and Horse Gram. As the minor crops comprise the grains chiefly mixed with Jonna and Sajja, as well as the valuable crops of Wheat, Bengal Gram, Gingelly and Castor Oil seed, they may very well be all put with the first named.

210. Jonna and Korra then being taken as the representative crops, as

in the neighbouring Taluqs of Budwail, Sidhont and Pullampet, the distribution of the others under these heads will stand as follows :—

	PERCENTAGES.		
	Cambum.	Markapur.	On the whole.
Jonna	28	7	37
Sajja... ..	14	27	21
Cotton	4	5	5
Minor Crops	5	5	5
Superior Crops ...	51	44	48
Korra	21	23	22
Horse Gram	14	16	15
Arika	8	9	8
Variga	6	6	6
Inferior Crops ...	49	56	47

211. As might be expected the proportions of the more valuable crops is lower in Markapur, where the poorer soils predominate.

212. I propose taking Jonna as the standard crop for the Regar series, (Classes III, IV and V) as was done universally in Kurnool Proper, Patukonda, Koilkuntla and the adjoining Taluqs in the Caddapah District ; and for the Red series I think I shall be justified in adopting half Jonna and half Korra, as Major Stuart did in the neighbouring Taluqs, which in many ways are very similar to these. In doing so we are dealing very liberally with these poor soils as compared with what was taken in Nellore.

213. *Wet standard*.—Paddy must, as a matter of course, be adopted under this head, and as usual we have taken the average of the two sorts.

214. *Grain values*.—The number of experiments made by our Department to ascertain the out-turn of produce per acre on the different descriptions of soils, in each of these Taluqs, is 1183, viz., 160 in Jonna, 233 in Sajja, 566 in Korra, and 224 in Paddy. The majority were made in 1866, when our parties were working in the Taluqs; but in 1865 and in five subsequent years, (1867-71-72-73 and 74) a few men were specially detached to make additional kyles, and the result of all is given in Appendices H 1, 2, 3 and 4. Though Sajja has not been taken as a representative crop, I have thought it better to include it in the above Statements, as it is a grain so largely grown, and a good many kyles were made in it.

215. The following Abstract gives the result of the said kyles, together with the figures which the Tahsildars and Villagers have quoted as their opinions regarding a fair out-turn; and with them I show the Grain values which I pro-

pose to adopt. The Tahsildars' and Villagers' quotations are, as usual, very much below the mark and often very conflicting.

Class & Soil.	JONNA.										KORRA.										PADDY.													
	Villagers' opinion.			Tahsildars' opinion.			Experiments of Produce.				Grain values proposed.			Villagers' opinion.			Tahsildars' opinion.			Experiments of Produce.				Grain values proposed.										
	Cumbrum.	Marhapur.	Marhapur.	Cumbrum.	Marhapur.	Marhapur.	Average.	1st Group.	2nd Group.	3rd Group.	Cumbrum.	Marhapur.	Marhapur.	Average.	1st Group.	2nd Group.	3rd Group.	Cumbrum.	Marhapur.	Marhapur.	Good.	Middling.	Bad.	1st Group.	2nd Group.	3rd Group.								
I.	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	34
II.	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	34
III.	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	34
IV.	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	34
V.	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	34
VI.	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	34
VII.	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	34
VIII.	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	34

216. The next table compares my proposals with the Grain values adopted for Pattikonda, and those which Major Stuart fixed for the three southern Taluqs adjoining these.

Class and Sort.	JONNA.												KORRA.												PADDY.											
	Adopted for Pattikonda.						Proposed for Bud-wail, Sidhout and Cumbum and Markapur.						Proposed for Bud-wail, Sidhout and Pullampett.						Proposed for Bud-wail, Sidhout and Pullampett.						Proposed for Cumbum and Markapur.											
	1st Group.	2nd Group.	3rd Group.	4th Group.	1st Group.	2nd Group.	3rd Group.	1st Group.	2nd Group.	3rd Group.	4th Group.	1st Group.	2nd Group.	3rd Group.	1st Group.	2nd Group.	3rd Group.	1st Group.	2nd Group.	3rd Group.	1st Group.	2nd Group.	3rd Group.	1st Group.	2nd Group.	3rd Group.	1st Group.	2nd Group.	3rd Group.							
II.	1 150	1 400	1 600	1 800	2 000	2 200	1 150	1 400	1 600	1 800	2 000	2 200	1 150	1 400	1 600	1 800	2 000	2 200	1 150	1 400	1 600	1 800	2 000	2 200	1 150	1 400	1 600	1 150	1 400	1 600						
III.	1 360	320	300	400	350	280	340	280	250	300	240	210	1 360	320	300	400	350	280	340	280	250	300	240	210	1 360	320	300	400	350	280						
IV.	1 280	240	230	300	250	210	180	300	240	180	150	100	1 280	240	230	300	250	210	180	300	240	180	150	100	1 280	240	230	300	250	210						
V.	1 200	150	150	220	180	150	125	240	180	150	100	90	1 200	150	150	220	180	150	125	240	180	150	100	90	1 200	150	150	220	180	150						
VI.	1 200	130	150	220	180	150	125	240	180	150	100	90	1 200	130	150	220	180	150	125	240	180	150	100	90	1 200	130	150	220	180	150						
VII.	1 220	220	250	240	220	200	240	200	240	200	180	80	1 220	220	250	240	220	200	240	200	180	80	70	150	160	1 220	220	250	240	220	200					
VIII.	1 100	160	160	100	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	160	160	100	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	160	160	100	120	120						
IX.	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120						
X.	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120						
XI.	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120						
XII.	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120						
XIII.	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120						
XIV.	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120						
XV.	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120						
XVI.	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120						
XVII.	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120						
XVIII.	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120						
XIX.	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120						
XX.	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120						
XXI.	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120						
XXII.	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120						
XXIII.	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120						
XXIV.	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120						
XXV.	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120						
XXVI.	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120						
XXVII.	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120						
XXVIII.	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120						
XXIX.	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120						
XXX.	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120						
XXXI.	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120						
XXXII.	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120						
XXXIII.	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120						
XXXIV.	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120						
XXXV.	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120						
XXXVI.	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120						
XXXVII.	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120						
XXXVIII.	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120						
XXXIX.	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120						
XL.	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120						
XLI.	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120						
XLII.	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120						
XLIII.	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120						
XLIV.	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120						
XLV.	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120						
XLVI.	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120						
XLVII.	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120						
XLVIII.	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120	80	100	120	120	100	80	1 100	100	100	140	120	120						
XLIX.	1 100	100	100	140	12																															

217. My proposals for Jonna may at first sight appear high taken with Major Stuart's figures; but a comparison will show that the result of the experiments made here gives a higher outturn, and this is accounted for by the greater expenditure in manuring, which will be spoken of when we come to discuss the subject of cultivation expenses.

218. In Korra the difference is not so great, and by the addition of the third sort under each description of soil in the red series to which this grain applies, I have been able to allow for a more gradual fall than Major Stuart could

219. In Paddy the valuations are decidedly moderate, and will, I think, be found to be very fair.

220. In the present calculations it will be observed that there is a steady gradation in the sorts, as well as in the groups, which I have endeavoured to work out with a view to adopting the sliding scale of rates which Mr. Puckle found of such advantage in the south, and which I must say that, in the introduction of my past proposals, I have more than once wished that I had.

221. *Commutation rates.*—Although these Taluqs belonged to the Cuddapah District up to the year 1859 (Fasli 1269-70) I have, as in the case of Pattikonda, taken the prices of Kurnool for the series of twenty years—Fasli 1255-74—fixed by Government to be adopted as the data in determining the commutation rate; and I have shown in Appendix I, the prices of each Taluq, side by side with those of the District in the usual form.

222. Price lists are only procurable for the last ten years of the twenty for the Cumbum Taluq, and for seventeen for Markapur; while in Korra only fifteen are forthcoming for the District. For comparison, therefore, I give in the subjoined Abstract the Taluq averages with those of the District for the corresponding number of years in each case, as well as the District averages for the whole series of twenty years for Jonna and Paddy, and fifteen for Korra.

	JONNA.		KORRA.		PADDY, 1ST AND 2ND SORT AVERAGE.	
	No. of years.	Averages.	No. of years.	Averages.	No. of years.	Averages.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cumbum.....	10	167	6	128	10	140½
District.....	10	182	6	116	10	164
Markapur.....	17	146	13	82	17	134
District.....	17	155	13	102	17	138½
District Fasli 1255-74.....	20	145	15	97½	20	133

223. I have here also, as in Pattikonda, taken the average of the whole year, instead of those of the ryots, selling months. Not only have I done so because there seems to be an advantage in basing the propositions now made on data which have already been accepted as fair for another portion of the same District, but on account of the doubts I have as to whether the figures given as the ryots' selling prices are *bona-fide* such. Looking at the entries in the price list—Appendix I—it will be observed that, when the averages of the whole year vary, those shown for the ryots' selling months are often put down as the same for several years running, sometimes in a round sum; the natural inference is that they do not represent the actual prices of the period, but were merely inserted at a guess

in order that the items should not be left blank. In Cumbum under Jonna and Korra, where alone the figures appear to be pretty reliable, the one gives the average of the selling months rather higher than that of the whole year, while the other is somewhat lower. As a rule, taking the figures in different price lists for a series of years, I think that the difference will be found very trifling, and not such as would affect the general calculation based on either one or the other.

224. From the figures in the above Statement it will be seen that though, as a rule, the prices in both Taluqs are lower than the District averages; they are not, except in the case of Korra in Markapur, below the averages of the series of years on which the commutation rate has to be fixed.

225. The lowness of the average against Korra in Markapur, is clearly due to the untrustworthiness of the quotations given; as this grain in the price lists already adverted to, is entered at the same figure for four years consecutively—Fasli 1267 to 1270—whereas there was evidently a general rise during that period.

226. The District averages for Korra for the 15 years—Rupees 97½—appears also unduly low; and, considering that the prices of four out of the five years that are wanting would appear to have been decidedly above 100 Rupees, I do not think I shall be acting unfairly in taking the higher figure of 102 Rupees entered as the thirteen years, average in the above Statement.

Fasli.	CUMBUM.			MARKAPUR.		
	Jonna.	Korra.	Paddy.	Jonna.	Korra.	Paddy.
1275	268	186	270	266	169	241
1276	343	199	281	281	181	252
1277	215	125	200	200	123	186
1278	172	141	203	162	107	153
1279	160	100	187	160	108	160
1280	173	131	174	155	106	158
1281	151	104	186	137	108	135
1282	151	113	231	151	104	154
1283	212	126	230	179	121	202
Total	1,845	1,225	1,971	1,691	1,127	1,641
Averages.	205	136	219	188	125	152
Proposed rates.	145	102	133	145	102	133

227. I give in the margin the Taluqwar prices for the last nine years, subsequent to the twenty taken as our standard. Though there is a slight falling off from Fasli 1277, the tendency is again to rise; and in only one or two solitary cases, do the figures fall below those that I propose to adopt.

228. Making the necessary deductions for merchants' profits, the commutation rates will be as follows:—

Jonna. Rs. 145—Rs. 20 for merchants' profits @ 13½ per cent. = Rs. 125.
 Korra. „ 102— „ 12 do. @ 12 do. = „ 90.
 Paddy. „ 133— „ 13 do. @ 10 do. = „ 120.

229. The allowances made for Jonna and Paddy, are the same as those taken for Pattikonda. Korra did not enter into the calculations there but I have allowed the same for it and Paddy as Major Stuart did, and I do not think I have

dealt unduly hard in allowing only 13½ per cent. for Jonna instead of the 15 he adopted, as the result still makes the commutation rate so much below what he recommended.

230. *Cultivation expenses. Dry.*—The particulars of the cultivation expenses as given by the ryots are very conflicting; the one item of “cost of Bullocks” per acre varying from 6 annas and 5 pies in one quotation to Rs. 2-8-0 in another. As I see no reason why the charge should be higher here than in the adjoining Taluqs of Budwail, Sidhout, and Pullampett, which are similarly situated, I have adopted the rate taken there. It is somewhat higher than that fixed for Pattikonda. For “cost of agricultural implements” I have taken the average of the ryots' rates, and though rather below the figure fixed for Budwail, &c., it may be considered quite fair, as there are greater facilities here for obtaining wood from the thick forests of the Nallamallas close by. “Wages of servants” and “price of labor” are lower than for Budwail, &c., on account of prices here being lower, and therefore labor cheaper. “Cost of seed” for the same reason is less, but higher than in Pattikonda where this item seems to have been rather lowly rated. The ryots all maintain that “manure” is a large item in their expenditure, while they allow nothing for “Grain for bullocks” during the ploughing season. I have entered 12 annas under the former head, which though less than the average resulting from the ryots' quotations, is higher than the amount calculated for in the case of either Budwail or Pattikonda; and I have added four annas for “Grain for Bullocks.”

231. The total of these expenses comes to Rupees 4-8-6 per acre, against Rs. 4-9-10 in Pattikonda, and Rs. 4-15-9 in Budwail, &c. For ready reference, I give in the margin the items under each head for these several Taluqs. These are the figures taken for the best clayey Regar lands (III—

APPENDIX K-1.

Items.	Pattikonda.			Budwail, &c.			Cumbum, &c.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Value of Bullocks	0	10	0	0	11	1	0	11	1
Agricultural implements	0	11	0	0	6	11	0	6	1
Wages of Servants	1	3	2	1	4	9	1	3	2
Cost of Seed	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	0
Price of labor	1	4	10	1	6	6	1	2	8
Value of manure	0	8	2	0	9	1	0	12	0
Grain for Bullocks	0	8	8	0	7	4	0	4	0
Total	4	9	10	4	15	9	4	8	6

1) from which we always start, making suitable allowances for the poorer soils.

232. The Nellore figures are, I find, very much lower for the Sub-Division Taluqs of that District, which approach nearest to this tract, being only Rs. 2-14-7 for Jonna, in III—1; while, in the Kistna District, Mr. Wilson fixed Rs. 5-3-8 for the first group villages, Rs. 5-2-0 for the second, and Rs. 5-0-4 for the third.

233. We could not well take less than the foregoing figures, while I think there is good reason for fixing a lower sum than that taken for Budwail, &c.

234. *Wet.*—The above remarks with reference to the cultivation expenses adopted in Dry apply equally to those taken for Wet: except that I have calculated the same amount for “seed” as in Pattikonda. The marginal Statement shows the same particulars under this head for the several Taluqs, as given above for Dry. The total is below Budwail, &c., but greater than for Pattikonda, owing to the higher “Price of Bullocks” and “Cost of manure”—which latter item I have also allowed for the poor soils where Major Stuart did not.

APPENDIX K-2.

Items.	Pattikonda.			Budwail, &c.			Cumbum, &c.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Value of Bullocks	2	8	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
Agricultural implements	0	13	6	0	12	0	0	10	0
Wages of Servants	4	8	0	5	0	0	4	8	0
Cost of Seed	0	12	0	1	0	0	0	12	0
Price of labor	5	10	7	6	0	0	5	2	0
Value of manure	2	0	0	2	8	0	2	12	0
Total.....	16	4	1	18	4	0	16	12	0

235. Mr. Wilson's expenses on the same description of soil. Loamy Regar (IV—1) is Rupees 12-10-0 and those adopted in Nellore, Rupees 10-8-3.

236. *Money Rates.*—Having thus explained upon what data I have fixed the standard crops, Grain values, commutation rates, and cultivation expenses proposed to be adopted, I now annex a table of the rates resulting from the application of all these for each description of soils in the three groups in Dry and three in Wet, into which the several villages have been divided. The details showing how they have been arrived at are given in Appendices L—1, 2, 3 and M—1, 2, 3.

Dry.								Wet.															
Class and sort.		1st Group.		2nd Group.		3rd Group.		Class and sort.		1st Group.		2nd Group.		3rd Group.									
II	1	}	3	8	3	0	2	4	II	1	}	9	8	8	8	7	8						
II	2		3	0	2	4	1	8	II	2		8	8	7	8	6	8						
III	1		2	4	1	8	1	0	III	1		7	8	6	8	5	8						
IV	1	}	2	4	1	8	1	0	III	2	}	7	8	6	8	5	8						
III	2								3	4								1	8	1	0	IV	2
IV	2								1	8								1	0	0	12	IV	3
V	1	}	1	8	1	4	1	0	VI	1	}	6	8	5	8	4	8						
VI	1								1	8								1	4	1	0	VII	1
VI	2								1	4								1	0	0	12	III	3
VII	1	}	1	4	1	0	0	12	VI	1	}	5	8	4	8	3	8						
VII	2								2	4								1	8	1	0	V	2
VIII	1								3	4								1	8	1	0	VII	2
IV	3	}	1	0	0	12	0	8	VIII	1	}	4	8	3	8	2	8						
V	2								2	4								1	8	1	0	V	3
VI	3								3	4								1	8	1	0	III	4
VII	1	}	0	12	0	8	0	4	V	2	}	3	8	3	8	2	8						
V	3								3	4								1	8	1	0	VI	3
VII	3								3	4								1	8	1	0	VII	3
VIII	3	}	0	8	0	4	0	4	VIII	2	}	3	8	3	8	2	0						
VIII	3								3	4								1	8	1	0	V	3
																						VIII	3

237. The next Statement compares these rates with those adopted in Kurnool Proper, and in Pattikonda; and those proposed for the three neighbouring Taluqs of Budwail, Sidhout and Pullampet.

Class and Sort.	Wet.												Dry.											
	Kurnool Proper.			Pattikonda.			Budwail, Sidhout and Pullampet.			Cumbum and Marajpet.			Pattikonda Taluq.			Kurnool Proper.			Pattikonda Taluq.			Budwail, Sidhout and Pullampet.		
II 1	9	8	8	9	8	8	9	8	8	9	8	8	9	8	8	9	8	8	9	8	8	9	8	8
II 2	8	8	7	8	8	7	8	8	7	8	8	7	8	8	7	8	8	7	8	8	7	8	8	7
III 1	7	8	6	7	8	6	7	8	6	7	8	6	7	8	6	7	8	6	7	8	6	7	8	6
III 2	7	8	6	7	8	6	7	8	6	7	8	6	7	8	6	7	8	6	7	8	6	7	8	6
IV 1	6	8	5	6	8	5	6	8	5	6	8	5	6	8	5	6	8	5	6	8	5	6	8	5
IV 2	6	8	5	6	8	5	6	8	5	6	8	5	6	8	5	6	8	5	6	8	5	6	8	5
V 1	6	8	5	6	8	5	6	8	5	6	8	5	6	8	5	6	8	5	6	8	5	6	8	5
V 2	6	8	5	6	8	5	6	8	5	6	8	5	6	8	5	6	8	5	6	8	5	6	8	5
VI 1	6	8	5	6	8	5	6	8	5	6	8	5	6	8	5	6	8	5	6	8	5	6	8	5
VI 2	6	8	5	6	8	5	6	8	5	6	8	5	6	8	5	6	8	5	6	8	5	6	8	5
VII 1	6	8	5	6	8	5	6	8	5	6	8	5	6	8	5	6	8	5	6	8	5	6	8	5
VII 2	6	8	5	6	8	5	6	8	5	6	8	5	6	8	5	6	8	5	6	8	5	6	8	5
VIII 1	6	8	5	6	8	5	6	8	5	6	8	5	6	8	5	6	8	5	6	8	5	6	8	5
VIII 2	6	8	5	6	8	5	6	8	5	6	8	5	6	8	5	6	8	5	6	8	5	6	8	5

238. My Dry rates are nearly the same as those proposed by Major Stuart for his 2nd, 3rd and 4th Groups; while in Wet they are more often below his, except in the lower sorts, where it has been found necessary in both Dry and Wet to fix a higher figure to preserve the gradation, which, as I have explained in a former part of this Report—para. 220—seemed very desirable. Where these rates may be found to bear heavily it will be easier, with this more regular gradation, to give alleviation by reduction of sorts.

239. The foregoing rates merged will stand as follows:—

DRY.			WET.			DRY AND WET.		
No.	Rates.		No.	Rates.		No.	Rates.	
1	3	8	1	9	8	1	9	8
2	3	0	2	8	8	2	8	8
3	2	4	3	7	8	3	7	8
4	1	8	4	6	8	4	6	8
5	1	4	5	5	8	5	5	8
6	1	0	6	4	8	6	4	8
7	0	12	7	3	8	7	3	8
8	0	8	8	2	8	8	3	0
9	0	4	9	2	0	9	2	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	16	0	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	4

240. The above only shows an addition of two new rates—Rs. 9-8-0 & 8-8-0—to those already adopted for the rest of the Kurnool District, as Rs. 2-4-0 in Dry is met with in the Koilkuntla Taluq, and Rs. 2 in Wet finds its equivalent among those taken for Dry in both Kurnool Proper and Pattikonda.

241. For comparison I give below the rates which Mr. Minchin proposed for these Taluqs as shown in the Statement which accompanied his letter of the 29th August, 1864, No. 145.

CUMBHAM.						MARRAPUR.						BOTH TALUQS TOGETHER.		
Dry.			Wet.			Dry.			Wet.			Dry and Wet.		
No.	Rates.		No.	Rates.		No.	Rates.		No.	Rates.		No.	Rates.	
													Rs.	As.
1	3	0	1	17	0	1	2	0	1	8	0	1	12	0
2	2	9	2	11	0	2	1	8	2	7	0	2	11	0
3	2	0	3	10	0	3	1	4	3	6	0	3	10	0
4	1	12	4	9	0	4	1	0	4	5	0	4	9	0
5	1	8	5	8	0	5	0	12	5	4	0	5	8	0
6	1	4	6	7	0	6	0	8	6	3	8	6	7	8
7	1	0	7	6	0	7	0	4	7	3	0	7	7	0
8	0	12	8	5	0	8	0	3	8	2	8	8	6	8
9	0	8	9	4	0	...	...	...	9	2	0	9	6	0
10	0	4	10	3	0	...	...	...	10	1	0	10	5	8
...	...	...	11	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	5	0
...	...	...	12	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	4	8
...	...	...	13	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	4	0
...	...	...	14	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	3	8
...	...	...	15	0	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	3	0
...	...	...	16	0	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	2	8
...	...	...	17	0	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	2	0
...	...	...	18	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	1	12
...	...	...	19	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	1	8
...	...	...	20	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1	4
...	...	...	21	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	1	0
...	...	...	22	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	0	12
...	...	...	23	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	0	8
...	...	...	24	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	0	4
...	...	...	25	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	0	2

A mistake was made in para. 14 of Mr. Minchin's letter where the number of rates proposed for Cumbham are entered at 12 and 20 for Dry and Wet respectively, instead of 11 and 19 as shown above.

242. His 11 rates in Dry, and 19 in Wet, or 25 on the whole, though a great improvement on the former state of things, vide para. 93, have been now further reduced to 9 in Dry, 9 in Wet and 17 on the whole. The highest Dry rate Rs. 3-8-0 is merely nominal, as there is really no II. 1 in either Taluq, as explained in para. 125; while, adhering to the rule laid down, we have no rate below 4 annas. Similarly 2 Rupees is I think quite low enough for the poorest Wet land; though this will be virtually reduced to 1 Rupee in the case of lands under Wells, and those irrigated by baling when the proposed abatement is made for lift.

243. *Financial Results.*—The result of applying the proposed rates to the classification of soils in each group of villages in each Taluq, and comparison of the same with the old assessment which the lands have hitherto been paying

will be found in Appendices N 1 and 2, and O 1 and 2. I subjoin an abstract, for ready reference.

Class and Sort.		Dry.							Wet.							
		As per Revenue Accounts.		As per proposed Settlement.			Difference.		As per Revenue Accts.		As per proposed Settlement.			Difference.		
		Area.	Assess-ment.	Survey Area.	Assess-ment.		Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Survey Area.	Assess-ment.		Area.	Assess-ment.	
		Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	A.	Acres.	Rs.	A.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	A.	Acres.	Rs.
II.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,512	17,065	1,595	15,100	8 + 83	- 1964	8
	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	506	104	853	0 + 7	+ 347	0
III.	1	2,365	7,029	2,500	6,397	8 + 135	- 631	8	1,714	17,497	1,848	12,644	8 + 129	-4852	8	
	2	3,926	6,926	4,130	7,169	4 + 204	+ 243	4	513	3,214	536	3,003	0 + 23	- 211	0	
	3	5,570	5,137	5,921	5,594	4 + 351	+ 457	4	107	386	112	528	0 + 5	+ 142	0	
	4	4,034	2,754	4,359	2,758	8 + 325	+ 4	8	...	3	2	7	0 + 2	+ 4	0	
IV.	1	4,609	9,369	5,041	6,777	...	+ 432	-2,592	0	1,423	12,397	1,491	11,160	8 + 68	-1227	8
	2	4,633	5,253	5,232	4,771	4 + 599	- 481	12	1,484	3,271	1,635	10,182	8 + 151	+1911	8	
	3	2,735	1,684	2,967	1,967	4 + 232	+ 283	4	653	2,375	622	3,288	0 + 69	+ 913	0	
V.	1	44	66	51	46	12 + 7	- 19	4	13	72	14	75	0 + 1	+ 3	0	
	2	124	142	151	94	8 + 27	- 47	8	83	245	93	314	8 + 10	+ 69	8	
	3	1,639	704	1,943	769	8 + 304	+ 5	8	48	164	68	176	0 + 20	+ 12	0	
VI.	1	5,433	9,805	5,877	7,429	12 + 444	-2,375	4	829	6,089	832	4,651	0 + 55	-1438	0	
	2	2,691	2,596	2,927	2,639	4 + 236	+ 43	4	281	1,318	332	1,491	0 + 51	- 273	0	
	3	1,560	658	1,719	895	0 + 159	+ 237	0	42	94	45	196	0 + 4	- 104	0	
VII.	1	18,113	20,413	19,840	17,595	4 + 1727	-2,817	12	1,367	7,242	1,515	7,238	8 + 148	- 3	8	
	2	44,863	29,259	50,546	29,514	0 + 5682	+ 255	0	1,691	6,125	1,904	6,672	0 + 213	+ 547	0	
	3	12,058	5,388	13,766	6,671	4 + 1708	+1,283	4	113	300	157	472	8 + 44	+ 172	8	
VIII.	1	2,376	1,544	2,571	1,559	8 + 195	+ 15	8	33	129	50	154	0 + 17	+ 25	0	
	2	21,514	9,875	24,337	7,148	0 + 3323	-2,727	0	82	272	107	289	8 + 25	+ 17	8	
	3	6,273	1,795	7,305	1,942	0 + 1032	+ 147	0	10	24	16	45	8 + 6	+ 21	8	
		1,44,500	1,20,457	1,61,883	1,11,739	12 + 17123	-8,717	4	11,995	83,688	13,124	78,553	8 + 1129	-5134	8	
Lands under special rates.		244	593	313	319	13 + 69	+ 2 26	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Total...		1,44,804	1,21,050	1,61,996	1,12,559	9 + 17192	- 8,490	7	11,995	83,688	13,124	78,553	8 + 1129	-5134	8	

244. It will be seen that while there is an increase in area of no less than 18,321 acres, there is a decrease in the assessment proposed of Rupees 13,625. Of this sum Rupees 4,194 will be foregone in Cumbum, and Rupees 9,431 in Markapur. The result taken upon the several classes and sorts is of course very uneven, for, as has been often said, the old assessment contains numerous inequalities which it is the object of the present Settlement to rectify.

245. The next Statement is an abstract of Appendices P 1 and 2 and Q 1 and 2, giving the comparison of the existing Revenue assessment, with the

proposed Settlement demand, and the averages both in Dry and Wet for each group of villages.

Village.	Group.	As per Revenue Accounts.				As per proposed Settlement.				Difference.		Percentage of columns 4 and 8.	Averages as per Revenue Accounts.		Averages as per proposed Settlement.	
		Area.	Rs.	Acres.	P.	Area.	Rs.	Acres.	P.	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12	13	14	15	
Dry.																
Cumbum	1st Group	2,342	14,373	8,102	14,482	8 + 319	- 1,490	8	- 10	1	15	9	1	10	5	
	2nd do	46,196	45,496	21,321	45,415	8 + 3,719	- 1,305	12	- 3	0	15	7	0	13	9	
	3rd do	39,369	9,537	12,529	8,731	8 + 2,077	- 194	0	- 2	0	9	3	0	8	5	
Total		70,847	24,326	19,229	57,119	12 + 7,555	- 2,600	4	- 4	0	15	10	0	13	10	
Markapur	2nd Group	18,147	12,121	17,053	12,023	0 + 1,886	- 109	0	- 1	0	12	11	0	11	7	
	3rd do	28,512	16,733	22,153	22,153	12 + 7,941	- 5,220	3	- 15	0	10	6	0	7	10	
	Total	46,659	28,854	39,206	34,176	12 + 9,827	- 5,896	3	- 12	0	11	0	0	8	7	
Total	1st Group	7,042	14,373	8,102	14,482	8 + 619	- 1,490	8	- 10	1	15	9	1	10	5	
	2nd do	21,941	15,417	21,321	15,415	8 + 5,600	- 1,194	12	- 2	0	14	11	0	13	9	
	3rd do	75,314	49,508	20,382	42,154	12 + 9,963	- 5,805	3	- 12	0	10	3	0	8	0	
Total Dry		1,44,804	1,21,050	1,61,996	1,12,559	9 + 17,192	- 8,490	7	- 7	0	13	5	0	11	1	
Wet.																
Cumbum	1st Group	3,035	28,147	3,204	26,817	0 + 208	- 1,946	0	- 5	9	3	5	8	3	5	
	2nd do	2,552	26,347	2,828	23,230	0 + 276	- 317	0	- 1	6	10	1	6	1	1	
	3rd do	418	2,230	471	2,230	8 + 33	- 89	8	+ 3	5	5	2	4	14	0	
Total		6,005	56,724	6,503	52,347	8 + 537	- 1,695	8	- 3	7	10	10	6	14	9	
Markapur	2nd Group	2,562	21,038	4,974	17,932	8 + 281	- 3,705	8	- 17	2	3	9	5	7	8	
	3rd do	1,977	6,114	2,368	8,378	8 + 311	- 164	8	+ 2	4	1	8	3	9	11	
	Total	4,539	27,152	7,342	26,310	0 + 592	- 3,541	0	- 12	5	15	10	4	11	5	
Total	1st Group	3,036	28,143	3,264	26,817	0 + 208	- 1,546	0	- 5	9	3	5	8	3	5	
	2nd do	6,544	45,185	7,101	41,192	8 + 557	- 4,022	8	- 9	6	14	6	5	12	9	
	3rd do	2,335	10,540	2,759	10,574	0 + 364	- 294	0	+ 2	4	5	1	3	13	4	
Total Wet		11,915	83,688	13,124	78,553	8 + 1,129	- 5,184	8	- 6	6	15	8	5	15	9	
Grand Total Dry and Wet		1,56,719	2,04,738	1,75,120	1,91,113	1 + 18,321	- 13,624	15	- 7	1	4	11	1	1	6	

	CUMBUM.				MARKAPUR.			
	Dry.		Wet.		Dry.		Wet.	
	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Ra.	A.	P.
As per Mr. Minchin's proposals...	10	10	7	1	10	7	1	5
As per old Revenue demand...	15	10	7	10	10	11	0	5
As per proposed Settlement...	13	10	6	14	9	8	7	4

proposed by Mr. Minchin, together with the present Revenue averages, and those resulting from my proposals. In Dry, the rates now worked out do not fall so low as Mr. Minchin's figures, but they are much under the existing Revenue ones. In

Wet they are below both. As however, the Settlement averages are calculated on the increased survey areas, the falling off does not in any case represent so great a reduction as Mr. Minchin contemplated.

247. I have gone as carefully as I could into the Accounts of each village in working up the present proposals, and believe that the results arrived at, and the amount of alleviation proposed, is, on the whole, fair; though further slight modifications may as usual be found necessary when going into individual cases at the time of Settlement. The poor Taluq of Markapur has, it will be seen, been leniently treated.

248. *Second Crop Assessment.*—No Account can be furnished for the lands registered as second crop for the reason given in para. 96, viz: that many of them are charged with Fasaljasti when a second crop is grown. The amount thus realized in each Taluq in Fash 1282 is given in the margin.

Cumbum, Rs. 14,058
Markapur, „ 329
Total Rs. 14,387

249. The Inams which have hitherto been exempted from Fasaljasti have this year been charged with the same by orders of the Board of Revenue.

250. In carrying out the composition for second crop at the time of Settlement,—which the ryots in several places expressed themselves willing to do,—I would propose adopting Mr. Puckle's method of forming blocks according to the facilities for irrigation, all lands within any one block, including Inams, to be compounded for at a given rate varying from $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{5}$.

251. *Waste Lands.*—Appendices R 1 and 2, exhibit the extent and proposed assessment of the culturable waste marked into fields and classified in these Taluqs at the time of demarcation. The Accounts for lands since demarcated have not yet been closed. The following is an Abstract of the above. The average rates are moderate.

Taluqs.	Dry.					Wet.				
	Survey Area.		Proposed Settlement Assessment.		Average per Acre.	Survey Area.		Proposed Settlement Assessment.		Average per Acre.
	Acres.	Rs.	A.	P.		Acres.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1.	2.	3.	4.			5.	6.			7.
Cumbum	21,609	12,777	8	9	3	917	5,316	8	5	6
Markapur	62,776	25,248	4	6	5	622	2,573	0	4	2
Total	84,385	38,025	12	7	3	1,539	8,089	8	5	4

252. *Extra Cesses.*—The road and village cesses have already been introduced here. The effect of the Settlement will be to slightly decrease them.

253. *Remissions.*—The remissions referred to in para. 97, are the ones which come under this category. The deductions made as Dasabandham, Sheri, Sagavatu, and Nisab Rayati are those to be continued at the rates hitherto in

existence, calculated on the Settlement demand. The following is a Statement showing the gross and net assessment hitherto levied on this account and that resulting from the Settlement proposals.

Taluqs.	Revenue Assessment.			Proposed Settlement Assessment.			Difference of Columns 8 & 9.
	Gross.	Remission.	Net.	Gross.	Remission.	Net.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	10.
Dasabandham	374	1,374	309	1,295	0	1,295	0 - 31
Sheri	142	300	48	147	4	126	15 - 20
Sagavatu	202	430	113	127	271	0	135 8 - 91 8
Nisab Rayati	250	1,920	810	810	0	0	0 - 462 14
Total	1,068	3,624	1,280	2,440	2,802	8	156 15 - 1,905 7

Remissions in the Revenue assessment do not always agree with the rates shown above in consequence of errors in calculation.

254. It may be as well to see how the Kattagutta and Maktakowl lands will fare with reference to our classification, I therefore give the figures below:

Class and Sort	Area.	Revenue Assessment.	Proposed Settlement Assessment.	Difference.	
I	16	76	152	0	+ 76
III	19	120	107	0	- 13
	2	65	92	0	+ 27
	3	12	24	0	+ 12
IV	43	151	215	8	+ 64
	9	21	24	4	+ 3
	2	22	72	0	+ 50
	3	96	131	12	+ 48
VI	85	83	148	0	+ 66
	2	92	231	4	+ 81
VII	132	150	289	8	+ 194
	2	95	0	8	+ 0
VIII	1	0	17	0	+ 14
	2	3			
Total	933	890	1,504	12	+ 614

255. *Introduction of Settlement.*—It will as usual be necessary to allow the officer entrusted with the introduction of the Settlement some margin for the adjustment of minor details as they come up in individual cases, and I think perhaps that when these are gone into, it may be deemed advisable to make some further reduction, so that on the whole the result will possibly be to give a still further relief than my proposals exhibit.

256. Should it be deemed advisable to carry out the block system in these Taluqs, according to Mr. Puckle's proposals for all future Settlements, it will be all the more necessary to allow the Settling Officer a large margin for modifications. Arranging the hitherto fieldwar classification into blocks will however take some little time, and delay the introduction somewhat; and should it not be deemed advisable to spend this additional labor on the present scheme, I would still advocate its adoption in the case of wet lands as the forming of blocks will greatly facilitate the matter of compounding for second crop.

257. I trust that if you see no objection the necessary powers may also be obtained to enable the Settling Officer to dispose of the following matters at time of Settlement as was proposed by Mr. Puckle. His action would of course be subject to the approval of the Collector:

- (1.) Transferring Pattas.
- (2.) Assigning lands for pasturage.
- (3.) Adjusting village sites and other Porambokes.

258. *Concluding remarks.*—In conclusion I beg to express my regret that so much delay has taken place in the submission of this Report. The substance of it was written up about a year ago when I visited the Taluqs, on my way back from the Kistna District, for the purpose of collecting all the materials for it; but much remained to be done in the way of applying the rates, and working up the Financial results which, on my return to this, had to put on one side for more pressing work relating to the closing of the Accounts of the lately settled Taluqs of Cuddapah, &c., disposing of appeals, preparing of Increment Statements, &c. &c. Meanwhile the area lists for the remaining villages were received and fresh abstracts had consequently to be made out. My own time and that of my Uncovenanted Assistant and other subordinates has been fully taken up with all this until a few days since when we were able to give attention more particularly to the present work.

259. I am greatly indebted to my Uncovenanted Assistant, Dechiraz Venkata Row, for the valuable help he has afforded me in working up the several Accounts now submitted, and furnishing me with different suggestions which his past great experience in the Department has enabled him to do. It is with much regret that I look forward to his proposed transfer to the Chingleput party, but I trust that the change will be followed with the desired result, and that he will soon have recovered from the debilitating effects of the Fever from which he has suffered so much at times since he came to this District.

I have the honor to be,

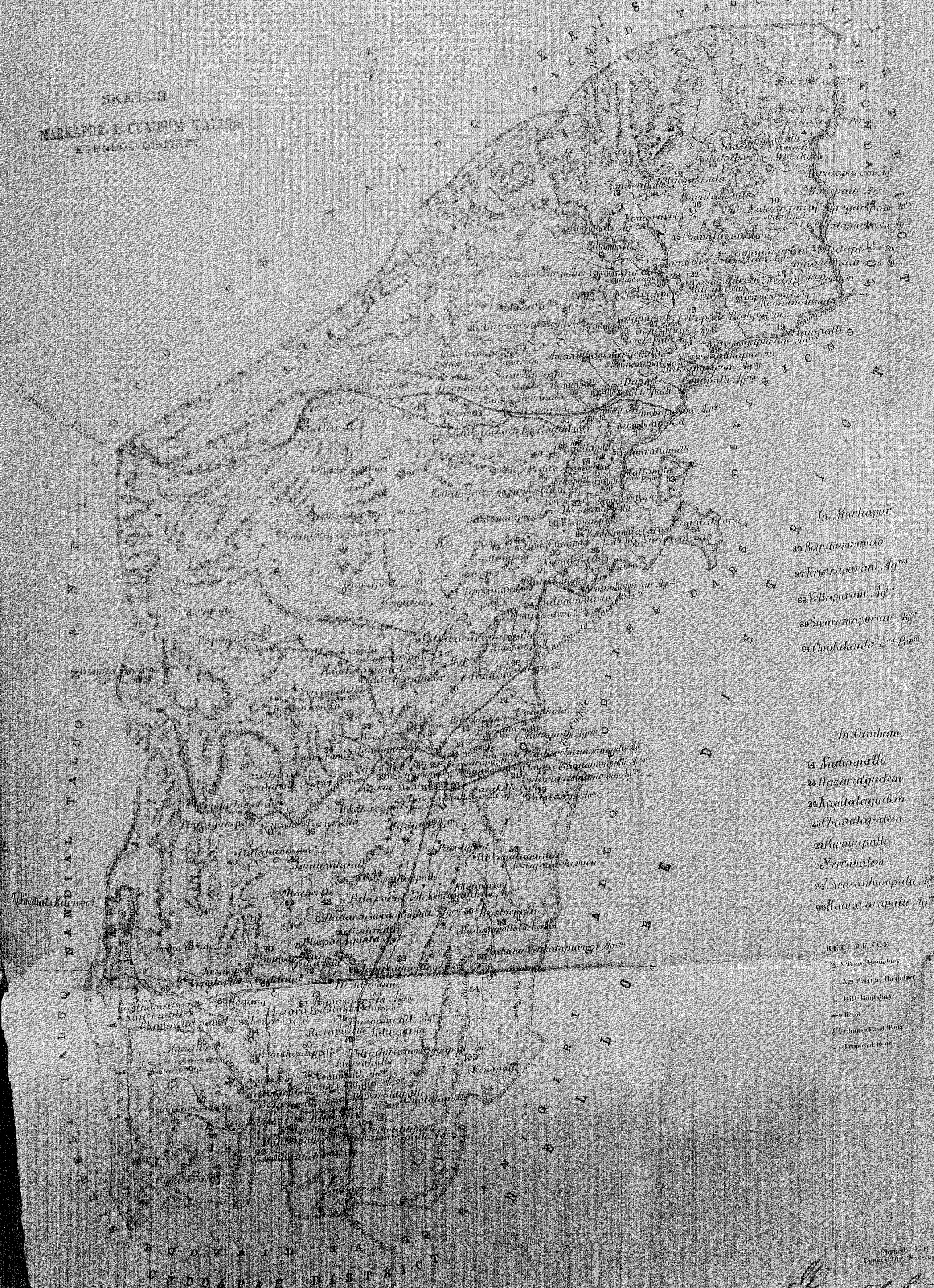
Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. H. M. COX,

Dy. Director of Revenue Settlement.

SKETCH MARKAPUR & CUMBUM TALUQS KURNOOL DISTRICT



REFERENCE.

- 1 Village Boundary
- 2 Agricultural Boundary
- 3 Hill Boundary
- 4 Road
- 5 Channel and Tank
- 6 Proposed Road

(Signed) J. H. M. COX,
Dy. Director of Revenue Settlement.

Printed by

Superintendent Revenue Survey

Rev. Settlement Officer
Cuddapah
2nd August 1875.
Chief Survey Officer
Kurnool
March 1875

APPENDIX B.

GEOLOGICAL SKETCH OF CUMBUM AND MARKAPUR.

The Cumbum and Markapur Taluqs are of very varied physical aspect, giving to the westward a series of narrow flat valleys winding among some rather elevated mountain masses which to the eastward and southward are succeeded by the wider plains with lessening hill ridges of Cumbum, Markapur, and Dupad on the one side and of the Giddalur country on the other. At the south-east corner the Cumbum plain is closed in by the Mokesheegundum ridges and the northern extremity of the Yellacondah.

The principal mountain mass is the Eeshwarnacoopum, around which diminishing ridges and narrow valleys are carved out in a remarkably concentric manner. A lesser though equally lofty mass is the Byrencondah to the W. N. W. of Cumbum.

The drainage is mostly collected in the Gundlacamma river, the waters of a large section of the Nallamallay mountains flowing out near Cumbum by a gap in the barrier ridge to the west while those gathered on the Eeshwarnacoopum join the river close to Markapur, after which at Dupad a fresh supply comes from the northern Nallamallays by the Tigalair. Only a small area to the south around Giddalur is drained by the head feeders of the Sagalair.

The rocks of this region belong to the *Cuddapah Formation*, a series which has not as yet given any fossil evidence whereby its age in the geological sequence may be satisfactorily settled. There are other reasons however for considering it as very possibly belonging to the Cambrian or Silurian period.

Only some of the groups of the *Cuddapahs* are however found in the Cumbum field, two of these being most prevalent, viz., the *Cumbum slates* and the *Byrencondah Quartzites* named from that town and its mountain. In other words, the principal rocks are *clay slates* (metamorphised clays and shales) and quartzites, altered sand stones and conglomerates arranged in groups or zones, Cumbum standing on a broad belt of the first and the summit of Byrencondah being made up of strata of the second.

There are other rocks but these are only accessory and of local occurrence, as *lime stones* in the form of thin bands of strata, and very frequent veins or reefs of *quartz*, the former intercolated, and the latter infiltrated among the *Cumbum slates*. The quartz veins are not known to contain any minerals of importance, except *hermatitic iron ore* to a small extent.

There is one case of igneous rock known in the neighbourhood, but whether as an intrusion or as the possible summit of an old hill on the ancient floor of the Cuddapah basin around which these slates and quartzites were originally deposited is not ascertainable owing to the concealment of any junction under the alluvium in this locality. The rock in question is a coarse *syersite*, and it forms the Pagoda hill of Idamkull about 7 miles S. E. of Giddalur. The preferable view is that the rock is not intrusive as regards the slates.

Taking the whole area, all the flat country is essentially of *clay slates* belonging to one or other of the slate groups: the Cumbum plains, for instance, being the slates of that name, the narrow and flat valleys of Bolapalli and Kakerla, west of Markapur of another and lower set, and the small broad valley of Poolalcheruvu, S. W. of Byrencondah of a higher set, each of which differs the one from the other in some marked respect. On the other hand, the hill ranges are mostly made up of *quartzites* (or if both slates and *quartzites*) each in their turn differing by some marked character.

These different sets or zones of rock have throughout the District been subjected in by-gone periods to many movements as upheaval and the reverse, crushing, folding, &c., but they were mainly elevated in a huge dome with undulations of varied intensity all round it, the whole of which was then exposed to the denuding process which ultimately reduced the country to its present contour. By this means the lowest beds of the series were raised up in this dome, and after it had as it were been pared down by denudation they became exposed as the summit of Eeshwarnacoopum round whose peaks may be traced the up-cropping hard ridges of higher and higher (in the series) zones of *quartzites*, while the narrow valleys between are of intermediate slate bands, until the more marked valley of slates of Bolapalli and Kakerla is reached. These dip down at 30° to 40° eastward under the thin-bedded and rippled *quartzites* of the ridge west of Markapur and Cumbum which, as they are traced southwards bend round in a loop and then run up to form the summit beds of Byrencondah, indeed there can hardly be any doubt that the beds of Cumbum Tank bund were once continuous in a great arch with those on the top of this mountain.

Outside the ridge of *quartzites* just mentioned, the regularity of the dome and its encircling valleys and ridges gives place to a series of waves or undulations in the strata which is very rapid to the south of Cumbum while to the north it is more gentle. The rapid S. E. folds are now visible in the Moksheegundum hills a set of attenuated elipsoidal domes, whose northern ends sink down into, and are lost under the slates of the Cumbum plain. The Yellacondah range opposite is the final rising up again of the Byrencondah *quartzites* before they drop down abruptly against the gneiss of the Nellore country.

The clay slates of all the groups are generally rather talcose or chloritic and not very hard. Those of the Kakerla valley are more talcose and of a pale greenish color shining brilliantly in the sun-light. The Cumbum slates are rather harder not so talcose and generally of grey colors. As with all the rest of the clay slates of the Cuddapah and Kurnool Districts, there is here no approach to the slates of commerce; the rocks are not hard enough, nor are they cleaved to the same extent as in proper slates, while the other planes of separation such as bedding and jointing are not sufficiently obliterated. On this last account thick cleaved and irregularly-jointed sub-angular masses of rock are only obtainable giving coarse roofing slates.

The *quartzites* are of no particular interest industrially except as building material or that they occasionally contain enough iron ore to serve as a precarious

and local source for village smelting. Very often the ferruginous element is strong enough to give color to the rocks themselves, or to redden the sandy soils lying around their outcrop.

The valleys already described have all been filled in and rendered comparatively level by *clays* and *sandy deposits* of various kinds derived from the clay slates, or the altered sand stones and these in their turn have been made more even-faced by coverings of the much newer *cotton soil*, or the *alluvium* along the immediate river banks, or by the more or less loose *sandy* soils usually met with.

The older of these form the subsoils and are mainly grey and white sandy clays with at times a good deal of *Kunkar* scattered through them in small irregular nodules and strings. They also show intercolated layers and banks of pebbles and coarse shingle of *quartzites*. In other parts of the District as in the Kundair valley, chipped stone implements have been found in the layers of coarse shingle, but the Cumbum gravel beds have not been sufficiently searched for them. Implements were found scattered about among the surface soils of the Bolapalli valley and at Ambavaram a short distance N. W. of Giddalur.

The only Cotton soil areas of any extent are those of Giddalur, Cumbum, and Markapur. The first of these is small, but still sufficiently large to be a feature in that valley which is otherwise mainly of poor clayey soils. It lies to the east and south-east of the village between the Giddalur and Razupalem ridges but dies out to the north and north-east in the slate debris soils which in addition to being already poor and cold are filled with comminuted quartz from the reefs running up the Razupalem valley. The Cumbum cotton soil is much more extensive, it covers the plain to the south as far as and beyond Vungapad, after which red sandy soils show until there is another small spread of regar in the valley farther south. To the north of Cumbum beyond the Yanegayeconda ridge there is a good width of Cotton soil on either bank of the Gundlacamma extending up to and beyond Markapur.

The country along the eastern side of this last regar plain as also to the east of Giddalur is broken and irregular with low ridges of *quartzites*, and slates with infiltrations and beds of lime stone, and is covered as might be expected with the debris of these rocks or coarse sandy soils with an intermixture of white or grey clays some of which are more of the nature of soda soils. There are also red sandy soils which evidently derive their ferruginous character from the hematite and micaceous iron ore occurring in some beds of the *quartzites* or in the quartz reefs. Red soils are prevalent over the wide and comparatively flat country to the E. N. E. of Cumbum leading out into the Nellore District.

The Markapur country opens out with that of Dupad, which is more a flat of sandy and slaty soils levelled out by thick yellow and brown alluvial soils in the long valley going west from Dupad.

The only other region of comparatively good soils is that of the narrow Kakerla and Bolapalli valley, but these are only at intervals, the main soils and specially the sub soils being from the greenish talcose slates.

It must be pretty evident from the foregoing accounts of the rocks and their position in this part of the Kurnool District, that there is here a poor country as far as its agricultural prospects are concerned. The greater part of the country is hilly, where it is of very hard and intractable rocks; or if of the more easily weathered slates, not presenting sufficient holding ground for any thickness of soils. The hilly region is now thinly covered with jungle but was in former days doubtless much more extensively overgrown, under which circumstances weathering influences would be more powerful, soil would be retained which is at present washed away by rains which in their turn are also allowed to disappear to a great extent by evaporation instead of being stored among the rocks.

The low country is mostly of poor cold and thin soils resulting to a great extent from the disintegration of slates which are talcose and chloritic in their constitution and therefore probably giving a large percentage of magnesia which is not a desirable element in soils. This general poverty is however in some places redeemed by the presence of calcareous matter either in the form of *Kankur* or in the debris from the few limestone bands near Cumbum. The only really good soils are the regar and the proper river alluvium, and these as has been shown, are only of local occurrence.

This general barrenness has been met in one part of the country by storing up water in the extensive and very picturesque tank near Cumbum. All the water collected by the Gundlacamma prior to its reaching the town is forced to pass from its catchment basin by a narrow gap or rift in the long quartzite ridge to the west. This has been closed up by a lofty bund, the water being thus held back in the lower part of the Bolapalli valley and distributed at will over the alluvial soils of the river banks and well on to the former soils beyond which are thus not only watered but gradually covered with a richer deposit of soil.

There are still however other narrow outlets of catchment basins at many other points in the District which when viewed alongside the magnificent work at Cumbum may appear very small, but are still possibly of sufficient size to warrant their being bunded up in the same way. In the particular area now treated of the gaps cut by the tributaries of the same river flowing in the Markapur country and of the Dupad river, all in the same confining ridge of altered sandstones might be utilized in this way to a greater extent than is done by the small banks formed at one or two of them. It is a fact clear that the prosperity of these Taluqs depends a very great deal not on the soils themselves, but on their physical arrangement. By the inequality of the ground a very large surface of the country is exposed for the collection of water, and for the growth of jungle—while the ridge-locked form of many of the valleys is such as to offer most favorable opportunities for storing up the water as reservoirs.

Calcutta, August 7th, 1874.

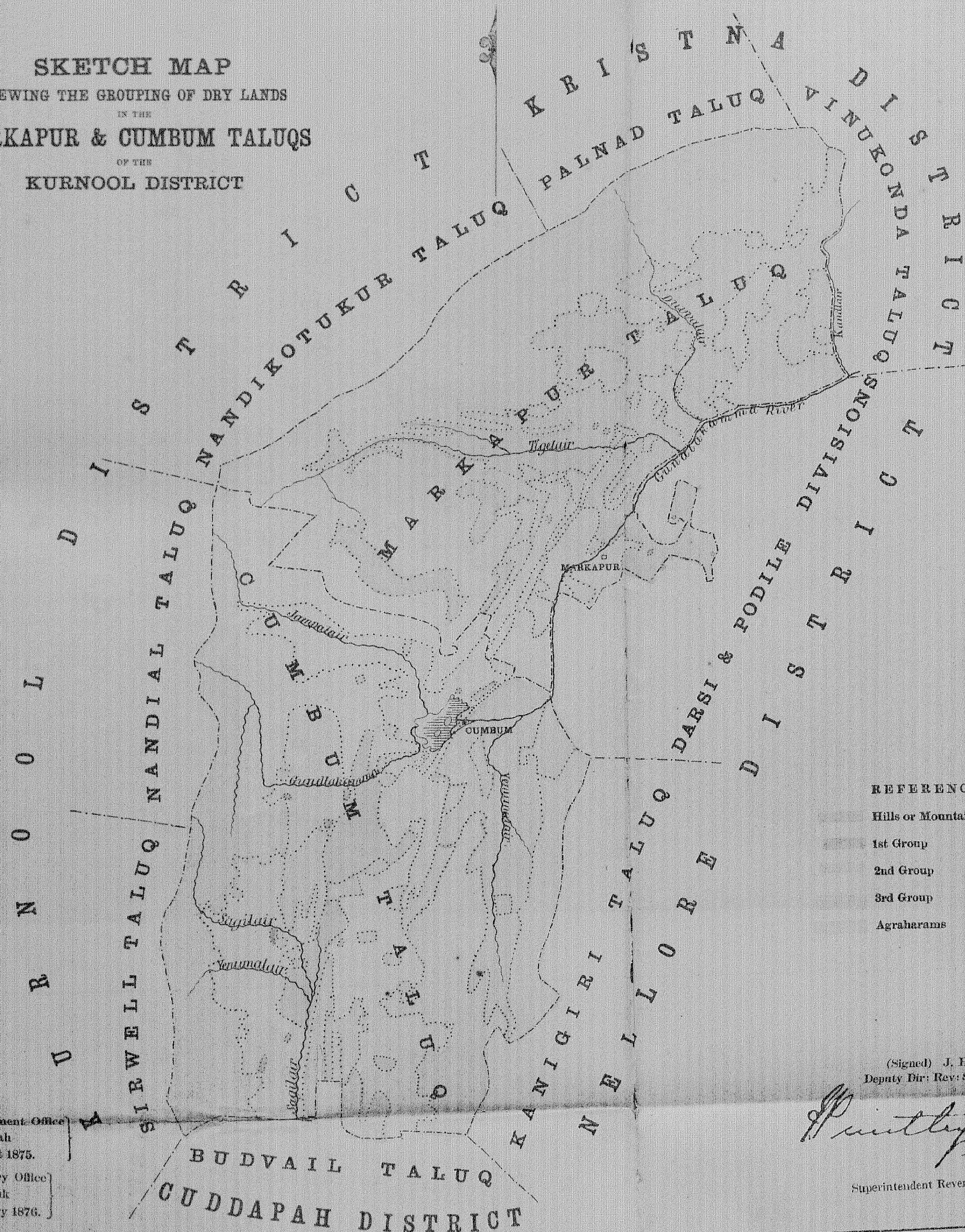
Revenue Settlement Office,
Cuddapah,
23rd August, 1875.

(Signed) WILLIAM KING,
Deputy Superintendent,
Geological Survey, India.
J. H. M. COX,
Depy. Director of Rev. Settlement.

(True copy.)

Appendix G. I.

SKETCH MAP
SHEWING THE GROUPING OF DRY LANDS
IN THE
MARKAPUR & CUMBUM TALUQS
OF THE
KURNOOL DISTRICT



REFERENCE

Hills or Mountains

1st Group

2nd Group

3rd Group

Agraharams

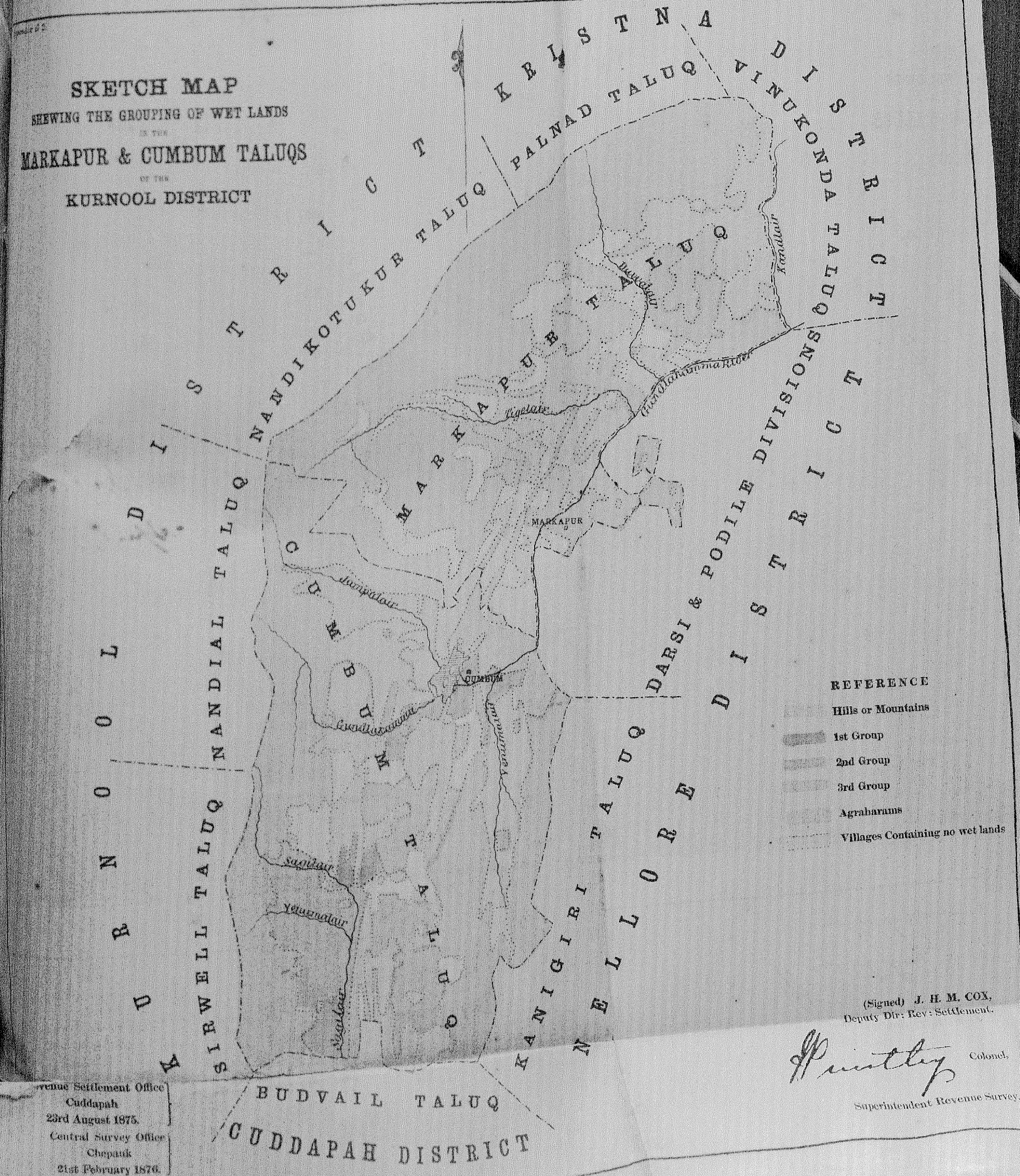
(Signed) J. H. M. COX,
Deputy Dir. Rev. Settlement

Printed Colonel.

Superintendent Revenue Survey.

Revenue Settlement Office
Cuddapah
23rd August 1875.
Central Survey Office
Chepauk
21st February 1876.

SKETCH MAP
 SHEWING THE GROUPING OF WET LANDS
 IN THE
 MARKAPUR & CUMBUM TALUQS
 OF THE
 KURNOOL DISTRICT



(Signed) J. H. M. COX,
 Deputy Dir. Rev. Settlement.

J. H. M. Cox Colonel,
 Superintendent Revenue Survey.

Revenue Settlement Office
 Cuddapah
 23rd August 1875.
 Central Survey Office
 Chepauk
 21st February 1876.

BUDVAIL TALUQ
 CUDDAPAH DISTRICT

3732
24/05

Rev. No 5346/77
Pres. April/78 L.L.

Enclosure to G.O. No. 44.
d/ 5. 2. 78.

ORDINARY MS.

DEPARTMENT.

G.O., DATED 5th Feb 1901

No. 145

When given for copying

[Despatch Abstract.]

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- No. 1.—Statement showing the Financial Results of the proposed Settlement of the Government Dry lands of the Cumbum Taluq, Kurnool District, according to the Acting Director's modifications. ...
- No. 2.—Do. do. do. of the Markapur Taluq, do. do. ...
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- No. 4.—Do. do. do. in the Markapur Taluq, do. do. ...
- No. 5.—Abstract of Money Assessment of Dry lands of Cumbum and Markapur Taluqs of Kurnool District by proposed Settlement as modified by Acting Director. ...
- No. 6.—Do. do. do. of Wet lands of Cumbum and Markapur Taluqs do. do. ...

No. $\frac{2812}{80}$.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
MADRAS, 15th July 1876.

From

C. RUNDALL, Esq.,
Ag. Director of Revenue Settlement.

To

C. A. GALTON, Esq.,
Ag. Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

SIR,

THE Settlement of the greater portion of the Kurnool District has been sanctioned at various times as marginally indicated. Two Taluqs, Cumbum and Markapur, still remain to be dealt with, and I have now the honor to transmit Mr. Cox's proposals for the Settlement of these two Taluqs. The report forms a sequel to those heretofore rendered for the same District, and referred to in the several orders above given.

Kurnool proper, G. O., dated
5th August 1864, No. 1409.
Pattikonda Taluq, G. O.,
dated 14th May 1872, No.
798 B.
Koilkuntla Taluq, G. O.,
dated 5th February 1873, No.
145.

2. The report is very full and interesting as to the former Political and Revenue History, and there is but little I can add thereto. I propose confining my remarks to a consideration of the circumstances of the Taluq as apparent by the statistics given, and of the probable effect of the revision of assessment advocated by Mr. Cox compared with the Settlement of the other Taluqs of Kurnool, and the adjacent Taluqs of Cuddapah, with which the tract of country is more closely allied in many respects. Previous to 1858 the two Taluqs formed part of Cuddapah, and appertained thereto, and were formerly paimaished and settled by Sir Thomas Munro as part of that District.

3. *Villages and population.*—The tract comprises altogether 207 villages; 141 Government and 66 Proprietary, with a population as below detailed.

TALUQS.	No. of villages.			Area in square miles.			Census of 1871.	
	Govern- ment.	Proprie- tary.	Total.	Govern- ment.	Proprie- tary.	Total.	Total popu- lation.	Average per square mile.
Cumbum	72	37	109	577	55	632	1,23,135	195
Markapur	69	29	98	786	54	840	92,365	110
Total...	141	66	207	1,363	109	1,472	2,15,500	146

Cumbum is fairly off as to population, for the number above given exceeds the returns for the Budwail and Kanigiri Taluqs of the Cuddapah and Nellore Districts, viz., 130 and 139 respectively per square mile. The Markapur Taluq is much less populous, the area being more extensive and comprising a greater proportion of Hill and Jungle area.

4. *Agricultural population and statistics.*—The following represents the details :—

TALUQS.	Population.		Total Number of		Average of each putta holding						Average area per plough.
	Agricultural.	Non-Agricultural.	Puttas.	Ploughs.	Area.		Assessment.				
					A.	C.	R.	A.	P.	A.	C.
Cumbum	61,869	61,266	13,897	7,838	5	81	10	1	11	10	21
Markapur	59,987	32,378	10,159	7,438	8	14	8	2	5	10	37

The number of puttas appears considerable, and the average extent held under each, and the assessment, is much below like details in respect to Cuddapah. In Kanigiri, where the proportion of wet is much less, the area of each putta averages 13.40 acres and the assessment Rupees 8-12-7. The latter varies little from the return for Markapur.

5. *Rain-fall.*—According to the details furnished to the Deputy Director, the rain-fall is as below indicated; and, though the Collector regards the details as more accurate than the returns made in the *District Gazette*, I fear the tract of country is not so well off as the returns make out.

YEARS.					TALUQS.		Average.
					Cumbum.	Markapur.	
					Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
1863.	...	...	...	...	31.70	33.91	32.80
1864.	...	...	...	...	29.10	40.28	34.69
1865.	...	...	...	...	37.40	27.30	32.35
1866.	...	...	...	...	39.64	28.60	34.12
1867.	...	...	...	...	38.55	33.30	45.93
1868.	...	...	...	...	30.68	25.25	27.96
1869.	...	...	...	...	22.61	17.77	20.19
1870.	...	...	...	...	22.78	23.04	22.91
1871.	...	...	...	...	21.0	22.25	21.63
1872.	...	...	...	...	28.89	24.13	26.51
1873.	...	...	...	...	27.16	23.69	25.42
1874.	...	...	...	...	34.37	29.52	31.95
Average					30.32	29.9	29.71

6. The rain-fall would appear much more favorable than that of the neighbouring Taluqs according to the comparison instituted in the annexed Abstract. Hence, I apprehend that the registration for Cumbum is open to doubt. On the average, however, one Taluq bears out the other; though for the earlier years of the series, the disparity between the returns is much greater than during the later years.

TALUQS.	Years.	Average rain-fall during period.
		Inches.
	1864 to 1872.	21.68
Budwail	Do.	30.07
Cumbum	Do.	23.10
Markapur	1863 to 1870.	17.89
Kanigiri	Do.	31.56
Cumbum	Do.	31.18
Markapur		

7. *Comparison of area by Survey.*—The subjoined Statement embodies the results in this respect.

Taluqs.	Particulars.	By Revenue Accounts.	By Survey.	Difference.	Percentage.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
	Total or Ayakat.....	251,604	250,451	—1,153	— 0.46
	Occupied area.				
Cumbum.....	Dry.....	70,843	78,208	+ 7,365	+ 10.40
	Wet.....	7,026	7,563	+ 537	+ 7.64
	Total...	77,869	85,771	+ 7,902	+ 10.15
	Inam area.....	75,725	80,131	+ 4,406	+ 5.82
	Total or Ayakat.....	322,139	327,302	+ 5,163	+ 1.60
	Occupied area.				
Markapur.....	Dry.....	73,961	83,788	+ 9,827	+ 13.29
	Wet.....	4,969	5,561	+ 592	+ 11.91
	Total...	78,930	89,349	+ 10,419	+ 13.20
	Inam area.....	66,556	73,653	+ 7,097	+ 10.66

8. The increase is respectively for each Taluq 10-40 and 13-23 per cent. in Dry; 7-64 and 11-91 per cent. in Wet, or 10-15 and 13-20 per cent. on the whole of the occupied area; and 5-82 and 10-66 or 8-03 per cent. respectively on the Inam area. The increase accords closely with that determined for the adjacent Taluqs of Budwal of Cuddapah and Kanigiri of Nellore. The bulk of the villages of the latter Taluq were separated from Markapur in 1860. On the whole area, or Ayakat, the apparent deficiency by survey arises from a portion of the Ayakat area being omitted from survey—thus vitiating any comparison as regards the total area.

9. Assessment of past years.—The assessment of the land in occupation, and the realized Revenue for each Taluq during the five years, 1868-69 to 1872-73, is furnished below.

Talucs and years.		Dry.		Wet.		Total.		Collected total assessment.
		Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	
CUMBUM.		Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1868-69	...	73,908	71,222	7,500	55,490	81,408	1,27,712	1,24,096
1869-70	...	73,983	71,099	7,479	56,251	81,462	1,27,350	1,25,262
1870-71	...	74,176	71,172	7,403	55,896	81,591	1,27,068	1,19,561
1871-72	...	72,932	70,231	7,305	55,008	80,237	1,25,239	1,20,047
1872-73	...	74,153	70,558	7,169	53,944	81,322	1,24,502	1,21,395
Total...		3,69,152	3,54,282	36,868	2,77,589	4,06,020	6,31,871	6,10,301
Average...		73,830	70,856	7,374	55,518	81,204	1,26,374	1,22,072
MARKAPUR.		Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1868-69	...	72,755	49,172	3,711	25,700	76,466	74,872	65,988
1869-70	...	73,881	49,901	3,734	25,901	77,615	75,802	69,750
1870-71	...	79,131	52,335	3,727	25,845	82,858	76,180	73,191
1871-72	...	79,088	51,861	3,649	25,279	82,737	77,140	72,770
1872-73	...	84,623	54,972	3,606	24,819	88,229	79,791	68,226
Total...		3,89,478	2,58,241	18,427	1,27,604	4,07,905	3,85,845	3,49,925
Average...		77,896	51,648	3,685	25,521	81,581	77,169	69,985

10. The following special remissions explained and reported to the Board, viz., Kattugutta, Makata Cowl, ...

10. The following special remissions explained and detailed at paras. 95 and 96, viz., Kattugutta, Makata Cowl, Sheri and Sagavatu, have been separately reported to the Board under date the 13th July 1876, No. 2715-73, as similar tenures in Bellary have been dealt with under the Inam rules.

11. The Settlement proposals are based on the Revenue accounts of the last of the series of years detailed in the foregoing Statement, 1872-73 or Fasli 1282; and I must explain, before proceeding further, that owing to the special remissions just referred to, and as well to a certain portion of either Taluq having been omitted from demarcation and survey in detail, the area shewn as in occupation by the Deputy Director at para. 106, and subsequently taken as the basis of the comparison of the financial results instituted at para. 245, fails to accord with the actual Revenue accounts of the year as indicated in the Statement last given. The details as to the Dry and Wet area vary also, consequent on the changes to the Wet area having been effected to the Revenue accounts (para. 245) prior to any comparison being instituted. As the extent to which the Revenue accounts may thus have been modified is not specified by the Deputy Director, details have been obtained and are embodied in the following Statement, which indicates the variation under the several heads between the Revenue accounts of the year, as rendered at para. 86, and as taken as the "existing Revenue" quoted at para. 245.

PARTICULARS.	CUMBUM.				MARKAPUR.			
	Dry.		Wet.		Dry.		Wet.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Revenue demand of 1872-73, Fasli 1282, vide para. 86...	74,153	70,558	7,169	53,944	84,623	54,972	3,606	24,819
1 Area altogether excluded from survey, or appertaining to waste Khandams within survey limits, but not surveyed	3,382	1,494	69	860	9,533	3,169	21	251
2 Special remissions needing deduction	...	467	...	1,117	...	389	...	1,393
3 Land under revised sources and minor streams transferred from Wet to Dry	+ 570	+ 2,059	- 570	- 2,059	+ 261	+ 768	- 261	- 768
4 Lands transferred from Dry to Wet	- 482	- 536	+ 482	+ 4,039*	- 1,588	- 1,270	+ 1,588	+ 7,386*
Total {Deductions	- 3,864	- 2,497	- 639	- 4,036	- 11,121	- 4,828	- 282	- 2,412
{Additions	+ 570	+ 2,059	+ 482	+ 4,039	+ 261	+ 768	+ 1,588	+ 7,386
Net difference...	- 3,294	- 438	- 157	+ 3	- 10,860	- 4,060	+ 1,306	+ 4,974
Remainder	70,859	70,120	7,012	53,947	73,763	50,912	4,912	29,793
Details at para. 245	70,843	70,120	7,026	53,936	73,961	50,930	4,969	29,752
Variation	- 16	...	+ 14	- 11	+ 198	+ 18	+ 57	- 41

* The inclusion of the Tirwajasti or water rate ordinarily charged occasions the variation from the assessment shewn for the dry area.

12. There is a slight variation in the result for each Taluq, which occurs mainly from discrepancies in the village war accounts, but the amount is on the whole insignificant.

13. The details of the assessment of transfers from Dry to Wet, &c., are not rendered in the Deputy Director's Report, but are furnished in the foregoing, and will be again adverted to under that head.

14. The financial results and the averages of the existing assessment, as rendered at para. 245 are very misleading, inasmuch as the Statement rendered is supposed to compare the existing Revenue assessment on the one side, with the Settlement proposals on the other; whereas, the details taken are not strictly "as per Revenue account" as the heading implies—columns 3 and 4 of Statement. The exclusion of the area and assessment of the unsurveyed tracts, as also the assessment of the special remissions, is correct; but the Revenue accounts modified to this extent only, and without any adjustments in respect to the irrigated area, should have been furnished, as it is essential to know the exact bearing of the old assessment, and these details have been already ordered to be furnished by the Board—Vide Proceedings, No. 6311, dated 25th October 1870. Mr. Cox has included the water rate ordinarily levied on the Dry lands brought to Wet, but the prevailing rates evidently are very low—otherwise the average rate of the whole of the Wet area would not be so considerably altered. Throughout his report Mr. Cox treats the average rates arrived at on the basis of the entries in the Statement at para. 245 as the prevailing rates, and in viewing the results of his proposals, has apparently so regarded them.

15. Deducting the unsurveyed area and special remissions, the total assessment for both Wet and Dry, and the average rate for each Taluq, is as under:—

Wet and Dry, and the average rate for each Taluq. is as under:—												
TALUQS.	Dry.						Wet.					
	Area.	Assess- ment.	Average rate.			Area.	Assess- ment.	Average rate.				
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	As.	P.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	As.	P.		
Cumbam	70,771	68,397	0	15	6	7,100	51,967	7	5	1		
Markapur.	75,090	51,414	0	10	11	3,585	23,175	6	7	5		
Total...	1,45,861	120,611	0	0	0	10,685	75,142	0	0	0		

16. The foregoing average rates are approved by the Deputy Director.

16. The foregoing average rates are compared below with those worked out by the Deputy Director and furnished at para. 245.

	CUMBUM.						MARKAPUR.					
	Dry.			Wet.			Dry.			Wet.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Actual average rate as above	0	15	6	7	5	1	0	10	11	6	7	5
As rendered by Deputy Director.	0	15	10	7	10	10	0	11	0	5	15	10

17. For Dry the disparity is not of much account, but the Wet rates in the case of Cumbum are made to appear as 6 annas higher than they really are, and in Markapur as 8 annas lower than the prevailing rate. This is entirely due to adjustments in respect to the irrigated area, and the anomaly might have been obviated by rendering a separate tabulation of the classification on the basis of the Revenue accounts, or prior to any such adjustments being undertaken. I am unable now to obtain and insert the information; but in considering the financial results the more accurate former averages, as above determined, will be referred to.

18. *Classification of Soils.*—Details are furnished in this respect at para. 122 of the Deputy Director's Report, and in the following paragraph Mr. Cox explains the manner in which he has adjusted the classification of the Red soils, which comprise no less than 75 and 90 per cent. respectively of the classified area of the Cumbum and Markapur Taluqs. Originally these lands, as in the other Taluqs of Kurnool, were rated under two sorts, but the area under the series being limited to 11 per cent. in the latter Taluqs, the mode of treatment adopted did not signify. It is different in the two Taluqs under consideration. The bulk, upwards of three-fourths of the cultivable land, cannot be properly assessed, and the varying difference of productivity recognized, with only two sorts under each class of soil. Mr. Cox has brought out the classification to three sorts in the table given at para. 122; but, on examining the details of the manner in which the adjustments referred to have been made, I find that each village has still only two sorts under each class of soil. The area originally registered as first and second sort respectively, has been amended under the three sorts to either first and second, first and third, or second and third. Appendices N. and O. Nos. 1 and 2, exemplify this. In some instances, more especially under the 3rd Dry group of Markapur, the soils continue under two sorts only as therein rendered. Under the Wet grouping the adjustment is limited to a few acres. This modification I deem quite inadequate to meet the circumstances of the Taluq.

19. As regards the Dry lands, I therefore requested Mr. Cox to submit details according to the original classification under two sorts, rating the same as the 2nd and 3rd; and, as I found from an examination of the village war records when at Cuddapah that lands belonging to the Red series, and in the midst thereof, had been included under the Black series to some extent, I further directed that such tracts should be corrected to the Red series and included under the first or higher sort, as I was given to understand the lands are undoubtedly of good quality, and superior to those forming the second sort as thus modified. The classification of the Dry lands as returned by Mr. Cox, and thus amended, is compared in the following Statement.

20. Under Wet, as the amendments made appear so slight, I have refrained from effecting any like alteration to the Red series. As adjusted by Mr. Cox the area for each Taluq is as follows:—

Series.	Description of soil.	Class and soil.	CUMBUM.				MARKAPUR.				TOTAL.			
			By the Dy. Director.		By modification.		By the Dy. Director.		By modification.		By the Dy. Director.		By modification.	
			Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.
REGAR.	Clay.	III.	1	2,461	2,238	30	17	5,000	2,250					
			2	4,064	4,012	66	65	4,130	4,077					
			3	5,394	5,304	527	627	5,921	5,921					
			4	2,955	2,862	1,404	1,414	4,359	4,309					
	Loamy.	IV.	1	2,764	2,306	2,277	1,039	5,041	3,345					
			2	1,813	1,740	3,419	2,679	5,232	4,419					
			3	838	834	2,132	2,113	2,967	2,947					
	Sandy.	V.	1	48	41	3	...	61	41					
			2	68	57	83	34	181	91					
			3	634	635	1,309	1,309	1,943	1,941					
	Total...		21,036	20.90	20,212	25.84	11,259	19.44	9,187	10.96	39,293	19.92	32,369	18.15
RED FERRUGINOUS.	Clay.	VI.	1	5,186	660	692	60	5,877	720					
			2	2,635	5,170	292	720	2,927	5,390					
			3	1,693	3,952	26	253	1,719	4,205					
	Loamy.	VII.	1	10,307	696	9,533	1,656	19,840	2,352					
			2	14,347	19,219	36,199	11,758	50,646	30,977					
			3	11,538	16,815	2,223	30,543	13,766	53,368					
	Sandy.	VIII.	1	1,124	32	1,447	10	2,671	42					
			2	4,514	4,136	20,323	1,885	24,837	6,021					
			3	5,775	7,262	1,530	21,457	7,805	28,719					
	Total...		57,118	73.03	57,942	74.09	72,370	86.25	74,342	88.73	139,388	79.87	132,284	81.65
Lands under special rate...			54	0.07	54	0.07	259	0.31	259	0.31	313	0.20	313	0.20
Grand Total...			78,208	100	78,208	100	83,788	100	83,788	100	101,996	100	101,996	100

Series...		Description of soil.	Class and soil.		CUMBUM.				MARKAPUR.				TOTAL.					
					By the Dy. Director.		By modification.		By the Dy. Director.		By modification.		By the Dy. Director.		By modification.			
			Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15				
EXCEPTIONAL.	Permanently improved.	II.	Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.			
			1	1,595		133		0		0		1,595		183				
			2	104		1,516		0		0		104		1,516				
		Total...	1,699	22.47	1,699	22.47	...	...	...	...	1,699	12.95	1,699	12.95				
		REGAR.	Clay.	III.	1	1,569		1,569		274		274		1,843		1,843		
					2	439		439		97		97		536		536		
					3	107		107		5		5		112		112		
				4	2		2		0		0		2		2			
				IV.	1	958		953		533		533		1,491		1,491		
					2	1,093		1,093		542		542		1,635		1,635		
3	290					290		332		332		622		622				
V.	1			14		14		0		0		14		14				
	2			17		17		76		76		93		93				
	3			15		15		53		53		68		68				
Total...	4,504	59.55	4,504	59.55	1,912	34.38	1,912	34.38	6,416	48.89	6,416	48.89						
RED FERRUGINOUS.	Clay.	VI.	1	410		410		472		472		882		882				
			2	205		205		127		127		332		332				
			3	46		46		0		0		46		46				
		VII.	1	400		400		1,115		1,115		1,515		1,515				
			2	212		212		1,692		1,692		1,904		1,904				
			3	37		37		120		120		157		157				
		VIII.	1	29		29		21		21		50		50				
			2	14		14		93		93		107		107				
			3	7		7		9		9		16		16				
		Total...	1,360	17.93	1,360	17.93	3,649	65.62	3,649	65.62	5,009	38.16	5,009	38.16				
Grand Total...			7,563	100	7,563	100	5,561	100	5,561	100	13,124	100	13,124	100				

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21. The inclusion of so large a proportion of the Wet area under the Exceptional series, or II. 1, in Cumbum, appears to be open to doubt. The bulk is I find under the Cumbum Tank, and as I consider that the whole cannot be properly so rated, I have modified the area—1,412 acres—to II. 2, or the lower sort, which is equivalent to the best ordinary soil IV. 1—Black Loam. On further examination it can be incorporated therewith or with III. 1, Black Clay, to which I fancy it must more correctly appertain. From the remarks explaining the bearing of the Wet rates I shall recommend, it will be seen that mere or less revision and examination of the classification of the

Para. 22

Wet lands is essential. The proportion of the total area operated on in these Taluqs, when demarcated and classified in 1866-67, that was then examined as regards classification, appears insufficient to admit of the introduction being carried out without the work being to some extent further tested, where disparity or any considerable variation may occur. This should have been carried out, and the Taluqs finally inspected after the receipt of the survey areas. Mr. Cox being unaided at the time, and having the Settlement of Cuddapah in progress as well, was unable to spare the time and it therefore stands deferred. I mention this that it may be clear that I consider further field inspection requisite, prior to the introduction of the new rates in these Taluqs. When this field inspection may be undertaken, any lands that may be superior to the second or third sorts under which they are now rated, should be raised a sort in the same manner as proposed for the Budwail, Sidhout and Pullumpett Taluqs of Cuddapah.

Para. 27 and 41 of letter submitted to Government with Board's Proceedings, No. 740 of 16th March 1870.

	Percentages.		
	Cumbum	Markapur	Total
<i>Superior.</i>			
Jonna...	23	7	17
Sazza...	14	27	21
Cotton...	4	5	3
Minor crops...	5	5	5
Total...	51	44	48
<i>Inferior.</i>			
Korra...	21	25	23
Horsegum...	14	16	15
Arika...	8	9	8
Variga...	6	6	6
Total...	49	56	52

90 per cent. of the soil of Markapur falls under the Red series, and is treated on the mean of the superior and inferior crops in the latter Taluq; and as Variga may be regarded as a superior rather than an inferior crop, the arrangements proposed may be accepted, as appropriate for these Taluqs. In Nellore, though a higher per-

tage under Jonna was fixed for the limited area under the first sort, the proportion was 53 of Jonna to 47 of Arika for VII. 2 and less for the lower soils, so that the bulk of the Red soils are really more leniently treated in Nellore.

23. For the Wet lands, Paddy as usual has been taken.

24. *Dry Grouping of Villages.*—Mr. Cox rates eight villages situated in the middle of the Cumbum Taluq under the first group, and the tract is stated to be of very superior soil. Forty-one villages in the same Taluq are placed in the second group, and twenty-one villages in the third group. In Markapur thirteen villages are included under the second group, and the remainder of the Taluq under the third group. I fail to see the necessity for this distinction. For all practical purposes the whole of the Markapur Taluq is so very similar that it might with advantage be treated under one group. It is the same with Cumbum. Save the tract of villages specified as containing really superior soil, the Taluq may fairly be treated on one and the same basis in respect to Dry. The Villagewar details which, in communication with Mr. Cox, I have had worked out, convince me that the uniform treatment of the whole tract as far as possible is the proper course to pursue. The modifications which my contemplated changes may occasion, will be indicated further on.

25. *Wet Grouping of Villages.*—It is proposed to include under the first group the best irrigated villages under the extensive Cumbum Tank, also some villages irrigated by River channels from the Gundlakamma and Sagilair, under the second group villages with ordinary tanks, and under the third those with minor or indifferent sources. There are thus three groups for the Taluq; whilst for the adjacent Taluq of Budwail there are only two. The Cumbum tank is superior as a source to any of the Budwail Tanks, and doubtless the better irrigated villages under the former should form a distinct group. Save the better irrigated villages under the Cumbum Tank; those at the end of the irrigation have already been rated by Mr. Cox under the 2nd group; the rest of the irrigation of the Taluq should, I consider, be placed either in the 2nd or 3rd groups, and so conform with the grouping adopted in the case of Budwail. The area to be thus removed from the 1st to the 2nd group is 442 acres as regards land in occupation. Further reasons for limiting the 1st group to certain villages under the Cumbum Tank will be found at para. 28. I have conferred with the Deputy Director and he considers that if the grouping be thus modified some six villages included under the 2nd group of Cumbum should be amended to the 3rd group. The area involved is slight, only 343 acres, and shows therefore that the sources of irrigation cannot be of any considerable capacity. I have therefore given effect to the modification. The tanks of the Markapur Taluq are ranged under the 2nd and 3rd groups, and there is apparently no occasion for any similar modification for that Taluq.

26. Before examining the other processes, it is necessary for me to explain that besides deeming modifications requisite to the grouping, I regard the Wet rates generally as inapplicable to the Taluqs. I form this opinion from the general results and average rate per acre for the several groups as rendered in Appendices O. 1 and 2 of the Deputy Director's Report. The following abstract indicates the

average existing assessment under each group, and that according to Mr. Cox's proposals.

TALUQS AND GROUPS.		By REVENUE ACCOUNTS.			By Mr. Cox's Proposals.			Difference.
		Average rate per acre.			Average rate per acre.			
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.
CUMBUM.	1st Group.	9	3	5	8	3	5	-1,346
	2nd Do.	6	10	1	6	4	1	
	3rd Do.	5	5	2	4	14	0	
	Total ...	7	10	10	6	14	9	
MARKAPUR.	2nd Group.	7	3	9	5	7	3	-3,541
	3rd Do.	4	1	8	3	9	11	
	Total ...	5	15	10	4	11	5	

27. The decrease proposed upon the Wet assessment is not a general decrease, for there are some taluqs under two soils, and that according to Mr. Cox

27. The decrease proposed upon the Wet assessment is Rupees 5,134. But it is not a general decrease, for there is considerable variation as to the results. Under two soils alone (II. 1 and III. 1.) as regards villages under the Cumbum Tank, there is a decrease of Rupees 2,009 and 3,108 respectively, or Rupees 5,117 altogether—which is a heavy decrease on the superior soils. This arises seemingly from the rates proposed for the superior soils being much below those sanctioned in the case of the Budwail and adjacent Taluqs of Cuddapah. At the same time the reverse is apparent as regards the poorer qualities of soil under the first group.

28. In his letter to the Board, No. 145 of 29th August 1864, I find that Mr. Minchin, when recommending a temporary reduction of the assessment of these Taluqs, records the following opinion as to the irrigated tract under the Cumbum Tank—"the Cumbum Taluq has been raised to the highest pitch of fertility, many of the fields either producing sugar-cane or double Paddy crops in the year. In spite of what may be considered the high assessment on the lands irrigated under the Tank, the Government demand is easily paid, the whole land is saleable, and the extent of cultivation is dependent solely on the amount of water available for irrigation" (para. 17). Further on, para. 19, the following remark occurs and has reference to the Wet lands generally of the Cumbum Taluq. "The reduction in the Wet rates is a pure gift to the ryots, which cannot be expected to produce any increase of cultivation, the sole limit to which is the amount of water available."

29. A comparison of the rates proposed for Cumbum and Markapur, and sanctioned for the corresponding Taluqs of Cuddapah, Budwail, &c., is instituted below, and the great disparity will be readily apparent.

CLASS.		1ST GROUP.				2ND GROUP.				3RD GROUP.			
		Cumbum and Markapur.		Budwail, &c., of Cuddapah.		Cumbum and Markapur.		Budwail, &c., of Cuddapah.		Cumbum and Markapur.		Budwail, &c., of Cuddapah.	
		Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
II	1	9	8	12	0	8	8	10	0	7	8	9	0
	2	8	8	10	0	7	8	9	0	6	8	8	0
III	1	7	8	9	0	6	8	8	0	5	8	7	0
	2	6	8	7	0	5	8	6	0	4	8	5	0
	3	5	8	5	0	4	8	4	8	3	8	4	0
IV	1	8	8	10	0	7	8	9	0	6	8	8	0
	2	7	8	8	0	6	8	7	0	5	8	6	0
	3	6	8	5	8	5	8	5	0	4	8	4	0
V	1	5	8	7	0	4	8	6	0	3	8	5	0
	2	4	8	5	0	3	8	4	8	2	8	4	0
	3	3	8	3	0	2	8	2	8	2	0	2	0
VI	1	6	8	8	0	5	8	7	0	4	8	6	0
	2	5	8	5	8	4	8	5	0	3	8	4	8
	3	4	8	4	8	3	8	4	0	2	8	3	8
VII	1	6	8	7	0	5	8	6	0	4	8	5	0
	2	5	8	5	0	4	8	4	8	3	8	4	0
	3	4	8	4	0	3	8	3	8	2	8	3	0
VIII	1	5	8	5	0	4	8	4	8	3	8	4	0
	2	4	8	4	0	3	8	3	8	2	8	3	0
	3	3	8	3	0	2	8	2	8	2	0	2	0

30. The marked variation in the rates tends to decrease the assessment of the superior and enhance that of the ordinary or indifferent soils. It is due apparently to Mr. Cox attempting to limit the difference between the several tarams, and between each group, to one Rupee in all instances. There is a difference between the 1st and 3rd group by his proposals of two Rupees, and the 2nd and 3rd of one Rupee. In Cuddapah the variation between the groups is one Rupee in the higher and 8 annas in the lower tarams. It is much the same in the case of Nellore.

31. The average rates resulting by Mr. Cox's proposals in respect to each group, and the difference of assessment occasioned by the application of the said rates, is rendered below, and compared with the rates sanctioned for the adjacent Taluqs of Cuddapah and Nellore, Budwail and Kanigiri.

CUMBUM.				MARKAPUR.				BUDWAIL AS MODIFIED BY MR. BANBURY.				KANIGIRI AS SETTLED.			
Group.	Average rate.			Group.	Average rate.			Group.	Average rate.			Group.	Average rate.		
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
1	8	3	5	1	5	7	8	2	7	3	8	2	6	10	5
2	6	1	1	2	3	9	11	3	5	14	6	3	5	0	11
3	4	14	0	3	4	11	5	4	6	14	2	4	4	1	7
	6	14	9						6	14	2		6	7	7

32. The average rate for Cumbum might perhaps be accepted if the incidence of the revision did not appear so uneven. For Markapur, however, I regard the average rates as unduly low, and fail to see the need for so great a reduction as that proposed. Throughout the whole Taluq, there are 5,561 acres of occupied Wet land by survey, as adjusted by Mr. Cox against 83,788 acres of Dry occupation; and on the Dry land a considerable amount of revenue must necessarily be foregone, for in several villages the Dry rates are unduly high. The area under irrigation being restricted, it follows that in Markapur, as elsewhere under similar circumstances, the Wet land is more highly cultivated and holds a higher value than in other localities where there may be a greater breadth of irrigation. In his letter already quoted, Mr. Minchin, I observe, states as regards the irrigated lands of Markapur.—“It is a marked feature of that part of the country that the soil which under dry cultivation produces the most scanty crops is admirably suited for irrigation, and the whole energy of the Ryots is concentrated on the few fields for which water is available.” An average rate of Rs. 5-7-8 for the better sources and Rs. 3-9-11 for the minor sources of irrigation, or Rs. 4-11-5 per acre for the whole Taluq is much too low. The decrease of assessment amounts to Rs. 3,541 or 12 per cent., notwithstanding an increase of 592 acres has been determined by survey, or 11-91 per cent. The Kanigiri Taluq—which formerly formed part of the Dupad Taluq, and the remainder of which is now merged with Markapur—has already been settled, and the revision resulted in a reduction of Rs. 150 the average rate by settlement being Rs. 6-7-7. The Wet area is even more limited in Kanigiri than in Markapur, still there is no good ground for maintaining that the average rate for Markapur should be Rs. 4-11-5 or Rs. 1-12-2 lower per acre. Again, if Cumbum is compared with Budwail, the average rate to be correct, in my opinion, should be higher in the former than the latter Taluq. There is no source of irrigation in Budwail equal to the Cumbum Tank; though there are some moderately sized reservoir in Budwail. They have been treated as 2nd class, with a maximum rate for ordinary soils of Rs. 10 and 9-8-0 per acre. The rates proposed for the corresponding soils under the Cumbum Tank are only Rs. 8-8-0 and 7-8-0 per acre. Mr. Cox proposes to assess the 2nd and 3rd groups in Cumbum one rupee per acre lower than the rates proposed in the case of Budwail or Rs. 6-1-1 and Rs. 4-14-0 against Rs. 7-3-8 and Rs. 5-14-6.

33. Under these considerations I am, I think, justified in regarding Mr. Cox's Wet rates as altogether unsuited to the Taluq. It will be requisite to propose other rates and this will be done further on. Mr. Minchin, when he submitted proposals to the Board in 1865 for the revision of the assessment of these Taluqs, recommended rates averaging Rs. 7-1-10 for Cumbum and Rs. 5-8-2 for Markapur. Moreover, his Wet rates were graduated from Rs. 12 downwards.

34. *Commutation prices.*—For the settled portion of the Kurnool District, the commutation prices fixed on have been as under, after the usual deductions for merchants' profits, cartage &c., have been made. The rates proposed by the Deputy Director for the Taluqs under consideration are also indicated.

	Paddy.	Jonna.	Korra.	Aruga.
Kurnool proper	105	110	...	60
Pattikondah	125	120	...	...
Koilkuntla	139	126	100	...
Cumbum and Markapur	125	120	90	...

35. Mr. Cox explains that, for Cumbum, of the series of twenty years (Fuslies 1255 to 1274) upon which the commutation rate should be based, prices can only be procured from the Taluq for 10 or 6 years, and in the case of Markapur for 17 years only. Even for these and subsequent years the prices are not reliable; and there is very great disparity, especially for recent years, as exemplified at para. 227 of the Deputy Director's Report. The average of the last nine years in Cumbum for Paddy is Rupees 209, and in Markapur Rupees 152; a difference thus of upwards of 30 per cent. between the prevailing prices in Markapur and Cumbum during the period. Again, the relative prices of Paddy and Jonna in both Taluqs for the last two years differs materially, the cheaper grain, Paddy, being quoted as the highest in price. Under these circumstances, there is, I consider, no alternative but to adopt the prices of the whole District as formerly determined in the case of the Pattikondah Taluq, and this Mr. Cox has done.

36. *Grain values.*—The experiments undertaken to base the grain produce upon are very limited in number. Altogether, as regards the standard grains, 950 measurements were made—224 of Paddy, 160 of Jonna and 566 of Korra.

The Paddy experiments are very inadequate for the high state of cultivation in which the lands are represented to be, and I do not therefore consider that these details sufficiently indicate the true outturn of the Wet lands in these Taluqs. As I am unable to endorse Mr. Cox's proposed Wet rates, it is requisite to revise the grain values he has adopted for Paddy. These modifications are exhibited in the subjoined Statement and compared with the Deputy Director's proposed grain values for each group of irrigation.

CLASS AND SORT.		Proposed Wet Grain values as modified.					
		1st Group.		2nd Group.		3rd Group.	
		By Deputy Director.	By Acting Director.	By Deputy Director.	By Acting Director.	By Deputy Director.	By Acting Director.
		M. M. *	M. M.	M. M.	M. M.	M. M.	M. M.
II.	1	1,300	1,450	1,200	1,300	1,050	1,150
	2	1,200	1,300	1,050	1,150	900	1,000
III.	1	1,050	1,150				
	2	900	950	900	1,000	750	850
	3	750	700	750	800	600	625
	4	600	500	600	600	450	500
IV.	1	1,200	1,300				
	2	1,050	1,075	1,050	1,150	900	1,000
	3	900	825	900	950	750	800
V.	1						
	2	750	850				
	3	600	625	600	700	450	550
VI.	1						
	2	900	1,000				
	3	750	750	750	850	600	700
VII.	1	600	600	600	625	450	525
	2						
	3	900	950	750	800	600	625
VIII.	1	750	700	600	600	450	500
	2	600	550	450	450	350	400
	3	450	400	350	350	300	300

37. As I regard the rates proposed by the Deputy Director for the better qualities of soil as too low, and those under the lower qualities as too high, it follows that my amendments raise the grain values in the higher sorts and depress those of the lower sorts.

38. Under Jonna the experiments are few also, but are not so indifferent as regards the results aimed at. The Korra experiments are somewhat more numerous and accord more closely with the grain values as adjusted by Mr. Cox. In the few

* M. M. signifies Madras Measures.

instances noted below I propose to modify Mr. Cox's recommendations, and the amendments made are slight.

CLASS AND SORT.		Proposed Dry grain values as modified.							
		Jonna.				Korra.			
		1st Group.		2nd Group.		1st Group.		2nd Group.	
		By the Deputy Director.	By Acting Director.	By the Deputy Director.	By Acting Director.	By the Deputy Director.	By Acting Director.	By the Deputy Director.	By Acting Director.
		M. M.	M. M.	M. M.	M. M.	M. M.	M. M.	M. M.	M. M.
V.	3	150	130	100	80	...	...	...	...
VI.	1	130	140	120	130	140	150	125	135
	2	120	130	100	110	125	135	100	120
VII.	1	120	130	100	110	125	135	110	120
VIII.	3	60	50	10	...	60	50	...	...

39. *Cultivation Expenses.*—These are explained at paras. 230 to 235 of the Deputy Director's Report. The cost of cultivating the best Dry land is calculated at Rupees 4-8-6 per acre, and similarly for Wet, the expenses incurred are reckoned at Rupees 16-12-0 per acre. The cost is, I consider, fixed at a high figure, but as it conforms with the calculations heretofore adopted and accepted for the other Taluqs of Kurnool, and the Budwai, &c., Taluqs of Cuddapah as well, Mr. Cox's recommendations in these respects need to be acted on.

40. *Adjustments to the irrigated area.*—Under the head irrigation, para. 151 and following paragraphs, the Deputy Director enumerates the number and different description of sources of irrigation, and then shews that the revision it is proposed to effect to the tank, &c., ayakuts will increase the Wet area of both Taluqs as follows:—

TALUQS.	Wet ayakut by Revenue accounts.	Deduct adjustments to Dry.	Remainder.	Add transfers Dry to Wet.	Revised Wet ayakut.	Difference.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Cumbum. ...	12,861	1,985	10,876	2,180	13,056	+ 195
Markapur....	7,632	331	7,301	3,120	10,421	+ 2,789
Total...	20,493	2,316	18,177	5,300	23,477	+ 2,984

41. This is a considerable enhancement, but seemingly the 5,300 acres comprise 2,388 acres of tank bed occupation, which it is contemplated to transfer from Dry to Wet, and so assess, if the land is continued in occupation. On a reference from the Collector of Kurnool, the question of the treatment of these tank bed lands has been separately discussed and reported on. The extent is very considerable in the case of the Cumbum Tank; and though on sanitary grounds the Acting Head Assistant supports the transfer of the whole of the submerged lands to Wet—the Deputy Surgeon General having deemed the measure essential.—I consider that in the case of large Tanks, like that at Cumbum, there is often on the margin of the tank a considerable extent of very valuable cultivation belonging to villagers who often have no interest in the tank whatever. The land is only occasionally submerged, and Dry crops are generally raised each year, the period of submersion being limited and usually not long enough to destroy the crop.

42. It is proposed to exempt such lands under the larger Tanks, where the transfer to Wet would involve material hardship upon the villagers generally. In the case of lands in the deeper portion of the bed, or those appertaining to minor tanks, or under wells in the bed, the rule as prescribed will need to be duly exacted, if the proposals I have submitted should be approved.

43. In calculating the financial results it is stated, para. 139, that only Dry land that for several years past has been paying *tiruvajasti* has been included; and that none of the other transfers indicated have been given effect to in the proposals. From further enquiries, however, it appears that, as remarked at para. 153, the lands under ruined tanks have been adjusted from Wet to Dry. Altogether the changes thus effected are very considerable and full particulars together with the assessment are detailed below.

Talugs.	Adjustments.			
	Wet to Dry.		Dry to Wet.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
Cumbum.	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.
Markapur.	570	2,059	482	536
	261	768	1,588	1,270
Total.	831	2,827	2,070	1,806

44. Under both heads the modifications are extensive, and occasion a net increase to the Wet area as proposed for settlement of 1,239 acres. The area rendered is by the Revenue accounts, but the effect of the transfers is to diminish the total Wet area of the Cumbum Talug and enhance that of Markapur. As explained at para. 41, other changes are as well contemplated, which will extensively still further augment the Wet area. These have not been given effect to, but are included in the total proposed changes rendered in the Statement given at para. 40.

45. There is no doubt need for very considerable revision to the Wet area as Appendix D shows the water rate levied annually to average about Rupees 3,407 for Cumbum, and no less than Rupees 8,134 for Markapur.

46. At para. 155 Mr. Cox explains that the revision necessary to the Wet area has been deferred until the time of settlement, and that the proposals have not been submitted to the Revenue officers for confirmation. In accordance with the ruling conveyed in Board's Proceedings No. 655 dated the 8th March last, the revision of tank ayakats, &c. in these two Taluqs will need attention prior to settlement, otherwise delay will be occasioned in carrying out the adjustments. The changes have only partially been included in the proposals, and are so very extensive that special attention will be required to this matter.

47. *Irrigation by lift from Doruvu wells on the Gundlakamma.*—The changes to the Wet area under the river supply by lift are very considerable. From separate particulars obtained they appear to be as follows:—

	Cumbum.	Markapur.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Former Wet Area.	527	435	962
Deduct Wet to Dry.	309	92	401
Balance.	218	343	561
Add transfers from Dry to Wet.	8	346	354
Revised ayakat.	226	689	915
Net difference.	—301	+ 254	— 47

Thus the area is very extensively reduced in Cumbum and added to in Markapur.

48. At para. 177 Mr. Cox mentions how these wells along the River banks are liable to be swept away, or rendered of no avail from the deep stream of the river shifting its position. One of the reasons why the wells are not extended may be that the lands are permanently treated as Wet, and if any thing happens to the well the area formerly irrigated remains Wet, and the ryot is saddled with the Wet assessment for an indefinite period. The very extensive reductions requisite in the Cumbum Talug—nearly 60 per cent. of the Wet assessed area under the river source being unirrigated at present—sufficiently exemplifies my remark, and shows that these well sources are not lasting. There is so much uncertainty regarding them, that I would recommend that the ryots be freed from the liability of a permanent Wet assessment in these cases. The lands might be rated as Dry, and a water rate charged whenever the river supply may be availed of. Possibly this would lead to the extension of the Doruvu wells. There might be a loss to Government from failure at times to levy the water rate; but this risk I regard as preferable to saddling the lands permanently with Wet rates. Already, as before shewn in para. 45,

the water rate realized on the average in Markapur, where the wells most extensively exist, amounts to some Rupees 8,134, so that the charge heretofore under the head has been extensive. In Nellore, lower down on the Gundlakamma, where the area irrigated is much more limited, the whole of the river irrigation by lift has been adjusted under Dry, and is liable to the usual water rate when the supply may be availed of, subject to the deduction for lift. I based the recommendation on much the same grounds for the Sub-Division of Nellore.

49. Mr. Cox does not show the financial results for these lands separately; but as in Appendix O, 1 and 2 the area is mixed up with other lands irrigated by baling, and as there is a considerable increase in the area separated under baling, it seems probable the proposals will tend to raise the existing assessment of the lands under consideration.

50. I find that of the revised ayakat as given above at para. 47, only 171-40 acres in Cumbum, and 656-56 acres in Markapur, comprise the Government land in occupation. The remainder is unoccupied or Inam. The result of applying the rates I propose to this area, and comparing the same with the Dry assessment plus the usual water rate application (Rupees 4-1 for baling—Rupees 3, is as below worked out.

Class and sort.	Area.	Wet Assessment.		Dry rate and assessment.		Water rate at Rs. 3 per acre.	Total column 5 and 6.	Difference column 3 and 7.
		Rate.	Assessment.	Rate.	Assessment.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Acres.	C.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
<i>Cumbum.</i>								
III	1	12	58	1	2	37	12	69
IV	1	25	79	15	4	31	5	37
	2	35	31	8	1	38	11	42
	3	72	59	0	1	77	6	116
VI	1	0	85	0	1	52	13	105
VII	1	9	46	6	0	72	9	158
	2	7	6	12	1	217	12	290
	3	7	76	4	1	2	9	3
Total.	...	171	40	1,047	1	28	6	42
						21	3	30
						23	5	29
						5	13	13
						224	15	514
						4	739	3
						8	-307	14
<i>Markapur.</i>								
IV	2	12	34	1	1	37	0	49
VII	1	39	30	11	0	14	2	912
	2	214	71	4	12	644	14	1,208
	3	321	62	1	4	37	8	177
VIII	1	7	65	0	12	268	6	964
	2	21	2	0	8	241	3	63
	3	19	92	1	0	15	12	69
Total.	...	656	56	2,317	14	593	14	1,969
						10	2,565	8
						8	+247	10

51. The change of charging water rate in place of Wet assessment, would thus occasion a reduction of ryots' liability in Cumbum of Rupees 307-14, and an enhancement of the same in Markapur of Rupees 247-10; the net difference being a reduction of Rupees 60-4. On the whole, the difference is immaterial; and, as in the case of Markapur, the increase averages only 10 per cent., the water rate would, I feel sure be accepted as a boon by the ryots in that Taluq, and be deemed preferable to the Wet assessment—though the latter would be lower for the ordinary and inferior soils. As the difference is so slight on the whole, no correction in this respect will be made to the financial results; but they will be worked out to accord with Mr. Cox's Statements. Orders as to the treatment of the lands are solicited.

52. *Modified rates.*—The amended grain values I have taken for Paddy, and the Wet rates of assessment I propose, are worked out in the usual manner in the following Statements and are compared with Mr. Cox's rates. I have maintained the deduction of one-fourth for vicissitudes of seasons, as the allowance has been usual for the recently settled Taluqs of the District—Pattikonda, Koilguntla and also throughout Cuddapah. It is, however, I consider, more than is adequate for the purpose, especially as the outturn is differently rated for each group of irrigation. This is in itself an allowance for precariousness of irrigation, and a further deduction equal to one-fourth all round, enhances the deduction made upon the highest group very considerably. It is not that in good season the yield under the ordinary and minor sources is less than under the best, but that the irrigation is not so assured, and certain to fully mature the crop, or admit of the cultivation being so regularly undertaken. The allowance may be regarded as liberal and to remove in some degree the apparent severity of the grain values.

WET 1ST GROUP—ACTING DIRECTOR'S AMENDMENTS.																			
CLASS AND SORTS.		Grain values per acre.		Value at 120 Rs. per Madras garce.		Deduct one-fourth for agricultural risks.		Remaining gross.		Deduct cultivation expenses.		Net value.		Half net.		Proposed rate.		Deputy Director's proposed rates.	
		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.	Rs.
II.	1	1,450	54	6 0	13	9 6	40	12 6	17	8 8	23	3 10	11	9 11	12	0	9	8	8
	2	1,300	48	12 0	12	3 0	36	9 0	16	12 0	19	13 0	9	14 6	10	0	8	8	8
III.	1	1,150	43	2 0	10	12 6	32	5 6	14	10 0	17	11 6	8	13 9	9	0	7	8	8
	2	950	35	10 0	8	14 6	26	11 6	12	5 6	14	6 0	7	3 0	7	0	6	8	8
	3	700	26	4 0	6	9 0	19	11 0	10	2 6	9	8 6	4	12 3	5	0	5	8	8
IV.	1	1,300	48	12 0	12	3 0	36	9 0	16	12 0	19	13 0	9	14 6	10	0	8	8	8
	2	1,075	40	5 0	10	1 3	30	3 9	14	10 0	15	9 9	7	12 11	8	0	7	8	8
	3	825	30	15 0	7	11 9	23	3 3	12	5 6	10	13 9	5	6 11	5	8	6	8	8
V.	1	850	31	14 0	7	15 6	23	14 6	10	2 6	13	12 0	6	14 0	7	0	5	8	8
	2	625	23	7 0	5	13 9	17	9 3	7	12 0	9	13 3	4	14 7	5	0	4	8	8
	3	400	15	0 0	3	12 0	11	4 0	5	11 0	5	9 0	2	12 6	3	0	3	8	8
VI.	1	1,000	37	8 0	9	6 0	23	2 0	12	5 6	15	12 6	7	14 3	8	0	6	8	8
	2	750	28	2 0	7	0 6	21	1 6	10	2 6	10	15 0	5	7 6	5	8	5	8	8
	3	600	22	8 0	5	10 0	16	14 0	7	12 0	9	2 0	4	9 0	4	8	4	8	8
VII.	1	950	35	10 0	8	14 6	26	11 6	12	5 6	14	6 0	7	3 0	7	0	6	8	8
	2	700	26	4 0	6	9 0	19	11 0	10	2 6	9	8 6	4	12 3	5	0	5	8	8
	3	550	20	10 0	5	2 6	15	7 6	7	12 0	7	11 6	3	13 9	4	0	4	8	8
VIII.	1	700	26	4 0	6	9 0	19	11 0	10	2 6	9	8 6	4	12 3	5	0	5	8	8
	2	550	20	10 0	5	2 6	15	7 6	7	12 0	7	11 6	3	13 9	4	0	4	8	8
	3	400	15	0 0	3	12 0	11	4 0	5	11 0	5	9 0	2	12 6	3	0	3	8	8

WET 2ND GROUP—ACTING DIRECTOR'S AMENDMENTS.

CLASS AND SORT.		Grain values per acre.		Value at 120 Rs. per Madras garce.		Deduct one-fourth for agricultural risks.		Remaining gross.		Deduct cultivation expenses.		Net value.		Half net.		Proposed rate.		Deputy Director's proposed rates.
		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.
II.	1	1,300	48	12 0	12	3 0	35	9 0	16	12 0	19	13 0	9	14 0	10	0	8	8
	2	1,150	43	2 0	10	12 0	32	3 0	14	10 0	17	11 0	8	13 9	9	0	7	8
III.	1	1,000	37	8 0	9	6 0	23	2 0	12	3 0	15	12 6	7	14 3	8	0	6	8
	2	800	30	0 0	7	8 0	22	8 0	10	2 6	13	3 6	6	2 9	6	0	5	8
	3	600	22	8 0	5	10 0	16	14 0	7	12 0	9	2 0	4	0 0	4	8	4	8
	4	375	14	1 0	3	8 3	10	6 0	5	11 0	4	13 9	2	6 11	2	8	3	8
IV.	1	1,150	43	2 0	10	12 0	32	6 0	14	10 0	17	11 0	8	13 9	9	0	7	8
	2	950	35	10 0	8	14 6	29	11 0	12	5 6	14	6 0	7	3 0	7	0	6	8
	3	700	26	4 0	6	9 0	19	11 0	10	2 6	9	8 6	4	12 3	5	0	5	8
V.	1	700	26	4 0	6	9 0	19	11 0	7	12 0	11	15 0	5	15 8	6	0	4	8
	2	525	19	11 0	4	14 9	14	12 3	5	11 0	9	1 3	4	8 7	4	8	3	8
	3	350	13	2 0	3	4 6	9	13 6	4	14 4	4	15 2	2	7 7	2	8	2	8
VI.	1	850	31	14 0	7	15 6	23	14 6	10	2 6	13	12 0	6	14 0	7	0	5	8
	2	625	23	7 0	5	13 9	17	9 3	7	12 0	9	13 3	4	14 7	5	0	4	8
	3	500	18	12 0	4	11 0	14	1 0	5	11 0	8	6 0	4	3 0	4	0	3	8
VII.	1	500	30	0 0	7	8 0	22	8 0	10	2 6	12	5 6	6	2 9	6	0	5	8
	2	600	22	8 0	5	10 0	16	14 0	7	12 0	9	2 0	4	9 0	4	8	4	8
	3	450	16	14 0	4	3 6	12	10 6	5	11 0	8	6 0	4	3 0	4	0	3	8
VIII.	1	600	22	8 0	5	10 0	16	14 0	7	12 0	9	2 0	4	9 0	4	8	4	8
	2	480	16	14 0	4	3 6	12	10 6	5	11 0	8	6 0	4	3 0	4	0	3	8
	3	350	13	2 0	3	4 6	9	13 6	4	14 4	4	15 2	2	7 7	2	8	2	8

WET 3RD GROUP—ACTING DIRECTOR'S AMENDMENTS.

CLASS AND SORT.		Grain values per acre.		Value at 120 Rs. per Madras garce.		Deduct one-fourth for agricultural risks.		Remaining gross.		Deduct cultivation expenses.		Net value.		Half net.		Proposed rate.		Deputy Director's proposed rates.
		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.
II.	1	1,150	43	2 0	10	12 6	32	5 6	14	10 0	17	11 6	8	13 9	9	0	7	8
	2	1,000	37	8 0	9	6 0	23	2 0	12	5 0	15	12 6	7	14 3	8	0	6	8
III.	1	850	31	14 0	7	15 6	23	14 6	10	2 6	3	12 0	6	14 0	7	0	5	8
	2	625	23	7 0	5	13 9	17	9 3	7	12 0	9	13 3	4	14 7	5	0	4	8
	3	500	18	12 0	4	11 0	14	1 0	5	11 0	8	6 0	4	3 0	4	0	3	8
	4	325	12	3 0	3	0 9	9	2 3	4	14 4	4	3 11	2	1 11	2	0	2	8
IV.	1	1,000	37	8 0	9	6 0	23	2 0	12	5 6	15	12 6	7	14 3	8	0	6	8
	2	800	30	0 0	7	8 0	22	8 0	10	2 6	12	5 6	6	2 9	6	0	5	8
	3	600	22	8 0	5	10 0	16	14 0	7	12 0	9	2 0	4	9 0	4	8	4	8
V.	1	550	20	10 0	5	2 6	15	7 6	5	11 0	9	12 6	4	14 3	5	0	3	8
	2	450	16	14 0	4	3 6	12	10 6	4	14 4	7	12 2	3	14 1	4	0	2	8
	3	300	11	4 0	2	13 0	8	7 0	4	8 4	3	14 8	1	15 4	2	0	2	0
VI.	1	700	26	4 0	6	9 0	19	11 0	7	12 0	11	15 0	5	15 6	6	0	4	8
	2	525	19	11 0	4	14 9	14	12 3	5	11 0	9	1 3	4	8 7	4	8	3	8
	3	425	15	15 0	3	15 9	11	15 3	4	14 4	7	0 11	3	8 5	3	8	2	8
VII.	1	625	23	7 0	5	13 9	17	9 3	7	12 0	9	13 3	4	14 7	5	0	4	8
	2	500	18	12 0	4	11 0	14	1 0	5	11 0	8	6 0	4	3 0	4	0	3	8
	3	400	15	0 0	3	12 0	11	4 0	4	14 4	6	5 8	3	2 10	3	0	2	8
VIII.	1	500	18	12 0	4	11 0	14	1 0	5	11 0	8	6 0	4	3 0	4	0	3	8
	2	400	15	0 0	3	12 0	11	4 0	4	14 4	6	5 8	3	2 10	3	0	2	8
	3	300	11	4 0	2	13 0	8	7 0	4	8 4	3	14 8	1	15 4	2	0	2	0

53. The rates are similar to those of the Budwai, Pullampet and Siddur Taluqs of Cuddapah, which I regard as fully applicable to these Taluqs also. They are further compared for all three groups at one glance in the following Statement and it can be observed how, for the superior soils, the amended rates are somewhat higher, whilst for the inferior qualities of soil they are lower or equal as a rule, save under the 3rd group, for which Mr. Cox's rates are unusually low.

CLASS AND SORT.		1ST GROUP.				2ND GROUP.				3RD GROUP.			
		Proposed by Deputy Director.		Modified by Ag. Director.		Proposed by Deputy Director.		Modified by Ag. Director.		Proposed by Deputy Director.		Modified by Ag. Director.	
		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
II.	1	9	8	12	0	8	8	10	0	7	8	9	0
	2	8	8	10	0	7	8	9	0	6	8	8	0
III.	1	7	8	9	0	6	8	8	0	5	8	7	0
	2	6	8	7	0	5	8	6	0	4	8	6	0
	3	5	8	5	0	4	8	4	0	3	8	5	0
	4	4	8	3	0	3	8	2	0	2	8	4	0
IV.	1	8	8	10	0	7	8	9	0	6	8	8	0
	2	7	8	8	0	6	8	7	0	5	8	6	0
	3	6	8	5	8	5	8	5	0	4	8	4	8
V.	1	5	8	7	0	4	8	6	0	3	8	5	0
	2	4	8	5	0	3	8	4	8	2	8	4	0
	3	3	8	3	0	2	8	2	8	2	0	2	0
VI.	1	6	8	8	0	5	8	5	0	4	8	6	0
	2	5	8	5	8	4	8	4	0	3	8	4	8
	3	4	8	4	8	3	8	3	0	2	8	3	8
VII.	1	6	8	7	0	5	8	6	0	4	8	5	0
	2	5	8	5	0	4	8	4	8	3	8	4	0
	3	4	8	4	0	3	8	3	8	2	8	3	0
VIII.	1	5	8	5	0	4	8	4	8	3	8	4	0
	2	4	8	4	0	3	8	3	8	2	8	3	0
	3	3	8	3	0	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	0

54. In the five instances noticed below, the amendment values occasion corresponding alterations in the poorer soils.

54.	In the five instances noticed below, the amendments made to the Dry grain values occasion corresponding alterations to the rates. In two instances, as regards the poorer soils, I propose to lower the rates; and in three other cases to slightly enhance them for the better qualities.	2	8	2	8	2	8	3	0
						2	0	2	0

55. The modification affects the results very slightly, as the area effected is inconsiderable. The correction extends to the 2nd group as well in most of the cases.

Class and sort.		Crop.	Area.	Outturn per acre.	Value 125 Rs. per garce for Jonna & 90 Rs. for Korra.			Deduct one-fourth.			Remaining.			Deduct cultivation expenses.			Net value.			Half net.			Proposed rate.			
			A. C.	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.				
1st Group.																										
V.	3	...	1	...	130	5	1	3	1	4	4	3	12	11	2	14	1	...	14	10	0	7	5	0	8	0
VI.	1	Jonna	...	50	140	5	7	6	2	6	9	7	4	3	3	11	9	3	8	6	1	12	3	1	12	0
		Korra	...	50	150	4	3	6																		
	2	Jonna	...	50	130	5	1	3	2	3	6	6	10	6	3	10	7	2	15	11	1	8	0	1	8	0
		Korra	...	50	135	3	12	9																		
VII.	1	Jonna	...	50	130	5	1	3	2	3	6	6	10	6	3	10	7	2	15	11	1	8	0	1	8	0
		Korra	...	50	135	3	12	9																		
VIII.	3	Jonna	...	50	50	1	15	3	0	13	5	2	8	4	2	0	9	0	7	7	0	3	10	0	4	0
		Korra	...	50	50	1	6	6																		
2nd Group.																										
V.	3	...	1	...	80	3	2	0	0	12	6	2	5	6	1	15	10	0	5	8	0	2	10	0	4	0
VI.	1	Jonna	...	50	130	5	1	3	2	3	6	6	10	6	3	10	7	2	15	11	1	8	0	1	8	0
		Korra	...	50	135	3	12	9																		
	2	Jonna	...	50	110	4	4	9	1	14	8	5	12	1	3	5	1	2	7	0	1	3	6	1	4	0
		Korra	...	50	120	3	6	0																		
VII.	1	Jonna	...	50	110	4	4	9	1	14	8	5	12	1	3	5	1	2	7	0	1	3	6	1	4	0
		Korra	...	50	120	3	6	0																		

7

56. The amendments thus occasioned to the Dry rates can be observed from the following, which furnishes the rates proposed by the Deputy Director and as now altered. For the bulk or Red soils, the rates conform as regards the two lower sorts with the rates for Kurnool proper.

CLASS AND SORT.		DRY RATES.							
		By Deputy Director's proposals.				By Acting Director's amendments.			
		1st Group.		2nd Group.		1st Group.		2nd Group.	
		Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
III.	1	3	0	2	4	3	0	2	4
	2	2	4	1	8	2	4	1	8
	3	1	8	1	0	1	8	1	0
	4	1	0	0	12	1	0	0	12
IV.	1	2	4	1	8	2	4	1	8
	2	1	8	1	0	1	8	1	0
	3	1	0	0	12	1	0	0	12
V.	1	1	8	1	0	1	8	1	0
	2	1	0	0	12	1	0	0	12
	3	0	12	0	8	0	8	0	4
VI.	1	1	8	1	4	1	12	1	8
	2	1	4	1	0	1	8	1	4
	3	1	0	0	12	1	0	0	12
VII.	1	1	4	1	0	1	8	1	4
	2	1	0	0	12	1	0	0	12
	3	0	12	0	8	0	12	0	8
VIII.	1	1	0	0	12	1	0	0	12
	2	0	12	0	8	0	12	0	8
	3	0	8	0	4	0	4	0	4

57. Omitting the rate of Rupees 3-3-0 under the Exceptional series, which is not used under Dry, the Dry rates are nine in number, or the same as given by Mr. Cox at para. 239. The Wet rates are increased from 9 to 14, and the total of the rates from 17 to 22. The subjoined Statement exhibits the rates as merged.

No.	DRY.		WET.		DRY and WET.	
	Rates.		No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.
	Rs.	A.		Rs.		Rs. A.
1	3	0	1	12	0	1 12 0
2	2	4	2	10	0	2 10 0
3	1	12	3	9	0	3 9 0
4	1	8	4	8	0	4 8 0
5	1	4	5	7	0	5 7 0
6	1	0	6	6	0	6 6 0
7	0	12	7	5	8	7 5 8
8	0	8	8	5	0	8 5 0
9	0	4	9	4	8	9 4 8
			10	4	0	10 4 0
			11	3	8	11 3 8
			12	3	0	12 3 0
			13	2	8	13 2 8
			14	2	0	14 2 4
						15 2 0
						16 1 12
						17 1 8
						18 1 4
						19 1 0
						20 0 12
						21 0 8
						22 0 4

58. Financial results of amendments effected.—A comparison of the modified assessment for each group and class and sort of soil, with that prevailing by the Revenue accounts as amended by the Deputy Director—Vide para. 14—is instituted for both Dry and Wet in the Appendices numbered 1 to 6; and the actual results can be observed from the following Abstract, which indicates the Deputy Director's proposals and the effect of the modifications I have made thereto.

REVENUE ACCOUNTS.														
By Deputy Director's proposals.														
By Ag. Director's modifications.														
By Deputy Director's proposals.														
Wet or Dry	Taluk.	Groups.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Average.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Average.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Average.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cumbum.														
1			Acres.	Ra.	Ra. A. P.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra. A. P.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra. A. P.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra. A. P.
2			7,549	14,973	1 15 9	7,549	14,973	1 15 9	8,168	13,433	1 10 5	8,168	13,433	1 10 5
3			46,792	46,620	0 15 7	63,294	55,147	0 13 11	51,511	44,316	0 13 9	51,511	44,316	0 13 9
Total.			70,843	70,120	0 15 10	70,843	70,120	0 15 10	78,208	67,529	0 13 10	78,208	67,529	0 13 10
Dry.														
2			15,149	12,197	0 12 11	73,961	50,930	0 11 0	17,035	12,306	0 11 7	17,035	12,306	0 11 7
3			58,612	38,733	0 10 8	...	...	...	50,783	32,734	0 7 10	50,783	32,734	0 7 10
Total.			73,961	50,930	0 11 0	73,961	50,930	0 11 0	83,788	45,040	0 8 7	83,788	45,040	0 8 7
Total.														
1			7,549	14,973	1 15 9	7,549	14,973	1 15 9	8,168	13,433	1 10 5	8,168	13,433	1 10 5
2			61,941	57,317	0 14 11	1,37,255	1,06,077	0 12 4	65,546	56,622	0 13 3	65,546	56,622	0 13 3
3			75,314	48,260	0 10 3	...	...	...	85,282	42,485	0 8 0	85,282	42,485	0 8 0
Total.			1,44,804	1,21,050	0 13 5	1,44,804	1,21,050	0 13 5	1,61,990	1,12,560	0 11 1	1,61,990	1,12,560	0 11 1
Cumbum.														
1			3,056	28,163	9 3 5	2,049	25,190	9 8 2	3,284	26,817	8 3 5	3,284	26,817	8 3 5
2			3,552	25,547	6 10 1	3,047	24,635	6 12 1	3,828	23,230	6 1 1	3,828	23,230	6 1 1
3			413	2,226	5 5 2	780	4,111	5 10 1	471	2,295	4 14 0	471	2,295	4 14 0
Total.			7,026	53,930	7 10 10	7,026	53,930	7 10 10	7,563	52,342	6 14 9	7,563	52,342	6 14 9
Dry.														
2			2,992	21,635	7 3 9	2,992	21,635	7 3 9	3,273	17,933	5 7 8	3,273	17,933	5 7 8
3			1,977	8,114	4 1 8	1,977	8,114	4 1 8	2,238	8,278	3 9 11	2,238	8,278	3 9 11
Total.			4,969	29,752	5 15 10	4,969	29,752	5 15 10	5,561	26,211	4 11 5	5,561	26,211	4 11 5
Total.														
1			3,056	28,163	9 3 5	2,049	25,190	9 8 2	3,284	26,817	8 3 5	3,284	26,817	8 3 5
2			6,544	46,135	6 14 6	6,639	46,273	6 15 6	7,101	41,163	8 12 9	7,101	41,163	8 12 9
3			2,395	10,340	4 5 1	2,707	12,225	4 9 3	2,759	10,573	8 13 4	2,759	10,573	8 13 4
Total.			11,995	84,638	9 15 8	11,995	84,638	9 15 8	13,124	78,553	5 15 9	13,124	78,553	5 15 9
Grand Total.														
1			1,56,799	2,04,739	1 4 11	1,56,799	2,04,739	1 4 11	1,75,120	1,91,113	1 1 6	1,75,120	1,91,113	1 1 6

COMPARISON														
SETTLEMENT.														
By Ag. Director's modifications.														
of Area.														
of Assessment.														
Area.	Assess-ment.	Average.	Columns 4 and 10.	Percentage.	Columns 7 and 13.	Percentage.	Columns 10 and 13.	Columns 3 and 11.	Percentage.	Columns 8 and 14.	Percentage.	Columns 11 and 15.	Percentage.	Columns 14 and 18.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Acres.	Ra.	Ra. A. P.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
8,168	13,032	1 9 6	+ 619 8	+ 619 8	+ 619 8	- 1,490 10	- 1,490 10	- 1,490 10	- 1,490 10	- 1,490 10	- 1,490 10	- 1,490 10	- 1,490 10	- 1,490 10
70,040	53,509	0 12 3	+ 4,719 10	+ 4,719 10	+ 4,719 10	- 1,304 3	- 1,304 3	- 1,304 3	- 1,304 3	- 1,304 3	- 1,304 3	- 1,304 3	- 1,304 3	- 1,304 3
...	...	...	+ 2,027 12	...	...	- 18,529 ...	- 18,529 ...	- 18,529 ...	- 18,529 ...	- 18,529 ...	- 18,529 ...	- 18,529 ...	- 18,529 ...	- 18,529 ...
78,208	66,541	0 13 7	+ 7,365 14	+ 7,365 14	+ 7,365 14	- 2,600 4	- 2,600 4	- 2,600 4	- 2,600 4	- 2,600 4	- 2,600 4	- 2,600 4	- 2,600 4	- 2,600 4
83,788	45,203	0 8 8	+ 1,886 12	+ 9,827 13	+ 66,733 ...	+ 109 1	- 5,727 11	+ 32,897 ...	- 5,727 11	+ 32,897 ...	- 5,727 11	+ 32,897 ...	- 5,727 11	+ 32,897 ...
...	...	...	+ 7,941 14	...	- 66,733 ...	- 5,999 15	...	- 33,734 ...	- 5,999 15	...	- 33,734 ...	...	- 33,734 ...	...
83,788	45,203	0 8 8	+ 9,827 13	+ 9,827 13	...	- 5,890 12	- 5,727 11	+ 163 ...	- 5,890 12	- 5,727 11	+ 163 ...	- 5,890 12	- 5,727 11	+ 163 ...
8,168	13,032	1 9 6	+ 619 8	+ 619 8	...	- 1,490 10	- 1,490 10	- 1,490 10	- 1,490 10	- 1,490 10	- 1,490 10	- 1,490 10	- 1,490 10	- 1,490 10
1,53,823	93,712	0 10 3	+ 5,605 11	+ 10,573 12	+ 85,282 ...	- 1,193 2	- 7,365 14	+ 42,090 ...	- 1,193 2	- 7,365 14	+ 42,090 ...	- 1,193 2	- 7,365 14	+ 42,090 ...
...	...	...	+ 9,963 13	...	- 85,282 ...	- 5,890 12	...	...	- 5,890 12	...	...	- 5,890 12	...	...
1,61,990	1,11,744	0 11 0	+ 17,192 12	+ 17,192 12	...	- 8,490 7	- 9,400 8	- 810 ...	- 8,490 7	- 9,400 8	- 810 ...	- 8,490 7	- 9,400 8	- 810 ...
2,922	25,467	9 0 5	+ 208 7	+ 173 7	- 442 ...	- 1,340 5	+ 277 1	- 1,350 ...	- 1,340 5	+ 277 1	- 1,350 ...	- 1,340 5	+ 277 1	- 1,350 ...
3,927	27,738	7 1 0	+ 276 8	+ 280 8	+ 99 3	- 317 1	+ 3,103 13	+ 4,508 ...	- 317 1	+ 3,103 13	+ 4,508 ...	- 317 1	+ 3,103 13	+ 4,508 ...
814	4,821	5 14 9	+ 53 13	+ 84 12	+ 343 73	+ 69 3	+ 710 17	+ 2,320 ...	+ 69 3	+ 710 17	+ 2,320 ...	+ 69 3	+ 710 17	+ 2,320 ...
7,563	53,026	7 10 9	+ 537 8	+ 537 8	...	- 1,594 3	+ 4,090 8	+ 5,684 ...	- 1,594 3	+ 4,090 8	+ 5,684 ...	- 1,594 3	+ 4,090 8	+ 5,684 ...
3,273	19,855	6 1 3	+ 281 9	+ 281 9	...	- 3,705 17	- 1,750 7	+ 1,935 ...	- 3,705 17	- 1,750 7	+ 1,935 ...	- 3,705 17	- 1,750 7	+ 1,935 ...
2,293	9,677	4 3 8	+ 311 16	+ 311 16	...	+ 164 2	+ 1,003 19	+ 1,167 ...	+ 164 2	+ 1,003 19	+ 1,167 ...	+ 164 2	+ 1,003 19	+ 1,167 ...
5,561	29,565	5 5 1	+ 592 12	+ 592 12	...	- 3,541 12	- 187 1	+ 3,354 ...	- 3,541 12	- 187 1	+ 3,354 ...	- 3,541 12	- 187 1	+ 3,354 ...
2,922	25,467	9 0 5	+ 208 7	+ 173 7	- 442 ...	- 1,340 5	+ 277 1	- 1,350 ...	- 1,340 5	+ 277 1	- 1,350 ...	- 1,340 5	+ 277 1	- 1,350 ...
7,200	47,626	0 9 10	+ 557 9	+ 561 8	+ 90 1	- 4,022 9	+ 1,363 3	+ 6,485 ...	- 4,022 9	+ 1,363 3	+ 6,485 ...	- 4,022 9	+ 1,363 3	+ 6,485 ...
3,102	14,493	4 10 9	+ 364 13	+ 385 15	+ 345 12	+ 233 2	+ 2,273 10	+ 3,925 ...	+ 345 12	+ 233 2	+ 2,273 10	+ 345 12	+ 233 2	+ 3,925 ...
13,124	87,591	6 10 9	+ 1,129 9	+ 1,129 9	...	- 5,135 6	+ 3,903 5	+ 9,038 ...	- 5,135 6	+ 3,903 5	+ 9,038 ...	- 5,135 6	+ 3,903 5	+ 9,038 ...
1,75,120	1,99,335	1 2 3	+ 18,321 12	+ 18,321 12	...	- 13,625 7	- 5,403 3	+ 4,222 ...	- 13,625 7	- 5,403 3	+ 4,222 ...	- 13,625 7	- 5,403 3	+ 4,222 ...

59. A comparison of the Appendices I now furnish, Nos. 1 to 4, with the corresponding Appendices of the Deputy Director's Report, marked respectively N. 1 and 2 and O. 1 and 2, will show the effect of the alterations made as to the classification and grouping. The change in the rates proposed has already been fully explained—paras. 52 to 55—and the actual results of my modifications are clearly set forth in the foregoing Abstract. The average prevailing Dry assessment of the Cumbum Taluq is shewn by the latter to be Rs. 0-15-10 per acre; and the Deputy Director, dividing the Taluq under three groups, proposed an average rate of Rs. 0-13-10, involving a reduction of Rs. 2,600 on the existing demand. By amending the grouping to two classes, and modifying the rates to a very slight extent, the average rate I have worked out is Rs. 0-13-7 per acre, equivalent to a reduction of Rupees 3,579, or Rupees 979 more than the amount of the Deputy Director's proposals. Similarly, for Markapur, the Deputy Director's recommendation of rating the lands under two groups would lower the present average Dry rate from Rupees 0-11-0 to Rupees 0-8-7 per acre, and occasion an abatement of Rupees 5,890 on the present demand. By retaining the whole Taluq under one group, the average according to my amendments will be Rupees 0-8-8 per acre, and the reduction Rupees 5,727, or Rupees 163 less than that contemplated by the Deputy Director. On the whole of the Dry of both Taluqs, against the present assessment of Rupees 1,21,050, Mr. Cox's proposals would adjust the assessment at Rupees 1,12,560, whilst the course I recommend would fix the same at Rupees 1,11,743, or Rupees 817 less, and Rupees 9,307 below the present Revenue. For Wet in Cumbum, the Deputy Director's revision would lower the present average rate from Rupees 7-10-10, as indicated by the present accounts—but modified as before explained—to Rupees 6-14-9 per acre, and forego Rupees 1,593 of the existing Revenue—notwithstanding an enhancement of area of 537 acres. By maintaining the average at the present rate, or Rupees 7-10-9 per acre, the existing Revenue will be enhanced to the extent of Rupees 4,098 by the alterations proposed. In Markapur, the effect of Mr. Cox's proposals would be to lower the average Wet rate from Rupees 5-15-10 to Rupees 4-11-5, thereby occasioning a reduction of Rupees 3,541 upon the present assessment. My alterations on the other hand diminish the reduction to Rupees 186, and adjust the average rate at Rupees 5-5-1 per acre. Upon the whole Mr. Cox recommends a reduction of Rupees 8,490 on the Dry area, and Rupees 5,135 on the Wet, or Rupees 13,625 altogether, equivalent to 7 per cent. of the assessment. As modified, the decrease accrues under Wet, so that the net reduction is limited to Rs. 5,403 or 3 per cent. The effect of revision to the classification where requisite at the Settlement, and other changes, will be to still further augment the decrease, or lower the increase; for, as before remarked, I regard considerable verification of the classification to be requisite, and this is particularly necessary I consider in the case of the Wet lands. According to the foregoing Abstract the greatest increase under the several Deputy Director could recommend any change I have reduced the grouping. For the Clay soils, or Class III, there is either a decrease or slight enhancement by Settlement.—Vide Appendix 3 herewith furnished. It is very different for the Loamy soils, or Class IV, as the present or Revenue rate appears unduly low for the quality of soil indicated by the classification. There is in this case no doubt of the group-

ing, and if further inspection confirms the classification, the increase, though excessive, is fully justified and should stand.

60. Viewing the result as regards each Taluq, the assessment of Cumbum would be raised by Rupees 511, and that of Markapur diminished by Rupees 5,913 as below detailed :—

TALUQS.	DRY.	WET.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cumbum	— 3,579	+ 4,090	+ 511
Markapur	— 5,727	— 186	— 5,913

61. As the Deputy Director furnishes the Revenue details of both area and assessment in a modified form, any direct comparison is difficult; but that the real effect of the proposals may be clearly apparent, I have, in the subjoined Statement, enhanced the actual Revenue area, as specified at para. 15, by the percentage of excess determined by Survey, and by dividing the assessment thereon by the amended area thus obtained, a fresh average rate, to correspond with the area by Survey, is elicited. This is next compared with the rates I have proposed and the percentage of difference is exhibited.

Particulars.	Actual occupied area by Revenue accounts.	Add percentage of increase determined by Survey.	Total columns 2 & 3.	Actual assessment on area in column 2.	Average rate per acre, columns 4 & 5.			Average rate by Acting Settlement's proposals.			Comparison, column 6 & 7, per centage.
					Rs.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.		
Cumbum Dry.	70,771	10-40 = 7,374	78,145	68,507	0	14	1	0	13	7	— 4
Markapur do.	75,090	13-29 = 9,979	85,069	51,414	0	9	8	0	8	8	— 10
Cumbum Wet.	71,00	7-64 = 542	7,642	51,967	6	13	0	7	10	9	+ 13
Markapur do.	3,585	11-91 = 427	4,012	23,175	5	12	2	5	5	1	— 7

62. The tendency of the changes can thus be noticed. There is a decrease save under the Wet area of Cumbum, and much of this latter will, I expect, as before observed, prove more apparent than real, when revision to the classification is undertaken.

63. The villages under the Cumbum tank comprise mainly the first group and the revision of the assessment occasions an increase of only Rupees 277. Should the bulk of the 1,412 acres referred to at para. 21, need adjustment to III. 1, there will be a reduction to some extent, and anyhow a decrease may be anticipated by actual Settlement. I have refrained, in dealing with the Settlement of the villages in the neighbourhood of Cumbum, from taking into consideration the fever-stricken and insanitary nature of the country. It is to be hoped that the present affliction may, with the remedies proposed, disappear with time. The present Settlement is based irrespective of any such consideration, and when assessing the land for a term of 30 years, it would be wrong in principle to allow undue weight and vary the assessment permanently on this account. The exact villages and extent to which affected, are known to the Revenue officers, and any special amelioration necessary can be proposed by them and allowed upon the basis of the Settlement assessment, without occasioning any disturbance to the general principles upon which the Settlement of the whole Taluq has been conducted.

64. A modified comparison of the present and proposed rates, with those formerly advocated by Mr. Minchin is furnished in the subjoined Abstract. Mr. Minchin's rates are somewhat lower than those now proposed, save in the case of the Wet area of Markapur.

TALUQS.	AVERAGE RATES											
	Proposed by Mr. Minchin.				By Revenue accounts.				By Settlement proposals.			
	Dry.		Wet.		Dry.		Wet.		Dry.		Wet.	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Cumbum	0	10 10	7	11 0	0	15 6	7	5 1	0	13 7	7	10 9
Markapur	0	7 1	5	8 2	0	10 11	6	7 5	0	8 8	5	5 1

65. *Assessment according to the money rates.*—Details in these respects for the Dry and Wet of both Taluqs are furnished in Appendices 5 and 6.

66. *Assessment of the past five years.*—The following Statement exhibits details of the assessment of past years, and indicates as well the average rate prevailing for both the Dry and Wet lands. The variation in Markapur in 1284 is seemingly due to the introduction of the Survey areas into the accounts. For Cumbum, the average assessment is Rupees 1,24,691, and the Settlement proposals

amount to Rupees 1,24,567, or much the same. For Markapur the assessment averages Rupees 80,007, and the proposed Settlement comes to Rupees 74,763, or Rupees 5,239 less than the average demand.

averages Rupees 5,239 less than the average demand.													
Taluqs.	Faslies.	Dry.			Wet.			Total.					
		Area.	Assess- ment.	Average.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Average.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Total.			
Cumbum.	1280	Acres.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Acres.	Rs.			
	1281	74,176	71,172	15	4	55,896	7	8	81,591	1,27,068			
	1282	72,932	70,231	15	6	55,008	7	8	80,237	1,25,239			
	1283	74,153	70,558	15	3	53,944	7	8	81,322	1,24,502			
	1284	75,442	70,744	15	...	52,640	7	7	82,464	1,23,384			
	1284	75,100	70,491	15	...	52,770	7	8	82,119	1,23,261			
Total...		3,71,803	3,53,196	...	...	35,930	2,70,258	...	4,07,733	6,23,454			
Average.		74,361	70,639	...	15	2	7,186	54,052	7	8	4	81,517	1,24,691
Markapur.	1280	74,131	52,385	...	10	7	3,727	25,845	6	14	11	82,858	78,180
	1281	79,083	51,861	...	10	6	3,649	25,279	6	14	10	82,737	77,140
	1282	84,623	54,672	...	10	3	3,606	24,819	6	14	1	88,229	79,791
	1283	88,582	57,016	...	10	4	3,616	24,940	6	14	4	92,198	81,950
	1284	1,01,432	57,941	...	9	2	4,038	25,633	6	14	5	1,05,590	82,974
	Total...		4,32,836	2,74,119	...	...	18,696	1,25,916	...	...	...	4,51,532	4,00,035
Average.		86,571	54,824	10	...	5,733	25,183	6	11	11	90,304	80,007	
Total of average...		1,00,932	1,51,960	12	6	10,319	79,206	7	4	1	1,71,836	1,00,000	

67. *Unoccupied waste.*—The proportion of the Dry area it is proposed to assess, that is now unoccupied, can be observed from the following Statement which exhibits as well, for each Taluq, the assessment and average rate. The latter details for the occupied area are according to the amendments I have effected, but for the unoccupied area, the details are taken from para. 251 of Mr. Cox's Report. The modifications made to the classification of the occupied lands have not been extended to the unoccupied lands, but should be effected at the time of introduction.

Details.				Area.	Peren- tage.	Proposed Assessment.	Average rate per Acre.		
<i>Cumbum.</i>				Acres.		Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
Occupied ...	...	...	...	78,208	78	66,541	...	13	7
Unoccupied...	...	...	...	21,609	22	12,777	...	9	6
Total...				99,817	100	79,318	...	...	...
<i>Markapur.</i>									
Occupied ...	...	...	...	83,788	57	45,243	...	8	6
Unoccupied...	...	...	...	62,776	43	25,248	...	6	5
Total...				1,46,564	100	70,491	...	...	...
Total of unoccupied area...				2,46,381	...	1,49,809	...	...	...

68. A reference to Appendix R. 1. submitted by the Deputy Director will show that of the total area, 84,385 acres, only 2,053 appertain to the 1st group, and the rest consequently falls in the second group as modified. The unoccupied area may be regarded as moderate in Cumbum, and extensive in Markapur; but a large proportion of the Red soil of these Taluqs is, I conclude, like similar land in Kanigiri always out of occupation, and is only cultivated continuously for a few years and then given up, and other land—that has rested or fallowed for some time—is taken up again for cultivation. The lands thus cultivated are never manured; the whole of the manure being wanted and more profitably employed for the Wet and garden lands. In Kanigiri, at the time of the introduction, the unoccupied area equalled that in occupation, consequently the percentage (50) was even greater than in Markapur, 43 per cent. Part of Kanigiri is very much better no doubt, and the average rates for the better and inferior villages can be observed from the marginal details. The proposed assessment for the unoccupied lands of the whole of the Markapur villages, accords therefore with that introduced for the inferior villages of Kanigiri; the average rates being respectively As. 6-5 and As. 6-3 per acre. In Cumbum 30 per cent. of the total unoccupied area is assessed respectively at 8 As. and 4 As. per acre; and in Markapur the corresponding percentages are 43 and 49, so that only 8 per cent. is rated above 8 As. in the latter Taluq. The assessment may, therefore, be regarded as moderate in its incidence.

69. In his report to the Collector, already adverted to, I notice that N. Gopalakistnama Chetty proposed 5 As. as a minimum rate for Markapur; whilst Mr. Minchin recommended that the rates for Dry should descend to 2 As. There is, I consider, no occasion for a lower rate than 4 As., and as half the unoccupied area is proposed to be assessed at that rate, the bulk of the unoccupied land needs to be regarded as moderately rated. During the introduction the unoccupied lands should be further scrutinized for each village, and lowered if necessary.

Para. 24 of the Collector's letter printed with Board's Proceedings, No. 2164 of 23rd April 1866.

70. *Second crop assessment.*—As explained by Mr. Cox, para. 248, there is a considerable amount of Revenue derived under this head in Cumbum, but very little in Markapur. In introducing the new rates, effect should be given to the orders of Government conveyed in G. O. No. 880 of 14th July 1874, and the Second crop assessment should be treated by tracts as approved in Board's Proceedings No. 1529 dated the 10th June last. The anomaly of charging special rates for certain crops alluded to at para. 94, will cease with the new Settlement.

71. *Village service cess.*—This has been already introduced into these Taluqs along with the settled portion of the Karnool District, and the result of the revision of assessment will be to slightly reduce the amount of the cess to be levied.

72. *Special remissions.*—The treatment of these* has been separately referred to the Board by No. 2713-73, dated 13th instant, as lands under similar tenures are proposed to be investigated and disposed of by the Inam Commissioner. The Nisab Remission in Markapur will, I conclude, terminate upon the Service Inam lands being enfranchised.

73. *Private tanks and channels.*—At para. 184, the Deputy Director specifies certain general rules which he has adopted with the approval of the Collector for the treatment of lands under private tanks, and considers that they might be extended also to private channels. In each case the authority under which the sources may have been originally constructed, should be considered; and the rights thereby granted should be respected. If such works intercept the supply of any stream or channel, the right to which appertained to a previously existing Government tank or other source, the question should, I consider, be fully reported to the Collector that the orders of the Board may, if the Collector concurs, be solicited. It appears undesirable that any change as to the status of a private tank should be effected by the Settlement Officer in the manner contemplated. It is the same with channels. If due authority has been granted by the Board for the construction of the channel, the registration of the area as at present under Dry or special rates, as the case may be, should be followed. Should no such authority exist, the matter ought to be referred to the Collector, that the question as to the terms on which the channel should be allowed to continue, may be disposed of by the Board.

74. *Reduction for baling.*—A reduction of one Rupee per acre has been made throughout the proposals for baling.

75. *Introduction of Settlement.*—As explained by Mr. Cox, further modifications during the course of Settlement; and adjustment to the classification which I have pointed out to be necessary—para. 21—will necessarily reduce the contemplated assessment, and therefore the real alleviation by Settlement is likely to be more than now shewn by the financial results. The usual discretionary powers will be needed by the Settling Officer. Orders in respect to the several operations alluded to by Mr. Cox at para. 257 have already been issued by G. O. No. 341, dated 8th March 1876.

76. *Conclusion.*—As I have been unable to endorse the Deputy Director's proposed Wet rates and grouping, very considerable modifications have had

to be made to his proposals; and, as I am on the point of being relieved of my duties as Acting Director, and am proceeding on furlough, time will not admit of the results being exhibited for villages, or in as much detail as I should wish. As the Wet rates I have adopted have already been sanctioned by Government for the adjacent Taluqs of Cuddapah, to which District Cumbum and Markapur formerly were attached, I trust that the information afforded may suffice for definite instructions being passed by the Board and Government. It will, I venture to think, be evident from the results that the Wet rates thus taken are more appropriate than those Mr. Cox worked out in the first instance. The Collector's remarks have not as yet, in compliance with the requisition made, been received, but will be separately submitted when they may come to hand. As the original proposals have been so extensively amended, a copy of this Report will be submitted to the Collector that he may intimate his views thereon at the same time, should he not have complied with the application already made.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) C. RUNDALL,

Acting Director of Revenue Settlement.

APPENDIX No. 1.

Statement showing the Financial Results of the proposed Settlement of the Government Dry lands of the Cumbum Taluq, Kurnool District, according to the Acting Director's modifications.

1st GROUP.											
Class and sort.	Rate per acre.		By Revenue account.			By Acting Director's proposed Settlement.		Difference.		Average rate by proposed Settlement.	
			Area.	Assessment.	Average rate by Revenue account.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
	Rs.	A.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	A. P.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
III	1	3	...	975	3,358	3	10 5	1,012	3,036	+ 37	— 522
	2	2	4	1,369	3,109	2	4 4	1,456	3,276	+ 87	+ 167
	3	1	8	737	1,262	1	11 5	739	1,109	+ 2	— 153
	4	1	...	39	23	...	9 5	48	48	+ 9	+ 25
IV	1	2	4	430	1,482	3	7 2	448	1,008	+ 18	— 474
	2	1	8	223	402	1	12 10	244	366	+ 21	— 36
	3	1	...	48	42	...	14	...	45	— 3	+ 3
V	1	1	8	8	18	2	4	...	9	13	+ 1 — 5
	2	1	...	10	14	1	6 5	10	10	...	— 4
	3	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI	1	1	12	59	244	4	2 2	64	112	+ 5	— 132
	2	1	8	1,090	2,471	2	4 3	1,131	1,697	+ 41	— 774
	3	1	...	264	405	1	5 4	289	289	+ 25	— 116
VII	1	1	8	23	76	3	4 10	32	48	+ 9	— 28
	2	1	...	815	877	1	1 3	898	898	+ 83	+ 21
	3	...	12	933	626	...	10 9	1,189	854	+ 206	+ 228
VIII	1	1	...	4	10	2	8	...	6	6	+ 2 — 4
	2	...	12	124	155	1	4	...	135	101	+ 11 — 54
	3	...	4	398	199	...	8	...	463	116	+ 65 — 83
			7,549	14,973	1	15 9	8,168	13,032	+ 619	— 1,941	1 9 6
Lands under Special rate			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...			7,549	14,973	1	15 9	8,168	13,032	+ 619	— 1,941	1 9 6

Statement showing the Financial Results of the proposed Settlement of the
to the Acting Director's

APPENDIX

Class and sort.		2ND GROUP.										
		Rate per acre.		By Revenue account.			By Acting Director's proposed Settlement.		Difference.		Average rate by proposed Settlement.	
				Area.	Assessment.	Average rate by Revenue account.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.		
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
III	1	Rs.	A.	Acres.	Rs.	A.	P.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	A. P.
	2	1	8	1,154	2,813	2	7	1,226	2,758	+ 72	— 55	
	3	1	...	4,336	3,425	1	7	2,556	3,834	+ 116	+ 242	
	4	1	12	2,723	1,741	...	12	8	4,655	4,655	+ 319	+ 1,230
IV	1	1	8	1,763	3,567	...	10	3	2,907	2,180	+ 184	+ 439
	2	1	...	1,345	1,352	2	...	5	1,858	2,787	+ 95	— 780
	3	...	12	687	383	1	...	1	1,496	1,496	+ 151	+ 144
	4	1	...	29	35	...	8	11	789	592	+ 102	+ 209
V	1	...	12	43	26	1	3	4	32	32	+ 3	— 3
	2	...	4	589	268	...	9	8	47	35	+ 4	+ 9
	3	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	635	159	+ 46	— 109
	4	1	8	527	1,182	2	8	11	596	894	+ 69	— 288
VI	1	1	4	3,744	6,033	1	9	9	4,039	5,049	+ 295	— 984
	2	1	...	3,853	2,370	...	11	4	3,663	2,747	+ 310	+ 377
	3	...	12	595	1,732	2	14	7	664	830	+ 69	— 902
	4	...	...	16,801	16,703	...	15	11	18,321	13,741	+ 1,520	— 2,962
VII	1	...	8	13,738	6,537	...	7	7	15,676	7,838	+ 1,938	+ 1,301
	2	...	...	...	...	2	4	7	26	19	+ 5	— 29
	3	...	8	3,465	1,608	...	7	5	4,001	2,001	+ 536	+ 393
	4	...	4	5,896	1,596	...	4	4	6,799	1,700	+ 903	+ 104
VIII	1	...	...	63,249	55,011	...	13	11	69,986	53,347	+ 6,737	— 1,664
	2	...	...	45	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...		...	...	63,294	55,147	...	13	11	70,040	53,509	+ 6,746	— 1,638

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
MADRAS, 17th July 1876.

No. 1.—concluded.

Government Dry lands of the Cumbum Taluq, Kurnool District according to modifications.

TOTAL.										
By Revenue account.			By Acting Director's proposed Settlement.		Difference.		Average rate by proposed Settlement.			
Area.	Assessment.	Average rate by Revenue account.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.				
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27			
Acres.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.			
2,129	6,371	2 15 11	2,238	5,795	+ 109	— 576				
3,809	6,701	1 12 2	4,012	7,110	+ 203	+ 409				
5,073	4,687	...	5,394	5,764	+ 321	+ 1,077				
2,762	1,764	...	2,955	2,228	+ 193	+ 464				
2,193	5,049	2 4 10	2,306	3,795	+ 113	— 1,254				
1,568	1,754	1 1 11	1,740	1,862	+ 172	+ 103				
735	425	...	834	637	+ 99	+ 212				
37	53	1 6 11	41	45	+ 4	— 8				
53	40	...	57	45	+ 4	+ 5				
589	268	...	635	159	+ 46	— 109				
586	1,426	2 6 11	660	1,006	+ 74	— 420				
4,834	8,504	1 2 3	5,170	6,745	+ 336	— 1,759				
3,617	2,775	...	3,952	3,036	+ 335	+ 261				
618	1,808	2 14 10	696	878	+ 78	— 930				
17,616	17,580	1 ...	19,219	14,639	+ 1,603	— 2,941				
14,671	7,163	...	16,815	8,692	+ 2,144	+ 1,529				
25	58	2 5 1	32	25	+ 7	— 33				
3,589	1,763	...	4,136	2,102	+ 547	+ 339				
6,294	1,795	...	7,262	1,816	+ 968	+ 21				
70,798	69,984	...	78,154	66,379	+ 7,356	— 3,605	...	13	7	
45	136	...	54	162	+ 9	+ 26	...	...	...	
70,843	70,120	...	78,208	66,541	+ 7,865	— 3,579	...	13	7	

(Signed) C. RUNDALL,
Acting Director of Revenue Settlement.

APPENDIX No. 2.

Statement showing the Financial result of the proposed Settlement for the Government Dry lands in the Markapur Taluq, Kurnool District, according to the Acting Director's modifications.

(Signed) C. RUNDALL,
Ag. Director of Revenue Settlement.

Statement shewing the Financial results of the proposed Settlement for the Government Wet lands in the Chumbur Taluq, Karnool District, according to Acting Director's modifications.

Statement shewing the Financial results of the proposed Settlement for the
according to Acting Director's

APPENDIX

No. 3.—continued.

Government Wet lands in the Cambam Talug, Kurnool District.
modifications.

according to Acting Director's														
Source of irrigation.	Class and sort.	Rate per acre.	2ND GROUP.											
			By Revenue accounts.						By Acting Director's proposed Settlement.		Difference.		Average rate by proposed Settlement.	
			Area.	Assessment.	Average rate by Revenue account.		Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.				
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20				
Irrigated.	II.	1 10 0	169	1,710	10 1 11	183	1,930	+ 14	+ 120					
	2 9 0	32	205	6 6 6	33	297	+ 1	+ 92						
	III.	1 8 0	718	6,974	9 11 5	775	6,200	+ 57	— 774					
	2 6 0	214	1,386	6 7 8	231	1,386	+ 17	—						
	3 4 8	38	158	4 2 6	43	193	+ 5	+ 35						
	IV.	1 9 0	591	4,666	7 14 4	593	5,337	+ 2	+ 671					
	2 7 0	528	2,574	4 14 9	567	3,969	+ 44	+ 1,395						
	3 5 0	138	465	3 5 11	164	820	+ 26	+ 355						
	V.	1 6 0	7	38	5 6 10	7	42	—	+ 4					
	2 4 8	3	23	7 10 8	4	18	+ 1	— 5						
	VI.	1 7 0	269	1,994	5 5 0	2	5	+ 1	—					
	2 5 0	89	433	7 6 7	285	1,995	+ 16	+ 1						
	3 4 0	3	11	3 10 8	96	480	+ 7	+ 47						
	VII.	1 6 0	156	814	5 3 6	163	978	+ 0	+ 1					
	2 4 8	107	378	3 8 6	116	522	+ 7	+ 164						
	VIII.	1 3 8	12	33	2 12 0	14	49	+ 9	+ 144					
	2 3 8	4	25	6 4 0	7	32	+ 2	+ 16						
	3 2 8	6	23	3 13 4	8	28	+ 3	+ 7						
	Total.	...	3,080	21,922	7 1 11	3,296	24,198	+ 216	+ 2,276	7 5 6				
	Baling.	II.	1 9 0	1	5	5 0 0	13	91	— 1	— 5				
1 7 0		14	97	6 14 10	40	200	— 4	+ 15						
III.		2 3 8	19	185	4 3 3	20	70	+ 1	+ 8					
1 8 0		80	62	3 4 3	98	704	+ 8	+ 158						
IV.		2 6 0	166	546	6 13 2	21	1,020	+ 14	+ 280					
3 4 0		22	79	7 9 5	1	84	— 1	+ 5						
V.		1 5 0	1	7	3 0 0	12	5	— 1	+ 2					
2 3 0		11	40	3 10 2	62	42	+ 1	+ 2						
VI.		1 6 0	48	215	4 7 8	1	372	+ 14	+ 157					
2 4 8		2	2	0 0 0	3	4	+ 1	+ 2						
Total.	...	567	2,713	4 12 7	631	3,540	+ 64	+ 827	5 9 9					
Grand Total.	...	3,647	24,635	6 12 1	3,927	27,738	+ 280	+ 3,103	7 1 0					

3RD GROUP.												
Rate per acre.	By Revenue account.						By Acting Director's proposed Settlement.		Difference.		Average rate by proposed Settlement.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Average rate by Revenue account.			Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.			
21	22	23	24			25	26	27	28	29		
Rs.	A.	Acres.	Rs.	Ra.	A.	P.	Acres.	Ra.	Acres.	Ra.	A.	P.
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	43	407	9	7	5	49	313	+ 6	— 54		
5	...	35	211	6	0	5	38	190	+ 3	— 21		
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	164	1,165	7	1	8	173	1,384	+ 9	+ 219		
6	...	207	917	4	6	11	227	1,362	+ 20	+ 445		
4	8	52	222	4	4	4	57	256	+ 5	+ 34		
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	1	2	2	...	...	2	282	+ 1	+ 2		
6	...	44	330	7	8	...	47	282	+ 3	— 48		
4	8	11	35	3	2	11	14	63	+ 3	+ 28		
3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	31	166	5	5	8	36	180	+ 5	+ 14		
4	...	42	188	4	7	7	47	188	+ 5	...		
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	1	2	2	...	...	1	...	3	...	+ 1	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	631	3,645	5	12	5	691	4,255	+ 60	+ 610	6	2 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	16	11	7	2	...	20	140	+ 4	+ 26		
5	...	43	227	5	4	6	53	265	+ 10	+ 38		
3	8	4	24	6	...	...	4	14	...	— 10		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	1	4	4	...	...	1	...	5	...	+ 1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	9	29	3	3	7	11	44	+ 2	+ 15		
3	...	14	26	1	13	9	17	51	+ 3	+ 25		
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	10	37	3	11	2	13	39	+ 3	+ 2		
2	...	2	5	2	8	...	4	8	+ 2	+ 3		
...	...	99	466	4	11	4	123	566	+ 24	+ 100	4	9 8
...	...	730	4,111	5	10	1	814	4,821	+ 84	+ 710	5	14 9

APPENDIX No. 3.—concluded.

Statement showing the Financial results of the proposed Settlement for the Government Wet lands in the Cumbum Taluq, Kurnool District, according to Acting Director's modifications.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE, ...															
Source of irrigation.	Class and sort.	TOTAL.													
		By Revenue account.					By Acting Director's proposed Settlement.		Difference.		Average rate by proposed Settlement.				
		Area.	Assessment.	Average rate by Revenue account.			Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.					
				30	31	32							33	34	35
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.		
Irrigated	II.	1	169	1,710	10	1	11	183	1,830	+	14	+	120		
	III.	1	1,439	15,856	11	...	4	1,516	15,127	+	77	+	729		
		2	1,441	14,257	9	14	4	1,556	13,131	+	115	+	1,126		
		3	379	2,336	6	2	8	399	2,486	+	20	+	150		
		4	82	280	3	6	8	87	414	+	5	+	134		
	IV.	1	...	3	...	...	...	2	5	+	2	+	2		
		2	830	6,345	7	10	4	850	7,561	+	20	+	1,216		
		3	800	3,734	4	10	8	870	5,939	+	70	+	2,205		
	V.	1	234	1,106	4	11	7	265	1,318	+	31	+	212		
		2	12	65	5	6	8	13	84	+	1	+	19		
		3	3	23	7	10	8	5	23	+	2	+	10		
	VI.	1	9	22	2	7	1	15	42	+	6	+	6		
		2	827	2,301	7	5	...	347	2,397	+	20	+	365		
		3	186	695	3	11	9	204	1,060	+	3	+	107		
	VII.	1	40	85	2	2	...	43	192	+	14	+	58		
		2	207	1,116	5	6	3	227	1,354	+	20	+	145		
	VIII.	1	156	600	3	13	6	170	745	+	5	+	6		
		2	29	71	2	7	2	34	129	+	3	+	9		
		3	4	25	6	4	...	7	31	+	2	+	1		
		4	7	25	3	9	2	9	31	+	1	+	9		
	5	6	12	2	...	...	7	21	+	...	...	...			
Total.		6,960	50,757	7	15	8	6,809	53,920	+	449	+	3,163	7	14	8
Baling.	II.	1	1	5	...	...	...	13	91	+	1	+	5		
	III.	1	14	97	5	...	...	40	200	+	4	+	15		
		2	44	185	6	14	10	20	70	+	1	+	8		
	IV.	1	19	62	3	4	3	108	844	+	12	+	184		
		2	96	660	6	14	3	223	1,285	+	24	+	318		
		3	199	907	4	13	9	25	98	+	1	+	5		
	V.	1	26	103	3	15	5	1	5	+	...	...	2		
		2	1	7	7	...	...	12	42	+	1	+	2		
	VI.	1	11	40	3	10	2	63	377	+	14	+	158		
		2	49	219	4	7	6	1	4	+	1	+	2		
		3	...	2	...	...	...	3	9	+	1	+	...		
	VII.	1	144	652	4	8	...	173	854	+	29	+	202		
		2	39	101	4	8	5	42	138	+	3	+	37		
	VIII.	1	2	5	2	9	5	9	8	+	1	+	12		
		2	16	58	3	10	...	22	70	+	6	+	4		
		3	8	7	2	5	4	6	11	+	2	+	...		
Total.		668	3,179	4	12	4	754	4,106	+	88	+	927	5	7	2
Grand Total.		7,026	53,936	7	10	10	7,563	58,026	+	537	+	4,090	7	10	9

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
MADRAS, 17th July 1876.

(Signed) C. RUNDALL,
Acting Director of Revenue Settlement.

APPENDIX No. 4.

Statement showing the Financial Results of the proposed Settlement of the Government Wet lands of the Markapur Taluq, Kurnool District according to the Acting Director's modifications.

Acting Director's modifications.																		
2ND GROUP.																		
Source of Irrigation.	Class and sort.	Rate per acre.	By Revenue account.				By Acting Director's proposed Settlement.				Difference.		Average rate by proposed Settlement.					
			Area.	Assessment.	Average rate by Revenue account.		Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.								
1	2	3	4	5	6			7	8	9	10	11						
		Rs.	A.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.			
Irrigated.	III	1	8	0	226	2,486	11	0	0	236	1,888	+ 10	—	598				
		2	6	0	67	593	8	13	7	74	444	+ 7	—	149				
		3	4	8	6	44	7	5	4	5	22	— 1	—	22				
	IV	1	9	0	451	4,848	10	12	0	483	4,847	+ 32	—	501				
		2	7	0	337	2,830	8	6	4	372	2,604	+ 35	—	226				
		3	5	0	208	1,088	5	3	8	227	1,135	+ 19	+	47				
	V	1	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	72	324	+ 5	+	146				
		2	4	8	67	178	2	10	6	49	123	+ 12	—	12				
		3	2	8	37	135	3	10	5	...	...	...	...	...				
	VI	1	7	0	295	2,724	9	3	9	311	2,177	+ 16	—	547				
		2	5	0	32	232	7	4	0	43	215	+ 11	—	17				
	VII	1	6	0	459	3,160	6	14	2	488	2,928	+ 29	—	232				
		2	4	8	451	2,190	4	13	8	498	2,241	+ 47	+	51				
		3	3	8	17	62	3	10	4	23	80	+ 6	+	18				
	VIII	2	3	8	23	102	4	6	11	31	109	+ 8	+	7				
		3	2	8	2	7	3	8	0	6	15	+ 4	+	8				
Total					2,678	20,679	7	11	7	2,918	18,652	+240	—2,027	6	6	8		
Baling.	IV	2	6	0	20	47	2	5	7	24	144	+ 4	+	97				
		3	4	0	54	225	4	2	8	61	244	+ 7	+	19				
	V	3	1	8	2	7	3	8	0	4	6	+ 2	—	1				
		VII	1	5	0	12	42	3	8	0	11	55	— 1	+	13			
	2		3	8	165	479	2	14	5	173	606	+ 8	+	127				
	VIII	3	2	8	45	118	2	10	0	59	147	+ 14	+	29				
		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	+ 7	—	7				
	2	1	8	16	41	2	9	0	...	34	...	...	...	...				
Total					314	959	3	0	10	355	1,236	+ 41	+	277	3	7	9	
Grand Total ...					2,992	21,638	7	3	9	3,273	19,888	+281	+1,750	6	1	3		

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APPENDIX

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
MADRAS, 17th July 1876.

No. 4.—concluded.
Government Wet lands of the Markapur Taluq, Karnool District according to the
modifications.

(Signed) C. RUNDALL,
Acting Director of Revenue Settlement.

Acting Director of Revenue Settlement.

APPENDIX No. 5.

Abstract of money assessment of Dry lands of Cumbum and Markapur Taluqs of Kurnool District by proposed Settlement as modified by Acting Director.

Rate per Acre.		CUMBUM.				MARKAPUR.				TOTAL.			
		By Settlement.		Differ- ence.	Percentage.	By Settlement.		Differ- ence.	Percentage.	By Settlement.		Differ- ence.	Percentage.
		Area.	Assess- ment.			Area.	Assess- ment.			Area.	Assess- ment.		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	A.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3	0	1,012	3,036	3,558	— 522	17	...	...	...	1,012	3,036	3,558	— 522
2	4	3,130	7,043	7,404	— 361	5	17	27	+	3,147	7,081	7,431	— 350
1	12	64	112	244	— 132	118	...	...	...	64	112	244	— 132
1	8	7,165	10,748	12,570	— 1,822	17	1,164	1,797	— 51	8,329	12,494	14,367	— 1,873
1	4	4,703	5,879	7,765	— 1,886	32	2,376	3,269	— 299	7,079	8,849	11,034	— 2,185
1	...	7,479	7,479	6,127	— 1,358	18	3,206	3,010	+	10,685	9,187	+	1,554
...	12	27,027	20,270	22,108	— 1,838	9	15,572	12,495	— 816	7	42,599	34,603	— 2,654
...	8	19,677	9,838	8,145	— 1,693	17	38,428	20,833	— 1,819	8	58,105	28,978	— 74
...	4	7,897	1,974	2,063	— 89	5	22,766	9,042	— 3,350	59	30,663	11,105	— 3,439
Total...		78,154	66,379	69,984	— 3,605	5	83,529	50,473	— 5,928	13	1,61,683	1,20,457	— 9,533
Lands under special rate...		54	162	136	— 26	16	259	457	— 201	31	813	593	— 227
Grand Total ..		78,208	66,541	70,120	— 3,579	5	83,788	50,930	— 5,727	13	1,61,996	1,21,050	— 9,306

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
MADRAS, 17th July 1876.

(Signed) C. RUNDALL,
Acting Director of Revenue Settlement.

APPENDIX No. 6.

Abstract of money Assessment of Wet lands of Cumbum and Markapur Taluqs of Kurnool District by proposed Settlement as modified by Acting Director.

Rate per acre.		CUMBUM.				MARKAPUR.				TOTAL.			
		By Settlement.		Differ- ence.	Percentage.	By Settlement.		Differ- ence.	Percentage.	By Settlement.		Differ- ence.	Percentage.
		Area.	Assess- ment.			Area.	Assess- ment.			Area.	Assess- ment.		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	A.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12	...	1,750	17,500	17,875	— 375	...	...	...	...	...	17,500	17,875	— 375
10	...	1,358	13,580	12,032	— 1,548	...	4,317	4,848	— 531	1,841	16,569	16,569	— 331
9	...	1,127	9,016	8,995	— 21	...	2,958	3,090	— 732	1,413	11,904	12,025	— 721
8	...	1,098	7,686	6,088	— 1,598	...	5,017	5,011	— 6	1,319	12,735	11,904	— 734
7	...	967	5,442	4,440	— 1,002	...	5,358	5,248	— 110	1,800	10,800	9,685	— 1,115
6	...	138	759	846	— 86	...	...	...	...	138	759	846	— 86
5	...	643	3,215	2,477	— 738	...	2,955	2,807	— 148	1,231	6,170	5,284	— 886
4	...	281	1,264	915	— 349	...	3,141	2,539	— 602	979	4,405	3,754	— 651
4	...	103	412	347	— 65	...	3,124	2,450	— 674	884	3,536	2,797	— 739
3	...	92	322	278	— 44	...	812	658	— 154	324	1,134	969	— 165
3	...	52	156	97	— 59	...	2,145	1,621	— 524	767	2,361	1,718	— 643
2	...	8	20	19	— 1	...	253	266	— 13	122	305	279	— 26
2	...	6	12	7	— 5	...	6	48	— 42	9	18	12	— 6
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	27	— 10	27	46	48	— 2
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	— 10	17	17	27	— 10
Total...		7,563	58,026	53,936	— 4,090	7	5,561	29,752	— 187	1	13,124	83,985	— 3,903

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
MADRAS, 17th July 1876.

(Signed) C. RUNDALL,
Acting Director of Revenue Settlement.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
CUDDAPAH, 18th April 1871.

No. 917
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From

J. H. M. COX, Esquire,
*Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement,
Kurnool and Cuddapah Districts,*

To

G. BANBURY, Esquire,
*Acting Director of Revenue Settlement,
Madras.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit herewith my proposals for the Settlement of the four talooks of Koilguntla, Jamalamadugu, Poddatur, and Cuddapah, the first of them now belonging to Kurnool, but formerly forming with the other three parts of the Cuddapah District. It was transferred to Kurnool in the year 1859 at the same time as the talooks of Cumbum and Dupad (now Markapur).

2. These talooks were formerly known as those of Koilguntla, Jamalamadugu, Dhoor, Chintagunta, Kamalapur, and Chennur. Koilguntla stands just as it used to. To Jamalamadugu have been added seventeen villages of Chintagunta, while eleven more of this latter division were transferred to Pulivendla, and nine to Cuddapah. These last, together with the old talooks of Kamalapur and Chennur, form the present Cuddapah talook, and Dhoor is what is now known as the Poddatur talook.

3. Demarcation operations were commenced in Koilguntla, which was the first of these talooks to be taken up, in September 1863, and the whole of them were completed by the end of July 1865. The time of commencing and closing operations in each talook is given in the margin.

General description of Locality.—4. It has been proposed to treat these four talooks together, not so much because they were taken up first in demarcation, and that survey operations are now fast drawing to a close in them, but more especially because there is a great similarity between them, and in many ways they present a marked difference from other parts of the Cuddapah District.

5. A glance at the map* will show that they form part of the valley of the Kund which begins a little to the north of Nundial and stretches down to Cuddapah. With the exception, perhaps, of Koilguntla, which runs up into the Kurnool District, and is divided into two portions by the Banaganapully Zemindary intervening, they present on the whole a compact tract of country bounded on the east and west by the Nallamalla and Yerramalla ranges, and on the south by another important chain of hills connecting the two above. On the south-west the country opens out again on to the Bellary frontier and the Pulivendla talook of this District, while to the north it is quite open to the Sirwell talook and Banaganapully Zemindary of Kurnool. The Yerramalla hills on the west are not high, and present in many places plateau as in the Kurnool District with villages situated on them.

6. The chief river in the range is the Pennair, which runs through the southern portion from west to east, and in its course has the Papagnee, Chittravati, and Kund falling into it; the Papagnee from the south, the Chittravati from the west, and the Kund from the north.

7. The Pennair, soon after it enters the District from Bellary, passes through a very remarkable breach in the western range of hills, "the sides of which are elevated upwards of 200 feet from the base." An important native fortification, named Gandikota, commands this opening, and still boasts of some remains of its old battlements and other buildings, especially a large reservoir formed by a very strong and substantial wall or embankment thrown across a steep valley. From this tank, called the Royalsheroovoo, the residents still get their supply of water.

8. The Papagnee enters the southern portion of the Cuddapah talook near Venupally, where it issues from a gorge (Tele Gaudi), whence it gets another name by which it is often called, viz. the Gandair.

9. The Kand comes down the Nundial valley.

10. The Pennair, Papagnee, and Chitravati are very broad, and comparatively shallow rivers. Their beds in the hot weather present, for the most part, a wide stretch of perfectly dry sand, which is, in several places, blown up by the wind into high sand hills along the banks, in one or two instances almost burying whole villages. In these sandy beds numerous channels have been dug at Government expense, and afterwards kept clear by the ryots with a great deal of trouble and labour. Many of them require clearing out six times a year, if not oftener. Into these an almost never-failing supply of water filters, and is often carried great distances to fields situated on either bank. These river channels form one of the most important sources of irrigation in this part of the country.

11. The Kand is a smaller and more rapid stream, with generally a deep and in many places, a very rocky bed. Under the steep banks of this river, as well as in some places on the sides of the Pennair and other small streams intersecting these talooks, wells have been sunk, the embankments in such places being generally faced with stone. From these drawn with the water forced by leather buckets worked by cattle. They are often much damaged by the floods, and no little capital is spent on them each year.

12. With the exception of the parts bordering on the hills these talooks present more or less a large plain of black cotton soil.

13. The principal towns are Cuddapah, Poddatur, Jamalamadugu, Dhoor, Venipenta, Nandialampet, Kodumtha, Avula, Nossari, and Taumattayampet. Cuddapah, I need hardly say, is the head-quarters of the Collector and Judge of the District, and though it has now lost its position as a Military station, is still a very large, populous, and rising town. Poddatur is a very important centre of native trade; Jamalamadugu boasts of being the station of a Deputy Collector, and still carries on a trade in printed cloths, for which it has long been famous. At Chantalachervu iron-stone, obtained from the Nallamallas close by, is largely smelted, while Venipenta, Nandialampet, and Ramaswaram in Poddatur are noted for their manufactures of brass-ware, which are exported to great distances. In several places there are quarries of the fine limestone so largely used for building purposes. Ramaswaram, situated on the Pennair near Poddatur, is a place of great resort for pilgrims from different parts of the country. Kanaparthi, a village about eight miles from Cuddapah on the northern bank of the Pennair and close to where the trunk road to Nundial crosses the river, boasts of some diamond mines, which were at one time of some importance. They have not been worked for a long time; but were last year taken up again by an English gentleman named Richardson from Madras, on a lease for five years, at 100 rupees per annum. I understand, however, that nothing has yet been done by him or any of his agents in the way of working them.

14. At Cuddapah no less than four main roads meet, viz. those from Madras, Chittoor, Ghooty, and Nandial, and two minor or District roads from Sidhout and Pulivendla, via Venupally. Dhoor is situated on the trunk road to Nundial and Poddatur, at no great distance from the one to Ghooty, with which it is connected by one of the District roads.

15. For the following interesting sketches of the political and revenue history, I am indebted to Mr. Boyle, the Assistant Collector, who very kindly offered to draw them up for me when I asked him if he could let me have a sight of, or furnish me with any extracts from the notes he has made from the numerous old records which he went to the trouble of reading through when he contemplated compiling a District Manual.

POLITICAL HISTORY.—16. The tract of country now consolidated into the Cuddapah District has never played an important part in Indian politics, and it is therefore impossible to render its history eventful or even interesting. Lying on the one side too far to the south to share in the important struggles that ended in the transfer of power from Warangal and Vijayanagara to the Mogul invaders of the Deccan, and on the other hand cut off by hill ranges from the theatre of Carnatic politics, the Cuddapah country lived its own secluded life among its hills and valleys, and only knew of the overthrow of dynasties when the conquerors came to take possession, and found the local Polygars and robber chiefs quite ready to purchase security and power at the cost of allegiance to new masters. Whether the dynasty of Vijayanagara or the broken and tottering kingdom of Pennakonda, or the conquering Moguls, or the upstart Hyder and his son Tipptu, or lastly the Nizam in Hyderabad claimed to be Suzerains of Cuddapah neither its Polygars nor its ryots cared much to know. They could see little or nothing to choose between the rule of one or the other power, and judged the principles of a government mainly by the proportion of the harvest that was taken from the ryots by force or fraud.

17. The evidence to be gleaned here and there from general and local sources of the history of the Cuddapah country is, therefore, for the most part negative in character, showing how the country remained free from those political convulsions and stirring scenes that mark the course of the full stream of Indian politics. If there is any local history to be written it must centre and find its subject not in the heads of Indian dynasties or in Hindu or Mogul Courts, but in the family histories of the Polygars and Nawabs, who really gave to Cuddapah whatever it knew of government or politics.

18. The Vijayanagara dynasty nominally held the Pennair valley, which is the Cuddapah District proper, from 1332 to 1535, for we do not pause to speculate on what preceded that dynasty. Broken at the battle of Jalikota, the ruling family fled southwards to the foot of Pennakonda; but the allegiance yielded by the Polygars of Gandikota and the other forts that dot the Cuddapah District was not probably formally transferred from the Hindu Suzerains until 1610, the date of the incursion of the Patan army under Mir Jumla.

19. Of this political connexion between Cuddapah and Vijayanagara little doubt need be entertained, as it is not only consistent with the facts, but it is presumed in the few legends that hang around forts and temples in the District. Thus the fort of Gandikota, the strongest and most important of all such stations, is said to have been built A.D. 1444, probably in the reign of Virapaxa, the third sovereign of the dynasty of Harihara; and that monarch is credited with the building and endowment of the older of the two temples that crown the rock, while a similar origin is assigned to the three shrines of Tadpatri, Ontinitta, and Gondaswaraswami in the Cuddapah talook on the banks of the Papagnee or Gandair.

20. The chief point of local interest in the succeeding occupation of Cuddapah by the Patans under Mir Jumla is the founding of the present chief town of the District. Cuddapah owes its political and commercial importance to the first Mussulman occupants of the District, who, under a chief named Abdulla Nabbikhan, fixed their camp and built their forts and palaces on the banks of the Buggeru. It is probable that the place had been already occupied by a Hindu Polygar; but the Mussulman town was on a new site, and soon eclipsed by its importance its Hindu neighbours. Meanwhile the Mogul arms were gradually winning their way through South India, and as the old Hindu dynasties sank before the Mussulman rule, so in Cuddapah the one local centre of Mussulman influence gradually engrossed all political importance and power. Thus the Nawabs of Cuddapah, like those of Kurnool, became by degrees petty Suzerains over all the territory lying in the Pennair valley and northwards till their boundaries touched those of the neighbouring territories of Kurnool and Adohi. The forts indeed were held by garrisons of Patan or Mogul Troops, whose subordination to the Cuddapah Nawabs was but nominal; but there is little doubt that in political theory the Nawabs of Cuddapah, who were responsible to the Delhi Government for 32 lakhs of rupees, were the rulers of the whole District now included in the talooks of Cuddapah, Poddatur, and Jamalamadugu to the north, and of

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Sidhout and Chitvail to the south, although the Polygar of Chitvail, partly by force and partly by submission, managed to maintain a semi-independent position as ruler of his own little state.

21. Thus the sluggish political life of the Cuddapah country slumbered on until its sleep was rudely broken by new and more stirring masters. First the Muhrattas, in 1756, poured into the country and levied their customary "chout," and then Hyder Ali, having established himself firmly in Mysore, pushed his conquest to the north, and took, in 1780, Ghooty, Cuddapah, and Kurnool. It is probable that he ousted the family of the first Cuddapah Nawabs, and appointed a dependent of his own to hold the forts and collect the revenues. English troops, helping Bazad Jung to fight his battles, attempted to penetrate through the Gurrunkonda District to Cuddapah and Adoni, but the Mysore troops stoutly held the hill passes and forced the Europeans to retreat. Tippu succeeded his father in 1782, and held the Cuddapah District until, after the first siege of Seringapatam in 1792, he was compelled to cede half his territories to the allies, and among them Cuddapah and the cis-Kistna provinces. Of these ceded territories the share allotted to the Nizam reached from the Kistna beyond the Pennair and included the forts of Gandikota and Cuddapah. But the Nizam was not long allowed to hold the provinces he had so easily won. By the treaty signed at Hyderabad, October 12th, 1800, all the territories which the Nizam had acquired by the treaties of 1792 and 1799 were now ceded in perpetuity to the English.

22. The Cuddapah portion of the Ceded Districts, a name which has clung to them ever since, included all the country lying north and south from Cumbum to Gurrunkonda, and east and west from Jamalamadugu to Sidhout.

23. For the last seventy years Cuddapah has known no change of masters, and thus, while between 1570 and 1800, the nominal suzerainty passed into the hands of no less than six masters in succession, the English may congratulate themselves on having raised the average duration of rule from less than 40 to more than 50 years and the average will, we hope, rise *ad infinitum*.

24. In 1800 the presence of English Officers inaugurated a new era for the Cuddapah country. So soon as the presence of a strong detachment of troops had sufficiently overawed the more turbulent of the local chiefs, it became Major Munro's first care to reduce the District permanently to a settled and peaceable condition. His policy may be best described in his own words. "Before we can draw our revenue undisturbed from willing subjects we shall have to remove many turbulent and powerful Polygars and petty ones of modern origin, who have taken advantage of the troubles of the times in order to withhold their rents for a few years, and then to declare themselves independent. The reduction of these vagabonds, who are a kind of privileged highway men, will render us much more able to resist our external enemies." To this task Munro turned himself early in 1801, and it was not until the Polygars of Vemla, Nossam, and Chitvet had been forcibly expelled, that the revenues could be peaceably collected by the agents of the new Sirkar over the District to which this report refers. In some other and wilder parts of the country turbulent Polygars still murdered and pillaged and then fled to the hills.

25. Under Major Munro, as Principal Collector of the Ceded Districts, three Collectors undertook the management of the Bellary, Cumbum, and Cuddapah divisions respectively. The present talooks of Cuddapah and Podilatur formed the charge of Mr. Stodart, while Koilguntla and Jamalamadugu were under Mr. Grame, Collector of Cumbum.

26. The history of this country ceases from this point to have any political interest, and becomes a mere record of revenue administration of Surveys and Settlements, crops and seasons, which may best be dealt with under the head of the "Revenue History" of Cuddapah.

27. The head-quarters of the principal European Officer were successively moved in 1808 from Cumbum to Sidhout, and in 1818 to Cuddapah, where in 1820 a small garrison was also stationed, and remained there until the Military cantonment was abandoned in 1866.

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28. The Nawabs of Cuddapah ceased of course to have any political existence in 1800, and became pensioned dependants of the English Government until the family became extinct on the death of two brothers about 1830.

29. An incursion of the Pindarees, or Irregular Horse of the Deccan, occurred in 1815, and though they hardly penetrated further south than Dupad in the Kurnool country, the terror instilled by their name was enough to empty all villages which lay on their probable line of march, and to unsettle the whole country for a year.

30. Not till 1846 did the Cuddapah country hear again the sound of war, and Cuddapah history would be incomplete without some account of Narasimha Reddi of Nossam, and his ill-considered rebellion, if indeed it deserves so serious a name.

31. Narasimha Reddi, grand-son of the extruded Polygar of Nossam (whose sturdy opposition to Munro had ended in his confinement in Ghooty fort in 1802), was the head of a family, which had fallen from the highest estate of landed proprietors paying an assessment of 52,000 Rupees, to the very lowest depths of poverty. The pension had been discontinued which the Government allowed his grand-father, and so the grand-son having sought in vain for Military employment under the Nizam, partly through poverty and partly through ill-directed ambition, drifted from discontent into open revolt. Gathering around him a sorry troop of some 300 Jangi Kuttubadees or ghaut peons, who owed some allegiance to the Reddi's family, he first took to the hills, and then boldly advanced on the ill-guarded treasury of Koilguntla, which he plundered, but no sooner did a small body of troops arrive from Cuddapah to punish the outrage than the ragged retainers melted away leaving Narasimha Reddi to his fate. He was captured at a place called Jaggernatkonda near Perusomala in the Koilguntla talook, where he had taken refuge in a temple on the hill. He was soon after tried and hung at Koilguntla, his body being exposed in a cage which still hangs outside the town, containing now only the bleached bones, as a warning to would-be, unruly subjects. The only ostensible result of this abortive rising was the demolition of the Fort of Gandikota, which had, up to that time remained intact; but was then partially demolished, to teach Polygars that the days of riot were past.

32. The murder of Mr. McDouell, on June 16th, 1832, only deserves mention, as the sole instance in which the life of a European has been violently taken since 1800. Politically it is an event of no importance, since every indication goes to prove that so far from being the climax of an organized political rising, it was the brutal act of a fanatical mob of low Mussulmans.

33. Here we may close this short chronicle of Cuddapah. Roads, railways, and canals are the only revolutionary agents of recent times, and they have changed the Cuddapah of 1800 vastly for the better. Order has taken the place of confusion; law, to a great degree, controls violence or punishes it. Famine is, or ought to be, unknown, and it is no longer, as it once was, the rule for crowds of unhappy cultivators yearly to flee from the fields which they had in vain laboured to till, and from the rapacious tax-gatherers whom they could not satisfy.

34. REVENUE HISTORY.—The information that can be gleaned from authentic sources of the management of the land revenue under Hindu or Mahomedan systems is as scanty as that of the political history of these Districts. Nothing is known certainly of the revenue administration under the Vijayanagara Government, except that the Sirkar dividing the produce of the land with the cultivator in equal proportions and commuted the Sirkar share for a money payment at a price unfavourable to the cultivator. The assessment being thus regulated by the continually varying produce of the land, it follows that there was no fixed rental; but it is believed that Hindu assessments were even heavier than those subsequently fixed by the Mussulman conquerors.

35. Shortly after the subversion of the Hindu Empire, or about 1600, a systematic survey and assessment of the land was effected at least over Cuddapah and the more eastern provinces of the Ceded Districts. The basis of this, known as the "Kamil" assessment, appears to have been the actual survey of the land and the equal division of its produce between the Government and ryot. The Government share, however, was computed for a

money rent by taking the estimated gross produce of the different qualities of land, dry and wet, and converting it at the average price for the preceding ten years. It may, however, be doubted whether the ryot was in fact permitted to reap the advantage that would have sprung from this substitution of a fixed money rent for a rent in kind; for, whatever the theory, the uniform practice was to take as much as could be got, so that what the cultivator gained by the fixity of rents was exacted from him as a forced subsidy.

36. A comparison of the schedule of revenue, furnished first to the Mahrattas in 1756 and again to Hyder in 1780, shows the land revenue to have approached twenty lakhs in the Districts administered by the Nawabs of Cuddapah. Under Hyder and his son Tippu most severe measures seem to have been taken to raise the land revenue of these Districts. But, although the demand reached as high as twenty-three lakhs, changes of Government and invading armies had thrown the country into so impoverished a state that the highest revenues ever realized in one year (1788) by the Mysore Government did not exceed 19,80,000 Rupees.

37. No sooner, however, was the firm grasp of Tippu's Government relaxed, than the land revenue fell steadily, until in 1799, the last year of the Nizam's administration, the Settlement for the year only amounted to fifteen lakhs, which is estimated to have been less by fifty per cent. than the original "Kamil" assessment. An element of uncertainty, as to the real value and resources of particular Districts, was introduced by the schedule furnished by Tippu in 1792, in which he over-estimated the distant provinces which he did not care to keep, and under-valued the Districts which he was unwilling to cede.

38. In 1802 (Fusly 1212) was commenced the systematic Survey and Settlement of the Ceded Districts, a step which was rendered absolutely essential by the confusion which prevailed in the tenure and assessment of the land. This survey, conducted by Major Munro and his Assistants, was completed in 1806.

39. With the exception of hills and rocks, all land of whatever kind was measured. Cultivated land was surveyed by fields and registered by name and numbered. The method of assessment may be best described in Munro's own words: "The business was begun by fixing the sum which was to be the total revenue of the District. This was usually effected by the Commissioner in a few days by comparing the collections under the Native Princes, under the Company's Government from its commencement, the estimates of the ordinary and Head Assessors, and the opinion of the most intelligent natives; and after a due consideration of the whole, adopting such a sum as it was thought would be a fair assessment of the District in its present state. After fixing a certain sum for the District, it next remained to determine what share of this sum was to be imposed on each village, and this was effected by causing the lands of such villages as objected to their assessment to be examined by ryots of other villages, and each claim was admitted or modified according to the terms agreed upon between both parties. As the whole District was present at the discussion, and every man ready to prevent another from obtaining an advantage in which he did not himself share, no fraudulent assessment of any consequence could possibly be concealed."

40. According to the survey, the quantity of Sirkar land in cultivation in 1807 was 22,03,850 acres, of which the total assessment was Rupees 18,52,955. The total of Sirkar and Imam land fit for cultivation was 1,20,66,323 acres, assessed by the Survey Officers at Rupees 29,54,117. But during the progress of the survey, and before its completion, separate divisions of Ceded Districts were settled. Thus those talooks to which the present report refers, and which appear to have been the first visited by the Survey of 1802-7, are reported by Munro as newly settled in 1803 (Fusly 1213).

	Rs.
Dhoor was assessed at	64,277
Kamalahpur	38,498
Chennur	43,608
Chintagunta	21,459
Total	1,67,842

To revert to the principles of the revenue administration in 1800, Munro's first annual Settlement was conducted by the villagewar method; but this was owing to the fact that the occupation of the country having taken place late in November 1800, the season was then too far advanced to carry out the individual ryotwar Settlement which Munro advocated. In 1801, however, he reverted to ryotwari and insisted on the Settlement being made personally with individual ryots, "who were severally responsible for their rent, and they and the potail jointly for the rent of whole village." This ryotwari system was maintained throughout Munro's term of service up to 1807. In that year the completion of the survey of the Ceded Districts appeared to offer a favourable opportunity for the permanent Settlement of their land revenue, the panacea as it was then thought for all revenue ills. Munro strongly advocated a permanent ryotwari Settlement, and professed to show that a present advantage in receipts would accompany infinite capacities of future agricultural development. It is enough to say that other counsels prevailed, and the local Government in 1808, considering "a permanent ryotwari Settlement not only improper, but impracticable," directed that a village rent for three years should be concluded in the Ceded Districts. At the same time local Collectors were ordered to keep in view the expediency of effecting a permanent Settlement at the end of the three year lease. Those leases, however, did not prove a success; heavy arrears remained outstanding at their close, and the ryots had much to suffer from the hardness and rapacity of the renters. It was thought, however, that better results would follow from leases of a longer term, and in 1811 the triennial were exchanged for decennial village leases. To the cowles or leases, drawn up between the renters and the Sirkar, a clause was appended, declaring this decennial Settlement to be permanent in the future if finally approved by the Government and Court of Directors. The mass of villages were rented on these terms, though in 1812 some remained without renters, and these were settled by the Commissioner himself on ryotwari tenures. As the lease ran on, however, it was found that the decennial was no less than the triennial lease, disastrous at once to renter and ryot, and so complete was the failure that in 1820 there were outstanding balances of Rupees 3,21,248, while many renters were bemoaning their temerity in prison. Nothing remained but to abandon the lease system altogether, and to revert to ryotwari Settlement which had been so successfully worked by Munro. In 1821 the Dhoor and Chennur talooks were the first to receive the new Settlements, as in those Districts no renters remained solvent. It was not, however, considered practicable that the ryots could undertake cultivation at the established rates of Munro's survey, and reductions in the assessment for the whole District were sanctioned of twenty-five per cent. on wet and dry land and of thirty-three per cent. on garden land, reductions which show how the District had been impoverished by bad seasons and excessive taxation.

41. It may be asked of what value was the elaborate Survey and Settlement of 1807 when, after twelve or fifteen years of profound peace, an abatement of twenty-five per cent. in the demand was found necessary to relieve the depressed condition of agriculture. The answer seems to be in the general policy of the Company's Government in 1800, by which the first duty of an administration was held to be the securing of large revenues, and it was this policy that dictated to Munro the necessity of keeping up the Revenue assessments to the high standard of previous native administrations. To this is due the fact that the Settlement of 1807 began, so to speak, at the wrong end. Instead of advancing from particulars to generals, from the qualities of soils and extent of cultivation to a total assessment for a District, Munro's Settlement began with the total demand calculated by native precedents, and this total was then apportioned more or less roughly among the different fields according to the quality of the soil, the area of the holding, and probably (though this is questioned) the circumstances of the cultivator. Consequently, during the first years of English rule, the agricultural class found little relief from the grinding systems to which they had always been accustomed. And the English revenue system, while it professed to be more enlightened and liberal than its predecessors, was probably in fact far more strict and less elastic than the lax management of Hindu or Mussulman officials. Therefore, in bad seasons, remissions were grudgingly granted, and defaulters harshly dealt with, while the systematic evasion of payment was made almost impossible by keener supervision.

the result was that agriculture not only stagnated, but gradually declined until, twenty years after the English came to the District, it was found that the revenue must be reduced by twenty-five per cent.

Another fact, which partially explains this *déchéance* may be mentioned, which is always contemplated, and has left it on record, that he intended the careful revision of the revenue system after a few years of his survey and assessment of 1807. This revision was never carried out, and there can be little doubt that much of the failure and many of the anomalies of the revenue system may be ascribed to the facts that a province including 150 lakhs of acres of cultivable land was surveyed and settled by a small staff in some five years, and that their results were never submitted to careful scrutiny after the lapse of sufficient time for testing the working of the system. From 1820 to 1860 many attempts were made to patch up this system and remedy its defects, but only when the Survey and Settlement of 1863 was set on foot was the true remedy applied.

44. To complete this sketch of revenue history of the Cuddapah District (so far as it is known to us) it is not necessary to follow the administration in its annual steps from 1820 to 1870. The great change of 1821 from leases to ryotwari tenure was the last essential and vital change which the District underwent, and the succeeding period is barren of all but detailed alterations, which left the theory and system of the revenue administration the same, while they changed the practice in particulars, and attempted to hasten that development both of agriculture and revenue which was hoped for, but which seemed so slow to spread.

45. The more important of these attempts to increase the revenue will be just shortly and separately sketched, and if in the results they won for the District they seem rather unfruitful, they will at least suffice to prove that the attention of local officers has always been directed to the promotion of the best interests of the District and that every reforming agency that presented itself was brought to bear on the fortunes of Cuddapah.

46. The agencies were, 1st, remissions of land revenue; 2nd, classification of first and second crop lands; 3rd, the development of cultivation by wells; 4th, protection of Sirkar cultivation from that of Inam lands; and 5th, cowles or favourable leases.

47. 1st.—REMISSIONS.—In an interesting statement contained in the Collector's Janamnam report for Fussy 1249, the land revenue collections of the District are analysed and compared over the period of forty years from 1800 to 1840. This interval is divided into four periods, and the average collections of each period are given as follows:—

Land Revenue	Rs.
1801 to 1807 Ryotwari Settlement	22,96,000
1808 to 1810 Triennial Lease	20,01,000
1811 to 1821 Decennial Lease	23,15,000
1822 to 1840 Ryotwari	18,87,000
1841 do	21,10,000

In the same report the permanent remissions of revenue, by which the excessive demands of the decennial lease were lowered to the necessities of the ryots are stated at Rupees 5,50,000, or just twenty per cent. of the net revenue (Rupees 26,50,000), and the Collector notices with pleasure the increased activity and enterprise developed by these large permanent remissions among the agricultural class. From these figures it is fair to conclude that the liberal remissions of 1821 had, to a certain extent, attained their end, and that the revenue was, after a gradual growth of twenty years, recovering from the wounds that the lease system had inflicted. From this period it is unnecessary to give in detail the remissions of land revenue, since the collections, which in 1840 amounted to Rupees 21,10,000, were in 1868 Rupees 20,50,000, showing a decrease during the last thirty years of some Rupees 60,000, a decrease which would in fact be changed into an increase, if to the 1868 revenues of

the Cuddapah District proper were added the Rupees 2,28,000 of the Koilguntla talook, which was before a portion of the Cuddapah District.

48. 2nd.—1ST AND 2ND CROP LANDS.—In 1832 an attempt was made to distinguish by classification 1st and 2nd crop lands, the principle having been adopted, that an increase of fifty per cent. was to be made on the assessment of two crop over that on single crop lands. In former accounts this distinction was but very roughly observed, and the Collector having shown, by the single instance of the Dhoor talook, that the relief afforded by accurate classification by the half assessment on a 2nd crop would be very considerable, the principle was adopted.

49. 3rd.—THE DEVELOPMENT OF CULTIVATION BY WELLS.—The inquiry that next engaged the attention of the local officers dealt with the causes that had gradually thrown out of cultivation the highly assessed lands irrigated by old wells, notwithstanding the thirty-three per cent. remission conceded in 1821; for the very ryots who found it unprofitable to continue the cultivation of such land were still able to employ their capital in excavating wells on the lightly assessed lands, so that at the end of Fussy 1244 this class of cultivators had relinquished old well lands assessed at Rupees 11,400. The decrease of revenue was, as usual, violently dealt with by a provision in Fussy 1243 that all ryots taking up new well cultivation were to bind themselves not to leave uncultivated the land under old wells already held by them. This provision, however fortunately for the ryots, was only partially enforced, but not till 1868 was the well question finally disposed of by the reduction of all assessments of land under private wells to the highest dry rate of the village.

50. 4th.—PROTECTION OF SIKKAR CULTIVATION FROM THAT OF INAM LANDS.—In the year 1832 the Collector endeavoured to account for the unsatisfactory condition of the land revenue by the fact that the tenure of Inam lands was far more profitable to the ryot than cultivation under the Sirkar. The Inamdars' rents were far lower than the Sirkar assessment, and thus the highly assessed Sirkar land was left waste, while the penalty or *taffrik* of ten per cent., levied from ryots cultivating only on Inam tenure, was systematically evaded by the tenuring of a trifling plot of Sirkar land. The result of much correspondence on this subject was the violent measure of refusing to villages, in which the cultivated Inam land exceeded the area of Sirkar cultivation, the permanent twenty-five per cent. remission of 1821. This expedient of forcing capital and labour to expend themselves unprofitably on over-assessed Sirkar land could only prove a complete failure, and this, with the many other restrictions on free agriculture, died a natural death soon after its introduction.

51. 5th.—COWLES OR FAVOURABLE LEASES.—Among the more important agencies used for the extension of cultivation, the system of cowles or leases for short periods on advantageous terms must be noted.

52. The cowlé-nama issued in 1804 by Munro long remained in force, and its tenures were yearly recommended to enterprising ryots who were prepared to take into cultivation land which had never been brought under the plough or which had been forced out of cultivation by excessive rates of assessment. The terms varied in each case according to the character of the soil, its antecedents, and the labour involved in reclaiming it; the rates levied falling from full assessment charged on good black land which had only been one year out of cultivation, as low as one-fourth of the full rate on wholly unreclaimed land. Six years was usually the term for which the cowlé ran, and at the end of this period the ryot was of course at liberty to relinquish the tenure, since the advantageous rates were re-placed by the full assessment. The consequence was that this system produced but very slight and temporary extensions of cultivation, and we find successive Collectors complaining that as a rule cowlé lands were relinquished so soon as their reduced rates were raised. Of late years cowles fell into disuse, but those which subsist commonly contain the provision that whether the land be cultivated or not the full taram rates will be imposed and collected on the expiration of the period of cowlé.

53. It may not be amiss for me to mention that the permanent remissions referred to by Mr. Boyle at the end of paragraph 47 are those made by order of the Board of Revenue

year to year on lands that had been waste upwards of ten years. These were given on half assessment. Referring to these remissions the Board, in their Proceedings of the 30th July 1863, observe that Mr. Murray's reduction of Rupees 57,373 on waste resulted in a net increase of one-third of a lakh from increased cultivation.

54. In like manner lands under ruined sources of irrigation were granted on dry assessment.

55. It would hardly do to close this sketch of the revenue history without making some mention of the subject of Dasabundum Inams, or Inams granted for the building and repair of wells, tanks, and channels. They are an institution of very old date, and were granted with a view to encourage the construction of tanks for which many parts of this

District offer great facilities. There are none of this Dasabundum tanks, &c., in Koilguntla. The number in each of the other talooks, with the area under them, is given in the marginal statement. The

Talooks.	WELLS.			TANKS.			CHANNELS.		
	No.	Area under do.	Assessment.	No.	Area under do.	Assessment.	No.	Area under do.	Assessment.
1. Jamalamadugu	23	154	837	7	679	5,033	...	...	...
2. Poddatur	112	575	5,859	4	569	5,488	2	58	733
3. Cuddapah	674	4,265	38,390	37	1,521	8,456	26	902	7,707
Total	769	5,034	45,076	48	2,700	17,917	28	1,020	8,440

Inam grant is given in some cases in land and in others in the shape of a certain remission of assessment.

56. According to the late ruling of Government, the lands under Dasabundum wells have been treated by us as wet, subject to the reduction of one-fourth on account of water raised by artificial appliances as in the case of Doravoo wells.

57. AREA.—The total number of Government villages and aghaharums in the four talooks, according to the old revenue accounts, is given in the margin. At the time of demarcation two Government villages in Jamalamadugu and one in Poddatur were included in others in the middle of which their lands were situated, and in the same way four aghaharums in the Cuddapah talook were also included in Government villages, and one, since reverted to Government, has also been transferred to the latter head. According to our accounts, therefore, the figures stand as below, the areas being according to Curnams' account:—

Talooks.	GOVT. VILLAGES.		AGRAHARUMS.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.
1. Koilguntla	84	2,95,599	2	1,818	86	2,97,417
2. Jamalamadugu	109	3,47,390	26	27,272	135	3,74,662
3. Poddatur	64	3,04,947	25	13,855	89	3,18,802
4. Cuddapah	129	8,01,547	37	14,269	166	8,15,816
Total	376	17,49,483	90	37,214	466	17,86,697

58. Of the above, the following areas were excluded from survey operations at the time of the original demarcation, being thrown out into the blocks of hills and jungle. The whole or a good part of this, however, will now be brought to account by the demarcation of the Hill boundary lines at present being carried out in accordance with the orders of Government contained in their Proceedings of the 2nd September 1863, No. 2,318, and 17th March 1869, No. 720:—

Talooks.	GOVERNMENT LAND.				Inam Land.	Aghaharums.	Grand Total.
	Occu- pied.	Unoccu- pied.	Poram- boke.	Total.			
1. Koilguntla	Acres. 884	Acres. 1,968	Acres. 440	Acres. 3,292	Acres. 484	Acres. ...	Acres. 3,776
2. Jamalamadugu	1,763	14,606	51,919	68,288	9	15,954	84,251
3. Poddatur	463	7,012	76,363	83,838	473	...	84,311
4. Cuddapah	1,502	6,172	4,66,988	4,74,662	860	6,290	4,81,812
Total	4,612	29,758	5,95,710	6,30,080	1,826	22,244	6,54,150

59. The next statement gives the particulars of the cultivated and culturable Government lands, with their per-centage, and the proportion of Inam to Government land in each talook.

Talooks.	CULTURABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			Inams.	Poramboke.	Total.	PER-CENTAGES.	
	Occupied.	Un- occupied.	Total.				Of occupied to Culturable area.	Of Inams to Govern- ment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Koilguntla	Acres. 1,31,367	Acres. 5,178	Acres. 1,36,545	Acres. 1,00,283	Acres. 44,995	Acres. 2,81,323	96	73
2. Jamalamadugu	1,24,241	8,982	1,33,223	67,867	78,003	2,79,093	93	51
3. Poddatur	1,05,286	12,490	1,17,776	66,847	36,013	2,20,636	89	57
4. Cuddapah	1,37,059	25,566	1,62,625	76,954	86,446	3,25,025	84	47
Total	4,97,953	52,216	5,50,169	3,11,951	2,45,457	11,07,577	91	57

The village war details are given in Appendices B. 1 to 4.

60. SURVEY AREAS.—Field survey areas have been received for the whole of the Jamalamadugu talook, except one small village situated on the hill range which was before thrown out into the unsurveyed block, and is only now being demarcated as stated in paragraph 58. In Koilguntla we have got them for eighty-one villages out of eighty-four, and in Poddatur and Cuddapah the Deputy Superintendent has furnished me with lists for twenty and ten villages respectively, but two of the former require some little revision. A larger number are, I understand, ready; but Captain Clay informs me that he is not at liberty to supply me with any more until a certain quantity has been tested in the Central Office, and he awaits further instructions from the Superintendent of Revenue Survey on the subject.

61. Comparing these areas with those entered in the Old Revenue and Curnams' accounts we obtain the following results:—

In Koilguntla	81 Villages	20.05 per cent. increase.
In Jamalamadugu	106 do.	10.93 do. decrease.
In Poddatur	18 do.	0.63 do. do.
In Cuddapah	10 do.	2.47 do. increase.

The very large increase and decrease in the Koilguntla and Jamalamadugu talooks is the area of hills and beds of rivers which were not measured at all in Major Munro's Survey.

62. If we take only the cultivated and culturable areas, which are the ones which will effect our Settlement, the figures are as follows:—

	On Cultivated Land.	On Cultivable Waste.	On both.
In Koilguntla	81 Villages +2.79	-13.50	+2.19
In Jamalamadugu	106 do. +1.77	-16.29	+0.56
In Poddatur	18 do. -1.94	-6.32	-1.76
In Cuddapah	10 do. +2.94	-20.93	-0.16

A comparison of the above figures, but especially the village-wise details of them given in Appendices C. 1 to 4, show how imperfect even Major Munro's survey measurements were, and that Mr. Murray was quite right when he thought a fresh survey was required. The run is so irregular that I feel it difficult to fix any average per-centage of increase whereon to base my calculations, and I think my safest plan will be to take the survey areas only for the two talooks of Koilguntla and Jamalamadugu, for which I have almost got them entirely, and adopt the Curnams' areas for Poddatur and Cuddapah. All my calculations will, therefore, be based on these data, and revised statements can be prepared and sent in as soon as the areas of the remaining villages are received from the Survey.*

63. The only way in which I can at all account for the great decrease which invariably appears on the waste is, that the ryots must have encroached considerably from time to time on these lands, and included them in their fields, as they are only too fond of doing.

64. POPULATION.—The subjoined statement gives the particulars of the population, number of agriculturalists and non-agriculturalists, with the proportion of the former, and the number of the population to the square mile in each talook and on the whole:—

Talooks	Square miles	POPULATION				Agriculturalists	Non-Agriculturalists	Per-centage of Agriculturalists	No. of Population per square mile
		Hindus	Mahomedans	Christians	Total				
1. Koilguntla ...	443	85,855	7,279	883	94,017	74,870	19,147	79	212
2. Jamalamadugu...	454	89,557	7,076	691	97,324	66,192	31,132	68	214
3. Poddatur ...	366	76,692	8,715	79	85,486	55,468	30,018	65	234
4. Cuddapah ...	522	1,28,217	18,077	272	1,46,566	81,453	65,103	56	281
Total ...	1,785	3,80,321	41,147	1,925	4,23,393	2,77,993	1,45,400	65	297

65. The above figures are taken from the last quinquennial return that was prepared in Fusly 1276.

66. In Appendix "D" is given a comparative statement of the population and agricultural statistics taken from the only two quinquennial returns that are available for Fuslies 1271 and 1276. On the whole they show a decided advance under most, if not all heads, thus testifying to the improved condition of the people. Where a decrease is shown in the Jamalamadugu talook in the number of ploughs and area occupied, there is a decided increase in the amount of assessment, number of ryots, and number of puttahs, so that it becomes a question whether the falling off exhibited by some of the entries is not a mistake.

67. The next statement given in Appendix E. is the Rent roll for Fusly 1276, the last return procurable. It shows a very large proportion of small holdings, viz., 84 per cent. below 30 rupees, and fifty-five and a half below 10 rupees taking only individual holdings. The average of the latter gives Rupees 4-8-0 for each puttah, which is even lower than in the Pattikondah talook of the Kurnool District. Taking the details of the several talooks, we find that in Koilguntla the average of these pauper holdings is Rupees 6-2-6, in Poddatur Rupees 4-9-6, and in Cuddapah Rupees 4, while in Jamalamadugu it is as low as Rupees 3-12-0. These figures are, however, by no means a criterion by which the condition of the people may be judged in these talooks. The ryots are, on the whole, very well to do, and so the argument contained in paragraphs 14 and 15 of your report on the Pattikondah talook will apply with even greater force in the present case. From what I have been able to learn I understand that women earn as much as two annas and sometimes even three annas a day for cleaning cotton, and other labour commands a proportionately high figure.

* Since writing the above I have received from the Survey the areas for a further number of twenty-nine villages in Poddatur and forty-four in Cuddapah. Of these I have only as yet been able to have abstracts made out for sixteen villages in Poddatur, and the result on the total thirty-four (16+18) villages in this talook stands as follows:—

On the total ryotry	0.12 per cent.	decrease.
On cultivable land	1.02 do.	increase.
On uncultivable waste	3.11 do.	decrease.
On total cultivable area	0.14 do.	increase.

68. For sometime past the ryots have been in the habit of taking their cotton down to Madras on their own carts for sale, and a case is known of two men from the Jamalamadugu talook going all the way to England with 100 candies, not being satisfied that the price offered them in the Madras market was really a fair one.

69. In Fusly 1267 it is observed that the ryots were becoming more wealthy and land rising in value, while later on Mr. Cockerell, in his Jamabundy Report for Fusly 1274, says: "The cultivating class is making rapid strides in intelligence, and shows a plasticity rather surprising. In the year under report merchants carried their own cotton to Reddipully (the then terminus of the Railway) and went down with it by rail to the market at Madras. This year they no longer find it profitable to quit their homestead. They avail themselves of the telegraph to learn the daily fluctuations of prices at Madras, and the current tariff of cotton at the Presidency town is known in Cuddapah by every one interested in the matter before the business of each day begins; ryots are guided in their dealings accordingly. They bargain with the astuteness of brokers, and no longer require a middleman between them and the person who purchases their produce."

70. The ryots are said to be more storers of grain than merchants are.

71. The proportion of joint puttahs is rather large, being one-sixth of the whole.

72. Dry lands which were formerly sold for about 5 Rupees an acre are now said to be worth from 10 to 20 Rupees, garden lands about Rupees 50, and wet from 60 to 100 Rupees. These estimates, which are taken from what the villagers say, are no doubt below the mark. On making a reference to the Deputy Collector here he has given me the data

Cuddapah talook	{	Dry from	Rs. 1-8 to 135	in his office of Deeds of Sale registered; but the very high figures here shown are, I think, very unusual, and cannot be taken as the ordinary value of the land. In the case where Rupees 135
		Wet from	192 to 312	
Poddatur talook	{	Dry from	1 to 30	
		Wet from	10 to 100	
Jamalamadugu talook	{	Dry from	19 to 75	
		Wet from	20 to 120	

were paid for an acre of dry land, it appears that it contained a well and some trees which of course enhanced the value. In the other cases no mention is made of any exceptionally valuable property attaching to the lands. The figures are fictitiously high, but they tend to show what rates some people have been led to pay for land.

73. SOILS.—By far the greater portion of the tract under report is composed of black cotton soil, especially in the Koilguntla, Jamalamadugu, and Poddatur talooks. The clayey (Class III.) predominating over the loamy description (Classes IV. and V.), while Cuddapah, being situated where the two ranges of hills on the east and south approach nearer to one another, contains a much larger proportion of red land (Classes VI., VII., and VIII.).

74. There is about one per cent. of permanently improved land (Class II.), of which the greater part is to be found in the Cuddapah talook, where much labour and capital has been spent in sinking wells and improving the lands under them. Great care has, as usual, been taken to put only the very best lands under this exceptional series.

75. The subjoined statement gives the area under each description of soil in the several talooks treated of, and the per-centages:—

Class		KOILGUNTLA.		JAMALAMADUGU.		PODDATUR.		CUDDAPAH.		TOTAL.	
		Acres.	Per-centage.	Acres.	Per-centage.	Acres.	Per-centage.	Acres.	Per-centage.	Acres.	Per-centage.
II.	1	2,070	0.86	2,087	1.4	500	0.27	2,870	1.20	7,527	0.87
III.	1	9,428	...	5,810	...	5,208	...	1,759	...	22,200	...
	2	82,642	...	45,529	...	25,553	...	14,468	...	1,68,192	...
	3	83,033	...	61,999	...	47,782	...	44,550	...	2,37,364	...
	4	10,664	...	11,926	...	9,451	...	13,549	...	45,590	...
Total Ryotry, Class III.		1,85,762	76.96	1,23,264	62.16	87,994	47.66	74,926	31.2	4,73,346	54.59

Class.		Koilguntla.		Jamalamadugu.		Poddatur.		Cuddapah.		Total.	
		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	
		Per-centage.	Per-centage.	Per-centage.	Per-centage.	Per-centage.	Per-centage.	Per-centage.	Per-centage.	Per-centage.	Per-centage.
IV.	1	6,682	...	7,022	...	11,316	...	17,545	...	42,565	...
	2	10,284	...	19,917	...	21,143	...	18,804	...	76,148	...
	3	13,299	...	15,653	...	10,510	...	14,579	...	54,041	...
Total	...	36,265	15.2	42,592	21.13	42,969	23.27	50,928	21.26	1,72,754	19.92
V.	1	580	...	1,352	...	2,056	...	5,398	...	9,796	...
	2	1,779	...	4,045	...	2,812	...	7,093	...	15,729	...
	3	10,324	...	11,468	...	4,150	...	12,581	...	38,473	...
Total	...	12,483	5.17	16,865	8.37	9,028	5.22	25,072	10.44	63,998	7.38
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mussab.	...	48,748	20.19	50,457	20.50	52,597	28.49	75,950	31.70	2,36,752	27.30
IV. & V.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI.	1	...	...	261	...	1,222	...	3,733	...	5,216	...
	2	...	...	177	...	1,297	...	3,401	...	4,815	...
Total	...	...	...	438	0.22	2,459	1.33	7,134	2.98	10,031	1.16
VII.	1	175	...	635	...	9,999	...	16,448	...	27,327	...
	2	1,550	...	4,320	...	19,265	...	33,892	...	59,027	...
Total	...	1,725	0.71	5,005	2.48	29,264	15.85	50,340	21.2	86,354	9.96
VIII.	1	...	...	45	...	1,892	...	4,907	...	6,744	...
	2	3,080	...	9,222	...	9,917	...	24,132	...	46,351	...
Total	...	3,080	1.28	9,267	4.60	11,809	6.40	29,039	12.3	59,095	6.12
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Classes	...	4,805	1.99	14,710	7.30	43,532	2.358	86,433	36.8	1,49,480	17.24
VII. & VIII.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand	...	2,41,385	100	2,01,518	100	1,84,623	100	2,39,570	100	8,67,105	100

76. **Products.**—The annexed table shows the area cultivated under each crop in the different talooks in Fussy 1273, the year for which all our demarcation and classification accounts were made out, and their per-centages:—

Crops.	Koilguntla.		Jamalamadugu.		Poddatur.		Cuddapah.		Total.	
	Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.	
	Per-centage.	Per-centage.	Per-centage.	Per-centage.	Per-centage.	Per-centage.	Per-centage.	Per-centage.	Per-centage.	Per-centage.
Dry.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yellow Jowar	70,920	57	67,712	58	41,066	43	78,946	67	2,57,743	57
White do.	...	...	750	...	10,623	11	3,412	3	14,785	3
Cotton	22,033	33	30,667	26	17,532	18	6,742	6	86,974	19
Indigo	8,954	3	1,444	1	3,445	3	4,203	4	14,032	3
Korra	12,428	10	19,166	9	12,062	13	4,318	4	39,514	9
Raggy	...	...	870	...	1,128	...	4,324	...	6,691	...
Suzra	...	...	30	...	775	...	737	...	1,655	...
Arava	559	1	879	1	4,733	...	2,760	...	8,633	...
Horse Grain	1,377	1	1,230	1	8,502	...	4,435	...	10,630	...
Other Crops	2,665	2	2,770	2	997	...	6,381	...	13,014	...
Total Dry	1,30,178	100	1,16,266	100	96,468	100	1,17,819	100	4,53,671	100

Crop.	Koilguntla.		Jamalamadugu.		Poddatur.		Cuddapah.		TOTAL.	
	Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.	
	Per-centage.	Per-centage.	Per-centage.	Per-centage.	Per-centage.	Per-centage.	Per-centage.	Per-centage.	Per-centage.	Per-centage.
Wet.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy	926	48	1,292	47	3,325	71	6,517	71	12,060	65
Raggy	381	20	520	20	1,008	22	1,737	19	3,646	20
Indigo	196	10	173	7	87	2	686	7	1,142	6
Jonna	140	7	496	18	63	1	100	1	799	4
Other Crops	281	15	207	8	187	4	185	2	860	5
Total Wet	1,924	100	2,688	100	4,670	100	9,225	100	18,507	100

77. From the above it will be seen that Jonna, Cotton, Korra, and Indigo are the staple crops in dry, and Paddy and Raggy in wet. The area under Cotton cultivation in this year was more than double that of the previous one, owing to the great demand that arose for this article consequent on the American War. In Fussy 1274, also, the area cultivated with Cotton was very large, but in subsequent years there has been a decided falling off. The talooks now under report and that of Pulivendla, which has not yet come under our operations, are the only ones in the District producing cotton to any large extent. This article is the only real export besides Indigo, which it has greatly superseded of late years, and Indigo is now more particularly grown in the eastern talooks. The produce of Jonna and Korra is barely sufficient for home use.

78. Poddatur and Cuddapah are the two great Paddy-producing talooks, and from them this grain finds its way to Jamalamadugu and Koilguntla and the neighbourhood, where it is not more than enough for local consumption; indeed considerable quantities of rice are sometimes imported to these parts by rail.

79. **COMMUNICATIONS.**—These may be classed as follows:—

1st.—Roads.

2nd.—Railway.

3rd.—Canal.

80. **ROADS.**—Three at least of the four talooks are freely intersected by roads, the chief being the line of trunk road No. XVII. from Clittoor to Kurnool, via Cuddapah and Nundial, passing through the Cuddapah and Poddatur talooks, and the old line of main road from Madras to Bellary, via Cuddapah and Ghooty, running through the middle of the Cuddapah talook and the southern portion of Poddatur and Jamalamadugu. This last has been constituted a district road since the opening out of the Railway which runs almost parallel with it.

18. There are also the following minor District roads:—

One from Cuddapah to Pulivendla, traversing the southern part of the Cuddapah talook.

One from Cuddapah to Sidhout.

One from Mudanur Railway station towards Pulivendla.

One from the Yerraguntla station to Poddatur.

82. Besides the above there are many other District roads, either projected or in course of construction, forming quite a net-work intersecting the talooks of Poddatur, Jamalamadugu, and Koilguntla in all directions, as will be seen by a glance at the map (Appendix A.) which accompanies this report.

83. **RAILWAY.**—The North-West line of Railway, which follows the line of old road from Madras to Bellary via Cuddapah and Ghooty, has already been a great boon to the country, opening out so many facilities for both export and import trade, and its benefits will be felt still more as through communication is opened out with Bombay. There are no less than six stations on the line to which the ryots of these talooks have access, viz., Cuddapah, Kamalapur, and Yerraguntla in the Cuddapah talook, Mudanur and Kondapuram in

Jamalamadugu, and Tadparti in the Bellary District, situated only six or seven miles from the south-west border of the Koilguntla talook, and forming an outlet to that part of the country. The Kamalapur, Yerraguntla, and Mudanur stations are close to the borders of the Poddatur talook.

84. CANAL.—The line of the Madras Irrigation Company's canal, coming down the valley of the Kund from Nundial, passes through parts of all the four talooks now under report, and will, when navigable, form a line of communication on that side which is furthest from the Railway, so that it may be considered the highway and grand outlet for that portion. The water which it will bring down from the Toongabudra and other small streams in the Kurnool District is to be supplemented by what may be caught by two anicuts, one thrown across the Kund at Razol, and another on the Pennair river at a village called Adiniminayapalli about ten miles north-west of Cuddapah.

85. For the present the terminus of the canal is to be at Cuddapah, where the surplus water will be let off into the Bugga stream which falls into the Pennair, and I am not quite sure whether the original project of continuing the line on to the coast through the Nellore District has not been now quite abandoned.

86. IRRIGATION.—The several sources of irrigation in these talooks are—

- 1st.—The canal above-mentioned.
- 2nd.—Tanks.
- 3rd.—River channels.
- 4th.—Channels from hill streams.
- 5th.—Doravoo wells.

Talooks.	No. of Villages.	Area.
Koilguntla ...	10	Acres. 6,000
Jamalamadugu ...	3	500
Poddatur ...	9	20,324
Cuddapah ...	7	5,798
Total ...	29	32,622

87. CANAL.—The tract which it is expected the Irrigation Company's canal will water has been coloured in the map (Appendix A.) green, and the approximate area which it is estimated will be thus irrigated by it in the talooks under report, as taken from an account furnished to me from the Office of the Chief Engineer at Kurnool, is given in the margin. But a very small portion of this land (not more than about 900 acres) at present comes under the head of wet.

88. TANKS.—The number of villages containing tanks, the number of tanks, and particulars of area under them in each talook are given below:—

Talooks.	No. of Villages.	No. of Tanks.	AREA OF GOVERNMENT LAND.			Inam Area.	Total Area.
			Cultivated.	Waste.	Total.		
1. Koilguntla ...	10	17	Acres. 1,578	2,016	3,624	1,778	5,402
2. Jamalamadugu ...	3	21	715	567	1,282	584	1,866
3. Poddatur ...	9	27	1,741	328	2,064	1,693	3,757
4. Cuddapah ...	7	61	3,379	880	4,259	2,026	6,285
Total ...	29	126	7,413	3,816	11,229	6,081	17,310

89. The tanks worthy of any particular notice are those of Aruku and Timmanayanipet in Koilguntla, Talamanchipatnam and Chintagunta in Jamalamadugu, Dhoor and Chintagunta in Poddatur, and Pata Cuddapah, Kamalapur, and Chintakomnadinni in the Cuddapah talook. The one at Kamalapur receives the greater part of its water-supply from channels from the bed of the Papagnee river, and that at Pata Cuddapah from the Bugga (or spring) stream, which is also a very important source seldom or never, I believe, having been known to fail all the year round.

90. RIVER CHANNELS.—The details under this head are as follows:—

Talooks.	No. of Villages.	No. of Channels.	AREA OF GOVERNMENT LAND.			Inam Area.	Total Area.
			Cultivated.	Waste.	Total.		
1. Jamalamadugu ...	13	13	Acres. 2,179	1,303	3,182	1,343	4,525
2. Poddatur ...	12	12	2,646	537	3,183	1,192	4,375
3. Cuddapah ...	24	49	2,901	1,113	4,014	1,820	5,834
Total ...	49	74	7,726	2,653	10,379	4,355	14,734

These channels are the ones referred to in paragraph 10, taking their rise in the sandy beds of the Pennair, Papagnee, and Chitravatti, and are consequently confined to the Jamalamadugu, Poddatur, and Cuddapah talooks only. The villages watered by them are chiefly those bordering on these rivers.

91. CHANNELS FROM HILL STREAMS.—Subjoined are the particulars of land irrigated under channels from hill streams which derive their supply more or less from springs:—

Talooks.	No. of Villages.	No. of Channels.	AREA OF GOVERNMENT LAND.			Inam Area.	Total Area.
			Cultivated.	Waste.	Total.		
1. Koilguntla ...	21	19	Acres. 393	114	507	236	743
2. Jamalamadugu ...	6	6	399	37	436	204	640
3. Poddatur ...	2	6	145	52	197	121	318
4. Cuddapah ...	17	40	701	338	1,039	470	1,509
Total ...	46	71	1,638	541	2,179	1,031	3,210

Chief among these is the Bugga stream already referred to in paragraph 85, rising in the hills a little to the south of Cuddapah.

92. The lands under this source at Gandikota call for particular notice, being peculiarly situated in narrow clefts of the rocks, which seem to have been split asunder by the action of heat. Here, under the shelter of the high overhanging cliffs, rich gardens have been artificially formed in terraces, and are watered from the perennial springs which flow through the centre of these small valleys if they may be so called.

93. DORAVOO WELLS.—The next statement gives the details of this source of irrigation. In our Settlement these well lands will be subject to a reduction of one-fourth on account of water raised by artificial appliances.

Talooks.	No. of Villages.	No. of Doravoo Wells.	AREA OF GOVERNMENT LAND.			Inam Area.	Total Area.
			Cultivated.	Waste.	Total.		
1. Koilguntla ...	12	50	Acres. 211	86	247	11	258
2. Jamalamadugu ...	13	15	213	7	220	42	262
3. Poddatur ...	6	48	392	27	359	149	508
4. Cuddapah ...	6	48	392	27	359	149	508
Total ...	31	113	756	70	826	202	1,028

94. Besides the several Government sources of irrigation mentioned in the above statement there are some private tanks and river channels, which the ryots have been allowed to construct on their own account, the lands under them being granted to them on favourable terms. Such lands have been treated by us altogether as dry, with a remark entered against them, making mention of the peculiar tenure under which they are now held, in case at the time of settlement it might be deemed advisable to treat them in any particular way. For myself I do not see how they can be dealt with otherwise than the lands under other private

sources, such as wells where the ryot's capital has been expended and cannot fairly be taxed, so that I believe we have done rightly in classing the land as dry.

95. I have not yet received the different information called for explaining the reasons why such a large area appears as waste under some of the above sources, but the following I believe to be the chief causes to which it is to be attributed:—

1st.—The unfavourableness of the season referred to in the Jamabundy Report.

2nd.—The high assessment of the lands.

3rd.—High level of land or distance from source.

96. The two last remedies it will be for our Settlement to apply. Under the last head I may mention that several lands have already been entered in our accounts as only fit for dry in the above statements, and this will account for the differences that will be noticed in some instances between the area entered here and those given in Appendices Q. 1, 2, 3, and 4. At the time of the introduction of the Settlement a more careful scrutiny of other lands will have to be made if the wet area has not been previously adjusted by the Revenue authorities under the orders of Government dated 27th January 1871, No. 181.

97. GROUPING OF VILLAGES.—In classing the villages of these talooks I have had to form three groups in dry, the first consisting of a few selected villages in each one of the talooks situated about the middle of the valley of the Kund, and some in the neighbourhood of Cuddapah admitted to be good. The second is the normal class, while the third is comprised of the villages lying close to and in among the western and southern ranges of hills where the soil is poorest. In wet I have made two classes, the second being also the normal, while the first consists of the best villages having really good sources of irrigation. Many of the villages placed in the second group have good lands quite equal in productive powers to those

Talooks	Dry.			Wet.	
	1st Group.	2nd Group.	3rd Group.	1st Group.	2nd Group.
1. Kolliguntla	8	48	28	18	21
2. Jannamadu	8	55	58	4	39
3. Poddatur	11	52	9	9	22
4. Cuddapah	12	70	38	14	83
Total	39	324	134	45	165

of the first class, but in consideration of their being under river channels, which involve so much more labour in keeping the channels clear, &c., I have thought it only fair to allow them on this account the benefit of the lower rates of assessment. The marginal statement shows the number of villages under each group in each talook.

98. MARKETS.—Weekly markets are held in the villages of Kolliguntla, Avuku, Nossam, Thinnayanipet, and Hambadgundam in the Kolliguntla talook, and at Yetur in Poddatur, but the chief market towns may be said to be Cuddapah, Poddatur, Jannamadu, and Ddoot.

99. STANDARD CROPS.—As stated in paragraph 77 the staple crops of these talooks are Jonna, Cotton, Korra, and Indigo in dry, and Paddy and Raggy in wet, the per-centages being as follows:—

Grains.	Kolliguntla Talook.	Jannamadu Talook.	Poddatur Talook.	Cuddapah Talook.	Total.
<i>Dry.</i>					
Yellow Jonna	57	58	43	67	57
White do.	...	1	11	8	3
Cotton	26	26	18	6	19
Indigo	3	1	8	4	8
Korra	10	9	13	4	9
Raggy	...	1	1	4	2
Saxa	...	1	1	1	2
Aruga	1	1	5	2	2
Horse Gram	1	1	4	4	2
Other Crops	2	2	1	5	3
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Grains.	Kolliguntla Talook.	Jannamadu Talook.	Poddatur Talook.	Cuddapah Talook.	Total.
<i>Wet.</i>					
Paddy	48	47	71	71	65
Raggy	20	20	22	19	20
Indigo	10	7	2	7	6
Jonna	7	18	1	1	4
Other Crops	15	8	4	2	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100

100. It has also been already explained that the area under Cotton cultivation in the fusly for which the above figures are taken was exceptionally high, so that the per-centages here shown are not fair averages of the produce of these talooks. The objections to taking Cotton into our calculations have been already mentioned more than once in previous Settlement Reports, and are very fully entered into in Mr. Wilson's report for Guntoor. The lands on which Cotton is grown are the same that produce Jonna, these crops being often cultivated in rotation. The same may be said of Indigo, which is also a special crop presenting similar objections to being taken as staple.

101. Jonna is decidedly the normal crop. Both Cotton and Indigo are more valuable than Jonna, and setting this fact against the small per-centage that we have of Korra and the poorer crops in the black soils Mr. Melville* was no doubt fully justified in taking Jonna altogether in the regar, masab, and sandy regar soils (Classes III., IV., and V.,) I need not say more than he did as to the propriety of taking this grain too for the garden or permanently improved lands (Class II.), "increasing the grain value in a fair ratio to the superior fertility of the soil."

102. For the red soils (Classes VI., VII., and VIII.,) he proposed to take all Korra, but, as in the talooks we are now treating of, Jonna is also to a great extent grown in these lands. I will rather modify his proposals and take half Jonna and half Korra.

103. In wet I propose, as usual, to take Paddy altogether as the standard.

104. GRAIN VALUES.—At the time that Mr. Melville submitted his preliminary report the data which he had to work upon, to arrive at a fair estimate of the grain values, was very limited, as the number of kyles made was small, and the outturn given by them were not satisfactory. Mr. Master, too, in his Proceedings of the 6th February 1867 when approving generally of Mr. Melville's other proposals, recognized the necessity of obtaining a larger number of experiments in grain before any actual decision as to the grain values could be arrived at. Since that we have been able to avail ourselves of the opportunities that have offered of making experiments in outturn over five or six years more, so that the kyles we now have extend over seven or eight seasons altogether, and may, therefore, be considered to offer a very fair basis for us to go upon. The total number of kyles thus made by our department in the three staple crops is 467 in Jonna, 377 in Korra, and 568 in Paddy. The details of these kyles, as made in the different talooks, are given in Appendices F. 1, 2, and 3, and the following table contains an abstract of them:—

Class and Sex.	JANNA.						KORRA.						PADDY.					
	Good.		Middling.		Bad.		Good.		Middling.		Bad.		Good.		Middling.		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.	No. of Kyles.	Average Measures per Acre.	No. of Kyles.	Average Measures per Acre.	No. of Kyles.	Average Measures per Acre.
II. ... 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	970	23	826	11	502
III. ... 1	27	237	44	118	22	111	1	368	7	100	10	32	15	1,256	14	809	6	640
2	30	160	65	136	46	76	14	271	40	163	29	72	6	924	18	589	7	498
3	23	134	63	111	37	65	11	192	28	120	26	59	8	939	5	867	8	727
4	1	160	7	90	3	63	3	135	3	79	10	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV. ... 1	11	155	8	112	4	61	1	233	13	152	11	79	105	1,011	135	782	46	501
2	10	172	9	158	8	66	6	188	13	132	22	61	8	583	25	650	13	470
3	2	178	9	134	3	24	1	208	14	84	14	60	1	460	7	646	3	413
V. ... 1	...	...	1	48	2	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1,120	11	775	4	483
2	3	53	1	152	2	44	1	160	1	100	1	59	1	684	1	816	...	...
3	...	...	1	120	3	63	1	155	5	92	4	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI. ... 1	1	275	1	78	1	94	...	...	...	...	1	24	7	1,052	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	3	153	2	45	...	...	9	84	7	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII. ... 1	7	213	6	136	...	...	3	286	6	96	3	39	31	1,106	16	769	10	457
2	4	79	5	80	2	207	6	135	15	65	12	46	1	1,350	1	890	3	467
VIII. ... 1	2	148	1	30	1	22	...	...	2	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	535
2	...	...	...	...	2	38	9	135	17	77	5	49	...	...	1	548	1	660
	121	223		132			50	104		157			204	263		168		
Total Kyles	478						577						808					

105. False subjoin an abstract of the kyles made by the Subordinate Revenue Officers, the particulars of which are shown in Appendices G, 1, 2, and 3.

Class and Sort.	TONNA.						KORRELL.						PADDO.					
	Good.		Middling.		Bad.		Good.		Middling.		Bad.		Good.		Middling.		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.	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.	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.	
II.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	890	6	748	8	600
III.	1	3	183	4	183	..	3	220	12	183	3	78	3	980	5	600	5	538
	2	23	187	10	32	19	25	206	22	182	2	50	..	1	712	2	410	
	3	19	41	15	97	21	50	2	48	3	120	1	80	..	1	540	..	..
	4	1	285	6	44	3	60	..	..	3	312	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV.	1	4	93	1	64	1	84	1	96	3	114	..	19	207	19	600	9	506
	2	5	112	2	101	2	87	4	166	4	103	5	73	..	2	640	5	544
	3	2	64	3	65	3	42	..	..	3	130	4	69	..	..	..	..	..
V.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	510	..	..
	3	..	..	2	80	2	42	..	..	1	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII.	1	..	..	1	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	584	..	..
	2	..	..	1	45	2	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
	61	..	57	..	54	..	43	61	..	38	..	30	..	27	..	24	..	..
Total Kyles	162						180						81					

106. As stated by Mr. Melville, the above experiments cannot, from the results they show, be considered at all trustworthy, but I have just given them for the sake of comparison.

107. The next statement gives the outturn as fixed by the several Tahsildars and villagers of the different talooks :—

[illegible]

108. As a rule these estimates are below the mark, except, perhaps, those of the Koilguntha and Cuddapah Tahsildars. Taking them into account and the details of individual kyles, I have compiled the following table of grain values. Compared with those taken for Kurnool proper and the Pattikonda talook they are slightly higher in the better kinds of soils, these lands being if anything rather superior and more highly cultivated, especially in wet :—

Class and Sort.		JONNA.			KORRA.			PADDY.	
		1st Group.	2nd Group.	3rd Group.	1st Group.	2nd Group.	3rd Group.	1st Group.	2nd Group.
II...	1	500	440	380	...	...	...	1,450	1,300
III...	1	400	340	280	...	...	...	1,200	1,100
	2	300	250	210	...	...	...	900	800
	3	220	180	150	...	...	...	600	550
	4	140	120	100	...	...	...	400	360
IV...	1	300	250	210	...	...	...	1,300	1,200
	2	220	180	150	...	...	...	1,000	900
	3	140	120	100	...	...	...	700	600
V...	1	220	180	150	...	...	...	900	800
	2	140	120	100	...	...	...	600	550
	3	80	80	80	...	...	...	400	360
VI...	1	260	240	220	280	260	240	1,000	900
	2	220	200	180	240	220	200	700	600
VII...	1	220	200	180	240	220	200	900	800
	2	140	120	120	160	140	140	600	550
VIII...	1	140	120	120	160	140	140	600	550
	2	80	80	80	100	100	100	400	360

109. COMMUTATION RATES.—Mr. Melville, in his letter of the 7th July 1865, No. 474, enters very fully into the comparison between the District and talook prices of the several talooks treated of. I have now got more data than he had for some of the back Fuslies, though many are still wanting in Koilguntha, Jamalamadugu, and Poddatur, and I have added the figures which bring them down to the last year. These are tabulated in Appendices H, I, 2, and 3. They show great inequalities, sometimes rising above, and at others falling below the District prices. We need not now, however, take all these figures into consideration, since it has been decided by Government, in their Proceedings of the 31st October 1867, No. 2,564, that the commutation price should be deduced from the price lists for the whole District.

110. Government having further, in their Proceedings of the 28th September 1869, No. 2,681, ruled that the prices of the twenty years from Fusly 1255 to 1274 should be taken in fixing a fair commutation rate, I have given these figures in the next Appendix I. The average given by them for the ryots' selling months are as follows:—

Jonna.	Korra.	Paddy.		
		1st Sort.	2nd Sort.	Average.
165	114	143	136	140½

111. It may be argued that these figures give too low a standard of commutation, considering the high rate at which prices have lately been ruling. I give in the margin the prices of subsequent years, from which it will be seen that they have begun to fall off again since Fusly 1276, up to which time it must be remembered that prices kept high, on account of the great demand for Cotton consequent on the American War. A further comparison of the rates of the first six months of the current fusly with those for the corresponding period in last year

shows a continued falling off, except in Jonna, which is quoted slightly higher, though not at all coming up to the price of Fusly 1278.

112. Mr. Wilson in his report for Guntoor argues in favour of taking the averages of as long a series of years as may be procurable, to form a fair basis for fixing a commutation rate, and it may not perhaps be altogether out of place for me to show what the application of this principle will give us in the present case. The particulars of these figures, which are procurable for a series of sixty years, beginning with Fusly 1220 (1810-11,) arranged in decades, is given in Appendix K., and the averages of the ryots' selling periods for the

Fuslies.	Jonna.	Korra.	Paddy.	
			1st Sort.	2nd Sort.
1220 to 1229	143	122	131	106
1230 to 1239	157	123	131	120
1240 to 1249	134	119	124	114
1250 to 1259	103	87	93	90
1260 to 1269	150	96	130	113
1270 to 1279	252	188	241	219
Average ...	156	123	141	123

several periods are shown in the margin. Thus here, as in Guntoor and, I believe, in most other Districts, we find a continued rise and fall in prices which the present further depression in the market seems likely to perpetuate. I do not suppose prices will ever go down to the level of the rates of twenty or thirty years ago, but I think, there can be little or no doubt that the probabilities are in favor of their falling to quite the twenty years average, which Government have proposed that we should take, if not a little lower, so that we may

be quite justified in taking these figures as a fair basis to go upon. The averages of the last ten years are the only ones in Jonna and Paddy which are more than the rates I propose taking, those of all the other decades being far below, while in Korra there are three others which are about equal the figure we have taken, and two are much below.

113. We have next to make the usual allowances for carriage, wastage, merchants' profits &c., and these form a due consideration of the different data I have been able to obtain. I will fix at fifteen per cent. for Jonna, twelve for Korra, and ten for Paddy. The last is the same rate that we allowed for Paddy in Pattikonda, and the other proportions are based on the relative values as fixed by the merchants themselves, the difference being almost entirely in the item of carriage, Paddy being the lightest grain, Korra a little heavier, while Jonna is decidedly the heaviest. With these reductions the rates will stand thus:—

Jonna Rs. 163, less 15 per cent., or Rs. 24 ...	Rs. 139
Korra „ 114, „ 12 „ „ or „ 14 ...	„ 100
Paddy „ 140, „ 10 „ „ or „ 13 ...	„ 126

114. In all the above calculations I have taken only one price for both white and yellow Jonna, there being only one quoted in the price lists as in Pattikonda. In Paddy I have taken, as was done there, the average between the two sorts.

115. CULTIVATION EXPENSES.—The particulars of cultivation expenses for each description of soil in dry and wet in the several groups of villages are given in Appendices L. and M. They are based, as usual, on the information afforded by the villagers. As compared with the expenses incurred in the Pattikonda talook and in Kurnool proper, they show an increase under all heads except in the value of agricultural implements, which item is lower here than in Pattikonda, owing to wood being more easily procurable from the adjacent hills. The increase in all other respects is fully accounted for by the higher price of grain and the enhanced value of labour, &c. The last-named circumstance causes a greater amount of wear and tear of agricultural implements, hence this item is also slightly higher in wet.

116. MONEY RATES.—Appendices N. 1, 2, and 3 and O. 1 and 2 show the effect of applying the foregoing proposals, and the money rates resulting from them, together with those proposed by me. These last are as follows:—

Class and Sort.	2 DRY.						3 WET.						4 RATES MERGED					
	1st Group.		2nd Group.		3rd Group.		1st Group.		2nd Group.		Dry.		Wet.		Total.			
	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.
II. ...	1	5	0	4	0	3	0	12	0	10	0	1	5	0	1	12	0	0
III. ...	1	4	0	3	0	2	4	9	0	8	0	2	4	0	2	10	0	0
	2	3	0	2	0	1	8	7	0	6	0	3	3	0	3	9	0	0
	3	1	12	1	4	1	0	5	0	4	8	4	2	4	4	8	0	0
	4	0	12	0	8	0	8	3	0	2	8	5	2	0	5	7	0	0
IV. ...	1	3	0	2	0	1	8	10	0	9	0	6	1	12	6	6	0	0
	2	1	12	1	4	1	0	8	0	7	0	7	1	8	7	5	8	0
	3	0	12	0	8	0	8	5	8	5	0	8	1	4	8	5	0	0
V. ...	1	1	12	1	4	1	0	7	0	6	0	9	1	0	9	4	8	0
	2	0	12	0	8	0	8	5	0	4	8	10	0	12	10	3	0	0
	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	3	0	2	8	11	0	8	11	2	8	0
VI. ...	1	1	12	1	8	1	4	8	0	7	0	12	0	4		12	2	8
	2	1	8	1	4	1	0	5	8	5	0					13	2	4
VII. ...	1	1	8	1	4	1	0	7	0	6	0					14	2	0
	2	0	12	0	8	0	8	5	0	4	8					15	1	12
VIII. ...	1	0	12	0	8	0	8	5	0	4	8					16	1	8
	2	0	4	0	4	0	4	3	0	2	8					17	1	4
																18	1	0
																19	0	12
																20	0	8
																21	0	4

117. Thus the present numerous rates ranging from 1 Anna 2 Pies to Rupees 10-15-0

in dry and from 8 Annas 1 Pie to Rupees 35 in wet, as shown in the margin, have been reduced to 12 and 11 respectively, or 21 altogether. The old rates here given are the figures remaining after the deductions of 25 and 33 per cent. made by Major Munro.

118. In the above calculations it will be seen that I have worked

out a set of consolidated rates for wet lands, in case it may be decided to adopt this principle instead of applying a uniform water rate to the dry rates as Mr. Master proposed should be done in all talooks coming under the influence of the Irrigation canal.

119. The arguments that may be adduced in favour of the latter system are that it is the one hitherto followed in most, if not all localities, where a regular scheme of canal irrigation exists or is in course of construction, as in the Deltas of the Godavary and Krishna Districts and in Kurnool proper. Besides this a fixed water rate not only makes it easier for the ryot to estimate what additional charge he will have to pay if he thinks of converting his dry land into wet, but it also simplifies the calculations of the Irrigation Company in making their demands upon whatever area may be irrigated under their canals.

120. On the other hand, if we take the productive powers of the several soils into account, which seems the only fair way of dealing with the question, we find that they do not bear the same proportion in wet as in dry, and the value of the water is nothing like so great in some soils as it is in others. The comparative statement given below will better illustrate what I mean, when it is borne in mind that the consolidated rates represent what

each description of soil can properly afford to pay, the calculations upon which they are based being derived from actual data of outturn, expenses, &c.

Class and Sort.			1ST GROUP OF VILLAGES.						2ND GROUP OF VILLAGES.					
			Dry Rate.		Consolidated Wet Rate.		Difference representing Water Rate.		Dry Rate.		Consolidated Wet Rate.		Difference representing Water Rate.	
			RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.
II. ...	...	1	5	0	12	0	7	0	4	0	10	0	6	0
III. ...	...	1	4	0	9	0	5	0	3	0	8	0	5	0
		2	3	0	7	0	4	0	2	0	6	0	4	0
		3	1	12	5	0	3	4	1	4	4	8	3	4
		4	0	12	3	0	2	4	0	8	2	8	2	0
IV. ...	...	1	3	0	10	0	7	0	2	0	9	0	7	0
		2	1	12	8	0	6	4	1	4	7	0	5	12
		3	0	12	5	8	4	12	0	8	5	0	4	8
V. ...	...	1	1	12	7	0	5	4	1	4	6	0	4	12
		2	0	12	5	0	4	4	0	8	4	8	4	0
		3	0	4	3	0	2	12	0	4	2	8	2	4
VI. ...	...	1	1	12	8	0	6	4	1	8	7	0	5	8
		2	1	8	5	8	4	0	1	4	5	0	3	12
VII. ...	...	1	1	8	7	0	5	8	1	4	6	0	4	12
		2	0	12	5	0	4	4	0	8	4	8	4	0
VIII. ...	...	1	0	12	5	0	4	4	0	8	4	8	4	0
		2	0	4	3	0	2	12	0	4	2	8	2	4

121. If we take a uniform water rate of 4 Rupees an acre, the better lands come off very lightly, while the poorest are unduly assessed; but should a 6 Rupees rate be adopted according to the scale allowed to the Irrigation Company in the Kurnool District, the best soils will still be under-rated, while the others will be worse off than ever.

122. It seems rather objectionable to adopt a different system here to that followed in the adjoining talooks of Kurnool proper coming also under the influence of the Irrigation Canal, or else I would most strongly advocate the adoption of the consolidated wet rates altogether in the talooks now under report, as being more in accordance with the principle of fixing a fair proportion of the produce as the Government demand.

123. A further difficulty that presents itself is that already adverted to, viz., that it is not only the Government and the ryot who are concerned, but an independent Company who charge for their water at a uniform rate per acre. The adoption, therefore, of the consolidated wet rates would necessitate the Government having to settle independently with the Company for the water at the guaranteed rate. To see what the financial result of this would be, I find, on looking up the classification of the land that is likely to be watered by the canal that although some comes under III. 1, IV. 1, IV. 2, IV. 3, VII. 1, and VII. 3 the greater portion is under III. 2 and III. 3, the water rate on which varies from Rupees 3-4-0 to Rupees 4. Making the ryots pay 2 Rupees extra per acre for land watered by the canal, as Government fairly might when they have guaranteed and allowed the Company to charge a 6 Rupees water rate instead of the usual one of 4 Rupees, they would not be such greater losers by this difference, and indirectly they would be gainers by the improvement that would result to the people and country by an extension of wet cultivation.

124. If, as I hear, there is a probability of the Government taking over all the Company's works before very long, the calculations made in the preceding paragraph will not need taking into account.

125. I must leave the further discussion on this point to yourself and the Board of Revenue, and will only add that when we come to speak of the financial results of our Settle-

ment, I will show the effects of applying both the consolidated wet rates and the dry rate *plus* water rate. If we are to adopt the latter and still preserve the grouping that I have proposed for wet villages with reference to their admitted superiority of sources, I may mention that one of the arguments put forward in para. 119 in favor of adopting a fixed water rate will not hold, as in most cases the villages do not appear in the group in wet as in dry, hence the dry rate to which the water rate is added will not be the same as the ordinary dry rate of the village.

126. The rates I have proposed are much higher than any that have hitherto been adopted in previous Settlements except perhaps in the Godavery District, but they are the natural results of taking a higher rate of commutation owing to the present advance in prices, and adopting higher grain values especially in wet on account of the land being on the whole better cultivated. On the other hand it will be seen that I have also taken higher cultivation expenses.

127. My highest consolidated wet rate is that to which all higher rates were brought down by Mr. Pelly in the revision he made in Bellary, a kindred District, in 1857 and 1858. In dry, however, I have gone beyond Mr. Pelly's limit by fixing 4 Rupees for the best regar and a 5 Rupees rate for garden or permanently improved lands in the first group of villages, whereas he reduced all rates above 3 Rupees to that maximum. Some of the garden lands in these talooks have hitherto been assessed at Rupees 37 and upwards an acre, but by an order of Government already referred to they have been

	4 Rs.	5 Rs.
Koilgunda ...	946	246
Jamalnadaga ...	908	457
Poddatar ...	1,508	611
Gaudapah ...	911	1,418
Total, including waste	4,127	2,732

brought down to the highest dry rate in each village. The area under these higher rates of 4 and 5 Rupees being very limited as shown in the margin, and the lands thus classified being the very best, I have no doubt that they will be easily able to pay them. Ten rupees is virtually my highest wet rate, the lands coming under 12 Rupees being only garden or permanently improved soils, the area of which does not exceed 361 acres in the whole tract.

128. FINANCIAL RESULTS.—As we come next to apply the rates proposed above, I do not think we shall find them unduly high when we take the results which they give us

129. Appendices P. 1, 2, 3, and 4, Q. 1, 2, 3, and 4, and R. 1, 2, 3, and 4 exhibit the details of these results in each description of soil in each group of villages in the several taluqs compared with the present assessment, as required to be shown by order of the

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it is not in this way that we can best judge of the fairness of our Settlement, for it is a well known fact that there are great discrepancies in the old assessment, fields of exactly the same description of soil, sometimes lying side by side, paying quite different rates, while each individual village has its own particular rates often differing considerably.

130. It is the work of our Settlement to adjust all this, and though we cannot aspire to any thing like perfection, a thing quite impossible in such a ticklish question as determining the exact value of soils which often present quite a different aspect at different seasons, I think the incidents of our demands, when taken as a whole, or even talook by talook, or village by village, will be found fair and equitable.

131. These village-wise results are given in Appendices S. 1, 2, 3, and 4, T. 1, 2, 3, and 4, and U. 1, 2, 3, and 4 and the further statements V. 1, 2, and 3 contain the abstracts of the same, showing the total area under each group of villages in each talook, comparing the old and newly proposed assessment with increase and decrease, and the average per acre. Taken from these I have made out the two following tables of rates and financial results, which are given here for ready reference, and as it may be desirable to see the effect of applying 5 Rupees water rate, I have shown that also.

[illegible]

WET OR CONSOLIDATED WATER RATE											
Talooks.	1st Class.			2nd Class.			3rd Class.			Total.	
	Difference.		Per-centage.	Difference.		Per-centage.	Difference.		Per-centage.	Difference.	
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1. Koilguntla ...	+ 1,433	+ 8	+ 1,596	+ 35	+ 3,029	+ 14	+ 21,121	+ 36	+ 11,747	+ 54	+ 0,428
2. Jamalamadugu ...	+ 1,024	+ 18	+ 1,892	+ 31	+ 868	+ 3	+ 17,843	+ 11	+ 8,614	+ 46	+ 8,946
3. Poddatur ...	+ 95	+ 1	+ 6,110	+ 9	+ 6,205	+ 18	+ 5,641	+ 211	+ 211	+ 13	+ 5,430
4. Cuddapah ...	+ 1,681	+ 5	+ 5,920	+ 9	+ 7,601	+ 8	+ 10,450	+ 7	+ 1,809	+ 2	+ 254
	...	...	...	...	+ 17,793	+ 10	+ 54,755	...	...	...	...

WET OR DRY RATE, PLUS 8 RUPEES WATER RATE.											
Talooks.	1st Class.			2nd Class.			3rd Class.			Total.	
	Difference.		Per-centage.	Difference.		Per-centage.	Difference.		Per-centage.	Difference.	
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1. Koilguntla ...	+ 5,193	+ 13	+ 2,032	+ 44	+ 5,390	+ 24	+ 764	+ 9	+ 418	+ 7	+ 1,192
2. Jamalamadugu ...	+ 318	+ 12	+ 2,914	+ 12	+ 1,996	+ 26	+ 6,864	+ 17	+ 4,228	+ 81	+ 2,436
3. Poddatur ...	+ 431	+ 3	+ 6,192	+ 32	+ 6,626	+ 19	+ 3,770	+ 3	+ 584	+ 22	+ 3,180
4. Cuddapah ...	+ 2,153	+ 7	+ 7,309	+ 11	+ 9,462	+ 27	+ 12,652	+ 18	+ 11,658	+ 20	+ 5,907
	...	...	...	...	+ 23,304	+ 13	+ 28,850	...	...	...	...

132. It must be borne in mind that in working out the above results we have included all lands under old wells in dry, and have calculated the Revenue assessment on them at the highest dry rate of the village, not only because that is the rate to which they have now been reduced, but because our dry assessment could not fairly be compared with the old high wet rates. The marginal statement shows what these differences are

Talooks.	Area under old wells.	Former Garden or Wet Assessment.	Revenue Assessment reduced to highest dry rate in each village.	Settlement demand at dry rates.
1. Koilguntla...	1,238	7,929	3,883	3,785
2. Jamalamadugu ...	3,893	10,575	9,204	7,331
3. Poddatur ...	2,856	16,193	6,121	5,581
4. Cuddapah ...	4,398	29,047	9,353	8,788

and what our demand on these lands comes to.

133. I will now proceed briefly to consider the fairness or otherwise of the above results, and first with regard to the averages. Starting with those on the dry lands we find that on the whole talook the old average is highest in Koilguntla, Poddatur comes next, then Jamalamadugu, and lastly Cuddapah. Our averages follow the same order, and this is evidently right, for Koilguntla has the largest area of good regar land; Poddatur, though not having so much of these soils as Jamalamadugu, has, on the other hand, a larger proportion of open ground with no villages really bad enough to go under the 3rd class; while Cuddapah is very much surrounded by hills, and has consequently most of the poorer red soils. The lands in the 1st-class villages in Koilguntla are about the best in the whole range, and I do not think their average is too high. The average in the 3rd class in this talook might perhaps with advantage be brought down, but regarding this I will speak again when I come to consider the financial results.

134. In the old wet averages on the whole talook, Koilguntla again ranks the highest, then Jamalamadugu, and Cuddapah comes before Poddatur. Here, however, we differ, as we again make out Cuddapah the lowest, and this is owing, as will be seen, to the larger proportion of red soils in this talook, especially in the 1st-class villages, which are all in the neighbourhood of Cuddapah itself. The total dry and wet averages will not, I think, appear unfair when compared with those of the several Districts in this Presidency as shown in the margin, particularly when we remember that these four talooks represent the richest part of the District, and wet lands are really very valuable here.

Districts.	Average of Dry Assessment.			Average of Wet Assessment.			Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Ganjam ...	Rs. 1	A. 4	P. 0	Rs. 2	A. 13	P. 9	
2. Vizagapatam ...	1	1	5	5	12	7	
3. Godavery ...	2	3	4	2	14	5	
4. Kistna ...	1	8	8	5	10	6	
5. Nellore ...	1	4	9	4	8	4	
6. Cuddapah ...	0	11	5	6	15	2	
7. Bellary ...	0	10	3	3	14	10	
8. Karnool ...	0	15	5	6	7	9	
9. Madras ...	1	8	10	3	15	3	
10. North Arcot ...	1	6	8	5	14	3	
11. South Arcot ...	1	12	0	5	6	5	
12. Tanjore ...	1	4	4	5	0	2	
13. Trichinopoly ...	0	15	6	4	2	10	
14. Madura ...	1	5	1	4	4	3	
15. Tinnevely ...	0	13	5	10	6	4	
16. Coimbatore ...	0	15	1	7	11	5	
17. Nilgherries ...	0	8	7	2	4	0	
18. Salem ...	1	4	7	6	4	5	
19. Malabar ...	1	8	8	3	0	8	

Our averages are Rupees 1-4-10 for dry and Rupees 7-12-7 for wet. 135. We will now, for a few minutes, glance at the financial results. In the 1st-class villages in Koilguntla, Jamalamadugu, and Poddatur we get an increase of Rupees 9,428, 8,946, and 5,430, representing a rise of 33, 46, and 13 per cent. This may at first sight seem unduly high, but when we bear in mind that the highest rate we have fixed is Rupees 4 per acre (except for garden or permanently improved land) and that only for a limited area, also that all these villages are cotton-growing villages, I think that all idea of injustice in this score may at once be vanished. The increase of Rupees 8,614 in Jamalamadugu and Rupees 8,895 in Cuddapah in the 2nd-class villages is for the most part in villages, the old assessment of which is unduly low, and our proposals now bring them up more to the position which they ought to hold, taken also with reference to the adjoining villages. In some few it may be found advisable to make some slight modifications when the further

details are gone into at the time of the introduction of the Settlement, and, as already stated when speaking of the averages, I am disposed to think some changes in the classification may also be necessary in the 3rd-class villages of Jamalamadugu, but not more than might be readily made by a scrutiny of the accounts in the office. For this purpose I would recommend that the Settling officer should be allowed some discretion to enable him to make such changes that may commend themselves to him at the time.

136. The total increase on the dry may, after such modifications have been made, be estimated I think in round numbers at Rupees 50,000, or about nine per cent, but if we deduct from this the reduction made on the lands under wells which we have not included in our calculations as stated in paragraph 132, the results of our Settlement, as compared with the Revenue demand for Fusly 1273, when the higher rates were paid on these lands, will be an increase of only 15,000 Rupees, or three per cent.

137. According as we take the consolidated rates, or dry rates plus 4 Rupees water rate for the wet lands, we have an increase of Rupees 17,703, or ten per cent, in the one case, or a decrease of Rupees 28,840, or sixteen per cent, in the other. If instead of a 4 Rupees water rate we take 6 Rupees, the 28,840 Rupees decrease will become an increase of Rupees 23,314, or thirteen per cent. The sacrifice that would result from the adoption of a 4 Rupees water rate, I think quite unwarranted, and if the consolidated wet rates are condemned I would rather advocate the 6 Rupees water rate, as water is very valuable in this District. For the most part the increase under this head is also to be found in villages where the old rates are low, and this, it will be seen from the marginal statement in paragraph 117, is especially the case in the Poddatur and Cuddapah talooks, where the present minimum rates are as low as Annas 11-3 and Annas 8-1 per acre. Here too, as in dry, the Settlement Officer should be allowed a margin to make some modifications in particular cases.

138. Taking then dry and wet (in consolidated rates) together with the result of the application of my proposals as compared with the revenue demand for Fusly 1273, gives an increase of Rupees 72,458, or ten per cent. It must not be forgotten that the above calculations are made on the survey areas for the Koilguntla and Jamalamadugu talooks only as stated in paragraph 62, and that in Poddatur and Cuddapah we may look for some difference when the survey areas come to be applied. The average rates, however, are not likely to be much disturbed thereby.

139. The statement given in Appendix W. shows the particulars of the demand, collections, remissions, and balances of the last ten years for each of the four talooks under report. Koilguntla is the only talook in which there is any Village Service Cese, as the Service Inams have not yet been franchised in this District.

140. DOUBLE CROP LAND.—As noticed in the several financial result statements, the Defauld assessment has been carefully deducted in all our calculations. The particulars of this demand is given below:—

Talooks.	UNDER DORAVO WELLS.				UNDER TANKS AND CHANNELLS.				TOTAL.				One-third of Column No. 7 for 2nd Crop.
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
1. Koilguntla ...	A. C.	RS. A. P.	A. C.	RS. A. P.	A. C.	RS. A. P.	A. C.	RS. A. P.	A. C.	RS. A. P.	A. C.	RS. A. P.	
2. Jamalamadugu ...	280	82 0 0	482	50 6 14	1 2	484	90 6 17	1 2	2,057	11 1			
3. Poddatur ...	8798	721 1 3	135	47 2 37	9 5	223	45 3 09	5 14 8	1,081	15 5			
4. Cuddapah ...	11840	900 2 2	3397	29 39 43	4 9	3512	75 40 33	6 11	13,445	13 0			
Total ...	206	4 1,653 7 5	5,060	84 59 58	4 8 6	5,266	38 61 63	15 11	20,545	13 10			

141. WASTE LANDS DEMARCATED.—An aggregate area of 46,990 acres in dry and 3,109 in

Talooks.	Dry.	Wet.
1. Koilguntla ...	4,423	101
2. Jamalamadugu ...	6,881	638
3. Poddatur ...	12,046	444
4. Cuddapah ...	23,640	1,926
Total ...	46,990	3,109

wet have been demarcated into fields for future cultivation. Our average rate on them is, as may be expected, lower than on the occupied lands, being 8 Annas and Rupees 4-14-4, respectively.

142. There are no lands held on any peculiar tenure in these talooks.

143. CONCLUDING REMARKS.—In conclusion I must express my regret at the great delay that has taken place in the submission of this report. I had hoped to have closed it at the end of last or beginning of this year, but the indisposition of my Sheristadar for some time previous to that, and his having had subsequently to take sick leave, has greatly hindered the preparation of it. I have sorely felt his inability to help me thus at a time when I most needed his invaluable services, not only for the preparation of all the minor details, but also to give me the benefit of his great experience in Revenue matters. As it is I have had to go very much into the different minutiae of the accounts which, in the midst of my regular office duties, which are not light, I have found very tedious. I have to thank Captain Stuart for having very kindly relieved me of office work for about month while I was working up the chief part of the details of this report. To Dechi Venkata Row, who has been acting for the Sheristadar, I am also greatly indebted the zeal and energy which he has displayed in the preparation and arrangement of several accounts, and for the valuable assistance which he has afforded me.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) J. H. M. COX,

Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.

No. $\frac{1044}{55}$

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
ON CIRCUIT,
PALMANAIR, 30th September 1871.

From

G. BANBURY, Esq.,
Acting Director of Revenue Settlement,

To

J. B. PENNINGTON, Esq.,
Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

SIR,

Opening Remarks.—I have the honor to submit the usual letter of remarks and suggestions, with the Deputy Director's Report* upon the proposed Settlement of the four talooks of Koilguntla, Poddatur, Jummalamadugu and Cuddapah. A reference to the correspondence noted in the margin, will show

* Dated 18th April 1871, No. $\frac{917}{259}$.

Proceedings of Board of Revenue, dated 11th November 1863, No. 7188, and Government Order thereon, dated 2nd Decr. 1863, No. 2190.

that as Settlement work came to a close in the Koilguntla talook of Kurnool, it was ordered that operations should be extended to the Cuddapah, Sidhout, Poddatur and Jummalamadugu talooks of the Cuddapah District as they were all within the scope of the Irrigation Company's works. As, however, the original Irrigation project was subsequently curtailed, Sidhout became excluded from the talooks thus affected, and Mr. Master accordingly arranged that the remaining four talooks should be settled simultaneously. The similarity of their physical and geographical characteristics fully admitted of this course, apart from the fact of portions of their area coming under the influence of the Company's works, and thereby necessitating, according to the views then held, a similar system of Settlement.

General description of the talooks.—2. Although Koilguntla now forms portion of the Kurnool District, it belonged to Cuddapah until the year 1859, when a re-distribution of talooks took place. The four talooks in question are situated between N. Lat. $14^{\circ} 16'$ and $15^{\circ} 20' 30''$ and E. Long. 78° and $78^{\circ} 52' 30''$ and form an almost oblong tract of country, bounded on the East by the Nullamalai, and on the West by the Yerramullay Hills. The Banagarpally Zemindar's Territory forms the Northern boundary, and on the South the chain of Hills connecting the Nullamalays and Yerramullays, separates the Cuddapah talook from those of Pulivendla and Royachoty.

3. The Kundair river, which forms the valley so well known in connection with the Irrigation Company's projects and reports, runs from North to South of the tract we are now speaking of, and falls into the Pennair near the junction of this latter river with the Paupagny, hard by the Railway Station at Camalapur.

The rivers of these talooks although, as a rule, shallow, and dry for by far the greater portion of the year, furnish ample supplies for both drinking and irrigation purposes from the springs found in their sandy beds. The streams from these sources are taken off to long distances by means of channels, which, although somewhat troublesome to keep in order, owing to freshets, winds and other causes, nevertheless amply repay the labor expended upon them.

4. The inhabitants of these talooks are a fine stalwart race, remarkably attached to their ancestral acres which they cultivate, as a rule, with care and assiduity. They are quieter and more industrious than their fellow-cultivators in the Southern Districts, and less addicted to litigation with its attendant ills. Their physique is certainly superior to that of the inhabitants of the Southern Provinces, and they appear to retain their prime and their faculties longer. This is doubtless owing to their living mainly on jonna a far more strengthening diet than rice. Their houses are substantially built of stone and there is altogether a greater air of prosperity observable here than in other parts of the District. On the other hand cleanliness and education are certainly at a discount; and during a tour which I took last month through these four talooks, I was struck with the comparatively rude and primitive way in which even the best class of ryots lived; and how wholly indifferent they were to educating their children. In fact, they seemed to think that if their sons became scholars, they would also become too proud and too luxurious to follow the agricultural life to which they were destined, and very probably squander away the old family landed property.

Soil and Geology.—5. This portion of the Madras Presidency is well known as possessing large tracts of superior black cotton soil, admirably suited for jonna, indigo and cotton. The natural fertility of this soil, its power of retaining moisture, so that a very slight rainfall will secure a heavy crop, and its capabilities of furnishing year after year a good return to its owner, are universally acknowledged. In fact so well contented are the ryots with their present system of dry cultivation, and the certainty of the outturn derived therefrom, that they have no wish apparently to take advantage of the Irrigation Company's supply, and turn their easily tilled fine jonna lands, into muddy paddy fields ever requiring labor and attention.

6. The "Mussab," or land ordinarily known as the loamy Regar, comprises 27½ per cent. of the cultivated and cultivable area, and is often very difficult to distinguish from the neighbouring Regada although it would appear to be of a different formation. Lands of the "Mussab" class contain "in abundance carbonate of lime and oxide of iron, and are sometimes 'silicious.'" Manuring is essentially necessary as they are not so naturally fertile as the pure Regar soils which do not require nearly so much attention in this respect. On the other hand, the outturn on the best of this class, when irrigated, is heavier than on the best Regar, the looser texture and sandy particles of the former naturally rendering it more suitable for wet cultivation.

7. The red soils which form about 17 per cent. of the classified area, are, as a rule, regarded with but little favor by the ryots; and no doubt, the hard and gravelly kinds, locally known as "Gulakah Burkah" are very unproductive; but tracts of this soil found at the bases of the Hills, and formed from the weathering

of the sandstone quartzites, contain clay and fine comminuted particles, and are good for agriculture if they can only get rain enough. This better class is known as "Tuvah Burkah." The great fault of this whole class, is its dryness, as we see that crops under well cultivation on the better red lands are as heavy as their owners could reasonably desire, and when irrigated by channels or tanks, the outturn in the loamy red is not far inferior to that on lands of a far higher value for dry tillage. One very distinguishing feature in the three talooks belonging to Cuddapah, is the prevalence of the blue limestone which is used for constructing houses, wells, cisterns &c. and also for walling-in back yards and rick yards. Large slabs of this stone are moreover now conveyed in considerable quantity to Madras by rail, for flooring and other building purposes.

8. But for more correct and complete information on these matters, I must refer the Board to the valuable report* upon the geology of these talooks, kindly drawn up at my request by Mr. William King of the Geological Survey, who has lately been carrying on his researches in this portion of the Presidency.

* Vide Appendix "A."

Political and Revenue History.—9. This tract of country forms portion of the Ceded Districts, which were, it need hardly be mentioned, made over to us by the Nizam in 1800; and it was to this newly acquired possession that Sir Thomas Munro was at once nominated as Superintendent to effect the same measures of reform, and to introduce the same equitable administration as in Canara, the District from which he was then summoned.

10. Mr. Boyle's narrative† of the leading events both as regards politics and revenue progress, is so complete and so readable that it would be superfluous for me to try and go over the same ground. The numerous Hill Forts and the "Burzoos" or small towers of refuge to be found in almost every village, shew that this portion of the country before our advent experienced a long period of troublous, and harassing times. But now the Hill Forts have, as a rule, been either partially destroyed by Government, or fallen to decay; and in very many of the village "Burzoos," the favourite local god or goddess has been comfortably installed; the original purpose for which the towers were erected happily no longer existing.

† Vide para 16 et seq. of Mr. Cox's report.

11. One trait of old Cuddapah lawlessness and free-booting remained until a tolerably recent date in the shape of the gang robberies, for which the District attained a sad notoriety. The old Police and the old procedure in the Courts were unfit to cope with this serious evil, which neutralized any efforts at improvements in other directions, and rendered the ryots dejected and callous. Only those who have had to deal with this brutal crime know the effect of its prevalence in a District, and it was not until the introduction of the new police that this blot upon our administration was removed. The following interesting account of the suppression of these torch light robberies has been kindly furnished by Major Hearn, Inspector General of Police.

* Vide para 34 of Mr. Boyle's report on Kur-
nool No. 8 of Government Selections.

"I send you the results* in Torch light Gang robbery and Dacoity generally (so far as I can gather them from the papers with me) for the last 8 years. They exhibit a striking decrease in crime.

* Years.	Torch light Gang Robberies.	Dacoities.
1862	No Return.	133
1863	69	231
1864	33	171
1865	11	56
1866	10	67
1867	3	47
1868	5	59
1869	2	37

by them, that they could no longer commit crime and then return to their villages quietly, when it had blown over, as before. The final break up of the gangs may be said to have occurred in 1864 during which year 127 Dacoits were committed in all, of whom 60 were transported. Further convictions followed early in 1865, and the result upon crime is sufficiently shewn in the table.

"There were three principal gangs: one under Soorum Gungadoo (formerly a ryot) which operated chiefly in Kadri. Another under Mittapully Veeragadoo which operated chiefly along the hills between Kadri, Roychoti and Pulivendla; and a third under Mohadeen Saib (alias Mohadeen Gadoo) which inhabited the Pulcondah Mullahs and committed many dacoities in Cuddapah and Sidhout talooks, and indeed in all the country round. These gangs, and particularly the last two, frequently acted in conjunction. Bowen was very successful in 1863, and still more so in 1864. At the end of this year I took charge of the District for three months (after Bowen left), and found a heap of prisoners in custody, and the gangs regularly falling to pieces. Soorum Gungadoo was caught and hanged. Mittapully Veeragadoo was sentenced to be hanged (for dacoity with murder), and committed to transportation for life. Mohadeen Gadoo fled (it is supposed to Hyderabad) and was never heard of more. One of his few remaining followers (a notorious Dacoit) was shot at night by the Police in October 1864, while carrying away a bag of provisions from a village, and on this Mohadeen Gadoo 'left' and his gang finally dissolved.

"I have thus given you a short resumé of events regarding which I have written many pages in my time, but which now seem like a dream of the past.

"I have not got the figures for 1869 and 1861 by me; but crime was hot and heavy. 30 gang robberies in Pullampet talook alone in one month! January 1861. The gangs were chiefly composed of the lower classes of villagers mixed with a few members of actual criminal classes."

It will be seen that even after the new Police took up the District, this crime was very rife; and I need hardly ask what progress or what prosperity there could be in a talook when 30 of these savage midnight attacks were perpetrated in one month, as will be noticed in the case of Pullampet.

12. As regards the revenue history, it is only necessary for me, after what has been written by Mr. Boyle, to say that the system now prevailing is, in a word, Sir Thomas Munro's original Settlement of 1807, with the deductions of 25

per cent. on dry and wet lands, and 33 per cent. on garden land, as made by that officer in 1821. The chief measure of progress which has been lately made was the reduction of the heavy assessments upon lands, under the so called Government wells, to the highest dry rate of the village. This reform which swept away rates running as high as Rs. 35 per acre, although long contemplated, was not carried out until Fusly 1279 or 1869-70.

13. The permanent remissions granted in the assessment on lands more than 12 years waste, are another feature to be noticed. It is generally understood that these alleviations were to the extent of half the fixed assessment; but from what I could gather in Jamalamadugu from the kurnums, it appeared that the Collectors of those days gave themselves a tolerable degree of latitude in this matter; and in fact, these remissions are still termed "Munasab Kammi or Deduction at discretion." Then there was a cowle or favorable lease termed "Badda Nagah," for outlay in using the large plough to render lands long waste and jungly, fit for culture, and this title permitted the ryot to hold the land thus granted at one anna per acre for five years, irrespective of the assessment. However it does not matter now whether these alterations were strictly according to chapter and verse or not, as they have had the desired effect of bringing under culture pretty well all the land that is worth holding.

14. The charge known as "tirwah jasti" for using Government water upon dry lands was carried on upon a very questionable system, as the demand was determined mainly upon the Settling officers "discretion," although the wet assessment of the neighbouring lands was supposed to be the guide. Thus for the Government water taken to the rich lands of the wealthy ryot, 2 rupees per acre would be demanded, whilst in the case of the poorer holding of a less influential cultivator, the charge would be as much as 12, 14, 16 and even 19 rupees an acre. Mr. Wedderburn in Fusly 1270, obtained the Board's sanction to substitute hereafter a water rate of Rs. 5, in place of this anomalous procedure.

15. The numerous rates of assessment, and inequality of these rates upon lands of similar character have ever been a very noticeable feature in Cuddapah. Thus Mr. Cox shews in para. 117 of his Report how there are in the Cuddapah talook alone, 159 different rates for dry, and 175 for wet lands, and the same is observable, although in a less degree as regards the other talooks. With respect to the inequality of these rates, Mr. Vans Agnew, the Collector of Cuddapah in his letter to the Board dated 25th March 1870, states as follows:

"I cannot however help thinking that Sir Thomas Munro's elaborate instructions were paid but slight attention to by his numerous poorly paid agents, and that in truth, in the end no more accurate results were arrived at than if the assessment had, as it were, been scattered broad-cast by some one up in the clouds. Certainly it is as likely as not that of the owners of two adjacent fields of precisely similar quality, one may be paying an assessment of Rs. 25 per acre and the other of Rs. 5."

16. These discrepancies both in the charge for water as formerly fixed, and in the assessment of the land itself, will disappear under the new Settlement. The lands in the former case will now be brought to their appropriate wet rates whenever the supply is sufficiently permanent to admit of this course.

Duswandam tanks and wells.—17. A long correspondence regarding these wells and reservoirs constructed and maintained at the expense of persons who received inams in return for their outlay, lately took place, and the final orders of Government dated 29th June 1869 No. 1836, settled the discussion by declaring that upon further consideration, the orders requiring the reduction of assessment on old well lands could not be held to apply to the case of these Duswandam wells, as they were maintained by an alienation of Government Revenue in the shape of the inam attached thereto. Mr. Cox has accordingly classified the lands under these wells as "wet," subject to the usual one-fourth deductions on account of the labor in raising the water.

18. As regards the inams themselves they are of two kinds, Khandam and Shamilat. The former being defined and allotted portions of land have been demarcated; and will continue "surva" or rent free as heretofore, as long as the conditions of maintenance are fulfilled. The Shamilat Duswandums have no fixed locality, but consist of a deduction, generally $\frac{1}{4}$ of the assessment of the land under the well in question. It was found impracticable to allot or portion out actual land, as first intended, as an equivalent to the amount of deduction in the assessment enjoyed as Inam; and thus the Shamilat Inamdar can henceforth receive the same alleviation on the new assessment as he did on the old. This will answer well, as under this arrangement, the Inamdars' object will be to keep the cultivation up to the highest pitch, without relinquishments and abandonment owing to failing supply of water. Mr. Cox in para 55 of his report gives the particulars of lands under these sources. No Duswandums are however met with in Koilguntla.

Areas.—19. The total number of Villages and Agraharams with which we

Talooks.	No. of Government Villages.	No. of Agraharams.	Total.
1. Koilguntla	81	2	83
2. Jamalamadugu	107	26	133
3. Poddatur	63	25	88
4. Cuddapah	124	37	161
Total...	375	90	465

have to deal is shewn in the margin, and the details of their area are given below:—

Particulars.	Government and Inam, &c.	Koilguntla.		Jamalamadugu.		Poddatur.		Cuddapah.		Total.	
		Extent of Land.		Extent of Land.		Extent of Land.		Extent of Land.		Extent of Land.	
		Sq. Miles.	Sq. Miles.	Sq. Miles.	Sq. Miles.	Sq. Miles.	Sq. Miles.	Sq. Miles.	Sq. Miles.	Sq. Miles.	Sq. Miles.
Total Ayacut.	Government	2,85,599	446	3,47,899	543	5,04,947	477	8,01,547	1,252	17,39,483	2,718
	Agraharam	1,818	3	27,272	42	13,855	22	14,269	22	57,214	89
	Total...	2,87,417	449	3,74,662	585	5,18,802	499	8,15,816	1,274	17,96,697	2,807
Deduct Agraharams and unsurveyed black-land.	Government	3,776	6	68,297	107	84,311	132	4,75,522	743	6,31,906	988
	Agraharam	1,818	3	27,272	42	13,855	22	14,269	22	57,214	89
	Total...	5,594	9	95,569	149	98,166	154	4,89,791	765	6,89,120	1,077
Remaining.	Culturable Government land. } Occupied... ..	1,31,367	205	1,24,241	194	1,05,286	165	1,37,039	214	4,97,933	778
	Unoccupied	5,178	8	8,982	14	12,490	20	25,560	40	52,210	82
	Total...	1,36,545	213	1,33,223	208	1,17,776	185	1,62,625	254	5,50,169	860
	Inam	1,00,283	157	62,667	106	66,847	104	78,954	120	3,11,951	487
	Peramboke	41,995	70	78,003	122	36,013	56	86,446	135	2,45,437	383
Per-centage.	Total...	2,81,823	440	2,73,003	436	2,20,836	345	3,26,025	509	11,07,577	1,730
	Of occupied to cultivable area ...	96	93	59	84	91					
Per-centage.	Of Inam to Government	73	51	57	47	57					

The total extent is thus 17,96,697 acres or 2,807 square miles; the cultivable area after deducting Hills, Jungles and other peramboke comprises 5,50,169

or 860 square miles, and it will be noted that the proportion of Inam reaches as high as 57 per cent. of the whole breadth of cultivable Government lands.

Survey areas.—20. The Survey areas for two of the talooks, viz., Koilguntla and Jamalamadugu have been, I may say, all received, whilst for the other two, Cuddapah and Poddatur, they have as yet been only partially furnished. The results stand thus:—and shew the accuracy of Sir Thomas Munro's survey of the occupied tracts.

Particulars.		Koilguntla Villages 81.	Jamalamadugu Villages 106.	Poddatur.	Cuddapah.	REMARKS.
1		2	3	4	5	
Total area of Ayacut.	As per Revenue Accounts.	2,60,917	2,79,093	1,43,360	1,02,656	The figures for Poddatur and Cuddapah do not agree with those given in Appendix "C" of Mr. Cox's Report, as the areas of some villages came to hand after his accounts were closed. These later details have now been embodied.
	As per Survey	3,13,248	2,48,586	1,42,624	99,343	
	Percentage of difference.	+20.05	-10.93	-0.51	-3.15	
Occupied Area.	As per Revenue Accounts.	1,25,122	1,24,241	72,058	43,344	Report, as the areas of some villages came to hand after his accounts were closed. These later details have now been embodied.
	As per Survey	1,28,613	1,23,446	72,884	44,085	
	Percentage of difference.	+2.79	+1.77	+1.15	+1.71	
Unoccupied area.	As per Revenue Accounts.	4,827	8,982	7,176	5,662	Report, as the areas of some villages came to hand after his accounts were closed. These later details have now been embodied.
	As per Survey	4,185	7,519	6,361	4,503	
	Percentage of difference.	-13.30	-10.29	-11.36	-20.47	
Total cultivable area.	As per Revenue Accounts.	1,29,949	1,33,223	79,234	49,006	Report, as the areas of some villages came to hand after his accounts were closed. These later details have now been embodied.
	As per Survey	1,32,798	1,33,965	79,245	48,588	
	Percentage of difference.	+2.19	+0.86	+0.1	-0.85	

The Hills and beds of rivers having been then very probably entered at an approximate estimate accounts for the increase and decrease now observable in the total Ayacut. As regards the decrease in the assessed unoccupied lands, Mr. Cox explains that this is owing to encroachments by the neighbouring field holders; and such would seem to be the case. For instance, in Poddatur the decrease is 815 acres in the unoccupied lands, and the corresponding increase in the occupied is 826 acres; of course the percentage in the first case looks very much larger than in the latter owing to the total area under "unoccupied" being so much smaller.

21. Mr. Cox's plan of basing our calculations upon the survey areas for Koilguntla and Jamalamadugu and upon the kurnams areas for Poddatur and Cuddapah is under the aforementioned circumstances, the best arrangement; when the further survey details are supplied, I shall be enabled to shew the financial results of applying the correct areas to the proposed assessment in the two talooks for which this information is yet wanting.

Population, Climate and Rainfall.—22. In para 64, Mr. Cox's tabular statement shews that the average of population per square mile is 237. This is higher than that of the rich neighbouring talook of Nundial, which gives 192 per square mile; but the large towns of Cuddapah and Poddatur naturally raise the average. The present rate is also higher than that of Masulipatam, 165; Guntur, 180; and Kumool Proper, 118; but the new census, the results of which will be published

before the Government orders are passed on this report, will furnish more satisfactory data on this point. The proportion of non-agriculturalists is 45 per cent. which may be deemed favorable to the farming interest, when we see that Guntur gives only 27 per cent. and Salem less still.

23. The climate of the town of Cuddapah has long been notoriously bad, and time does not tend to improve it. In fact it has been often contemplated to move the Head Quarters elsewhere. Except in the months of December, January, and February when fever prevails, these talooks are not unhealthy. They likewise obtain, although to a limited extent, the benefit of both monsoons, and as so large a proportion of the area is black cotton soil requiring but a moderate rainfall, the supply though apparently small as shewn from the accompanying return may be deemed as a rule adequate.

Years.	Jamalamadugu.		Poddatur.		Cuddapah.		Koilguntla.	
	Inches.	Decimals.	Inches.	Decimals.	Inches.	Decimals.	Inches.	Decimals.
1865... ..	12	1	18	1	14	1	...	...
1866... ..	18	1	32	9	19	...	...	...
1867... ..	12	1	11	9	11	1	...	...
1868... ..	22	8	14	2	30	4	24	...
1869... ..	21	5	23	...	33	5	16	...
1870... ..	28	5	34	2	48	1	20	...
Average ...	19	2	22	4	26	...	23	...

Mr. Cox is no doubt right when he says that the Ryots' averment of dry land being worth from 10 to 20 rupees, and wet land from 60 to 100 rupees per acre is below the mark. The Deputy Collector Sudersana Row, who has had much to do with granting compensation for lands taken up by the Irrigation Company's Canal, puts the average price at 35 rupees for good dry, and 150 rupees for good wet. But it would be really very difficult to purchase any of the good Regada lands which are only parted with under exceptional circumstances.

Condition of the people.—24. Many years of peace in this Presidency, war of long duration in America, the railway running near their homesteads, and the late rise in prices of produce, have all tended to improve the condition of the Cuddapah ryots. During the American war, cotton, which is now at Rupees 120 the candy, sold as high as Rupees 400, and the producers had a prosperous time of it. Had they only been content with their legitimate calling, they would have done well; but they bought largely elsewhere with the hope of a rise; borrowed money to hold on when the rise never came, and when the price ultimately fell, became heavy losers; some steady and cautious land-owners who avoided speculation, invested their unusual profits, at this crisis, in land, jewels and ingots, but I could not learn that there had been one single investment made in Government paper.

25. In one respect the ryots of these talooks differ widely from those in Tanjore and Trichinopoly. There, the cultivators of the "Nirambam" or irrigated tracts are the well-to-do, envied land-holders. Here, the cultivators of the "Regadoo" or rich dry black lands occupy that favored position. This is owing to the rice crops involving so much more time and outlay with comparatively speaking a less, though a more certain annual return.

26. As there ever will be under the ryotwary system, there are numerous puttadars under Rs. 10 per annum, in fact, Mr. Cox in para. 67 of his Report, states that 55½ per cent. of the whole rent-roll is under that sum. These petty land-owners must of course resort to supplemental means of subsistence, and thus both they and the females of the family go out reaping and harvesting for daily wages. The men also quarry stones and ply bandies for hire, and the women spin and clean cotton. At Nundialempet the ryots stated to me that a cultivator with a good well, and land equivalent in extent to a puttah of 12 or 15 rupees could carry on without extraneous aid. At Jamalamadugu I was told that a holder of a 50 rupee puttah was regarded as an altogether "independent man."

27. One more point deserves notice under this head: apparently a large proportion of the ryots are in debt to the Soucars, far larger than one would anticipate, from the state of the country, and the apparent ease with which the revenue is paid. It may be accounted for to a great extent in this way. The ryot finds it a convenience to obtain money, as he wants, from the Soucar from time to time, as an advance on his crop; and when this running account is squared at harvest time, there very often still remains a demand against the former, concerning which he does not much trouble himself. In fact, to be always more or less on the wrong side of the Banker's books comes to be regarded as a natural and unimportant grievance which it is not worth while getting rid of.

Products.—28. On dry lands the main products of these talooks are jonna, cotton, korra and indigo, the two first occupying respectively 57 and 19 per cent. of the dry cultivated area. In wet lands, paddy and raggy hold the first places, but indigo is grown to a considerable extent as a second wet crop.

Jonna.—29.—The pedda jonna is grown only under wells, and thus the crop universally raised is the chitta jonna, which is sown in September and reaped in February and March. It wants but little rain on its natural soil, the regada. One down-pour to enable the seed to be got in, and a couple of good showers to bring to maturity are ample. Jonna may also be grown year after year upon the same field, although it is found the best plan to have a crop of cotton every third year. Nothing is raised after jonna that season; but very generally green gram (pessalu,) large gram (anamulu), and a sort of flax (gogu) are grown with this crop even on black lands; and on red soils this practice of thus mixing the jonna crops seems universal.

30. In their review of my report on Pattikondah, the Board, I notice, remark "that the yield of jonna when mixed with other grains must be smaller than when grown alone." But the ryots although ready enough on all occasions to unduly diminish the outturn of their crops, and unduly increase the cultivation expenses, affirm unanimously, that their jonna crop is in no way diminished by the presence of other grains, which come to maturity at different times, and merely fill vacant spaces. It may be, that these extra demands upon the land do not affect the jonna, as the leguminous plants such as green gram, &c., may require and take up elements in the soil not needed by the jonna.

Cotton.—31. Cotton is sown in August; the first picking begins in February and goes on until May; during which period the cotton is gathered once in eight days. The outturn on fair regada may be said to be 100 lbs. of cleaned cotton per

acre, or in other words, it takes five acres of this land to make one candy or baram of 500 lbs. At present prices the yield of an acre would thus be worth 24 rupees. I note that the yield of an acre in the Etawah District, N. W. Provinces, is estimated at 144 lbs. of clean cotton. Vide page 253, Agricultural Gazette of India, 1871. This crop is also raised on the red tracts; but even if the rains be abundant the out-turn on these red lands, is stated to be only half what it is on the best kind of regada. As soon as the crop is picked, the cleaning commences, and 2 annas are paid for taking out the seeds from a maund, which thus yields one-fourth of cleaned cotton. A skilful woman can earn this sum in a day and the seeds which, of course, belong to the ryot are worth 6 annas a maund. Cotton can be kept for five years without much damage to colour and weight; but instances were given me of its having been kept ten years. If however it is sold within the first year it fetches a better price than afterwards. Some of the cotton produced on the spot is spun into thread by the women of the family, and given to the weaver to make up into wearing clothes; and the ryots approve of this strong home-spun fabric which lasts longer for rough work than that made with English thread. This latter article has however nearly driven the former out of the market and in fact completely so, as regards turbands and head-cloths.

Indigo.—32. Indigo is not only a profitable but a wholesome crop for the land, and is raised under both dry and wet cultivation. When grown on the best dry regada, it will last for three years without manuring, provided the rains are tolerably favourable. During this period five cuttings can be obtained. After indigo comes jonna, and the crop will be heavy owing to the strength the land has received from the decaying roots and fallen leaves of its last occupant. Indigo should not be put down again till the fourth year. On wet lands it is generally put in as a second crop about March, and lasts 5 months, when the roots are ploughed in and Peshaun sown. It flourishes under well cultivation, and the ryots say that one good well will suffice for 8 acres. To any one who has only seen the scanty indigo crops of the south, the heavy yield of these talooks, and of Cuddapah in particular, is a somewhat surprising sight. As far as I could learn, one cutting of indigo leaves, on an acre of fairly good soil, produces two loads of the large Cuddapah bundy; the present price being about 8 rupees a load, and taking 2 cuttings for the first year, the value of the crop would be Rupees 32. According to the data given at page 131 of the selections from the records of Cuddapah, the outturn is valued at Rupees 23-10; but the price of course varies with the home market. The designation "Kurpah" as found in the "Price Currents" and quotations in the "market reports", refers to a particular kind of indigo, grown and manufactured in this province. The term is a corruption of "Cuddapah," which in its turn is a corruption of "Gadapah," or "threshold" to the Holy Hills of Tripatty.

33. No wonder indigo is a favourite product; it requires but little care or attention except just at first, wants no fencing as not even goats will eat it; and has only to be cut, carted and sold at the factory hard by without any trouble of threshing, winnowing or storing. In the red and mussab lands manure is an essential for this crop, but not so on the best regada.

Paddy.—34. Wet cultivation may be said to commence in August and September, with "Peshaun" "Garlasaunum" occupying the ground for 6

and 4½ months respectively. In April either "Vanke" or "Chennangy" is put in as a second crop, and comes to maturity in four months. If the rains or the supply of water be scanty, raggy is sown as a first crop.

Classification of Soils.—35. Attention must now be paid to the statement given at foot of para 75 of Mr. Cox's Report. It will be seen that only 7,527 acres or '87 per cent. have been classed as "permanently improved;" this is in accordance with the Board's views and embraces only those lands which from their proximity to the village receive, in many cases, manuring without any outlay to the owner; and possess other exceptional benefits. The point that at once attracts attention in Mr. Cox's table is the very small amount of land falling under "Best regada" or Class 3 Sort 1; considering the reputation which these talooks bear for the superiority of their black soil. It will be noted that only 22,200 acres or 4½ths per cent. of the regada area comes under the first sort. This same result is observable to some extent in the classification of Kurnool Proper and Nellore as may be thus seen:—

DISTRICTS.	Total area of pure Regar.	Area classed as 3'1.	Percentage.
	Acres.	Acres.	
Kurnool Proper	5,77,969	52,622	9½
Nellore (6 talooks of Principal Division)	1,31,326	11,379	8½
Cuddapah 4 talooks (including 1 talook of Kurnool District) ...	4,73,346	22,200	4½

But still in each of these cases the percentage of land classed as first sort ranges higher than in the present instance. Were it not that the local enquiries which I made from the talook servants supported these results—that the few villages which I examined shewed me the run of the classification in this respect was by no means unduly lenient—and that the final aspect of the entire Settlement bears out the present data; I should have been obliged to recommend a modification with a view to classing more land under this higher gradation. It however will be seen when I come to the financial view of the case, that a recommendation of the above nature is not only unnecessary, but that in a few instances the classification as regards the higher grades, more particularly in wet, will need some alleviation. It must not be cunningly suggested that as the classifiers knew a 4 rupee rate was coming on the best regada, they therefore placed only a small extent in this first class. Neither the classifiers nor even the Deputy Director himself knew what rate would finally evolve until 4 years or so after the classification was completed. In fact, the late Deputy Director Mr. Melville submitted in 1865 a tentative Settlement scheme in which the rate proposed for III-1 the soil in question was only Rupees 2-12. The only other point noticeable is the far larger quantity of land falling under Class 8 Sort 2 than under 8-1 of the "sandy reds." There is no third sort in this class, so all the extensive but little esteemed sandy and gravelly tracts for which the Revenue servants and ryots often say 2 annas an acre is sufficient assessment, have to be classed under the second "sort." Annexed is a

table shewing the extent of land in each group falling under each "class" and "sort" including also inams which were at that time classified, but which are now no longer thus taken up by the Department.

Soils.			Area of Government land both occupied and unoccupied.						
Series.	Class.	Sort.	1st Group.	2nd Group.	3rd Group.	Total.	Inams.	Total.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Permanently improved land	II.	1	1,255	3,230	1,286	5,771	1,756	7,527	1
Regar clay	III.	1	5,141	9,675	1,334	16,150	8,050	24,200	3
		2	22,409	64,868	15,310	1,02,587	65,045	1,67,632	10
		3	29,777	94,131	19,645	1,43,553	94,811	2,38,364	27
		4	2,735	18,665	5,569	26,969	18,094	45,063	5
Regar loamy	IV.	1	5,803	19,042	3,036	27,881	14,924	42,805	5
		2	5,539	29,677	11,247	46,463	29,783	76,246	9
		3	2,434	18,292	15,979	36,705	19,256	55,961	6
Regar sandy	V.	1	1,323	3,603	720	5,646	4,000	9,646	1
		2	1,588	6,043	3,326	10,957	4,772	15,729	2
		3	888	16,269	12,832	29,989	8,134	38,123	4
Red clay	VI.	1	415	2,848	647	3,910	1,810	5,720	1
		2	199	2,059	638	2,906	2,009	4,915	1
Red loamy	VII.	1	3,017	12,342	2,359	17,718	9,739	27,457	3
		2	2,466	27,623	7,921	38,010	20,918	58,928	7
Red sandy	VIII.	1	180	3,804	865	4,849	2,095	6,944	1
		2	1,036	21,291	19,933	42,260	11,030	53,290	5
Total			86,104	3,59,364	1,14,217	5,53,745	3,13,360	8,67,105	100

Note.—According to statement in para. 19 the total area is 5,50,162.

The difference of 3,676 is owing to the latter being entirely framed on Carnam's areas, whereas this statement comprises partly Survey and partly Carnam's areas.

Communications.—36. In para 80 Mr. Cox shows that these talooks possess good lines of main road; but the minor lines although hard and smooth enough in the dry weather are in the black cotton tracts of course impassable in the wet; and the outlay in metalling would be more than the traffic warranted. Thus, as regards the extra cesses, the ryots of the regada tracts in many instances pay for schools which they have, but do not want, and also pay for roads which they want, but cannot have. The North West line of Railway has no less than six stations in these talooks, but a large quantity of cotton still comes down by road, and when it is remembered that for a portion of the year the ryots' bullocks are comparatively idle, and must be fed, it is natural enough their labour should be turned to account in taking cotton to Madras or elsewhere with the chance of a return load home. Mr. Cox likewise refers to the Irrigation Canal as another means of communication "when navigable," but this I apprehend is a most remote contingency.

Irrigation.—37. The following statement gives the area under Tanks, River Channels, and Hill streams. These figures and details have apparently been obtained from the Collector's accounts and will not consequently correspond with those to be found in our classification and other returns.

Talooks.	Sources of Irrigation.	Number of Villages.	Number of Tanks, &c.	Areas of Government land.			Inam Area.	Total Area.
				Cultivated.	Waste.	Total.		
1 Kolligundla	Tanks	16	17	1,578	2,046	3,624	1,778	5,402
	River Channels	21	10	393	114	507	236	743
	Channels from Hill Streams	12	50	211	36	247	11	258
	Doravoo wells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	2,182	2,196	4,378	2,025	6,403
2 Jummamadu	Tanks	18	21	715	567	1,282	584	1,866
	River Channels	13	13	2,179	1,003	3,182	1,343	4,525
	Channels from Hill Streams	6	6	399	37	436	204	640
	Doravoo wells	13	15	213	7	220	42	262
	Total	...	...	3,506	1,611	5,117	2,173	7,290
3 Poddatur	Tanks	19	27	1,741	323	2,064	1,633	3,697
	River Channels	12	12	2,646	537	3,183	1,492	4,675
	Channels from Hill Streams	2	0	145	52	197	121	318
	Doravoo wells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	4,532	912	5,444	3,009	8,453
4 Cuddayah	Tanks	44	61	3,379	850	4,229	2,026	6,255
	River Channels	26	49	2,901	1,113	4,014	1,320	5,334
	Channels from Hill Streams	17	40	701	338	1,039	470	1,509
	Doravoo wells	6	48	332	27	359	149	508
	Total	...	...	7,313	2,328	9,641	4,465	14,106
Total	Tanks	97	126	7,413	3,816	11,229	6,061	17,290
	River Channels	60	74	7,726	2,633	10,359	4,855	15,214
	Channels from Hill Streams	36	71	1,638	541	2,179	1,031	3,210
	Doravoo wells	31	119	756	70	826	202	1,028
	Total	...	...	17,533	7,080	24,613	11,669	36,282

It is to be noted that in these talooks the wet land in occupation is only 5½ per cent. of the dry area similarly circumstanced. The River Channels have been before alluded to; they are a boon fully appreciated by the inhabitants, and the same ancient custom of "Koramboos" or temporary dams to turn the minor streams and rivulets in the river bed, into the channel head is pursued here, as in the South; only, here they go by the name of "Kattoo Koma"; they are of course constructed under Kudimaramut, or ryots own outlay.

38. It is to be hoped that the prospects of the company's canal referred to by Mr. Cox in para 87 are brighter in Kurnool than here, as during my late visit, I could only ascertain that water for 4,000 acres had been arranged to be taken in these talooks, and in fact the ryots did not seem particularly interested in the matter, or desirous of availing themselves of the proffered supply. Large portions of these talooks are naturally fine dry grain producing tracts; and when we remember with how little outlay and with how little risk to the cultivator the rich regada lands yield, year after year, their natural product, jonna, a crop so strengthening, and so wholesome for both Northern man and Northern* bullock, we cannot wonder at the ryots hesitating to venture upon a far more laborious, and to them hitherto untied, mode of agriculture.

* The "choppa" or thick stalk of the jonna is a most nutritious food for cattle, and used universally.

39. With reference to the large* amount of waste under wet lands as shewn in the foregoing statement taken from the Collector's returns, I do not conjecture that any large proportion of this is owing to the high assessment, but at all events this prohibition wherever it may exist will now disappear. Lands hereafter to be classed as dry, being incapable of being irrigated from the recorded source, and lands with "sowd" and other highly deleterious ingredients will be found comprized under this head. In Jummalamadugu for instance there appears to be unoccupied "wet" so bad as only to be fit for the growth of Tooma trees.

Doravoo wells.—40. In para 93 of his Report Mr. Cox shews, that although there are lands classed as wet, under Doravoo wells in three out of the four talooks, there are none thus classed in Poddatur. This arises no doubt from a recent change which was then being made, after the receipt of the Government order to bring all lands under the old so called "Circular wells" to the highest dry rate of the village. The Collector ruled that this concession similarly extended to the "Paimaish" Doravoo well lands; and thus the old wet, or rather "Bagayet" assessment was ordered to be brought to the highest dry rate of the village, where the former was higher than the latter. When the reverse was the case matters remained as they were.

After the transfer of these fields to dry, a water rate of Rs. 3-12-0 or $\frac{3}{4}$ of Mr. Wedderburn's 5 rupee water cess was affixed; the one-fourth being granted as an alleviation for the trouble undergone in baling. In cases where the old wet assessment was less than the highest dry rate of the village, no water tax or "tirvah jasti" was demanded.

As regards the Doravoo wells constructed *after* the paimaish the lands dependant thereon always remained classed as dry, and "tirvah jasti" was levied according to the old rates of the District. Latterly the above uniform rate of Rs. 3-12-0 has I understand been also extended to these fields. Under this latter head, and subject to the same treatment must be included what are locally known as "Ittifak" wells or those within the prescribed limits of river or channel, vide Board's Circular No. 123-1 of 1866.

41. Although the lands under all these sources are now entered as "dry," I cannot but think that the best course is to fix upon them a fair wet assessment, taking into consideration the labor of baling and repairs. In many cases the supply from the river flows directly into the well itself, and the lands dependant thereon will be irrigated probably without fail for the next century, unless the course of the river alters. The ryots with whom I spoke were quite agreeable to this plan; and it will moreover secure the Government demand. I have ever found that "water rate" and "second crop" were the cultivator's opportunities, so that the less of them we give him, the better for the State. Under this view of the case, fields entered as dry, and which have been charged, or ought to have been charged, year after year with "tirvah jasti" for water taken from Government channels have, under the present Settlement, been assessed at their appropriate wet rates. If the "Doravoo"

Talooks.	Extent of waste in acres.
Koilguntla.	2,196
Jummalamadugu.	1,614
Poddatur.	912
Cuddapah.	2,358
Total.	7,080

and "Ittifak" well lands are brought to wet, I would make the rate a consolidated charge and not levy any thing for second crop. It is true some of these lands stood in the old paimaish as double crop, and that in Trichinopoly Mr. Puckle arranged

* Fields irrigated by baling, and equivalent to the old garden lands.

that the "Wajapery" lands should pay for a second crop, but if necessary this might be considered when fixing a fair consolidated

wet rate. Although it has long been the practice to deduct one-fourth of the assessment for baling, and although this course was advocated by me and sanctioned by the Board in the case of Pattikondah, it might be urged that this is an illogical arrangement; and that as it does not cost more to bale water to highly assessed, than to lowly assessed lands, the alleviations should be uniform and should not vary with the assessment. It might also be said, that one-fourth in the lower gradations was so trifling a concession, as not to represent any thing like the real cost in watering, and might thus be done away with altogether. The reason why the one-fourth has been hitherto allowed is no doubt, that the baling in these portions of the Ceded Districts, was principally confined to the richer soils, so that the one-fourth was a substantial, and to a certain extent a uniform alleviation. In the present instance the wet assessment entered by Mr. Cox as leviable on the Doravoo wells is but of comparatively small amount and thus I have left his figures unaltered as regards this item. But when orders are passed as to whether, not only these

* Those within the prescribed distance of channel or tank.

lands, but also those under the "Ittifak" wells should be brought to "wet," the manner in which the deduction for baling should be made

can be settled simultaneously. This question of concession for baling assumes a far more important aspect as regards Nellore, and will be fully discussed in my Report on that district.

Mr. Cox* is correct in having classed the lands irrigated by private tanks and channels as "dry," like fields under ordinary private wells, with remarks as to the peculiar

* Vide para. 94 of the Report.

tenure on which they are held. These rates being specially granted are something like a quit-rent and cannot be altered. The only point to be noticed is that this fixed rate must be levied upon the correct survey area; for as the terms were "Rs. 2-8 per acre," no objection can be raised to payment according to this standard. If the area part of the compact has not hitherto been enforced, so much the better for the recipient of the land.

Water rate to be fixed.—42. In para. 8 of their Proceedings dated 9th November 1870, the Government order, Mr. Wedderburn's 5-rupees water rate to be reduced to Rs. 4. It is true this order may be said only to apply to the Sub-Division; but as water is not less valuable there than elsewhere, it must, I presume, be taken to apply to the whole District, although the irrigation from the Company's Canal will doubtless be Rupees 6 as in Kurnool. Taking therefore 4 rupees as the water-rate for a wet crop, to which the above Proceedings evidently refer, the

* Vide revised Draft Hukamnamah now before the Board.

charges for the District throughout might be the same as those advocated for Trichinopoly* and which stand thus,

- (1st.) For one crop of paddy or other wet produce 4 rupees per acre.
- (2nd.) For a second crop of paddy or other wet produce on the same land, 2 rupees per acre.

(3rd.) For Plantains, Betel-Vines, Saffron and Sugar-cane, 6 rupees per acre.

(4th.) For each dry crop 2 rupees per acre; for a second dry crop on the same land, 1 rupee.

Grouping of Villages.—43. It will doubtless strike the Board when looking into this question how very few villages Mr. Cox has classed in the 1st group. I enquired carefully into this during my tour, and after considerable consultation amongst ryots and the local Revenue officers, I found that there were certainly some dry villages which could very appropriately be raised from the second to the 1st group, and from the 3rd to the second. Mr. Cox has 3 groups for dry, and 2 for wet, and his villages are thus distributed.

Talooks.	Dry.				Wet.		
	1st Group.	2nd Group.	3rd Group.	Total.	1st Group.	2nd Group.	Total.
Koilguntla ...	8	48	28	84	13	21	34
Jumalamadugu ...	8	45	53	106	4	39	43
Poddatur ...	11	52	...	63	9	22	31
Cuddapah ...	12	79	33	124	14	83	97
Total ...	39	224	114	377	40	165	205

The emendations which I have made affect only the dry villages and leave their grouping as follows :—

Talooks.	Dry.			
	1st Group.	2nd Group.	3rd Group.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
Koilguntla ...	13	46	26	84
Jumalamadugu ...	10	51	45	106
Poddatur ...	14	49	...	63
Cuddapah ...	12	88	24	124
Total ...	49	234	95	377

44. As regards the wet grouping, it might be argued, that although, as stated by Mr. Cox, the cultivators under the river channels have to undergo an outlay in their upkeep, unknown to the cultivators under tank lands; still, on the other hand, the certainty and the permanency of the former supply, and the prices obtained for produce when other less reliable sources fail, more than counterbalance this cost for "Kudimaranut" or ryots gratis labor. But as the spring heads and the channels themselves have to be cleared by the ryots, two or three times in the year, and as Mr. Cox's final assessment on these villages is heavy enough, I would not advocate any alteration tending to enhancement.

Standard Crops.—45. The Deputy Director has taken jonna as the standard crop for the Regar, Mussab, and Sandy Regar, and this is in accordance with established procedure. It may be urged that it is hard to take jonna for the poorer soils under regada, but then it must be remembered we do not take into consideration the pulses, flax and other concomitants of jonna grown as previously explained.—Vide para 29; and this is to some extent a counterbalancing benefit in the ryots' favor. Moreover as will be hereafter shewn, Mr. Cox's grain values for the poorer regada soils are leniently estimated. The plan Mr. Cox pursues of taking $\frac{1}{2}$ jonna and $\frac{1}{2}$ corra for Red lands, was adopted after consultation with me upon considering the extent to which jonna was raised on these soils. Paddy is as usual the representative grain for wet lands. But it will be at once asked, "Is nothing to be said about cotton and indigo, both more profitable than jonna, and both characteristic crops of this tract?" These special products embrace a considerable area, and should not I am of opinion be excluded from our considerations. I annex a table shewing the area, percentage to cultivated acreage, and assessment of lands under these crops during the last three years. When compared with fusly 73 taken by Mr. Cox, it will be seen that indigo has to a considerable extent supplanted cotton; of course the production varies with the market price obtainable.

Talooks.	Crops.	Fusly 1278.			Fusly 1279.			Fusly 1280.			Fusly 1273.		
		Extent.	Assessment.	Percentage of extent to entire cultivated area.	Extent.	Assessment.	Percentage of extent to entire cultivated area.	Extent.	Assessment.	Percentage of extent to entire cultivated area.	Extent.	Assessment.	Percentage of extent to entire cultivated area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.
Koilguntla ...	Indigo ...	5,511	13,312	4	13,048	31,786	94	10,733	25,164	8	3,938	7,813	3
	Cotton ...	48,875	57,326	361	90,007	73,032	451	49,050	60,731	361	32,033	38,539	26
Jumalamadugu ...	Indigo ...	5,451	10,092	4	6,483	14,034	5	3,359	9,260	3	1,444	3,971	1
	Cotton ...	16,359	19,118	13	20,235	25,992	16	20,098	23,350	15	30,667	34,500	26
Poddatur ...	Indigo ...	6,243	12,466	6	10,799	21,862	10½	7,805	15,157	7½	3,445	6,586	4
	Cotton ...	3,008	4,324	3	7,619	11,026	7½	4,072	5,896	4	17,532	25,383	18
Cuddapah ...	Indigo ...	14,368	28,062	11	16,099	35,231	12	8,758	36,317	7	5,205	21,524	5
	Cotton ...	668	668	1	5,655	3,499	4	1,081	912	1	6,742	5,627	6

In the next paragraph I will explain how it is intended to include these special products.

Grain values of dry lands.—46. Considering the time the party was in this tract of country, more kyles or experiments might have been made, and then probably the results would have been more satisfactory than we now find them.

These experiments are as has been stated over and over again, not to be fully relied upon, but in this instance as regards the regada lands, they are more puzzling and more opposed to acknowledged facts than any case I have yet met with. We have however fair data to go upon in the grain values already taken and approved of for dry lands in the talooks of Kurnool Proper, and Pattikondah, situ-

JONNA.

Class and Sort.		Dry.	
		Kurnool Proper and Pattikondah.	Cuddapah, & talooks.
		M. M.	M. M.
II	1	480	500
III	1	360	400
	2	280	300
	3	200	220
	4	120	140
IV	1	250	300
	2	200	220
	3	120	140
V	1	200	220
	2	120	140
	3	80	80
VI	1	220	240
	2	150	210
VII	1	170	210
	2	100	140
VIII	1	100	140
	2	60	80

ated in the adjoining District. The figures for the first group villages must be regarded as the basis of our scale, and when we compare those for the Settled talooks of Kurnool with those now proposed by Mr. Cox for the tract under discussion, it will be seen that in the regada series, the latter rule on the average 9 per cent. higher, although the kyles or experiments authorize no such enhancement. But we can most safely say that these talooks now under discussion are quite as productive, if not more so, than those in Kurnool already Settled; and when the large area of cotton and indigo cultivation on these Regar soils, as detailed above, is taken into consideration, the advantages to the ryot by these crops may be very leniently represented by the extra 9 per cent. in the grain values observable over those in the already Settled talooks. In a word, had Mr. Cox taken only the Kurnool values, I must have raised them to his present standard on account of the special products for which these talooks are proverbially famous.

With regard to the Red soils in these talooks, it is not only generally acknowledged that they are superior to those in Kurnool, but cotton and indigo are produced thereon, although of course not to the same extent as in the regada series. In Cuddapah and Poddatur there are fine tracts of Lal lands producing these special products. The same is the case in the Sidhout talook. In fact, one cannot help noticing from the Railway train that the red lands, seen at intervals from the famous Cheyur bridge to the Yerragoontla station, are rich and productive. Fortunately in the case of these red soils, the experiments give to some extent, results tallying with what is known to be the real state of affairs, and thus the grain values assigned and the kyles, may be said to support each other.

For instance seven experiments in first sort loamy red VII. 1, give 213 Madras measures of jonna, and the value assigned is 220 M. M. Also for sandy red VIII. 1, the experiments shew the average of jonna to be 143 M. M. and the value taken is 140. The above approximates relate to the best villages or those in the first group.

Under these considerations Mr. Cox's grain values for dry can be accepted; for although there are amongst the inferior grades valuations that might be mathematically objected to, still as Mr. Cox had no doubt good reasons for these poorer lands being somewhat leniently treated, and as the final results are quite high enough, I would not disturb the arrangements made.

47. With regard to the wet valuations, they not only seemed to be generally

*When passing orders on the Settlement of Kurnool Proper the Board say "That Mr. Morris's grain values for a full crop are not inconsistent with Mr. Bayley's estimates, affords, in the Board's opinion the best argument for accepting them." Vide Para 30 of Board's Proceedings dated 12th May 1864.

† "From many trials here made, I found the best fields selected by myself when the crop was on the ground, to produce 1400 puddies (of 100 cubic inches) of paddy per acre, when well manured—and a good season."

‡ "It may be objected that it is injudicious to make the best the standard. But this was not the case; I took the "best" not with the view of bringing others up to it, but merely as a starting point, and it was in fact a "maximum." I might have assumed an "average" crop as a standard, but I found I could get more accurate and direct data for the produce of a first rate crop, than I could for an average one."

Vide Table appended to Para 124 of Mr. Bayley's report, No. 8 of the Selections.

admitted to be fair as far as I could gather from local enquiry, but Mr. Bayley—a very good authority*—assigns very nearly the same standard to the very best fields† in his proposed Settlement for Kurnool. Again with respect to the second group which comprises $\frac{3}{4}$ of the whole number of villages it will be found that the value assigned to Class IV. Sort 1, the best‡ loamy regar which is, as it were, a test or touchstone of the rest, tallies exactly with that assigned by Mr. Bayley to the same soil in Kurnool which he takes as his starting point; the appraisement being 1200 measures in both cases. The comparatively few villages such as Pata Cuddapah and Avuku included in the first class may well be deemed exceptional and better than those of Kurnool Proper and Pattikondah where there was no distinction of grouping. As in the case of the grain values on dry red lands, the experiments support to some extent the estimates taken by Mr. Cox for the wet lands of this series. Thus as regards VII.—1 the best loamy red, 47 experiments in "Good" and "Middling" give an average of 937 M. M. and the value assigned to this soil in the first group is 900 M. M. If the ten experiments in "bad" be added, the result is 777 M. M., while the second group valuation is 800 M. M. Considering that these red soils are as before stated avowedly superior to those in Kurnool Proper, and that Indigo is grown thereon to a considerable extent, I think Mr. Cox's arrangements should hold good.

Class and sort.		South Arcot.	Tichingopoly.	Godavery.	Maulipatan portion of Kistna District.	Guntour portion of do.	Karnul Proper.	Salem.	Pattikonda talook, Kurnool District.	Chingelput for two ta- looks.	Nellore for Principal division.	Chidambur for four ta- looks.
II.	1	432	480	800	520	500	480	672	480	...	350	500
III.	1	384	312	733	400	440	360	403	360	...	300	400
	2	336	288	593	300	360	280	336	280	...	225	300
	3	...	168	334	220	320	200	216	200	...	175	220
	4	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	120	...	125	140
IV.	1	384	432	600	300	360	280	456	280	...	250	300
	2	...	312	466	220	330	200	403	200	...	166	220
	3	...	192	267	160	280	120	264	180	...	125	140
V.	1	388	288	...	220	320	200	336	...	...	166	220
	2	...	240	...	160	260	120	288	...	...	125	140
	3	...	168	100	...	240	80	216	80	...	93	80
VI.	1	...	240	400	...	300	...	...	220	...	130	200
	2	...	192	267	...	320	...	...	180	...	150	220
VII.	1	...	312	334	...	320	...	408	180	...	212	220
	2	...	240	209	...	260	...	306	100	...	150	140
VIII.	1	...	346	200	...	280	...	386	100	...	166	140
	2	...	168	134	...	240	...	288	60	...	165	60

PARRY IN WET.												
II.	1	1080	1080	1200	1100	1200	1200	1080	1200	1000	1000	1200
III.	1	840	840	1060	800	1080	1000	720	1000	840	800	1200
	2	720	720	800	600	800	800	600	800	720	720	600
	3	...	432	600	480	800	600	288	600	600	625	600
	4	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	400	540	555	400
IV.	1	960	960	1200	1000	1100	1100	960	1100	960	950	1300
	2	840	840	1000	800	940	900	840	900	840	750	1000
	3	...	576	800	600	800	600	360	600	720	630	700
	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.	1	472	720	933	640	810	800	720	800	720	740	900
	2	432	600	733	480	800	600	600	600	600	650	600
	3	...	432	533	300	600	400	360	400	540	500	400
	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI.	1	690	600	933	...	400	800	...	800	750	735	1000
	2	480	480	733	...	800	600	...	600	600	650	700
	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII.	1	720	720	1000	...	800	600	840	840	840	800	900
	2	600	552	800	...	725	450	720	450	720	700	600
	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII.	1	480	552	800	...	725	450	720	450	720	725	600
	2	432	432	687	...	650	300	480	300	600	625	400

* 31st October 1867, No. 2,534.

all events for some long time to come, include the unwonted high prices of the late years given in the margin, or the result would be simply ruination to the ryot. The Salem series of years must therefore be taken.

Fusils.	Dry grain.		White paddy.			Average price of Jonna after making the 12 per cent. deduction for Merchant's profits	Do. of Korra do. 12 per cent. do.	Do. of Paddy do. 10 per cent. do
	Jonna.	Korra.	1st sort.	2nd sort.	Average.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1255	125	97	112	103	107	...	...	...
1256	111	83	105	98	101	...	...	...
1257	112	91	101	92	97	...	...	...
1258	102	89	94	84	89	...	...	...
1259	92	82	87	80	84	...	...	...
1260	95	75	84	81	83	...	...	...
1261	97	70	77	71	74	...	...	...
1262	105	68	80	74	77	...	...	...
1263	176	97	127	120	124	...	...	...
1264	163	103	139	128	134	...	...	...
1265	153	112	167	146	156	...	...	...
1266	124	92	119	108	114	...	...	...
1267	170	98	151	142	146	...	...	...
1268	189	121	187	169	178	...	...	...
1269	195	131	196	145	156	...	...	...
1270	223	152	201	174	187	...	...	...
1271	218	161	210	187	198	...	...	...
1272	225	156	224	199	211	...	...	...
1273	286	174	220	232	256	...	...	...
1274	277	230	252	227	239	...	...	...
Total...	3,268	2,265	2,993	2,729	2,811	...	...	...
Average price per garco...	163	114	145	136	140	139	100	126

Jonna, Rs.	163.		
Korra, „	114.		
Paddy, „	140.	{ 1st sort, Rs. 145 } { 2nd sort, „ 135 }	Average Rs. 140.

50. The same peculiarity observable with regard to the Pattikondah settlement price lists, may be also noted* in the present case. The quotations during the ryot's

selling months are for jonna and paddy, higher on the average than those for the entire year. It may be that the ryots can now hold on and wait for the best opportunity of selling their produce; or it may be that just at that period merchants are anxious to secure all they can, and are thus every now and then, obliged subsequently to sell at a lower rate, when timely rains give promise of a heavy crop for the next season. A third solution of the difficulty is that the price lists have been drawn up in a hurried and perfunctory manner without due regard to accuracy of detail.

51. Although the ryots quite acquiesce in the rate of deductions for merchant's profits, &c., and although alterations at similar rates have been accepted by the Board for Pattikondah, still I should be inclined to question the propriety of only ten per cent relief for paddy, and of the high rate of Rupees 126 thus resulting, were it not that there are two or three counterbalancing considerations which must not be lost sight of.

1st.—The deduction of $\frac{1}{4}$ in the grain values assigned to wet lands, on account of variations of season—Considering that the water supply, more especially from the spring channels is tolerably certain, and that there is an admitted element of “Nannakuni” or security of return in wet cultivation, this $\frac{1}{4}$ is no doubt a liberal concession.

2nd.—Mr. Cox's cultivation expenses for wet lands are certainly liberal as will be hereafter shewn.

3rd.—There is in the case of these talooks a very considerable area under inedible products, cotton and indigo—Therefore, in a favorable season the country is not as it were inundated with grain, every acre having produced its full contribution of food. Here the outturn of edible grains is restricted, and thus a steadiness in price may be looked for. When in the south, a good season occurs under both Cauvery, Coleroon, and Tank Irrigation, the ryots of Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Chellamburam and Mannargoody are in a bad plight, as the country is literally swamped with paddy, there being comparatively little else produced.

52. It will be seen from the accompanying statement that the rates of conversion which now result are higher than any yet assigned to any province.

Standard Crops.	Districts.									
	South Arcot.	Trichinopoly.	Gadsway.	Kistna, Masulipatam portion Delta re-placed.	Guntur portion.	Kurnool.	Salem.	Pattikondah.	Chingleput.	Nellore.
White paddy	72	67	72	80	100	110	100	120	105	107
Jonna	117	100	84	95	100	112	105	100	125	129
Korra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100

The prices per garce ruling during my tour last month are as follows:—

Jonna Rs. 182, korra Rs. 123; paddy Rs. 139, and the ryots' anticipations for next season in the event of a good harvest are thus: Jonna Rs. 145, korra Rs. 100, paddy Rs. 107; under this latter view of the case, jonna still exceeds the commutation rate; korra corresponds therewith exactly; and paddy falls nearly 18 per cent.

Cultivation expenses. 53.—The accompanying statement shews that the cultivation expenses as estimated for these talooks are higher than those calculated for

any other District or part of a District which has as yet come under Settlement.

Dry or wet.	Districts.	Value of bullock.			Value of agricultural implements.			Wages of servants.			Cost of seeds.			Price of labour.			Value of manure.			Grains for bullocks during the ploughing season.			Total.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Dry III-1.	Trichinopoly...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0	7
	South Arcot...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0	
	Guntur portion...	0	14	5	0	12	4	2	8	7	0	1	10	0	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0	
	Kurnool proper...	0	9	7	0	9	11	0	13	5	0	1	4	1	3	3	0	3	2	0	5	8	4	2	4
	Salem...	...	...	...	0	6	8	2	7	5	0	2	5	0	9	9	0	9	8	...	...	4	3	11	
	Pattikondah...	0	10	0	0	11	0	1	3	2	0	1	0	1	4	10	0	3	8	0	8	8	4	3	10
	Chingleput...	1	8	8	0	5	4	13	4	4	1	0	9	6	14	10	0	6	1	...	...	6	2	0	
Cuddapah...	0	11	1	0	6	11	1	4	9	0	2	1	1	6	6	0	9	1	0	7	4	4	15	9	
Wet IV-1.	Trichinopoly...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	0	
	South Arcot...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	0	
	Guntur portion...	1	10	8	1	9	9	4	2	8	1	7	2	4	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	12	10	0	
	Kurnool...	1	10	8	0	8	0	4	8	0	0	12	0	5	6	6	2	8	0	...	...	15	5	2	
	Salem...	...	...	...	0	13	2	5	6	5	0	11	3	1	5	6	0	14	0	...	...	9	2	4	
	Pattikondah...	2	8	0	0	13	6	4	8	0	0	12	0	5	10	7	2	0	0	...	...	16	4	1	
	Chingleput...	1	12	0	1	4	0	5	15	0	1	4	0	1	11	0	2	0	0	...	...	13	14	0	
Cuddapah...	3	0	0	0	12	0	5	0	0	1	0	6	6	0	0	2	8	0	...	...	18	4	0		

54.—It is quite correct that the cost of the bullocks for these talooks should be liberally estimated; for the ryots take great pride in their farming cattle, and practically fully admit the truth of the Proverb: “Much increase is by the strength of the Ox,” as they procure the finest they can meet with. Moreover there is no homebred stock, so purchases have to be made from Nellore and Guntur. The wages of servants and cost of seed must be higher than in Kurnool Proper, and Pattikondah owing to the higher commutation rate at which the ryots produce is converted, and which has to be similarly taken for these items to his credit. Although, as before stated, Mr. Cox's estimates for wet lands may be deemed, on the whole, liberal, still there is the universally acknowledged fact that the ryots of these talooks, and of the Cuddapah talook in particular are good farmers and undoubtedly do their duty by the land. I would certainly, therefore, not reduce Mr. Cox's approximates in any way. The allowance for manure in the Mussab and Lal lands is low, but the cause of this is fully explained by Mr. Morris

* “I would however notice that as far as my experience goes, it appears to me that to produce the same outturn 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 outturn 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 para 76 of his report on Kurnool Proper. The straw is cancelled as usual by the keep of the bullocks. This is no doubt a liberal view, as if the ryots' cattle really ate all the straw there would be none to meet the large demand from the non-agriculturalists, and from travelling cart-owners. Jonna straw fetches a good price, and the produce of an acre would more

than pay the assessment thereon. But, as straw is not ordered to be calculated as an asset, and as it is never contemplated to take the uttermost farthing from the ryot, this little advantage may be gladly given him. There is evidently something omitted in the final part of Mr. Cox's paragraph on cultivation expenses, as the meaning is not clear. Mr. Cox being on leave in England I cannot ask him to supply what is wanting.

Money rates.—55. In paras 116, 117, 126, 127, Mr. Cox enters upon the subject of the money rates which result from the adoption of his proposals when calculating the half net according to the authorised course. How this is done may be best illustrated by an abstract taken from Appendices N. and O. of Mr. Cox's report. The example given relates to irrigated "loamy regada" in a first group village.

Class	Sort	Outturn per acre in Madras Measures	Value of the outturn at Rs. 125 per Madras garce		Deduct 1/4 on account of agricultural risks		Remaining amount		Deduct cultivation expenses		Net value		Half net value		Rates proposed	
		Madras Measures	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A.
IV.	1	1,300	51	3 0	12	12 0	38	6 3	18	14 0	20	2 3	10	1 1	10	0 0
	2	1,000	39	6 0	9	13 6	29	8 6	13	8 0	16	0 6	8	0 3	8	0 0
	3	700	27	0 0	6	14 3	20	10 9	9	8 0	11	2 9	5	0 4	5	8 0

I may here point out that no change has been made in Mr. Cox's classification grain values, or commutation rate, in fact all his procedure has been ratified except as regards the grouping of dry villages which has been slightly modified. With this one modification the final rates proposed for these talooks and the areas both occupied and unoccupied falling under each gradation for both wet and dry stand thus:

Dry.										
Occupied.			Unoccupied.			Total.				
Rates.	Acres.	Percentage.	Assessment.	Acres.	Percentage.	Assessment.	Acres.	Percentage.	Assessment.	
5 0	891	0	1,955	3	0	15	394	0	1,970	
4 0	6,009	1	24,306	31	0	124	6,190	1	24,320	
3 0	34,842	7	1,04,326	262	1	786	35,104	7	1,05,312	
2 0	1,329	0	2,991	5	0	11	1,334	0	3,002	
1 0	75,580	16	1,51,172	358	1	1,116	76,144	15	1,52,288	
1 12	35,236	7	61,664	663	1	1,153	35,896	7	62,819	
1 3	22,534	5	33,876	318	1	477	22,902	4	34,353	
1 4	1,32,660	28	1,63,837	3,775	8	4,718	1,36,434	26	1,70,555	
1 0	33,652	7	33,659	957	2	957	34,609	6	34,609	
0 12	6,092	2	5,244	1,306	3	979	8,298	2	6,223	
0 0	88,063	19	41,031	15,922	32	7,545	1,03,152	20	51,576	
0 4	40,126	8	10,032	24,026	61	6,007	64,152	12	16,039	
Total...	4,77,569	100	6,39,376	46,930	100	23,890	5,24,559	100	6,63,266	
Wet.										
12 0	861	8	10,332	80	1	300	861	3	10,332	
10 0	3,735	14	37,350	125	4	1,125	3,765	13	37,650	
9 0	7,946	31	71,514	279	3	632	8,071	28	72,639	
8 0	1,533	6	12,234	79	3	632	1,612	6	12,896	
7 0	6,095	23	42,245	371	13	3,997	6,606	23	46,242	
6 0	2,450	9	14,359	101	3	606	2,581	9	15,436	
5 8	210	1	1,153	80	3	480	299	1	1,644	
5 0	1,728	7	8,640	736	24	3,680	2,464	8	12,320	
4 8	1,150	4	5,175	445	14	2,003	1,595	5	7,178	
3 0	103	1	493	217	7	651	383	1	1,149	
2 8	233	1	582	716	23	1,790	949	3	2,372	
Total...	26,077	100	2,04,026	9,109	100	15,273	29,186	100	2,19,908	
Deduction on account of Baran Wells			1,450	...	...	50	...	...	1,500	
Remainder...			2,03,185	...	...	15,223	...	...	2,18,408	
Total Dry and Wet 5,08,546			8,42,551	56,039	...	39,113	5,53,745	...	8,81,674	

56. Many Revenue Officers to whose opinion weight should be attached, would no doubt say that Rs. 4 for even the best regada lands was too high a rate for dry land, and more than could be justified when the ryots' welfare during bad seasons and years of low prices is taken into consideration. It may also be said that Mr. Pelly only advocated, and adopted Rs. 3 as the highest dry rate per acre in Bellary. Correspondence in this office likewise shows that Messrs. Master and Melville contemplated Rs. 2-12-0 as the maximum dry assessment per acre for these talooks. But as pointed out by Mr. Cox, this 4 rupees rate is the "natural result" of a higher commutation price; and in favor of the fairness of this result, it may be urged that Sir Thomas Munro's reduced rates, now being paid, are considerably higher. I annex a statement shewing the areas under the present rates above Rs. 3 as far as I could procure them.

Dry.							
Rate of assessment per acre.				Areas in each talook.			
From.		To.		Kotigundla.	Jumalanadugu.	Poddatur.	Cuddapah.
Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
3	0	3	15	7,062	3,908	2,362	2,722
4	0	4	15	2,556	1,608	1,219	1,264
5	0	5	15	1,424	178	445	216
6	0	6	15	31	...	256	19
7	0	7	15	...	...	166	7
8	0	8	15	...	...	30	...
9	0	9	15	...	...	4	...
10	0	10	15	...	...	...	1
Total...				11,013	5,694	4,482	4,229

An answer to some extent might be made to this argument, by replying that with Sir T. Munro's unduly high rates were also numerous unduly low ones which acted as a counterpoise, and which will now disappear under the recent classification. But when it is remembered that only a comparatively small extent, viz. one per cent. of the cultivated area, falls under this higher rate; that these best regada lands are as proverbial for their heavy crops as their owners are for their consequent prosperity; and that the special products of cotton and indigo render a good return to the cultivators of these soils, I do not think that the results arrived at by our Settlement procedure need modification in this respect. Mr. Bayley fixed this same rate of Rupees 4 for the best Regar in Kurnool in the year 1843, when yellow jonna sold for upwards of Rupees 100 less per garce than at this present time. It is true Mr. Bayley was then supposed to take half the gross produce, but although procedure and prices have since changed, the final result as regards the highest rate is the same in both cases. I have spoken of 4 rupees as the highest rate, as the grade of Rupees 5 is altogether exceptional, and only applies to a diminutive area comprising unusually rich lands in unusually rich villages, and which amounts to 84 per cent. of the cultivated and culturable acreage.

Proposal to charge uniform water-rate on dry assessment for wet lands.—57.

* Finally, with regard to the expediency of assessing all the lands under the tanks as dry lands, and charging such as are irrigated with a water-rate. The Board although the water-rate system is established in some parts of this Presidency, are opposed to it on principle. It disturbs the relation between assessment and profits; so that, it cannot even be imagined that the proportion is uniform; and it presses heavily on the worst description of soil, whilst it reduces the amount which Settlement data show, should be paid by the best land. The calculation by which the assessment is fixed rests upon the false hypothesis that the land is used to grow dry crops, and the result must therefore be utterly unreliable. In the present case the introduction of a water-rate on irrigated land now under occupation, would be most distasteful to the people, and would provoke resistance in the Courts. Vide Board's Procs., 17th Dec. 1870, No. 5175.

Velly, 800 miles away. Another anomaly is that 4 rupees per acre are charged on the rich old wet lands whose capabilities and high outturn have been acknowledged, one may say, for ages; whilst 6 rupees per acre are levied upon the new canal-irrigated fields whose capabilities, freedom from "sowd," and security of supply have yet to be proved. In Kurnool Proper the adoption of this idea caused a considerable loss in Revenue and there can, therefore, be no reason why the measure should be perpetrated in the present instance. The water-rate may be fairly enough levied upon lands newly irrigated by the canal, and it is no doubt the simplest plan, when it is remembered that the canal belongs to a separate body of shareholders; but what I would wish to prevent is the extension of this system to tracts of wet land which have, as I say, no more to do with the canal than those under the irrigation of the Tambrapurny in Tinnevely. Mr. Cox's arguments in paras 120-121 shew clearly enough how the water-rate overturns all the Settlement principles, and disregards the relation between assessment and profits; so, I need only add that the following expression of opinion by Mr. Randall when writing upon this subject as regards Nellore, applies with equal force to the talooks now under report.

"It cannot be expected that the increased taxation will be accepted contentedly by the bulk of the ryots, and therefore, I deem it to be a necessary and wise measure to give as little cause as possible for bad feeling, the interest of Government being very considerably involved as regards the future. Of the two measures proposed the latter or consolidated assessment will, I think, be more acceptable to the people and engender less general dissatisfaction than the former* measure, though the actual increase under the former is less." Mr. Randall's report dated 15th December 1870, No. 517-208, para 152.

Money-rates for wet lands.—58. In wet lands the highest rate is Rs. 12. This is the sum fixed by Mr. Pelly for Bellary the adjoining District, and which Mr. Wedderburn who had had long experience in Cuddapah considered* the fair maximum rate for the first crop on wet lands in the tract of country we are dealing with. Mr. Bayley took 10 rupees as his maximum for Kurnool; but then paddy was more than one-third cheaper than at present. I must also point out that this rate of Rs. 12 falls only on a small area, viz. acres 561, consisting of exceptionally rich and favored fields, so that, as stated by the Deputy Director "Rs. 10 is virtually the highest wet rate."

The statement attached to para 117 of Mr. Cox's report shews that the old wet rates ranged as high as Rs. 37 per acre.

The rate of Rs. 10 includes the best loamy Regar soils which are the most productive of the series under irrigation, and which are no doubt valuable property;

Fortunately the propriety of charging, as formerly, wet rates on wet land according to its productive power is now pretty universally admitted; and the Board's recently expressed views* upon this subject as regards the Chingleput District shew that they are opposed to the separate water-rate system. It is true that in Kurnool Proper, owing to the new works, a separate water-rate has been universally charged on wet lands; and thus a village which is not, and never can be, affected by the project is brought under a fallacious system merely because the new canal happens to pass through a corner of the talook. The principle might just as fairly be applied to a village in Tinne-

but still the assessment now proposed is higher than that affixed to similar lands in any other District recently dealt with as shewn below.

* Second class, as there is no tank irrigation in the first group. The dry assessment plus water-rate in the ancient villages will be Rs. 7.

† This was the consolidated assessment proposed. Sanctioned rate including water-cess is 6½ Rs.

	RS.	A.	P.
Salem ..	...	9	8 0
Guntur...	...	6	8 0
Nellore ...	...	8	0 0
Chingleput ..	...	7	0 0
Kurnool ...	...	7	0 0
Pattikondah ..	...	7	0 0
Trichinopoly ..	...	7	0 0

The highest wet rates per acre for South and North Arcot under the revised schemes are now Rs. 8-14-11 and 7-9-0 respectively.

This 10 rupee gradation might be deemed excessive by many Revenue officers of

RATE OF ASSESSMENT PER ACRE.				Koilguntla.
From.		To.		
Rs.	As.	Rs.	A.	Acres.
12	0	14	10	444
15	5	17	8	327
18	9	32	0	121
Total...				892

the present day, although those of past times thought otherwise. For instance a glance at Sir Thomas Munro's reduced wet rates for Koilguntla shew that in this talook there are 892 acres ranging between 12 and 32 Rupees with only about 25 acres of waste out of the whole area thus assessed. Under one view of the case, these former fiscal adminis-

trators were wiser than their successors for, with the system of high wet rates, repairs and improvements to irrigation works could be carried out with the certainty of their yielding a good return on the capital sunk; but now in some of our lightly assessed wet tracts, the present high prices of labor and materials render it by no means easy to find a work of improvement that will pay; or to repair tanks under the Government Orders regarding the proportion of outlay to assessment. There is however one argument which must not be passed over when considering the fairness of Mr. Cox's rates. The tables attached to para 131 shew that by putting on a water-rate of 4 Rupees to the present wet lands, there is a loss of Rs. 28,850 when compared with the present revenue; that Mr. Cox's scheme gives an increase of Rs. 17,703; and that a 6 rupee water-rate produces a gain of Rs. 23,304. It is hardly probable when the Irrigation canal lands pay 6 rupees, that the old lands would be let off with 4 rupees supposing the water-rate system were introduced. In fact, further on, Mr. Cox says "The sacrifice that would result from the adoption of a 4 rupee water-rate is, I think, quite unwarranted, and if the consolidated wet rates are condemned, I would rather advocate the 6 rupee water-rate, as water is very valuable in this District." If then a universal rate of 6 rupees yielding an increase of Rupees 23,304 over the present assessment could, as shewn above, be arbitrarily fixed upon all wet lands without any regard to their respective capabilities; it is self-evident that the consolidated system, which, as now proposed, yields an increase of only 17,703 Rupees, and which fully recognizes the relation between profits and outturn, could be introduced with far greater equity and confidence. I may finally add in connection with this subject that Mr. Cox's highest rate of Rupees 12 coincides exactly with the modification made by Government in para 8 of their Proceedings dated 9th November 1870, No. 1737, when authority was granted for "all existing wet rates in excess of Rupees 12 being reduced to that amount." After having thought over the matter carefully, and consulted with those whose local knowledge entitles their opinion to much respect, I cannot but consider that Mr. Cox's Settlement of the wet lands may be allowed to hold good, with some slight modifications in the classification hereafter to be spoken of.

Financial results.—59. The following table* shews at a glance the financial aspect of the present question. From this synopsis can be gathered the number of villages, the area, and the assessment of each group in each talook as proposed by Mr. Cox and as amended by my slight modification in the classing of the dry villages. The increase and its percentage under each scheme as compared with the present revenue is likewise given.

* For fuller details Vide appendices B. Nos. 1 to 4 Dry. C. Nos. 1 to 4 Wet.

Taluk	Grave	As per Revenue Account						As per new Settlement				Comparison of Columns				
		As per Mr. Cox's Grouping			As per Ag. Director's Grouping			As per Mr. Cox's report		As per Ag. Director's revision		Columns 5 and 10		Columns 8 and 12		Columns 10 & 12
		No. of Villages	Extent	Assessment	No. of Villages	Extent	Assessment	Extent	Assessment	Extent	Assessment	Difference	Percentage	Difference	Percentage	
Kolligutla	1st Group	8	15,000	28,028	12	22,979	45,088	15,521	35,056	23,465	58,253	9,428	33	13,167	29	66
	2nd Group	48	70,223	1,09,435	46	68,098	97,259	73,908	1,12,736	70,650	1,04,340	4,268	4	7,081	7	7
	3rd Group	38	43,153	97,322	26	27,675	29,045	42,334	16,231	37,753	40,092	7,395	20	7,079	25	10
	Total	84	1,28,752	1,74,992	84	1,28,752	1,74,992	1,31,863	1,95,513	1,31,863	2,02,619	21,121	12	28,227	16	3
Jumalamadugu	1st Group	8	19,000	19,304	10	15,996	23,139	12,981	28,250	15,147	33,071	8,946	46	9,982	43	17
	2nd Group	45	57,455	80,474	51	64,824	90,015	57,773	89,188	65,546	98,090	8,614	11	8,675	10	11
	3rd Group	63	51,989	41,823	49	41,464	28,347	31,862	41,806	41,423	31,391	17	7	3,014	11	25
	Total	106	1,28,444	1,41,701	106	1,21,524	1,41,701	1,02,116	1,59,244	1,22,116	1,63,552	17,543	12	21,651	16	3
Poddatur	1st Group	11	22,000	42,412	14	28,281	53,341	22,539	47,823	27,089	59,888	3,411	13	6,538	12	23
	2nd Group	52	75,932	93,410	49	72,855	82,481	77,549	93,621	72,059	85,681	211	...	2,660	3	9
	3rd Group	63	1,00,836	1,35,822	63	1,00,636	1,35,822	1,00,088	1,41,444	1,00,088	1,44,970	5,622	4	9,148	7	2
	Total	124	1,29,462	1,71,644	124	1,23,462	1,71,644	1,22,502	1,82,648	1,22,502	1,86,548	10,451	9	12,238	11	2
Gudlapudi	1st Group	39	55,105	1,01,254	48	73,601	1,32,478	58,130	1,21,756	73,300	1,61,870	28,532	23	29,394	42	30
	2nd Group	224	2,87,154	3,63,517	234	3,01,016	3,32,078	2,89,429	3,85,335	3,04,326	3,40,219	22,018	6	28,135	8	1
	3rd Group	114	1,29,115	1,03,844	95	99,787	73,598	1,30,010	1,12,828	99,953	87,248	9,187	9	13,795	12	22
	Total	377	1,74,374	5,68,112	377	4,74,374	5,68,112	4,77,569	6,32,549	4,77,569	6,39,376	54,737	10	71,264	13	3
Total		377	1,74,374	5,68,112	377	4,74,374	5,68,112	4,77,569	6,32,549	4,77,569	6,39,376	54,737	10	71,264	13	3

Taluk	Grave	As per Revenue Account						As per new Settlement				Comparison of Columns				
		As per Mr. Cox's Grouping			As per Ag. Director's Grouping			As per Mr. Cox's report		As per Ag. Director's revision		Columns 5 and 10		Columns 8 and 12		Columns 10 & 12
		No. of Villages	Extent	Assessment	No. of Villages	Extent	Assessment	Extent	Assessment	Extent	Assessment	Difference	Percentage	Difference	Percentage	
Kolligutla	1st Group	13	2,072	17,138	...	...	...	2,185	18,622	...	...	1,434	8	...	...	...
	2nd Group	21	753	4,609	...	...	...	807	6,204	...	...	1,595	35	...	...	...
	3rd Group	34	2,825	21,797	...	...	...	2,992	24,826	...	...	3,029	14	...	...	...
	Total	68	5,650	43,544	...	...	...	5,984	49,652	...	...	6,058	18	...	...	...
Jumalamadugu	1st Group	4	783	7,969	...	...	...	759	6,945	...	...	1,681	3	...	...	...
	2nd Group	39	9,530	25,010	...	...	...	9,571	26,902	...	...	1,892	8	...	...	...
	3rd Group	43	4,398	32,979	...	...	...	4,330	33,847	...	...	868	3	...	...	...
	Total	86	15,711	65,958	...	...	...	15,664	67,704	...	...	1,641	3	...	...	...
Poddatur	1st Group	9	1,860	14,777	...	...	...	1,810	14,872	...	...	95	1	...	...	...
	2nd Group	22	3,355	19,460	...	...	...	3,388	25,570	...	...	6,110	31	...	...	...
	3rd Group	31	5,203	34,287	...	...	...	5,198	40,442	...	...	6,205	18	...	...	...
	Total	62	10,418	68,524	...	...	...	10,406	80,884	...	...	13,413	13	...	...	...
Gudlapudi	1st Group	14	3,971	30,704	...	...	...	4,075	32,385	...	...	1,681	3	...	...	...
	2nd Group	53	10,106	63,765	...	...	...	9,482	71,683	...	...	5,920	9	...	...	...
	3rd Group	97	14,077	96,459	...	...	...	13,557	1,04,070	...	...	7,601	7	...	...	...
	Total	164	28,154	1,90,928	...	...	...	27,114	2,08,743	...	...	15,518	13	...	...	...
Total	1st Group	40	8,556	70,938	...	...	...	8,829	72,829	...	...	2,138	3	...	...	...
	2nd Group	165	17,741	1,14,944	...	...	...	17,248	1,30,862	...	...	15,518	13	...	...	...
	3rd Group	205	26,400	1,85,482	...	...	...	26,077	2,03,185	...	...	17,703	10	...	...	...
	Total	310	52,697	3,71,364	...	...	...	52,154	4,07,076	...	...	35,369	10	...	...	...
Grand Total		310	52,697	3,71,364	...	...	...	52,154	4,07,076	...	...	35,369	10	...	...	...

It will be observed that my proposals furnish an increase of Rs. 16,527* in the dry assessment over those of the Deputy Director; also that the enhancement above the revenue of the year of comparison, amounts by the scheme now submitted by me to Rs. 71,264 in dry, and Rs. 17,703 in wet, making in all Rs. 88,967 or an increase of 12 per cent. I must, however, point out that from the revenue of the year of comparison, has been deducted the sum of Rs. 35,183, being the amount of assessment last year, remitted on the old well lands; so that, if this recent alleviation be not taken into account the present enhancement amounts to Rs. 53,784, or 7 per cent. As far as Settlement matters are concerned it would have been better if these concessions could have been postponed for a short time longer, and have been granted simultaneously with the introduction of the Settlement, thereby affording to the ryots some consolation and some equivalent for the enhancement of assessment which has to be made. As matters now stands the Settlement will appear to the ryots a harsher measure than it would have done had this opportunity of alleviation still existed. The area of classified land both occupied and unoccupied falling under each money rate in each talook and the assessment thereon are shewn in the annexed table :—

PRY.																													
KODURUVA						JAMULAKANDU						PODABATUR						CUDDAH						TOTAL.					
Taluk.		Assessment.		Percentage.		Acres.		Assessment.		Percentage.		Acres.		Assessment.		Percentage.		Acres.		Assessment.		Percentage.		Acres.		Assessment.			
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
5	0	82	410	2	5	365	9	...	45	250	...	1,150	394	...	1,970	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	0	2,400	9,600	2	5	4,373	1,638	...	6,332	974	...	3,916	6,180	...	24,520	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	0	12,076	41,028	10	19	26,382	10,840	10	39,520	1,794	1	5,822	85,104	7	1,02,812	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	0	27,145	2,438	19	8	...	12,275	...	...	167	...	375	1,634	...	3,002	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	0	10,429	54,240	8	14	47,383	15,924	14	35,817	12,853	...	25,768	76,144	17	1,32,588	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	8	12,304	18,211	6	10	1,111	1,456	...	2,185	4,916	3	5,400	35,896	7	83,853	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	4	29,226	33,245	22	33	3,175	3,633	31	43,422	43,100	23	53,950	1,36,444	25	1,70,556	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0	12	547	13,344	9	15	1,805	2,203	...	2,176	7,266	5	7,206	8,298	2	3,709	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0	8	15,078	7,329	11	17	12,831	23,020	21	11,520	43,023	23	21,046	1,03,153	20	51,165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0	4	10,093	2,574	9	13	4,335	9,923	8	2,432	37,714	19	6,920	54,152	12	16,165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		1,35,256	2,03,560	100	100	1,62,545	1,12,184	100	1,52,358	1,47,142	100	1,58,325	5,34,539	100	6,61,366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PRY.																													
2	0	431	5,172	18	4	2,117	25	...	312	195	1	2,372	861	3	10,332	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	0	387	3,570	18	12	5,870	679	...	6,700	2,114	14	21,120	3,765	13	37,550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0	0	786	7,074	23	26	11,385	1,759	31	15,581	4,261	26	38,349	8,071	28	72,632	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	0	2,434	2,434	10	10	3,850	424	8	3,392	460	22	3,290	1,612	16	12,896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	0	707	4,943	23	22	7,714	1,339	25	9,793	8,398	22	23,786	6,606	23	46,242	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	0	109	654	4	4	1,350	399	7	2,384	1,833	11	11,115	2,551	9	15,486	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	8	44	242	1	...	115	118	2	649	116	1	638	399	1	1,644	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	0	241	1,205	8	9	2,165	602	11	3,010	1,188	8	5,940	2,464	8	12,320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	8	21	94	...	6	1,180	149	3	671	1,174	8	5,283	1,595	5	7,178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	0	22	174	...	...	65	73	1	210	230	1	690	383	1	1,149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	8	6	15	...	...	935	14	...	35	555	4	1,397	949	3	9,372	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		3,093	25,373	100	100	37,076	5,642	100	43,036	15,483	100	1,13,863	29,186	100	2,19,908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deductions on account of Doruvu		...	392	...	...	406	...	...	...	...	...	702	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remainder		...	25,481	...	...	36,870	...	...	49,096	...	...	1,13,161	...	...	2,18,408	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Dry		...	2,31,041	...	...	2,03,263	1,17,776	...	1,95,384	1,62,625	...	2,51,986	5,53,745	...	8,81,674	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Wet		1,39,379	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Incidence as regards dry lands.—61. The average demand as now proposed is Rs. 1-5-5 for *Dry* lands; and the Appendices to Mr. Cox's report giving the present and future dry assessment will shew that as advocated by that officer, some modifications in special instances, may be necessary, where the incidence of the new assessment exhibits a very remarkable augmentation. Although 13 per cent. may appear a large enhancement to the assessment of these lands, it is known that in this area are comprised some of the finest tracts in the Presidency, and that the augmentation is owing, in a great degree, to the inadequacy and irregularity of the old rates. Mr. Wedderburn when writing to the Board upon this subject says "I have seen two adjacent fields of equal quality, one rated at 100 per cent. higher than the other; and both growing the same crop," and examples of this kind are common enough. The average per acre of Rs. 1-5-5 will be found from a reference to the table in para 134 of Mr. Cox's report to be lower than that of the Kistna and Godavery; and of North and South Arcot; the same is Madura, and higher than Nellore.

Incidence as regards wet lands.—It will be observed from the statement attached to para 59 that the increase the wet assessment amounts to 17,703 or 10 per cent. enhancement, of which Rs. 2,185 falls upon the *first* and Rs. 15,518 upon the *second* group of villages respectively, thus making the total average of the assessment Rs. 7-12-7 per acre.

This average is higher than that of any other District* in the Presidency except Tinnevely, the revenue revision of which Province is now before Government. This high average is, however, as Mr. Cox states "the natural result of taking a higher rate of commutation." It may be said these rates must be liberal enough when people have been paying Rs. 26 and upwards per acre for years and years without grumbling; but as I have already mentioned in the case of dry lands it must be remembered that we have now deprived the ryots of the unduly light assessments which enabled them to bear the inordinately heavy ones, and have likewise added on 10 per cent to the gross demand, thus making a comparatively high average rate of assessment per acre.

When speaking of the classification of soils, I mentioned that the result was by no means too lenient, and from personal observation I found that it will be necessary to modify the allotment of "sorts" in special cases. For instance in one village, Camalapur, I found that there was more land under Class 4 Sort 1 than should be properly placed there. The usual latitude must therefore as requested by Mr. Cox be granted to the Settlement Officer. The results of the present Settlement tally almost to a nicety with the arrangements which Mr. Wedderburn proposed for the District, and which he thus advocated in his letter to the Board dated 19th March 1863 "Rupees 12 as a maximum, and Rs. 3 as a minimum of wet assessment with ten rates varying by one Rupee, the average being 7½ Rupees, is a fair wet assessment." In the present case, the maximum is 12 Rs. and the minimum 2½ Rs. the rates are 11, varying by 1 rupee in the higher, and ½ rupee in the lower gradations, and the average is Rs. 7-12-7. This latter item is apparently higher than Mr. Wedderburn's, but when it is remembered he was speaking of the entire District comprising the poor wet lands of Kadri, Royachoty and the other two sub-division talooks, whereas the present average relates only to superior lands and superior

talooks, it cannot certainly be said that the present mean rate is higher than that contemplated by the Collector.

Second Crop Assessment.—63. In para 140 the Deputy Director shows the second crop assessment to be Rupees 20,545 for the year of comparison, and I am glad to say that when speaking with the ryots they expressed themselves willing to take advantage of the offer to compound for the second crop at $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ of the first. This not only alleviates the burden on the ryot, but also secures the Government revenue; as the recent example of Trichinopoly demonstrates clearly enough that when the second crop cess is a distinct demand, a goodly portion thereof never reaches the State coffers.

Waste lands.—64. Although an enormous area stands in the old paimaish accounts as "assessed waste*," there are included in this extent River beds, Hills, Jungle streams, and other tracts which never can come under the plough, and thus as shewn by Mr. Cox in para 141 the total culturable waste marked out for subsequent occupation in the 4 talooks is only 46,990 acres in dry, and 3,109 in wet. There is consequently but little increase in revenue to be looked for from extended cultivation, as a considerable portion of even this demarcated waste will be found to be rocky, distant from the village, and "Tsouda." Neither could I learn that there was any appreciable return to be looked for from the reduction of assessment bringing to account lands now waste owing to the prohibitory rates thereon. The Kurmanis of Jumalamadugu and Koilguntla were particularly strong upon this point, and their statements were to the following effect.

"There is, so to speak, no land out of cultivation owing to high assessment. The present waste is chiefly "Nalaick" (unfit for tillage); not even increase of population would bring much increase of revenue therefrom. What is let off in wet must be deemed gone for ever; and we cannot expect the money gained by those ryots whose high wet rates are now reduced will find its way to the poor unprofitable waste red lands at 4 annas the acre."

There is much for every Settlement, and indeed for every Revenue officer to think over in that last sentence.

Extra Cesses.—65. The case of these talooks is similar to that of every new Settlement just now introduced. The ryots have, one may say, all at once to bear the burden of an increase upon the old land revenue and of new demands under the new name of "cesses," the latter being just as much a charge upon the grain produce as the former. In the present instance, the cesses now paid add on 12½ per cent. to the revenue of the year of comparison when they were as yet unknown; and will thus with the increase of 12 per cent. now made in the land revenue proper, raise the ryots assessment 24½ per cent. above what they paid in fasly 1273 the year upon which our calculations are based. There is one small set off against this augmentation, viz., the grain fees now paid to Kurmanis which amount to about 3 per cent. of the puttah beriz or rent-roll, and which will in future be discontinued. I have given the cesses at 12½ per cent. as I conclude the Village Service Act will be introduced concurrently with the Settlement, as in other Districts; and there is

* Vide table appended to para 134 of Mr. Cox's report.

* In Jumalamadugu for example, the assessed waste by the paimaish is 73,628 acres assessed at Rupees 30,729.

every reason to expect the new system will work as well in the three Cuddapah talooks as it does in Koilguntla, into which it was introduced together with the other talooks of Kurnool in the year 1869.

Introduction of the new Settlement.—66. The survey areas will no doubt be introduced into these four talooks before final orders are passed upon these papers, so that our task of bringing the new Settlement into operation will be much lightened, by the survey areas and field numbers appearing in the revenue accounts all ready for the reception of their appropriate new rates of assessment.

Concluding remarks.—67. The letters from the Collectors of Cuddapah and Kurnool containing their remarks upon the proposed Settlement have not as yet been received, and cannot therefore, as was intended, accompany this Report in the usual manner. I am sorry that the Appendices P. 1, 2, 3 4, Q. 1, 2, 3, 4 and R. 1, 2, 3, 4 of Mr. Cox's Report which shew the comparison between the old and new assessment in each Class and Sort of soil have not as yet been furnished. As soon as they come to hand they will be sent to the Press and submitted to the Board. The death of Mr. Cox's experienced Sheristadar, Sunker Rau, during the preparation of the original Report must have greatly impeded its completion, and increased the demand upon Mr. Cox's time and attention, but it will be seen that the paper has been prepared with that officer's wonted care and patience. Mr. Horsley was kind enough to allow his Deputy Collector, Sudarsana Rau, to accompany me on my tour through the three talooks of Cuddapah, and it gives me much pleasure to record that he afforded me most ready aid, and furnished me with much valuable information.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) GEO. BANBURY,

Acting Director of Revenue Settlement.

APPENDIX A.

A Report upon the Geological features of the Koilguntla talook in Kurnool, and of the Jamalamadugu, Poddatur, and Cuddapah talooks in Cuddapah, drawn up by Mr. William King, of the Geological Survey.

In the talooks of Cuddapah, Poddatur, and Jamalamadugu of the Cuddapah District, and that of Koilguntla in the Kurnool District, the rocks are principally limestones, quartzites, clay-slates, and some others of old volcanic origin.

These rocks have all been classed together as two great groups called the Cuddapah and Kurnool formations, and details and accounts of these rocks are to be found in the record,* and in the Memoirs † of the Geological Survey of India.

The various numbers of these formations have all been more or less altered or metamorphosed: in fact, we may consider them generally as a sub-metamorphic series. The sand-stones were vitrified and are now quartzites; the limestones were rendered more or less crystalline; possibly became permeated with magnesia (not on this account to be confounded with the magnesia limestone of the Permian system of European Geologists), and are often highly serpentinous in their constitution, while the clays and shales were altered into clay-slates and partly porcellanized.

The extremely powerful weathering influences of the climate have again in many cases, and over considerable areas re-altered the rocks to almost what they originally were. Some of the most homogeneous and vitrified quartzites are on weathered surfaces, the coarsest conglomerates and pebble beds, or simple sand-stones.

The limestones are as often sub-earthly, and the porcellanic shales quite soft again. No fossils of any kind have been found in the Cuddapah or Kurnool Rocks. It is perhaps hardly worth mentioning that the beautiful and often strangely imitative dendritic crystallizations on surfaces of the limestones of oxide of magnesia are not fossils at all.

The geological age of the two formations is not yet well made out. They seem to be, in part, of the same age as the Vindhyan formation of our Indian classification, and this is certainly vastly older than the carboniferous system of England. Among themselves the "Kurnools" are the younger, for they lie on the up-turned edges of the much older "Cuddapahs."

In the Jamalamadugu talook, there is, for the greater part of its area, a low hilly region, as in the Gundlucottah and Nazoom Hills, and this is made up of quartzites (altered sand-stones) of various kinds, which are occasionally ferruginous in their constitution.

The remainder of the talook is low country, and consists, under the superficial deposits of grey limestones, &c., of the low country, and blue sub-crystalline limestones, and some purple calcareous shales, all of which in their turn cover up the quartzites of the hills as they sink down underneath the low country.

From the ferruginous and other sand-stones of the hills, there is produced a red or brown sandy soil which covers small areas of ground on the Gundlucottah H. and possibly a few patches of this soil lie along the edges of the Nazoom ridge.

The flat country is mainly covered with cotton soil, out of which the blue and grey limestone beds show at intervals.

The limestones and shales with the covering of cotton soil extend eastward into the Poddatur talook right across the valley of the Khoondair to the bases of the Nullamallays, and southwards into the Cuddapah area.

The Nullamallays are again made up of quartzites, from which there is the red sandy soil of that side of the valley; as to the north of Dhoor, and in the bay west of that village.

The same red soil shows very strongly further south in a north and south belt opposite Cazeppett, and around Poospagerry Hill which is, as it were, an island of quartzites in the surrounding flat country. There is another of these quartzite islands in the Khoond Valley, viz., at Gotaloor some four miles west of Chagalmurri, likewise surrounded, for some short distance, by patches of the red sandy and ferruginous soil.

Red soil. Cotton soil is most extensively spread out in this talook.

Cotton soil. In addition, there are wide-spreads of rich somewhat loamy soils, brown sandy and clayey, more particularly along the immediate channels of the Khandair and its Chagalmurri tributary. A fine extent of these soils covers the promontary between the confluence of the Pennair and Khoondair.

Alluvial deposits. Another red soil also occurs in this talook, but principally near the Khoondair; as at its junction with the Chagalmurri stream or in the neighbourhood of Arracutta Vainla, or again over the ground between Dhoor, Chintacoonta, and the Khoond.

Shaly soil. This reddish purple, sometimes chocolate colored soil, is derived from the disintegration of the purple calcareous shales so commonly appearing at the surface in the parts of the country mentioned.

Its origin. At numerous localities in this talook, the under-lying limestones and purple shales come to the surface, the limestone beds often lying in the most irregular and tumbled manner. The shales are the uppermost of the rock deposits and lie on, or gradually shade down by flags, &c., into the limestones.

Mode of occurrence of the shales, &c. The Cuddapah talook likewise exhibits the same kinds of rocks with, however, the addition of a further series in its western area, consisting of slaty beds with flows of trap, ash-beds, and some bands of limestone.

Cuddapah Talook. Cuddapah plain has its superficial deposits underneath, which are first the red purple, (sometimes cleared or slated) calcareous shales which are turned out of nearly all the wells on the plain. From thirty to forty feet of these are lying on the grey, sub-earthly limestones, which crop up to-day in the villages some few miles to the west and south-west of the town, and in the Pennair; while beneath these again are other buff and pale colored shales, and lowest of this the Kurnool series, a thick sub-group of somewhat more crystalline limestones than those underneath the purple shales.

Succession of Rock Series. Still lower than these Kurnool Rocks is the much older Cuddapah series, some of the quartzites, shales, and slates, of which rise up from underneath the Cuddapah plain in the Goolcheroo, Polleonda, and Bankrapett Peak Ranges.

The Cuddapah beds show in the hills. Red sandy soils and broad accumulations of the coarsest shingle and debris of quartzite are the result of the disintegration of the rocks in these hill ranges, and these are deposited along the bases of the hills.

Lands. The "Cuddapah talook, as far as it is enclosed between the Pennair and Paupugnee, is mainly spread over with brown alluvial soils, having occasionally a good deal of kunkur spread through them."

Alluvial deposits. Beyond the Paupugnee, cotton soil begins to show with the other superficial deposits, and stretches far over the country traversed by the line of Railway up to and a short distance beyond Chillumoor. Further on, in this direction, are the brown and red sandy soils of Chintacoonta, and the country on the other side of the water-shed towards the Chitterawatty.

Cotton Soil. To the south-west of the Bellary road, as it runs past Yerraguntla, &c., there is a broken country of hills made up of various series of quartzites, limestones, slates, shales, ash-beds, and flows of trap, giving various soils around the bases of these hills. Beyond these elevations or in the Valley of the Mogamoorair and towards Pedlavendiah there is a wide stretch of cotton soil with occasional low ridges of trap, or quartzites running parallel with the Pedlavendiah ridges.

Similar Rocks. The Koudgunda talook, generally a flat country, except towards the Bellary District, shows frequent outcrops of the limestone and calcareous shale series with quartzites (not of the same age as those already detailed, which are of the Cuddapah series, but newer and of the Kurnool formation) capping the extensive plateau range above Owa, and the peculiar flat-topped hills to the W. S. W.

The talook is most extensively covered with cotton soil, which is ever found covering the flat tops of some of the hills. Along the western and south-western edges; however the cotton soil thins out, the bare limestone being often left exposed over large areas. It is also absent down the immediate Valleys of the Khoond and its tributaries, the Sooroo and Owk rivers, when brown sandy alluvial soils come in, varied by patches of red-sand soil or of the reddish purple variety from the shales in the bed of the Khoond. To the eastward of this river there is again a great area of cotton soil with here and there patches of red ferruginous picolitic and red purple shaly soil.

Soils. All these soils vary much in thickness, though the proper alluvial deposits and cotton soils only attain any good depth. The cotton soil is often seen to be fifteen to twenty feet thick, and must often be very much beyond this thickness.

Thickness of Soil. From the foregoing sketch, it will be seen that there are about four kinds of soil deposits distributed over the country, cotton soil occurring to greatest extent; alluvial deposits coming next in importance; while there are the red and brown sandy soil, and that derived from the calcareous shales.

General Consideration on the Soils. This last soil is, I believe, the least productive, and fortunately it is not very largely developed. I do not remember having noted that crops grow luxuriantly on it. As far as I remember the cholam or jowari crops to the south of Nundial (Kurnool District), where this soil is strong, were never so good as on the other land. It is generally thinly covered with poor and low jungle, and is not much grass-grown. The water of the streams flowing over it, and the red purple shales are nearly always brackish and apparently charged with "Reh." Note the barren stream valley between Chintacoontah (Dhoor) and the Khoond and its water.

The red sandy soil lying along the bases of the Nullamallays and the other quartzites hill ranges, is more or less ferruginous. It is in constitution somewhat like the generality of red soils in Southern India, only that they are mostly derived from gneiss. It is a much better soil than that just described, though it is a dry one; but as soon as the rains begin it becomes green with vegetation. The jungle growing on it is luxuriant, while trees thrive splendidly.

Red Sandy Soil much better. Of far greater importance and extent than either of the foregoing are the alluvial soils, or those which have manifestly been deposited in or by water of rivers, lakes, and backwaters. These deposits in the country under consideration are of two kinds: a brown loamy soil, and a lighter colored, heavier, and more calcareous clay which might be called a sub-soil. The latter, which is the older of the two, is most probably of marine or estuarine origin, while the newer is fluvial and lacustrine. The brown loamy soil appears to be the best in the District for general crops; and this may be seen more especially around Cuddapah, where cultivation of which class is carried on by the farmers.

Alluvial Soils proper. The heavier under-clay or sub-soil, or older alluvium, is too calcareous to be of great value as a soil, though the plan which I have often seen adopted in the Ceded Districts of taking brown loam from any locality where the deposit is thick and spreading it out on the heavier clay, can be adopted.

Brown Loam. The soils now described can with more or less precision be traced to some definite rock source, as the red soils, from the quartzites and shales of the hilly country, or the shaly soil from the rocks which they are generally found lying on; and the alluvial deposits have as certainly now brought down from regions adjacent to the rivers now flowing through them.

Older Clay. It is very different, however, as regards the origin of cotton soil which is as yet hidden in the mists of conjecture. A great many observers have attributed its formation to the wear and tear of trap rocks, while there are a few who consider that it is mainly the result of ancient swamp and fresh growth. Long ago Captain Newbold was led to take a somewhat similar view to this last, and endeavours to account for its formation by supposing "that it is an aqueous deposit from waters that covered its surface to a vast extent;" and then adds, "but it would be as difficult to point out at the present day the sources whence it derived the vegetable matter to which, in great measure, it owes its carbonaceous color, and the rocks, from the ruins of which its remaining components were washed, as to indicate the locality of the continent from the vast debris of which the Wealdon beds were formed, and by the drainage of which a great river was supplied."

Not so with Rogers.

Two Views.

Regular seems to be a wonderfully fertile soil, but I question whether the darkest variety is always the best. It is possible that by dressing it with lumpy debris the soil could be improved. Though we all know that cotton and other crops have been grown on these cotton soil plains for fabulous periods of time without any apparent detriment to the soil. This does not prove that by higher cultivation and manuring, better crops might not be obtained. The present fertility is undoubtedly due to the composition of the soil, its depth, and possibly to the fact of its retaining moisture for long time at no great depth from the surface. I think it is found that even in the driest seasons the soil is found to be charged with some moisture at little depth.

RECOVERED SETTLEMENT OBTAINED,
ON CIRCUIT, PALM-BAY,
—23rd September 1874.

ABSTRACT.

Rate per Acre.	OCCUPIED.		UNOCCUPIED.		TOTAL.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
RS. A.	Acres.	RS.	Acres.	RS.	Acres.	RS.
5 0	82	410	...	...	82	410
4 0	2,384	9,536	16	64	2,400	9,600
3 0	13,570	40,710	106	318	13,676	41,028
2 4	1,106	2,489	4	9	1,110	2,498
2 0	27,056	54,112	89	178	27,145	54,290
1 12	10,316	18,053	113	198	10,429	18,251
1 8	12,178	18,267	126	189	12,304	18,456
1 4	28,956	36,195	280	350	29,236	36,545
1 0	13,557	13,557	327	327	13,884	13,884
0 12	594	446	53	39	647	485
0 8	13,312	6,656	1,766	883	15,078	7,539
0 4	8,752	2,188	1,543	386	10,295	2,574
Total ...	1,31,863	2,02,619	4,423	2,941	1,36,286	2,05,560

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
ON CIRCUIT, PALMANATH,
30th September 1871.

(Signed) G. BANBURY,
Acting Director of Revenue Settlement.

APPENDIX B. No. 2.

Statement showing the Financial results of the new Settlement for the Government Dry Lands of the Jamalamadugu talook, Oudupah District.

1st Class.										2nd Class.										3rd Class.										Total.					
Class and Sort.		Occupied.		Unoccupied.		Total.		Rate per Acre.		Occupied.		Unoccupied.		Total.		Rate per Acre.		Occupied.		Unoccupied.		Total.		Occupied.		Unoccupied.		Total.							
		Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.			Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.			Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.				
I	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								
II	1	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								
III	1	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								
IV	1	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								
V	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								
VI	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								
VII	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								
VIII	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								
Total		13,147	33,071	124	164	15,271	33,235	...	65,546	98,690	1,890	1,242	67,436	99,332	...	41,423	31,691	4,807	1,635	40,290	39,426	1,22,113	1,63,352	6,681	2,241	1,28,107	1,66,593								
As per Revenue Account		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90,016	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,547	...	...	...	...	...	1,41,701	...	...	...	...								
Difference		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 8675	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 3044	...	...	...	...	...	+ 21,861	...	...	...	...								
Percentage		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 11	...	...	...	...	...	+ 15	...	...	...	...								

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
ON CIRCUIT, PALMANATH,
30th September 1871.

(Signed) G. BANBURY,
Acting Director of Revenue Settlement.

ABSTRACT.

Rate per Acre.	OCCUPIED.		UNOCCUPIED.		TOTAL.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
Rs. & Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.
5 0	73	365	...	...	73	365
4 0	1,082	...	11	44	1,093	4,372
3 0	8,771	26,313	23	69	8,794	26,382
2 4	57	129	...	...	57	129
2 0	23,708	47,416	133	266	23,841	47,682
1 12	8,074	14,190	12	21	8,086	14,151
1 8	4,880	7,320	47	71	4,927	7,392
1 4	28,994	36,243	372	465	29,366	36,708
1 0	13,267	13,267	252	252	13,519	13,519
0 12	1,235	926	70	53	1,305	979
0 8	19,683	9,842	2,023	1,019	21,721	10,862
0 4	12,292	3,073	3,123	931	16,213	4,054
Total ...	1,22,116	1,63,352	6,581	3,241	1,28,997	1,66,593

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
ON CIRCUIT, PALMANAH,
30th September 1871.

(Signed) G. BANBURY,
Acting Director of Revenue Settlement.

APPENDIX B. No. 3.

Statement showing the Financial results of the new Settlement for the Government Dry Lands of the Poddatur talook, Cuddapah District.

Class and Sort.	Rate per Acre.	1st Class.				2nd Class.				TOTAL.			
		Occupied.		Unoccupied.		Occupied.		Unoccupied.		Occupied.		Unoccupied.	
		Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
I.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	27,989	59,889	1,060	1,337	29,049	61,226	...	...	72,009	85,081	10,986	5,981
As per Revenue Account ...	...	...	53,341	...	...	...	82,481	...	...	...	1,85,822	...	...
Difference ...	...	...	+6,548	...	...	...	+2,600	...	...	...	+ 9,148	...	...
Percentage ...	...	...	+ 12	...	...	...	+ 3	...	...	...	...	...	...

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
ON CIRCUIT, PALMANAH,
30th September 1871.

(Signed) G. BANBURY,
Acting Director of Revenue Settlement.

Rate per Acre.	OCCUPIED.		UNOCCUPIED.		TOTAL.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
5 0	9	4	...	...	9	45
4 0	1,654	6,676	4	16	1,658	6,632
3 0	10,736	32,208	104	312	10,840	32,520
2 0	12,162	24,324	113	226	12,275	24,550
1 12	15,001	26,252	823	565	15,824	26,817
1 8	1,372	2,058	84	126	1,456	2,184
1 4	32,813	41,016	1,809	2,386	34,622	43,352
0 12	2,402	1,901	500	375	2,902	2,176
0 8	13,661	9,380	4,399	2,200	18,060	11,580
0 4	5,278	1,320	4,650	1,162	9,928	2,482
Total	1,00,088	1,44,970	12,046	7,918	1,12,134	1,52,288

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
ON CIRCUIT, PALMANAIR,
30th September 1871.

(Signed) G. HANBURY,
Acting Director of Revenue Settlement.

APPENDIX B. No. 4.

Statement showing the Financial results of the new Settlement for the Government Dry Lands of the Cuddalore District.

Class and Sort.	1st Class.				2nd Class.				3rd Class.				Total.			
	Occupied.		Unoccupied.		Occupied.		Unoccupied.		Occupied.		Unoccupied.		Occupied.		Unoccupied.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 1 5 0	227	1,135	...	...	230	1,150	...	...	230	1,150	...	...	230	1,150	...	...
3 1 4 0	255	1,012	...	...	255	1,012	...	...	255	1,012	...	...	255	1,012	...	...
4 1 3 0	260	798	...	...	260	798	...	...	260	798	...	...	260	798	...	...
5 1 2 0	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...
6 1 1 0	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...
7 1 0 0	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...
8 1 0 0	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...
9 1 0 0	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...
10 1 0 0	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...
11 1 0 0	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...
12 1 0 0	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...
13 1 0 0	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...
14 1 0 0	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...
15 1 0 0	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...
16 1 0 0	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...
17 1 0 0	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...
18 1 0 0	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...
19 1 0 0	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...
20 1 0 0	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...
21 1 0 0	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...
22 1 0 0	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...
23 1 0 0	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...
24 1 0 0	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...
25 1 0 0	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...
26 1 0 0	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...
27 1 0 0	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...
28 1 0 0	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...	260	1,017	...	...
Total	6,780	10,657	1,335	1,335	8,624	11,868	...	...	95,972	1,02,102	1,911	6,614	1,10,883	1,08,716	...	...
As per Rev. Acct.	10,910	...	...	...	92,323	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,054	...	...	...
Difference	...	253	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
ON CIRCUIT, PALMANAIR,
30th September 1871.

(Signed) G. HANBURY,
Acting Director of Revenue Settlement.

ABSTRACT

Rate per Acre.		Occupied.		Unoccupied.		Total.	
		Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
Rs.	A.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
5	0	227	1,135	3	15	230	1,150
4	0	979	3,916	...	...	979	3,916
3	0	1,705	5,225	29	87	1,794	5,332
2	4	166	373	1	2	167	375
2	0	12,660	25,320	223	446	12,883	25,766
1	12	1,845	3,229	212	371	2,057	3,600
1	8	4,154	6,231	61	91	4,215	6,322
1	4	41,906	52,383	1,254	1,567	43,160	53,950
1	0	6,329	6,828	378	378	7,206	7,206
0	12	2,761	2,071	643	512	3,444	2,583
0	8	26,407	18,203	6,886	3,443	43,293	21,646
0	4	13,804	3,451	13,910	3,478	27,714	6,929
Total ...		1,23,502	1,28,435	23,640	10,390	1,47,142	1,38,825

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
OF CIRCUIT, PALMANAT,
30th September 1871.

(Signed) G. BANBURY,
Acting Director of Revenue Settlement.

APPENDIX C, No. 1.

Statement showing the Financial results of the new Settlement for the Government Wel Lands in the Kainigetta talook, Kurumet District.

[illegible]

APPENDIX C. No. 1.—Continued.

Statement showing the Financial results of the new Settlement for the Government Wet Lands in Kollanilla talook, Kurnool District.

Statement showing the Financial results of the new Settlement for the Government 1922 Lands in Bangalore district.																						
Source of Irrigation.	Class and Bore.	Rate per Acre.	1st Class.				2nd Class.								TOTAL.							
			Occupied.		Unoccupied.		Total.		Occupied.		Unoccupied.		Total.		Occupied.		Unoccupied.		Total.			
			Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
			Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
			1	12 0	431	5,172	431	5,172	10 0	149	1,490	1	10	150	1,500	390	6,662	1	10	581	6,672	
			1	9 0	619	5,571	619	5,571	8 0	206	1,648	1	8	207	1,656	825	7,219	7	62	781	7,281	
			2	7 0	537	5,759	537	5,759	6 0	107	642	2	12	109	654	644	4,401	31	215	675	4,616	
			3	5 0	121	765	121	765	4 0	11	49	4	18	15	67	162	804	20	98	182	902	
			4	3 0	51	153	51	153	2 0	1	2	...	...	1	2	52	155	2	6	54	161	
			1	10 0	234	2,340	234	2,370	9 0	161	1,449	16	112	140	980	395	3,789	3	30	398	3,819	
			2	8 0	86	688	86	768	7 0	124	868	16	112	140	980	210	1,556	26	192	236	1,748	
			3	5 0	37	204	37	242	5 0	39	195	1	5	40	200	76	399	8	43	84	442	
			1	7 0	1	7	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	1	7	
			2	5 0	34	170	34	170	4 8	5	23	1	4	6	27	39	193	1	4	40	197	
			3	3 0	5	15	5	15	2 8	4	10	1	3	5	13	8	22	2	6	10	28	
			Grand Total ...	2,185	18,831	74	494	2,259	...	807	6,376	27	172	834	6,548	2,992	25,207	101	666	3,093	25,873	
			Deduct 1/4 for Dorava Wells on account of Picottah Irrigation ...	...	209	...	9	...	...	...	172	...	2	...	174	...	...	381	...	11	...	392
			Net Wet Land Assessment...	...	18,622	...	485	...	...	...	6,204	...	170	...	6,374	...	...	24,826	...	655	...	25,481
			As per Revenue account...	...	17,188	...	...	...	...	...	4,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,797	...	...	...	...
			Difference ...	...	+ 1,434	...	...	...	...	...	+ 1,595	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 3,029	...	...	...	...
			Per centage ...	...	+ 8	...	...	...	...	...	+ 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 14	...	...	...	...

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
ON CIRCUIT, PALMANAIR,
30th September 1871.

(Signed) G. BANBURY,
Acting Director of Revenue Settlement.

ABSTRACT.

Rate per Acre.	OCCUPIED.		UNOCCUPIED.		TOTAL.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs. A.	Acre.	Rs.	Acre.	Rs.	Acre.	Rs.
12 0	431	5,172	...	...	431	5,172
10 0	333	3,830	4	40	337	3,870
9 0	780	7,020	6	54	786	7,074
8 0	292	2,836	11	88	303	2,924
7 0	662	4,634	45	315	707	4,949
6 0	107	642	2	12	109	654
5 8	37	204	7	38	44	242
5 0	224	1,120	17	85	241	1,205
4 8	16	72	5	22	21	94
3 0	55	165	3	9	58	174
2 8	5	12	1	3	6	15
Total ...	2,992	25,207	101	666	3,093	25,873
Deduct 1/4 for Dorava Wells on account of Picottah Irrigation	...	381	...	11	...	392
Net Wet Land Assessment...	...	24,826	...	655	...	25,481

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
ON CIRCUIT, PALMANAIR,
30th September 1871.

(Signed) G. BANBURY,
Acting Director of Revenue Settlement.

APPENDIX C. No. 2.

Statement showing the Financial results of the new Settlement for the Government Wet Lands for the Jamshodga talook, Cuddalore District.

Source of Land Revenue	Class and Series	Rate per Acre	1st Class				2nd Class				Total											
			Occupied		Unoccupied		Occupied		Unoccupied		Occupied		Unoccupied									
			Extent	Assessment	Extent	Assessment	Extent	Assessment	Extent	Assessment	Extent	Assessment	Extent	Assessment								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Tanks, Rivers, Channels, &c.	{	1	12 0	208	2,496	208	2,496	208	2,496	10 0	389	3,890	19	152	3,890	3,890	19	152	3,890	3,890	19	152
		2	1 0	71	639	71	639	71	639	6 0	301	2,408	2	12	2,408	2,408	2	12	2,408	2,408	2	12
		3	5 0	138	966	138	966	138	966	4 0	85	154	14	63	966	966	14	63	966	966	14	63
		4	3 0	28	190	269	13	39	143	2 0	53	154	22	55	269	269	22	55	269	269	22	55
		5	8 0	160	1,600	163	1,630	30	163	9 0	1,127	10,143	31	279	1,158	10,422	1,287	1,143	34	309	1,921	12,052
		6	10 0	113	904	6	40	118	944	7 0	870	6,080	48	336	318	6,426	383	6,384	336	376	1,036	7,370
		7	5 0	15	82	31	115	6	35	21	208	1,040	150	750	358	1,790	253	1,422	156	783	379	1,905
		8	3 0	2	60	2	60	2	60	2	60	402	8	48	75	450	67	402	8	48	75	450
Wells	{	1	12 0	208	2,496	208	2,496	208	2,496	10 0	389	3,890	19	152	3,890	3,890	19	152	3,890	3,890	19	152
		2	1 0	71	639	71	639	71	639	6 0	301	2,408	2	12	2,408	2,408	2	12	2,408	2,408	2	12
		3	5 0	138	966	138	966	138	966	4 0	85	154	14	63	966	966	14	63	966	966	14	63
		4	3 0	28	190	269	13	39	143	2 0	53	154	22	55	269	269	22	55	269	269	22	55
		5	8 0	160	1,600	163	1,630	30	163	9 0	1,127	10,143	31	279	1,158	10,422	1,287	1,143	34	309	1,921	12,052
		6	10 0	113	904	6	40	118	944	7 0	870	6,080	48	336	318	6,426	383	6,384	336	376	1,036	7,370
		7	5 0	15	82	31	115	6	35	21	208	1,040	150	750	358	1,790	253	1,422	156	783	379	1,905
		8	3 0	2	60	2	60	2	60	2	60	402	8	48	75	450	67	402	8	48	75	450
Total			749	6,899	53	294	802	7,193	...	3,355	25,744	579	2,512	3,934	28,256	4,104	32,643	632	2,806	4,736	35,449	
Total			749	6,899	53	294	802	7,193	...	3,355	25,744	579	2,512	3,934	28,256	4,104	32,643	632	2,806	4,736	35,449	
Total			749	6,899	53	294	802	7,193	...	3,355	25,744	579	2,512	3,934	28,256	4,104	32,643	632	2,806	4,736	35,449	
Total			749	6,899	53	294	802	7,193	...	3,355	25,744	579	2,512	3,934	28,256	4,104	32,643	632	2,806	4,736	35,449	
Total			749	6,899	53	294	802	7,193	...	3,355	25,744	579	2,512	3,934	28,256	4,104	32,643	632	2,806	4,736	35,449	
Total			749	6,899	53	294	802	7,193	...	3,355	25,744	579	2,512	3,934	28,256	4,104	32,643	632	2,806	4,736	35,449	
Total			749	6,899	53	294	802	7,193	...	3,355	25,744	579	2,512	3,934	28,256	4,104	32,643	632	2,806	4,736	35,449	
Total			749	6,899	53	294	802	7,193	...	3,355	25,744	579	2,512	3,934	28,256	4,104	32,643	632	2,806	4,736	35,449	
Total			749	6,899	53	294	802	7,193	...	3,355	25,744	579	2,512	3,934	28,256	4,104	32,643	632	2,806	4,736	35,449	
Total			749	6,899	53	294	802	7,193	...	3,355	25,744	579	2,512	3,934	28,256	4,104	32,643	632	2,806	4,736	35,449	
Total			749	6,899	53	294	802	7,193	...	3,355	25,744	579	2,512	3,934	28,256	4,104	32,643	632	2,806	4,736	35,449	
Total			749	6,899	53	294	802	7,193	...	3,355	25,744	579	2,512	3,934	28,256	4,104	32,643	632	2,806	4,736	35,449	
Total			749	6,899	53	294	802	7,193	...	3,355	25,744	579	2,512	3,934	28,256	4,104	32,643	632	2,806	4,736	35,449	
Total			749	6,899	53	294	802	7,193	...	3,355	25,744	579	2,512	3,934	28,256	4,104	32,643	632	2,806	4,736	35,449	
Total			749	6,899	53	294	802	7,193	...	3,355	25,744	579	2,512	3,934	28,256	4,104	32,643	632	2,806	4,736	35,449	
Total			749	6,899	53	294	802	7,193	...	3,355	25,744	579	2,512	3,934	28,256	4,104	32,643	632	2,806	4,736	35,449	
Total			749	6,899	53	294	802	7,193	...	3,355	25,744	579	2,512	3,934	28,256	4,104	32,643	632	2,806	4,736	35,449	
Total			749	6,899	53	294	802	7,193	...	3,355	25,744	579	2,512	3,934	28,256	4,104	32,643	632	2,806	4,736	35,449	
Total			749	6,899	53	294	802	7,193	...	3,355	25,744	579	2,512	3,934	28,256	4,104	32,643	632	2,806	4,736	35,449	
Total			749	6,899	53	294	802	7,193	...	3,355	25,744	579	2,512	3,934	28,256	4,104	32,643	632	2,806	4,736	35,449	
Total			749	6,899	53	294	802	7,193	...	3,355	25,744	579	2,512	3,934	28,256	4,104	32,643	632	2,806	4,736	35,449	
Total			749	6,899	53	294	802	7,193	...	3,355	25,744	579	2,512	3,934	28,256	4,104	32,643	632	2,806	4,736	35,449	
Total			749	6,899	53	294	802	7,193	...	3,355	25,744	579	2,512	3,934	28,256	4,104	32,643	632	2,806	4,736	35,449	
Total			749	6,899	53	294	802	7,193	...	3,355	25,744	579	2,512	3,934	28,256	4,104	32,643	632	2,806	4,736	35,449	
Total			749	6,899	53	294	802	7,193	...	3,355	25,744	579	2,512	3,934	28,256	4,104	32,643	632	2,806	4,736	35,449	
Total			749	6,899	53	294	802	7,193	...	3,355	25,744	579	2,512	3,934	28,256	4,104	32,643	632	2,806	4,736	35,449	
Total			749	6,899	53	294	802	7,193	...	3,355	25,744	579	2,512	3,934	28,256	4,104	32,643	632	2,806	4,736	35,449	
Total			749	6,899	53	294	802	7,193	...	3,355	25,744	579	2,512	3,934	28,256	4,104	32,643	632	2,806	4,736	35,449	
Total			749	6,899	53	294	802	7,193	...	3,355	25,744	579	2,512	3,934	28,256	4,104	32,643	632	2,806	4,736	35,449	
Total			749	6,899	53	294	802	7,193	...	3,355	25,744	579	2,512	3,934	28,256	4,104	32,643	632	2,806	4,736	35,449	
Total			749	6,899	53	294	802	7,193	...	3,355	25,744	579	2,512	3,934	28,256	4,104	32,643	632	2,806	4,736	35,449	
Total			749	6,899	53	294	802	7,193	...	3,355	25,744	579	2,512	3,934	28,256	4,104	32,643	632	2,806	4,736	35,449	
Total			749	6,899	53	294	802	7,193	...	3,355	25,744	579	2,512	3,934	28,256	4,104	32,643	632	2,806	4,736	35,449	
Total			749	6,899	53	294	802	7,193	...	3,355	25,744	579	2,512	3,934	28,256	4,104	32,643	632	2,806	4,736	35,449	
Total			749	6,899	53	294	802	7,193	...	3,355	25,744	579	2,512	3,934	28,256	4,104	32,643	632	2,806	4,736	35,449	
Total			749	6,899	53	294	802	7,193	...	3,355	25,744	579	2,512	3,934	28,256	4,104	32,643	632	2,806	4,736	35,449	
Total			749	6,899	53	294	802	7,193	...	3,355	25,744	579	2,512	3,934	28,256	4,104	32,643	632	2,806	4,736	35,449	
Total			749	6,899	53	294	802	7,193	...	3,355	25,744	579	2,512	3,934	28,256	4,104	32,643	632	2,806	4,736	35,449	
Total			749	6,899	53	294	802	7,193	...	3,355	25,744	579	2,512	3,934	28,256	4,104	32,643	632	2,806	4,736	35,449	
Total			749	6,899	53	294	802	7,193	...	3,355	25,744	579	2,512	3,934	28,256	4,104	32,643	632	2,806	4,736	35,449	
Total			749	6,899	53	294	802	7,193	...	3,355	25,744	579	2,512	3,934	28,256	4,104	32,643	632	2,806	4,736	35,449	
Total			749	6,899	53	294	802	7,193	...	3,355	25,744	579	2,512	3,934	28,256	4,104	32,643	632	2,806	4,736	35,449	
Total			749	6,899	53	294	802	7,193	...	3,355	25,744	579	2,512	3,934	28,256	4,104	32,643	632	2,806	4,736	35,449	
Total			749	6,899	53	294	802	7,193	...	3,355	25,744	579	2,512	3,934	28,256	4,104	32,643	632	2,806	4,736	35,449	
Total			749	6,899	53	294	802	7,193	...	3,355	25,744	579	2,512	3,934	28,256	4,104	32,643	632	2,806	4,736	35,449	
Total			749	6,899	53	294	802	7,193	...	3,355	25,744	579	2,512	3,934	28,256	4,104	32,643	632	2,806	4,736	35,449	
Total			749	6,899	53	294	802	7,193	...	3,355	25,744	579	2,512	3,934	28,256	4,104	32,643	632	2,806	4,736	35,449	
Total			749	6,899	53	294	802	7,193	...	3,355	25,744	579	2,512	3,934	28,256	4,104	32,643	632	2,806	4,736	35,449	
Total			749	6,899	53	294	802	7,193	...	3,355	25,744	579	2,512	3,934	28,256	4,104	32,643	632	2,806	4,736		

DRAIN	1	10 0	3	30	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...</
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APPENDIX C. No. 3.

Statement showing the Financial results of the new Settlement for the Government Wet Lands in the Poddatur talook, Cuddalore District.

Sl. No.	Class and Sate.	Rate per Acre.	1st Class.				2nd Class.								Total.						
			Occupied.		Unoccupied.		Rate per Acre.	Occupied.		Unoccupied.		Total.		Unoccupied.		Total.					
			Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.		Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Tank, River, Channels, &c.	1	12 0	25	312	...	...	...	...	Rs. A.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
	2	9 0	162	1,483	...	...	...	...	8 0	84	672	...	...	84	672	...	2,130	...	...	43	482
	3	7 0	161	1,148	...	...	...	...	6 0	64	384	...	...	70	420	...	1,532	...	...	249	2,157
	4	5 0	29	145	...	...	...	...	4 0	36	144	...	...	41	185	...	307	...	...	73	1,659
	5	3 0	8	39	...	...	...	...	2 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6	10 0	652	6,720	...	...	...	...	9 0	1,566	14,094	...	...	1,564	14,346	...	20,614	...	...	...	...
	7	8 0	304	2,432	...	...	...	...	7 0	850	6,018	...	...	898	6,566	...	8,445	...	...	...	...
	8	5 0	64	324	...	...	...	...	5 0	337	1,685	...	...	370	1,850	...	2,037	...	...	...	...
	9	7 0	32	224	...	...	...	...	6 0	318	1,908	...	...	318	1,908	...	2,132	...	...	...	...
	10	5 0	22	110	...	...	...	...	4 8	88	396	...	...	108	486	...	503	...	...	...	...
As per Revenue account	1	3 0	5	15	...	...	...	...	2 8	8	20	...	...	13	33	...	38	...	...	...	...
	2	7 0	220	1,540	...	...	...	...	6 0	11	66	...	...	...	...	...	1,306	...	...	...	...
	3	5 0	103	515	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	540	...	...	...	...
	4	5 0	5	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...
	5	3 0	13	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...
	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			1,810	14,872	267	1,520	2,077	16,392	...	3,358	25,570	177	1,134	3,365	26,704	5,108	40,442	444	2,434	5,642	43,096
As per Revenue account			...	14,777	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,460	...	...	...	...	...	34,237	...	...	...	...
Difference			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(Signed) G. BANBURY
Acting Director of Revenue Settlement.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT
Cuddalore District
30th September 1871.

ABSTRACT.						
Rate per Acre.	Occupied.		Unoccupied.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs. A.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
12 0	26	312	10	100	26	312
10 0	609	6,690	31	279	679	6,700
8 0	1,728	15,552	36	288	1,769	15,831
7 0	388	3,104	124	868	424	3,399
6 0	1,275	8,925	6	36	1,399	9,793
5 8	393	2,358	54	297	399	2,394
5 0	64	352	101	505	118	649
4 8	501	2,505	25	113	502	2,394
3 0	124	558	51	153	73	219
2 8	22	66	6	15	14	35
Total ...	5,198	40,442	444	2,654	5,642	43,096

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
ON CIRCUIT, PALMANAH,
30th September 1871.

(Signed) G. BANBURY,
Acting Director of Revenue Settlement.

Statement showing the Financial results of the new Settlement for the Government Wat Lands of the Chudapat Taluk, Chudapat District.

Source of Irrigation.		Chas and Satta.		1st Class.										2nd Class.										3rd Class.															
				Occupied.		Unoccupied.		Total.		Occupied.		Unoccupied.		Total.		Occupied.		Unoccupied.		Total.		Occupied.		Unoccupied.		Total.													
Rate per Acre.		Assessment.		Extent.		Assessment.		Rate per Acre.		Assessment.		Extent.		Assessment.		Rate per Acre.		Assessment.		Extent.		Assessment.		Rate per Acre.		Assessment.		Extent.		Assessment.		Rate per Acre.		Assessment.		Extent.		Assessment.	
Rs. A.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.		
1	120	126	2,352	196	13	117	136	1,335	10	100	1,335	136	1,335	1,335	136	1,335	1,335	1,335	1,335	1,335	1,335	1,335	1,335	1,335	1,335	1,335	1,335	1,335	1,335	1,335	1,335	1,335	1,335	1,335	1,335	1,335			
2	90	13	117	13	23	196	23	196	23	21	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23			
3	70	25	175	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
4	100	1,225	18,230	10	109	1,335	10	1,335	10	109	1,335	10	1,335	1,335	10	1,335	1,335	1,335	1,335	1,335	1,335	1,335	1,335	1,335	1,335	1,335	1,335	1,335	1,335	1,335	1,335	1,335	1,335	1,335	1,335				
5	80	179	1,432	2	16	181	1,448	1,432	2	181	1,448	1,432	2	181	1,448	1,432	2	181	1,448	1,432	2	181	1,448	1,432	2	181	1,448	1,432	2	181	1,448	1,432	2	181	1,448	1,432			
6	56	90	495	22	121	112	616	616	22	121	112	616	616	22	121	112	616	616	22	121	112	616	616	22	121	112	616	616	22	121	112	616	616	22	121	112			
7	70	15	105	...	...	15	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
8	80	39	117	100	309	139	417	28	81	28	81	28	81	28	81	28	81	28	81	28	81	28	81	28	81	28	81	28	81	28	81	28	81	28	81				
9	80	121	968	11	8	122	976	22	58	22	58	22	58	22	58	22	58	22	58	22	58	22	58	22	58	22	58	22	58	22	58	22	58	22	58				
10	58	4	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
11	60	305	1,835	50	295	424	2,120	2,120	50	295	424	2,120	2,120	50	295	424	2,120	2,120	50	295	424	2,120	2,120	50	295	424	2,120	2,120	50	295	424	2,120	2,120	50	295				
12	50	115	575	1	5	116	580	480	48	49	290	2	55	290	2	55	290	2	55	290	2	55	290	2	55	290	2	55	290	2	55	290	2	55	290				
13	30	41	123	50	91	91	273	273	28	23	23	28	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23					
Total	4,475	52,385	271	1,177	4,346	53,602	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
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17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
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24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
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APPENDIX C. No. 4. — Concluded.

Statement showing the Financial results of the new Settlement for the Government Wd. Lands of the Cuddalore taluk, Cuddalore District.

Statement showing the financial results of the new Settlement for the Government Wet Lands of the District of Coimbatore																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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(Signed) G. BANBURY,
Acting Director of Revenue Settlement.

OFFICE

30th Nov 1871

Serial No.	Name of Village	No. of Houses	Area in Acres	1st Class										2nd Class										TOTAL									
				Occupied					Unoccupied					Occupied					Unoccupied					Occupied					Unoccupied				
				Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.		
1	Chinnappenta	1,205	2,251	1,204	1,932	1,304	2,755	—	269	+	504	+	773	1	131	1	10	4	2	4	7	—	12	+	22	+	33	—	—	—	—		
2	Kallar	3,449	6,884	3,223	3,693	3,223	7,321	—	1,881	+	437	+	2,318	1	151	1	8	10	2	4	4	—	27	+	6	+	46	—	—	—	—		
3	Kannagudur	1,027	1,794	1,023	1,536	1,023	1,991	—	238	+	197	+	435	1	111	1	8	4	1	15	2	—	13	+	11	+	28	—	—	—	—		
Total				5,681	10,929	5,450	8,544	5,450	12,067	—	2,388	+	1,138	+	3,526	1	140	1	9	1	2	3	5	—	22	+	10	+	41	—	—		
1	Chinnappenta	705	594	762	536	702	923	—	58	+	29	+	87	0	13	6	0	11	3	0	13	1	—	10	+	6	+	16	—	—			
2	Chinnappentallo	490	104	482	153	482	156	—	41	—	38	+	3	0	6	4	0	5	1	0	5	2	—	21	—	20	+	2	—	—			
3	Ganganappalle	5,105	4,318	5,236	3,552	5,236	4,700	—	396	+	352	+	748	0	13	8	0	12	1	0	14	4	—	9	+	8	+	19	—	—			
4	Gondipalle	568	652	604	428	604	493	—	234	—	169	+	66	1	2	8	0	11	4	0	13	1	—	35	—	26	+	15	—	—			
5	Gorunakulapalle	451	752	470	634	470	824	—	118	+	72	+	190	1	10	8	1	5	1	1	12	1	—	16	+	10	+	30	—	—			
6	Kolarali	1,760	1,989	1,784	1,175	1,784	1,365	—	86	+	276	+	190	0	9	11	0	10	6	0	12	3	+	8	+	23	+	16	—	—			
7	Koramadai	2,570	1,699	2,641	1,753	2,641	2,062	+	84	+	363	+	279	0	10	7	0	10	9	0	12	6	+	5	+	21	+	16	—	—			
8	Vuppulur	1,854	1,470	1,898	1,249	1,898	1,434	—	221	—	36	+	185	0	12	8	0	10	6	0	12	1	—	15	—	2	+	15	—	—			
9	Vellatara	892	420	896	415	896	455	—	5	+	35	+	40	0	7	6	0	7	5	0	8	2	—	1	+	8	+	10	—	—			
Total				14,395	11,228	14,773	10,325	14,773	12,112	—	993	+	884	+	1,787	0	12	6	0	11	2	0	13	1	—	8	+	8	+	17	—	—	
Grand Total				44,854	61,905	45,317	51,365	45,317	67,892	—	9,640	+	6,887	+	16,527	1	5	9	1	2	2	1	8	0	—	16	+	11	+	32	—	—	

(Signed) G. BANBURY,
Acting Director of Revenue Settlement.

OFFICE
30th Nov 1871

Rev. 2087/72

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Rate per Acre.	OCCUPIED.		UNOCCUPIED.		TOTAL.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
rs. A.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
12 0	196	2,352	...	190	2,112	21,120
10 0	2,099	20,990	13	495	4,261	38,949
9 0	4,206	37,854	55	64	400	3,200
8 0	392	3,136	8	2,429	3,898	23,786
7 0	3,051	21,357	347	498	1,853	11,118
6 0	1,770	10,620	83	121	116	638
5 8	94	517	22	2,240	1,188	5,940
5 0	740	3,700	448	1,571	1,174	5,233
4 8	825	3,712	349	459	230	690
3 0	80	240	150	1,127	555	1,287
2 8	104	260	451			
Total ...	13,557	1,04,738	1,926	9,125	15,493	1,13,863
Deduct $\frac{1}{4}$ for Dorava Wells on account of Picottah Irrigation ...		668	...	34	...	702
Net Wet Land Assessment		1,04,070	...	9,091	...	1,13,161

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
 ON CIRCUIT, PALMAYAR,
 30th September 1871.

(Signed) G. RANBURY,
 Acting Director of Revenue Settlement.

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the Financial results of survey certain dry Villages and Group as proposed by the Director of Revenue Settlement, in the Kolligunta talook of Kurnool, and in the Jamalahunduru, Peddatur, and Chudupali talooks of Cuddapah District.

Statement showing the Revenue and the Taluk, and the Revenue of the														
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26-2-81
 9-2-81
 16-2-81

Ref. 2087/72
 P. 10-1/75 L. 100

Ref. 2087/72
 P. 10-1/75 L. 100

Ref. 2087/72
 P. 10-1/75 L. 100

Ref. 2087/72
 P. 10-1/75 L. 100

Sanctioned rates for 10-1 Area
 Consolidated rates

Barney	6-8	Sanctioned
istia	5	do
ichinopol	7--	do
Baruol	7	Proposed
Kellon	8--	Proposed
Salun	9-8	Sanctioned
Guntor	6-8	2 delays
Pallikonda	7--	Proposed
Chingolpur	7--	do